UNIVERSITY OF ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE
3 1761 01897238 0

THE

NATIONAL GAZETTEER:

A Topographical Dictionary of the British Islands.

COMPILED FROM THE LATEST AND BEST SOURCES,

AND

ILLUSTRATED WITH A COMPLETE COUNTY ATLAS, AND NUMEROUS MAPS.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE
LIBRARY

VOL. III.

NAAS TO ZOUCH MILL.

AND

APPENDIX, CONTAINING A TABULAR VIEW OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, SUMMARY OF POOR LAW RETURNS, AND DIGEST OF CENSUS RETURNS FOR 1861.

LONDON:
VIRTUE AND CO., CITY ROAD AND IVY LANE.
1868.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY VIRTUE AND CO.,
CITY ROAD.

THE NATIONAL GAZETTEER OF Great Britain AND IRELAND.

The Custom House, Dublin

THE

NATIONAL GAZETTEER

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

[LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.—par., parish; tnshp., township; vil., village; hmlt., hamlet; chplry., chapelry; tythg., tything; ext. par., extra parochial; lib., liberty; div., division; hund., hundred; wap., wapentake; bar., barony: prov., province; co., county; dioc., diocese; archdeac., archdeaconry; rect., rectory; vic., vicarage; cur., curacy; perpet. cur., perpetual curacy; don. cur., donative curacy; presb., presbytery; pat., patron; patron., patronage; val., value; the asterisk (*) denotes that there is a parsonage and glebe belonging to the living.]

NAAS, NORTH and SOUTH, two bars. in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The former is bounded by North Salt, South Salt, South Naas, Connell, Clane, and co. Wicklow. Its area is 25,579 acres, and it contains the pars. of Bodenstown, Johnstown, Kerdiffstown, Naas, Rathmore, Sherlockstown, Tipper, Whitechurch, and part of that of Killashee. The latter is bounded by North Naas, Kilcullen, and Connell, and co. Wicklow. Its area is 27,478 acres, and it contains the pars. of Ballybought, Ballymore-Eustace, Brannockstown, Carnalway, Coghlanstown, Gilltown, Jago, Tipperkerin, and parts of Kill and Killishee.

NAAS, a par., market and post town, in the bar. of North Naas, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, 19 miles S.W. of Dublin, Ireland. The par. is 3½ miles long by 2½ broad. The surface is flat, and the soil good. The Liffey touches it on the W., and the interior is intersected by the road from Dublin to Waterford, and by a branch of the Grand canal. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. £323. The church is very old, and was enlarged in 1822. There are Independent and Roman Catholic chapels; also a convent, National and other day schools, belong to the parish. The town stands on a branch of the Grand canal, and on the road from Dublin to Carlow. It consists of one main street, and contains a court-house, gaol, military and police barracks, a dispensary, and union poorhouse. In the vicinity are numerous seats surrounded by plantations. Its trade has much declined of late years. Naas was formerly a place of importance and a parliamentary borough. It was in very early times the seat of the kings of Leinster, and numerous interesting relics of its former consequence are still to be traced. Quarter sessions are held in the town. Mondays and Thursdays are market days. Fairs are held on 15th January, 16th February, 17th March, 15th April, Holy Thursday, Whit-Monday, 19th June, 11th July, 10th August, 10th September, 20th October, 22nd November, and 14th December.

NABURN, a parochial chplry. in the par. of Acaster-Malbis, wap. of Ouse, East Riding co. York, 4 miles S. of York, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Ouse, close to the ferry, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is of a loamy nature, with a subsoil of clay. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £80. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a stone structure of recent erection, and has a spired tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum. There is a school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Bell Hall, Lincroft Lodge, Deighton Grove, and Naburn Hall are the principal residences—this last is a mansion commanding extensive views of the valley of the Ouse. The Rev. William Palmer is lord of the manor.

NABY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Cotherston, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Barnard Castle.

NACHORE, a mountain in the co. of Antrim, Ireland, 6 miles N. by W. of Glenarm. It is situated near Garron Point, and has an altitude of 1,179 feet.

NACKINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Bridge, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 2½ miles S.W. of Canterbury, its post town. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated on the line of the ancient Stane Street, and is wholly agricultural. The land is partly in hop-grounds. The parish is of small extent, comprising only 887 acres, of which the greater part is arable, with about 90 acres of woodland. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £52, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Lord Sondes is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

NACTON, a par. in the hund. of Colneis, co. Suffolk, 4 miles S.E. of Ipswich, and 8 from Woodbridge. It was either in this parish or else at Rushmere that Earl Ulfketel fought a battle with the Danes in 1010. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the banks of the river Orwell, and came through the Fastolfs to the Brokes. The par. includes Alnesbourn-Priory, Halfway House, and Purdis Farm. At Seven Hills, on the road from Ipswich to Trimley, are several barrows where human bones have been found. The land is partly in common. The soil is of a sandy nature, with subsoil of sand and crag. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £525, subject to rates. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Levington, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £250. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a rubble structure with a tower. Broke Hall and Orwell Park are the principal residences. Captain Sir G. N. Broke, C.B., Bart., is lord of the manor. The Woodbridge union poorhouse is situated in this parish.

NACUNG, a small lough in the northern div. of co. Donegal, Ireland, 7 miles N.E. of Dunglow. It is situated under the Arrigal Mountain, and is about 3 miles long by 1½ mile broad.

NADDER, a small river of the co. Wilts, flowing into the Avon at Wilton.

NADDLE FELL, a lofty summit in the co. of Cumberland, near Thirlemere.

NAFFERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ovingham, E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles N. of the Prudhoe railway station, and 8 E. of Hexham. The township, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from Corbridge to Newcastle-on-Tyne, and is about 2 miles N.W. of the river Tyne. There are vestiges of an old monastic building, said to have been occupied by banditti in the reign of Henry VI. In this township is a colliery giving employment to many of the inhabitants. It is a meet for the Tindale hounds.

NAFFERTON, a par. in the wap. of Dickering, East

Riding co. York, 2½ miles N.E. of Driffield, its post town, and 4 from Burton-Agnes. It is a station on the Bridlington, Hull, and Scarborough section of the North-Eastern railway. The village, which is extensive, is situated on the road from Driffield to Scarborough. The Driffield canal passes through the parish. A place called "Danes-Graves" is said to have been a Danish place of interment during the Danish invasion. The par. comprises the tnshps. of Nafferton and Wansford, also the hmlt. of Pockthorpe. There are several malting-houses, and an extensive corn-mill. The manufacture of linen cloth, ropes, and twine is also carried on to a small extent. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1769. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £300, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone edifice with a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, and containing a clock and two bells. The interior of the church contains an ancient stone font restored in 1846, also an E. window inserted in 1854 by John Dickson, as a memorial to his late uncle, Richard Dickson, Esq. The church was restored in 1846, at which time a new raised roof was added, the original one having been flat. The register dates from 1564. The charities consist of two trusts—viz. the parish trust, £48 16*s.* 6*d.*, and the poor's trust, £44 2*s.* 6*d.*—realised from houses and land. There are an endowed National school for both sexes, an infants' school, and a day school for the Wesleyans. The Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists have each a place of worship.

NAFFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Eckington, hund. of Pershore, co. Worcester. It was formerly a distinct parish, but is now united with Eckington. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1773. The church, formerly dedicated to St. James, has long been demolished, and the living consolidated with that of Eckington.

NAFOVEY, a lough in the co. of Galway, Ireland. It is about 3 miles in length by 1½ mile broad, and lies to the W. of Lough Mask.

NAGLES, a range of mountains in the co. of Cork, Ireland, 7 miles W. of Fermoy. They attain an elevation of nearly 1,400 feet.

NAHANAGAN, a small lough in the co. of Wicklow, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Laragh. It is situated at an elevation of 1,385 feet above the sea-level.

NAILSBORNE, a hmlt. in the hund. of Taunton Dean, co. Somerset, 3 miles N. by W. of Taunton, and 7 S.W. of Bridgwater. It is situated in a fertile spot near the river Tone and Bridgwater canal.

NAILSEA, a par. in the hund. of Portbury, co. Somerset, 9 miles S.W. of Bristol, its post town. It is a station on the Bristol and Exeter railway. The village, which is of large extent, is situated on the road from Bristol to Clevedon. The par. includes the tythgs. of East, West, and Middle Nailsea. There are numerous collieries and stone quarries, which employ about half the population, also a tannery, brewery, corn and saw-mills, and extensive glass-works. A large portion of moorland was enclosed in 1813 by Act of Parliament. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £430. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £300. The parish church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient stone structure with a lofty embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, and containing six bells. The church was thoroughly restored in 1861. The interior contains a curious stone pulpit richly sculptured, and is ascended by a winding flight of steps in the wall. There is also the district church called Christ Church, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £120. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There are National schools for both sexes. The Independents, Wesleyans, United Methodists, and Free Church have each a place of worship. Sir J. H. Greville Smyth, Bart., is lord of the manor.

NAILSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 3 miles N. of Market-Bosworth, its post town, and 3 W. of the Bagworth railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Anker. The par. includes the vils. of Burton-in-the-Beans and Normanton-le-Heath. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The surface is gently undulating, and the soil a rich loam. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £570. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £500, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a spired tower containing three bells. There is a chapel-of-ease at Normanton-le-Heath. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. Earl Howe is lord of the manor.

NAILSWORTH, a chplry. and post town in the pars. of Avening, Horsley, and Minchinhampton, co. Gloucester, 2 miles S.W. of Minchinhampton, and 4 S. of the Stroud station on the Great Western railway. The village is situated on the high road from Bath to Stroud and Cheltenham. The woollen cloth trade is carried on very extensively, giving employment to the chief portion of the inhabitants. There are also manufactures of bedsteads, walking-sticks, &c., which have materially decreased the beech-woods, once very abundant. In the village is a philosophical institution, and in the vicinity numerous barrows have recently been opened. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £100, in the patron. of trustees. The church was erected in 1798 in that part of the village which is in the parish of Avening. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, and Society of Friends, also National and British schools for both sexes. A small customary market is held on Saturday.

NAIRN, a par., seaport, market town, royal and parliamentary burgh, and county town, in the co. of the same name, Scotland, 11 miles W. of Forres, 15 N.E. of Inverness, and 194 N.N.W. of Edinburgh. It is situated on the left bank of the river Nairn, near its confluence with the Moray Frith. The parish forms part of the great plain of Moray, on the Highland boundary, and is bounded on the N. by the Moray Frith, and on its other sides by the pars. of Ardersier, Auldearn, and Calder. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 8 miles, with a breadth of 6 miles near either extremity, but narrowing towards the centre, so that it resembles somewhat the figure of an hourglass. Besides the county and market town of its own name, it includes the village of Seatown-of-Delnies, both near the coast, which is low and sandy. The surface is in general level, the only eminence of any note being the hill of Urchany, near the southern border, which has an elevation of 500 feet above the sea-level. The soil on the banks of the river Nairn, which nearly bisects the parish in a north-easterly direction, in its course from the Highlands to the Frith, is a mixture of loam and clay, alternating with sand, which largely predominates near the sea-coast, but in the southern district it is a rich heavy mould. Nearly two-thirds of the land are under tillage, and the remainder nearly evenly divided between pasture, woodland, and waste. The climate is dry and healthy, which causes it to be much visited in the summer months for sea-bathing. The principal landed proprietors are, the Earl of Cawdor, Mackintosh of Geddes, Robertson of Househill, Rose of Kilravock, and Grant of Viewfield, all of whom have seats in the parish. The road from Elgin to Inverness traverses the parish, and the Inverness and Nairn railway crosses the western portion, and has a station near the town. The estates of Kilravock and Geddes in this parish were granted by King John Baliol to Hugh Rose of Geddes and the Lady Kilravock his wife, in 1293, and are still possessed by his descendants. Of this family was H. Mackenzie's mother, the heroine of Lord President Forbes's song.—The town, originally called Invernairn, was founded by William the Lion, and appears to have undergone many changes. Its first site was half a mile at least from the place where it now stands, and was defended by a castle, the ruins of which are so covered by the sea that the foundations of it are only visible at spring tides. It is of considerable importance, being the county town and a parliamentary borough, though in

1861 its population amounted to only 2,533, having decreased since 1851, when it numbered 2,672 persons. Its principal street, called Main-street, runs in a south-westerly direction from the river bank for near 4 furlongs, and has a dingy, antiquated appearance, partially relieved by the modern public buildings. It is tolerably spacious and regular, with numerous small streets branching off on either side. To the N.W. of the old town, along the margin of the town-links overlooking the Frith, are several modern streets, as Cawdor-street, Cumming-street, and Charles-street, but these are as yet only partially edificed. The pavement, until recently notorious as the worst in Scotland, has been relaid, and the town is well lighted with gas. The principal public building is the town and county hall, a modern pile surmounted by a spire. Its interior contains, besides the hall (sometimes used as a ball-room), the town and county gaol, and other offices. There are besides, the hospital, a modern building of Italian design; three commercial banks, a savings-bank, Richardson's inn, on the same side of the street as the townhall, where the "Nairnshire Harvest Home" is held; and at the S.W. end of the town stands the academy, which has a monument to the memory of John Straith, once schoolmaster of the parish. The other public institutions are, the news-rooms, library, gas-works, and several societies. —A weekly newspaper, the *Nairnshire Telegraph*, is published in the town on Wednesdays.—The bridge which crosses the Nairn at the town was originally a substantial stone structure, erected in 1631, but was much damaged by the floods of 1782 and 1829, which spread devastation along the lower part of the river bank.—The harbour, which is formed by the mouth of the Nairn, is a subport to Inverness, and is well situated for trade, but is liable to be shilted up with sand, as after the great floods of 1829, when the works constructed by Mr. Telford were partially swept away. It has since been improved by the construction of a breakwater projecting about 1,200 feet seaward from the mouth of the river, and affording complete shelter to vessels from the only winds to which the harbour is exposed. It has 15 vessels belonging to it, besides about 70 fishing boats, and is also a place of call for the steamers between Inverness and the Forth. The principal exports are, fir-timber, salmon, and herrings, the last being principally taken off the Caithness coast. The imports are, coal, lime, colonial produce, and general merchandise.—Its original charter is lost, but its privileges as a royal burgh were confirmed by Act of Parliament in 1597. Under the new Municipal Reform Act it is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, dean of guild, and 11 councillors. The corporation revenue now amounts to only £700, the greater part of the landed property which once belonged to it having been alienated. It contributes with Forres and Fortrose to Inverness in returning one member to the imperial parliament. Constituency in 1855, 117. The sheriff's court for the county is held during session every Wednesday and Friday, and occasionally during vacation, and for small debts on Friday only. The justice of the peace small-debt court is held on the first Monday of every month, and the commissary court occasionally when required. The court of quarter sessions sits the first Tuesdays in March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday in October.—Nairn gave the title of baron in the Scottish peerage to the ancient family of Nairn, which subsequently passed to a younger branch of the Athole family, and is supposed now to be vested in the Baroness Keith of Banheath.—This par. is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Moray. The minister's stipend is £294 2*s.* 1*d.*, besides glebe valued at £18. The church was anciently a mensal church, attached to the deanery of Auldearn. The present parish church was built in 1811. There are besides a Free church; United Presbyterian church, built in 1815; an Independent chapel; two Episcopalian chapels—one English, the other Scotch. There are parochial schools, a General Assembly's school, a school in connection with the Free Church, a monitory school, and two finishing schools for young ladies.—On the bank of the river, a little to the S. of the town, is the Constabulary Garden, with the ruins of a castle of which the Thanes of Cawdor were hereditary constables till 1747. The other antiquities are, the original castle, mentioned above, to the N. of the town: its site is now covered by the sea; also the vitrified fort called Castle Finlay; and another at Rait. Roman coins have also occasionally been found.—Weekly markets are held on Tuesday and Friday, and a corn market on Thursday. Fairs are held on the third Friday in April, 20th June, or Wednesday after, 13th August, fourth Tuesday in September, Friday after third Tuesday in October, and on the first Friday in November, chiefly for the sale of horses and cattle, but also for the hiring of servants.

NAIRNSHIRE, a small maritime co. in the N.E. of Scotland, lying between 57° 20′ and 57° 40′ N. lat., and between 3° 40′ and 4° 6′ W. long. It comprises a main body and several detached districts in the ancient province of Moray, and a detached district in the earldom of Ross. It is bounded on the N. by the Moray Frith, on the E. by Elginshire, and on the W. and S. by Inverness-shire. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 19 miles, and greatest breadth 16½ miles, but its mean breadth not over 8 miles, being at the southern extremity of the county only 3¼ miles. The area of the whole county is about 200 square miles, or 128,000 acres, of which about 70,000 are cultivated, 30,000 unreclaimed, and 28,000 unprofitable. The population in 1851 was 9,956, and in 1861, 10,065.—The line of sea-coast, which is low and sandy, extends about 9 miles, with the town of Nairn upon it near the mouth of the river Nairn. To the eastward are the Maviston sand-hills, whence the great sand-floods which about two centuries ago overwhelmed a large tract of fertile land to the eastward are supposed to have been blown by the strong north-westerly winds; while to the westward the sea-shore is low and bare, sheltered by a raised beach or terraced bank, which runs nearly parallel with the coast, and is composed of gravel, sand, and boulders, intermixed with sea-shells of existing species. The surface of the county, like that of the other parts of the province of Moray, consists of two entirely distinct portions, the lowlands and highlands. The former, or sea-board district, forms a continuation of the rich alluvial plain of Moray, with a breadth of from 1 mile to 5 miles from the coast, the surface being in general low and flat, and characterised by a light and gravelly soil, resting upon Old Red sandstone, with some deposits of clay and protruding rock. This portion is occupied by cultivated fields, gardens, and orchards. The latter, or highland district, occupies above two-thirds of the county, extending from the southern boundary to within a few miles of the sea, consisting chiefly of mountain ranges or primitive rock, comprehending granite, gneiss, mica slate, primary limestone, and quartz. The summits are in general bare, and frequently cloven; but the slopes are covered with heath or moorland pasture, and abound with thriving plantations of Scotch fir, larch, and hardwood, particularly on the Earl of Cawdor's estate. This highland district is ploughed throughout its entire length by the vale of the Findhorn, on the banks of which are some extremely fertile spots, but the arable land bears but a small proportion to the waste.—There are several quarries of freestone, and one of a dark blue stone in the estate of Boath, much used for ornamental building, and possessing the peculiar property of combustion in the fire, but does not lose bulk. The small loch of Conan and the moss of Lilty yield shell marl in abundance, and coal is supposed to exist, but has not been worked.—The climate and agricultural productions closely resemble those of Elginshire, the distribution of lands under crop being in the following order in 1855:—viz. oats, 7,753 acres; turnips, 4,467; barley, 3,044; wheat, 1,714; potatoes, 1,542; rye, 255; peas, 101; bere, 87; vetches, 70; besides 10,321 in grass and hay, and 165 bare fallow in the course of the rotation of the farm. Of late years agriculture has much improved, by the introduction of a scientific system of farming, and better agricultural implements. Much improvement has also been effected

in the breeding of cattle, horses, and sheep. The properties are in general large, there being only fifteen landowners, and 29,553 acres of cultivated land in the county. The farms are small, varying from 30 to 200 acres each of arable land. The universal term of lease is nineteen years; and in 1855 the number of occupiers of land paying a yearly rental of £10 and upwards was 428, exclusive of tenants of woods, mills, &c. Of the remainder of the county not in waste and moorland, there are 8,000 acres of natural woods, and about 4,000 in plantations.—The only manufactures are those of woollen cloth and whisky, besides which a remunerative fishery is carried on at Nairn, the sole seat of commerce in the county.—The only rivers are the Nairn and Findhorn, with their tributaries, including the burn of Cawdor, which flows through the richest part of the country, and abounds in salmon and trout. The lochs are numerous, as Cranloch, Loch Lilty, Loch of the Clans, Loch Bellivat, and Loch Lee, several of which are the resort of wild fowl.—The leading lines of turnpike road are those from Nairn to Forres; Nairn to Inverness; Nairn to Fort George, Campbeltown, and the Ferry; and Nairn to Grantown. Within the present century internal communication has been much facilitated by the construction of good cross roads in every direction, especially in the lowlands; and there is now constant steamboat communication between Nairn and Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Cromarty, and Inverness; also a railway which connects the town of Nairn westward with Inverness.—The only royal burgh is Nairn, the capital of the county; the only burgh of barony Auldearn, and the principal villages Calder or Cawdor, Seatown-of-Delnies, and Newtown, besides 15 villages or hamlets. Nairnshire unites with Elginshire in returning one member to parliament, and in 1855 had a constituency of 132. It is governed by a lord lieutenant, 6 deputy-lieutenants, and a sheriff in common with Elgin. The sheriff and other courts are all held at Nairn. The county contains only four entire parishes —Ardclach, Auldearn, Calder, and Nairn; and parts of five others—Croy, Dyke, Moy, Petty, and Urquhart—belonging to the surrounding counties. All the parishes are assessed for the poor. It constitutes the presbytery of Nairn, which, however, does not include the whole of the county, and is comprised within the synods of Moray and Ross.—The principal seats are Cawdor Castle and Delnies House, of the Earl of Cawdor; Boath, of Sir J. A. Dunbar, Bart.; Ivybank, of Gordon; Geddes House, of Mackintosh; Kilravock, of Rose; Kinsteary Lodge, of Gordon; Lethen House, of Brodie; Milbank, of Colonel Findlay; Nairn Grove, of Macfarlane; Nairnside, of Falconer; and Viewfield, of Grant; besides which there are several modern villas near Nairn, and shooting lodges in the highlands. There are remains of Cawdor Castle, the greater part of which was built in 1454, though the popular tradition makes this the castle in which King Duncan was murdered by Macbeth; also of Kilravock Castle, which dates from 1460, and of the chapel of Raith Castle, which belonged to the Cummines. The vitrified fort called Castle Finlay is situated in a hollow part of the hill of Urchany, and Dun Evan on the summit of a hill in the parish of Cawdor. Roman coins have been found, and many stone circles and cairns are scattered over the county.

NAIRN, THE, called in Gaelic *Uisge Nearne*, or "water of alders," a river in the ancient prov. of Moray, Scotland. It rises in the Highland district of Badenoch, in Inverness-shire, 8 miles to the E. of Loch Ness, and, flowing in a north-easterly direction through the vale of Strathnairn, traverses the adjoining county of Nairn to the Frith of Forth, where it forms the harbour of Nairn. Its banks are skirted by rich meadows and pastures, interspersed with patches of arable, and flanked by barren mountain heights covered with heath, occasionally varied by thriving plantations and ornamental grounds, as at Aberarder and Farr. The length of its course is about 30 miles in a direct line; and its influx to the Moray Frith occurs about 8 miles E. of Ardersier, where the frith contracts, and the same distance S.W. of the embouchure of the Findhorn. The salmon fishery on the water of Nairn is the property of the Earl of Seafield, and of Davidson of Cantray, who have also a stell fishery at the mouth of the river, which are both farmed to tacksmen who drag the stream. During the great floods of 1782 and 1829 it overflowed its banks, carrying away part of the harbour works, and damaging the stone bridge at Nairn.

NAKEEROGE, a small lough in the co. of Mayo, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Achill Head, and 16 N.W. of Newport. It is situated near the foot of a lofty range of mountains between Newport and Blacksod bays.

NALUGHRAMAN, a small lough in the co. of Donegal, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Adare.

NANERTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangerniew, co. Denbigh, 6 miles N.E. of Llanrwst.

NANERTH, a spot on the Upper Wye, co. Radnor, 2 miles N.W. of Rhayader.

NANNAU-ISAFON and UWCHAFON, tnshps. in the par. of Llanfachreth, co. Merioneth, 3 miles N. of Dolgelly. The village, which is considerable, is situated under Moel-Offrwm, which rises to an elevation of 1,200 feet above the sea-level. In the vicinity is Nannau Hall, the old seat of the Vaughans.

NANNERCH, a par. in the hund. of Rhuddlan, co. Flint, 6 miles from Mold, its post town, and 3 S. of Holywell. It is situated under Moel-Arther, a strong British post, defended by two ditches of great depth. It contains Cwm, Llan, Trefechan, and Penbedw, formerly a seat of the Mostyns. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the iron and lead mines and limestone quarries. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £292, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, has a monument to Charlotte, wife of R. Mostyn, Esq., of Penbedw. The charities produce about £2 per annum.

NANNY WATER, a river of co. Meath, Ireland, rises near Navan, and falls into the Irish Sea, at Julianstown.

NANT, a tnshp. in the par. of Abergele, co. Denbigh, near Abergele.

NANT AND PRESTATYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Meliden, hund. of Prestatyn, co. Flint, 3 miles N.E. of Rhuddlan. It is situated on the coast. "Nant" in Welsh signifies a pass or hollow by a brook, and is frequently used as a prefix to other names.

NANT-CLYWD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanedilan, co. Denbigh, 4 miles S. of Ruthin. It is situated near the river Clwyd.

NANT CONWAY, a hund. in the co. of Carnarvon, contains the pars. of Bettws-y-Coed, Dolwyddelan, Llan-Rhychwyn, Penmachno, Trefriw, and parts of Llanrwst and Yspytty.

NANTCWNLLE, a par. in the hund. of Penarth, co. Cardigan, 6 miles W. of Tregaron. It is situate on the river Aeron. Pen-y-Gaer camp is in this parish. The village is small and chiefly agricultural. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Cynllo.

NANTDDU, a chplry. in the par. of Cantreff, hund. of Penkelly, co. Brecon, 10 miles S.W. of Brecknock, its post town. It is situated on the greater Taf, near the Beacons. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £60, in the patron. of the Rector of Cantreff. The church is a small ancient edifice.

NANTENAN, a par. in the bar. of Lower Connello, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Rathkeale. Askeaton is its post town. It is 2½ miles long and 2 broad. The surface includes a large proportion of waste land in bog and rock. The parish is intersected by the roads from Adare to Shanagolden, and from Askeaton to Rathkeale. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. £115, in the patron. of the Precentor of Limerick. The church was built by aid of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1817. There is a Methodist meeting-house and a school. Nantenan House is the chief residence. Fairs are held on 10th July, 5th August, and 12th November.

NANTFORCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Castle-Caereinion, co. Montgomery, 4 miles S.E. of Llanfair.

NANTFRAYER, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandderfel, co. Merioneth, 3 miles E. of Bala.

NANTFYLLON, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant, co. Montgomery, 3 miles N. of Llanfyllyn.

NANTGARW, a hmlt. in the hund. of Kibbor, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles from Cardiff. It is situated in the Taff valley.

NANTGLYN, a par. in the hund. of Isaled, co. Denbigh, 4 miles from Denbigh, its post town, and 8 N.W. of Ruthin. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Clwyd. The par., which is 7 miles by 4 in extent, includes the hmlts. of Blaunan, Gwllwm, Hendre, and Plas. The land is hilly, and is chiefly in pasture. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £222, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. James. The churchyard contains some fine yew-trees. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. The Calvinistic Methodists have a place of worship. Fairs are held on the 6th May and 27th October for cattle.

NANT-GWYNANT, or NANTHNYNANT, a hmlt. in the par. of Beddgelert, co. Carnarvon, 5 miles N.E. of Beddgelert. It is situated in a valley under Snowdon, watered by the river Avon Glâs, and is said to have been the retreat of Vortigern and the magician Merlin.

NANT-GWRTHEYRN, a dell under Yr Eifl Mountain, in co. Carnarvon, 3 miles N.E. of Nevern, supposed to be the burial-place of the British chieftain Vortigern, who died here of his wounds in 465.

NANTHALAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfyllin, co. Montgomery, near Llanfyllin.

NANT-HANLOG, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangwm, co. Denbigh, 13 miles S.W. of Ruthin.

NANTLLE, a small lake in co. Carnarvon, 5 miles S. of Carnarvon. It is situated under Mynydd Mawr, and forms the source of the river Llyfni.

NANTLLEIDIOG, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfawr, co. Merioneth, near Bala.

NANTMEL, a par. in the hund. of Rhayader, co. Radnor, 4 miles S.E. of Rhayader, its post town, and 11 from Builth. It is situated on the river Dulas, and is 8 miles by 5 in extent, comprising the tnshps. of Coedglasson, Gwaestedin-fawr, Maesgwin, and Vainor, also Llyn Gwin and two camps. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £400, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Cynllo. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. There is a chapel for the Independents.

NANTMOR, a hmlt. in the par. of Beddgelert, co. Merioneth, 5 miles N.E. of Tremadoe.

NANTPERIS, a pass near Llanberris, co. Carmarthen. It lies between Snowdon and Glider Fawr.

NANTWICH, a hund. in the co. of Chester. It contains the pars. of Acton, Audlem, Baddiley, Coppenhall, Marbury, Church-Minshull, Nantwich, Wistaston, Wrenbury, Wybunbury, and parts of Barthomley, Sandbach, and Whitchurch, comprising an area of 87,640 acres.

NANTWICH, or NAMPTWICH, a par. and market town in the hund. of its own name, co. Chester, 20½ miles S.E. of Chester, 161 N.W. of London. It is a railway station on the Crewe and Shrewsbury line. It is situated on a level plain on the old road leading from London to Chester, and principally on the right bank of the river Weaver, which is here crossed by a substantial stone bridge of one arch. At the lower end of the town is an aqueduct for the Grand Junction canal, which passes over the road by an iron bridge, and unites in the neighbourhood with the Chester, the Ellesmere, the Liverpool and Birmingham Junction canals, and the Middlewich branch canal. The par. is of large extent, comprising, besides the town of Nantwich, the chplries. of Alvaston and Leighton, and the hmlts. of Willaston and Woolstanwood. The land is chiefly rich pasture, appropriated for dairy farming, and the cheese made is highly esteemed.—The town of Nantwich is mentioned in the Domesday Survey by the simple designation Wick, *witch* in Saxon signifying salt-works, for which the town was anciently famous, and subsequently took the prefix *nant* from its situation in the rich valley of the Weaver. It was at one time called Wich-Malbane, from William de Malbane, to whom it was granted by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, who had built a castle here shortly after the Conquest. It was then enclosed by the river on one side, and on the other by a ditch. Its early history is closely connected with the border wars of the Welsh. In 1113 the town was laid in ruins by the Welsh; but in 1146, having again devastated the surrounding country, they were met at Nantwich by the king's forces, and entirely routed. In 1282 Edward I. advanced to Nantwich against the Welsh, and granted the citizens certain privileges. In the reign of Henry III. the brine pits were filled up, in order to distress the Welsh, who carried on a considerable traffic in salt; but on the restoration of peace the wells were again sunk, and the manufacture of salt continued to be the source of wealth and employment to the inhabitants for several centuries, there being no fewer than 300 salt-works in operation in Leland's time, some of which belonged to the crown and some to families of distinction. Shortly after this period the industry began to decline, and in the reign of Charles I. the pits scarcely averaged half the former number—the decline being chiefly owing to the discovery of superior springs lower down the Weaver, where the advantage of water carriage was more readily accessible.—The town was twice almost consumed by fire, in 1438 and 1583, and the plague appeared in June, 1604, when nearly 500 persons were swept away in less than one year. During the period of the civil war of Charles I. it was taken in 1642 by the royalists, but soon after garrisoned for the parliament, and besieged in January, 1644, without success by Lord Byron, who was here routed by Sir T. Fairfax.—The town at present consists of three principal streets, which unite near the church, and some other smaller streets connecting these. The streets are indifferently paved, and many of the houses, which are commonly built of timber and plaster, with large bay windows and projecting upper stories, are as old as the 16th century, and were probably built of the timber from the forest of Delamere, presented by Queen Elizabeth towards the more speedy completion of the town after the great fire of 1583. The principal public buildings are the market-house, built in the last century on the site of the old market cross—it is a small covered erection supported on pillars; the police office, on Snow-hill, built in 1848, with a large room where petty sessions are held, and a residence for the superintendent attached; the savings-bank, in Welsh-row, a brick edifice erected in 1846 at a cost of £1,000; the mechanics' institute, in High-street, established in 1846; the Manchester and Liverpool district bank, situated in Mill-street, and two other branch banks; also the union poor-house, a spacious brick building situated on Beam Heath, about a mile from the town. The number of inhabited houses in 1851 was 1,120, with a population of 5,426, which had increased during the decennial period of 1861 to 1,310, with a population of 6,225.—The government of the town is under the management of a local board of health, which has recently effected great improvement in the drainage and water supply. The chief manufactures are shoes and boots for houses in London and Manchester, leather, and gloves, also a cotton factory in Mill-street. There are some malting establishments, and cheese is extensively made in the neighbouring farmhouses. In the vicinity of the town are many residences surrounded by parks and gardens: amongst these are Cholmondeley Castle, a seat of the Cholmondeley family, who take the title of baron from this place; Crewe Hall (burnt down 1866), of Lord Crewe; Doddington Hall, Doddington Park, Peckforton Castle, Combermere Abbey, Dorfold Hall and Park, Shrewbridge Hall, and Nantwich Rookery.—The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £300. The church, dedicated to SS. Mary and Nicholas, is a cruciform structure with an octagonal tower 110 feet high, rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts, and containing a peal of six bells. The interior of the church has a groined roof, large E. window, consisting

of a repetition of small windows of flowing tracery, and crowned externally with a crocketed canopy. The chancel is separated from the nave by a stone screen, and has canopied stalls said to have been brought from Vale Royal Abbey; also sedilia and canopied niches on either side of the E. window. Just without the chancel, at the northern angle of the screen, is a carved stone pulpit, for some years disused, also a carved font and several monuments and brasses. The restoration of the church, which has been going on for several years, is now (1865) nearly completed. There are places of worship for the Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan Association, and Unitarians and Society of Friends, to which last a burial-ground is attached. The new grammar school, situated in Welsh-row, is one of the chief ornaments of the town; it is of brick, and only just completed. There are also National, British, and infant schools, and a large Wesleyan school in Hospital-street. The charities are numerous and liberally endowed, including several bequests for education, also Wilbraham's, Wright's, and Delves' almshouses, and Sprout's charity for apprenticing boys, altogether producing above £800 per annum.—Nantwich poor-law union comprises 86 pars. and tnshps. It is also the seat of superintendent registry and new County Court districts. General Harrison, who fought on the side of the parliament in the civil war of the 17th century, Gerarde the herbalist, who died in 1607, and Whitney the poet, were natives. Minshall Milton's widow died here in 1726.—Saturday is market day for corn and provisions throughout the year, and a cattle market is held on the same day between the months of March and June. Fairs are held on 26th March, second Tuesday in June, 4th September, and 4th December.

NANTYAIN, a vil. in the par. of Maes-Mynis, co. Brecon, 2 miles S.W. of Builth. It is situated in a valley between the rivers Donhiw and Irvon.

NANTYCAIN, a vil. in the par. of Llangwnnor, co. Carmarthen, 2 miles E. of Carmarthen. It is situated near the river Towey.

NANTY-CANDY, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfihangel, co. Montgomery, 5 miles S.W. of Llanfyllyn.

NANT-Y-GLO, a vil. in the hund. of Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, 6 miles W. by S. of Abergavenny. It is situated in a rugged country under the Sugarloaf Hill, which rises to the height of 1,852 feet, and near the confluence of the rivers Gavenny and Usk. The village is considerable, and most of the inhabitants are engaged in the extensive coal and iron works belonging to the Blaen-Avon Mining Company. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is a modern edifice. There are places of worship belonging to the Calvinistic Methodists.

NANTYGWRYD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangollen, hund. of Chirk, co. Denbigh, near Llangollen, and 18 miles S.E. of Denbigh. It is situated near the bridge over the river Dee, and at a short distance from the Ellesmere canal.

NANTYMEICHIED, a tnshp. in the par. of Meifod, co. Montgomery, 2 miles S.E. of Llanfyllin.

NANTYMWYN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandingat, co. Carmarthen, 5 miles N. of Llandovery, and 28 N.E. of Carmarthen. It is situated in the vale of the river Towey, among the hills, and belongs to Earl Cawdor. In the vicinity are extensive lead mines.

NANT-Y-NEF, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanganhafal, co. Denbigh, 3 miles N.E. of Ruthin.

NANTYR, ISAF and UCHAF, tnshps. in the par. of Llansaintffraid-Glyn-Ceiriog, co. Denbigh, 2 miles S. of Llangollen.

NAORSAL, an islet at the entrance of Loch Indal, co. Argyle, Scotland. It is situated off Rhinus Point in Islay Island.

NAPPA, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Askrigg and par. of Aysgarth, North Riding co. York, 2 miles from Askrigg, and 50 N.W. of York. It is situated in Wensleydale, on the river Ure.

NAPPA, a tnshp. in the par. of Gisburn, W. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 7 miles S.E. of Settle. The township, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Ribble. The land is chiefly in meadow and pasture.

NAPPAGH, an islet in the bar. of Moycullen, co. Galway, near Lettermullen Island. It is situated off Gulin Head.

NAPTON-ON-THE-HILL, a par. in the Southam div. of Knightlow hund., co. Warwick, 3 miles S.E. of Southam, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the road from Warwick to Northampton, and near the confluence of the Napton and Oxford canals, the latter having a large reservoir here. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Napton-on-the-Hill is within the jurisdiction of the county court of Southam, and was once a market town. The land is chiefly in pasture, with a small proportion of arable and woodland. The impropriate tithes are said to have been granted by Queen Elizabeth to Robert Earl of Leicester, by whom they were given as an endowment for the hospital founded by him at Warwick. On the enclosure of the parish in 1778 the commissioners assigned to the hospital 490 acres of land, and to the vicar 201, in lieu of tithes. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £450, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, has a tower containing five bells. In the chancel is a stone supposed to represent a gridiron, symbolical of the martyrdom of the patron saint. The parochial charities produce about £45 per annum. There are places of worship for the Baptists and Wesleyans; also National schools for both sexes. At the northern extremity of this parish, adjoining Leamington-Hastings, is a tumulus called Tornlow, supposed to indicate the site of some ancient battle, human bones being frequently dug up.

NARBERTH, a hund. in the co. of Pembroke, contains Tenby town, with the pars. of Amroth, Begelly, Carew, Coedcanlass, Crunwear, Gumfreston, St. Issells, Jeffreston, Lampeter-Velfrey, Lawrenney, Loveston, Ludchurch, Martletwy, Minwere, Moulton, Narberth, North Newton, Redberth, Reynoldston, Robeston-Wathon, Yerbeston, and parts of Llandewy Velfrey, and Nash.

NARBERTH, NORTH AND SOUTH, a par., post and market town, in the hund. of Narberth, co. Pembroke, South Wales, 11 miles N.E. of Pembroke. The town is situate on elevated ground, near the left bank of the East Cleddau river. It is a petty sessions and polling town, and a new borough under the Reform Bill, contributory to Haverfordwest in returning one member to the imperial parliament. The South Wales branch of the Great Western line has a station at Narberth Road, about 3 miles N. of the town. There are remains of the gateway and other parts of the old Norman castle built by the Perrotts, which came to the Mortimers, Sir Rhys ab Thomas, and now belongs to Baron de Rutzen of Slebech. The town is poorly built, but is an active and thriving place, being the centre of the stone coal, and culm mines district. The living is a rect.* with the curs. of Robeston-Wathon and Mounton annexed, in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £417, in the patron. of the Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has been rebuilt in the present century. In 1863 a new church was consecrated at Templeton, and endowed out of the tithes of the whole living. The principal residence is The Grove, belonging to C. Poyer Callen, Esq. Templeton, in this parish, formerly belonged to the Knights Templars of Slebech. Market day is Thursday. Fairs are held on the 21st March, 13th May, 4th June, 5th July, 10th August, 26th September, 25th October, and 11th December, chiefly for cattle.

NARBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 6 miles S.W. of Leicester, its post town, and 3 N.W. of the Countesthorpe railway station. The village, which is large but chiefly agricultural, is situated on the old Fosse Way, near the bridge over the river Soar. The par. contains Huncote, the site of a royal palace of the Norman kings, at which Henry I. held his court in 1124, and a portion of the hmlt. of Littlethorpe. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in

lace making. About half the land is arable, and the other chiefly meadow and pasture. The surface is flat, and the soil a light mould alternating with a clayey marl. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £363. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £437. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing a clock and five bells. There are National and Sunday schools. The Independents have a place of worship. John Pares, Esq., is lord of the manor. The Rev. Isaac Crouch, formerly rector, bequeathed a house and £200 in the three per cents. for establishing a school.

NARBURGH, or NARBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of South Greenhoe, co. Norfolk, 5½ miles N.W. of Swaffham, its post town, and 8½ S.E. of Lynn. It is a station on the Lynn and Dereham railway. The village, which is small, is of ancient date, having been a British city in the 5th century. It is situated on the road from Lynn to Norwich, and on the southern bank of the river Nar, or Sechy, which takes its rise near Litcham, and flows to the Wash at Lynn. There is a wharf for barges on the bank of the river. An extensive trade is done in corn, malt, coals, and timber. About half the land is in pasture, common, and woodland, and the other half arable. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £363. The living is a vic.* with Narford united, in the dioc. of Norwich, joint val. £519. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient flint structure, with a square embattled tower containing one bell. The interior of the church contains several monuments and brasses of the Spelman family bearing date 1496. The register dates from 1596. The parochial charities produce about £48 per annum, of which £5 go to Spelman's Sunday-school. There is a parochial school for both sexes supported by voluntary contributions. In the neighbourhood is a Saxon camp and a dyke extending to Beachamp, separating South Greenhoe hundred from that of Clackclose. Narborough Hall, the principal residence, is a building of ancient date.

NARFORD, a par. in the hund. of South Greenhoe, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N.W. of Swaffham, its post town, and 1½ mile from the Narborough railway station. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the S. bank of the river Nar, and is wholly agricultural. The land is partly in common with a sandy soil and gravelly subsoil. The village, which consists of a few farmhouses, is said to have been a mile long in the time of William the Conqueror, and in the reign of Edward III. Sir Thomas de Narford obtained for it a market and two fairs, which have long since fallen into disuse. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £185, and the vicarial for £144 17*s*. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Narburgh, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an ancient structure with a square tower. Narford Hall, built by Sir Andrew Fountaine, vice-chamberlain to Queen Caroline, and a friend of Pope and Swift, is situated in a well-wooded lawn watered by a small lake of about 60 acres. It is at present the seat of Andrew Fountaine, Esq., whose ancestors have held it for many generations. The above-named gentleman is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

NARAN, a hmlt. and seat of a post-office in the par. of Iniskeel, bar. of Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Ardara. It stands on the coast of Gweebarra Bay, opposite to the island of Iniskeel. It is a poor fishing hamlet, and contains a church and Methodist meeting-house.

NARRAGH AND REBAN, EAST, a bar. in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Its boundaries are Kilcullen, co. Wicklow, Kilhea, Moone, West Narragh and Reban, and West Ophaly. It is 6½ miles in length, and the same in breadth. It contains the pars. of Davidstown, Timolin, Usk, and parts of Fontstown, Moone, Narraghmore, and Tankardstown, with the vil. of Ballitore.

NARRAGH AND REBAN, WEST, a bar. in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is bounded by West Ophaly, East Narragh and Reban, Kilkea, Moone, and Queen's County. It is a little over 5 miles in length, and nearly the same in breadth, and contains the pars. of Churchtown, Kilberry, and parts of Narraghmore, St. John's, and St. Michael's, with the town of Athy.

NARRAGHMORE, a par. in the bars. of East and West Narragh and Reban, Kilkea, and Moone, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Ballitore, its post town. It is 7 miles long by 2½ broad. The surface is somewhat hilly, including the hill of Carmen. The river Greis traverses part of the interior. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £506, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church has recently been put into repair. There are two Roman Catholic chapels and a National school; also a police station. Narraghmore House, the chief residence, was burnt down in 1798. Blackrath Castle and the fort of Mullamast are interesting objects of antiquity.

NARROWDALE, a mountain pass near the river Dove, in the par. of Allstonefield, co. Stafford, 4 miles S. by E. of Longnor, and 23 N.E. of Stafford.

NASEBY, a par. in the hund. of Guilsborough, co. Northampton, 3½ miles S.E. of Welford, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Market-Harborough. The village, which is extensive, is situated on the lias hills near the centre of England, between the heads of the rivers Nen and Avon, the former of which flows eastward to the North Sea, and the latter westward into the Severn at Bristol. The village was formerly a market town. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. On the N. side of the village is Naseby field, where a pillar has been erected in commemoration of the great battle in which Cromwell defeated Charles I. and Prince Rupert on the 14th June, 1645. The views from this spot are very extensive, the surface being so elevated that upwards of thirty churches are plainly visible. Near the churchyard is a new stone cross, erected on the site of the old market cross which formerly stood here. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1820. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £84. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square embattled tower containing a clock and five bells. The church has some stained windows. The parochial charities consist in 12 acres of land and some cottages, the proceeds of which go towards the restoration of the church. There is a parochial school for both sexes, also an infant school. The Methodists have a place of worship. Mrs. Mary Frances Fitzgerald is lady of the manor.

NASH, a vil. in the par. of Owenduff, bar. of Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.S.E. of New Ross. It is situated on the Tintern road. Fairs are held on the 24th June, 15th August, and 20th November.

NASH, a hmlt. in the par. of Whaddon, hund. of Cottesloe, co. Bucks, 5 miles S. by W. of Stoney-Stratford. It is situated near Nash Common, and is a meet for the Whaddon Chase hounds. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Act of Enclosure in 1830. Here are two endowed almshouses.

NASH, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, 2 miles S.E. of Cowbridge. Nash House is the principal residence.

NASH, a hmlt. in the par. of Presteigne, hund. of Wigmore, co. Hereford, 1½ mile S. of Presteigne. In conjunction with Rodd and Little Brampton it forms a tnshp.

NASH, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Peter, Isle of Thanet, and lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, near Margate.

NASH, a par. in the lower div. of Caldicott hund., co. Monmouth, 3 miles S. by E. of Newport, its post town, and 5 from Caerleon. It is situated on the Bristol Channel, near the mouth of the river Usk. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £30, and the vicarial for £26. The impropriation belongs to the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £80, in the patron. of Eton College. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum, realised from poor's land.

NASH, a par. in the hund. of Castlemartin and Narberth, co. Pembroke, 2 miles N.E. of Pembroke, its post town. The par., which is inconsiderable, contains Upton. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, with the cur. of Upton annexed, val. £130. The church is an ancient structure.

NASH, a tnshp. in the par. of Burford, hund. of Overs, co. Salop, 2 miles N. by E. of Tenbury, its post town. Together with Tilsop and Weston it forms a chapelry. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Burford, in the dioc. of Hereford.

NASS, a tythg. in the par. of Lidney, co. Gloucester, 4 miles N.W. of Berkeley.

NASSABURGH, a lib. within the borough of Peterborough, co. Northampton.

NASSINGTON WITH YARWELL, a par. in the hund. of Willybrook, co. Northampton, 2¼ miles S.W. of Wansford, its post town, and 5½ N. of Oundle. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Peterborough railway and the river Nen. It is chiefly agricultural. The appropriation belongs to the Prebendary of Nassington, in the cathedral of Lincoln. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Yarwell annexed, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £400, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a neat structure, dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £31 per annum. There is a National school. The Wesleyans and Independents have each a place of worship. The Earl of Westmoreland is lord of the manor.

NASTY, or MUNDEN-FURNIVAL, a hmlt. in the par. of Great Munden, co. Herts, 3 miles S. of Buntingford.

NATEBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Garstang, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N.W. of Garstang, its post town. The township, which is of irregular form, is situated near the Lancaster canal, and is wholly agricultural. There is a place of worship for the Calvinist Methodists. The executors of the late Richard Thompson, Esq., are lords of the manor.

NATEBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-Stephen, East ward, co. Westmoreland, 1 mile S.E. of Kirkby-Stephen. The village is situated near the fall of the river Eden, one of the greatest natural curiosities in the kingdom. The river is here crossed by Stenkrith Bridge. About 2½ miles E. of the village is a lofty fell called the Nine Standards, from some stones erected there to mark the boundary of the cos. of York and Westmoreland. The property comes through the Hastings, Whartons, and others, to the Earl of Lonsdale. A portion of the manor of Wharton is in this township. There is a small endowment of land in the hands of trustees for the education of children. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor.

NATELY-SCURES, a par. in the upper half of the hund. of Basingstoke, co. Hants, 4½ miles E. of Basingstoke, its post town, and 4½ W. of the Winchfield station on the South-Western railway. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from Hartford Bridge to Basingstoke, and near the Basingstoke canal. It was the *Natanleag* of the Saxons. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The surface is varied, and above half the land arable, the remainder being pasture and open common. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £215. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £178. The church is dedicated to St. Swithin. It has a highly enriched Norman doorway. Lord Dorchester is lord of the manor. There is a National school.

NATELY-UP, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Basingstoke, co. Hants, 4½ miles E. of Basingstoke, its post town, and 3 N.E. of Odiham. The parish, which is inconsiderable, is wholly agricultural. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Basingstoke, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church, which was erected in 1843, is dedicated to St. Stephen. There is a school for both sexes.

NATENANE, a hmlt. in the par. of Kilcolman, in the bar. of Trughanackmy, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Milltown. Fairs are held on Tuesday and Wednesday in Whitsun week.

NATHANSTHIRN, a manor in the par. of Nenthorn, co. Berwick, Scotland, 3 miles N.W. of Kelso. It is situated near the river Eden, and belonged to the Morvilles.

NATHLASH, ST., a par. in the bar. of Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Kildorrery. Mallow is its post town. It is 1 mile in length and the same in breadth. The soil is mostly good. The river Funcheon traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. with Kildorrery, £209, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was a gift from the late Board of First Fruits in 1812. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, a Sunday, and two daily schools.

NATLAND, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. and ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 2 miles S. of Kendal, its post town, and 1¼ mile S.W. of the Kendal Junction railway station. It it situated on the river Kent, near the Lancaster canal. At a bend on the river, called Water-Crook, was the ancient *Concangium*, a Roman winter station. The Lancaster and Carlisle railway passes through the township. The lands are nearly in equal portions arable, pasture, and meadow, with 100 acres of common. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £96, in the patron. of the Vicar of Kendal. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a modern stone structure, rebuilt in 1825, with an embattled tower erected near its site, at a cost of £550. There is an endowed parochial school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. Helm Lodge is the principal residence.

NATTON WITH FIDDINGTON, a tythg. in the par. of Ashchurch, co. Gloucester, 2½ miles E. of Tewkesbury.

NAUGHTON, a par. in the hund. of Cosford, co. Suffolk, 3 miles E. of Bildestone, its post town, and 5 N. of Hadleigh. The parish, which is inconsiderable, is wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £193. The church is a neat edifice, dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. Sir Henry Adair is lord of the manor.

NAUL, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Balrothery, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 18 miles N. of Dublin. The par. is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The interior is traversed by the road from Drogheda to Dublin. The river Delvin bounds it on one side, upon which is situated the village. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Hollywood, £111. The church is small. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, which is united to those of Hollywood and Clonmethan, also a day school. Reynoldstown is one of the principal residences. Naul Castle stands on a lofty and rocky eminence; it is supposed to have been built by the De Genevilles, an Anglo-Norman family, and came to the Cruise family in the 14th century, and afterwards to the Tennisons. There is a police station in the village. Fairs are held on 16th March, 26th April, 21st May, 8th September, and 2nd October.

NAUNTON, or NAUNTON IN THE VALE, a par. chiefly in the lower div. of Slaughter hund., but partly in the hund. of Bradley, co. Gloucester, 5 miles S.W. of Stow-on-the-Wold, its post town, and 12 N.E. of Cheltenham. The village, which is irregularly built, is situated on the river Windrush. The par. includes the hmlts. of Aylworth and Harford. It lies in a valley on the high road between Cheltenham and Stow-on-the-Wold, and is chiefly agricultural. The sub-soil consist of the oolite and marlstone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £504, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient ivy-mantled structure, with a tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a school for both sexes. The Baptists have a place of worship.

NAUNTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Cheltenham, co. Gloucester, near Cheltenham.

NAUNTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Winchcomb, lower div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester, 14 miles N.E. of Gloucester. It is situated near the river Isborne, under the Cotswolds.

NAUNTON-BEAUCHAMP, a par. in the upper div. of Pershore hund., co. Worcester, 4½ miles N. of Pershore, its post town, and 3 N. of the Pershore station, on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Avon, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is principally clay. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The tithes were commuted in 1771 for 36 acres of land, with a modus. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £96. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was rebuilt in 1776. It is a brick edifice, with a stone tower containing two bells. The interior of the church contains tablets to the Lyttleton, Dannett, Hunt, and Robinson families. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum, distributed to the poor in bread.

NAVAN, a par., post, and market town, in the bar. of Lower Navan, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 29 miles N.N.W. of Dublin. The par. is 3 miles long and 2 at the widest. The soil is generally poor, and the surface flat. The road from Dublin to Enniskillen traverses the interior. The river Boyne forms the entire E. boundary. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with another, £566, in the patron. of the crown. The church was built in 1818 by means of a gift and loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Robinstown. There are several daily schools in the parish. The town is situated at the meeting of the Boyne and Blackwater. It is a station on the Kells branch of the Dublin and Drogheda railway. It consists of three principal streets and several smaller thoroughfares. Two stone bridges span the rivers, upon whose banks are numerous mills. The principal trade of the place is in provisions, and in the supply of the surrounding country. There are manufactories of sacking, flax mills, a tannery, and a distillery. A brisk retail trade in miscellaneous goods is carried on. The principal public buildings are the market and court houses, police station, barracks, dispensary, fever hospital, bridewell, poorhouse, and Alderman Preston's schools. There are a branch bank and a savings-bank. Navan was formerly a borough, sending two members to the Irish parliament before the Union. It obtained its charter in the time of Edward IV. An abbey was founded here by the Nangle family in the 12th century, and shortly after the town was walled round by Hugh de Lacy. Among other ruins is a specimen of a round tower. Boyne Hill is the seat of Lieut.-Col. Gerrard. Navan is the head of a Poor-law Union, consisting of twelve electoral divisions in the county of Meath. Wednesday is market day. Fairs are held on Easter and Trinity Mondays, the 2nd Monday in September, and the 1st Monday in December.

NAVAN, LOWER and UPPER, two bars. in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The former is bounded by Upper Kells and Morgallion, and by Upper Slane and Lune. Its area is 25,835 acres, and it contains the pars. of Ardbraccan, Ardsallagh, Churchtown, Donaghmore, Dunmoe, Liscartan, Martry, Navan, Rataine, and parts of Balrathboyne, and Donaghpatrick. Navan Upper is bounded by Navan Lower, Lower Deece, Lower Moyfenrath, and Lune. Its area is 17,651 acres, and it contains the pars. of Bective, Clonmacduff, Kilcooly, Moymet, Newtownclonbun, Tullaghanoge, and part of Trim.

NAVANRATH, or EAMANIA, the site of the palace of the Ulster kings, in the par. and co. of Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Armagh. Many Celtic relics, as arrow and spear heads, rings, torques, &c., have been found at this spot, and some are preserved in Mr. Corry's museum at Armagh.

NAVAR, an ancient par. in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, now joined to Lethnot.

NAVE, an islet in Loch Gruinart, co. Argyle, Scotland. It is situated on the W. side of Islay Island.

NAVENBY, a par. in the higher div. of the wap. of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 17 miles N. of Grantham, its post town, and 9 N. by W. of Sleaford. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Brant, near the Roman road, Ermine Street. The village is a polling-place for Kesteven and Holland divisions of the county, and was formerly a market town. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is clay and loam on a subsoil of limestone. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1770. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £588, in the patron. of Christ College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a tower containing six bells. The parochial charities produce about £101 per annum, of which £33 goes to a school. There is a free school for both sexes, and a place of worship for the Wesleyans. There is a sick club, established in 1811. A fair is held on the 17th October, chiefly for swine, and a pleasure fair on the Thursday before Easter, also a statute fair for the hiring of servants in May.

NAVER, a river and loch in the co. of Sutherland, Scotland. The former rises in Loch Maddie, and, flowing through Strath Naver and the loch of the same name, falls into Torrisdale Bay.

NAVESTOCK, a par. in the hund. of Ongar, co. Essex, 6 miles N.E. of Romford, its post town, and 4 S. of Ongar. The parish, which is of irregular form, is situated on the river Roding, and is chiefly agricultural. Navestock was given by King Edgar to St. Paul's Cathedral, and by Queen Mary to the ancestor of Earl Waldegrave, of Navestock-Hall. The surface is diversified with hill and dale. The soil on the hills is generally light and gravelly, and in the low lands wet and heavy. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £570, and those belonging to Trinity College for a like amount. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £422, in the patron. of Trinity College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, is an ancient structure, with a belfry tower of wood, surmounted by a shingled spire, and containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £61 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes. Navestock Park is the principal residence. The Countess of Waldegrave is lady of the manor. On the common are remains of an ancient fortification, and near it an embankment defended on each side by a moat.

NAVISFORD, a hund. in the co. of Northampton. It contains the pars. of Clapton, Pilton, Stoke Doyle, Thorpe-Achurch, Thrapston, Titchmarsh, and Wadenhoe, comprising an area of 13,090 acres.

NAWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Brampton, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 2½ miles N.E. of Brampton, and 11 E. of Carlisle. The township, which is of small extent, is situated on the Newcastle railway and river Irthing, near Lanercost Priory. The tnshp. includes the hmlt. of Boothby. Naworth Castle, formerly the seat of the lords of Gilsland, was built for a stronghold in the reign of Edward III. by Ranulph Dacre. It consisted of a spacious quadrangular structure with two lofty towers, but was almost destroyed by a fire in 1844.

NAWTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkdale, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 3 miles E. of Helmsley, and the same distance W. of Kirby-Moorside. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the high road between Beverley and Kirby-Moorside. There are two places of worship for the Wesleyans, in one of which is held a day school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. Nawton Tower is a castellated mansion situated on rising ground, affording extensive views of the surrounding country. Francis Barr, Esq., is lord of the manor.

NAYLAND, or NEYLAND a par. in the hund. of Babergh, co. Suffolk, 5 miles E. of the Bures railway station, 6 N. by W. of Colchester, and 13 S.W. of Ipswich. It is situated in a fertile valley at the bridge over the navigable river Stour, and was formerly a market town. The village, which is considerable, consists of several streets, the principal of which contains some good modern houses. The manor anciently belonged to Hubert de Burgh and the Scroops, and gave title of baron to the Westons. A brisk trade is carried on in corn, coal, and timber. There is a silk mill, established in 1838 for the purpose of winding and drawing silk, also several malting establishments, a

brewery, and three large flour mills. A court-leet is held on Easter Monday, at which the steward of the manor presides. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £220, and the incumbent's for £50 10*s.* The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £139. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains five doubled canopied and other brasses, bearing date from 1430; also a good painting of our Saviour, and several ancient marble monuments. The parochial charities produce about £200 per annum, chiefly arising from land, which is appropriated for the benefit of the clergyman and various charitable purposes. There are British and National schools for both sexes. The Independents have a place of worship.

NAZE, THE, a headland on the N.E. coast of Essex, 5 miles S. of Harwich. It is crowned by an ancient tower nearly opposite Landguard Fort, in Suffolk, and off the coast is a rocky ledge near 2 miles long, with only 5 feet water in some places.

NAZEING, or NASING, a par. in the hund. of Waltham, co. Essex, 4 miles N.E. of Waltham Abbey, its post town, and 3½ W. of Broxbourne railway station. The river Lea is here crossed by a bridge connecting this parish with Hertfordshire. The parish, which is wholly agricultural, is bounded on the W. by the river Lea, a favourite resort for anglers during the season. Near the village are extensive ornamental flower gardens, which are a great attraction during the summer season. The land is principally meadow and pasture, with a considerable extent of common, of which about 450 acres have been recently enclosed. The surface is undulating, in some parts rising into hills commanding a varied prospect. The living is a vic* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £255, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is situated on an eminence. It has a square embattled tower of brick containing five bells. There is a National school. At the eastern end of the parish are traces of an ancient fortification, called Ambersbank, supposed to be British. The living was once held by Dr. Joseph Hall, Bishop of Norwich, and subsequently by Dr. Thomas Fuller, the Church historian.

NEAGH, LOUGH, a lake in the prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It ranks fourth among European lakes in point of size, and is by far the largest in the British isles. Its length from N. to S. is 15 miles, and its breadth about 11 miles, covering an area of above 150 square miles, or 98,255 acres. An abundance of fish are caught, and many beautiful pebbles are found on the banks. Notwithstanding its great extent, it is a very uninteresting expanse of water, being almost destitute of islands to diversify its surface, and surrounded by low moorland shores often flooded or swampy. Its principal feeders are the Upper Bann, Blackwater, Maine, Six-mile, and Ballinderry, and it discharges its superfluous waters at its northern extremity, through Lough Beg, by the Lower Bann. Its waters are celebrated for their petrifying properties. A considerable traffic is carried on by means of steamers, but the sudden squalls to which it is subject render the navigation dangerous for sailing vessels. Several schemes have been devised for deepening its outlet, the surface of the lake being only 46 feet above the sea-level, and by this means about 25,000 acres of land, now annually flooded, might be made available for culture.

NEALE, a vil. in the par. of Kilmolara, bar. of Kilmaine, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Ballinrobe. Here is a police station. The Neale is the demesne of Lord Kilmaine. Fairs are held on 5th February, 6th May, 4th August, and 5th November.

NEASDON, a hmlt. in the par. of Hendon, co. Middlesex, 3 miles W. of Hampstead. It was the ancient seat of the Attewood family, and was purchased by the Nicholls, who have rebuilt the mansion.

NEASHAM, or NYSAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Hurworth, S.W. div. of Stockton ward, co. Durham, 1 mile E. of Hurworth, and 4 miles S.E. of Darlington. It is a small village situated at the ferry on the river Tees. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and in the linen manufacture. There are traces of a Benedictine nunnery founded by the Dacres prior to the reign of Henry II. Its revenues at the Dissolution were returned at £26 9*s.* 9*d.* Neasham Hall, the principal residence, is situated in a commanding position on the N. bank of the river, affording varied and extensive views of the surrounding county. Thomas Wrighton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

NEAT-END-STONE, a hmlt. in the par. of Enstone, hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, half a mile S. of Church-Enstone, and 5 miles S.W. of Chipping-Norton. It is sometimes called Road-Enstone, on account of the high road to Birmingham and Worcester passing through it. The waterworks constructed here by Thomas Bushel are now extinct. There is a place of worship for the Methodists.

NEATH, a hund. in the co. of Glamorgan, contains the pars. of Aberavon, Baglan, Briton Ferry, Cadoxton, Glyncorrwg, Kilybebill, Lower-Lantwit, Michaelstone-super-Avon, and Neath.

NEATH, a par., market town, seaport, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of Neath, co. Glamorgan, 8 miles from Swansea, 30 N.E. of Cardiff, and 208½ from London by the South Wales section of the Great Western railway, on which it is a station; it has also a station on the Vale of Neath line. A steamer runs to Bristol twice a week. Though small in size, Neath is a very active port, being the vent for all the produce of the busy and prosperous vale in which it is situated. It is placed on the eastern bank and near the mouth of the river Neath, or Nedd, which here opens out to a considerable breadth, and has likewise water communication by means of the Abernant and Swansea canals. Though vessels of from 300 to 400 tons can get up the river to the quays at high tide, the trade is chiefly carried on by barges on the canal between the town and Briton Ferry, or Giant's Grave, which lies about 2 miles lower down towards Swansea Bay, of which it is a subport. The harbour, though capacious, is obstructed by a bar at its mouth having from 11 to 17 feet water. It enjoys much prosperity, being placed in the heart of the great coal-field of South Wales, by the resources of which many extensive copper, tin, and iron-works, and other works of a similar character, have been set going.—The town is of great antiquity, occupying the site of the ancient *Nidus*, or *Nidum*, mentioned by Antonine, on the Via Julia and Sarn Helen Roman roads. It was given by Robert Fitzhamon, the Anglo-Norman baron, who first conquered the country from the Welsh princes, to his brother, Richard de Granville, ancestor of the noble families of Granville, Marquis of Bath; Granville, Duke of Buckingham; and Lord Granville. He rebuilt the castle of Jestyn-ap-Gwrgan, of which there are now but scanty remains, and subsequently founded the Cistercian abbey called *Abbaty Glyn Nedd*, or, the "Abbacy of the Vale of Nedd." This latter structure, once "the fairest abbey in all Wales," as described by Leland, is now a ruin defaced by the smoke and coal dust of the neighbouring extensive copper and iron works. Its history is fully given in Tanner's "Notitia Monastica," but all that now remains are the external walls with parts of the chapel, vaulted chapterhouse, refectory, and abbot's house. The architect was one Lalys, who also built Margam and Laleston. It became the sanctuary of the unfortunate Edward II., who took refuge here after escaping from Caerphilly, but his retreat being discovered, he was compelled by the monks to quit, and one of them, as the tradition goes, betrayed him into his enemies' hands at Llantrissant Castle. At the Dissolution its revenues were returned at £132, and the site granted to the Cromwells, from whom it comes to Lord Dynevor.—The town is not remarkable for the neatness of its appearance, the spirit of trade having not diffused itself in well paved streets, these being in general narrow, badly paved and pitched. The principal public buildings are—the townhall, having a corn market in its basement story; a new market-house, commercial branch bank,

mechanics' institute, and union poorhouse. There are two immense blast furnaces, an iron foundry, steam-engine factory, tin-plate, fire-clay, and chemical works, these last producing sugar of lead, vitriol, and the purest alum in the kingdom. Two extensive copper works, belonging respectively to the Crown and Mines Royal companies, are situated to the S. on the right bank of the river, and are connected with Swansea Harbour by means of Tennant's canal, which runs from Aberdylais to Swansea. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the export coal and iron trades, in the numerous factories, and in the neighbouring collieries and mines, with which the whole valley abounds. Neath is a borough by prescription, and was first chartered by Edward II. Under the new Corporations Reform Act it is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, with the style of "portreeve, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Neath." It has a revenue of £1,080, and is one of the five contributory boroughs with Swansea in returning one member to parliament. The petty sessions for the hundred of Neath are holden here, and the midsummer quarter sessions for the county. The new County Court is held here every month for the recovery of small debts. It is also the head of a Poor-law Union embracing thirteen parishes and townships in Glamorganshire, and two in Brecknockshire.—The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. with Llantwit, £353. The parish church, dedicated to St. Thomas, is a large though poor structure, with an ancient tower and some hatchments of the family of Mackworth of Gnoll. There are besides eight chapels and numerous schools. Gnoll, the ancient seat of the Mackworths, is a large mansion on a hill overlooking the town, and was recently the scene of a celebrated educational speculation by Mrs. Bullock Webster, who proposed to turn it into an university, but the speculation failed, and the house is now for sale. Here are also Davies's schools with an income from endowment of £60, and Gibbs's almshouses. The parochial charities produce altogether about £65 per annum. The principal antiquities are the extensive ruins of the abbey mentioned above, and a good gateway and towers remaining of the ancient castle, also a Druid circle on Drymma Hill, and traces of the Roman road Sarn Helen. In Glyn Neath, near Pont-neath-Vaughan, are the falls of Mellte and Hepste. Market days are Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, on the 31st July, and 12th September.

NEATH ABBEY, a vil. in the par. of Dyffryn-Clydach, co. Glamorgan, 2 miles N.W. of Neath. It is a station on the Vale of Neath railway. The inhabitants are engaged in the neighbouring collieries and in the copper and iron works. Here are the ruins of the once famous Neath Abbey. *See* NEATH.

NEATH, MIDDLE, UPPER, and LOWER, hmlts. in the par. of Cadoxton, hund. of Neath, co. Glamorgan, 2 miles N.E. of Neath.

NEATHAM, an ext. par. lib. in the upper half div. of the hund. of Alton, co. Hants, 2 miles N.E. of Alton. It is situated on the S. side of the river Wey, and was a market town in William the Conqueror's time. A portion of the land is in hop-grounds.

NEATISHEAD, a par. in the hund. of Tunstead, co. Norfolk, 10½ miles N.E. of Norwich, its post town, and 5 E. by S. of Cottishall. The village, which is of ancient date, is situated betwixt the rivers Bure and Ant. In the Domesday Survey it is called *Snatesherd*, and was given by Canute the Dane to the abbey of St. Bennet at Holm, and the manor is now the property of the see of Norwich. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £291, and the vicarial for £170, with a glebe of 46 acres. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £199, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small and ancient structure with a modern gallery added in 1840. The register dates from 1676. The parochial charities produce about £48 per annum. There is a National school built in 1849, the gift of Miss Preston.

The Baptists and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. The Bishop of Norwich is lord of the manor.

NEB, a river in the western part of the Isle of Man. It rises under Mount Sartel, and after forming a cataract falls into the Irish Channel near Peel Castle.

NECHELLS, a hmlt. in the par. of Aston and borough of Birmingham, co. Warwick. It is united with Duddeston, and forms a populous suburb of Birmingham. Here are extensive workshops for building railway carriages, also a lunatic asylum. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £59. The church is dedicated to St. Clement.

NECTON, or NEIGHTON, a par. in the hund. of South Greenhoe, co. Norfolk, 6 miles from Shipdham, its post town, 3½ E. of Swaffham, and 2 S. of the Dunham railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The soil consists of clay and loam. About two-thirds of the land are arable, the remainder pasture and woodland. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £900, and the glebe comprises 28 acres. A free chapel formerly stood at Sparham Hall. The living is a rect. and vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £703. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square embattled tower containing a clock and six bells. The roof is decorated with paintings, underneath which are the effigies of the twelve apostles in oak, richly carved and gilt. There are brasses of J. Bacon and others, bearing date from 1528; also an E. window of stained glass inserted by Colonel Mason. The register commences from 1528. In the churchyard is a tomb with a recumbent effigy, supposed to be that of the Countess of Warwick, who died here whilst on a pilgrimage to the shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham. The parochial charities produce about £200 per annum, of which £100 goes towards the support of a school erected in 1839 at the expense of Colonel Mason. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a place of worship. Necton Hall is situated in a well-wooded park, and is the seat of Colonel Mason, who is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

NEDDANS, a par. in the bar. of West Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles W.S.W. of Clonmel. It is 2½ miles in length, and the same in breadth. The surface is undulating and the soil of excellent quality. The river Suir passes through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with Ardfinnan, £288, in the patron. of the bishop. Here are ruins of a church and a castle. Neddans House is the chief seat.

NEDDEEN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Magunihy, co. Kerry, Ireland, 13 miles S. of Killarney, and near Kenmare, which was also called Neddeen when first founded in 1670 by Sir W. Petty.

NEDGING, a par. in the hund. of Cosford, co. Suffolk, 1 mile S.E. of Bildeston, its post town, and 4 miles N.W. of the Hadleigh railway station. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Bret, and is entirely agricultural. The land is chiefly arable. The surface is gently undulating, and the soil a rich loam. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £190, and the glebe comprises 27 acres valued at £30. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £165. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small Norman edifice, with a tower containing two bells. The Rev. William Edge is lord of the manor.

NEEDHAM, a par. in the hund. of Earsham, co. Norfolk, 1½ mile S.W. of Harleston, its post town, and 8 miles N.E. of Diss railway station. The village, which is small and straggling, is situated on the river Waveney, and on the road from Bury St. Edmund's to Yarmouth. The river separates this parish from the county of Suffolk. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £310, and those of the incumbent for £25 17*s*. This parish was originally a chapelry to Mendham. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £72. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a circular tower of greater antiquity than the nave and choir. The parochial

charities produce about £66 per annum, realised from town estate. This par. comprises the five manors following, viz. Bourts-in-Needham, T. B. Frank, Esq.; Witchington Hall, Sir Robert S. Adair, Bart.; Seymours, R. K. Cobbold, Esq.; Gunshaws, the Rev. T. W. Whitaker; and Denisons, Lady George Beresford.

NEEDHAM-MARKET, a hmlt., chplry., and post town, in the par. of Barking, hund. of Bosmere, co. Suffolk, 3½ miles from Stowmarket, and 8¾ N. by W. of Ipswich, and 74 N.E. of London. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway. It is situated on low ground on the bank of the river Gipping, near Bosmere Lake, and on the road to Ipswich and Bury St. Edmund's. It is a petty sessions and polling town for East Suffolk, and was formerly a market town. It is tolerably well built, and is lighted with gas. There are a bank, public library and reading rooms, also paper and glue manufactories. Petty sessions are held every alternate Wednesday at the Swan Inn. The Stowmarket and Ipswich navigation passes along the north-eastern boundary of the chapelry, and is crossed by a bridge leading from the town to Stonham. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £91, in the patron. of the Rector of Barking. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure, built about 1450, with a wooden bell-turret. Dr. Priestley first settled at Needham-Market with a small congregation on a salary of £30 a year. The parochial charities consist of almshouses for eight poor persons, also the late Mrs. Lucy Maw's almshouses for four aged persons, besides other donations realising about £60 per annum. The Independents and Society of Friends have each a place of worship with schools attached. The Earl of Ashburnham is lord of the manor. An annual fair is held on 28th October.

NEEDHAM STREET, a hmlt. in the par. of Gazeley, co. Suffolk, 5 miles E. of Newmarket.

NEEDINGWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Holywell, hund. of Hurstingstone, co. Huntingdon, 2 miles N.E. of St. Ives, its post town. It was formerly a chapelry, but the chapel, dedicated to St. James, has long disappeared. The hamlet, which is of large extent, was the birthplace of Sir Ambrose Nicholas, Lord Mayor of London in 1576. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a place of worship.

NEEDLES, THE, a group of sharp-pointed chalk rocks off the W. point of the Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 4 miles S.W. of Yarmouth. They are above water, and are marked by a lighthouse on the opposite cliffs 469 feet high, with a red fixed light visible for 27 miles. The West passage to the Solent lies between these rocks and Hurst Point, having from 5 to 7 fathoms water, with a strong current. One, the highest of these rocks, fell in 1760, and the sea is continually wearing away the chalk.

NEEDLESHAM, a cove on the S.E. coast of co. Devon, near the river Otter's mouth.

NEEDWOOD FOREST, an ecclesiastical district, and formerly a royal forest, in the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford. It contained, in a circuit of 20 miles, bounded by a bend of the river Trent, about 70,000 acres of hilly ground covered with natural wood. In its ancient state it was divided into five wards, called Barton, Marchington, Tutbury, Uttoxeter, and Yoxhall, and included thirteen parks, which were held by the earls of Mercia. In after times the kings of England often enjoyed the diversion of hunting here, down to the time of Charles I., whose sales and gifts of various parts of it caused a great portion to be disafforested. It continued extra parochial till 1801, when it was wholly enclosed by Act of Parliament, and is now included in the pars. of Hanbury, Tatenhill, Tutbury, and Yoxhall. The tract contains many mansions with extensive parks, and the rest is cultivated, producing good crops, except about 1,000 acres of good oak timber, including the Swilcar oak, 21 feet in girth. It belongs to the honour of Tutbury, in the duchy of Lancaster. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £170, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, called Christ Church, in Needwood, was erected in 1809, and situated at an equal distance from each of the parochial churches. The tithes have been partially commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act.

NEEN-SAVAGE, or UPPER NEEN, a par. in the hund. of Stottesden, co. Salop, 1 mile N. of Cleobury-Mortimer, its post town, and 12 miles W. of Kidderminster. The village, which is small and of irregular form, is situated on the river Rea, and is chiefly agricultural. The soil consists of cornstone and clay. Paper is manufactured in this parish. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £76, and the vicarial for £424. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £394, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure with a square embattled tower containing two bells. The tower originally had a spire, but it was destroyed by lightning in 1825. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum. There is a free school liberally endowed by the Edwards and Hinckesman families.

NEEN-SOLLARS, or LOWER NEEN, a par. in the hund. of Overs, co. Salop, 3 miles S. of Cleobury-Mortimer, its post town, and 10 S.E. of Ludlow. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Rea and Kington canal, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is chiefly clay, with a gravel subsoil. The land is partly in hop-grounds. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £273, and the glebe comprises 52 acres, valued at £65 per annum. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Milson annexed, in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £360, in the patron. of Worcester College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient cruciform structure with a square tower crowned by a wooden spire. The interior of the church contains a tomb to Humphry Conynsby, the traveller. There is a National school for the children of the parishes of Neen-Sollars and Milson, entirely supported by Mrs. Wickstead. Colonel Rushout is lord of the manor.

NEENTON, a par. in the Chelmarsh div. of the hund. of Stottesden, co. Salop, 6½ miles S.W. of Bridgnorth, its post town, and 22 from Wolverhampton. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Rea, and is intersected by the Ludlow and Bridgnorth turnpike road. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil consists of loam with a subsoil of limestone, beneath which is coal and iron. Stone for building is quarried to a small extent. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £190. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure with a turret containing two bells. Henry Lyster, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

NEEPSEND, a vil. in the tnshp. of Brightside-Bierlow, borough of Sheffield, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Sheffield. It is situated near the river Don and the line of the North Midland railway. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the neighbouring ironworks, and in the cutlery manufacture.

NEFYN, or NEVYN, a par., market town, and borough, in the hund. of Dinlaen, co. Carnarvon, 6 miles from Pwllheli, and 18 S.W. of Carnarvon. It is a small but improving town, situated among the hills on the coast, and under Mount Rivel. About a mile to the S. is the well-sheltered harbour of Porth, situated in a sandy bay, and conjectured to have been frequented by the Romans, on account of strong entrenchments in the vicinity still visible, and various Roman urns discovered in the adjoining parish of Llaniestin. Edward I. held a grand triumphal festival here in 1284, to celebrate the conquest of Wales. It was made a free borough by Edward the Black Prince, but never obtained any considerable degree of prosperity. It has no manufactures, and but little trade, the chief import being coal. Some years ago a scheme was formed for improving this unfrequented part of Wales, by bringing the great road from London to Ireland through it, by a new line from Merionethshire across the Traeth-Mawr, and constituting this port a rendezvous for packets to Ireland instead of Holyhead. For this purpose an Act of Parliament was obtained in 1806 to erect a pier and other necessary works, but the

government refusing to advance the money, as had been expected, the scheme was abandoned. During the railway mania its claims were again urged against those of Holyhead, and a line of broad-gauge railway was projected from Worcester in connection with the Great Western railway; but this was again given up. For a third time public attention has been again called to its capabilities as a port in connection with the projected railway from Barmouth to Porthmadoc, and thence to Pwllheli or Porthddinllaen. The town, which formerly was a poor fishing village, has been considerably improved of late years, and has several good houses, though not one good inn. It is still irregular, straggling, and rather dirty. The surrounding country is uninviting, and there are no resident gentry, on which account civilisation is very backward, and the habits of the people are extremely primitive. It contributes to Carnarvon in returning one member to parliament. The tithes were commuted in 1840. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the archdeac. of Merioneth and dioc. of Bangor, val. £110. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, or according to others to St. Peter, has a curious narrow tower. There are places of worship for the Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, and Calvinistic Methodists, which last are the prevailing sect. There is a National school capable of accommodating about 120 children. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on the 11th April, 18th August, and 20th October.

NEILSTON, a par. in the Upper ward, co. Renfrew, Scotland. It extends in length about 8½ miles, with an extreme breadth of 4½, and is bounded on the S. by Ayrshire, and by the pars. of Lochwinnoch, Abbey of Paisley, Eastwood, and Mearns, on other sides. It comprises the *quoad sacra* pars. of Neilston, Barrhead, and Levern, and the vils. of Cross Arthurlee, West Arthurlee, Grahamstown, Crofthead, Newton-Ralston, Gateside, and Uplanmuir. It is situated amongst the Lochliboside hills, and is watered by the river Levern, with the lochs Long, Libo, and Knock. Neilston came through the Crocs to the Stuarts of Crocston and Darnley, ancestors of the earls and dukes of Lennox, in the 13th century. There are numerous print-fields, bleach-fields, and cotton-spinning mills, which employ a large number of the inhabitants. The whole neighbourhood is studded with residences. The surface is in general hilly, except in the north-eastern parts, the highest elevation being the Pad, which is 820 feet above sea-level. In the level part of the parish, forming the eastern district, the soil is of a dry loamy nature, with a subsoil of clay, but in the central district the trap rock prevails, with a shallow soil well suited for pasture, while the western district is to a considerable extent moorish. The extent of arable land exceeds 16,000 acres. Trap is the prevailing formation, but sandstone and limestone exist, as also coal, which are worked to some extent. The parish is traversed by the road from Glasgow to Irvine, and is within easy access of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. The village of Neilston is about 4 miles S. of Paisley, and 2 S.W. of Barrhead, which see. This par. is in the presb. of Paisley, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister has a stipend of £321. The parish church was erected about the middle of the 15th century, was enlarged in 1798, and has several times been restored. At Barrhead there are a Free church, United Presbyterian church, Roman Catholic chapel, and Evangelical chapel. There are parochial and other schools. The castle of Crocston, now in ruins, was once a pile of great magnificence, standing upon the summit of a little hill. Fairs are held on the third Tuesdays of February, May, and October (old style) for cattle, and a pleasure fair on the fourth Tuesday in July.

NEITHROP, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Banbury, co. Oxford, half a mile N.W. of Banbury, within which borough it is included for parliamentary purposes.

NELL, a small loch in the co. of Argyle, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Oban.

NEMPHLAR, EAST, a vil. in the par. and co. of Lanark, Scotland, 1 mile N.W. of Lanark. It is situated on rising ground, extending along the right bank of the Clyde, and contains the site of a ruined chapel which formerly belonged to the Knights Templars.

NEMPNETT-THRUBWELL, a par. in the hund. of Keynsham, co. Somerset, 8 miles N.E. of Axbridge, and 9 from Bristol. Blagdon is its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated under the Mendip hills, near the river Yeo. At Fairyfield is an extensive barrow of an oval form, measuring 180 feet by 60, and 45 in height. Its summit is covered with ash trees and shrubs. On being opened in 1789 it was found to contain two rows of cells, running from S. to N., formed by immense stones set edgeways, and covered by others of larger dimensions. Skulls, a vast heap of bones, and other relics, having been discovered, it is conjectured to have been a work of the Druids, and the cemetery belonging to their great temple at Stanton-Drew, 3 miles distant. The village is small. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in dairy farming. The soil is of various quality, but chiefly good meadow land. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £265. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a tower containing five bells. The register dates from 1568. From the churchyard on Knap Hill an extensive view of the surrounding country is obtained. The charities produce about £30 per annum. The National school is situated in the parish of Butcomb, but serves for this parish also. The Baptists have a place of worship. Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, Bart., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

NEN, or NYNE, a river of co. Northampton, rises at Chapel Well, near Naseby, and passing through part of Cambridgeshire, falls into the Cross Keys Wash, near Sutton St. Mary, in Lincolnshire.

NENAGH, a par., post and market town, in the bars. of Lower and Upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 29 miles N. of Tipperary, and 95 from Dublin. The par. is 3 miles long and 2½ miles broad. The surface consists mostly of very excellent soil. It is traversed by the road from Limerick to Birr and Dublin, and by the Nenagh river. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. £580, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1810. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and several day schools. In the vicinity are several residences. The town is situated among the mountains and near the river Nenagh. It is a military and a chief police station, and has barracks, a gaol, court-house, market-house, two banks, savings-bank, library, poorhouse, dispensary, and a fever hospital. Two newspapers are published in the town, the *North Guardian* and the *Tipperary Vindicator*. Petty sessions are held once a week, and the assizes twice a year. There are ruins of a castle built in the time of King John by the Butlers, who were the ancient proprietors. Nenagh Poor-law Union contains 24 electoral divisions in cos. Tipperary and Galway. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held on the 24th April, 29th May, 4th July, 1st August, 4th September, 10th October, and 1st November.

NENTHEAD, a chplry. in the par. of Alston-Moor, ward of Leath, co. Cumberland, 4 miles E. by S. of Alston. This place takes its name from its situation near the source of the river Nent, a tributary of the North Tyne. The village, which is considerable, contains a market-house, surmounted by a turret. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the neighbouring lead-mines and smelting-houses belonging to the London Lead Company. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £140, in the patron. of the Vicar of Alston. The church is a modern structure. There are chapels for the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, also schools on the National system, established by the London Lead Company.

NENTHORN, anciently *Naythans-Thirn*, a par. in the co. of Berwick, Scotland. It extends about 4½ miles from S.E. to N.W. in length, by an extreme breadth of 1¾ mile. It is principally bounded by the co. Roxburgh, and on other parts by the pars. of Earlston and Hume. The surface, though in general level, has an undulating aspect, with a rich and fertile soil, especially in

the southern part. Sandstone, basalt, and shell-marl are abundant, and there is plenty of whinstone and freestone for building. The air is pure and remarkably healthy. The vil. of Nenthorn is about 3½ miles N.W. of Kelso. The parish is watered by the river Eden, and was formed during the 13th century out of the manors of Nathansthirn and Little Newton, which both belonged to the family of Morville, the hereditary constables of Scotland. These two districts are joined together by a narrow isthmus that is intersected by the river Eden. Nenthorn House and Newton Don are the principal residences. Near the latter mansion the river Eden falls over a steep rock from 30 to 40 feet in altitude. In this parish is a lake called Lurgie Loch. The par. is in the presb. of Kelso, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £172. The parish church was erected in 1802. The original church of Naythans-Thirn belonged to the monks of Coldingham, and was subordinate to the mother church of Edenham. There are parochial and other schools.

NEOT'S, ST., a par. and small town in the hund. of Toseland, co. Hunts, 8 miles S.W. of Huntingdon, and 51¼ from London by the Great Northern railway, on which it is a station. It is situated on the E. bank of the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge of one central arch, with two smaller ones, over the stream, and continued by six other arches, forming a causeway over the marshy lands adjoining. It derives its name from an ancient Benedictine monastery situated on the opposite bank of the river, at Eynesbury, originally founded in 974 by Earl Alric and his wife Ethelfleda, and dedicated to St. Neot, whose relics are said to have been stolen from Neotstock, in Cornwall, and conveyed hither. In 1113 it was made a cell to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy, by Roisia de Clere, but being afterwards made independent, it existed till the Reformation. Its revenues were returned at the Dissolution at £256 1*s.* 3¼*d.*, when the site was given by Henry VIII. to the Cromwells, from whom it has descended to Earl Sandwich, of Hinchinbrook, the present lord of the manor. The Earl of Holland was taken prisoner here in 1648, fighting for Charles I. The town, though well built, stands so low that the streets are sometimes inundated. It is distant about 1 mile E. of the Great North road, and consists of three principal streets. It contains a market-house, with a market-square, a good hotel, several extensive breweries, large paper-mills belonging to Messrs. Towgood, and two tanneries. A considerable trade is carried on by the Ouse, which is navigable from Bedford to Lynn. The principal business is in corn, coals, wine, timber, &c., besides a brisk retail trade for the supply of the surrounding country. A considerable portion of the female population are employed in the manufacture of lace. A manorial court is held annually, and a new county court at stated intervals for the recovery of small debts. St. Neot's is the head of a Poor-law Union, comprising 30 parishes and townships, of which 22 are in the county of Huntingdon, 7 in that of Bedford, and 1 in Cambridgeshire. The surface is generally low, and in parts marshy. The land is chiefly arable. The soil is clay and loam, alternating with gravel. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1770. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £163. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a Gothic structure with a tower containing eight bells. It was built about 1507, and has a good timbered roof and some ancient screen-work. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans, to the last of which a school is attached. The free school, for twenty-five boys, between the ages of seven and fourteen, was founded in 1760 by Gabriel Newton, an alderman of Leicester, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £26, subsequently augmented by the bequests of Loftus Hatley and Elizabeth Bailey, so that its income is now about £70. There are besides National, British, and infant schools. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum, distributed in bread to the poor. The only mansion in the parish is Priory Hill, the seat of G. W. Rowley, Esq. Market day is Thursday, for corn. Fairs are held on Holy Thursday, on that day three weeks, the first Thursday after the 11th October, and the 17th December, also a statute fair for hiring servants on 1st August.

NEOT, ST., a par., tnshp., and vil. in the hund. of West, co. Cornwall, 6 miles W. by N. of Liskeard, and 30 from Plymouth. The parish, which is of large extent, comprising an area of 13,997 acres, is situated at the head of a valley watered by a branch of the river Fowey, called the river of St. Neot. It had previous to the Norman conquest a hermitage or monastery of St. Neot, which has given name to the village. More than half the surface is still common and waste, and about 400 acres of woodland. The substratum abounds in granite, greywacke, and slate, which are quarried, and in some places contain veins of stream tin. The soil is clay and loam, producing good crops of corn. In this parish is Dozmere, an intermittent lake, to which various superstitions attach. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £367. The church of St. Neot is in the perpendicular style of architecture, with a tower containing six bells. It contains several ancient brasses and monuments, an antique font, and a register chest. The windows exhibit some remains of the legend of St. Neot in ancient stained glass, by Hedgeland, and sixteen others enriched with subjects from Scripture history, as the Creation, Deluge, Lord's Supper, Crucifixion, &c. The glass was restored in 1824 by the Rev. R. G. Grylls, at an expense of £2,000. There are two places of worship belonging to the Bible Christians, and one to the Wesleyans, also a National and free school for boys and girls, and a Sunday-school. The parochial charities produce about £33 per annum, besides £13 belonging to the free school. The Rev. William Grylls is lord of the manor. In this parish are the ruins of a chapel dedicated to St. Luke, also traces of the monastery or college of St. Neot, said to have been founded in memory of Neotus, a brother of King Alfred. John Austin, the antiquary, was born here in 1699. A cattle fair is held on the second Tuesday in April and November.

NEPHIN and NEPHINBEG, mountains of co. Mayo, Ireland. The former attains an elevation of 2,646 feet, and the latter one of 2,065 feet above the sea-level.

NEPICAR, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Wrotham, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 1 mile S.E. of Wrotham, and 6 miles N.E. of Maidstone.

NERQUIS, or NERCWYS, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Mold, co. Flint, 2 miles S. of Mold, its post town. There are several extensive plantations on a moor 800 feet high, which originated from the successful planting of the late Dr. Thackeray of Chester, thus increasing the value of the ground to an immense extent. The village, which is considerable, may be considered a suburb of the flourishing little town of Mold. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries with which this part of the country abounds. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Mold. The church is a commodious structure recently erected. Nerquis Hall, the principal residence, was built by the Wynnes in 1638.

NERSTON, a vil. in the par. of East Kilbride, co. Lanark, Scotland, 1½ mile N.E. of East Kilbride.

NESBIT, a tnshp. in the par. of Doddington, E. div. of Glendale ward, co. Northumberland, 4 miles N. of Wooler. It is situated near Nesbit buildings.

NESBIT, a tnshp. in the par. of Stamfordham, N.E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles S. of Stamfordham, and 9 N.E. of Hexham. It is situated near the river Pont.

NESBITT, a tnshp. in the par. of Hart, S. div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 6 miles N.W. of Hartlepool, and 12 N. of Stockton-upon-Tees. It is situated on the line of the railway to Hartlepool.

NESFIELD-WITH-LANGBAR, a tnshp. in the par. of Ilkley, upper div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N. of Bingley, and 2½ N. by W. of Otley. It is situated on the northern bank of the river

Wharfe, and is mostly the property of the Duke of Devonshire.

NESS, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Neston, higher div. of the hund. of Wirrall, co. Chester, 1 mile S.E. of Great Neston. It is situated on the river Dee.

NESS, a loch on the Caledonian canal between Bona Ferry and Fort Augustus, co. Inverness, Scotland. It is about 24 miles long by 1 mile wide, and in parts 810 feet deep.

NESS, a wap. in co. Lincoln. It contains the borough of Stamford, and the pars. of Barholme, Baston, Braceborough, Carlby, Market and West Deeping, Greatford, Langtoft, Stowe, Tallington, Thurlby, Uffington, and part of Fen-Deeping, comprising an area of 29,790 acres. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. and dioc. of Lincoln.

NESS. *See* Noss, co. Caithness, Scotland.

NESS, or CROSSNESS, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Barvas, Island of Lewis, Western Islands, coast of Scotland, 2 miles S. of the Butt of Lewis. It includes Rona Lewis.

NESS, a glen near Loch Doon, co. Ayr, Scotland.

NESS, EAST, a tnshp. in the par. of Hovingham, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Hovingham railway station, and 9 W. of Malton. It is situated on the river Rye, near the line of the Roman road from Cleveland to Malton. Roman remains and inscriptions were discovered here. Messrs. T. W. and J. Kendall are lords of the manor and sole landowners. The surface is undulating and the soil fertile. The substratum abounds with limestone, which is quarried for building and for burning into lime. About two-thirds of the land are in pasture, and the remainder arable. Near the site of the ancient Hall is the modern residence of John Kendall, Esq.

NESS, GREAT, or NESS, MAGNA, a par. in the hund. of Pimhill, co. Salop, 8 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury, its post town, and 3½ S.W. of Baschurch railway station. The par., which is situated on the road from Shrewsbury to Oswestry, is of large extent, containing the tnshps. of Nesscliff, Hopton, Kinton, Willcot, Felton-Butler, and Alderton. The surface is undulating, and nearly in the centre of the parish is a rocky cliff called Ness Cliff. The soil consists of sandy loam with a subsoil of sand rock. There are quarries of fine red sandstone, from which it is said the stone was raised for building the castle, the abbey, and the walls of Shrewsbury. About two-thirds of the land are arable, the remainder meadow and pasture, with about 150 acres of woodland and plantations. A rent-charge of £30 18s. is paid to this parish out of the tithes of Shotatton. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £305, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing three bells. The church, which appears to have been built at different periods, has a painted window. At Nesscliff was formerly a chapel-of-ease dedicated to St. Mary, the site of which is now occupied by the parochial school founded by John Edwards in 1753. The parochial charities produce £20 yearly. Ness Hall, the principal residence, is situated in an extensive park; it has remained in the possession of the Edwards family since 1660. The Earl of Bradford is lord of the manor. In this parish is a remarkable cave divided into two compartments by a massive pillar of rock, upon which is carved the date 1564, and the initials of the celebrated outlaw Humphrey Kynaston.

NESS, GREAT, a hmlt. in the par. of Sevenoaks, hund. of Codsheath, co. Kent, 2 miles N. by E. of Sevenoaks. It is situated amongst the hills near the river Darent.

NESS, LITTLE, a chplry. in the par. of Baschurch, hund. of Pimhill, co. Salop, 7 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury, its post town, and 2½ miles S. of the Baschurch railway station. The chplry. comprises the tnshps. of Little Ness, Adcot, and Milford. The chapel is an ancient edifice with a gable containing one bell. The interior of the chapel has a stone font of great antiquity.

NESS, WEST, a tnshp. in the par. of Stonegrave, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Hovingham railway station, and 10 N. by W. of Whitwell. The township is of small extent, and the village is situated on the river Rye, which abounds with trout. The soil consists of clay upon a substratum of redston and excellent limestone, which is quarried for building purposes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. William Rutson, Esq., is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1776.

NESTING, in the mainland, and in the shire of Orkney and Shetland, with the ancient pars. of Lunnasting and Whalsay and the detached islands of the Skerries, annexed, a par. in the Shetland Islands, Scotland. It extends about 18 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 4 miles. The inequalities of the surface are considerable, the principal elevations being Catfirth, Doure, and Vidlaw roes. The cultivated portion of the parish is but small, the surface being chiefly bare and mossy. There are neither roads nor bridges, and agriculture is in a very backward state. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries, and consider the cultivation of the land as only a secondary object. Limestone, granite, syenite, and mica slate are abundant, but gneiss is the prevailing rock. Eswick, Lunnaness, Railsburgh, and Staveness are the chief headlands. The humanity and kindness of the inhabitants to shipwrecked sailors is exemplary, and deserves the highest commendation. The village of Nesting, which stands nearly central of the eastern district of Shetland, is distant about 12 miles N. of Lerwick. This par. is in the presb. of Olnafirth and synod of Shetland. The minister has a stipend of £150. There are three churches, all in good repair, where the minister officiates in rotation, first at Nesting; secondly and thirdly, at Whalsay; and in the summer he visits the Skerries for about a week. There is a parochial school, also two other schools.

NESTON, GREAT, a par., post and market town, in the higher div. of the hund. of Wirrall, co. Chester, 4 miles W. of the Hooton station on the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire junction railway, and 11 N.W. of Chester. It is situated on the S.W. side of a peninsula formed by the estuaries of the rivers Mersey and Dee, opposite the co. of Flint. The par. comprises the tnshps. of Little Neston, Ledsham, Willaston, Thornton Hough, Ness, Raby, and Leighton, and the flourishing bathing place of Parkgate. Neston is a petty sessions town, and the magistrates' sittings are held at the court-house; also a court leet and baron are held yearly. The board of guardians meet at Clatteridge and Birkenhead every Wednesday alternately. The village derives its chief support from visitors, who resort to it during the summer months for the benefit of bathing. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £535, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to SS. Mary and Helen, is an ancient stone structure, with a square tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains an antique font, old register chest, and numerous monuments. The parochial charities produce about £42 per annum. There are National and infant schools; to the former is attached a small lending library free to the inhabitants. Market day is Friday, but the market is unattended. Fairs are held on 2nd February, 29th May, and 29th September, for cattle. Races are held on Whit-Monday and the two following days.

NESTON, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Neston, higher div. of the hund. of Wirrall, co. Chester, 1 mile S.E. of Great Neston. It is situated near the river Dee, opposite Flintshire.

NESWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of North Dalton, Bainton Beacon div. of Harthill wap, East Riding co. York, 4½ miles S.W. of Great Driffield. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1774. Neswick Hall is the principal residence.

NETCHWOOD, a hmlt. in the hund. of Stoddesden, co. Salop, 5 miles W. by S. of Bridgnorth. It is situated near the river Severn.

NETHANFOOT, a vil. in the par. of Lesmahago, co. Lanark, Scotland, 8 miles S.W. of Lanark. It is situated on the banks of the river Nethan, a tributary of the Clyde, from which it takes its name.

NETHER-ALDERLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Alderley, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester. *See* ALDERLEY, and the like for other places with this prefix not occurring in the following order.

NETHERAVON, a par. in the hund. of Elstub, co. Wilts, 5 miles N.W. of Amesbury, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Avon, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the tythg. of Chisenbury-de-la-Folly, and the well-wooded park of Netheravon. The soil is fertile. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents, under an Enclosure Act in 1788. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £131, in the patron. of the Bishop of Salisbury. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice, with a square embattled and pinnacled tower. It has been recently repaired and restored. The parochial charities are £7 yearly. There is a National school. The Baptists and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Netheravon House, formerly a seat of the Duke of Beaufort, is a brick mansion, now the residence of Sir M. E. H. Beach, Bart., who is lord of the manor.

NETHERBURY, a par. in the hund. of Beaminster-Forum, Bridport div. of co. Dorset, 2 miles S.W. of Beaminster, its post town, and 5 N. of Bridport. The parish, which is extensive, is situated on the river Brit, near the coast. It contains the tythgs. of Ashe, Melplash, Bowood, and Loscombe. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the flax mills. There is also an iron foundry. The land is very fertile, and is watered by numerous small streams flowing through woody ravines, with numerous cider orchards. There are several limestone quarries, in which are found numerous fossils, including belemnites, ammonites, univals, bivalves, and screw shells. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £750, and the vicarial for £400. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Ash annexed, in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £300, in the patron. of the Bishop of Salisbury. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing six bells. The chancel, which has recently been restored, contains a monument to one of the More family. Besides the parish church there is a district church, called Christ Church, erected in 1847. There was formerly a chapel-of-ease at Mangerton, but it has long been in ruins. The parochial charities produce about £204 per annum, of which £140 goes to the grammar school. There is also a mixed National school. The Dissenters have several places of worship. Strode House and Parnham House are the principal residences. The old manor-house, formerly the seat of the More family, is now a farmhouse.

NETHERBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Arthuret, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 2½ miles N. by E. of Longtown. It is situated on the bank of the river Esk, and was anciently a Roman station in connection with the Picts' wall. In Netherby Hall, late the seat of Sir James R. G. Graham, Bart., are preserved numerous Roman coins, altars, fragments of domestic utensils, &c.

NETHERBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-Overblow, upper div. of Claro wap., West Riding co. York, 4½ miles S.W. of Wetherby. It is situated on the river Wharfe, and is in conjunction with Kearby. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans.

NETHERCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Warkworth, hund. of King's Sutton, co. Northampton, 1 mile from Warkworth.

NETHERCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Tackley, co. Oxford, 3 miles N.E. of Woodstock. It is situated on the Oxford canal and the river Charwell.

NETHERCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Wolfhamcote, co. Warwick, 6 miles N.E. of Southam. It is situated near the Oxford canal.

NETHERCROSS, a bar. in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Its boundaries are the Irish Sea and the bars. of Balrothery, Coolock, Castleknock, and co. Meath. Its area is 21,818, containing the pars. of Donabate, Killossery, Killeek, Kilsallaghan, Portraine, and parts of Finglass and Swords.

NETHERFIELD, a hund. in the rape of Hastings, co. Sussex. It contains the pars. of Brightling, Dallington, Mountfield, and Penhurst, comprising an area of 10,880 acres.

NETHERFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Battle, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 3 miles N.W. of Battle.

NETHER-FOLD, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Kimberworth, par. of Rotherham, West Riding co. York, 2 miles W. of Rotherham. It is situated on the line of the Sheffield railway, near the river Don.

NETHERGATE, a vil. in the hmlt. of Westwoodside, par. of Haxey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles S.W. of Epworth.

NETHER-GRAVESHIP, a tnshp. in the par. and ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland. This township is divided into four parts, three of which are situated on the E. side of the river Kent, and the other on the fell side.

NETHER-GREEN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Upper Hallam, West Riding co. York, 4 miles W. of Sheffield.

NETHER-HADDON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bakewell, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 2 miles S.W. of Bakewell, its post town, and 6 W. of Rowsley. The vil. of Over Haddon in this tnshp. is on rising ground. The inhabitants are wholly engaged in agriculture. Haddon Hall was erected at different periods, some portions of it so early as the reign of Edward III., but the greater part in Elizabeth's time. The buildings enclose two quadrangular courts. The chapel is a small edifice erected in Edward VI.'s time, and has a painted window of the Crucifixion, bearing date 1427.

NETHER-HEYFORD, a par. in the hund. of Nobottle-Grove, co. Northampton, 2½ miles S.E. of the Weedon station on the London and North-Western railway, and 6 S.W. of Northampton. The village, which is small, is situated on the Grand Junction canal, and is chiefly agricultural. There are some extensive smelting works. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £152. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, has a square tower containing a clock and four bells. There is a mixed school for Upper and Nether Heyford, endowed above a century and a half ago with £400 by William Bliss, and is open to all children of the name of Bliss within 5 miles. There are places of worship for the Baptists and Primitive Methodists. Sir Charles Knightley, Bart., is lord of the manor.

NETHER-KINGCOMBE, a tythg. in the par. of Toller-Porcorum, hund. of Beaminster-Forum, Bridport div. of co. Dorset, 1 mile from Toller-Porcorum, and 11 miles W. of Dorchester.

NETHERLEE, a vil. in the par. of Cathcart, co Renfrew, Scotland, 2 miles S.E. of Pollockshaws.

NETHERMAINS, a vil. in the par. of Kinnaird, co. Perth, Scotland, 7 miles N.E. of Perth.

NETHERMORE, a tythg. in the par. of Chippenham, co. Wilts, 2 miles S.E. of Chippenham. It includes the hmlt. of Tytherton-Stanley.

NETHER-SHIRE, a vil. in the tnshp. and par. of Ecclesfield, wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of Sheffield.

NETHERTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Thorpe-Salvin, West Riding co. York, 10 miles S.E. of Rotherham.

NETHERTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Fyfield, co. Berks, 5 miles N.W. of Abingdon.

NETHERTON, a hmlt. in the par. and lordship of Frodsham, co. Chester, near Frodsham, and 10 miles N.E. of Chester. It is situated near Delamere Forest, between the rivers Mersey and Weaver.

NETHERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bedlington, co. Northumberland, 3 miles S.E. of Morpeth. Until recently it formed part of Durham. It is situated near

the river Blyth. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries and stone quarries.

NETHERTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Hatherop, co. Gloucester, 2 miles N. of Fairford.

NETHERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Sephton, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 7 miles N. by E. of Liverpool. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated on the river Alt, and is intersected by the Leeds canal. The inhabitants are wholly engaged in agriculture. The land is chiefly arable and meadow. There is a place of worship for the Roman Catholics. The Earl of Sephton is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

NETHERTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Cropthorne, middle div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 4 miles W. by S. of Evesham. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The chapel has been rebuilt, the former edifice having fallen into ruin. There is a place of worship for the Baptists.

NETHERTON, a vil. and chplry. in the pars. of St. Thomas and St. Edmund, Dudley, co. Worcester, 1 mile S.W. of Dudley. It is situated on the Stourbridge canal, in the heart of an extensive mining and manufacturing district. There are extensive collieries and mines of ironstone. The inhabitants are mostly employed in the numerous furnaces for smelting iron ore, and in the manufacture of nails. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £300, in the patron. of the Vicar of Dudley. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was erected in 1831, by grant from the parliamentary commissioners. There are several places of worship belonging to the Baptists, Wesleyans, New Connexion and Primitive Methodists. There are National and other schools.

NETHERTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Kidderminster, co. Worcester, near Kidderminster.

NETHERTON NORTH SIDE, a tnshp. in the par. of Alwinton, W. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 4½ miles N.E. of Alwinton, and 14 N.W. of the Alnwick railway station. The township, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Allen or Alwin, a branch of the river Coquet. Walter Selby, Esq., is lord of the manor.

NETHERTON QUARRY, a vil. in the par. of East Kilpatrick, co. Dumbarton, Scotland, 9 miles E. of Dumbarton.

NETHERTON SOUTH SIDE, a tnshp. in the par. of Alwinton, W. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 4 miles N.E. of Alwinton, and 6 N.W. of Rothbury. It is situated on a branch of the river Coquet, adjoining the tnshp. of Netherton North Side.

NETHERTOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Hamstall-Ridware, co. Stafford, 4 miles E. of Rugeley. It is situated on the river Trent.

NETHERWENT. *See* ST. BRIDES, cos. Monmouth and Pembroke.

NETHERWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Thornbury, co. Hereford, 4 miles N.W. of Bromyard.

NETHY, a rivulet of co. Inverness, Scotland, rises under Cairn Gorm, and joins the river Spey near Abernethy.

NETLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Hound, hund. of Upper Mainsbridge, co. Hants, 3 miles S.E. of Southampton. It is situated on Southampton Water, near Hound Castle. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £128. The church is a modern structure.

NETTESWELL, or NETSWELL, a par. in the hund. of Harlow, co. Essex, 2 miles S.W. of Harlow, its post town, and 1 mile S. of Burnt Mill railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Cambridge section of the Great Eastern railway, and about 2 miles from the Stort Navigation. The manor was given by King Harold to Waltham Abbey. The inhabitants are wholly engaged in agriculture. The surface is undulating and the land chiefly arable, with some pasture, woodland, and common. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £230. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £179. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a spired tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £35, which goes to Martin's free school and almshouses.

NETTLEBED, a par. in the hund. of Ewelme, co. Oxford, 5 miles N.W. of Henley-on-Thames, its post town, and 6 from Wallingford. The village is situated on the Chiltern hills, 820 feet above the level of the sea. It is intersected by the road from London to Oxford, and is a polling-place for the county. It contains some good shops and inns, also brick and lime kilns and a saw-mill. A brisk trade is done in timber. The land is partly in wood and common. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £101. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The cost of its erection was defrayed by voluntary contributions, and by a grant of £200 from the Church Building Society. A new school-room has recently been built. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. It is a meet for the Bramshill hounds. A fair is held on the Monday prior to the 29th October.

NETTLECOMBE, a tythg. in the par. of Poorstock, co. Dorset, 4 miles N.E. of Bridport. It is in conjunction with Mappercombe.

NETTLECOMBE, a tythg. in the pars. of Whitwell and Bonchurch, co. Hants, 7 miles S.E. of Newport.

NETTLECOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Williton, co. Somerset, 3 miles S.W. of Williton railway station, 7 N. by W. of Wiveliscombe, and 15 W. of Taunton, its post town. The village, which is small and straggling, is wholly agricultural. The soil consists of a rich loam, with a mixture of clay on a subsoil of marl. The surface is undulating and well-wooded with oak, elm, and Spanish chesnut of luxuriant growth. About half the land is arable, and the remainder meadow and common. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £468, and the glebe comprises 60 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £445. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small edifice, with a square tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. Nettlecombe Court is situated in the midst of an extensive park abounding with deer. Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart., is lord of the manor.

NETTLEDEN, a chplry. in the pars. of Ivinghoe and Pitstone, hund. of Cottesloe, co. Bucks, 3 miles S. of Hemel-Hempstead, its post town, and 2½ N.E. of Berkhampstead. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated near the line of the North-Western railway. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in straw plaiting and in agriculture. About 410 acres are comprised within the demesne of Ashridge Park, late the seat of the Countess of Bridgwater. The remainder of the land is distributed between arable, meadow, and pasture in nearly even proportions. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £58. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, was partly rebuilt by the late Duke of Bridgewater. The interior contains a marble tablet to the memory of Robert Clark, Esq., who was auditor to the late Duke and Countess of Bridgewater. Earl Brownlow is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

NETTLEHAM, a par. in the wap. of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N.E. of Lincoln, its post town. The village is of small extent and wholly agricultural. The surface is hilly and the lower lands are watered by a small rivulet. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1776. The bishops of Lincoln had formerly a palace here. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £350, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The interior has a new font presented in 1849 by John Lewis Fytche, Esq. of Thorpe Hall. Nettleham Hall is the principal residence. The Bishop of Lincoln is lord of the manor.

NETTLESTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Twyford, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 7 miles S.W. of Maidstone, its post town, and half a mile from the Wateringbury station on a branch line of the Maidstone railway. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situ-

ated on the navigable river Medway, near Brand Bridge. The land is partly in common, with some hop-grounds. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of West Barming, in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £442. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a small tower containing three bells. The interior of the church has tombs of the Pimpes, Scotts, and Botelers, of whose old seat there are still traces. The register dates from 1450. There is a National school for both sexes. The Earl of Gainsborough is lord of the manor.

NETTLESTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Bosmere, co. Suffolk, 2½ miles W. of Claydon railway station, and 6 N.W. of Ipswich, its post town. The village, which is inconsiderable, is wholly agricultural. The manor was formerly held by the earls of Richmond, Peter de Savoy, the Tiptofts, Despencers, and Wentworths, who had a seat here, and who took hence the title of baron. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £193 10s. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £192. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It has a brass of a knight in armour. The register dates from 1618. Nettlestead Hall has an ancient gateway bearing the quarterings of the Wentworth family, to whom it once belonged. The mansion has been modernised and new fronted.

NETTLESTONE, a vil. in the par. of St. Helen's, lib. of East Medina, Isle of Wight, 2 miles E. by S. of Ryde.

NETTLETON, a par. in the hund. of North Damerham, co. Wilts, 8 miles N.W. of Chippenham, its post town, and 10 N.E. of Bath. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the Roman way Akeman Street. It is wholly agricultural, and is remarkable for a large barrow on which are three stones of a cromlech. About two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder pasture and meadow, with 40 acres of woodland. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £440. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £408. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing five bells. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. Thomas Penrice, Esq., is lord of the manor.

NETTLETON, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Yarborough, co. Lincoln, 1 mile S.W. of Caistor, its post town, and 2 miles from the Moortown station on the Lincoln, Market-Rasen, and Hull line of railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated in a valley under the Wolds, and is wholly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments under an Enclosure Act in 1791. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £375. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has a square tower containing a clock and three bells. The parochial charities produce £20 per annum. There is a British school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Sir Culling Eardley is lord of the manor.

NETTLEWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Warsop, co. Notts, 3 miles N. of Mansfield. It is situated near the river Maun.

NETTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Bishopstone, co. Wilts, 3 miles S. by W. of Wilton.

NETTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Durnford, co. Wilts, 2 miles S.W. of Amesbury.

NEVAY, an ancient par. in co. Forfar, Scotland, now joined to Essie.

NEVENDON, or NEWENDON, a par. in the hund. of Barstable, co. Essex, 5½ miles S.E. of Billericay, and 3 N.E. of the Pitsea railway station. Wickford is its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated in a valley, from which circumstance it derives its name. The village is of ancient date and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £225. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small ancient structure, with a tower containing one bell.

NEVERN, or NEFERN, a par. in the hund. of Kemess, co. Pembroke, 8 miles from Cardigan, its post town, and 2 from Newport. It is the largest parish in the county, and includes the quarters of Crugian, Kilgwyn, Morva, and Trewern. The village, which is considerable, is situated in a rich vale on the banks of a stream of the same name, which rises under the mountain Vrenny Vawr, and is crossed by a bridge at Pont Baldwyn, where tradition relates that Archbishop Baldwyn, accompanied by Giraldus, first preached the Crusades. On an eminence above the village appear the slight remains of Llanhyfer Castle, formerly a square building with a bastion at each angle. It is said to have been the principal palace of the reguli of Dyfed, and was the seat of Martin de Tours before he married the daughter of Rhysap-Grufydd. On one side it was naturally inaccessible, the wall following the edge of a rocky ravine; on the others it was rendered so by a deep foss hewn out of the solid rock. There are also remains of an old mansion of Henry VII.'s time, inhabited by Sir James ap Owain, besides others of a later date, now converted into farmhouses, viz. Cwm Glöyn, Trellyfant, Tre Wern, and Pentref Ifan. Nevern was originally a chief borough, with a portreeve and "burbages," who held courts for its government. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Kilgwyn annexed, in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £240, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Brynach, is a Norman structure, with a tower. The inside of the church is not paved, and frequent interments have elevated the floor above 7 feet. It contains a coffin lid, with an early Greek cross. In the extensive churchyard, which is planted with yew trees, is a cross of the 9th century, consisting of a tall shaft, like that standing in front of Carew Castle, but more elegantly wrought. It is a single stone, 2 feet broad, 18 inches thick, and 13 feet high, circular at the top, and carved upon all sides with knot work. The charities produce £22 per annum. This neighbourhood abounds with Druidic antiquities, including the gigantic cromlech of Pentre-evan, only equalled in Wales by that of St. Nicholas, near Cardiff. This cromlech, or Druidical temple, is encircled by rude stones 150 feet in circumference, and so high that six persons on horseback can be conveniently sheltered under it. At Llechy-Dribedd, on the sea-coast between Nevern and Cardigan, is another cromlech having a furrow in the incumbent stone.

NEVILL-HOLT, a chplry. in the par. of Medbourne, hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 6 miles S.W. of Uppingham, its post town, and 3 N. of the Medbourne-Bridge railway station. The village, which is inconsiderable, is wholly agricultural. In the neighbourhood is a mineral spring formerly in great repute. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Medbourne, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church has a lofty embattled tower, crowned with a spire, and containing one bell. The Hall, which is situated near the church, is the principal residence. It is a castellated mansion with a Roman Catholic chapel adjoining, and surrounded by extensive pleasure-grounds. Cosmore Neville, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

NEVIN. *See* NEFYN, co. Carnarvon.

NEVIS, a stream of the co. Inverness, Scotland, rises under Ben Nevis, and flowing through the vale to which it gives name, falls into Loch Eil near Fort William.

NEVISH, a sea loch, forming an arm of Sleat Sound, in the co. of Inverness, Scotland. It is about 12 miles long by 1½ mile wide.

NEWABBEY, anciently *Kirkinder*, a par. in the co. of Kircudbright, Scotland. It comprises the vil. of its own name, also the vil. of Drumbarn. It extends about 10 miles in length from S.E. to N.W., with an extreme breadth of about 4½ miles. It is bounded on the E. by the estuary of the Nith, which falls into the Solway Frith, and on the other sides by the pars. of Kirkbean, Colvend, Kirkgunzean, Lochrutton, and Troqueer. Towards the S. the surface is level, and is regularly enclosed and highly cultivated, but in the western extremity it is hilly and interspersed with mosses and extensive muirs. The soil in the uplands is chiefly gravel and loam, and in the level district to the S.E. alluvial clay. The climate, though subject to frequent

storms of wind and heavy rains, is nevertheless remarkably healthy. In the southern part of the parish is Loch Kinder, a lake about 1¼ mile long and three-quarters of a mile broad, abounding with trout. There are also two other smaller lakes, each about three-quarters of a mile long, Lochend and Craigend, abounding with pike. The burn, called New Abbey Pows, allows vessels of 60 to 70 tons burthen to come up to the village, importing lime and shells for manure, and some coals. On the N. lie the woods of Shambelly, and to the S. the dark braes of Criffle, the lofty hill of which rises to the height of 2,000 feet above sea-level. Near the shore of Lochend is the spot where one of the early Covenanters of this district met an untimely end. On the Glen Hill, a continuation of the Criffle, stands a monument erected in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo. It is a granite column of spiral form, 50 feet in height and 16 in diameter, and has a spiral staircase within. At Craigend farm there is a rocking stone, consisting of a huge block of syenite, computed to be about 15 tons in weight. There are various mills in the parish. The parish is traversed by the coach road from Dumfries to Kirkcudbright. The village of Newabbey is about 12 miles E. of Dalbeattie, and 7 W. of Dumfries. It is of small extent, and is situated at the eastern extremity of the county, near the mouth of the Nith. It was originally called Kirkinder, but took the name of Newabbey from the once celebrated religious establishment founded in the 13th century for the Cistercian order of monks by Dervorguilla, daughter of Alan, lord of Galloway, and wife of John Baliol, Lord of Castle Barnard, and mother of John Baliol, king of Scotland. Andrew Winton, who was Prior of Loch Leven, informs us that after the death of Baliol in 1269, the Lady Dervorguilla caused his heart to be embalmed and put into an ivory box, which was then embedded in the wall of the abbey church near the high altar, from which circumstance it was styled the Abbey of Sweetheart, though it was afterwards more generally called New Abbey. The ruins occupy an area of 240 by 150 feet. The abbey was a lofty building of the light Gothic style of architecture, supported on arches and Gothic pillars. The area, called the Precinct, is still used as a place of interment for Roman Catholics. The church is the chief portion of the existing ruin. Near it are the remains of an ancient tower called the Abbot's Tower, which was once the residence of the abbots, and from its elevated position commands extensive views. This par. is in the presb. and synod of Dumfries, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £254. The parish church, which was erected before the Reformation, was rebuilt about half a century back, and has since that period been enlarged. The Roman Catholics have a chapel at Kirkconnel. There are three parochial schools.

NEW ABBEY, an ancient seat in the par. and bar. of Kilcullen, co. Kildare, Ireland, 8 miles E. by S. of Kildare. The remains of this once magnificent mansion, which was given by Queen Elizabeth to the poet Spenser, stand on the river Liffey, near Kilcullen Bridge, occupying the site of a Franciscan monastery founded in 1460 by Sir R. Eustace.

NEW ACCRINGTON. *See* ACCRINGTON, NEW, and the like for other places with this prefix, not occurring in the following order.

NEWALL WITH CLIFTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Otley, upper div. of Claro wap., West Riding co. York, 1 mile N. of Otley. This township, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Wharfe, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is rich, and of a loamy nature, with a subsoil of clay. Newall Hall and Ashfield House are the principal residences; the former is distant about half a mile, and the latter 1 mile, from Otley.

NEWARK, a *quoad sacra* par. in the pars. of Kilmalcolm and New Port Glasgow, co. Renfrew, Scotland, adjoining the town of Port Glasgow. It is but a quarter of a mile in length, with a breadth of about one-eighth of a mile. It was established as a separate district by the Court of Teinds in 1855. The greater part of the barony of Newark is in the par. of Kilmalcolm, but the ancient castle stands in that of Port Glasgow. The site of this venerable pile is on a point of land extending into the Clyde. It is of quadrangular form and nearly entire, and bears the arms of the Maxwells over its principal doorway. It forms a most prominent feature in the landscape, and from its top there is a fine prospect. The church or chapel-of-ease was erected in 1774.

NEWARK, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of St. John Baptist, soke of Peterborough, co. Northampton, 1½ mile N.E. of Peterborough. The chapel which formerly stood here was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, but has long been in ruins.

NEWARK, a lib. in the borough and co. of Leicester.

NEWARK, a bay on the E. side of the Orkney group of islands, coast of Scotland, near Start Point.

NEWARK CASTLE, a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, co. Selkirk, Scotland, 3 miles W. of Selkirk. It is situated on the river Yarrow, and was once occupied by the Duchess Anne, widow of the unfortunate Monmouth, who here listened to the "Lay of the Last Minstrel." There are also several other ruins in Scotland of the same name—one in co. Fife, near St. Monance, once the seat of General Leslie, who disgraced his name by the massacre here of the prisoners taken at Philiphaugh; and an old castle on the W. coast of Ayr, near Maybole.

NEWARK, NORTH, a wap. in co. Nottingham. It contains the pars. of North Clifton, North and South Collingham, Girton, Langford, South Scarle, Thorney, and Winthorpe, comprising an area of 19,600 acres.

NEWARK, SOUTH, a wap. as above, contains the borough of Newark, and the pars. of Balderton, Barnby-in-the-Willows, Coddington, Cotham, East Stoke, Elston, Farndon, Hawton, Kilvington, Shelton, Sibthorpe, Staunton, Syerston, and Thorpe, comprising an area of (Newark excepted) 20,230 acres.

NEWARK-UPON-TRENT, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of Newark, co. Nottingham, 124 miles from London by road, or 120 by the Great Northern, and 148 by the Midland railway, 16 N. from Lincoln, and 18 from Nottingham. The old town is said to have been founded by a portion of the ancient Welsh people called the *Coritani*, and, being destroyed subsequently by the Northmen, the present town was rebuilt, and called *New-work* or *New-wark*. The castle of Newark, of which only the ruins remain, is famous as the scene of many historical events. It is supposed to have been originally built by King Egbert, but was almost entirely rebuilt by Bishop Alexander in the reign of King Stephen, who, however, in consequence of that prelate's insurrection, seized it into his own hands. When the castle was besieged by the barons in the interest of the Dauphin of France, King John came to its relief, and died there in 1216. Later it was used as a state prison. It was at Newark Castle that Cardinal Wolsey halted with his princely retinue on his progress to Southwell. In the civil wars of Charles I. it sustained three several sieges, in the years 1643, 1644, and 1645. In 1646 the king commanded Lord Bellasis, governor of the castle, to surrender it and the town to the Scottish army; and the former was then dismantled, the King's and Queen's Sconces, two considerable earthworks, being alone left. On the accession of Charles II. that king granted a new and most favourable charter to the town, and, in return for its loyalty to his father, willed that it should return two members to parliament. It was first chartered by King Edward VI.; and is now governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, with the style of "the mayor and aldermen of the borough of Newark."—The town is situated on the river Devon, which communicates with the Trent both above and below it. It is irregularly laid out in streets, which diverge from the market-place, the latter being about the centre. It reaches about a mile along the bank of the river, and

half a mile inland. It is well paved, supplied with water, and lighted with gas. About a quarter of a mile from where the castle stood is the ancient bed of the river Trent, which has been diverted. The population in 1851 was 11,330, with 2,370 inhabited houses, which in 1861 had increased to 11,515, with 2,558 inhabited houses. The limits of the municipal and parliamentary boroughs are coextensive. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the malt and corn trade, which is very extensive, in consequence of the navigation of the Trent, and the facilities of transport afforded by the Great Northern and Midland railways. The corn market, which was built in 1849 at a cost of more than £4,000, is perhaps one of the largest in England. The other public buildings are the townhall, where the sessions are held, and in which assemblies and other amusements take place; the county court house, a gaol, three banks, and a savings-bank; St. Leonard's Hospital, founded in the reign of Charles I.; and Philpott's and Chapman's almshouses. There are numerous breweries, malt kilns, and corn mills. The brick bridge of seven arches was built in 1775, in place of the then wooden one. Large quantities of limestone and gypsum are found round about the neighbourhood of Newark, and there are several large iron and brass foundries.—The living is a vic.* in the archdeac. of Nottingham, and dioc. of Lincoln, val. £325, in the patron. of the crown. The church, which was built in the reign of Henry VI., is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and is one of the largest in the kingdom. Some parts of it, as the base of the tower, and two piers in the nave, are probably earlier, being Norman. It has sepulchral chapels, and a lofty tower at the western end, which latter is surmounted by an octagonal spire about 245 feet high. The church, which is 218 feet long by 80 feet broad, contains several stained-glass windows, some carvings in oak and stone in the choir and stalls, and a very large engraved brass of the 14th century to the memory of Andrew Flemyng, who died in 1361. There is a peal of ten bells; the tenor weighs more than a ton and a half. The painting at the W. end of the church, the Raising of Lazarus, was presented by Hilton, whose father was a native of the town. Besides the parish church there is a district church, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £148, in the patron. of trustees. This church, called Christ Church, was erected in 1836 at a cost of about £3,000. There are also a Roman Catholic church, and chapels for Wesleyans, Baptists, Independents, and Primitive Methodists. The free grammar school was founded in the reign of Henry VIII., by Archdeacon Magnus, and has two exhibitions to either of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, of £80, tenable for four years. Here bishops Warburton (a native) and White, and Stukeley, the antiquary, were educated. The library was founded in 1825, the building being presented by Lord Middleton. There are two sets of National schools; that in the district parish of Christ Church was built in 1843 at a cost of £1,400. There are, besides, infant and denominational schools in connection with the several places of worship.—The annual borough sessions, the quarter sessions for the county, and the court of record for the recovery of debts under £300, are held in the townhall. The county court, and the petty sessions of the county magistrates, are held in the sessions room of the county court house, the former monthly, and the latter fortnightly.—The walls of an Augustine friary, the chapel of the Knights Templars, and the remains of other interesting and antiquarian buildings, still exist. Lightfoot, the Hebrew scholar, was a native, and Hartley, the metaphysician, resided here. Newark gives the title of viscount to Earl Manvers of Holme Pierrepoint.—Market days are Wednesdays for corn, and every other Tuesday for cattle. Fairs are held on the Friday in Mid-Lent, 14th May, Whit-Tuesday, 2nd August, Wednesday before 20th October, 1st November, and 11th December, mostly for cattle, except that in October, which is for cheese.

NEWARNE, a vil. in the par. of Lidney, co. Gloucester, 4 miles N.W. of Berkeley.

NEWARP, a sandbank outside Yarmouth Roads, on the E. coast of Norfolk, in N. lat. 52° 45′, and E. long. 1° 53′. It is marked by a lightship at the N. end of the bank, put up in 1791, and visible for 10 miles.

NEWARTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Rathnew, bar. of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, Ireland, 1 mile N. of Rathnew, and 2 miles from Wicklow. It is situated at the bridge on the river Vartry, near the Devil's Glen.

NEWARTHILL, a vil. in the par. of Bothwell, co. Lanark, Scotland, 4 miles N.E. of Hamilton. It is situated on the road from Hamilton to Shotts. There is an United Presbyterian church, erected about 1810, also a parochial school.

NEWBALD, a par. within the lib. of St. Peter's, though locally in the Hunsley-Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 3½ miles N.W. of South Cave, and 4 S.E. of Market-Weighton. Brough is its post town. The village, which is large, is wholly agricultural. The soil is of a light nature, with a subsoil of chalk, and in the lower parts sandy. The par. comprises the two tnshps. of North and South Newbald. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £300, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient cruciform structure with an embattled and pinnacled tower rising from the intersection. The windows are of a fine description, and the font is curiously carved. The parochial charities produce about £107 per annum, of which £100 was bequeathed by William Still in 1728, and is divided annually on the 1st January among twenty poor families that have not been relieved by the parish. There is a village school, also a free school, erected and endowed in 1846 by J. Clough, Esq., who is the lord of the manor and chief landowner. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship.

NEW BANK, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of North Owram and par. of Halifax, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Halifax.

NEWBATTLE, or NEWBOTLE, a par. in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland. It comprises the vil. of its own name, also the vils. of Stobhill, Easthouses, and Newton Grange. It extends in length 4 miles from W. to E., and about the same in breadth. It is bounded by the pars. of Lasswade, Dalkeith, Cranston, Cockpen, and Borthwick. The greater part lies in a vale, through which the river South Esk flows. From the low grounds the surface rises, in a gradual manner, for the course of 2 miles, to a ridge of hills, the greatest altitude of which is at the Roman camp, which is 680 feet above sea-level. A large portion of the land is in excellent cultivation, and the soil is generally rich and fertile, being in some places upwards of 4 feet deep, except in the upper district, where the soil is marshy and muiry upon a cold till. It is abundant in orchards and gardens. The district is also productive of good coal, lime, and sandstone. The tram railway, 1½ mile in length, and in connection with the Edinburgh railway at Dalhousie Mains, has since been superseded by the Hawick branch of the North British railway, which crosses the Esk valley a short distance from where the old viaduct stood. The mineral wealth of this flourishing district has become of late years equal to any in the kingdom of the same proportion. There are a paper-mill, two corn-mills, and a flour-mill. The north-eastern portion of the parish is intersected by the road from Edinburgh to Kelso by way of Lauder. The decayed village of Newbattle is about half a mile S. of Dalkeith. It is situated on the river South Esk, and in the lower grounds of the Esk vale. The present par. includes the small par. of Maisterton, which lies to the W., and was united to it at the time of the Reformation. Newbattle had a Cistercian abbey, founded by David I. in 1140 as a cell to Melrose, and richly endowed by him and by Malcolm IV., William the Lion, and Alexander II. It was burnt by Richard II. of England, and after the Dissolution the abbey church became the parish church. The estate, which came to the Kers, was made a lordship in 1591, and an earldom in 1606. The Marquis of Lothian now enjoys these extensive possessions.

This par. is in the presb. of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister has a stipend of £183. The parish church was erected in 1727. There are a chapel-of-ease, Free Church preaching station, also parochial schools, and schools at Stobhill. Newbattle Abbey, a large modern mansion, the seat of the Marquis of Lothian, was erected out of the old monastery, and is situated in the midst of a lawn 30 acres in extent. It has a gallery of choice paintings, also some curious illuminated MSS. written upon vellum, in the Norman character. The park is well wooded, and contains some ancient trees, one of which is a beech 19 feet in girth. In the vicinity are several subterraneous chambers cut out of the solid rock, which are thought to have been the retreat of the ancient inhabitants in time of war. Three-fourths of the parish belong to the Marquis of Lothian.

NEWBATTLE, a vil. in the par. of Cockpen, 7 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. It is situated on the South Esk, and is chiefly inhabited by colliers.

NEWBAUN, a par. in the bars. of Bantry and West Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles S.E. of New Ross. It is 4 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 2½ miles. The surface consists of a light soil. It is traversed by the road from New Ross to Wexford. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with Adamstown, £595, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel and two hedge-schools, also a dispensary within the New Ross Poor-law Union. Newbaun House is the chief residence. There are ruins of two castles, and traces of two churches. This spot was the scene of dreadful doings in the rebellion of 1798. It was here the Scullabogue brutality was enacted.

NEWBEGIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Egton, North Riding co. York, 7 miles S.W. of Whitby.

NEWBELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Stainton-by-Langworth, wap. of Wraggoe, and parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles S.W. of Wragby, and 6 N.E. of Lincoln. It is situated on the ancient Fosse Way, near the river Langworth, and includes Coldstead.

NEW-BEWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Eglingham, N. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 2½ miles N.W. of Eglingham. The township contains but one farm. A. J. B. Cresswell, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

NEWBIGG, a hmlt. in the par. of Haxey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles S.W. of Epworth. It is united with Westwoodside.

NEWBIGGIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Dacre, Leath ward, co. Cumberland, 3½ miles W. by S. of Penrith. The township, which is chiefly moorland, contains a few ancient farmhouses of an embattled construction. There is a school for both sexes. Henry Howard, Esq., is lord of the manor. On the enclosure of the parish in 1772 the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment.

NEWBIGGIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Middleton-in-Teesdale, S.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 2½ miles N.W. of Middleton-in-Teesdale, and 12 N.W. of Barnard-Castle. It is a small agricultural place, situated on the N. bank of the river Tees, which separates it from Yorkshire. The Bowless burn here falls into the Tees. There is a National school with a small endowment. The charities produce about £2 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Smelting works have been established for refining the lead ore found in the neighbourhood.

NEWBIGGIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Newburn, W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 4 miles N.W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, its nearest railway station. It is situated on the W. of the high road to Ponteland, and contains only a few farmhouses.

NEWBIGGIN, a chplry. in the par. of Woodhorn, E. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 9 miles E. by N. of Morpeth, its post town, and 4 N. of Blyth. The village is situated on the coast, near Newbiggin Point, and is a favourite watering-place during the summer season. The chief portion of the resident inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries. In due season herrings, mackerel, and other kinds of fish, are caught in large quantities. The bay affords tolerable security and anchorage for small vessels. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Woodhorn, in the dioc. of Durham. The church, which is situated on a rock, near the shore, is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. It has a spired tower, which answers as a beacon at sea. The church was rebuilt in 1846. There is a parochial school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There are a subscription library and reading-rooms. In the neighbourhood are several collieries. Newbiggin is a coastguard and a lifeboat station.

NEWBIGGIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Shotley, E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 9 miles S. by E. of Hexham, its railway station. It is situated on the northern bank of the river Derwent, and is wholly agricultural. The Rev. Daniel Capper is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

NEWBIGGIN, a par. in East ward, co. Westmoreland, 7 miles N. by W. of Appleby, and 7 E. of Penrith. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on Crowdundle burn, under Written Crag. It was given by Gamel the Dane to the Newbiggens. Gypsum is found in this parish. It is said that the rocks in this parish formerly bore ancient Latin inscriptions. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £113. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a small ancient stone structure. Newbiggin Hall is the principal residence; it is an old castellated structure, erected in 1533 by Christopher Crackenthorpe, by whom is an inscription over the hall door. William Crackenthorpe, Esq., is lord of the manor.

NEWBIGGIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Aysgarth, wap. of Hang West, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Askrigg, and 9 S.W. of Leyburn. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Ure, and is wholly agricultural. There is a school, founded in 1748, with a small endowment.

NEWBIGGIN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Hutton-Roof, and par. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, co. Westmoreland, 2 miles W. of Kirkby-Lonsdale.

NEWBIGGIN, a vil. in the par. of Ravenstonedale, co. Westmoreland, 1 mile N.W. of Ravenstonedale.

NEWBIGGIN, EAST AND WEST, a tnshp. in the par. of Bishopton, S.W. div. of Stockton ward, co. Durham, 5 miles N.E. of Darlington, and 4½ W. of Stockton-upon-Tees. It contains only two or three farmhouses.

NEWBIGGING, a locality in the par. of Kinnell, co. Forfar, Scotland, 7 miles N. by W. of Aberbrothock.

NEWBIGGING, a locality in the par. of Lethnot, co. Forfar, Scotland, 7 miles N.W. of Brechin. It contains some ruins, and is almost surrounded by the Grampian hills.

NEWBIGGING, a vil. in the par. of Tealing, co. Forfar, Scotland, 6 miles N. of Dundee. It is situated on the southern slope of the Sidlaw hills.

NEWBIGGING, a vil. in the par. of Monikie, co. Forfar, Scotland, 10 miles N.E. of Dundee. The village has an United Presbyterian church. It is situated in a hilly country, near the mouth of the river Tay.

NEWBIGGING, a vil. in the par. of Newtyle, co. Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles E. by N. of Cupar. It is situated under the Sidlaw hills.

NEWBIGGING, a vil. in the par. of Oxnam, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Jedburgh.

NEWBIGGING, a vil. in the par. of Carnwath, co. Lanark, Scotland, 5 miles E. of Carstairs. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in weaving.

NEWBIGGING, a vil. in the par. of Auchtertool, co. Fife, Scotland, 4 miles W. of Kirkcaldy.

NEWBIGGING, a vil. in the par. of Burntisland, co. Fife, Scotland, 1 mile W. of Burntisland. It is situated on the Frith of Forth. Limestone is quarried to a considerable extent.

NEWBIGGING, a suburb of Musselburgh, in the par. of Inveresk, co. Edinburgh, adjoining Musselburgh.

NEWBLISS, a post and market vil. in the par. of

Killeevan, bar. of Dartree, co. Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 9 miles S.W. of Monaghan. It is a station on the Irish North-Western railway. It is situated on the road from Ballybay to Clones, near Lough Leesborough. It contains a church, Presbyterian meeting-house, and two schools; also a police station, market-house, and dispensary, which last is in the Clones Poor-law Union. Saturday is market day. A fair is held monthly for cattle.

NEWBOLD, a tnshp. in the par. of Chesterfield, hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 2½ miles N.W. of Chesterfield. The village, which is considerable, may be considered a suburb of Chesterfield. It is united with Dunstan to form a township. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield. The church is modern. There is a free school, endowed by George Milne with land producing an income of £25; also almshouses for three poor women, endowed by Mrs. Elizabeth Tomlinson in 1781 with the interest of £400 in the Four per Cents.

NEWBOLD, a lib. in the par. of Breedon-on-the-Hill, hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 3 miles N.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. It is situated on the Leicester railway.

NEWBOLD, a vil. in the par. of Kinoulton, co. Nottingham, 5 miles S. of Bingham.

NEWBOLD AND ARMSCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Tredington, upper div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 3 miles N. by W. of Shipston-upon-Stour, and 10 from Evesham. It is situated near the western bank of the river Stour.

NEWBOLD-ASTBURY, a tnshp. in par. of Astbury, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 1 mile from Congleton, its post town. It is situated under Mow Cop Hill, near the border of Staffordshire.

NEWBOLD-GROUNDS, a hmlt. in the par. of Catesby Abbey, co. Northampton, 3 miles S.W. of Daventry.

NEWBOLD, LEA, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Oswald, co. Chester, 6 miles S. by E. of Chester. It is a small agricultural place.

NEWBOLD-PACEY, a par. in the Warwick div. of Kington hund., co. Warwick, 5 miles S.W. of Warwick, 6 N.E. of Stratford, and 5½ N. by W. of Kington, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Avon, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. contains the hmlt. of Ashorne. It derives its present name from the ancient family of the Paceys, to whom it formerly belonged. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £639, in the patron. of Queen's College, Oxford. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. George. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a British school, also a place of worship for the Independents.

NEWBOLD-REVEL, a hmlt. in the par. of Monk's Kirby, Kirby div. of Knightlow hund., co. Warwick, 5 miles N. by W. of Rugby. Mr. Drake's hounds meet in this neighbourhood. The hmlt. is in conjunction with Stretton-under-Foss.

NEWBOLD-SAUCEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Ouston, hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 1 mile N.W. of Ouston, and 7 miles S. by E. of Melton-Mowbray. It comprises only two or three farmhouses.

NEWBOLD-UPON-AVON, a par. in the Rugby div. of Knightlow hund., co. Warwick, 2 miles N.W. of Rugby, its nearest railway station and post town. The village is situated on the Oxford canal, near the Midland Counties railway, which passes through the parish. It is watered by the rivers Avon and Swift. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Cosford, Little Harborough, Little Lawford, and Long Lawford. There are extensive lime quarries. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. It is a meet for the Atherstone hounds. The Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, are impropriators of part of the rectorial tithes. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Long Lawford annexed, in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £566. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing six bells. The interior of the church, which was restored in 1853, contains monuments of the Boughton family, who formerly held the manor. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Long Lawford, recently erected by the late J. Caldecott, Esq. The parochial charities produce about £69 per annum. A schoolhouse, with master's residence, was erected in 1847, at the expense of J. T. Parker, the late vicar.

NEWBOLD-UPON-STOUR. *See* NEWBOLD AND ARMSCOTT, co. Worcester.

NEWBOLD-VERDON, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 3 miles N.E. of Market-Bosworth, its post town, and 3 from the Desford railway station. The village, which is of large extent, is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Brascote, and was formerly held by the Verduns, of whose mansion there are still traces. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £500. The church, dedicated to St. James, has a square tower containing two bells. The church was thoroughly restored a few years back at an outlay of £700. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum, of which £20 goes to Lord Crewe's free school. There is a place of worship for the General Baptists. Sir E. C. Hartopp is lord of the manor.

NEWBOROUGH, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Hanbury, N. div. of Offlow hund., co. Stafford, 3½ miles from Sudbury, its nearest railway station and post town, and 4 N.E. of Abbots-Bromley. The village, which is situated in a narrow vale, is wholly agricultural. The chplry. comprises the tnshps. of Thorney-Lane and Hoarcross. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £107, in the patron. of the Vicar of Hanbury. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square tower containing a clock. There are a free school for forty girls, and a partly endowed boys' school; the former is entirely supported by T. K. Hall, Esq., of Holly Bush, who provides each of the girls with new clothes at Easter, and a dinner every Sunday. Holly Bush Hall and Hoarcross Hall are the principal residences.

NEWBOROUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Coxwold, wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 8 miles S.W. of Helmsley. The tnshp. is of large extent, and includes the ext. par. district of Morton. A priory of Black Canons was founded here in 1145 by Roger de Mowbray, which at the Dissolution had a revenue of £457 13*s.* 5*d.* William de Newburgh, the monkish historian, was a member of this priory.

NEWBOROUGH AND BOROUGH FEN, a par. of the lib. of Peterborough, co. Northampton, 5 miles from Market-Deeping, its post town, and the same distance N.E. of Peterborough. This place, formerly a tract called Borough Fen Common, was about the commencement of the present century elevated into a parish. It is bounded on the S. and S.W. by the Carr Dyke. The parish is very extensive, and the chief part of the land improved by drainage. A great portion of it is used in grazing cattle. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. In the neighbourhood is an interesting structure called the Decoy Farm, belonging to the Williams family, so named from the former occupant's success in the capture of wild fowl. The village, which is small, lies midway between Peterborough and Crowland. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £250, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a white brick structure, with a small square tower containing two bells. The church was erected in 1830, upon the creation of the parish. There are a National school for both sexes, and a Sunday-school. The Earl Fitzwilliam and the Marquis of Exeter are lords of the manor.

NEWBOROUGH ST. PETER, anciently *Llananno*, a par. and decayed market town in the hund. of Menai, co. Anglesey, 12 miles from Bangor, and 5 from Carnarvon. It is situated near the coast, and is named by the Welsh *Rhôs-hir*, from its site on the Moeldraeth Sands, near a long dorsal ridge, covered with heath and rare maritime plants, interesting to the botanist. This place, which is now only a poor, decayed village, was

formerly a market town, and had a *llys*, or royal palace, of the princes of North Wales. Edward I. annexed to it the royalties of the Prince of Wales, and gave it a charter of incorporation, with power to elect a mayor, recorder, bailiffs, &c., which privileges are still nominally enjoyed, though its officers exercise no jurisdiction. It returned one member to parliament in the third year of Henry VIII., and in the first year of Edward VI., but the franchise was subsequently transferred to Beaumaris. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the making of mats, nets, and cordage, from sea-reed grass (*Ammophila arenaria*), called *rhosir-morhesg* ropes, which are taken to Carnarvon market; others in husbandry, and a few in fishing. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £214, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Arno or Anno, and subsequently to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice, consisting of nave and choir, forming a single aisle upwards of 100 feet in length. It has a good E. window, and contains a curious font of the 12th century. The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel. At the extremity of Newborough Warren is the island of Llanddwyn, where are remains of the abbey, but the island is now almost wholly overwhelmed with a mass of sand blown over from the opposite coast of Arvonia. Near the site of the ancient palace is an upright stone bearing a Latin inscription; and at Frondey is another inscribed stone, mentioned by Rowlands. The weekly market, which was on Tuesday, is discontinued. Fairs are held on the 22nd June, 10th and 21st August, 25th September, and 11th November.

NEWBOTTLE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Houghton-le-Spring, N. div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 1½ mile N. of Houghton-le-Spring, 2 miles S.E. of Fence-Houses, and 8 N. by E. of Durham. The inhabitants of the village are principally engaged in the collieries and potteries. The soil is of a clayey nature, with a subsoil of clay and limestone. A chapel-of-ease to the mother church of Houghton-le-Spring was erected here in 1850. There is a National school for both sexes, chiefly supported by the Earl of Durham, who is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship.

NEWBOTTLE, a par. in the hund. of King's-Sutton, co. Northampton, 4½ miles S.W. of Brackley, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The par. contains the hmlts. of Astrop, Purston, and Charlton, at which latter place is Rainsborough Camp. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The surface is undulating, and the soil light but fertile, producing good crops of wheat, barley, and beans. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £293. The church, dedicated to St. James, has a low square tower containing two bells. The nave contains a monument to John Creswell bearing date 1704, and a brass to Peter Dormer and family. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. The Independents have a place of worship at Charlton. William C. Cartwright, Esq., is lord of the manor.

NEWBOURN, a par. in the hund. of Carlford, co. Suffolk, 5 miles S. of Woodbridge, its post town, and 7 from Ipswich. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Deben, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is sandy and gravelly, with a subsoil of sand and crag. Coprolites are found in large numbers among the marine deposits. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £220. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient rubble structure, with an embattled flint tower containing one bell. The interior of the church has a font of great antiquity. The register dates from 1561. The church has recently been thoroughly restored. There is a Sunday-school held at the church.

NEWBRIDGE, a vil. in the pars. of Lantwitvairdre and Llanwonno, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles N. of Llantrisaint. It is situated on the river Taff, and near the Taff Vale railway.

NEWBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Cowick, and par. of Snaith, West Riding co. York, near Snaith. It is situated on the river Don.

NEWBRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Terregles, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 5 miles W. of Dumfries. It is situated near the river Nith.

NEWBRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Kirkliston, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 10 miles W. of Edinburgh. It is situated on the Glasgow railway and Almond water.

NEWBRIDGE, a small post and market town in the pars. of Great Connell and Morristown-Biller, bar. of Connell, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles E.N.E. of Kildare, and 26 S.W. of Dublin. It is a station on the Great Southern and Western railway. It is situated on the bank of the river Liffey, which is here crossed by a bridge of five arches. The town dates its origin only within the last half century, yet few places in the United Kingdom can boast of greater improvement. A single row of houses opposite the barrack gates constituted the original town, and thus it remained for many years depending on the garrison for support, till the close of the late Russian war. Being the centre of communication between Dublin and the military camp on the Curragh, from which it is distant about 2½ miles, its traffic is very extensive, and the number of houses and inhabitants has increased more than fivefold. Within the last ten years several new streets have been opened, and many blocks of private houses and stores erected. In one of the new streets has been built a commodious sessions and market-house, by Eyre Powell, Esq., a neighbouring proprietor, by whom it was presented to the town corporation. The other principal buildings are, the cavalry barrack, one of the largest in Ireland; the Dominican convent and college, where about 40 students are educated; and the Roman Catholic chapel. These structures, simple in their style, require no particular description. Market days are Tuesday and Friday. Fairs are held on the 1st January, 3rd May, and 15th August.

NEWBRIDGE, a post-office vil. in the par. of Castlemacadam, bar. of Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Arklow. It is situated on the river Ovoca.

NEWBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Rathkeale, bar. of Lower Conello, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S. of Askeaton. It is situated on the river Deel, which is here crossed by a bridge.

NEWBRIDGE, a vil. in the bar. of Duhallow, co. Cork, Ireland, 2 miles from Kanturk, and 28 N.W. of Cork. It is situated on the river Blackwater.

NEWBRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Hollywood, bar. of Lower Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 1 mile E. of Belfast. It is situated at the bridge over the small stream called the Conn's water.

NEWBROUGH, or NEWBURGH, a parochial chplry. in the N.W. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 5 miles N.W. of Hexham, its post town, and 1 mile from the Four Stones station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, which passes through the parish. It is situated on the N. side of the South Tyne, near Procolita-on-the-Wall. The par. is of large extent, and comprises the hmlts. of Allerwash, Woodshields, and Bush. The soil in the valley of the Tyne is rich, but in the higher grounds of inferior quality, being chiefly moorland and pasture. There are two lead mines and a colliery, and lime works at Warden. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Warden, in the dioc. of Durham. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a neat stone structure with a tower containing one bell. There are National schools for both sexes.

NEWBROUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Coxwold, wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of Easingwold, and half a mile from the Coxwold railway station. It is situated near Crake-Castle, and formerly had a priory of Black Canons, founded by Roger de Mowbray in 1145. Newbrough Hall is situated in an extensive park containing the ruins of the above-mentioned priory. There are also traces of a Roman encampment on the S. side of the park, and numerous

extensive tumuli, some of which have been explored by T. M. Kendall, Esq., of Pickering. The soil and subsoil are gravelly, with a portion of clay land.

NEWBROUGH, or NEWBURGH, a hmlt. in the par. of Lathom, co. Lancaster, 5 miles N.E. of Ormskirk. It is situated on the river Douglas.

NEWBUILDINGS, a vil. in the par. of Clondermot, bar. of Tirkeeran, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles S.S.W. of Londonderry. It stands on the river Foyle.

NEWBURGH, a par., seaport, and royal burgh, in the district of Cupar, co. Fife, Scotland, 8 miles N.W. of Cupar, and 41 N. of Edinburgh. It is a subport to Dundee, on the Firth of Tay, and contains the post town of its own name. It is a station on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. It was anciently a chplry. of the par. of Abdie, but was constituted an independent par. in the year 1632, and subsequently extended by the addition of a portion of Abernethy par. Its outline is very irregular, being nearly divided into two parts by the intrusion of part of Abdie on the E., and of Abernethy pars. on the W. It comprises about 5 square miles of surface, and is bounded by the river Tay, and the pars. of Abdie, Collessie, Auchtermuchty, and Abernethy.—The northern section of the parish, in which the burgh is situated, is a rich and finely wooded level stretching along the S. bank of the Tay; but the southern section has a great variety of surface, including part of the ridge of the Ochill hills, the highest summits being Blackcairn and Craigsparrow, attaining elevations respectively of about 800 and 600 feet above the sea-level. The soil of the level lands near the banks of the river is a rich alluvial clay, but the soil of the uplands is light and shallow, being either a loose black loam or a ferruginous mould, and in some places moss on a till bottom. The soil, however, is capable of great improvement by scientific cultivation, as shown by the estate of Pitcairly, which lies among the surrounding Ochills like an oasis in the desert. The prevailing rock formation is trap. The greater part of the land is in tillage, with a large extent of orchard, originally planted by the monks of Lindores.—The parish is traversed by the road from Cupar to Perth, and by the Perth fork of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway.—The chief proprietors are Hay of Leys and Cathcart of Pitcairly.—The town stands on the S. bank of the Tay, and is sometimes called Port Perth. It grew out of Lindores Abbey, which was founded in 1178 by David Earl of Huntingdon, brother to William the Lion, on his return from the Holy Land, in commemoration of his having escaped from shipwreck. It early became a burgh of regality under the abbots of Lindores; and in 1631, after that abbacy was erected into a temporal lordship in favour of the family of Leslie of Pitcairly, Charles I. erected it into a royal borough, but it never made returns to parliament. It is governed by two bailies, a town clerk, and 15 councillors. Its revenue is about £170, and its population a little over 3,000. The town has recently been much improved, and many of the houses are modern. It contains a townhall with a spire, a general post-office, and three commercial banks. Mugdrum House, the seat of the Hays, is a modern building situate near the S. bank of the Tay, at the E. end of the town. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the linen manufacture, and in the coasting trade. The harbour is spacious, and the Tay navigable for vessels of 500 tons as far up as the town.—The par. of Newburgh is in the presb. of Cupar and synod of Fife. The minister's stipend is £255, and glebe worth £80. The parish church is a commodious structure, erected in 1833. There are also a Free church for the joint pars. of Newburgh and Abdie, and two United Presbyterian churches. There are three non-parochial schools, also a structure just completed for a female school on the Madras principle, aided by Dr. Bell's trust.—At a little distance from the town stand the ruins of the ancient abbey of Lindores, much disfigured by the removal of the polished ashlar stones, of which the walls were built, for the construction of the modern town of Newburgh. The vestibule of the ancient church near the centre of the ruin is all that now remains in tolerable preservation; the rest is bare wall, partially mantled with ivy and shaded by some fine old fruit trees. The famous causeway, which formerly extended from the abbey to the church of Ecclesiamagirdle, in the parish of Dron, whither the monks annually went to meet the nuns of Elcho, and join with them in devotion to their patron saint, is now entirely obliterated; but there are still the two holy wells known as the Monks' and the Abbots' wells. In another part of the parish are two ancient crosses called the cross of Macduff and the cross of Mugdrum; the former stands on a point of high ground overlooking the pass of Strathearn, and was thrown down by the Reformers on their way from Perth to Lindores Abbey, so that nothing now remains but the large square block of freestone which once formed the pedestal of the famous cross mentioned in the charter of Malcolm Canmore to Macduff, the Thane of Fife. The cross of Mugdrum stands a little to the W. of the town, and is much more recent than the preceding.—Fairs are held on the third Friday in June, and on the first Tuesday in September.

NEWBURGH, a vil. in the par. of Foveran, co. Aberdeen, 11 miles N.E. of Aberdeen, and 5 S.E. of Ellon. It is a subport to Aberdeen, and has a sandy harbour with 12 feet of water at the river Ythan's mouth. The village of late years has greatly improved, and contains many modern and well-built residences. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries. Newburgh gives title of earl to the Livingstones of Hassop.

NEWBURN, a par. in St. Andrew's district, co. Fife, Scotland. It includes the vil. of Drumeldrie-Moor. It extends about 3½ miles in length from S. to N., with an extreme breadth of about 2 miles. It is bounded by Largo Bay, and the pars. of Largo, Kilconquhar, and Elie. The surface is moderately flat, the greatest altitude being at Largo-Law, on its N.W. boundary. The soil is generally of a fertile nature. The par. of Newburn is about 2 miles E. of Largo. It is situated on Largo Bay, and the Frith of Forth. It is traversed by the roads from Largo to Anstruther and St. Andrew's, and by the East of Fife railway. It is said to have derived its present name from the diverted course of a brook which runs through a large portion of the parish. Its original and ancient name was Drumeldrie. This par. is in the presb. of St. Andrew's, and synod of Fife. The minister has a stipend of £200. The parish church was erected in 1815. There is a parochial school.

NEWBURN, a par. chiefly in the W. div. of Castle ward, but partly also in the E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 5 miles W. by N. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, its post town, and 1 mile N.E. of Ryton railway station. It stretches along the northern bank of the river Tyne, near the line of the Roman Wall, where Lord Conway was defeated by General Leslie in 1640. The par., which is extensive, comprises Newburn Hall, Denton, Wallbottle, and 12 other tnshps. There are extensive steel works in the town, which in the reign of John was styled a borough. Along the bank of the river are several coal-staiths, iron-foundries, glass-works, chemical works, brick and tile manufactories, and a paper-mill. The living is a vic.* with the curs. of Holy Trinity and St. Saviour annexed, in the dioc. of Durham, val. £230, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient cruciform structure with a square tower containing two bells. The church has a stained window, also monuments to the Delaval family. The church was thoroughly restored and partly rebuilt in 1827. The register dates from 1659. The parochial charities produce about £24 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, entirely supported by the Duke of Northumberland, also places of worship for the Wesleyans. A court-leet is held yearly. At Newburn and Lemington Point are salmon preserves, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, who is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

NEWBURN HALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Newburn,

W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 1 mile E. of Newburn, and 3 miles W. of Newcastle-on-Tyne. It is situated on the northern bank of the river Tyne, and contains the vil. of Lemington, at which place are staiths in connection with the coal-pits at Wallbottle and Wylam. The coals are discharged into keels, and thence shipped to Newcastle and Shields, and various other places. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the collieries and in a flint-glass manufactory. Lemington Hall is the principal residence.

NEWBURY, a par., market town, and municipal borough, in the hund. of Faircross, co. Berks, 56 miles from London by road, or 53 by the Great Western railway, and 16 from Reading. It is situated on the river Kennet, and the Kennet and Avon canal runs through the town. Newbury was founded on the ruins of the Roman city of *Spinæ*, and was afterwards called *Newbyrig*, or Newtown, and, according to Camden, "Newburn must acknowledge Speen as its mother." The name of Speen is still preserved in the parish next to Newbury. William the Conqueror gave the town to Ernulph de Hesdin, from whom it descended to the Marshalls of Hampstead Marshall, the Bigods, &c., and so to the Craven family, who are still the owners. It returned members to the parliament of 30 Edward I., and sent three deputies to Edward III.'s councils of state. Newbury is famous as the scene of two bloody battles between the king's and the parliamentary forces in 1643 and 1644, in the first of which Lord Falkland was killed, but both were favourable to the cause of Charles I. In 1645 it was permanently occupied by the parliamentary forces.—The first charter was granted by Queen Elizabeth, but additional privileges were given by James I. and Charles II. The town is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and 12 councillors, with the style of "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Newbury." It is a sessions and polling town for the county elections. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas. The population in 1851 was 6,574, with 1,362 inhabited houses, which in 1861 had decreased to 6,161, with 1,342 inhabited houses. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the corn and malt trade, which has quite superseded the trade in woollen cloth, which used to be extensively carried on. Some are employed in the manufacture of silk, narrow ribbon, and paper, for which there are several mills.—It is the head of a deanery in the archdeac. of Berks, and dioc. of Oxford. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £455, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, was built in the reign of Henry VII., and, among other interesting relics, has the brass of the celebrated clothier, John Winchcombe, or, as he is more popularly known, Jack of Newbury, who, it will be remembered, was visited by Henry VIII., and who sent one hundred of his own weavers, fully equipped at his own cost, to Flodden Field. It was he who chiefly founded the church, and requested the king to disfranchise the borough. The house in which he lived still remains, with the sign of "Jack of Newbury" on it. There is also the district church of St. John's, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £150. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Baptists, Independents, Presbyterians, Primitive Methodists, and Quakers. The free grammar school, and the borough blue-coat school are both well endowed. There are numerous almshouses, viz. St. Bartholomew's, founded by King John, which has now an income of nearly £1,000 per annum; Raymond's almshouses, with an income of nearly £400 per annum; Coxedd's school and almshouses; Hunt's; St. Mary's Hill; Pearce's and Robinson's almshouses, which have incomes varying from £20 to £110 per annum.—Newbury Poor-law Union contains 18 parishes and townships, with an area of about 47,000 acres. There is a large cemetery. The bridge was rebuilt about 1770. The literary and scientific institution has a library of upwards of 1,000 volumes, to which a museum has been added. The theatre, townhall, union poorhouse, and market-place, with two banks and a savings-bank, make up the list of public buildings. A supply of good peat for fuel is obtained from the river bank.—Baily, the astronomer, was a native; and it gives the title of baron to Marquis Cholmondeley. There are many seats in the neighbourhood, as Hampstead Park, belonging to Earl Craven; Highclere Castle, the seat of Earl Carnarvon; Woolhampton House, the property of Earl Falmouth; Sandleford Priory, lately the seat of Lord Rokeby; and several others of equal importance. Donnington Castle, which is near, belonged to Chaucer, and a ruin called Chaucer's Grove may still be seen.—Market day is Thursday, when much business is done. Fairs are held on Holy Thursday, the 5th July, 4th September, and 8th November, also a statute fair on the first Thursday after 11th October (Old Michaelmas Day), for hiring servants.

NEWBURY, a coal-field on Titterstone Clee Hill, co. Salop, 5 miles E. by N. of Ludlow. It is basin shaped, and is about half a mile in length, consisting of several thin strata of coal, ironstone, and clay, resting on limestone, which are worked at Cornbrook and other places.

NEWBURY, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Farringdon, co. Berks, 2 miles S. by E. of Farringdon, and 30 W. by N. of Reading.

NEWBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Irthington, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 4 miles S.W. of Brampton, and 6 E. by N. of Carlisle. It is a small agricultural village situated at the confluence of the rivers Irthing and Eden.

NEWBY, or NEWBY-STONES, a tnshp. in the par. of Morland, West ward, co. Westmoreland, 5½ miles N.E. of Shap railway station, and 7 N.W. of Appleby. The village, which is large, is chiefly agricultural. Newby formerly belonged to the Vernons and Nevinsons of Newby Hall. There are a corn-mill and a freestone quarry. The soil varies very much, some parts consisting of a rich loam upon a subsoil of clay, and others of rocky limestone. At Towcett in this township were kilns for burning of lime, which was extensively worked, but since the formation of the railway this industry has been discontinued. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1806.

NEWBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Clapham, W. div. of the wap. of Staincliffe, West Riding co. York, 7 miles N. of Settle, and 4 W. of the Bentham railway station. It is situated on the Keighley and Kendal turnpike road, and is wholly agricultural. A large portion of the land is in pasture. The soil is clay upon a subsoil of limestone. There is an endowed school for boys and girls, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum. J. Williams and O. Farrer, Esqs., are joint lords of the manor and principal landowners.

NEWBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Stokesley, W. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 3 miles N. of Stokesley. The village, which is small, consists of a few straggling farmhouses. The free school which formerly existed here has been discontinued. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans.

NEWBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Scalby, wap. of Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Scarborough. It is situated near the coast.

NEWBY, a hmlt. in the par. and lib. of Ripon, West Riding co. York, 3½ miles S.E. of Ripon, and 3 W. of Boroughbridge. It is situated on the N. side of the river Ure, which occasionally inundates the adjacent lands. The manor formerly belonged to the Blackets, and constitutes a township with Mulwith, which latter is now a farm. Newby Hall, the principal residence, was built by Sir Edward Blacket from a design by Sir Christopher Wren.

NEWBY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Weeton, and par. of Harewood, West Riding co. York, 4 miles E. by N. of Otley. It is situated on the river Wharfe, near Weeton Hill.

NEWBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Topcliffe, wap. of Hallikeld, North Riding co. York, 6 miles N. by W. of Boroughbridge.

NEWBYTH, a vil. in the par. of King Edward, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 5½ miles from New Pitsligo, and 6 N.W. of New Deer. It is situated on an eminence on the road from Banff to Ellon, and was founded by James Urquhart, Esq., upon his estate of Byth, in 1764. It comprises two streets crossing each other at right angles. A chapel-of-ease was erected here in 1852. There are also a Free Church preaching station, an endowed school, and a public library. Fairs are held on the Thursday following the 11th May, Tuesday following the 26th May, and the Friday after the 21st November.

NEWBY-WISKE, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirby-Wiske, wap. of Gilling-East, North Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Thirsk, and 4 S. of Northallerton. The village, which is of small extent, is situated at the five-arched bridge on the river Wiske, and near the North-Eastern railway, on which it has a station. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans, also a National school. Newby Hall is the principal residence.

NEWCASTLE, a hund. in co. Glamorgan, contains the pars. of Bettws, St. Bride's Minor, Coychurch, Coyty, Lower Kenfigg, Laleston, Llangonoyd, Margam, Newcastle, Newton-Nottage, Pyle, and Tythegston.

NEWCASTLE, a par. in the above hund., co. Glamorgan, 10 miles from Llantrisant, and adjoining Bridgend, its post town. It is situated on the river Ogmore, and contains the hmlts. of Upper and Lower Newcastle, Aberkenfigg, Angeltown, and Pen-y-vae. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of a castle. The living is a vic.* with the curs. of Bettws, Laleston, and Tythegston annexed, in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £360. The church is dedicated to St. Illtyd.

NEWCASTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Clun, co. Salop, 6 miles S.W. of Bishop's-Castle, and 3½ S.W. of Clun. Ludlow is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Clun, or Colun, which rises on the borders of Montgomeryshire and joins the Teme near Leintwardine. It is wholly agricultural, and is surrounded by hills. In the neighbourhood are traces of a British camp, and Caer Caradoc, where the Roman general, Ostorius, defeated Caractacus, also remains of Offa's Dyke, and the ruins of a castle which belonged to the Fitzalans, but was destroyed by Owain Glyndwr. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val £160.

NEWCASTLE, a hmlt. in the hund. of Lower Skenfreth, co. Monmouth, 4 miles N.W. of Monmouth. It has remains of an old fort.

NEWCASTLE, a tnshp. in the par., hund., and co. of Radnor, South Wales, 5 miles W. of Presteign, and 3 from New Radnor, within which borough it is included. It is situated under Radnor Forest mountains, which attain an elevation of above 2,000 feet. The river Somergill here flows over a precipice of 70 feet, forming the cascade called "Water-break-its-neck." It is joined with Evengobb to form a township.

NEWCASTLE, a bar. in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is bounded by the bars. of Castleknock, Uppercross, and cos. Wicklow and Kildare. It contains the pars. of Aderrig, Kilbride, Kilmahuddrick, Kilmactalway, Lucan, Newcastle, Rathcoole, Saggart, and parts of Clondalkin, Esker, and Leixlip, with the towns of Lucan and Newcastle, comprising an area of about 22,876 acres.

NEWCASTLE, a bar. in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is bounded by the bars. of Rathdown, Arklow, North Ballinacor, and the Irish Sea. It contains the pars. of Kilcoole, Killisky, Lower Newcastle, Upper Newcastle, Rathnew, and parts of Calary, Derrylossary, Drumkay, Glenealy, and Kilcommon, comprising an area of about 52,296 acres.

NEWCASTLE, a small seaport in the par. of Kilcoo, in the bar. of Iveagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 10 miles S.S.W. of Downpatrick, and 2 S.E. of Bryansford. It is situated on Dundrum Bay among the Mourne mountains. From its situation and its excellent accommodation for bathing, Newcastle has within the last half century sprung from an insignificant village to a thriving town. The castle, which gave name to the place, was erected in the time of Elizabeth, but was removed, and its site is now occupied by the principal inn. Fairs are held in July and August.

NEWCASTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Ballyphilip, bar. of Ards, co. Down, Ireland, 3 miles E. by N. of Portaferry, and 8 N.E. of Downpatrick. It is situated on a small creek opposite South Rock, on which is a lighthouse.

NEWCASTLE, a par. in the bars. of Shanid and Glenquin, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, containing part of the post town of Newcastle, also the vil. of Churchtown. The par. is 3 miles long by 2 broad. The surface consists of a portion of the valley of the Deel river. The roads from Limerick to Tralee and from Tarbert to Mallow intersect the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. with another, £717. The church was erected by the late Lord Courtenay. There is a Roman Catholic chapel and several day schools. Courtenay and Springfield Castles are residences of the Earl of Devon and Lord Muskerry.

NEWCASTLE, a post and market town in the pars. of Newcastle and Monegay, in the bar. of Glenquin, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles E. of Shanagolden, and 114 S.W. by W. of Dublin. It is situated about 1 mile W. of the river Deel, on a small tributary to that river. It contains a church, Roman Catholic chapel, market-house, and barracks; also the union poorhouse, a fever hospital, and a dispensary. The Newcastle Poor-law Union lies wholly within the co. of Limerick. Fairs are held on 1st April, 3rd May, 12th July, 20th August, 1st October, and 16th December.

NEWCASTLE, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6½ miles S.W. of Clonmel. The par. is 4 miles long by 3½ broad. Some parts of the surface consist of very good land. The river Suir effects the drainage towards the N. The village is situated on the bank of the Suir, and contains a dispensary, which is in the Clogheen poor-law union. The living is a suspended vic. in the dioc. of Lismore. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Derrygrath. There are two or three day schools in the parish.

NEWCASTLE, a par. in the bars. of Decies-without-Drum and Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles E. by N. of Kilmacthomas. Tramore is its post town. It is 4 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 2 miles. The surface consists of good soil, with a large proportion of bog. It is crossed by the road from Waterford to Cork. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with Dunhill, £102. There is a day-school. Knockaderry is the chief residence.

NEWCASTLE, a vil. in the par. of Enniskeen, bar. of Morgallion, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Nobber. It is situated near Newcastle lough and mansion.

NEWCASTLE, a vil. in the par. of Ballymahon, bar. of Rathcline, 11 miles S. of Longford. It is situated on the river Inny.

NEWCASTLE, a vil. in the par. of Rahoon, bar. and co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 1 mile N.W. of Galway. It is situated on the Corrib river, and has a large distillery. Several seats adorn the neighbourhood.

NEWCASTLE-IN-EMLYN, a town in the par. of Kenarth, hund. of Elvet, co. Carmarthen, 10 miles from Cardigan, and 16 from Carmarthen. The Carmarthen and Cardigan railway has a station at Llandyssil for this town. One portion of this town, called Adpar, is situated in Cardiganshire, while the greater part is in Carmarthenshire. It is supposed to have been of Roman origin, but took its present name from the castle built by Sir Rhys-ap-Thomas, who made it one of his principal seats. The castle during the civil war of Charles I. was garrisoned by the parliamentarians. The town, which contains about 1,000 inhabitants, is governed by the county magistrates, who hold their meetings once a fortnight. It is situated in the valley of the Teifi, and on the direct road from Cardigan to Lampeter. The river is crossed at a short distance above the town by

the bridge of Kenarth, famous throughout Wales for its salmon leap, at which 100 fish have been taken in a single morning. The Teifi, after entering the valley from the N.E., flows in a straight line till it arrives nearly underneath the castle walls; it then takes a sudden turn, and instead of winding immediately round the foot of the castle hill, runs back again for a considerable distance nearly parallel with its former channel, it then sweeps in front of the castle, which it almost surrounds, as though by a natural moat. The arched gateway of the castle, about 14 feet high, is supported by two octagonal towers. Newcastle is the head of a Poor-law Union, and contains the union workhouse, which is capable of accommodating 100 inmates. Manorial courts are held in the town. The living is a perpet cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £71, in the patron. of the Vicar of Kenarth. The church is a small unpretending structure, and was formerly a chapel-of-ease to Cennart. There is also the district church of the Holy Trinity, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £150. The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel. The Earl of Cawdor derives his second title of baron from this place. Friday is market day. Fairs are held on 23rd March, 10th May, 22nd June, 20th July, 20th August, 20th September, the second Friday after Michaelmas Day, and 22nd November, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

NEWCASTLE, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Kemess, co. Pembroke, 8 miles N. of Haverfordwest, its post town, and 10 from Newport. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Cleddy. In the neighbourhood is an intermittent spring called the Golden Well, also the ruins of two forts. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £54. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Fairs are held on the 6th May and 10th July.

NEWCASTLE, LOWER, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2½ miles S. of Kilcoole. It is a station on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford line. The par. is 3 miles long by 2½ broad. The surface is principally flat and of small value. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church stands in the village. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Delgany. There are several day schools. Woodstock is the residence of Lord Tottenham. In the parish are ruins of a castle and of a church. The village stands on the road from Bray to Wicklow. Fairs are held on 1st April, 10th July, 1st September, and 6th December.

NEWCASTLE-LYONS, a par. in the bar. of Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Rathcoole is its post town. It is 4 miles long by 2 broad. The soil is mostly of first-rate quality. The road from Dublin to Limerick and the Grand canal pass through the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £252, in the patron. of the archbishop. The village was nominally a borough, chartered in the time of James I., and sent two members to the Irish parliament before the Union. There is a dispensary within the Celbridge poor-law union. Within the parish are ruins of an ancient castle.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 15 miles N. by W. of Stafford, 40 from Manchester, and 150 miles by road from London, or 147 by the North Staffordshire railway, on which it is a station. It is a very ancient town, having been a place of some note before the Norman conquest, but known by another name. Its present appellation of Newcastle was derived from a castle built here by Ranulph Earl of Chester, in place of the old castle at Chesterton. The suffix of under-Lyme is supposed to have been taken from a forest close by, so called from being on the "limes," or borders of Cheshire. Henry II. granted the first charter of incorporation to the town, which is situated on a small stream called the Lyme Brook, at a short distance from the source of the Trent. It has many and easy communications with the pottery districts and other important places, and until recently was looked upon as the capital of the pottery district, but Stoke-upon-Trent is now considered so. The High-street is spacious, but the streets generally are irregular, though well paved, and the houses for the most part are good. It is well supplied with water by the North Staffordshire and other water-works, and lighted with gas.—The population in 1851 was 10,569, occupying 2,153 inhabited houses, which in 1861 had increased to 12,938, with 2,659 inhabited houses. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the corn and flour trade, and in the manufacture of shoes and hats, but this last has recently declined. A considerable business is also done in cotton-spinning and silk-throwing, and in malting, brewing, and tanning, and in the potteries and watchmaking. There are also very large paper-mills, and a few nail and pipe makers. The principal buildings are, the townhall, a structure of brick and stone, with a clock tower; the theatre, a commodious building; the literary and scientific institute, erected in 1836, with a library containing 5,000 volumes; and a museum.—The borough has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Edward III. It is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and 18 councillors, with the style of "mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Newcastle-under-Lyme."—The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £285, in the patron. of Simeon's Trustees. The church, which is dedicated to St. Giles, was almost wholly rebuilt in the beginning of the last century, though the lower, of red sandstone, is very ancient, and the western gateway is of the Norman period. The tower contains nine bells, and a clock with musical chimes. There is also the district church of St. George, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £230. The church of St. George was erected in 1828, at a cost of £8,000. Half of the sittings are free. There are also places of worship for Roman Catholics, Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. Besides the grammar school, which was founded in 1602, with an annual income of about £90, there are also National, infant, and British schools, which last were built by subscription in 1834. Almshouses for 20 poor women were founded in 1687 by Christopher, son of George Monk, the famous Duke of Albemarle. The Duchess of Sutherland has the right of nominating recipients for this charity.—Newcastle-under-Lyme Poor-law Union comprises nine parishes. The union workhouse is a large building in the Elizabethan style, built in 1840, at a cost of about £7,000. A court of quarter sessions is held at the townhall, also the county court monthly, and petty sessions are held weekly.—The Grand Trunk canal passes close to the town, and communicates with the Trent, Severn, Mersey, and Thames. It has a branch to Stoke, and there is a canal from the adjoining coal mines called the Newcastle Lower canal. The market-place is extensive, and the tolls realise over £700 per annum. A local board of health has lately been established, which has greatly benefited the town by enclosing about 5 acres of open space around it, and laying out and planting them as public promenades. Major-General Harrison was born here, as also Astley, "the handsome dragoon," and founder of Astley's Theatre; Bradshaw, the regicide, was recorder of this town, and the celebrated butcher, Witrings, who could lift 168 lbs. with his teeth, was also a native. It gives the title of duke to the Clinton family.—Market days are Mondays and Saturdays. Fairs are held on Shrove Tuesday, Easter and Whit Mondays, the Mondays before 15th July and 11th September, and first Mondays in November. Races take place once a year.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, one of the most ancient and distinguished seaports in Britain, also a post and market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, and a co. of itself, though locally situated in the southern div. of Northumberland, of which it is the county town, 15 miles N. of Durham, 158 S.E. of Glasgow, and 275 N. of London. It has a central railway station in Neville-street for the joint use of the North-Eastern and Newcastle-upon-Tyne

and Carlisle railways, also a station in the Manors for the North Shields section of the North-Eastern line of railway, and several goods stations in other parts of the town. Constant communication is likewise maintained with all the chief ports of Great Britain, and many places on the continent of Europe, America, and the British colonies, by means of powerful steam vessels and regular traders engaged in the shipping trade, which has more than quadrupled in the last half century. The port, which is formed by the Tyne, is capable of admitting seaborne vessels of 400 tons, and has North Shields and Blythnook as its subports. The town of Newcastle is of great antiquity, and occupies a commanding position on the northern bank of the river Tyne, about 9 miles distant from the sea at Tynemouth, where the river discharges itself into the German Ocean. Opposite to it is Gateshead, which may be considered a subport of Newcastle, situated on the southern bank of the Tyne, and in the adjoining county of Durham.—Newcastle appears to have derived its origin from *Pons Ælii*, the second station from the eastern extremity of the Roman wall built by the Emperor Hadrian in A.D. 120. In 1810, while digging the foundations of the county court-house, numerous Roman remains were met with, consisting of foundations of walls, two altars, a well, and a large quantity of pottery. By the Saxons it was called *Monkeceastre*, from the number and magnificence of the religious houses and monastic institutions it contained, and from the strength of its position became the capital of the Northumbrian kings, who had a palace at Pandon. As a fortified town it was a place of great strength, being surrounded by a massive stone wall 2 miles in circuit, 8 feet thick, and 12 high, with a deep fosse 66 feet broad, and lofty towers flanking the gates, several of which still remain, as also part of the wall and fosse. In 876 it was taken by the Danes under one of their fiercest chieftains, Halfden, who cruelly burnt the town with its churches and monasteries, putting to death many of the monks and nuns. Two years after the Norman conquest it was taken by Edgar Atheling, and Malcolm, King of Scotland, but was retaken by William the Conqueror, whose son, Robert Curthose, built the "New Castle" in 1080 on the site of the old citadel, from which castle the town derived its present name. In the rebellion of Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, against William Rufus, this fortress was taken by the king, and in the reign of Stephen it was held for a short time by the Scots. In the succeeding reigns of Henry II. and John it was much improved, and subsequently figures frequently in Border history as the rendezvous of the English troops preparing for the invasion of the neighbouring kingdom of Scotland. Under several of the early Anglo-Norman kings it was used as a mint town. In the reign of Edward I. John Baliol did homage in the "New Castle" for his crown of Scotland, and in the same reign the town was rebuilt and walled round. In 1299 it was assaulted by Wallace, and was attacked, but without success, by David Bruce. In the reign of Charles I. it was surprised by the Scottish Covenanters under General Leslie, at which period its population must have been very considerable, as no fewer than 5,000 persons are said to have died here of the plague in 1636. During the civil war between the king and the parliament it changed hands several times, but was finally stormed by the Scots under the Earl of Leven, in October, 1644, while marching to join the parliamentarians in the S. In 1646 King Charles, having surrendered to the Scottish army, was brought by them from Newark and retained here till 1647, when he was transferred by the parliamentary commissioners to London. The town was visited by the plague in 1717, and corn riots took place here in 1740. In the Scottish rebellion of 1745 the royal troops, under General Wade, occupied the town previous to their advance into Scotland against the Pretender. It sustained considerable damage from the floods which inundated the banks of the Tyne in 1771 and 1815.—It is a borough by prescription, having been first chartered by Henry II., but the first mayor was not chosen till 1251. Under the Municipal Reform Act of 1835 the old corporation was dissolved, and the town divided into eight instead of twenty-four wards. It is governed by a mayor, who enjoys an allowance of £2,000, 14 aldermen, and 42 town councillors, with the style of "mayor and burgesses of the town and county of Newcastle-on-Tyne." The Recorder is appointed by the crown, but the sheriff, who is also returning officer, the town clerk, treasurer, and other officers, are chosen by the town council. In 1861 it contained 13,979 inhabited houses, with an acreage of 5,730, and a revenue of about £65,000. The population in 1851 was 87,784, which in 1861 had increased to 109,108. It has returned two members to parliament since the 27th of Edward III., and under the Reform Act includes, besides the old borough, the townships of Byker, Elswick, Heaton, Jesmond, and Westgate, the number of electors being about 6,000.—The town is well paved and lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with pure water from the Whittle Dean water-works. The old part of the town skirts the river bank, along which stretches an extensive and convenient quay, 1,620 feet long. This part of the town is about 2 miles in length, and was until very recently solely composed of very narrow, crooked streets of old houses, locally called "chares," which wound in curves up the precipitous slopes of the cliffs on which the upper or modern town is built, at an elevation of 200 feet above the level of the river below. Within the last quarter of a century, however, it has undergone a complete change, and although still inhabited by the poorer classes of the population, many new streets have been opened, and the old ones widened, for which purpose all the gates of the old wall, with the greater part of the towers, as well as many curious old buildings, have been swept away. In the upper and more modern parts of the town are spacious streets and squares, as Clayton, Grainger, Gay, Hood, Market, Nelson, and Shakspeare streets, and Eldon and Charlotte squares, &c., with regular ranges of buildings of an order far superior to those of most provincial towns. The houses of the upper town being built of a variety of freestone, present a massive and substantial appearance, giving ample scope for architectural adornment; while in the lower town most of the houses are very ancient, and many of them in the antique gable-fronted style of the reign of Elizabeth. The principal extension of the town has been on the northern side, where the corporation have built a new market-house, and where many new streets of good shops have recently sprung up, connecting the town with the modern suburb of Brandling village in Jesmond township. To the W. of the town lies the new suburb of Rye Hill, in the townships of Westgate and Elswick; and to the E., near the river, are extensive warehouses, factories, and other works connected with the commerce and manufactures of Newcastle. At the top of Grey-street stands the statue of Earl Grey, surmounting a lofty Ionic column, erected in 1836 to commemorate the passing of the Reform Act.—Few provincial towns have a greater variety of public and ecclesiastical edifices. The Moot Hall, or county court-house, is a stone building, erected in 1810 from designs by Stokoe, at a cost of £52,000. It is situated on an eminence within the castle precincts, which belong to the county, and measures 144 feet by 72, with a portico of six Doric columns 28 feet high on the S. front, and a similar portico of four columns on the N. front. The assizes and sessions for the county of Northumberland are held in the grand hall, where most of the county business is transacted, and the ground floor is used as a prison for the temporary confinement of county prisoners preparatory to their removal to the county gaol. The Central Exchange in Grey-street, built by Granger, presents externally the appearance of a triangular pile of Grecian building, ornamented at each corner by a dome, and fronting respectively Grey-street, Grainger-street, and Market-street, from all of which it may be entered; but internally it is composed of two semi-circles about 150 feet by 100, lit by a glass dome, and divided by twelve

Ionic columns, which support the roof. The old exchange and guildhall, situated in Sandhill, is a spacious stone edifice with a steeple, originally erected in 1658 by Trollope, at a cost of £10,000, and restored in 1809. The guildhall, where the borough sessions and county court are held, occupies the upper story, and is a magnificent court-room 92 feet long by 30 wide, with a carved oak ceiling and walls elaborately ornamented. The court-room of the Merchants Adventurers, now the chamber of commerce, is adorned with an exquisitely carved mantelpiece and subjects from Scripture history. On the basement story are the exchange and news-rooms, and under the arcade of eight Doric columns which support the eastern front the fish market is held. In the interior of the building are a statue of Charles II., portraits of Charles II., James II., and George III., by Ramsey, and of lords Eldon, Stowell, and Collingwood, and in the mayor's room the "branks," formerly used for the punishment of scolds. The borough gaol in Carlisle-square is a building of modern erection, with a central tower, surrounded by a stone wall 25 feet high, and entered under a massive gateway. The Theatre Royal, situated in Grey-street, is an edifice of stone, with a portico entrance, and pediment supported by six lofty stone pillars. The barracks, which cover a space of 11 acres, are situated in the Ponteland road, and were built in 1806. The "New Castle," once so famous in history, is still an imposing pile, with walls in some places 15 feet thick, and a tower, or keep, 62 feet by 54, and 80 feet high, lately used as the county prison. It has been recently restored, and the Norman chapel, which measures 46 feet by 20, is now used as the Museum of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, rich in local archæological remains, and Roman and British coins. The moot-hall and outer walls of the castle are gone, but sufficient remains to show its once impregnable character. Other public buildings of note are, the corn exchange and music hall, in St. Nicholas-square; the Royal Arcade, 100 feet by 250, built by Granger; the custom-house near the quay; the Trinity House in Broad Chare; the new hall of the Literary and Philosophical Society in Westgate-street, erected in 1825, and containing a library of nearly 30,000 volumes; the literary, scientific, and mechanics' institutions, and a museum of natural history in Blackett-street; Neville Hall in Westgate street, belonging to the College of Medicine, founded in 1851; assembly rooms in Westgate street, with a ball room 95 feet long by 36 wide; two sets of public baths and washhouses; the Northern Counties' club house in Eldon-square; a branch of the Bank of England in Grey-street; the savings-bank in the arcade; besides numerous commercial banks, insurance offices, hotels, benevolent foundations, and markets, amongst which last the corn market is deserving of particular notice. The grandest structure of Newcastle, however, and perhaps in the N. of England, is the high-level bridge across the Tyne, connecting Gateshead with Newcastle, constructed by Sir Robert Stephenson at the cost of near £235,000. This vast work was undertaken with the double object of connecting the railways on the opposite sides of the Tyne, and at the same time forming a roadway that should avoid the dangerous approaches to the Tyne by way of Dean-street. It is 1,375 feet in length between the triumphal arches, the water way being 512 feet, and its width 32 feet, supported by six arches of open iron work, which rest on six massive stone piers 125 feet apart, four rising from the bed of the river, and one at each side. It is in reality a double bridge, consisting of two roadways, one 25 feet above the other. The lower roadway, which is 86 feet above high water, is for foot-passengers and carriages; and the upper bridge, which is 112 feet above the river, is a railway carrying three lines of rails, and supported on a level 4 feet above the crown of the arches by strong hollow pillars of cast-iron, resting on the arched ribs, and continued down to the roadway, which is attached to them, the whole being so bound together by strong malleable tension rods as to form one inflexible mass. The cast and wrought iron employed in the construction of the bridge is said to have weighed above 5,000 tons. Its enormous mass and great height were requisite to span the deep valleys and to carry the roadway at a sufficient elevation above high-water level as not to impede the free navigation of the river. A little lower down the river to the W. is the Tyne Bridge, 300 feet long, sustained by nine arches, and rebuilt in 1781 by Stokoe, at a cost of £30,000, in place of the half wooden one, which was covered with houses, and was swept away by the river in 1771. It is now falling rapidly into decay, and its entire removal would facilitate the navigation of the river and so benefit the commerce of the town, which owes its commercial prosperity chiefly to the almost inexhaustible mines of coal in the surrounding district. The export of this staple commodity commenced so early as the latter part of the 13th century, but received a check from the stringent measures of Edward I., which almost abolished the use of coal fires in London; but in the reign of Charles I. the use of coal was revived, and the coals and culm now exported from this port alone amount to above 3,000,000 tons yearly, valued at a million and a half sterling. The coals are brought down the river in broad vessels called "keels," and are here reshipped for exportation, the Tyne being thus far navigable by seaborne vessels, and under the care of the corporation of Newcastle as conservators. The river side is lined with warehouses, extensive quays, chemical works, potteries, and iron and lead smelting furnaces. The lofty chimneys of these works, varying from 150 to 300 feet high, form a striking feature of the town, and are seen from a great distance. Besides these there are many other branches of manufacture which, though on a less extensive scale, are still largely carried on, as oil mills, hardware and cutlery, coarse and fine earthenware, metallic works of all kinds, painters' colours, white and red lead, mill for grinding flints used in the manufacture of glass, copperas, alkali or soda, tar, lamp-black, fire bricks, canvas, cordage, refined salt, harness-making, chemical manures, retorts and crucibles, turpentine, corn and paper mills, malting establishments, hemp and wire rope making, extensive coach-building yards, machinery of all kinds, locomotive and marine engines, steam-engines, railway carriages, and agricultural implements of all kinds, besides yards for shipbuilding, both in wood and iron. The imports are chiefly wine, spirituous liquors, tobacco, dried fruits from the S. of Europe, corn, flour, timber, colonial produce, deals, bark, flax, hemp, seeds, tallow and hides from the Baltic. By a singular coincidence the first manufactory of window or crown glass in Great Britain was established at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, within a few miles of the great monasteries of Monkwearmouth and Jarrow-on-the-Tyne, where, as we learn from Bede, ordinary window glass was first used in Great Britain for architectural purposes. In the year 1616 Admiral Sir Robert Maunsell erected glass works at the Ouse burn, Newcastle, which were carried on without interruption till nearly the middle of the present century, when they were closed. When the British Association first held their meeting in this city, there were six large crown-glass manufactories in operation on the river Tyne, producing annually upwards of 7,000,000 feet of window glass. These manufactories had all ceased to exist in 1863, owing chiefly to the introduction of sheet-glass into this country, and the comparatively low price at which plate-glass can be now had, so that in the birthplace of the art in England there is now not a foot of crown or sheet window glass manufactured. But a transfer rather than an extinction of the trade has taken place, for the manufacture of sheet-glass has of late years been largely increased, and is carried on to a great extent, in the adjoining district of the river Wear, where the quantity produced by Messrs. James Hartley & Co. alone is very nearly equal to the entire produce of the six extinct crown-glass manufactories on the river Tyne.—Newcastle gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. of Northumberland and dioc. of Durham, and contains nine churches, besides numerous chapels

The livings are, St. Nicholas, a vic.,* val. £474, in the dioc. of Durham, and gift of the bishop; St. Andrew's, St. John the Baptist's, All Saints', St. Peter's, St. Ann's, all perpet. curs. in the dioc. of Durham, varying in val. from £300 to £150, in the presentation of the Vicar of Newcastle; also St. Paul's and the new church at Byker, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately; St. Thomas's, and St. Mary the Virgin's, in the corporation of Newcastle. St. Nicholas's church stands on an eminence facing the approach to the high-level bridge, and near where the Roman wall passed. The original structure was built in 1091 by Bishop Osmund, and given to Carlisle Priory, but was burnt in 1216. The present one is a cruciform structure, rebuilt in 1359. It is 245 feet long by 73 feet wide, with a pinnacled tower surmounted by a spired lantern on springers of the time of Henry VI., 194 feet high from the base of the tower, which contains an illuminated clock and a peal of eight bells. Attached to the church were formerly ten oratories, and it still contains a carved choir and stalls, an antique font, a canopied brass of R. Thornton, bearing date 1429, also a monument to Moises by Flaxman, with an epitaph by Lord Stowell, and several interesting old tombs of the Percys. The E. window represents Christ bearing the Cross, and the altar-piece is by Tintoretto; here also is an illuminated Bible more than 600 years old. On the S. side of, and adjoining the church of St. Nicholas, is the building presented to the parish by Sir Walter Blackett in 1736, containing the libraries of Cousins and Tomlinson, comprising many curious and valuable theological works. St. Andrew's church stands on the W. side of Newgate-street, in the north-western quarter of the town, and is said to be the oldest in Newcastle, having been built before 1219, but it has undergone repeated alterations and repairs. It has a large low square tower, and contains the tomb of Sir A. Athol, bearing date 1383, and several other old monuments, and an altar-piece by Giordiani. St. John the Baptist's church is a spacious cruciform structure of stone, standing on the N. side of Westgate-street. It is believed to have been built about 1287, and has an embattled tower crowned with four ornamented pinnacles, and containing a clock and six bells. The church, which had formerly three chantries attached, contains a stained-glass window, an ancient font, and many old monuments, also the tomb of John Cunningham, the poet, who lies buried in the churchyard. All Saints' church, at the bottom of Pilgrim-street, near the centre of the town, is a Grecian structure, rebuilt by Stephenson in 1789 at a cost of £27,000. It has a lofty tower surmounted by a steeple 202 feet high from the base of the tower, and is entered under a portico, supported by five columns of the Doric order. The interior is in form of an ellipse 86 by 72 feet, and the crypt is part of the old church built in 1286. The register commences in 1600, and contains the names of William Lord Stowell and the Lord Chancellor Eldon. St. Peter's church, in Oxford-street, is a Gothic edifice with a tower, erected in 1843 as a chapel-of-ease to St. Andrew's. St. Ann's church stands on the N. side of the New-road, near the Ouse burn, and is a stone structure, rebuilt in 1768 on the site of an ancient chapel of the same name. It has a square embattled tower surmounted by a light steeple. St. Paul's church, situated in High Elswick, and the new church at Byke, are stone edifices of recent erection. The church of St. Thomas-à-Becket is a stone edifice, erected in 1830. It stands in the Magdalene Meadows, near Barras Bridge, and has a lofty tower. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, erected in 1858, is a stone structure, with a tower surmounted by a steeple, and situated in the Elswick-villa road. The Roman Catholics have a church dedicated to St. Mary, which was erected in 1843. There are besides about 30 places of worship belonging to Dissenting congregations. including Wesleyan, Association, Primitive and New Connexion Methodists, Independents, Baptists, English, Scotch, United and Reformed Presbyterians, Scotch Kirk, Free Church, Unitarians, Glassites, Society of Friends, Swedenborgians, and Jews, providing accommodation for about 16,000 persons. There are many public schools, the principal one being the Royal Free Grammar school founded in 1525 by Thomas Horsley, Mayor of Newcastle, and made a royal foundation by Queen Elizabeth. It is held in the old hall of St. Mary's Hospital, built in the reign of James I., and has an income from endowment of about £500, besides a share in Bishop Crew's 12 exhibitions at Lincoln College, Oxford, lately abolished, and several exhibitions to Cambridge. The number of scholars is about 140. Hugh Moises, and Dawes, author of "Miscellanea Critica," were once head-masters, and many celebrated men have ranked among its pupils, including W. Elstob, Bishop Ridley, Mark Akenside, the poet, Chief Justice Chambers, Brand, the antiquary and town historian, Horsley, the antiquary, and Lords Eldon, Stowell, and Collingwood. There are also several other foundation schools, as the Trinity House school, founded in 1712, where mathematics and navigation are taught; the Royal Jubilee school, established in 1810; besides numerous National, British, infant, Roman Catholic, Denominational, ragged, and Sunday schools, situated in different parts of the borough, and partially endowed. The charitable foundations are numerous, including the hospital for the cure of contagious fever; the Infirmary, situated in Westgate; two dispensaries, one in Nelson-street, the other in the New-road; a lying-in-hospital in New Bridge-street; the Penitentiary in Diana-street; a deaf and dumb asylum, situated in Charlotte-square; the Victoria Asylum for the blind; the eye infirmary in Saville-row; the Westgate Hospital, founded in 1815 to commemorate the Peace; the Trinity House, originally founded at the close of the 15th century, for regulating pilotage, lighthouse dues, &c., and chartered by Henry VIII. for 26 brethren and sisters, with a chapel, offices, and school attached; the keelmen's hospital, or benefit society, founded in 1701 by the bargemen who carry the coal down the Tyne in "keels," or lighters, to be shipped; St. Mary Magdalene's Hospital, with an income from endowment of £1,200, but there is not now any residence for the brethren; the Holy Jesus, or Freemen's Hospital, founded in 1683, with an income of £600, for the reception of 13 poor men and 37 women, who receive £1 per month besides coals and clothing; the Hospital of St. Mary the Virgin, in connection with which new almshouses have recently been erected in the Elswick-villa road, besides numerous other benevolent and provident establishments. The annual produce of the local charities amounts to near £3,000. There are several extramural cemeteries, as Jesmond Cemetery, which encloses 11 acres; Westgate Cemetery contains about 3 acres, and Ballast Green about the same.—Six weekly and two daily newspapers are published in the town, viz. the *Newcastle Courant* and *Chronicle* on Friday, the *Guardian*, *Newcastle Journal*, *Northern Weekly Standard*, and *North of England Advertiser* on Saturday, the *Northern Daily Express* and the *Daily Chronicle*. There are in the town several learned societies, as the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, the Surtees Society for publishing old MSS., a fine arts institution established in 1822, literary and law societies, also benefit societies, subscription and circulating libraries, and news-rooms supplied with all the London journals and papers. There are also a botanic and horticultural society, a farmers' club, and a natural history society, which last has a well-selected museum.—Many distinguished and eminent men have been born at Newcastle; amongst the number may be mentioned Duns Scotus, who was educated at the convent of Grey Friars in this city, where also Hugh of Newcastle and Friar Martin were monks; Nicholas of Durham, the opponent of John Wycliffe; William Elstob, the divine and antiquary, and his sister, Mrs. Elstob, the Saxon scholar; Akenside, the poet; Rev. H. Bourne, the local historian; Hutton, the mathematician; Sir Robert Chambers, chief justice in India; Admiral Lord Collingwood; the late Lord Chancellor Eldon; Thomas Bewick, the famous wood engraver; Bulmer, the printer; Scott, the engraver; Dean Holdsworth; G. Walker; and Grey, author of *Memoria Technica*. The

principal antiquities include the old castle and town walls described above, the remains of the Emperor Hadrian's wall, the foundations of Roman buildings connected with the station *Pons Ælii*, a Roman well, &c.; the inn called the "Scotch Arms," in New Nungate, where the Scottish kings lodged; Anderson's house, built on the site of the Franciscan priory founded by Henry III., and in which Charles I. was detained prisoner; the monastery of the grey friars founded in the 13th century, where Duns Scotus was educated, and given by Henry VIII. to the Earl of Essex, but of this no traces now remain; also a Benedictine nunnery founded shortly after the Norman conquest; a Premonstratensian friary; the chapel of St. Lawrence, presented to the corporation by the Percys in 1549, besides other religious houses, all traces of which are now fast disappearing by reason of the improvements recently undertaken in the old town.—Newcastle is the seat of a Poor-law Union co-extensive with the borough, of a superintendent registry, and of new County Court and excise districts. Races take place annually in June on a course of 3,162 yards, called the Hotspur Round, situated on the Moor. Market days are Tuesday and Saturday for corn, but the cattle and hay markets only on Tuesday. The provision market in Grainger-street is open daily, as is also the fish market on the Sandhill. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in each month for the sale of lean stock, on the 12th and nine following days of August, and on the 29th and nine following days of October for horses, cattle, and sheep, and on the 22nd November for pleasure; also statute fairs for hiring farm servants on the first Tuesday in May and November.

NEWCASTLETON, a vil. in the par. of Castleton, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 22 miles S.W. of Jedburgh. It is situated on the river Liddel.

NEWCASTLE, UPPER, a par. in the bar. of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing the post town of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy. The par. is 4 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 3 miles. The surface is mountainous and boggy. The living is incorporated with that of Newcastle, Lower. Mountjohn is the principal residence.

NEWCESTON, a vil. in the bar. of Kinalmeaky, co. Cork, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Bandon. Fairs are occasionally held here.

NEWCHAPEL, or MULLOGHNONG, a par. in the bar. of East Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3½ miles N.W. of Clonmel, its post town. The par. is 4 miles long by 2½ miles broad. The soil is mostly good. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. £381, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1819. There is a day school. Springmount, Barn House, and Knockeevan House, are the principal residences.

NEWCHAPEL. *See* LLANDRINIO, co. Montgomery.

NEWCHAPEL. *See* THURSFIELD, co. Stafford.

NEWCHURCH, a hund. in the co. of Kent, contains the par. of Ruckinge, with part of Bilsington, and includes St. Mary and Newchurch, in the lib. of Romney-Marsh.

NEWCHURCH, a par. in the lib. of Romney-Marsh, but locally in the hund. of Newchurch, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 5 miles N. of New Romney, its post town, and 4 S.E. of the Ham Street railway station. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The Royal Military canal passes within a mile and a half. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £632. The living is a rect.* and vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £450, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a stone structure with an embattled tower containing five bells. The register dates from 1684. The parochial charities consist of Finche's annuity of £25 for six poor men. There is a National school.

NEWCHURCH, a par. in the hund. of East Medina, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 6 miles S.E. of Newport, its post town, and the same distance S.W. of Ryde. The par., which is the most extensive in the isle, reaches from Ryde in the N. to Ventnor in the S. It is 9 miles by 1½ mile in extent, comprising the tnshps. of Ryde, Ventnor, Wroxall, Winston, and Princelett. The two first are important towns, much frequented in the season for sea-bathing. The village of Christchurch is situated on the small river Brading, and is chiefly agricultural. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £500, in the patron. of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The parish church, dedicated to All Saints, formerly belonged to Lyra Abbey. It is a small cruciform structure, situated on rising ground, and contains tombs of the Dillingtons. In addition to the parish church, there are the following district churches, viz. St. Thomas's (Ryde), Holy Trinity, St. Peter's (Haven-street), St. James's, and Ventnor, the livings of which are all perpet. curs. The churches are noticed under the several places where they are situated. The parochial charities produce about £16 per anuum, of which £9 goes to Bowles's school. [*See* RYDE and VENTNOR.]

NEWCHURCH, or LLANN-NEWYDD, a par. in the hund. of Elvet, co. Carmarthen, 3 miles N.W. of Carmarthen, its post town, and 13 from Newcastle. In the neighbourhood are traces of a Roman encampment, and of an ancient road. The par., which is of large extent, includes several small hmlts. The land is fertile and well cultivated. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £96. The church is a small structure. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a village school. The ancient Roman inscribed stone found here has been removed to Traws-Mawr.

NEWCHURCH, a par. in the hund. of Painscastle, co. Radnor, 7 miles S. of Radnor, and 7 from Kington, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Arrow. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £171, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

NEWCHURCH, a par. in the upper div. of Caldicott hund., co. Monmouth, 5 miles N.W. of Chepstow, its post town, and 12 from Monmouth. It is in two divs., E. and W., and includes the chplry. of Devandean. The village is considerable, but chiefly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £166. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Devandean. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum.

NEW-CHURCH. *See* LLANDULAS, co. Brecon.

NEWCHURCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Kinnersley, co. Hereford, 3 miles S.W. of Weobley.

NEWCHURCH. *See* WHITEGATE, co. Chester.

NEWCHURCH, a vil. in the bar. of Portnahinch, Queen's County, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Mountmellick.

NEWCHURCH, a vil. in the par. of Ardea, in the bar. of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Mountmellick. It is situated on the river Bann.

NEWCHURCH, or NEWCHURCH KENYON, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Winwick, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 3 miles S. of Leigh, 6 E. by S. of Newton-in-Makerfield, and 5 N. of Warrington. It is situated near the Sankey canal and the line of the North-Western railway. The inhabitants are partly engaged in the cotton-mills and in the manufacture of hardware. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £169. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Bury Lane annexed, in the dioc. of Chester, val. £180. The church is a modern edifice containing 365 free sittings.

NEWCHURCH-IN-PENDLE-FOREST, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, higher div. of the hund. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 6 miles N. by W. of Burnley, and 4 S. by W. of Clitheroe. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the rivers Calder and Ribble, and about a mile from the Leeds and Liverpool canal. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the cotton and worsted mills, and in the weaving of mousselines de laine. The substratum abounds in coal, of which there are several pits in operation, and there are also quarries of sandstone and carboniferous limestone. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester,

val. £150, in the patron. of Hulme's Trustees. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are places of worship belonging to the Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and other sects. There are National and Lancasterian schools.

NEWCHURCH-IN-ROSSENDALE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Whalley, higher div. of Blackburn hund., co. Lancaster, 20 miles N. of Manchester, its post town, 2½ miles S.W. of Bacup, and 3½ E. by S. of Haslingden. It is a station on the East Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. It is an improving place, situated on an eminence near the river Ribble, and on the old high road from Burnley to Manchester. The tnshp. is bounded at the nether extremity by the river Irwell, and includes the hmlt. of Booth-Fold, Clough-Fold, and Water-Foot. The village is very extensive, and the inhabitants are principally employed in the cotton and woollen mills. There are also extensive collieries and quarries of freestone and slate. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £500, in the patron. of the Vicar of Whalley. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a square embattled tower containing a clock and six bells. It was rebuilt in 1826 on the site of an ancient chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It contains a Caen stone pulpit, richly carved, which was added in 1854. In 1711 a grammar school was erected at the expense of Mr. John Kershaw, who bequeathed 60 acres of land and some house property for its support. There are National schools for both sexes, and Sunday-schools at Clough-Fold and Water-Foot. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Baptists, have each a place of worship. Height Side House, Springfield, Spring Hill, and Thistlemount are the principal residences. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor.

NEW-CONDUIT, a ward in the par. of St. Margaret, borough of King's Lynn, co. Norfolk.

NEW-COPPICE-INCLOSURE, an ext. par. place in the hund. of New Forest, co. Hants.

NEW-CROSS, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Paul, Deptford, co. Surrey, half a mile S.W. of Deptford. It has stations on the London and Brighton and South-Eastern railways. Here is situated the Royal Naval school for 200 sons of officers, built in 1835, and partially endowed by Dr. Bell. The schoolhouse is a brick structure surrounding a court, and built from designs of Sir Christopher Wren in the Elizabethan style of architecture.

NEW DALE, a hmlt. in the par. of Wellington, hund. of South Bradford, co. Salop, 2 miles from Wellington, and 10 E. of Shrewsbury. It is situated under the Wrekin, near the Shrewsbury canal and the line of the ancient Watling Street.

NEWDIGATE, a par. in the second div. of Copthorne hund., co. Surrey, 5¾ miles S. by E. of Dorking, its post town. The par., which is wholly agricultural, includes the hmlt. of Parkgate. It formerly belonged to the Albini, Fitzalan, and other distinguished families. The village is small, but neatly built. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £580. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £353, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a spired tower. The parochial charities chiefly consist of the endowment to Steer's school, with a small exhibition for four years to Trinity College, Cambridge. There is a National school.

NEWENDEN-LIBERTY, a par. partly in the hund. of Selbrittenden, and partly exempt from any hund., in the lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 5¼ miles S. by W. of Tenterden, and 5½ from Hawkhurst. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated on the river Rother, and on the high road from Kent to Sussex. It is governed by a bailiff of its own, and was formerly a seaport town of large extent, containing 52 taverns. The river Rother is here crossed by a modern brick bridge of three arches, and is navigable for barges, by which coal, corn, and timber are conveyed from Rye. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £240. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £216, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small ancient structure, containing one bell. The interior contains a very antique font. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There are ruins of Losenham Priory and Castle-Toll, built on the site of the Roman city, *Anderida*, or *Caer Andred*, which was destroyed by Ella in 491. There is a mineral spring in the neighbourhood. Roman coins, irons, and other relics of antiquity, have been found, including a merchant ship of great antiquity, supposed to be Roman, imbedded a considerable depth in the mud of the river. A fair for stock and pedlery is held on June 21st.

NEW ENGLAND, a hmlt. in the par. of Woburn, hund. of Manshead, co. Beds, 2 miles N.E. of Woburn, and 10 S.W. of Bedford.

NEW ENGLAND, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Hitchin, co. Herts, 1 mile S.E. of Hitchin.

NEWENT, a par., post, and market town in the hund. of Botloe, co. Gloucester, 8 miles N.W. of Gloucester, and 111 W. by N. of London. It is situated in Dean Forest, to the westward of the river Severn, and on the Hereford and Gloucester canal, which has a very commodious wharf here. The parish, which is large, is intersected by the turnpike road leading from Gloucester to Hereford, and by the road to Ledbury. It comprises the tythgs. of Boulsdon, Compton, Cugley, and Malswick, and is a polling and petty session town. A Benedictine priory was founded here by Roger Montgomery, as a cell to Cormeille, in Normandy, soon after the Norman conquest, and on the suppression of alien priories, it was given by Henry IV. to Fotheringay College. The town, which was formerly a borough, and a place of considerable importance, is said by Leland to have derived its name from a new inn, erected for the accommodation of travellers when the communication with Wales was first opened by this route. The site of the old inn is now called the Boothall. It has one long and principal street, containing several well-built houses and shops. There are manufactories of linen, nails, &c.; also numerous maltings and flour-mills. Newent is celebrated for its cyder and perry, the produce of the orchards with which the neighbourhood abounds. Petty sessions are held at the magistrates' office every alternate Monday, and the county court at the George Hotel, on the last Tuesday of every month, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £20. There are several mineral springs in this parish possessing similar properties to the Cheltenham waters. The chief one is but a short distance from the town. The Poor-law Union comprises 18 parishes and townships, 14 of which are in the county of Gloucester, and 2 each in the counties of Hereford and Worcester. The Ell rivulet flows through the northern part of the parish, turning several mills on its course to the Leadon. The soil is chiefly a light sand, and very productive. The greater part of the land is arable and pasture, with some extensive apple-orchards, and about 965 acres of woodland. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,541 15*s*. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £1,600. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an ancient structure, the work of different periods, with a lofty spired tower containing six bells. The spire was erected in 1679, at which period the church was thoroughly restored, and partly rebuilt. The interior has several monuments of great antiquity, and the effigies of a knight in armour. The parochial charities produce about £49 per annum. There are almshouses for 12 poor persons, and a National school for both sexes. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. New-Court and Pidgeon House are the principal residences. Miss Foley is lady of the manor. Market day is Friday. Fairs are held on the Wednesdays before Easter and Whit Sundays, and on the 12th August; and statute fairs on the 19th September, and two following Fridays.

NEWFERRY, a hmlt. in the borough of Liverpool, co. Chester, 3 miles S. of Liverpool. It is situated on the river Mersey. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, and patron. of trustees. The church, which is modern, is dedicated to St. Peter.

NEWFERRY, a hmlt. in the par. of Ballyscullion, in

the bar. of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, near Bellaghy. It stands on the river Bann, not far from Lough Beg.

NEWFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Auckland St. Andrew, N.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 3 miles N. of Bishop-Auckland. It is an increasing village. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the coal mines.

NEWFIELD, a demesne in the par. of Dundonald, co. Ayr, Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of Kilmarnock.

NEWFIELD-GREEN, a vil. in the tnshp. of Nether Hallam, West Riding co. York, 2 miles W. of Sheffield.

NEW FOREST, a hund. in the co. of Hants, contains New Forest, with the par. of Brockenhurst, and part of Boldre, comprising an area of 66,790 acres. The New Forest, from which the hundred takes its name, was in the Saxon times called *Itene*, and then stretched from Southampton Water to the Avon, and N. to Chardford, which fact entirely belies the monkish tale of William the Conqueror having knocked down churches and levelled villages to plant it. It forms part of the crown demesnes, and is tolerably well wooded, having 6,000 acres planted for navy timber, but a considerable tract is heath and bog. Hitherto this estate has cost the country more than it pays, but the prospect for the future is improved, as it is now intersected by the Southampton and Dorchester line of railway, and new roads are making. The oak timber is in general small, the best being in the S.E. and round Lyndhurst. It is divided into 19 bailiwicks and 15 walks, under the charge of a lord warden, lieutenant, high steward, and other officers, assisted by 2 rangers, 4 verderers, 12 regarders, and 24 foresters and under foresters. Until the middle of the last century, an old oak, at Canterton, in the parish of Minstead, near Stony Cross, marked the spot where William Rufus was accidentally shot by Tyrrel, whilst hunting in the forest on the 2nd of August, 1100. After the fall of the oak, a stone was set up by Lord de la Warre, but the inscriptions upon it having, in the course of time, become partially erased, it was enclosed in a strong iron frame by Sturges Bourne, Esq., the late ranger.

NEW-FOREST, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-Ravensworth, wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 10 miles W. by N. of Richmond.

NEWFOREST. There are several seats of this name in Ireland; one near Tipperary, another about 4 miles from Newtown Bellew, co. Galway, and a third near Kilbeggan, in Westmeath.

NEW FOUND POOL, an ext. par. place in the borough and co. of Leicester.

NEWGALL, a stream of co. Pembroke, falls into St. Bride's Bay, below St. Elvis.

NEW-GLANMIRE, a vil. in the par. of Cahirlag, in the bar. of Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Cork. It is situated in the valley of the river Glanmire.

NEW GROUNDS, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Fordingbridge, co. Hants. It is situated on the border and partly within the limits of the New Forest, adjoining Godshill Wood and Ashley Lodge.

NEWHALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Stapenhill, hund. of Ripton, co. Derby, 3 miles S.E. of Burton-upon-Trent, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The tnshp. is in conjunction with that of Stanton. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries, earthenware works, and brick-fields. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £162, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a modern brick structure, with a square pinnacled tower. The whole edifice was erected at an expense of £7,000. There are National and infant schools. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

NEWHALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Otley, Upper div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, three-quarters of a mile N.W. of Otley. The township is in conjunction with Clifton, and consists chiefly of pasture land. The old hall was anciently the residence of Edward Fairfax, the poet, who flourished in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. At Clifton is a school-house, licensed for the performance of Divine worship.

NEWHALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Acton, hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 5 miles S.W. of Nantwich. It is situated near the Birmingham canal. There are charities producing about £2 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

NEWHALL, an ancient seat in the Colchester div. of the hund. of Lexden, co. Essex, 3 miles N.E. of Chelmsford. It was built in the reign of Henry VII. by the Butler family, upon lands once belonging to Waltham Abbey, near the river Chelmer. In the reign of Henry VIII. it passed to the relatives of Anne Boleyn, who named it Beaulieu, and kept St. George's feast here with great magnificence in 1524. It was subsequently the seat of several illustrious persons, as Cromwell, Monk, the Cavendishes, and Lord Waltham; by the last of whom the greater part of the mansion was pulled down, excepting the great hall, a noble apartment, 96 feet by 50, and 40 feet high, bearing the arms of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth. The mansion has been partially rebuilt, and is now occupied as a convent, the great hall serving for the chapel.

NEWHALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Davenham, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 2½ miles from Davenham, and 3½ S.E. of Northwich. It is situated near the Grand Trunk canal.

NEWHALL, a seat in the par. of Pennycuick, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 12 miles S. by E. of Edinburgh. It is situated on the river North Esk, under the Pentland hills, and near the borders of Peebleshire. It formerly belonged to the Crichton and Pennycuick families, and is celebrated in story as the scene of Ramsay's "Gentle Shepherd." There are also numerous private residences of this name in all parts of England, and in several counties of Scotland.

NEWHALLHEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Bury, Higher div. of the hund. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 8 miles N. by W. of Manchester. It is situated in a hilly district, near the rivers Irwell and Roche.

NEWHALL PARK, a lib. in the par. of Thurlaston, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 6 miles S.W. of Leicester.

NEWHALLS, a vil. in the par. of South Queensferry, co. Linlithgow, Scotland, half a mile E. of Queensferry, and 9 miles W. by N. of Edinburgh. It is situated on the road from Queensferry to Edinburgh, and has a small harbour and pier on the Frith of Forth.

NEWHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Bambrough, co. Northumberland, 5 miles S.E. of Belford. The township is intersected by the York, Newcastle, and Berwick section of the North-Eastern railway, on which is a station. The village is small. There is a school for both sexes. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor, and sole landowner. The soil is fertile, and the chief crops are barley, wheat, and potatoes.

NEWHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalton, West div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 8 miles S.W. of Morpeth, and 11 N.W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. There is no village, only a few farmhouses.

NEWHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Marton, North Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of Stokesley.

NEW-HAMPTON, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, near Hatfield.

NEWHAVEN, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of North Leith, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 1 mile W. of Leith. It is a station on the Edinburgh and Granton railway. It is situated on the Frith of Forth, and is a sub-port to Leith, to which place it was annexed, with its adjacent lands, in 1630. It has a stone pier, also a chain pier, the latter lying to the W. of the village. It was erected in the years 1821 and 1822, by Sir S. Brown, and consists of three spans of 290 feet each. The pierhead has a fixed light, 15 feet in height, and visible at 5 miles distance. The village of Newhaven, which is much resorted to as a sea-bathing place, was founded by James III., and called New Haven in contradistinction to the Old Haven of Leith. In 1508 Sir James Cowie resigned the chaplaincy to the king, who sold it to the city of Edinburgh, to which it still belongs,

being within the jurisdiction of the city and burgh of Edinburgh. It gave title of viscount to the Cheynes of Cogengo. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries. Between Newhaven and Leith are the extensive barracks of the royal artillery; and to the westward is Trinity, so called from the land on which it stands being the property of the Trinity House. It contains commodious baths, resorted to by numerous visiters in the season; and many villas and dwellings have recently been erected. The living is in the presb. of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patron. of the trustees and seatholders. The church was rebuilt in 1838. There are also a Free church and several schools.

NEWHAVEN, or MEECHING, a par. and seaport town in the hund. of Holmstrow, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 6½ miles S. of Lewes, its post town, 8½ E. of Brighton, and 58 S. of London. It has a branch line from the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway, and is the port of departure for the Brighton Steam Packet Company's steamers, which ply twice a day in connection with the London, Brighton, and South Coast, and Paris, Rouen, and Dieppe trains, being the most direct route to Paris. It is situated on the Channel, near the mouth of the river Ouse, over which is a drawbridge constructed in 1784, leading towards Seaford, in lieu of the ferry. It is a bonding port, watering-place, and preventive station, and was formerly a market town. In 1848 Louis Philippe landed here in his flight from Paris. The town of Newhaven was formerly called Meeching, but took its present appellation in 1713 on the formation of the harbour, when also the river was made to enter the sea in a direct line. It is one of the best tidal harbours in the Channel between the Downs and the Isle of Wight, and the bay forms one of the finest roadsteads on the southern coast. In the early part of the 18th century it had a thriving commerce, which afterwards declined, chiefly owing to the decay of the old wooden piers that protected the harbour, but during the last forty years it has considerably improved, and has now a brisk passenger traffic to the Continent, and an extensive coasting trade, chiefly in coals, corn, timber, and flints for the Staffordshire potteries. There is also an extensive goods traffic in wines, spirits, silk, and French goods. The custom-house is situated at the railway quay, from whence the steam packets ply twice daily (Sunday excepted) to Dieppe. The number of passengers in 1861 reached 41,000. Steamers also ply to and from Jersey and St. Malo three times a week. The harbour of Newhaven is constructed of wooden piers 600 to 750 feet in length, and 106 feet apart, and has a depth of water inside the bar of from 2 to 22 feet, in accordance with the tide. There are two fixed lights, 17 and 28 feet in height, visible 7 and 8 miles respectively. The fortifications at the W. side consist of two batteries, one of 4 and the other of 6 guns, connected with those of Seaford Bay, which defend the low coast from Brighton to Eastbourne. The town, which is about half a mile distant from the sea, is small, containing in 1861 a population of 1,814. The streets are neat and clean, and many of the houses modern. It contains a large brewery, celebrated for its tipper ale, also two extensive ship-building yards, employing a large number of the inhabitants, and along the quay are commodious bonding warehouses. In the neighbourhood the cliffs which guard the coast are 200 feet high, and on Castle Hill is a circular fortification of great extent. The land is divided between arable, pasture, and meadow, and is in high cultivation. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £205, besides £89 paid to the impropriator. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £186. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a square embattled tower, crowned with a shingled spire. The church was thoroughly restored and enlarged in 1854. The churchyard contains a monument to the *Brazen's* crew, wrecked here in 1800. There is a National school for boys, and an endowed school for girls. The Independents have a place of worship. The Earl of Sheffield is lord of the manor. An annual fair is held on the 16th October for pedlery.

NEWHAVEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Parkham, co. Devon, 6 miles S.W. of Bideford.

NEW HEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Prestwick-cum-Oldham, co. Lancaster, near Rochdale. It is a station on the Oldham and Rochdale branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. It is situated between the rivers Irk and Medlock.

NEWHILLS, a par. in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 3 miles N.W. of Aberdeen. It extends about 6 miles in length from S.E. to N.W., with an extreme breadth of about 5 miles. It is bounded by the pars. of Dyce, Old Machar, Banchory-Devenick, Peterculter, Skem, and Kinnellar. The surface is chiefly of a hilly nature, except in the north-eastern district, where it is level, and very productive. It is situated on the river Don, and formed part of St. Machar till 1663. The parish is traversed by the roads from Aberdeen to Inverury and Strathdon, and in the N.E. by the Great North of Scotland railway, which has a station at Buxburn. In the vicinity are traces of Druidical circles, cairns, tumuli, &c. In the village are woollen, paper, snuff, and grain mills. The blue granite quarries employ a large number of the inhabitants. This par. is in the presb. and synod of Aberdeen. The minister has a stipend of £414. The parish church is a spacious structure, erected in 1830. There are a Free church, parochial school, and two other schools. The neighbourhood is studded with several residences, among which Springhill and Hazelhead are the principal. Fairs for cattle are held on the first Thursday in February, third Wednesday in May, fourth Thursday in August, Wednesday following the first Tuesday in September, and the fourth Wednesday in October.

NEWHOLM-CUM-DUNSLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Whitby, lib. of Whitby-Strand, North Riding co. York, 2 miles W. of Whitby. It is situated near the coast. The Wesleyans have a small place of worship.

NEWHOUSE, a vil. in the par. of St. Ninian, co. Stirling, Scotland. It adjoins the N. end of St. Ninian's village. There are also numerous private residences of this name in all parts of England.

NEWHOUSEMILL, a hmlt. in the par. of East Kilbride, Middle ward, co. Lanark, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of Hamilton.

NEWHOUSES, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Hunderthwaite, par. of Romald-Kirk, North Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Barnard Castle. It is situated near the river Tees.

NEWICK, a par. in the hund. of Barcombe, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 4½ miles W. of Uckfield, its railway station and post town, and 6 N. of Lewes. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on the road from Maresfield to Cuckfield, and near the river Ouse, which bounds the parish on the E. The surface is diversified with hill and dale. The land is partly in hop-grounds. The soil consists of strong clay, and ironstone and sandstone are found in abundance. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £390, and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £327. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure with a low square embattled tower containing three bells. The N. aisle was added in 1834. There is a National school for boys, also a school for girls, founded in 1771 by G. V. Vernon and his wife, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £50. The principal residences are Newick Park, formerly the seat of the Vernon family, and Beechlands. Mrs. Lane is lady of the manor.

NEWINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Ewelme, co. Oxford, 4½ miles N. of Wallingford, its post town, and 9 S.E. of Oxford. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the eastern bank of the river Thames, and is wholly agricultural. The par. comprises the lib. of Berrick Prior, and the tythgs. of Brookhampton and Holcomb. The land is divided between arable and pasture in nearly equal proportions, with about 30 acres of woodland. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1810. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Britwell-Priors an-

nexed, in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £360, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient structure with a square spired tower containing four bells. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. Newington House is the principal residence. Sir George Pechell, Bart., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

NEWINGTON, a *quoad sacra* par, in the par. of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, co. Edinburgh, Scotland. It is situated near Arthur's Seat, and is a suburb of the city of Edinburgh, lying to the extreme S. of the town.

NEWINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet, and lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 2 miles from Ramsgate.

NEWINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Misson, co. Nottingham, 1 mile N.E. of Bawtry. It is situated on the river Idle.

NEWINGTON, a vil. in the tnshp. of North Ferriby and Swanland, par. of Kingston-on-Hull, East Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of South Clave. It is situated on the river Humber, opposite South Ferriby, and near the line of the Selby and Hull railway.

NEWINGTON-BAGPATH, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Berkeley, co. Gloucester, 5½ miles from the Charfield railway station, and 5 N.W. of Tetbury. The village, which is small, is situated under the Cotswold hills, and is chiefly agricultural. The soil consists of clay and stone brash, with a subsoil of oolite. Stone for building is quarried. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £291, and the glebe comprises 46 acres, valued at £60 per annum. The living is a rect. with the cur. of Owlpen annexed, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £319. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is an ancient stone structure with a square campanile tower containing one bell. The parochial charities consist of the interest of £50 bequeathed by Mr. John White, of Kingscote, and distributed to the poor in bread every Christmas. There is a mixed school, conducted on the National system, and entirely supported by the rector. The court-house, which is still in existence, has been converted into a farm. Colonel Kingscote is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

NEWINGTON BUTTS, or NEWINGTON ST. MARY, a par., and suburb of the metropolis, in the E. div. of the hund. of Brixton, co. Surrey. At the Elephant and Castle is a station of the London, Chatham, and Dover railway, by which line it is intersected. It is bounded on the W. by Kennington, and by the par. of Lambeth, within which parliamentary borough it is situated; on the E. by St. George's, Southwark; and on the N. by the borough of Southwark. The earliest mention of this place under its present name is in a record of Elizabeth's time. Its appellation "Butts" originated from the butts or marks for the practice of archery set up here by order of government in the 17th century, when this parish consisted of open fields. At the end of the last century above 300 acres of land in this parish were in fields and market gardens, but the whole is now built over. The streets, which are in general well paved and lighted, are irregularly arranged, but contain some good modern buildings. On the eastern side of Newington-causeway are situated the sessions house for the county of Surrey, and the county prison, commonly called Horsemonger-lane Gaol; and in the Surrey Gardens is a music hall, converted temporarily for the accommodation of St. Thomas's Hospital. At the intersection of the Kent and Surrey roads is the Elephant and Castle inn; and on the verge of the parish is Kennington Common, now enclosed and planted as a park. The great road from London to Brighton and the S. coast passes through this parish, which includes the populous district of Walworth. The principal manufactures are those of floor-cloth, cabinet goods, and an extensive vitriol manufactory. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, val. £900, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a brick edifice, with a low tower, built in 1721, but much enlarged in 1793. In addition to the parish church are the following district churches—viz. Holy Trinity, Southwark; St. Peter's, Walworth; St. John's, Walworth; and St. Paul's, Walworth; the livings of which are all perpet. curs., val. £300 each; also Beresford chapel, Walworth. Two of these churches were erected in the earlier part of the present century, under the authority of the parliamentary commissioners for building new churches. Trinity church, situated in Trinity-square, on the eastern side of Blackman-street, has a Corinthian portico and tower. Here also is situated the remarkable structure known as Spurgeon's Tabernacle. There are Independent, Wesleyan, and other dissenting places of worship; also National and other schools. *See* WALWORTH and LONDON.

NEWINGTON GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Islington, co. Middlesex, 3 miles N. by E. of St. Paul's, London. Henry VIII. is said to have resided here occasionally, and the lane leading to Ball's Pond is still called by his name. The hamlet consists of a square of well-built houses surrounding the green, one of which for many generations was the seat of the Halliday and Mildmay families. Drs. Aikin and Price were ministers of the chapel here, and Mrs. Barbauld and V. Knox residents.

NEWINGTON-JUXTA-SITTINGBOURNE, a par. in the hund. of Milton, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 6½ miles E. by S. of Chatham, and 3 W. of Milton and Sittingbourne. It is a station on the London, Chatham, and Dover railway. The town, which was formerly a market town, in 1861 contained a population of 854. It is built on the site of the Roman station *Durolevum*, near the line of the ancient Watling Street, and is called in Domesday Survey *Neweton*, at which time it belonged to Queen Editha and the Lucys. It had subsequently a nunnery, which was converted by Henry II. into a college for secular canons, and finally became a cell to St. Augustine's Abbey, at Canterbury. At the Dissolution it was given to Lord Somers, and in the reign of Charles II. was alienated by the crown to Roger Jackson, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, from whom it came to the Pembertons, Mills, and Edward Legh, of "the Limes," Lewisham, the present possessor. The manor is subject to the borough of Lucies, in this parish, the steward of which is chosen annually at the court paramount of Milton. The old manor house has recently been taken down to make room for a new street called Legh-street, leading direct to the railway station. About a mile to the W. of the town is the hmlt. of Breach. The land is very fertile, and a considerable extent is laid out in hop-grounds and orchards. The rectorial tithes were commuted in 1840 for £605 15*s.* 2*d.*, and the vicarial for £338. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £250, in the patron. of Eton College. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a partly modern structure, with a lofty embattled tower at the W. end. It has two chancels, and contains many interesting objects of antiquity, including a curious octagonal font, specimens of ancient stained glass, three brasses (the earliest bearing date 1498), and monuments of the Hasteds. The parochial charities produce £13 per annum, which is distributed in bread to the poor every Sunday, besides three quarters of wheat from the parsonage estate annually. The road leading to Key Hill, or *Caii Collis*, is still called Key-street, after Caius Julius Cæsar; and at a place called Crockfield, in this parish, are entrenchments, where much Roman pottery and urns have been found, showing it to have been a cemetery.

NEWINGTON-NEXT-HYTHE, a par. in the hund. of Folkestone, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 2½ miles N.E. of Hythe, its post town, and 3½ N.W. of Folkestone. The village, which is irregularly built, is situated in Romney-Marsh, on the Military canal, and near the line of the South-Eastern railway. It is watered by two clear streams. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Hops are extensively grown. From an eminence near Beachborough House is an extensive prospect over the country, and across the Channel to the coast of France. The impropriate tithes have been

commuted for a rent-charge of £490, and the vicarial for £235. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect.* of Cheriton, in the dioc. of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an embattled structure, with a lofty square tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains four brasses, the oldest, that of a woman, bearing date 1480, and another, of a priest, 1501. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is an infant school. Near the village are traces of entrenchments, where Roman coins, beads of agate, pebbles, glass, coral, and other remains have been found. There are now no remains of the ancient chapel of St. Nicholas, once famous for the resort of fishermen to present offerings at the shrine of their patron saint after escaping shipwreck.

NEWINGTON, NORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Broughton, hund. of Bloxham, co. Oxford, 4 miles N. of South Newington, and 2½ W. by S. of Banbury.

NEWINGTON, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Wootton, co. Oxford, 6 miles S.W. of Banbury, its post town, and 7 from Chipping Norton. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Swere, and is wholly agricultural. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The soil is partly a fine sandy loam, and partly a strong clay. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1794. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £231, in the patron. of Exeter College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has an embattled tower crowned with pinnacles. It is situated on a hill. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The Earl of Shrewsbury is lord of the manor.

NEWINGTON, STOKE, a par., and extensive suburban district of the metropolis, in the Finsbury div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, 3 miles N. by E. of St. Paul's, and 3 N. of Shoreditch church. At Newington-road is a station on the North London railway. The village, which is of considerable antiquity, being mentioned in Domesday Survey, is no longer confined to its own par. of St. Mary, but extends into the adjoining pars. of West Hackney, Hornsey, and Islington. It stands on the main road from the metropolis to Cambridge, and is bounded on the S. side, adjoining London, by the Kingsland-road and Shacklewell-lane; on the E. by Hackney brook, which separates it from Upper Clapton; on the N. and N.W. by the inner line of Abney Park Cemetery, where it adjoins Stamford Hill, and the Seven-Sisters-road, including the far-famed Manor House tavern, in the Green Lanes, which bound it on the W., until it reaches Stoke Newington Green, when it follows the line of the Newington-road to Ball's Pond, and thence E. to the Kingsland-road. The original village consisted principally of one long street extending from Kingsland-road to Stamford Hill; but within the last quarter of a century it has been increased by new lines of houses and villas erected in Park-street, Albion-road, Church-street, and other parts. The streets are paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from the New River, which pursues a serpentine course through the parish, and has here a large reservoir, with a steam-engine for forcing the water to the tops of the houses. Near the church is a walk between trees, called Queen Elizabeth's walk; and on the N. side of Church-street is the brick gateway of the old manor house, with its pointed arch. Part of the land not built upon is laid out as extensive nursery gardens; but the trade of the place depends on the resident population, and its situation as a great thoroughfare.—The Abney Park Cemetery is situated to the N. of Church-street, and to the W. of the principal thoroughfare, in that part of the parish which adjoins Stamford Hill. It was, previously to being converted into a cemetery, the seat of Sir Thomas Abney, the friend of Dr. Watts, who wrote many of his sacred songs in an arbour, now fallen to decay, but the site of which is still railed off.—The par. comprises also Highbury New Park, and part of Stoke Newington Common, as well as the much frequented grounds of the Manor House tavern. It is returned in the census of 1861 as comprising 650 acres, and having a population of 6,607. It is included within the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, and in the metropolitan N. postal district. Courts leet and baron for the manor are held annually. The manorial estate, which has belonged to the cathedral of St. Paul's since the Saxon times, is now administered by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, but still confers on the Rector of St. Mary's the title of prebendary or honorary canon of St. Paul's.—The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, val. £820, in the patron. of the bishop. The ancient parish church of St. Mary, standing on the N. side of Church-street, was rebuilt by William Patten in 1563, and considerably enlarged by Sir Charles Barry in the present century, who added a spire to the old tower. It was, however, found inadequate to meet the increased demand for church accommodation; and in 1858 a new and magnificent structure was erected on the S. side of Church-street, immediately facing the old building, in which divine service is still performed, though the new St. Mary's is now considered the parish church. There is also the district church of St. Matthias, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £265. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Society of Friends, the last being a modern building; also almshouses for ten widows, founded and endowed under the will of Michael Yoakley in 1835. There are National, denominational, and Sunday schools in connection with the several places of worship.—Many illustrious persons have resided here, as Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford, in the reign of Elizabeth; the republican general Fleetwood; Daniel Defoe, author of "Robinson Crusoe;" Adam Anderson, author of "History of Commerce;" Thomas Day, of "Sandford and Merton" and other popular productions; Howard, the philanthropist, who was born in the adjoining parish of Hackney, and died here in November, 1748; Dr. Watts, the divine and poet; Dr. Aikin, compiler of the General Biography; and his sister, Mrs. Barbauld.

NEW-INN, a vil. in the par. of Knockgraffon, bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Cahir. It contains a church, Roman Catholic chapel, and barracks. Several seats adorn the neighbourhood. A fair is held on the 17th March.

NEW-INN, a hmlt. in the par. of Lava, bar. of Upper Loughtee, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Virginia.

NEW-INN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Kilconnell, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland.

NEW INN, a hmlt. in the hund. of Greytree, co. Hereford, 4 miles W. of Ross. It is situated near the river Wye.

NEWLAND, a lib. in the par. of Hurst, hund. of Sonning, co. Berks, 4 miles W. of Wokingham.

NEW-LAND, in Canvey Island, Essex, 6 miles S.W. of Rayleigh.

NEWLAND, a vil. in the par. of Exhall, co. Warwick, 4 miles N. of Coventry.

NEWLAND, a vil. in the par. of Colton, co. Stafford, 2 miles N. of Abbotts Bromley.

NEWLAND, a tythg. in the par. of Batcombe, co. Dorset, 6 miles S.E. of Sherborne.

NEWLAND, a chplry. in the par. of Great Malvern, lower div. of Pershore hund., co. Worcester, 2 miles N.E. of Great Malvern, its post town, and 5 S. of Worcester. This place was formerly a grange to Malvern Priory. The land is partly in hop-grounds. The impropriation belongs to Lady Gresley. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £60, in the patron. of the Vicar of Great Malvern. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small brick and timber structure. Earl Beauchamp is lord of the manor.

NEWLAND, a tnshp. in the par. of Drax, lower div. of the wap. of Barkstone-Ash, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Snaith, its post town. The village, is small, situated on the river Aire, and entirely agricultural. Newland Park is the principal residence.

NEWLAND, a hmlt. in the par. of Cottingham, Hunsley-Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Hull. It consists chiefly of small dairy farms. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £85. The church is a small modern edifice. A chapel-of-ease was erected here in 1833, at an expense of £1,650. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans, also a school with a small endowment.

NEWLAND, a par. in the hund. of St. Briavel's, co. Gloucester, 3 miles from Coleford, and 4 S.E. of Monmouth. The par., which is extensive, comprises the chplries. of Bream and Coleford, with the tythgs. of Clearwell, Lea-Bailey, and Newland, and the hmlts. of Upper and Lower Redbrook. It is bounded on the W. by the navigable river Wye, and the valleys are watered by numerous rapid rivulets. The surface is diversified, some of the hills attaining an elevation of 800 feet above the level of the sea. Coal and iron ore are obtained in the neighbouring forest of Dean, and conveyed by the Wye to Redbrook, where are iron-foundries and tin-plate manufactories. The substratum is limestone, which is extensively quarried for building purposes. At a place called Birchamp is a spring similar to St. Ann's well at Malvern. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £525. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Redbrook annexed, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £488, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a large structure with a western tower crowned with pinnacles, and ornamented with open-worked battlements. There are chapels-of-ease at Coleford, Bream, Clearwell, and Redbrook. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Independents have places of worship. There are National schools, and a free school, founded by Edward Bell in 1651. The parochial charities produce about £250 per annum, including an annuity of £68, left by Mr. Jones for the foundation of a lecture-ship in the church, the school endowments, and two sets of almshouses founded by Edward Bell and Mr. Jones. There are remains of Meadow House, which was garrisoned by the royalists in the reign of Charles I., when the parliamentary troops occupied Gloucester.

NEWLAND-CUM-WOODHOUSE-MOOR, an ext. par. place in the lower div. of Agbrigg wap., West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Wakefield. Here was formerly a preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers, founded in the reign of King John. Its revenues were returned at the Dissolution at £202 3*s.* 8*d.* Courts leet and baron are annually held in the village, which now consists of a few farmhouses. The old chapel, which stood near the mansion-house, was taken down at the end of the last century.

NEWLANDRIG, a vil. in the par. of Borthwick, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Dalkeith. It is much decayed.

NEWLANDS, a par. in the co. Peebles, Scotland, 6 miles N.W. of Peebles. It comprises the post-office station of Noblehouse. It extends in length about 9 miles from S.W. to N.E., with an extreme breadth of 3¾ miles, and is bounded on the N. by the co. Edinburgh, and on other sides by the pars. of Eddlestone, Lyne, Stobo, Kirkurd, and Linton. The surface is hilly, and is richly wooded. Red sandstone and limestone are quarried to a considerable extent; there are also traces of marl, iron ore, and manganese. Several mineral springs exist. It is situated on the river Lyne, and is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries through Moffat. Its north-eastern extremity adjoins the Leadburn station on the Edinburgh and Peebles railway. This par. is in the presb. of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister has a stipend of £262. The parish church was erected in 1838. The old church, which is now a ruin, formerly belonged to the monks of Dunfermline. There are also an United Presbyterian church and a parochial school, &c. Drochil Castle, which is still in good preservation, was built by Regent Morton.

NEWLANDS, a chplry. in the par. of Crosthwaite, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 4 miles S.W. of Keswick, its post town. It is situated under Hindscar, near Derwentwater, and contains the hmlt. of Little Keswick, or Little Town, which is situated so close under the mountain that the solar rays are intercepted from it between November and February. The houses are few in number and much scattered. There are lead and copper mines. The latter were formerly extremely valuable, and from the great proportion of gold and silver they contained, were claimed as royal property in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who instituted a suit at law against the Earl of Northumberland, on whose lordship they were discovered, which was decided in favour of the crown. The original mines were destroyed during the civil wars of Charles I., and the ruins of smelting-houses and other ancient works may still be traced on the banks of the river Bure. The mines having since been reopened, are now comparatively unproductive, but vast quantities of lead ore are obtained in the neighbourhood. There are also quarries of fine slate for roofing. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £90, in the patron. of the Vicar of Crosthwaite. The church was rebuilt in 1843. There is a small school adjoining the church. In the village is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A fair is held on the first Friday in September for sheep.

NEWLANDS, a tythg. in the par. of Wootten Glanville, co. Dorset, 8 miles N.E. of Cerne-Abbas.

NEWLANDS, a tythg. in the par. of St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, near Ramsgate.

NEWLANDS, a hmlt. in the par. of Ulverstone, hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 16 miles N.W. of Lancaster. It is situated near the river Leven's mouth, on Morecambe Bay.

NEWLANDS, a tnshp. in the par. of Bywell St. Peter, E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 11 miles S.E. of Hexham.

NEWLANDS, a hmlt. in the bar. of Scarawalsh, co. Wexford, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Newtownbarry. It is situated on the river Slaney.

NEWLAND-SIDE, a tnshp. in the par. of Stanhope, N.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 1 mile S.W. of Stanhope. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the lead mines, and in the smelting-house at Bollihope.

NEW-LAUND-BOOTH, an ext. par. place in the higher div. of Blackburn hund., co. Lancaster.

NEWLAW, a hill in co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 5 miles S.E. of Kirkcudbright. It commands a magnificent view as far as the Isle of Man and the Mourne mountains.

NEWLAY, a hmlt. partly in the par. of Horsforth, upper div. of Skyrack wap., and partly in the chplry. of Bramley and par. of St. Peter's, Leeds, West Riding co. York, 5 miles W. by N. of Leeds. It is situated in the valley of the river Aire, here crossed by a cast-iron bridge constructed in 1819. There are woollen-mills and dye-houses, affording employment to most of the inhabitants.

NEWLAY, a hmlt. in the wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Bradford. It is a station on the North Midland railway. It is situated near the river Aire.

NEWLYN, a par. in the hund. of Pyder, co. Cornwall, 8 miles N. of Truro, and 8 N.W. of Grampound, its post town. The parish, which is large, lies between St. Enoder and Perranzabuloe, and is bounded on the N. by St. Columb. It includes, besides the vil. of its own name, part of the hmlt. of Mitchell, and the ancient manor of Cargol, which last at the time of the Domesday Survey belonged to the priory of Bodmin, and was afterwards possessed by the bishops of Exeter, who had a palace here. The surface is hilly, and in parts intersected with deep valleys. The land is nearly evenly distributed into three classes, according to its natural capabilities, viz. arable, pasture, and meadow, and the remainder downs, common, and waste. The soil is of various qualities, but produces good crops of wheat, barley, and turnips. The prevailing timber is oak and elm, of which there are some stately trees. There are several chalybeate springs in the parish. The substratum

is rich in mineral wealth, and the lead mine called East Wheal Rose yields ore in which about 40 ounces of silver are found to the ton. The petty sessions for the W. div. of the hund. of Pyder are held in the village, which was once a market town, under a grant obtained for it by the Bishop of Exeter in 1312. It is compactly built in the most elevated part of the parish, and commands a wide prospect over the surrounding country. The population has of recent years considerably increased. The parish contains several old mansions, including Trerice, formerly the seat of Lord John Arundell, who was present with Queen Elizabeth at the review of the troops at Tilbury, and who so bravely defended Pendennis Castle at the advanced age of eighty. Only part of this once baronial edifice is still standing, and is much dilapidated. Tresilian is the seat of Richard Gully Bennett, Esq. The present lords of the manor and principal landed proprietors are, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Viscount Falmouth, the Bishop of Exeter, and Christopher H. T. Hawkins, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £755, and the vicarial for £470, with a glebe of 9 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £380, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Newlyn, is a spacious cruciform structure with a lofty square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles or minarets at each of the angles, and containing a peal of five bells. The church, which is of great antiquity, has undergone much repair, having been partly rebuilt at various periods, and was reroofed in 1846. It contains a marble monument bearing the bust of Lady Margaret Arundell. The Wesleyans and Bryanites have chapels. There is a parochial school for boys and girls, with a small endowment. On the Downs in the vicinity are several barrows.

NEWLYN, a vil. in the par. of St. Paul, W. div. of the hund. of Penwith, co. Cornwall, half a mile S.W. of Penzance. It is a fishing port, situated on Mount's Bay, in the English Channel. This place was of considerable importance previously to its being burnt by the Spaniards in 1595. The harbour is small but commodious, and is accessible to vessels of 100 tons. There are about 300 boats employed in the fisheries belonging to the port. The village consists of one principal thoroughfare nearly half a mile in length, with several alleys branching off in different directions. There is a large brewery. The Independents and Wesleyans have places of worship.

NEWMARKET, a market town and seat of a Poor-law Union, partly in the par. of All Saints, hund. of Cheveley, co. Cambridge, and partly in that of St. Mary, hund. of Lackford, co. Suffolk (the High-street dividing the two counties), 12 miles N.E. of Cambridge, and 61 N. by E. of London. It is a station on the Cambridge and Bury branch of the Great Eastern railway. The town, which is situated in a valley, has been celebrated for its races and racing establishments since the time of James I., when a house was built here for the especial use of the king and his retinue. This house, which did not escape the ravages of the Civil War, was rebuilt by Charles II., but has been twice subsequently almost wholly destroyed by fire, though a small portion of the original building is still standing. The stables in which the royal stud was formerly kept are close to this house, as is also the mansion belonging to the Jockey Club, which may be considered as the headquarters of that society. The Beacon racecourse is more than 4 miles long, and perhaps the finest in the world. It is on the western side of the town. The celebrated "Childers" went over it in 7½ minutes. The round course is more than 3½ miles. The training ground is on the S. side of the town, and cannot be matched in England. There are numerous training establishments in Newmarket, and, as may be supposed, a great part of the inhabitants are trainers, or connected with the racing stables. Seven times during the year there are races, which are invariably attended by rank and fashion. The town contains a literary institution, with reading-rooms, two banks, a free school, and National schools. The main street is upwards of three-quarters of a mile long, and most of the houses are well built, and many are betting houses. The town, though only partially paved, is well lighted with gas, and healthy. It has the advantage of being under a local board of health. Twice has the town been nearly destroyed by fire, once in 1623, and again early in the last century. The prosperity of Newmarket is mainly due to horse-racing, which has caused a great many first-class hotels and inns to be erected. Some malting and brewing is carried on, and there is a corn market. There are two parish churches—one, All Saints, the living of which is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £100, in the patron. of the Bishop of Norwich; the other, St. Mary's, the living of which is a rect.* also in the dioc. of Ely, val. £250. The church of St. Mary is an ancient Gothic structure built of stone, and was recently restored, when a piscina of the time of Henry III. was discovered. It contains the tomb of Trampton, the trainer to William III. and three successive sovereigns. The register commences from the time of Charles II. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Independents. It is the head of a Poor-law Union comprising 29 parishes, and the seat of a county court, which sits once a month. The Devil's Ditch on the downs is a very remarkable hollow more than 100 feet broad, and nearly 5 miles long, with a slope of upwards of 50 feet on the S.W. side. Near this spot some Roman coins and relics were found a century ago. There are remains of a palace of the Stuart period, and Nell Gwynn occupied a house in the town. The Duke of Bedford, Marquis of Exeter, Baron Rothschild, and other eminent patrons of the turf, have extensive training establishments here. Market day is Tuesday. Fairs are held on Whit-Tuesday for cattle, &c., and a pleasure fair on the 8th November.

NEWMARKET, a par. in the hund. of Prestatyn, co. Flint, 6 miles N.W. of Rhyl, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Prestatyn, and near Offa's Dyke. The parish contains the extensive tumulus locally called the "Gop," which is said by some to have been erected by the conquerors of the *Ordovices*, and by others to have been the burial-place of Queen Boadicea. Petty sessions are held in the village, which was once a market town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £90, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a modern structure. In the churchyard is an ornamented cross of the 14th century. There is an endowed school. The Independents have a place of worship. Golden Grove is the principal residence.

NEWMARKET, a post and market town in the par. of Clonfert, bar. of Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Kanturk, and 130 S.W. of Dublin. It stands on the river Allua, at the cross roads from Mallow to Listowel, and from Charleville to Killarney. The town, which consists of one long street, contains a church, Roman Catholic chapel, fever hospital, and a dispensary within the Kanturk poor-law union. The town belongs to the Aldworth family. Fairs are held on 21st April, 8th June, 16th July, 8th September, 10th October, and 21st November.

NEWMARKET, a hmlt. in the par. of Horsley, co. Gloucester, 3 miles S.W. of Minchinhampton.

NEWMARKET, a vil. in the par. of Aghaviller, bar. of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, near Higginstown. A pillar tower stands near the village. Fairs are held on Easter-Monday.

NEWMARKET-ON-FERGUS, a post and market town in the par. of Tomfinlough, bar. of Lower Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles E. of Fergus, and 105 S.W. by W. of Dublin. There is a station for Ballycar and Newmarket on the Limerick and Ennis line of railway. It is situated on the road from Ennis to Limerick. There is a police station and a dispensary, which last is within the Ennis poor-law union. Several seats adorn the neighbourhood. Fairs are held on Easter-Monday and 7th November.

NEWMILL, a vil. in the par. of Keith, co. Banff, Scotland, 1½ mile N. of Keith, and 8 S.E. of Fochabers.

It is situated on the left bank of the river Isla, and is divided into two parts, viz. Old and New. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture.

NEW-MILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Wath-upon-Dearn, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of Rotherham.

NEW-MILL, a vil. in the par. of Llangeinor, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles N. of Bridgend.

NEW-MILL, an ecclesiastical district in the tnshps. of Foolstone and Wooldale, par. of Kirk-Burton, upper div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Huddersfield. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the road from Huddersfield to Sheffield. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Kirk-Burton. The church, which has a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, was erected in 1830, at an expense of £4,000, by the parliamentary commissioners. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There are National and infant schools.

NEWMILLS, a tnshp. and vil. in the par. of Glossop, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 8 miles S.E. of Stockport, its post town, and 5 N.W. of Chapel-en-le-Frith. It is a station on the Buxton branch of the North-Western railway. It is situated in a manufacturing district at the confluence of the rivers Goyt and Kinder, the latter of which derives its source from the mountain of Kinder-Scout, and here separates the counties of Derby and Chester. The tnshp. formerly comprised seven hmlts., but was subdivided about a century ago, and now contains the hmlts. of Beard, Ollerset, Thornsett, and Whitle. There are large iron and brass foundries, cotton mills, and bleach and print works scattered through various parts of the township, which together give employment to a large portion of the inhabitants. The original branches of manufacture were those of paper and cloth, but these have been entirely suspended. The appellation of New Mills is more particularly applied to a cluster of houses and factories which rise in tiers one above another from the brink of the river to the summit of the crags, a height of several hundred feet, and also extend along the turnpike road as far as London Place. The land not built over is chiefly meadow and pasture, with a small proportion of arable and woodland. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Glossop. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a modern structure with a spired tower, the expense of which was partly defrayed by the parliamentary commissioners. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Association Methodists, Independents, and Roman Catholics have each a place of worship.

NEWMILLS, a post-office vil. in the par. of Tullanisken, bar. of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.N.E. of Dungannon.

NEWMILLS, a hmlt. in the par. of Ross, bar. of East Carberry, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. In the vicinity is a large cromlech.

NEWMILLS, a hmlt. in the par. of Fordyce, co. Banff, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Portsoy. It is situated near the coast, which is here very bold and rocky, with the exception of the bays of Portsoy and Sandend.

NEWMILLS, or TORRY, a vil. in the par. of Torryburn, co. Fife, Scotland, 5 miles W. of Dunfermline, and 21 from Edinburgh. It is situated on the Frith of Forth, and formerly had a pier, of which traces exist.

NEWMILNS, a vil. in the par. of Loudoun, co. Ayr, Scotland, 7 miles E. of Kilmarnock. It is the terminus of a short branch line from the Glasgow and South-Western railway. It is situated on the river Irvine, and was made a burgh of barony in 1490 by James IV. under the earls of Loudoun. It is governed by two bailies, a chancellor, treasurer, fiscal, and 15 common councillors. The town, which is ancient, is well built, and is now a very considerable manufacturing place. It contains a branch office of the Western Bank, a subscription library, gas works, &c. The inhabitants are to a great extent employed in hand-loom weaving. There are Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, all of which are of recent erection; also a parochial school and a Sabbath evening school. Near the centre of the town stand the ruins of an old castle, said to have been erected about the same time as that of Edinburgh. About 1½ mile from the town is Loudoun Castle, a castellated pile, surrounded by natural woods and artificial plantations; and within a short distance from the mansion is the ancient parish kirk of Loudoun. Fairs are held on the first Thursday in February, third Wednesday in May, fourth Thursday in August, first Wednesday in September, and fourth Wednesday in October.

NEWMINSTER-ABBEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Morpeth, W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, half a mile W. of Morpeth. It is situated in a small valley on the river Wansbeck. It had formerly a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1198 by Ranulph de Merlay, which at the Dissolution had a revenue of £140 10*s.* 4*d.* Of this structure only a part of the northern gateway remains. The Morpeth foxhounds are kennelled here. There are corn and woollen mills.

NEW-MOAT, a par. in the hund. of Dungleddy, co. Pembroke, 10 miles from Haverfordwest, its post town, and the same distance from Newport. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Sefeynfey. The houses are much scattered, and near the village are the ruins of a house of Edward I.'s time, formerly the seat or the Scourfields. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £130. The church is an ancient structure.

NEWNES, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellesmere, co. Salop, near Ellesmere.

NEWNHAM, a par., post and market town, in the hund. of Westbury, co. Gloucester, 11 miles S.W. of Gloucester, and 114 W. by N. of London. It is a station on the South Wales railway. The town is situated on an eminence overlooking the river Severn, near the ferry where Henry II. received Strongbow after the conquest of Ireland. It is a polling-place and petty sessions town, and returned members to parliament in Edward I.'s time. It was chartered by King John, whose state sword is still kept here, and is now governed by two constables in lieu of a mayor, &c. There are a branch bank, savings-bank, and town hall, in which last the county courts are held monthly on a Wednesday. Petty sessions for the Forest of Dean are held at the "Bear" hotel fortnightly. The lord of the manor holds a court-leet annually. An extensive trade is done in bark, timber, coal, slate, and some coasting trade is carried on. There is a quay which is accessible for ships of 150 tons, and ship-building affords employment to some of the inhabitants. The river is here subject to a sudden rise called the "bore," or "eagre," which happens occasionally at the flow of the tide. Glass was made here in the reign of Charles I. In the neighbourhood are extensive iron and coal mines, the produce of which is conveyed by the Berkeley canal and the Bullo Pill railway, which here passes through a tunnel 1,060 yards long into the Forest of Dean. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £201 5*s.* The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £140. The church, which is situated on the cliff, is dedicated to St. Peter. It is an ancient stone structure, with a modern square embattled tower containing a clock and six bells. The interior of the church contains a font carved with the effigies of the twelve apostles. There are various charities. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. There is a National school. Here was formerly a Norman castle, built as one of the fortresses on the Welsh frontier, and garrisoned for Charles I. by Wyntoun, who gave it up to Colonel Massie. Newnham Park and Hill House are the principal residences. The manor is in the possession of the devisees and trust of John James, Esq. Market day is Friday. Cattle fairs are held on 11th June and 18th October.

NEWNHAM, a par. in the hund. of Basingstoke, co. Hants, 4½ miles N.E. of Basingstoke, its post town, and 2 from the Winchfield railway station. The village, which is of small extent, and is wholly agricultural, is

situated on the line of the South-Western railway. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Maplederwell annexed, in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £400, in the patron. of Queen's College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has recently been restored. Lord Dorchester is lord of the manor. There is a National school, established in 1840.

NEWNHAM, a par. in the hund. of Cashio, or lib. of St. Alban's, co. Herts, 3 miles N. of Baldock, its railway station and post town, and 7 E. of Shefford. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Irvel, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £97. The church, dedicated to St. Vincent, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing one bell. There is a free school.

NEWNHAM, a par. in the hund. of Faversham, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 7 miles S.E. of Sittingbourne, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Faversham railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. It is situated on the road from Maidstone to Faversham. A portion of the land is in hop-grounds. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £180. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient structure, containing a mural table to the Hulse family. There is a place of worship for the Independents. The Right Hon. S. R. Lushington is lord of the manor.

NEWNHAM, a par. in the hund. of Fawsley, co. Northampton, 2 miles S. of Daventry, its post town, and 3½ W. of the Weedon station on the London and North-Western railways. The village is situated on the river Nen, and on the high road from Northampton to Banbury. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and a few females in lace-making. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Badby, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and has an embattled and spired tower containing a clock and six bells. The church has several stained windows. There is a Sunday-school for both sexes, endowed with an annuity of £4. T. R. Thornton, Esq., of Brockhall, is lord of the manor. Thomas Randolph, the dramatist, was born here in 1605.

NEWNHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Pontesbury, co. Salop, 5 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury.

NEWNHAM. a tnshp. in the par. of Aston Cantlow, co. Warwick, 4 miles N.W. of Stratford-on-Avon. It is situated near the Birmingham canal.

NEWNHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Lindridge, lower div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 4 miles N.E. of Tenbury. It is a station on the Tenbury and Bewdley branch of the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway. It is situated near the river Rea.

NEWNHAM-MURREN, a par. in the hund. of Langtree, co. Oxford, 1 mile S.E. of Wallingford, its post town, and 3½ miles from the Wallingford-road station on the Great Western railway. The village, which is small, is situated on the banks of the Thames, under the Chiltern hills. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Stoke, North, in the dioc. of Oxford, joint val. £568, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and has recently been restored. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum.

NEWNHAM-PADDOX, a hmlt. in the par. of Monks-Kirby, co. Warwick, 5 miles N.W. of Rugby. It is situated near Watling Street, where it crosses the Fosse Way. It is a meet for the Atherstone hounds.

NEWNHAM-REGIS, or KING'S NEWNHAM, a par. in the Rugby div. of the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 4 miles W. by N. of Rugby. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Avon and the Oxford canal, which last passes through the north-eastern angle of the parish. In the village is a once celebrated bath, supplied with water from a chalybeate spring. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect.* of Church Lawford, in the dioc. of Worcester. The church is an ancient edifice, dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

NEWNTON, LONG, a par. in the hund. of Malmesbury, co. Wilts, 1½ mile E. of Tetbury, in Gloucestershire, and 4 miles N.W. of Malmesbury. It was called by the Saxons *Newantune*, and had right of common granted by King Athelstane. The parish is bounded on the W. by a branch of the river Avon. The village, which is small, and wholly agricultural, is situated on the road from Gloucester to Portsmouth. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £365, with a glebe of 23 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £370. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a modern structure, except the tower, rebuilt at the expense of the landholders. The peal of bells has recently been increased to six. There is a village school, supported by subscription. The Right Hon. Thomas H. S. Sotheron Estcourt, M.P., is lord of the manor.

NEWNTON, NORTH, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Swanborough, co. Wilts, 8 miles S.E. of Devizes, and 4 S.W. of Pewsey. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Avon. The par. contains the tythgs. of Hilcott and Rainscombe, with Overton Heath. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £176. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient structure, with a square tower. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

NEW-PARK, a seat in the hund. of Potterne, co. Wilts, at Roundaway Hill, near Devizes. It was built by Wyatt, for the Suttons, and contains a valuable collection of pictures, by Gainsborough, and other ancient masters.

NEW-PARKS, an ext. par. place in the borough and co. Leicester, 1 mile N.W. of Leicester. There are also numerous seats of this name in various parts of Ireland.

NEW PASSAGE, the ferry from Devonport, co. Devon, to Tor Point. It is situated near the mouth of the river Tamar, by which a basin is formed, extending nearly 4 miles in length, by 1½ mile in breadth, called the Bay of Hamoaze.

NEW PASSAGE, the ferry over the Severn, 10 miles N. by W. of Bristol, co. Gloucester. It was at this point that Charles I. escaped from the Parliamentarians after his flight from Ragland Castle, and is now crossed by the line of the South Wales railway, which has a station here.

NEWPORT, a par., seaport, and market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the West Medina lib., Isle of Wight, div. of co. Hants, 5 miles S. of Cowes, 7 S.W. of Ryde, and 82 S.W. from London. It is situated on a gentle elevation, and is bounded on the E. by the chief branch of the river Medina, and on the W. by a small stream which joins the latter at the quay, when it becomes navigable to the Solent sea-channel at Cowes. Newport is a flourishing and rising town, and is a polling-place and the capital of the island. Its prosperity was greatly accelerated by the decay of the adjoining and more ancient town of Carisbrooke, which was formerly a market town, but was not so well situated for commerce as Newport. It was first chartered by Richard de Rivers, or Redvers, Earl of Devon, in the reign of Henry II., and the Countess Isabella de Fortibus, who called it the new borough of Medina, and invested the burgesses with all the market tolls, and other privileges. Henry VII. granted to the corporation the petty customs within all the ports and creeks of the island, which charter was confirmed by Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth. The borough was first incorporated by James I., and received the grant of a further charter from Charles I. The town is now governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, and is divided into two wards. The old town consists of five principal streets, which are crossed by three others at right angles, besides several rows of modern villas. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas, and contain many shops, &c. There are two banks, a savings-bank, concert and assembly rooms, masonic hall, mechanics' institutes, gas-works, museum, and guildhall. This last is a Grecian structure of the Ionic order, erected in 1816, from designs by Nash, at an expense of £10,000. The upper part comprises the townhall, council chamber, and other offices;

and the basement forms an excellent market-place. A brisk trade is done in iron, timber, and malt, and an extensive export trade in flour and wheat. Much local business is transacted in the sale of general provisions, for which there is a brisk demand from the neighbouring rural districts. The manufactories consist of lace-making, mats, brushes, and lute strings. The magistrates meet at the townhall every Saturday, and sessions for the island occur quarterly. The gaol, situated in Holyrood-street, has recently been converted into a police station. The municipal and parliamentary boundaries of the borough are coextensive, and comprised in 1861, 7,934 inhabitants; while the parish of Newport contained only 3,819. It first returned representatives to parliament in the 23rd year of Edward I., and then not again until the 27th of Elizabeth, from which period it has constantly sent two members, the mayor being the returning officer. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £175, in the gift of Queen's College, Oxford. The church, which was originally built in the reign of Henry II., was dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, and was the burial-place of Elizabeth, Charles I.'s daughter, and of Sir Edward Horsey, Captain of the Isle of Wight, whose monument bears date 1582. The church has been entirely rebuilt within the last few years, his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort having laid the foundation stone on the 24th of August, 1854. The present structure is in the early English style of architecture, with a lofty tower containing a peal of eight bells. There are also two other churches, both of modern erection—viz., St. John's, at Node Hill, and St. Paul's, in Cross Lane. There are clerical and popular libraries, besides reading-rooms, and a museum of Natural History and local antiquities, open to the public on Saturdays. The parochial charities produce about £216 per annum. There are almshouses and several benevolent and provident clubs. The grammar school was founded in 1612; and here Charles I. negotiated with the parliamentary commissioners in 1648. The school-house has recently been enlarged and improved, at the expense of the Rev. A. Wallace, M.A., chaplain of the corporation. There are places of worship for the Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, Roman Catholics, and Unitarians; also National, British, and infant schools. Newport is the birth-place of James, a divine and antiquary, who wrote the "Corruptions of Scripture." Near the town are the house of industry for the poor of the island, 300 feet by 27, built in 1770, Parkhurst barracks and infirmary, with accommodation for 3,000 soldiers, the house of correction, and Carisbrooke Castle. Newport is the head-quarters of the island militia. Market days are on Wednesday and Saturday for corn and provisions, and every alternate Wednesday for the sale of cattle. Fairs are held at Whitsuntide and Michaelmas; also a statute fair at the latter date for the hiring of servants, here called "bargain days."

NEWPORT, a seaport, market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, partly in the par. of St. Woollos, and partly in that of Christchurch, Upper div. of Wentlloogc hund., co. Monmouth, 3 miles from Caerleon, 12 from Cardiff, and 28 from Bristol, to which last steamers ply daily, taking from two to three hours, according to tide, which here sometimes rises to a height of 40 feet; and to Cork twice or thrice a month. It is the junction station of several railways, which here meet or pass through the town—viz. the South Wales, the Western Valleys, Eastern Valleys, and the Newport and Hereford lines; besides a fifth, connecting it with Bristol, now in course of formation. A canal runs to Pontypool, joining the Abergavenny and Brecon canal, while a second runs parallel with the Western Valleys railway as far as Crumlin. It is first described by Giraldus Cambrensis, who calls it *Novus Burgus*, or New Town, in contradistinction to the ancient city of Caerleon, out of whose declining greatness it arose. It was subsequently denominated by the Welsh, Castell Newydd, or Newcastle, from the fortress erected here by Robert Earl of Gloucester, natural son of Henry I., who, on obtaining the lordship of Monmouth in right of his wife Maud, daughter of Robert Fitzhamon, erected the three castles of Bristol, Cardiff, and Newport. In the year 1173, Henry II. having deprived Prince Jorwerth ap Owain of a great part of his possessions, the Welsh rose in arms, and taking advantage of his absence in France, attacked the castle, which was strongly garrisoned, but failing to take it, they carried fire and sword along the banks of the Severn and the Wye to the gates of Hereford and Gloucester. The castle and town subsequently came into the possession of Richard de Clare, Earl of Hereford, and descended to the Despencers. It continued in this family till the attainder of Edward third Duke of Buckingham, when the castle and lordship were seized by Henry VIII. It was restored to Hugh de Audley, and came by marriage to Ralph Earl of Stafford. It would appear from Leland that the town was at this time surrounded by walls, and that three of the gates were standing in his time. A large one of stone stood near the bridge and castle, another near the church, and a third in the centre of the High Street. The sites of those adjoining the bridge and church may still be traced, and the central one was only taken down about the year 1808, but of the walls no vestiges remain. Its charter of incorporation, which had been originally granted by Edward II., was confirmed by Queen Elizabeth; and another was obtained in the 21st of James I. The town is famous in modern times for the attack made on it by the Chartists, under the leadership of John Frost, a magistrate, during the night of the 4th November, 1839. On this occasion the mayor, Mr., now Sir Thomas, Phillips acted with remarkable courage and decision, but failing to persuade the misguided mob to relinquish their desperate designs, he read the Riot Act from the windows of the Westgate Hotel, and having received a wound in the arm while so employed, ordered the soldiers to fire, which effectually dispersed the rioters, who amounted to some 10,000, while the defenders were 28 soldiers, and a few special constables.—Newport is now a flourishing and rapidly increasing port on the right bank of the Usk, which is navigable for vessels of large size, and is crossed by a stone bridge, about 4 miles from its junction with the Severn. It enjoys a largely increasing traffic, owing to the enormous exportation of coal and iron from South Wales, its position being at the point where the busy and densely-populated valleys of the Usk, Afon, Ebbw, and Sirhowy rivers converge. A Harbour Act was passed some years since for the improvement of the port, and a spacious dock, covering 4½ acres, was opened in 1842, at an expense of £200,000. A still larger one, possessing an area of 7¾ acres, was opened in 1858, the original dock not being of sufficient extent for the rising commerce of the port. An Act was also obtained in 1865 for forming the Alexandra docks, which will be of much larger dimensions.—The town, in 1851, contained a population of 19,323, which in 1861 had increased to 23,249. It consists of several streets, well paved, and lighted with gas. It is somewhat irregularly built, but the numerous new buildings evince the rapid improvement of the town. The principal public buildings are the townhall, custom-house, barracks, mechanics' institute, commercial rooms, three branch banks, a savings bank, and the King's Head and Westgate hotels. Commercial-street commences near the bridge, and advances up a declivity called Stow-hill, the summit of which is crowned by the parish church of St. Woollos. There are several other streets containing good shops, but the chief bustle of trade is, however, to be found along the wharves. Within the last few years the well-built suburb of Maindee has grown up on the opposite side of the river. In the main street is a sitting statue of the late Sir C. Morgan, by J. Thomas. The inhabitants are supplied with water under an Act of Parliament, obtained in the 7th of George IV. The union workhouse has been rebuilt on a very extensive scale. There are six or seven ship-building yards in full work, several very large timber-yards in different parts of the town; also breweries, iron foundries, large anchor and chain cable manufactories; a shot manufactory, iron-factories and sail-lofts, which last are principally erected

on the side of the canal. The quantity of pig-iron, castings, bar and bolt-iron, rolled iron for armour-plates, tin plates, wire, and coals, shipped from this port exceeds that of any other in the principality. The imports consist chiefly of provisions, and other articles of general consumption, and of very large quantities of timber from Canada and Nova Scotia.—The Act of 5 and 6 William IV., cap. 76, divided the borough into two wards, and made the municipal boundaries co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes.. It returns one member to parliament, conjointly with Monmouth and Usk. The mayor of Monmouth is the returning officer at elections, but the mayor of Newport sits as his deputy in this town. The borough is governed under the Municipal Corporations' Act, by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, with the style of "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Newport," and has a revenue of £1,070. The mayor and ex-mayor are justices of the peace, with several others. Petty sessions are held before the borough magistrates thrice a week, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and prisoners are committed for trial at the county sessions, or assizes.—A view of the town and St. Woollos church, backed up by the Blorenge and Turn Barlwm mountains, is commanded from the neighbourhood of the docks, which are situated in the district of Pillgwenlly, or Pill.—The town gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. of Monmouth, and dioc. of Llandaff. The living is a vic.* with the vic.* of Bettws and the cur. of St. Mark's annexed, in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £278, in the patron. of the bishop. The parochial church of St. Woollos, which occupies a situation on Stow Hill, is a venerable structure with a tower, said to have been built by Henry III. as a reward to the inhabitants for their successful resistance to Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester. It was formerly ornamented with a statue, part of which is still preserved. The church was restored in 1855, and exhibits specimens of various styles of architecture. The principal feature in the building is the Norman chapel of St. Mary, which is connected with the nave by a Romanesque archway, adorned with curious Saxon carving, and with the Norman ornaments of billet and chevron; and having this peculiarity, that the inner order rests upon two capitals of rude foliage, supported by a pair of large detached columns. It contains several ancient monuments, one of an armed knight beneath a canopy, supported by three pillars, probably of the time of James I.; another of a mutilated knight in armour, and a female figure, apparently of the 14th century, besides others in a more mutilated condition. The churchyard commands a prospect of the surrounding country, including the town of Caerleon, and the tower of Christchurch, with the wide expanse of the Bristol Channel, the estuary of the Usk and the Severn lying below, and the lofty hills of Somerset and Gloucestershire in the distance. Besides the parish church, there is a commodious district church, dedicated to St. Paul, erected in 1837, in Commercial-street; and Holy Trinity church, in the neighbourhood of the docks, to which a district has been annexed, and an endowment provided by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Society of Friends, and a Roman Catholic chapel, of considerable pretensions. The almshouses have an endowment of £25 per annum.—Newport is the head of a Poor-law Union, embracing 38 parishes. It is the seat of new County Court and superintendent registry districts.—The principal antiquities are the remains of the castle mentioned above, comprising the keep, gateway, hall, and murenger's house, part of which is now converted into a brewery; also the remains of a friary, consisting of a chapel and refectory. At Twyn Gwnlliw, not far from the town, is a Roman camp and barrow. The Duke of Beaufort is lord of the manor, and receives the tolls. Market days are Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on Ascension Day, 30th April, 19th September, and 6th November.

NEWPORT, a par., post, and market town in South Bradford hund., co. Salop, 8 miles N.E. of Wellington, 11½ S.W. of Stafford, and 19 E. by N. of Shrewsbury. It is a station on the Shropshire Union railway. The town, which is situated on the Shrewsbury canal and the river Strine, near the Roman road, Watling-street, is a polling and petty sessions town. It formerly belonged to the Audleys, and Lords Newport, and gives the title of viscount to Earl Bradford. It obtained its first charter under Henry I., and had various privileges granted by succeeding sovereigns until the time of Edward VI. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas, and contain many good shops. There are two commercial banks, a savings-bank, gas-works, a mechanics' institute, and ancient market cross, and townhall. In this last building petty sessions are held fortnightly for the Newport division of the hundred, and the county court sits monthly. The poor-law guardians meet once a fortnight at the board-room, in the union poor-house, erected in 1855. The Poor-law Union of Newport comprises 16 parishes or townships, 10 of which are in the county of Salop, and 6 in that of Stafford. The corporation consists of a high steward, deputy steward, two bailiffs, and 28 burgesses. The principal industries are agricultural implements and machinery works; also turning. In the vicinity are collieries, iron-mines, and limestone quarries, giving occupation to many of the inhabitants of the town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £275, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure, formerly belonging to Shrewsbury Abbey. It was alienated by permission of Henry VI., to Thomas Draper, by whom it was made collegiate in 1441. The church, which has a square tower, was repaired in 1838, at a cost of £2,000. The parochial charities produce about £1,760 per annum. There are two sets of almshouses; those known as the town almshouses for four poor females, were originally founded in 1446 by William Glover, and rebuilt in 1836 by voluntary contributions; the other almshouses were founded by William Adams in 1656. There is a free grammar school, with four exhibitions to the universities; also National, English, and infant schools. Under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, passed in the 4th year of George III., a trust was formed for enclosing 112 acres of waste land, the proceeds to be appropriated to the keeping of the streets, repairs of the market hall and market cross, &c.; also a bridge-trust, formed in 1750, for like purposes. The Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics, have each a place of worship. At a short distance from the church are Lilleshall Abbey ruins. Tom Brown, a witty but licentious poet of the 17th century, was a native of this town. Market days are Saturday for the sale of corn and provisions, and every alternate Tuesday for live stock. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in February, the Saturday prior to Palm Sunday, 28th May, 27th July, 25th September, and 10th December, principally for live stock.

NEWPORT, formerly a representative borough in the par. of St. Stephen, N. div. of the hund. of East, co. Cornwall, 214 miles W. by S. of London. It is situated opposite Launceston, on a branch of the river Tamar, and appears anciently to have been joined with that borough under the name of Dunheved. It separately returned two members to parliament since the reign of Edward VI., but was disfranchised by the Reform Act, and incorporated with Launceston.

NEWPORT, a hmlt. in the par. of Bishop's Tawton, hund. of South Molton, co. Devon, half a mile S. by E. of Barnstaple, of which it may be considered a populous suburb. The village, which has a post-office, is situated on rising ground, commanding views of Barnstaple Bay and the river Taw. It contains a brewery, foundry, and spinning-mill, and is surrounded by many family seats and modern villas. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £90. in the patron. of the Vicar of Bishop's Tawton. The church was erected in 1828, at the cost of £1,300. Half the sittings are free.

NEWPORT, a par. in the hund. of Uttlesford, co. Essex, 9 miles N. of Bishop-Stortford, its post town, and

3 S. of Saffron-Walden. It is a station on the Cambridge section of the Great Eastern railway. This place, which is of ancient date, is situated on the river Cam, and on the direct road from London to Cambridge. The par. includes the hmlt. of Birchanger, and belonged to Earl Harold prior to his coronation as king. The village derived its name from an extensive pool at the S. end of the street called Newport-Pond. It was formerly a market town, and had a castle, and ancient market cross, which have entirely disappeared; but there are still traces of a hospital, founded by Richard de Newport in the reign of King John, and subsequently converted into a private mansion. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is clay and gravel on a substratum of chalk. At the northern extremity of the village is a spacious bridewell. It gives name to a deanery with Sampford, in the archdeac. of Colchester and dioc. of Rochester. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £143. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, has a lofty western tower, crowned with embattled turrets, and containing five bells. It was enlarged and restored a few years back. The register dates from 1562. The parochial charities produce about £343 per annum, of which £290 goes to Franklard's free grammar school. There are National and Independent schools The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. Shortgrove is the principal residence. W. C. Smith, Esq., J.P., is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on the Thursday in Easter week, and on the 17th November.

NEWPORT, a vil. in the par. of Forgan, co. Fife, Scotland, 8 miles N.E. of Cupar, and 2¾ W. of Tayport. It is a bathing-place on Newport harbour, and commands a view of the Frith of Tay at the ferry to Dundee. There are two fixed lights, between 10 and 16 feet in height, visible for 7 miles. There are some residences in the vicinity. In the village are a Free church, Independent chapel, and a school.

NEWPORT, a hmlt. in the tythg. of Wrantage and par. of North Curry, co. Somerset, 5 miles E. by S. of Taunton, and 6 W. of Langport. It is situated near the Chard canal, and was formerly a borough, but is now a very insignificant place containing only three or four houses.

NEWPORT, or TREFDRAETH, a par., seaport, and market town, in the hund. of Kemess, co. Pembroke, 10 miles from Cardigan, of which it is a subport. The harbour of Newport at the mouth of the river Nevern, is small, and has a bar of sand at its entrance extending for near a mile, which renders it accessible only at high water. It is said to have been founded by the followers of Martin de Tours, first lord of Cemaes, who, having conquered this territory from the Welsh, erected it into a lordship-marcher, and whose son William built the castle of Newport, which he made the head of his barony, and invested it with many privileges. The town, which is situated in a valley, surrounded by wood, was formerly much more extensive than at present, consisting of several streets, intersecting each other at right angles. The period of its greatest prosperity was the beginning of the 16th century, when the woollen manufacture was extensively carried on, but owing to the great mortality occasioned by a plague, it rapidly decayed, and even its market was discontinued. It is now an irregularly built village, neither lighted nor paved, but interspersed with trees. It is a corporated town by prescription, but is not included in any of the schedules of the Municipal Corporation Act. The greater part of its trade has been diverted to the neighbouring town of Fishguard; but some business is still done in the export of corn, butter, and slates, in exchange for timber, limestone, coal, and culm, which are imported. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £216. The church, which is said to be of the 13th century, has been modernised, and is very plain. The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel. The old castle, with a tower of the 13th century, was, until recently, a ruin, overlooking the bay and town, but is now incorporated with a modern dwelling-house, built by T. D. Lloyd, Esq., the lord of the manor. Friday is market day. Fairs are held on the 27th June and 16th October, chiefly for horses, cattle, and sheep.

NEWPORT, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Berkeley, co. Gloucester, 16 miles from Gloucester. In the days of stage coaches it was the half-way house between Gloucester and Bristol, and contained several good inns. It is now an inconsiderable place. There is a place of worship for Independents.

NEWPORT, a tnshp. in the par. of Eastrington, wap. of Howdenshire, East Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of the Staddlethorpe station on the Hull and Selby railway, and 8 E. of Howden. The village, which is large, is situated on the Market Weighton canal, and near the river Humber. It is chiefly agricultural. At the commencement of the present century this was an uncultivated morass, called Walling Fen, but is now reclaimed. Part of the land is extremely valuable on account of a bed of clay of very superior quality being discovered, which is dug to the depth of 30 feet from the surface. There are extensive brick and tile kilns. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. There is a school for both sexes. A corn market is held on Thursday evenings. It is united with Walling Fen to form a township.

NEWPORT, a hmlt. in the par. of Middlesborough, lib. of West Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 2 miles from Middlesborough, and 5 N.E. of Stockton. It is a station on the Stockton and Darlington section of the North-Eastern railway. It is situated near the mouth of the river Tees, in a district abounding in collieries, iron-foundries, and potteries.

NEWPORT, a hund. in the co. of Bucks, contains the market towns of Newport-Pagnell and Fenny Stratford, and the pars. of Astwood-Bury, Bletchley, Bradwell Abbey, Bradwell, Cold-Brayfield, Bow-Brickhill, Great and Little Brickhill, Broughton, Calverton, Castle-Thorpe, Chichley, Clifton-Reynes, North Crawley, Emberton, Gayhurst, Hanslope, Hardmead, Haversham, Lathbury, Lavendon, Great and Little Lindford, Loughton, Milton-Keynes, Moulsoe, Newton-Blossomville, Newton-Longville, Newport-Pagnell, Olney, Ravenstone, Sherrington, Simpson, Stanton-Bury, Stoke-Goldington, Stoke-Hammond, Stony-Stratford, Tyrringham, Walton, Wavendon, Weston-underwood, Willen, Great and Little Woolstone, Wolverton, Woughton-on-the-Green, and part of Shenley, comprising an area of 75,770 acres.

NEWPORT DIVISION, in the hund. of South Bradford, co. Salop, contains the pars. of Bolas-Magna, Chetwynd, Egmond, Kinnersley, Lilleshall, Longford, Newport, Preston-on-the-Wild-Moors, and part of Sheriff-Hales, comprising an area of 28,830 acres.

NEWPORT-PAGNELL, a par., post and market town in Newport hund., co. Bucks, 4 miles from the Wolverton station on the London and Birmingham railway, 15 N.E. of Buckingham, and 50 N.W. of London. It is situated on a branch of the Grand Trunk canal, and at the confluence of the rivers Ouse and Ouzle. The latter river is here crossed by a cast-iron bridge at the entrance to the town by the London road, and the former by a stone one on the road from Northampton. The distinguishing suffix to its name is derived from the family of Paganell, to whom the manor came from William Fitz-Ausculph, a powerful baron who held it in the reign of William Rufus. It subsequently descended to the Someries, Kirkhams, &c. Here was formerly a castle of great strength, which at the commencement of the civil war was garrisoned by the royalists, and was taken for the parliament by the earl of Essex in 1643. In 1645 the town was garrisoned by Sir Samuel Luke, supposed to have been the "Hudibras" of Butler. It is a petty session and polling town for the county, and a place of considerable importance, containing a population in 1861 of 3,676. The streets, which are well paved and lighted with gas, contain many good houses and shops. There are two banks, a savings-bank, reading-rooms, circulating library, gas-works, and police station. Petty sessions for the three hundreds of Newport are held at the "Anchor" hotel in High-street, and a manorial court occurs once in two

years at which constables are appointed. The manufacture of bone lace was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, the market for its sale being on Wednesday, but it is now inconsiderable. A large quantity of coals is imported from Staffordshire by means of a branch of the Grand Junction canal, and some persons are employed as wool sorters, and in a paper-mill. The assizes for the county were occasionally held here from the reign of Henry III. to that of Henry VI. The tithes were commuted for land under Enclosure Acts in 1806 and 1807. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £250, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient and spacious structure, standing upon an eminence, with a square pinnacled tower containing a peal of eight bells. The church was repaired some years past at a cost of £6,000. It contains a monument with an epitaph by Cowper to T. Hamilton. The charities produce about £641 per annum, of which £126 is the produce of the estate. There is an hospital founded by John de Somerie in 1280, which was afterwards refounded by Anne of Denmark, queen of James I., for six poor persons of either sex; also Rivis's almshouses, founded in 1763 for seven poor persons, and the Independents' almshouses for four poor persons. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Baptists have places of worship. There are two charity schools, one of which is endowed for 20 girls, from a bequest by Dr. Lewis Atterbury, brother of the Bishop of Rochester; also National, infant, and British schools. The last were established in 1811, and improved and enlarged in 1845 at an expense of £879. The poor-law union of Newport-Pagnell comprises 45 parishes and townships. It is also the seat of new County Court and superintendent registry districts. Tickford Abbey, at a short distance from the town, is an old mansion built on the site of a Cluniac cell founded by the Paganells, and has lately been thoroughly restored and improved. The monastery and lands, valued at £126 17*s.*, were given by Henry VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey. Humphrey, a divine, was born in this parish, as was also Dr. F. Atterbury, the celebrated Bishop of Rochester, who was born at Middleton Hall. Market days are Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on the 22nd February, 21st March, 22nd April, 22nd June, 29th August, 22nd October, and 22nd December. Races take place in August.

NEWPORT-PRATT, a post-office and market vil. in the par. and bar. of Burrishoole, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 10 miles W.N.W. of Castlebar, and 176 from Dublin. It is situated on the Newport river and the road from Castlebar to Achill and Belmullet. It is much resorted to in the summer for the country around, and for the excellence of its bathing.. It contains the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, courthouse, police station, dispensary, and a good hotel. The quays are commodious and extensive. Newport House is the seat of Sir R. O'Donnell, Bart., the proprietor of the place. The Newport Poor-law Union contains 10 electoral divs. in co. Mayo. Grana Uile's castle, Rochfleet, and Carrickaneady are objects of interest in the vicinity. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held on the 8th June, 1st August, 11th November, and 20th December.

NEWPORT-TIP, a small post and market town in the par. of Kilvolane, bar. of Owney and Arra, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 27 miles N.W. of Cashel, and 109 from Dublin. It is situated on the river Milkerne, and on the road from Killaloe to Abington, near the Keeper Mountains. It contains a church, Roman Catholic chapel, bridewell, barracks, and a dispensary, which last is within the Nenagh poor-law union. Castlewaller is the seat of the Wallers, who are the proprietors of the town. The Earl of Roden takes title of baron from this place. Fairs are held on 27th April, 29th May, 21st July, and 23rd October.

NEW QUAY, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Columb-Minor, hund. of Pyder, co. Cornwall, 7 miles W. by S. of St. Columb. It is situated in Towan Bay, on the shore of the Bristol Channel, and has a small harbour and pier. It is chiefly frequented by fishermen, and is a coastguard station. In the vicinity are several stone quarries, and a lead mine was opened some years ago. The Baptists and Wesleyans have places of worship. The beach is a firm smooth sand, and the cliffs on this part of the coast are lofty and precipitous.

NEW QUAY, a vil. in the par. of Llanllwchaiarn, co. Cardigan, 5 miles S.W. of Aberaeron. It is situated under New Head, and is a coastguard station. It has a good harbour, which is a sub-port to Cardigan. The resident inhabitants are chiefly fishermen, but it is frequented in summer as a watering-place.

NEWQUAY, a fishing vil. in the bar. of Burren, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Burren. It is situated on Galway Bay, and has a small harbour.

NEWRATH BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Rathnew, bar. of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, Ireland, 2½ miles from Wicklow. It is a station on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford railway. It is situated at the bridge over the river Vartry, near the Devil's Glen.

NEW RIVER, an artificial cut for supplying London with water, formed by Sir Hugh Myddelton in the reign of James I., at the cost of about half a million sterling. It commences at Amwell in Hertfordshire, and flowing S., receives a further supply of water from the Lea at Broxbourne, and then passing through Cheshunt and Enfield, is received into extensive reservoirs at Hornsey and Stoke Newington, where it is allowed to filter previously to being distributed by iron pipes throughout the metropolis. The amount of water supplied is somewhat under 20,000,000 gallons daily, and the original £500 shares are now worth about £19,000. Its course, which was formerly 36 miles, has been recently shortened in order to increase the fall and supply, and the great reservoir at Clerkenwell, known as the New River Head, filled up and built upon.

NEWRY, a bar. in the cos. Down and Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It contains a part of the par. of Newry, and the exempt jurisdiction of Newry and Mourne, comprising Annalong, Kilkeel, Newry, Kilcoo, and Kilmegan. The lordship is presided over by the Earl of Kilmorey, under whom are the principal vicar-general, registrar, and seneschal.

NEWRY, a par., post and market town, and parliamentary borough in the bar. of Newry and Upper Orior, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. The town is a seaport of importance and a parliamentary borough, 18 miles S.E. of Armagh, and 63 from Dublin. It is situated on the Newry Navigation, which commences at Fathom and goes on to Enniskillen and Belturbet. It has stations on the Newry and Enniskillen railway and on the Warrenpoint and Rosstrevor line. It consists of two detached districts lying along the Newry river, or canal. The surface is mountainous and boggy, but the soil for the most part good. The highest summit among the Newry mountains is 1,385 feet above sea-level. The prevailing rocks are granite and porphyry. The living is a vic. in the exempt jurisdiction of Newry and Mourne, val. £400. The church was built in 1811 by W. Needham, Esq., Sir Trevor Corry, Earl Kilmorey, and General Needham. There is likewise a chapel-of-ease, which was formerly the parish church, also several Presbyterian, Wesleyan Methodist, and Roman Catholic places of worship, and numerous schools, including the model school. Among the numerous residences in the parish are Mount Kearney, Ellenvale, Ashgrove, Loughorné House, Glenvale, Temple Hill, Greenwood Park, Ashton, Fathom Park, and Derrymore House. The two portions of the town are connected by several bridges. The modern part of Newry, called the Low Ground, consists of a collection of houses and streets, and the whole place has been much improved of late years. Among the public buildings are the Roman Catholic chapel of Dromore, the townhall, market-house, court house, bridewells, three commercial banks, a savings-bank, custom-house, barracks, assembly rooms, dispensary and fever hospital. At the N. end of the town stands a monument to Trevor Corry. The trade of Newry is very important, as it ranks among the first seaports of Ulster, and has as its sub-ports Warrenspoint,

Ardglass, Killileigh, Killough, Newcastle, and Quail. The principal exports are grain, provision, eggs and cattle, and the imports fruit and timber. It contains several corn and flour mills, distilleries, breweries, and tanneries, also gas and water works. The *Newry Examiner* and the *Commercial Telegraph* are published in the town, which enjoyed many privileges. Among those retained is the jurisdiction of Newry and Mourne, which invests the lord of the manor with absolute episcopal power over that district. This peculiar custom arose in the foundation of an abbey in 1175 by Maurice M'Loughlin, King of Ireland. In 1543 Henry VIII. turned the abbey into a collegiate church, which was suppressed by Edward VI. and given to Sir Nicholas Bagnal, who converted it into a residence. In 1689 the Duke of Berwick, when retreating before Schomberg, set fire to the town and made much havoc. Charters of incorporation were obtained in the time of James I. and James II. The corporation consisted of a provost, free burgesses, and commonalty, but is now governed by a corps of 21 commissioners. It sent two members to the Irish parliament before the Union, and now returns one representative to the imperial parliament. Quarter and petty sessions are held in the town. The Earl Kilmorey takes the title of viscount from hence. Newry gives name to a presbytery containing Annalong, Castlebellingham, Clark's-Bridge, Cremore, Donoughmore, Drumbanagher, Dundalk, Kilkeel, Kingsmills, Markethill, Mountmorris, Mourne, Newry, Newtown, Hamilton, Pointz Pass, Ryans, Tullyallen, and Warrenspoint. The Newry Poor-law Union contains 22 electoral divisions in the counties Armagh and Down. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday are market days. Fairs are held on 3rd April and 29th October.

NEWSAM-GREEN, a vil. in the tnshp. of Temple-Newsam, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.E. of Leeds.

NEWSEAT, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Fergus, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 1½ mile from Inverugie. It is a station on the Formartine and Buchan section of the Great North of Scotland railway. It is situated near the river Ugie.

NEWSHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirkham, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 5 miles N.W. of Preston.

NEWSHAM. *See* NEWSOM, co. Durham.

NEWSHAM, an ext. par. place, in the E. div. of the wap. of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 8 miles N. of Caistor, and 9 N.W. of Great Grimsby. Here was formerly a Gilbertine priory, founded by Peter de Gousel in the reign of Henry II., which Bishop Tanner says was the earliest of the Præmonstratensian order established in England. Its site was given to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, at the Dissolution.

NEWSHAM, a tnshp. partly in the par. of Kirkby-Ravensworth and partly in Barningham, wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Kirkby-Hill, and 7 N.W. of Richmond. The village, which is inconsiderable, is wholly agricultural. A large portion of the land is in wood and moor.

NEWSHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Earsdon, E. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 1¾ mile S.W. of Blyth. At Newsham Junction is a station on the Blyth and Tyne railway. It is situated near the shore of the German Ocean, and formerly belonged to the Delavels, Cramlingtons, and others, but is now the property of Sir M. Ridley, Bart. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the collieries. There are extensive brick and tile kilns.

NEWSHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirby-Wiske, wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 3½ miles N.W. of Thirsk. It is situated on the river Swale, near the North-Eastern railway. It is united with Breckenbrough to form a tnshp. The village is small and wholly agricultural. Dr. George Hicks, the antiquary and Saxon scholar, was born at a farm called Moorhouse in 1640.

NEWSHOLME, or NEWSHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Wressell, Holme Beacon div. of Harthill wap., East Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Howden. It is joined with Brind to form a township.

NEWSHOLME, or NEWSOME, a tnshp. in the par. of Gisburn, W. div. of Staincliff wap., West Riding co. York, 8 miles S. by E. of Settle. It is situated on the river Ribble.

NEWSHOLME, a hmlt. in the par. of Keighley, wap. of East Staincliffe, West Riding co. York, 2 miles from Keighley, and 34 W. by S. of York. It is situated in a valley under Blackstone Edge.

NEWSOM, or NEWSHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Eaglescliffe, S.W. div. of Stockton ward, co. Durham, 3½ miles W. of Eaglescliffe, and 6 S.W. of Stockton. It is situated opposite Yarm, at the iron bridge over the river Tees. It formerly had a chapel dedicated to St. James.

NEWSOME, a hmlt. in the par. of Almondbury, West Riding co. York, 1 mile S.E. of Huddersfield.

NEWSTEAD, a vil. in the par. of Melrose, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 1 mile E. of the town of Melrose. It is situated on the river Tweed. In the neighbourhood is a camp of Roman origin.

NEWSTEAD, a tnshp. in the par. of Bambrough, N. div. of Bambrough ward, co. Northumberland, 5½ miles S.E. of Belford. The soil is clay. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor.

NEWSTEAD, a hmlt. in the par. of East Witton, wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Masham, and 3 S.E. of Middleham. It is situated on the river Ure.

NEWSTEAD, or NEWSTEAD-ON-ANCHOLME, an ext. par. place in the S. div. of the wap. of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 1 mile S. of Glanford Brigg. There was formerly a Gilbertine priory, founded by Henry II. and given to the canons of Sempringham. Its revenue at the Dissolution amounted to £55 1*s.* 8*d.*

NEWSTEAD PRIORY, an ext. par. lib. in the N. div. of the wap. of Broxtow, co. Nottingham, 1 mile N. of the Linby railway station, and 6 S. of Mansfield. It is a station on the Nottingham and Mansfield section of the Midland railway, but the trains only stop on Saturdays. A priory was founded here by Henry II. for black canons about 1170. At the Dissolution its revenues were returned at £219 18*s.* 8*d.* The site was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir John Byron, in whose family the estate continued until it was sold by the late Lord Byron. In 1818 it was transferred from J. Clayton, Esq., to Colonel Wildman for the sum of £95,000, that being £45,000 less than the former gentleman gave in 1815 when Lord Byron sold it. The estate comprises about 3,226 acres, including a wooded park, with several lakes, covering nearly 67 acres and forming the sources of the river Leen. The remains of the priory form part of the present mansion, and include the abbey church, part of which is in good preservation, the great hall, Edward III.'s room, sounding gallery, and chapel, which last is now used as a bath room. The abbey was thoroughly restored in 1830. The park is now divided into farms, except in the immediate vicinity of the mansion. There are brick and lime kilns.

NEWTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Sherburn, upper div. of Barkstone-Ash wap., West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.E. of Aberford, and 6 N. of Pontefract. The village, which is small and entirely agricultural, is situated on the Leeds and Selby railway, on which are the Micklefield and Milford Junction stations. Lord Ashtown is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

NEWTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Greasley, co. Nottingham, 7 miles N.W. of Nottingham. It is situated near the river Erewash and Nottingham canal. In the vicinity are some traces of Beauvale Priory.

NEWTIMBER, a par. in the hund. of Poynings, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 4 miles S.W. of Hassocks Gate railway station, and 7 N.W. of Brighton. Hurstpierpoint is its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The village is situated on the road from London to Brighton, *viâ* Hickstead. Newtimber Place, formerly the seat of the Osbornes, is an ancient mansion of brick surrounded by a moat. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge

of £315. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, had an embattled tower added to it in 1839, chiefly at the expense of the Gordon family. The windows of the church are of stained glass. William Gordon, Esq., is lord of the manor.

NEWTON, a par. in the hund. of Thriplow, co. Cambridge, 6½ miles S. of Cambridge, its post town, and 1½ mile from the Harston railway station. The parish, which is inconsiderable and wholly agricultural, is situated on the Barkway high road between Cambridge and London. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Act of Enclosure in 1798. The impropriation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Hauxton, in the dioc. of Ely. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, has a tower containing three bells. The church was restored in 1851, and has an ancient octagonal font. There is an endowed school. The Dean and Chapter of Ely are lords of the manor.

NEWTON, a par. in the hund. of Wisbeach, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, 4 miles N. of Wisbeach, its nearest railway station and post town, aud 41 from Cambridge. The village, which is small, is situated near the river Nen, and is wholly agricultural. A portion of the land is fenny. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £667. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £1,135, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient structure with a tower. The interior of the church contains an ancient font and numerous monuments of great antiquity. A college or chantry in honour of St. Mary was founded here in the reign of Henry IV. by Sir J. Colville, Knt., consisting of a warden, four chaplains, and ten poor brethren, whose lands at the Dissolution were annexed to the rectory of Newton. The charities consist of a share with Leverington. There is a free school. E. Jackson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

NEWTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Middlewich, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 1 mile from Middlewich, its post town, and 4 miles from Sandbach. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the Grand Trunk canal, on the banks of which are extensive salt works. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. There are brick and tile kilns. There is a grammar school. Newton Lodge is the principal residence.

NEWTON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Prestbury, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 5 miles N.W. of Macclesfield. It is situated on the river Bollin.

NEWTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Gosforth, co. Cumberland, 5 miles N.W. of Ravenglass.

NEWTON, a tythg. in the par. of Sturminster-Newton-Castle, co. Dorset, 1 mile S.W. of Sturminster. It is situated near the river Stour.

NEWTON, a hmlt. in the hund. of Corfe Castle, co. Dorset, 4 miles S.E. of Corfe Castle.

NEWTON, a vil. in the par. of Oystermouth, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles S.W. of Swansea. It is a decayed bathing place, and a sub-port to Swansea. The *Via Julia* passed in the vicinity.

NEWTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Clodock, hund. of Ewyas-Lacy, co. Hereford, 4 miles W. of Abbey Dore, its post town, and 5 W. of Pontrilas railway station. The township, which is situated on the left bank of the river Escley, is wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £80, in the patron. of the Vicar of Clodock. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a modern structure with a belfry.

NEWTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Croft, hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 3½ miles N.W. of Leominster, and half a mile from the Ford station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on an eminence near the river Lugg, and to the W. of the turnpike road leading from Leominster to Hereford. The views from the village are varied and extensive. The land is partly in hop-grounds. The soil is of a rich nature, with a subsoil of gravel and limestone.

NEWTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Bromyard, hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford, 2 miles S.W. of Bromyard, and 14 N.E. of Hereford.

NEWTON, a hmlt. in the hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 3 miles S. of Leominster, and 10 N. of Hereford. It is situated in the fertile valley of the river Lugg, near the Leominster canal.

NEWTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Leintwardine, hund. of Wigmore, co. Hereford, 5 miles N.E. of Presteign. It is joined with Litton and Walford to form a township.

NEWTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Poulton-le-Fylde, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 2 miles S.W. of Poulton. It is situated near the coast, and is in conjunction with Hardhorn.

NEWTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirkby Lonsdale, ward of Lonsdale, co. Westmoreland, 3 miles S.W. of Kirkby Lonsdale, and 11 S.E. of Kendal. It is situated near the Lancashire border.

NEWTON, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Manchester, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N.E. of Manchester, within which borough it is included. The village, which is very considerable, forms a populous suburb of Manchester. The manufactures of cotton and silk, and the printing of calico are extensively carried on. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £155, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt on the site of an ancient chapel at an expense of £8,000. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Unitarians, Society of Friends, and other Dissenting communions; also National and other schools. *See* MANCHESTER.

NEWTON, a par. in the wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N.W. of Folkingham, its post town, and 10 N. of the Corby railway station. The village, which is of small extent and wholly agricultural, is situated on the river Trent. There is a mineral spring in the neighbourhood. The land is nearly all arable and pasture, and in good cultivation. Stone for building is quarried. The high grounds command extensive views. The parish was enclosed in 1767, when 227 acres of glebe were allotted in lieu of tithes. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £308. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing three bells. The church has been recently repaired. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a school for both sexes maintained by subscription. Sir Glynne Earle Welby, Bart., is lord of the manor.

NEWTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bywell St. Peter, E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 3 miles N. of Stocksfield, and 7 N.E. of Hexham. It is a small agricultural place.

NEWTON, a hmlt. in the pars. of Shelford and Bingham, S. div. of Bingham wap., co. Nottingham, 2 miles N.W. of Bingham.

NEWTON, a vil. in the par. of Manorbier, co. Pembroke, 5 miles W. of Pembroke.

NEWTON, a vil. in the par. of Llanstadwell, co. Pembroke, 2 miles S.E. of Milford. It is situated on the coast of Milford Haven.

NEWTON, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Mary, co. Salop, 3 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury.

NEWTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Middle, co. Salop, 6 miles N. of Shrewsbury.

NEWTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Westbury, co. Salop, 8 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury.

NEWTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stottesden, co. Salop, 6 miles N. of Cleobury Mortimer.

NEWTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Worfield, co. Salop, 2 miles N.E. of Bridgnorth.

NEWTON, a lib. in the par. of Blithfield, S. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 1½ mile N.W. of Blithfield, and 3 miles N.W. of Abbot's Bromley.

NEWTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Burneston, wap. of Hallikeld, North Riding co. York, 3 miles S.E. of Bedale. It is joined with Exelby and Leeming.

NEWTON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Pickering, wap. of Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York, 4½ miles N. by E. of Pickering, and a quarter of a mile W.

of Levisham. It is situated on the Whitby railway, near Newton Dale. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. The soil is of a sandy nature, with limestone intermixed. The subsoil is of limestone rock and greystone. The charities consist of an annuity of £3 for the support of aged widows. There is a chapel-of-ease, also a parochial school for both sexes, with a small endowment bequeathed by Richard Poad in 1726. The Sunday-schools are held at the chapel-of-ease. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. The Rev. R. Hill is lord of the manor.

NEWTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Ledsham, ward of Upper Barkstone-Ash, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of Pontefract.

NEWTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Slaidburn, W. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 7 miles N. of Clitheroe, and 15 S.W. of Settle. It is situated on the river Hodder. There is a National school for both sexes, in which Divine service is performed on Sundays.

NEWTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Wakefield, West Riding co. York, 2 miles from Wakefield.

NEWTON. *See* NEWTON-MOOR, co. Chester.

NEWTON, a par. in the N.E. district of co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 5 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. It comprises the vils. of Millerhill, Easter-Millerhill, Wester-Millerhill, Adamsrow, Claybarns, Edmonstone, New Engine, Old Engine, Sheriffhall Engine, Pentecox, Redrow, and Squaretown. It extends about 2½ miles in length from S.E. to N.W., and is upwards of 1½ mile in extreme breadth. The surface is in general flat, and a large portion is under cultivation. The collieries, which are very productive, have been worked for 250 years, but some of them have been recently abandoned, and a decrease in the population has followed. A circular camp exists at Kaim-Hill. The village is situated on the river North Esk, and near the Dalkeith railway. The parish is traversed by the roads from Edinburgh, Leith, and Musselburgh, to Dalkeith. This par. is in the presb. of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister has a stipend of £290. The parish church was erected in 1742, and was reseated in 1819. There are parochial and other schools.

NEWTON, a vil. in the par. of Glammis, co. Forfar, Scotland, 8 miles N. of Dundee. It is sometimes designated Newton-of-Glammis.

NEWTON, a vil. in the par. of Wiston, co. Lanark, Scotland, 9 miles S.W. of Lanark. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the limestone works. It is situated near the confluence of the rivers Roberton and Garf with the Tweed.

NEWTON, a vil. in the par. of Panbride, co. Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of Arbroath. It is situated on the coast, near the Dundee railway. It is sometimes designated Newton-of-Panbride. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the bleach-works and in the fisheries.

NEWTON, a vil. in the island of Great Cumbrae, co. Bute, Scotland, 2 miles W. of Fairlie, in Ayrshire. It forms a portion of the small bathing town of Millport, at the mouth of the Frith of Clyde.

NEWTON, a vil. in the par. of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, co. Dumfries, 7 miles W. by N. of Longtown. It is of recent origin.

NEWTON, a vil. in the par. of Melrose, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 1 mile N.W. of Lessudden, and 3½ miles S.E. of Melrose. It is situated at the foot of the Eildon hills, near the bank of the Tweed, and on the road from Galashiels to Jedburgh.

NEWTON, a quondam vil. in the par. of Nenthorn, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of Kelso. It is situated near the river Eden and Lurgie Loch.

NEWTON, or NITTON, a vil. in the par. of Mearns, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 4 miles E. of Neilston, and 3½ N.W. of Eaglesham. It is a burgh of barony, and is an improving manufacturing village.

NEWTON, a vil. in the par. of Urquhart, co. Nairn, locally in Ross, Scotland. It is situated near Dingwall, 3 miles N.E. of Dingwall. It is situated near the river Conan, on the eastern shore of the Firth of Cromarty.

NEWTON, a vil. in the par. of Pencaitland, co. Haddington, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Tranent. It is situated near the river Tyne. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the collieries, and in the quarries of limestone and freestone. The surface is thickly wooded, and the soil in general wet and clayey, and but indifferently cultivated.

NEWTON, a vil. in the par. of Abercorn, co. Linlithgow, Scotland, 6 miles E. of Linlithgow.

NEWTON, a suburb of the burgh of Kirkcaldy, co. Fife, Scotland, 15 miles S. by W. of Cupar. It chiefly comprises one street, the formation of which was begun in 1790. It is situated in Kirkcaldy Bay, on the farther side of the Frith of Forth, of which it commands a good view.

NEWTON, a vil. in the par. of Falkland, co. Fife, Scotland, 2 miles from Falkland, and 24 N. of Edinburgh.

NEWTON, a suburb of the burgh of Cupar, par. of Cupar, and Howe of Fife, co. Fife, Scotland, 32 miles from Edinburgh. It is situated in a healthy spot near the rivers Eden and Ladyburn.

NEWTON, a vil. in the par. of Bedrule, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 4 miles W. of Jedburgh. It is situated on the E. side of the river Rule, and formerly belonged to the Ker family. In the vicinity is the lofty mountain Dunian.

NEWTON, or NEWTON ABBOT, a market town comprising the twin towns of Newton Abbot and Newton Bushell, the former in the par. of Wolborough, and hund. of Haytor, and the latter in the par. of Highweek, and hund. of Teignbridge, co. Devon, 5 miles W. by N. of Teignmouth, and 16 S. by W. of Exeter. It is a station on the South Devon railway. It is connected with the seaport of Teignmouth by the river Teign, which is here joined by the Lemon, a small river separating Newton Abbot from Newton Bushell, the former being on the right, and the latter on the left bank of the stream. In the neighbourhood are several high and steep hills, and from All Saints churchyard, about a mile from the town, a view is commanded of the valley of the Teign, with the sea at Teignmouth in the distance bounding the horizon.—The town, which consists of several irregularly-arranged streets, has been much improved within the last few years. The principal streets are paved and lighted with gas, and the town is well supplied with water, but the drainage is still imperfect. The principal buildings are, the townhall, or courthouse, a commodious modern structure; the market-house, erected in 1826; the union workhouse, built at the cost of £13,000, and situated in East-street; two commercial banks; the Globe Hotel, with entrance portico, containing spacious ball and assembly rooms. This last building is situated in Courtenay-street, and was built by the Earl of Devon, at a cost of £6,000. At the top of Wolborough-street, near the ancient tower of the chapel, is a stone pedestal with an inscription commemorative of the reading of the declaration of William Prince of Orange, afterwards William III., on his first landing at Torbay. There are several hotels and inns, a large tannery, iron-foundries, breweries, malting establishments, and flour-mills. Along the river bank are several convenient wharves, principally used for the loading and unloading of corn, coal, culm, timber, slate, and potters' and pipe clay, of which last above 6,000 tons are annually exported to the Staffordshire and other potteries. The Newfoundland trade, which was formerly carried on with so much success, has entirely ceased, but an active business is done in cattle, corn, and agricultural produce, this being one of the largest markets in the county.—The town is governed by the county magistrates, the portreeves, and other officers, who are chosen annually at the courts leet and baron for the separate manors of Newton Abbot and Newton Bushell, exercising only a nominal jurisdiction. Petty sessions are held on the last Tuesday of each month at the townhall, where also county courts sit monthly. The poor's guardians meet every Wednesday. The Newton Poor-law Union comprises 46 parishes. It is also the seat of a superintendent registry.—A short canal of 2½ miles has been cut from the river

Teign to join the tram railroad, which conveys the produce of the Haytor granite quarries from the Dartmoor. About half a mile to the E. of the town is Ford House, an old Elizabethan mansion, where Charles I. slept on two several occasions, and where William Prince of Orange, was entertained on his first landing. It was formerly the seat of the Reynell family, but is now the property of the Duke of Devonshire, who has leased it to H. Cartwright, Esq. Another old seat is Bradley House, about the same distance to the W. of the town.—There are two chapels-of-ease situated in the town; the one in Wolborough-street is within the parish of the same name, and that of St. Mary, in Newton Bushell, is in the parish of Highweek. Many of the inhabitants, however, attend Divine service at either of the parish churches, that of Wolborough being an ancient structure with a tower, situated near three-quarters of a mile to the S. of the town; while Highweek parish church is a little above the same distance to the N.W. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Reformed Wesleyans, Baptists, and Independents. The local charities include Lady Reynell's almshouses for aged widows, with an income from endowment of £80. There are a free school and a National school.—Near Hacknield Ford, on the old Roman road Icknield Street, is a treble-ditched camp called Milberdown. The Teignbridge races take place near the town in July. Market days are Wednesday and Saturday, most business being done on the former day. Fairs are held on the last Wednesday in February for cattle, on the first Wednesday after the 24th June, Wednesday after the 11th September, and Wednesday after the 6th November, for horses, cattle, cheese, and general merchandise.

NEWTON ARCHDEACON, a tnshp. in the par. of Darlington, S.E. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 3 miles N.W. of Darlington. It derives the suffix to its name from the fact of the estate being held by lease from the Archdeacon of Durham.

NEWTON-ARGYLE, a vil. in the par. of Southend, co. Argyle, Scotland, 8 miles S. by W. of Campbell-Town. It is situated near the extremity of the peninsula of Cantyre.

NEWTON-ARLOSH, a hmlt. in the par. of Holme-Cultram, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 6½ miles N.W. of Wigton. It had formerly a market under the abbots of Holme-Cultram, who, upon the destruction of Skinburness by an irruption of the sea, obtained leave to hold here their market and fair, now disused. The ruins of an ancient church dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and so constructed as to serve the purpose of a fortress, may be seen in the cemetery, which is still used by the parishioners.

NEWTON-BANK, a tnshp. in the par. of Gargrave, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Skipton. It is situated near the Leeds canal.

NEWTON-BEWLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Billingham, N.E. div. of Stockton ward, co. Durham, 5 miles N.E. of Stockton. It was formerly a seat of the Prior of Durham, who had his court-house here.

NEWTON-BLOSSOMVILLE, a par. in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 6½ miles from Newport Pagnell, its post town, and 2½ E. of Olney. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated in a valley on the river Ouse. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1810, and the glebe comprises 156 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £250. The church is a small structure dedicated to St. Nicholas. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum, besides poor's cottages. A school was erected in 1822.

NEWTON-BROMSHOLD, a par. in the hund. of Higham-Ferrers, co. Northampton, 3 miles S.E. of Higham-Ferrers, its post town, and 8 from Wellingborough. The parish, which is inconsiderable, is wholly agricultural. It is situated on the confines of the county of Bedford, and was anciently called *Bromswold*. The tithes have been commuted under an Enclosure Act for 170 acres of glebe and a money payment. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £180, in the patron. of All Souls' College, Oxford. The church is a small ancient structure dedicated to St. Peter.

NEWTON-BURGOLAND, a hmlt. in the par. of Sweepstone, hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 4 miles N.W. of Market-Bosworth, and 1 mile S. of Sweepstone. It is united with the hmlt. of Newton-Nethercote. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship at Newton-Burgoland. Earl Howe is lord of this manor, and Miss A. W. Leslie lady of the manor of Newton-Nethercote.

NEWTON-BUSHELL, a decayed market town in the par. of Highweek, hund. of Teignbridge, co. Devon, 5 miles W. by N. of Teignmouth, 6 N. of Torquay, and 16 S. by W. of Exeter. It was given by Henry III. to Robert Bushell, from whom it takes the suffix to its name. It is still governed by its separate officers, appointed annually, although in all other respects it may be considered as part of the twin town of Newton-Abbott.

NEWTON-BY-CASTLEACRE, a par. in the hund. of South Greenhoe, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N. by E. of Swaffham, its railway station and post town. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated on the river Nar, and is wholly agricultural. The soil consists of a light loam upon a gravel subsoil. The land is chiefly arable, with about 60 acres of pasture and 40 common. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £210 *5s. 9d.*, and the vicarial for £97. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £103, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a low square tower rising from the centre. The register dates from 1800. A. Fountaine, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

NEWTON-BY-CHESTER, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Oswald, lower div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. Chester, 1½ mile N.E. of Chester. It partly contains the hmlt. of Flookersbrook. There are extensive nursery-grounds in this township, and a tan-yard.

NEWTON-BY-DARESBURY, a tnshp. in the par. of Runcorn, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 5 miles N.E. of Frodsham, and the same distance S. of Warrington. It is situated near the Chester, Manchester, and Birmingham railways.

NEWTON-BY-FRODSHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Frodsham, second div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, co. Chester, 2 miles S. of Frodsham. It is situated on an eminence commanding a view of the river Weaver. The Society of Friends have a meeting-house in the village.

NEWTON-BY-TATTENHALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Tattenhall, lower div. of Broxton hund., co. Chester, 5 miles S.W. of Tarporley. It is situated near the Chester and Crew railway and Nantwich canal.

NEWTON-BY-THE-SEA, a tnshp. in the par. of Embleton, S. div. of Bambrough ward, co. Northumberland, 8½ miles N.E. of Alnwick. The village is small, and the inhabitants chiefly engaged in the fisheries.

NEWTON-BY-TOFT, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles S.W. of Market-Rasen, its railway station and post town. The parish, which is inconsiderable, is wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £172 12*s.*, and the glebe comprises 21 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £60. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a stone structure, and was rebuilt in 1860. The charities produce about £15 per annum, being the endowment of Holdsworth's school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Percival Spearman Wilkinson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

NEWTON-CAP, a tnshp. in the par. of Auckland St. Andrew, N.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, half a mile N.W. of Bishop-Auckland. It is situated at the bridge on the river Wear.

NEWTON-COLD, a chplry. in the par. of Lowesby, hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 8 miles N.E. of Leicester. It is a meet for the Belvoir hounds.

NEWTON-CUM-LARTON, a tnshp. in the par. of West Kirby, lower div. of the hund. of Wirrall, co. Chester, 7 miles W. of Birkenhead. It is situated near the mouth of the river Dee.

NEWTON-DIXTON, a par. in the lower div. of Skenfreth hund., co. Monmouth. *See* DIXTON-NEWTON.

NEWTON, EAST, a tnshp. in the par. of Stonegrave, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Hovingham station, and 4 S. by E. of Helmsley. Sir George Wombwell, Bart., is lord of the manor. It is joined with Laysthorpe to form a township.

NEWTON, EAST, a tnshp. in the par. of Aldbrough, middle div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 1 mile E. of Aldborough, and 12 miles N.E. of Hull. It is situated on the coast of the German Ocean. A hospital was founded here in 1179 by William Earl of Albemarle. Its revenue at the Dissolution was returned at £40.

NEWTON-EDROM, a vil. in the par. of Edrom, co. Berwick, Scotland, 3 miles N.E. of Dunse. It is situated near the foot of the Lammer-Muir hills.

NEWTON-FERRERS, a par. in the hund. of Ermington, co. Devon, 2 miles S. by W. of Yealmpton, and 7½ S.E. of Plymouth, its post town. The village is situated on rising ground at the extremity of a creek formed by the estuary of the river Yealm, and within 2 miles of the sea-coast. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and in the fisheries on the coast. There are quarries of limestone, sandstone, and schistose slate. The river Yealm is here navigable for vessels of 80 tons. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £429, and the glebe comprises 110 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £456. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a structure with a square embattled tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains monuments to the Potter and Yonge families, also a three-stone sedilia, and a piscina with a double arch of very early date. There are almshouses supported by subscription, also a National school. Puslinch House, Porr House, and Sorr Villa are the principal residences. H. Roe and John Holberton, Esqs., are joint lords of the manor. Some years since a cavern was discovered in the limestone rock, containing the bones and other remains of the elephant, hyæna, cave bear, and other extinct animals.

NEWTON-FLOTMAN, a par. in the hund. of Humbleyard, co. Norfolk, 3½ miles N. of Long-Stratton, its post town, and 1 mile N.E. of Florden railway station. The village, which is of small extent, and chiefly agricultural, is situated on the road from London to Norwich. The adjunct to its name is derived from the ancient flote or ferry over the river Tans, which is now crossed by a bridge of brick. About two-thirds of the lands are arable, and the remainder pasture and woodland. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £362 7*s*. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Swainsthorpe, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, has a square embattled tower containing one bell. It contains several monuments to the Blundeville family, and an arched monument with a representation of Noah's Ark. There is a village school, chiefly supported by the rector.

NEWTON-GRANGE, a vil. in the par. of Newbottle, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 2 miles S.E. of Dalkeith. It is of recent formation, and is situated near the river South Esk. It is the largest village in the parish. There are boys', girls, and infant schools, erected at the expense of the Marquis of Lothian. A large portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries, which are rapidly increasing in productiveness.

NEWTON-GRANGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Ashborne, hund. of Wirksworth, co. Derby, 4 miles N.W. of Ashborne, its post town.

NEWTON-HALL, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Bywell St. Peter, E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 8 miles N.E. of Hexham, and 3 N. of Stocksfield railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from Corbridge to Newcastle. The chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. James, has a tower containing one bell. There is a school for both sexes. Newton Hall is the principal residence. W. F. Blackett, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

NEWTON-HALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Wintringham, wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 6 miles E. by N. of New Malton.

NEWTON-HARCOURT, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Wistow, hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 6¾ miles S.E. of Leicester, its post town, and 3 from the Countesthorpe railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Union canal and the river Soar. The dairy farms, with which this neighbourhood is studded, are celebrated for the production of cheese. The land is chiefly in pasture. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Wistow, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is a small ancient structure with a low tower containing one bell. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum, realised from the poor's land, which is annually distributed in bread and clothing. The Leicester and Hitchin railway passes through this township. Sir H. Halford, Bart., M.P., is lord of the manor.

NEWTON HEATH, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Newton, and par. of Manchester, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N.E. of Manchester. It is a station on the eastern section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway.

NEWTON-IN-CLEVELAND, a par. in the W. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 4½ miles N.E. of Stokesley, its post town, and 1½ mile from the Pinchlingthorpe railway station. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated on the road to Guisborough, and near the source of the river Tees. The celebrated Roseberry Topping in this parish is a pyramidal mountain, rising 1,488 feet above sea-level. Its base is composed of an immense stratum of alum rock, and from the summit a view is commanded over the vale of the Tees, and a considerable part of the county of Durham. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. About half of the land is arable, a fourth pasture, and the remainder woodland and moorland common. There are quarries of blue whinstone, chiefly used for the repair of the roads. The appropriation belongs to the Archbishop of York. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £45. The church is a small ancient edifice. There is a parochial school, built in 1838.

NEWTON-IN-MACKERFIELD, a parochial chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Winwick, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 5½ miles from Warrington, 47 S. by E. of Lancaster, and 192 N. by W. of London. It is a station on the Liverpool and Manchester section of the London and North-Western railway, which here forms a junction with the Grand Junction, Wigan, and Bolton lines. In the Saxon times the manor belonged to Edward the Confessor, and after the Conquest was given to the Langtons. In the civil war of Charles I. a party of Highlanders were defeated here in 1648 by Cromwell's troops, and hanged in an adjoining field still called Gallows Cross. The township, which is extensive, is situated on the turnpike road between Warrington and Wigan, and near the Sankey viaduct of the Liverpool and Manchester railway. It was formerly a market town and the head of a barony, and returned two members to parliament from the first year of Elizabeth until disfranchised by the Reform Act. It is now an election and polling town for the southern division of the county. The petty sessions are held monthly at the Legh Arms. Meetings are also held by the Newton Improvement Commissioners every three months. Courts leet and baron are held twice yearly, under William John Legh, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The town consists principally of one broad street. There are an ancient timbered court-house, market cross, assembly rooms, savings-bank, mechanics' institute, race-stand, and good hotel adjoining the Liverpool and Manchester railway station; also an extensive foundry, zinc and glass works, a printing-office, and sugar refinery. The London and North-Western Railway Company have extensive premises for making trucks, railway carriages, &c., giving employment to a large number of hands. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £240. The church, dedicated to Emmanuel, is a newly erected stone edifice, with a spired tower containing one bell. There

is also the district church of St. Peter, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £114. It is a stone structure, and has recently been rebuilt. The burial-ground has recently been increased in extent, and enclosed with a stone wall. The parochial charities produce about £77 per annum. There is a free grammar school, held in the old court-house, the master of which has a salary of £60, arising from certain enclosures of Leyland Common, and the rental of a messuage called Dean school; also National and Sunday schools. The Independents have a place of worship. The union poorhouse is situated in this township. The late Right. Hon. W. Huskisson was killed here in 1830 by a steam-carriage at the opening of the Park-side station, and a tablet to his memory has been erected near the spot. At a little distance from the town is a venerable moated timber house; and at Castle Hill, which lies about half a mile northward, are the remains of an ancient barrow, near 75 feet in diameter and 30 feet high, overgrown with venerable oaks. In 1822, whilst sinking a coal-pit, a whetstone encased in wood is said to have been found about 90 feet below the surface. The market has long been discontinued, but the cross is still standing. Fairs are held on the 17th May and 12th August, chiefly for cattle and horses. Races take place in June, on a triangular course of 1½ mile.

NEWTON-IN-THE-THISTLES, or NEWTON REGIS, a par. in the Tamworth div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 5½ miles N.E. of Tamworth, its post town, and the same distance from the Polesworth railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent under an Enclosure Act in 1795, and the glebe comprises 33½ acres, valued at £57. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a lofty spired tower. There is a National school for both sexes.

NEWTON-IN-THE-WILLOWS, a par. in the hund. of Corby, co. Northampton, 1 mile from Geddington, and 3½ miles N. by E. of Kettering, its post town. The village is wholly agricultural, and of small extent. The parish is traversed by the roads from Stamford and Uppingham to Kettering. Limestone is quarried. This place anciently belonged to Pipewell Abbey, and formed part of the parish of Geddington. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £40. The church, dedicated to St. Faith, is a very ancient edifice, with a spired tower of more recent date. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor.

NEWTON-JUXTA-MALPAS, a tnshp. in the par. of Malpas, higher div. of Broxton hund., co. Chester, 1½ mile S.W. of Malpas. It belongs wholly to T. S. Drake, Esq., who is lord of the manor. There are only two or three farmhouses.

NEWTON, KING'S, a hmlt. in the par. of Melbourne, hund. of Repton, co. Derby. *See* KING'S NEWTON.

NEWTON, KIRK. *See* KIRK NEWTON, co. Northumberland.

NEWTON-KYME, a par. in the upper div. of the wap. of Barkstone-Ash, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Tadcaster, its post town, and the same distance E. of Boston-Spa. It is a station on the York and Harrogate section of the North-Eastern railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the S. bank of the river Wharfe. There is some fine meadow land, but the larger proportion is arable. The soil is of a sandy and loamy nature, on a subsoil of gravel and limestone. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Roman coins and other relics of antiquity have been found in the neighbourhood. Limestone is quarried. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £385. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient stone structure, with an ivy-mantled tower containing three bells. The church has two memorial windows, also an old register chest bearing date 1633. The parochial charities produce about £47 per annum, of which £22 goes to Fairfax's school for the free education of six boys. A Sunday-school is held within the same building. Newton Hall has for a considerable period been the seat of the Fairfax family, and within its grounds are the ruins of the old seat of the barons de Kyme. Thomas Fairfax, Esq., is lord of the manor.

NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS, a tnshp. in the par. of Patrick-Brompton, wap. of East Hang, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Bedale. It is a station on the Northallerton and Leyburn branch of the North-Eastern railway. The village is small, but neatly built. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NEWTON-LE-WOLD, or NEWTON-UPON-THE-WOLDS, a par. in the hund. of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 9 miles S. by W. of Great Grimsby, its post town, and 4 W. of the Thoresby station of the East Lincolnshire railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated in a valley on the old turnpike road from Grimsby to Louth. The soil is of various qualities, and the population wholly agricultural. The subsoil is chalk. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £476, in the patron. of the Bishop of Lichfield. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is situated on rising ground, but greatly needs repairs. It contains a richly sculptured font. There is a National school, also a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. The Earl of Yarborough is lord of the manor.

NEWTON, LONG, a par. in the S. div. of Stockton ward, co. Durham, 6 miles N.E. of Darlington, its post town, and 4 S.W. of Stockton-on-Tees. The village, which is small and chiefly agricultural, is situated on the road from Stockton to Darlington. The soil is of various quality. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £612, and the glebe comprises 10 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £604, in the patron. of the Bishop of Chester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone structure, rebuilt in 1856, the expense of which was defrayed by the Marchioness of Londonderry. It has a stained E. window, and several monuments to the Vane family; also a marble monument in the chancel, by Signor Monti, to the late Marquis of Londonderry, who was interred in the family vault on the 16th March, 1854. The register dates from 1564. The parochial charities produce about £1 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum. The Marchioness of Londonderry is lady of the manor.

NEWTON, LONG, a hmlt. in the par. of Wigton, ward and co. Cumberland, 5 miles S.W. of Carlisle. It is situated near a branch of the river Wampool.

NEWTON, LONG, a vil. in the par. of Yester, co. Haddington, Scotland, 6 miles S. by E. of Haddington. It is situated at the foot of the Lammermuir hills, near Gifford water.

NEWTON-LONGVILLE, a par. in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 2 miles S.W. of Fenny Stratford, and 10 from Buckingham. Bletchley is its post town. The village, which is small and irregularly built, is situated near the Grand Junction canal. There was formerly a Cluniac cell to Longueville Abbey, in Normandy, founded in the reign of Henry I. Upon the suppression of alien priories it was given, in 1415, to New College, Oxford. The land is chiefly arable. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £320, in the patron. of New College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Faith, is an ancient edifice, with a tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains two piscinas and several ancient monuments. The church was built by William of Wykeham in 1415. The learned Grocyn, Erasmus's tutor, and one of the revivers of classical literature in the 16th century, was once rector of this parish.

NEWTON-MOOR, a populous tnshp. in the par. of Mottram-in-Longden-Dale, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 7½ miles S.E. of Manchester, its post town, 2½ S. of Ashton-under-Lyne, and 6 N.E. of Stockport. It is a station on the Manchester and Sheffield railway. The village, which is situated in the midst of a thriving manufacturing district, is of large extent. A branch of the Peak Forest canal passes through the township. The manor formerly belonged to the Davenports,

through which family it came by marriage to Thomas de Newton in 1302. It subsequently became the property of Sir Charles Duckinfield, who purchased it from the last of the Newtons. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in cotton-weaving, printing of calico, and in the manufacture of hats. There are iron-works for smelting the ore, also collieries and stone quarries. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Mottram. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a new stone structure, containing a marble monument to James and John Ashton, Esqs.; also one to the Rev. W. Johnson, M.A., formerly Vicar of Mottram. There is a National school for both sexes, at which a Church Sunday-school is also held. There are places of worship for the Wesleyans, New Connexion Methodists, and Roman Catholics. At Harrison Fold, in this township, is a stone house, in which lived the famous John Collier, or "Tim Bobbin," who was apprenticed as a weaver, and subsequently became schoolmaster and author at Milnrow, in Lancashire. The ancient building Newton Hall has been converted into cottages. Newton Lodge is the principal residence.

NEWTONMORE, or NEWTON OF BENCHAR, a vil. in the par. of Kingussie, co. Inverness, Scotland, 3 miles from Kingussie. It is a station on the Inverness and Perth railway. It is situated on the river Spey, near a Roman camp, and was founded by M'Pherson of Belleville. Fairs are held on the second Wednesday in March, and on the Tuesdays in April and May after Beauly.

NEWTON-MORRELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Barton, wap. of East Gilling, North Riding co. York, 6½ miles S.W. of Darlington.

NEWTON-MULGRAVE, a tnshp. in the par. of Lythe, E. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 9 miles W. by N. of Whitby.

NEWTON-NEAR-SUDBURY, a par. in the hund. of Babergh, co. Suffolk, 3 miles E. of Sudbury. The village is chiefly agricultural. The surface is undulating, and the lower grounds are watered by a small stream. The soil is chiefly a rich loam on a substratum of gravel. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, in the patron. of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. The church is an ancient edifice, dedicated to All Saints. There is a National school.

NEWTON-NETHERCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Sweepstone, co. Leicester, 4 miles W. by N. of Market Bosworth, and one mile S. of Sweepstone. It is united with the hmlt. of Newton-Burgoland. Miss A. M. Leslie is lady of the manor.

NEWTON, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Narberth, co. Pembroke, 3 miles S.W. of Narberth, its post town, and 10 from Pembroke. The village consists of a few farmhouses and cottages. Ironstone exists, but is not worked. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £50. The church is a small ancient structure.

NEWTON, NORTH, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of North Petherton, co. Somerset, 3 miles S. of Bridgewater, and 1½ mile from North Petherton. It is situated near the river Parrett and the Taunton canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £70. The church is a small ancient structure. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum.

NEWTON-NOTTAGE, a par. in the hund of Newcastle, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles S.W. of Bridgend, its post town. It is a decayed bathing village, situated on the Bristol Channel, and contains Nottage and Porthcawl harbour, where the Llynvi railway terminates. On Newton Downs are traces of a Roman road. The high grounds behind the village command extensive views over the channel. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £375. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. In the interior is a stone pulpit, and in the churchyard is an inscribed stone, near which is a spring, which only flows at the ebb of the tide. The parsonage at Nottage is of great antiquity, and was restored by the late Rev. H. Knight. In this house Queen Anne Boleyn was once a guest.

NEWTON-OF-BENCHAIR. *See* NEWTONMORE, co. Inverness.

NEWTON-OF-BELLTRIES, a vil. in the par. of Lochwinnoch, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 2 miles E. of Lochwinnoch.

NEWTON, OLD, a par. in the hund. of Stow, co. Suffolk, 2 miles N.E. of Stowmarket, its post town, and 1 mile E. of the Haughley Junction railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the small river Gipping, which has been made navigable from Stowmarket to Ipswich. At Dagworth, Margaret Pole, the unfortunate Countess of Salisbury, who was beheaded by Henry VIII., resided. The soil is rich, and hops are grown. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £230. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles. The register dates from 1587. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a parochial school adjoining the vicarage-house. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. G. Tomlin, Esq., is lord of the manor.

NEWTON-ON-THE-MOOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Shilbottle, E. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 3 miles S.W. of Shilbottle, and 5 S.W. of Alnwick. The village is of small extent. The chief portion of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture and in the limestone quarries, with which this township abounds. There are also a colliery and brick and tile works. A chapel was erected in 1852 for the New Connexion Methodists. There is a mixed school with a small endowment. Newton Hall is the principal residence. In the neighbourhood are vestiges of an ancient fortification.

NEWTON-OUT, a tnshp. in the par. of Easington, S. div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 2½ miles N. of Easington, and 4 E. of Patrington. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated on the coast, and consists of a few straggling farms and cottages. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of a chapel.

NEWTON-PARK, a tnshp. in the par. of Mitford, W. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 1½ mile N.W. of Mitford, and 3 miles W. by N. of Morpeth.

NEWTON-PARK, a seat in the par. of Callington, hund. of Middle East, co. Cornwall, 3 miles S.W. of Callington, and 12 S. of Launceston. It anciently belonged to the Coryton family, and now to the Collinses of Truthan.

NEWTON-POPPLEFORD, a tythg. and chplry. in the par. of Aylesbear, hund. of East Budleigh, co. Devon, 5 miles S.W. of Ottery St. Mary, its post town, and 4 N.W. of Sidmouth. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Otter, near Woodbury-Camp, which stands on the brow of a hill, and is deeply entrenched. The above river is crossed by a three-arched stone bridge. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £45, in the patron. of the Vicar of Aylesbear. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, was originally built by Edward III., in 1330, as a chantry.

NEWTON-POTTER, a tnshp. in the par. of Leeds, West Riding co. York, 2 miles from Leeds. It comprises the hmlts. of Gipton and Harehills. The adjunct to its name is supposed to have been derived from extensive potteries here during the time of the Romans. The manor was successively held by the Mauleverers, Scots, and Hardwicks, of whose ancient mansion there are still some remains. The surface is boldly undulating and richly wooded, and the neighbourhood abounds with ancient seats and villa residences. The village, which is very considerable, and known as the New Town, is situated on a gentle acclivity near the road to Harrogate.

NEWTON-PURCELL, a par. in the hund. of Ploughley, co. Oxford, 6 miles N.E. of Bicester, its post town, and 4½ S.W. of Buckingham. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The chief portion of the land is in pasture. The living is a rect.,* with the cur. of Shelswell annexed, in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient edifice, with a turret containing a clock and two bells. John Harrison Slater Harrison, Esq., is lord of the manor.

NEWTON-RALSTON, a vil. in the par. of Neilston, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 2 miles N.E. of Neilston. It is situated in the valley of the Levern, betwixt Neilston and Barrhead.

NEWTON-REGIS. *See* NEWTON-IN-THE-THISTLES, co. Warwick.

NEWTON-REGNY, or NEWTON RAINEY, a par. in the ward of Leath, co. Cumberland, 2½ miles W. of Penrith, its nearest railway station and post town. The village, which is of small extent, and wholly agricultural, is situated on the Petteril stream. The par. includes the tnshp. of Catterlin and the hmlt. of Sewborwen. The land is almost wholly arable. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £96, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is of great antiquity, and has a chantry and two bells. The charities consist of Betton's annuity of £5. There is a school adjoining the church. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor.

NEWTON ST. CYRES, a par. in the hund. of Crediton, co. Devon, 4 miles N. of Exeter, its post town, and 3 S.E. of Crediton. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on the river Creedy, and on the turnpike road from Exeter to Barnstaple. Lead, ironstone, basalt, and manganese are found in the neighbourhood. The soil consists of clay and sand, with a subsoil of schistose slate. The par. includes the hmlts. of Ford, Norton, and Smallbrooke. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £351. The church, dedicated to St. Cyres, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains monuments to the Northcote and Quicke families. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a school for both sexes. The poet Downham was born in this parish. John Quicke, Esq., is lord of the manor.

NEWTON ST. FAITH, a hmlt. in the par. of Horsham St. Faith, hund. of Taverham, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N. of Norwich. The hamlet is situated on the road from Norwich to Aylsham. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NEWTON ST. LOE, a par. in the hund. of Wellow, co. Somerset, 3½ miles W. of Bath, and 2 E. of the Tiverton railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the Bristol railway, and the bridge over the river Avon. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £400, and the glebe comprises 36 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £426. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a stone structure, with a tower containing six bells. The windows of the church are of stained glass. It contains tablets of the Langton family; and in the churchyard is a marble monument to Captain Edward Gore Langton. The church was restored and enlarged in 1857. The parochial charities produce about £143 per annum, of which £72 goes to Jones's school. There are also a boys' Sunday-school, supported by the rector, and a girls' school, supported by voluntary contributions. Newton Park is the principal residence. William Gore Langton, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

NEWTON ST. PETROCK, a par. in the hund. of Shebbear, co. Devon, 8 miles S.W. of Great Torrington, its post town, and 11 from Bideford. It is a small agricultural village, situated on the river Torridge. The soil is of a clayey nature, with a subsoil of clay. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £151. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £220. The church, dedicated to St. Petrock, is a stone structure, with a tower containing three bells. L. W. Buck, Esq., is lord of the manor. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

NEWTONSHAW, or NEWTON-OF-SANCHIE, a vil. in the par. and co. Clackmannan, Scotland, 1½ mile N. of Alloa, and 5 miles N.W. of Kincardine. It is situated on the river Devon. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the Devon iron-works.

NEWTON-SOLNEY, a par. in the hund. of Repton, co. Derby, 2 miles N.E. of Burton-on-Trent, its post town and railway station, and 9 S.W. of Derby. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the E. bank of the river Trent, near its confluence with the river Dove, which here divides this county from Staffordshire. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. There are some brick-kilns. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £20. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a spiral tower. Newton Park is the principal residence. Sir Henry Every, Bart., is lord of the manor. On a commanding eminence is a large castellated building called "Hoskin's Folly."

NEWTON, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Branch and Dole, co. Wilts, 2 miles N. of Wilton, its post town and railway station, and 5 N.W. of Salisbury. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Wiley, and is wholly agricultural. The par. comprises the tythgs. of Stotford, Ugford, and three others. The road from Bath to Salisbury passes through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £221. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing four bells. The whole edifice is in a ruinous condition. The register dates from 1695. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There are a National school, and a place of worship for the Dissenters.

NEWTON-STACEY, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Barton-Stacey, co. Hants, 4 miles S.E. of Andover, and 6 S. by W. of Whitchurch. It is situated on the river Anton.

NEWTON-STEWART, a vil. in the par. of Penninghame, co. Wigtown, Scotland, 7 miles N. of Wigtown, and 125 from Edinburgh. It is a station on the Portpatrick railway. The village is situated on the river Cree, which is here crossed by a bridge of five arches, connecting the larger portion of the town with the smaller part on the other side of the river. North Stewart was founded by the Stewarts of Galloway, and created a burgh of barony under William Douglas, Esq., in 1778, who converted its name into Newton-Douglas. This gentleman expended a considerable sum of money in the improvement of the town, and in the erecting of an extensive cotton-mill, &c., but after a few years it rapidly declined, and reassumed its former name. There are at present several woollen establishments, two tanneries, and an extensive brewery. The town consists of one long street, with the townhouse standing in the centre. At the latter end of the last century the houses were thatched, and but one story high, but the majority of them now consist of two stories, with slated roofs. The government of the town is vested in the hands of the county justices, who meet once a month. The places of worship are, Penninghame church, a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, a Reformed Presbyterian church, and a Roman Catholic chapel. There are parochial and other schools, also numerous charitable institutions. The town contains three branch banks, a subscription library, and a public reading-room. Friday is market day. A cattle market is held on the second Friday in every month, also a lamb fair on the Wednesday in August before Minnighive.

NEWTON-TONEY, a par. in the hund. of Amesbury, co. Wilts, 9 miles N.E. of Salisbury, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Amesbury. The village, which principally consists of one long street, is situated on a stream flowing into the river Avon, near the eastern border of Salisbury Plain. The Andover and Salisbury branch line of the South-Western railway passes through the parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £433, and the glebe comprises 42 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £441, in the patron. of Queen's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a modern structure. The register dates from 1568. There is a National school, erected in 1857. Sir A. Malet is lord of the manor, and resides at Wilbury House, which is the principal residence.

NEWTON-TRACEY, a par. in the hund. of Fremington, co. Devon, 4½ miles S. of Barnstaple, its railway station and post town. The village, which is of

small extent, is situated on the old road leading from Torrington to Barnstaple. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £67. The church is a stone structure dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket.

NEWTON-UNDERWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Mitford, W. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 1½ mile W. of Mitford, and 3 miles W. of Morpeth. There are ruins of an ancient tower.

NEWTON-UPON-AYR, a par. and burgh of regality in the district of Kyle, co. Ayr, Scotland. It is a station on the Glasgow railway. It extends in length about 1½ mile from S. to N., with an extreme breadth of 1 mile. The par. is bounded on the W. by the Frith of Clyde, and on other sides by the pars. of Prestwick, St. Quivox, and the royal burgh of Ayr, of which it is a suburb. All the ancient privileges of the burgh were renewed by James VI. on the 24th September, 1595. Previous to the year 1759 it was comprehended in the parish of Monktown, in which year the community of Newton purchased from Sir William Maxwell, then patron, the right of electing their own minister, and with the consent of the heritors of Monktown. It is situated on the northern bank of the river Ayr, over which there is a stone bridge connecting it with the royal burgh of Ayr. The soil is a loose sand of an inferior quality, but has been considerably improved by the intermixture of blue shale from the coal mines. The whole of the parish is open and unsheltered, but the air is pure and healthy. The coast, with the exception of a small portion towards the northern end, is in general flat. The burgh of Newton derives its chief importance from its situation at the entrance of the harbour, which is unfortunately obstructed by a bar at the mouth of the river Ayr, only admitting vessels under 140 tons. In 1789 two reflecting lights were erected on the N.E. side of the harbour. The principal trade carried on is the exportation of coal, and ship-building has of late been on the increase. The town, which stands at a little distance above the place where the vessels anchor, has of late years been considerably improved, and many new villas have sprung into existence. The government of the burgh is vested in the hands of 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 6 common councillors, who are elected every two years by the freemen. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in ship-building, rope and sail making, weaving, muslin embroidery, and in the hardware manufactory. The more important and general business is transacted in the adjoining burgh of Ayr. The fisheries are prosecuted with success. This par. is in the presb. of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patron. of 13 delegates. The minister has a stipend of £228. The parish church was erected in 1777, and was restored and enlarged in 1832. Besides the parish church, there are a Free church and a parochial school. Near the boundary of the parish, but chiefly in the neighbouring parish of Dundonald, is a charitable institution called King's Case, and which, according to tradition, was founded by King Robert Bruce for eight poor men afflicted with the leprosy; but as no diseases of that description now appear, persons labouring under other diseases which are esteemed incurable are admitted to the charity. The presentation formerly belonged to the Wallaces of Craigie, but was purchased at the beginning of the present century by the town of Ayr.

NEWTON-UPON-DERWENT, a tnshp. in the par. of Wilberfoss, Wilton-Beacon div. of Harthill wap., East Riding co. York, 5 miles from Pocklington. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Derwent, and is wholly agricultural. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists.

NEWTON-UPON-OUSE, a par. and tnshp. in the wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 9 miles N.W. of York, its post town, and 3 from the Shipton railway station. It is situated on the river Ouse, and comprises the tnshps. of Newton, Benningborough, and Linton. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The soil is various, with a subsoil of clay and sand. There are extensive brick kilns. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a modern edifice with a lofty spired tower containing three bells. The interior of the church is elaborately fitted up. There are several brasses and effigies of great interest. A S.E. chancel window has recently been inserted at the expense of the Hon. Lady Dawnay. The church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt at the expense of the Hon. Lydia Frances Catherine Dawnay. The parochial charities produce about £18 9s. per annum. There is a Church of England school, held in a red brick building, educating above 100 children, and supported by the Hon. Payan and Miss Dawnay. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans. An agricultural show is held annually.

NEWTON-UPON-TRENT, a par. in the wap. of Well, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles W. of Saxelby railway station, 10 S. of Gainsborough, and 10 W. by N. of Lincoln. Newark is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated at the four-arched iron bridge on the river Trent, and is chiefly agricultural. There are several wharves on the river. This parish is also connected with Dunham by a bridge across the Trent. The tithes were commuted under an Enclosure Act in 1765. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £222. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a lofty tower, and has undergone thorough and extensive alterations. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a parochial school, and a place of worship for the Wesleyans.

NEWTON-UNTHANK, a hmlt. in the par. of Ratby, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 7 miles W. of Leicester. It is situated on a branch of the river Soar, and on the N. side of the Leicester and Swannington railway. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington is lord of the manor.

NEWTON-VALENCE, a par. in the upper half of the hund. of Selborne, co. Hants, 4 miles S. of Alton, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The par. contains the hmlt. of Noah-Hill. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £512. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, or, according to others, to St. Mary, has an embattled tower containing three bells. There is an infant school, chiefly supported by the vicar. Manor House and Pelham House are the principal residences. Captain C. E. Chawner is lord of the manor.

NEWTON-WAMPHRAY, or GILGAL, a hmlt. in the par. of Wamphray, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 10 miles S. by E. of Moffat. It is situated near the river Annan.

NEWTON-WATER, a par. in the hund. of Normancross, co. Hunts, 6 miles S.W. of Peterborough, and 5 N. by W. of Stilton. It is situated on Billing-Brook, and the river Nene skirts the parish. The village is inconsiderable, and wholly agricultural. There are quarries of building-stone. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £231. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £270. The church, dedicated to St. Remigius, is a small plain structure. There is a village school. Roman coins and fragments of tesselated pavement have been found.

NEWTON-WELSH, a par. in the hund. of Lower Wormelow, co. Hereford, 3 miles N.W. of Monmouth. It is situated near the river Monnow. The village is small and chiefly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £47. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

NEWTON, WEST, a tnshp. in the par. of Bromfield, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 3½ miles N.E. of Allonby, and 8 N.E. of Maryport. Wigton is its post town. The village is chiefly agricultural. In the township red freestone is quarried. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £138, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is a stone edifice with two stained windows. The church was erected in 1856 by John Todd, Esq., of Manchester. The schools and parsonage are near the church, both of which were erected in 1858 by the same gentleman. There is a tower which

formed part of an old castle in the neighbourhood. Charles Joliffe, Esq., is lord of the manor.

NEWTON, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge-Lynn, co. Norfolk, 7 miles N. by E. of Lynn. The village is situated on an acclivity. There is a considerable brewery. About a third of the surface is arable, a like proportion in meadow and pasture, and the remainder sheep-walks and rabbit warrens. The soil is sandy, upon a subsoil of chalk, carrstone, and gravel. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £160. About 280 acres of common were inclosed in 1806. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £178. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient structure with an embattled tower, containing one bell, and was formerly of larger dimensions than at present.

NEWTON, WEST, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk Newton, W. div. of Glendale ward, co. Northumberland, 6 miles N.W. of Wooler. It is situated on the river Glen, and it contains Canna-Mill. The Earl of Tankerville is lord of the manor.

NEWTON, WEST, a tnshp. in the par. of Aldbrough, middle div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 4½ miles W. of Aldbrough, 8 N.E. of Hedon, and 9½ N.E. of Hull. The village, which is inconsiderable, and entirely agricultural, is situated on the coast. Here was a hospital, founded prior to 1179 by William Earl of Albemarle.

NEWTON WITH BIGGIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Clifton-upon-Dunsmoor, Rugby div. of the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 1½ mile N. of Clifton-upon-Dunsmoor, and 3 miles N.E. of Rugby. It is situated near the river Avon and the viaduct of the London and North-Western railway. Edward Cave, the first editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, was born here in 1691.

NEWTON WITH DEANLANE, a district in the par. of Handley, co. Dorset, 6 miles N.W. of Cranborne.

NEWTON WITH EDGBOLD, a tnshp. in the par. of Meole-Brace, co. Salop, 6 miles N. of Shrewsbury.

NEWTON WITH LARTON, a tnshp. in the par. of West Kirby, lower div. of the hund. of Wirrall, co. Chester, 8 miles N.W. of Great Neston.

NEWTON WITH NORTHWAY, a tythg. in the par. of Ashchurch, lower div. of the hund. of Tewkesbury, co. Gloucester, 2 miles E. of Tewkesbury.

NEWTON WITH OTELEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellesmere, co. Salop, 2 miles E. of Ellesmere.

NEWTON-WITH-SCALES, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkham, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 1 mile S.E. of Kirkham, and 7 miles W. of Preston. It is a small straggling village, situated near the Fylde-road, from Kirkham to Preston. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. This tnshp. is in conjunction with Clifton-with-Salwivick. The inhabitants frequent the small chapel of Lund. There is a blue-coat school, founded in 1707 by John Hornby, for the maintenance, clothing, and education of boys of this township, the annual income of which now amounts to about £700.

NEWTON WITH STOKE, a tnshp. in the par. of Stokesay, co. Salop, 6 miles N.W. of Ludlow.

NEWTON-WOLD, a par. in the wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 8 miles N.W. of Bridlington, and 11 N.E. of Great Driffield. It was anciently a chplry. within the par. of Hunmanby. The surface is diversified by hill and dale, and the soil fertile, though gravelly. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1772. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £118. The church is an ancient structure, but was thoroughly repaired in 1839. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The National school house was built in 1832, and endowed with £20 per annum by Abraham Rhodes. In the neighbourhood is a clear and copious spring, called the "Gipsey Spring."

NEWTON WOLD. *See* NEWTON-LE-WOLD, co. Lincoln.

NEWTON-WOLVES, a par. in the hund. of Upper Ragland, co. Monmouth, 6 miles N.W. of Chepstow. The village is small and chiefly agricultural. The soil is fertile and well cultivated. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £190.

NEWTON-WOOD, a par. in the hund. of Willybrook, co. Northampton, 4 miles N. of Oundle, and 5 S.W. of Wansford, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Nen, and on the road from King's Cleft to Oundle. The houses are in general built of stone, which gives the place a substantial appearance. The soil is rich and fertile, on a substratum of oolite rock, which is quarried for building purposes. Part of the land is in market gardens, for the supply of the Leicester markets with vegetables. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £80, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

NEWTOWN, a hund. in the co. of Montgomery, containing the pars. of Aberhafesp, Bettws, Llandyssil, Llanllugan, Llanllwchaiarn, Llanmerewig, Llanwyddelan, Manafon, Newtown, Tregynon, and part of Berriew.

NEWTOWN, or TRE' NEWYDD, a par., market town and newly-created borough, in the above hund., co. Montgomery, 9½ miles from Welshpool, 7 from Montgomery, and 29½ from Oswestry, by the Cambrian railway, on which it is a station. It is situated in a fertile vale on the banks of the river Severn, by which it is nearly surrounded, and which is here crossed by a bridge of three arches. The direct road from Welshpool to Aberystwith passes through the town, and the Montgomery canal is within a short distance. It was formerly called Llanfair Ynghedrevain, or St. Mary's, in the cantref of Cydewain, and was then only a small village. It is now a modern manufacturing town, consisting of several streets, and containing about 6,000 inhabitants. The houses are mostly timber, framed with lath and plaster facings, like the buildings of Llanidloes. It has been considerably extended during late years, and contains upwards of fifty factories, chiefly for fine flannels, but its prosperity is not considered proportionate to its advantages of position, owing chiefly, as is said, to the popular objections to machinery in lieu of hand-weaving in this part of Wales. It contains a new flannel hall, erected at a cost of £4,000, in 1832, when the market was removed from Welshpool, also a post-office, and a plain brick townhall, but has no corporation. The National Provincial bank of England, and the North and South Wales bank, have branch offices in the town. Machinery of every description is made, and there are foundries, potteries, malt-kilns, tanneries, wharfs, and lime-kilns. Petty sessions for the hundred, and the winter assizes, are held at Newtown, which has been made a contributory borough with Montgomery, in the return of a member to parliament. The Newtown and Llanidloes Poor-law Union comprises seventeen parishes. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £406, in the patron. of the bishop. The old church, situated nearly in the centre of the town, is a venerable structure, dedicated to St. Idloes. It consists of a nave and chancel, with an aisle of equal breadth on the south side, divided from the main body by a wooden arcade of eight bays, but is now fast falling to decay. Pugh says, the walls in his time were covered with small cards in lackered frames, containing portions of Scripture, and from the roof were suspended several old knights' mantles upon poles. It formerly possessed an altar-piece of the Last Supper, painted and presented by the poet Dyer; also a remarkable rood-screen, enriched with carving, gold, and colour. The antique font and screen are of most curious workmanship, said to have been brought from the Abbey of Cwmhîr, in Radnorshire, and have been recently removed to the new church, which was built in 1847. There are places of worship for the Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists, also National and other schools. The charities produce about £25 per annum. A little distance from the town is Newtown Hall, formerly the seat of the Pryses, surrounded by a park. Sir John Pryse, the last of this family, married three wives. The first two embalmed

and placed them in his chamber, one on either side of his bed. The third, however, admitting no rivalship either by the living or dead, refused to supply their vacated places till their remains were interred. Sir John also survived his third wife, whom he so affectionately regarded, that, on her decease, he engaged a woman named Bridget Bostock to restore her to life, but she exerted her mysterious powers without any desirable effect. Market days are Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on the first Tuesdays in February and May, the last Tuesdays in March and August, 24th June, 24th October, and 16th December.

NEWTOWN, a par. in the lower half of Evingar hund., co. Hants, 2 miles S. by E. of Newbury, its nearest railway station and post town. The village, which is situated on the river Emborne, is chiefly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £100 13*s*. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Burghclere, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church, dedicated to SS. Mary and John the Baptist, has been recently enlarged. There is a Church school, endowed by Lady Lucy Berkeley, with an annuity of £10. The Baptists have a place of worship. Newtown House is the principal residence. The Earl of Carnarvon is lord of the manor.

NEWTOWN, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Fareham, co. Hants, 3 miles W. of Fareham, and 15 S. of Winchester. It is situated on Southampton Water, at the head of Portsmouth harbour.

NEWTOWN, or NEWTON, a chplry. in the par. of Calbourne, lib. of West Medina, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 5 miles W. of Newport, its post town, and the same distance E. of Yarmouth. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on Newton-Creek, which is navigable for vessels of 500 tons. It is a coastguard station, and was formerly a borough of importance, returning two members to parliament from the reign of Elizabeth, till disfranchised by the Reform Act. Newtown was anciently called *Francheville*, and is so named by Bishop Aymer of Winchester, in his Charter of Incorporation, which was confirmed by Edward II. It was burned by the Danes in 1001, and again in Richard II.'s reign by the French; hence the origin of its present name. There are some salterns. The old townhall, which stands on an eminence overlooking one of the creeks of Newton harbour, is now converted into a school-room, in which a Sunday-school is held. The chapel, dedicated to the Holy Ghost, is of recent construction. At the E. end is a stained window.

NEWTOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Soberton, co. Hants, 3 miles E. of Bishop's Waltham.

NEWTOWN, a chplry. in the par. of Wem, hund. of North Bradford, co. Salop, 3 miles N.W. of Wem, Shrewsbury is its post town. The chplry., which is wholly agricultural, comprises the tnshps. of Newtown and Northwood. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £80, in the patron. of the inhabitants. The church, dedicated to King Charles the Martyr in 1663, and rebuilt in 1836, has a wooden turret containing one bell. A National school was built in 1854, and is supported by voluntary contributions.

NEWTOWN, a tnshp. in the par. of Baschurch, co. Salop, 7 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury.

NEWTOWN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Moor, par. of Hawarden, co. Flint, 1 mile from Hawarden, and 6 miles W. of Chester. It is situated near the river Dee.

NEWTOWN, a tnshp. in the par. of Irthington, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 2 miles N.W. of Brampton, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Irthing, and is wholly agricultural.

NEWTOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Dunton, co. Bedford, 2 miles E. of Biggleswade.

NEWTOWN, a tythg. in the par. of Hungerford, hund. of Kentbury Eagle, co. Berks, 3 miles N.E. of Hungerford.

NEWTOWN, a tnshp. in the par. of Dilwyn, co. Hereford, 1 mile W. of Weobly. It is joined with Hurst to form a township.

NEWTOWN, a tnshp. in the par. of Leominster, co. Hereford, 1 mile S.W. of Leominster.

NEWTOWN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Worsley, par. of Eccles, co. Lancaster, 6 miles N.W. of Manchester. It is situated near the Wigan canal and the line of the Liverpool railway.

NEWTOWN, a tnshp. in the par. of Chillingham, E. div. of Glendale ward, co. Northumberland, 4½ miles S.E. of Wooler. Near the village is Hurlstone-cross, 12 feet in height. The soil is of a clayey nature, with a subsoil of rock and limestone.

NEWTOWN, a tnshp. in the par. of Rothbury, W. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 1 mile S.W. of Rothbury. The soil is a light loam, with a rocky subsoil. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

NEWTOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Durnford, co. Wilts, 3 miles N. of Salisbury.

NEWTOWN, a tythg. in the par. of Enford, co. Wilts, 6 miles N. of Amesbury.

NEWTOWN, a tythg. in the par. of Shalbourn, co. Wilts, 4 miles S.W. of Hungerford.

NEWTOWN, a hmlt. in the pars. of Hilton and Stainton, North Riding co. York, 2 miles E. of Yarm.

NEWTOWN, a vil. in the tnshp. of North Owram, par. of Halifax, and wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Halifax. It is situated near the river Calder and Rochdale canal.

NEWTOWN, an ext. par. place in the city of Chichester, co. Sussex.

NEWTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Pencaitland, co. Haddington, Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of Haddington.

NEWTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Abbotshall, district of Kirkcaldy, co. Fife, Scotland, adjoining Abbotshall, of which it is a suburb. It is situated on the Frith of Forth, and is chiefly inhabited by fishermen and artisans engaged in the manufactures of linen and flannel.

NEW-TOWN, a vil. in the par. of Aberdour, co. Fife, Scotland, 4 miles W. of Burntisland. It is situated on the Frith of Forth, under the Cullelo hills.

NEWTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Borrowstoness, co. Linlithgow, Scotland, 2 miles N.W. of Linlithgow.

NEWTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Bedrule, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 3 miles W. of Jedburgh. It is situated near the river Teviot, and the line of the North British railway, on which it has a station.

NEWTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Melrose, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 2 miles S.E. of Melrose. It is situated near the river Tweed.

NEWTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Fintry, co. Stirling, Scotland, near Fintry, and 12 miles S.W. of Stirling. It is situated under the Campsie Fells at the sources of the Enrick and Carron rivers.

NEWTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Lower Kells, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Kells, its post town. It is 1½ mile long, and about the same in breadth. The soil is mostly good. The road from Navan to Bailieborough traverses the interior, as also does a tributary to the river Blackwater. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with three others, £359, in the patron. of the crown and bishop. The church is old. There is a Roman Catholic chapel and a day school. Newtown House is the chief seat.

NEWTOWN, a par. in the bars. of Fartullagh and Moycashel, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles E. of Kilbeggan. Tyrrellspass is its post town. It is 5 miles long, by 3½ broad. The surface is boggy and hilly. It is bounded on the W. by the river Brosna. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with another, £303, in the patron. of the bishop and the crown. The church was the gift of the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Castletown Kindelan. There are three daily schools. Newforest is the principal seat. There are ruins of an old seat (Newtownloe) of the Low family standing beside an ancient fort.

NEWTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Rosmire, in the bar. of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Kilmacthomas.

NEWTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Tusmagh, in the bar. of Garrycastle, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Banagher. There is a police station.

NEWTOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Kilmore Erris, in the bar. of Erris, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles S.W. of Belmullet.

NEWTOWN, a hmlt. in the bar. and co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, near Strokestown.

NEWTOWN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Roscommon.

NEWTOWN, a post-office vil. in the bar. of Uppercross, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Rathfarnham.

NEWTOWN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles N.N.E. of Gort.

NEWTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Abbeyknockmoy, in the bar. of Tiaquin, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Newtown Bellew.

NEWTOWN-ANDERSON, a vil. in the par. of Carbury, co. Sligo, Ireland, 1 mile E. of Sligo.

NEWTOWN-ARDS, a par., post and market town, in the bars. of Ards and Lower Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. The par. is 7 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 3½. The soil is fertile, with a proportion of bog. The interior is traversed by the roads from Belfast to Grey-Abbey and to Donaghadee. The living is an impropriate cur. in the dioc. of Down, val. £120. The church was a gift from the late Board of First Fruits in 1817. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, six Presbyterian places of worship, and a Methodist meeting-house; also four Sunday and several day schools in the parish. Whiskey Hall and Millcross Lodge are the principal residences. The town is situated at the head of Lough Strangford, on the road from Bangor to Downpatrick, 19 miles N. of Downpatrick, and 109 from Dublin. It is a station on the Belfast and County Down railway. The town consists of a large square, where stands the townhall, from which area diverge the several principal streets. The Marquis of Londonderry has done much towards the improvement of the place. It is well lighted and paved, and enjoys various advantages. The principal public buildings are the courthouse, market house, dispensary, police station, the union poorhouse, a commercial bank, brewery, &c. The shaft of a stone cross stands in the great square. The principal manufactures are muslin, weaving, and embroidery. Petty sessions are held at intervals. Newtown Ards was founded in 1244 by Walter de Burgh. After its forfeiture by the O'Nials it came to the Hamilton and Montgomery families, from whom it passed to the Marquis of Londonderry, the present proprietor. It was chartered by James I., and was formerly a borough returning two members to the Irish parliament before the Union. The North Down Militia have their headquarters here. The Newtown Ards Poor-law Union includes 16 electoral divisions in county Down. This locality has long been celebrated for the number of religious houses, traces of some of which are still discernable. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on 23rd January, 14th May, and 23rd September.

NEWTOWN-BARRY, ST. MARY'S, a par., post and market town, in the bar. of Scarawalsh. co. Wexford. prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 24 miles N.N.W. of Wexford, and 61 from Dublin. The par. is 6 miles long, and its extreme breadth is 3. The surface is hilly and well wooded, consisting of part of the valley of the river Slaney. The roads from Dublin to New-Ross and to Wexford pass through the parish. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. £304, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is near a century old, but has been recently enlarged. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Clonegall. Woodfield, the seat of Lord Farnham, Ryland Villa, and Millview Cottage are the principal seats. The town lies near the foot of the Blackstairs mountains and Mount Kennedy, at the point where the Clody river joins the Slaney. It was founded by the Barry family in 1577, and came from them to the Maxwells, and was occupied by the rebels in 1798. It contains a police station, barracks, schools, dispensary, and fever hospital, which last is in the Enniscorthy poor-law union. Petty sessions are held at intervals. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on 4th January, 29th April, 17th and 18th June, 20th August, 14th September, 4th and 30th November.

NEWTOWN BELLEW, a post-office vil. in the par. of Moylough, bar. of Tiaquin, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles N. of Castle Blakeney. It is situated on the road from Tuam to Ballinasloe. It contains the parish church of Moylough, and a Roman Catholic chapel. There is a police station in the village, and petty sessions are held at intervals. Summerville and Mount Bellew are the chief seats. In the vicinity are ruins of a castle and of a Roman Catholic chapel.

NEWTOWNBREDA, a post-office vil. in the par. of Knockbreda, bar. of Upper Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, 3 miles S.E. of Belfast. It is situated on the road from Belfast to Saintfield, and near the Giant's Ring. Here stands the parish church and a police station. Petty sessions are held in the village. Among several seats is that of Belvoir Park, the residence of Sir R. Bateson.

NEWTOWN BROWN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Swineford. It is situated on the road to Balla.

NEWTOWN-BUTLER, a post and market vil. in the par. of Galloon, bar. of Coole, co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 15 miles S.E. of Enniskillen, 7 from Dundalk, and 83 from Dublin. It is situated on the road from thence to Cavan, and on the line of the Irish North-Western railway, on which it is a station. It contains the parish church of Galloon, a Roman Catholic chapel, Methodist meeting-house, schools, bridewell, barracks, police station, and a dispensary, which last is within the Clones poor-law union. Quarter and petty sessions are held in the village. A pretty brisk trade is carried on in consequence of its nearness to the Ulster canal. This place gives title of baron to the earls of Lanesborough. Friday is market day. Fairs are held once a month, and on the 12th May.

NEWTOWN-BUTLER, a vil. in the bar. of Dunkellin, co. Galway, Ireland, 3 miles from Oranmore.

NEWTOWN-CLONBUN, a par. in the bar. of Upper Navan, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile E.N.E. of Trim, its post town. It is 2 miles long, and 4 furlongs broad. The parish is bounded on the S. by the river Boyne, and is crossed by the road from Trim to Navan. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Trim, £559, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a hedge school. Newtown Park and Newtown Cottage are the chief residences. Towards the southern extremity of the parish stand the ruins of Newtown Abbey, founded in 1206 by Simon Rochford. Among the ruins are several monuments, one of which is to the memory of Sir Lucius Dillon.

NEWTOWN-CROMMELIN, a par. in the bar. of Kilconway, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 8 miles N. of Ballemena. Clough is its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2½ broad. The surface is mountainous and boggy. The road from Cushendall to Kilrea and Portglenone passes through the parish. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Connor, val. £93, in the patron. of the Rector of Dunaghy. The church was a gift from the late Board of First Fruits in 1831. There are two Sunday and three day schools; also a police station. Fairs are held once a month.

NEWTOWN-CUNNINGHAM, a post-office vil. in the par. of All Saints, bar. of Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Londonderry. It is situated on the road from Letterkenny, and near the head of the bay of Lough Swilly. Here is a police station and the parish church of All Saints. Petty sessions are held once a month. A fair is held on the 29th October.

NEWTOWNDALY, a hmlt. in the bar. of Leitrim, co. Galway Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Loughrea.

NEWTOWN FORBES, a post-office vil. in the par. of Clongesh, bar. and co. of Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.N.W. of Longford, and 77 from Dublin. It is a station on the Sligo branch of the Midland Great Western railway. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Sligo. Here are police and militia barracks, also the parish church of Clongesh, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Methodist meeting-house. Petty sessions are held in the village.

NEWTOWN FORTESCUE, a vil. in the par. of Grangegeeth, bar. of Upper Slane, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Slane. It is situated on the road to Ardee. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a school.

NEWTOWN-GERARD, a hmlt. in the bar. of Killian, co. Galway, 6 miles N. of Castle Blakeney.

NEWTOWN-GIRLEY, a vil. in the bar. of Upper Kells, co. Meath, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Athboy.

NEWTOWN-GORE, a post-office vil. in the par. and bar. of Carrigallen, co. Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Carrigallen. Here are the ruins of Moy Abbey. Woodford is the chief demesne in the neighbourhood.

NEWTOWN-HAMILTON, a par., post and market town in the bar. of Upper Fews, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. The par. is 5 miles long by 4 broad. The surface is very hilly. The County Water flows on the W.; the Newtown Hamilton river intersects the interior, and two loughs border the S. The road from Dublin to Armagh crosses the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £451 in the patron. of the primate. The church was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1775. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Creggan. There is a Presbyterian meeting-house in the parish; also several day schools. The town is situated among the Fews Mountains, near the County Water, 12 miles S.S.E. of Armagh, and 66 from Dublin on the Armagh road. It was founded by the Hamilton family in 1770. It contains a Roman Catholic and three other chapels, market and court houses, barracks, a bridewell, schools, and a dispensary, which last is in the Castleblaney poor-law union. There is a police station, and petty sessions are held in the town. In the vicinity are ruins of Blackbank Castle. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held once a month.

NEWTOWN-LENNAN, a par. in the bars. of Slieveardagh and East Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Carrick on Suir, its post town. It is 4½ miles long by 2 broad. The parish is bounded on one side by the river Lennan. The surface is hilly but fertile. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with Clonegane, £562, in the patron. of the crown. There is a Roman Catholic chapel; also two day schools. Cregg House and Knockroe House are the chief seats. Slate and lime are worked.

NEWTOWNLIMAVADY, a post and market town in the par. of Drumachose, bar. of Keenaght, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 16 miles E.N.E. of Londonderry, and 142 from Dublin. It is a station on the Belfast and Northern counties railway. It is situated in the sheltered valley of the river Roe, near Lough Foyle, and consists of four principal and several subordinate thoroughfares. It contains two market places, a good hotel, sessions house, two branch banks, a savings-bank, barracks, reading-rooms, police station, a union poorhouse, dispensary, and a distillery. The parish church stands in the town. There are also a Roman Catholic chapel, a Presbyterian, and two other meeting-houses. A bridge of six arches crosses the river. General sessions are held twice a year, petty sessions once a fortnight. The site of the town is near that of a castle of the ancient O'Cahans, called Limavaddy, or "dog's leap." The town was sometime held by Sir T. Philips, who forfeited it in 1608. It was attacked by Con O'Nial in 1641, and twice destroyed by fire between that period and 1688. It was chartered in the time of James I., and returned two members to the Irish parliament until the Union, when it was disfranchised. Monday, Tuesday, and Friday are market days. Fairs are held on the second Monday in February, 28th March, 13th June, 12th July, and 29th October.

NEWTOWN-LINFORD, a par. in the hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 5½ miles N.W. of Leicester, its post town. The village, which is small, is chiefly agricultural. There are granite quarries at the N. end of the parish. This place is situated in a valley at the southern corner of Charnwood Forest, and is watered by the Anstey Brook, a good trout stream, falling into the Soar. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the extensive woods by which the parish is surrounded. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £100. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small ancient structure, with a tower containing four bells. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There is a Sunday-school, also an infant school. Roecliffe Hall is the principal residence. The Earl of Stamford is lord of the manor, and owner of Bradgate Park, which is well stocked with deer. The mansion, which once stood in the park, was the seat of the Greys, ancestors of the present earl, and is famous in history as the birth-place of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, who was educated here under the tuition of Aylmer, afterwards Bishop of London. In the summer of 1696 William III. was entertained at this mansion, on which occasion, oral tradition asserts, it was then intentionally fired by the then Countess of Stamford, and has not since been inhabited.

NEWTOWN-LOW, a vil. in the par. of Newtown, bar. of Moycashel, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles E. of Kilbeggan. Here is a church and school.

NEWTOWN-MOUNT-KENNEDY, a small post and market town in the par. of Upper Newcastle, bar. of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles N. of Wicklow, and 21 from Dublin. It is a station on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford line. It is situated on the Dublin and Wexford road, near the sea-side on the river Leabeg. The surrounding neighbourhood has many gentlemen's seats. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, the parish church of Newcastle, national and charity schools, a fever hospital, and a dispensary, which last is within the Rathdrum poor-law union. It was formerly a market town founded by Alderman Kennedy in the time of Charles II. The rebels sustained a defeat here in 1789. The town owes much to the Cunninghams for recent improvements. Here is a police station, and petty sessions are held in the court-house. Fairs are held on the 2nd February, 5th April, 29th June, 15th of August, 29th October, and 21st December.

NEWTOWN-PLATTEN, a vil. in the bar. of Lower Duleek, co. Meath, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Drogheda.

NEWTOWN-REGAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Kiltartan, co. Galway, Ireland, 1 mile S.W. of Gort.

NEWTOWNSANDES, a vil. in the bar. of Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Listowel.

NEWTOWN-SAVILLE, a chplry. in the par. of Clogher, co. Tyrone, Ireland, 4 miles E. of Fintora.

NEWTOWN-STEWART, a post and market town in the par. of Ardstraw, bar. of Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 8 miles N. of Omagh, and 119 from Dublin. It is a station on the Irish North-Western railway. It is situated on the river Mourne, and on the road from Dublin to Londonderry. Bessy Bell and Mary Grey are two hills in the vicinity. It was formerly called Lislas, and was a place of some consequence. It was held by Sir J. Clapham by grant of James I., but was afterwards forfeited and given to Sir William Stewart, from whom the town takes its name. It was taken in 1641 by Phelim O'Nial, and was fired by James II. on his way to Londonderry, but was afterwards restored by the Stewarts. The business of the place is declining. It contains the parish church, a Roman Catholic and four Protestant chapels, a dispensary within the Strabane poor-law union, and a police station. Petty sessions are held at intervals. Barons Court is the seat of the Marquis of Abercorn, and Newtown-Stewart Castle that of Major Crawford. Tuesday

and Saturday are market days. Fairs are held once a month.

NEW-TROWS, a vil. in the par. of Lesmahago, co. Lanark, Scotland, 8 miles S.W. of Lanark. It is situated near the river Clyde.

NEWTYLE, a par. in the co. of Forfar, Scotland. It comprises a vil. of the same name, also the vil. of Newbigging, and numerous hmlts. It extends about 2½ miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 2 miles, and is bounded on the N.W. by the co. Perth, and on other sides by the pars. of Nevay, Glammis, Auchterhouse, Lundie, and Kettins. It includes a portion of the Sidlaw hills, from the spurs of which the lands decline towards the rich flat plain of Strathmore. The greatest altitude is obtained on the N.E. boundary by Kilpirnie's Hill, which rises 1,151 feet above sea-level. The summit of this hill is crowned by a tower, built by the Lord Privy Seal as an observatory. The soil is a rich loam, composed of black earth and clay, alternating with sand, and in some places gravel. It is generally fertile and well cultivated. Whinstone and good marl abound, and sandstone is quarried to a considerable extent. The air is dry and healthy, except in a few marshy places towards the N. Coals and peat are the general fuel. The vil. of Newtyle is about 11 miles N.W. of Dundee, 5 N.E. of Cupar, and 3 S.E. of Meigle. It has a station on the Cupar-Angus railway, at its junction with the Scottish Midland railway. It is situated under the Sidlaws, near Newtyle Clachan Pass, and is traversed by the turnpike road from Dundee to Newtyle and Meigle, and by the Dundee and Newtyle railway. The village was an insignificant place previous to 1832, but since that period has made rapid strides. Its streets and houses are well built. Many of the inhabitants are weavers, and a good general business is done, but the village owes its prosperity chiefly to the opening of the railway. Near the village are the ruins of Hatton Castle, erected by Lord Oliphant in 1575, and contiguous to these ruins were until recently traces of the more ancient castle of Balcraig. This par. is in the presb. of Meigle, and synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister has a stipend of £163. The parish church was erected in 1769, and was restored and enlarged in the years 1824 and 1835. There are an United Presbyterian church, a Free Church preaching station, also a parochial school, and other schools. At Auchtertyre are traces of Montrose's camp, and about a quarter of a mile to the S. were discovered the ruins of a Pictish house of large dimensions, probably used as a safe repository for stores in time of war.

NEW VILLAGE, an ext. par. place in the Hunsley-Beacon div. of Harthill wap., East Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of North Cave.

NEYLAND, a hmlt. in the par. of Ashwellthorpe, hund. of Depwade, co. Norfolk, 4 miles S.E. of Wymondham. It was anciently a separate parish, but the church was long since demolished, and the living consolidated with that of Ashwellthorpe.

NEYLAND. *See* NAYLAND, co. Suffolk.

NEYLAND, a vil. in the par. of Llanstadwell, co. Pembroke, 3 miles N.W. of Pembroke. *See* MILFORD HAVEN.

NIBLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Westerleigh, co. Gloucester, 2 miles W. of Chipping Sodbury. It is situated near the Bristol and Gloucester railway.

NIBLEY, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Upper Berkeley, co. Gloucester, 2 miles N.W. of Wotton-under-Edge, its post town, 3 N.E. of Charfield, and the same distance S.W. of Dursley. The village is of considerable antiquity, and was formerly famed for the manufacture of woollen cloth, but this industry has considerably declined. The soil is loamy, on a subsoil of blue clay. Stone is quarried for building purposes. The right to the manor was litigated between the families of Lord Berkeley and Lord Lisle for nearly 200 years, during which William, Lord Berkeley, and Thomas, Lord Lisle, had recourse to arms to decide their right; and on 20th May, 1470, both parties met on Nibley Green with their respective followers, amounting to about 1,000 men, of whom 150 fell in the combat, and amongst them Lord Lisle, who was shot in the mouth with an arrow, which decided the contest. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £160, in the patron. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is an ancient stone structure. The interior was restored in 1850, and a new stone font presented. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a boys' endowed school, also a mixed school, supported by subscriptions. The Wesleyans and the Independents have each a place of worship. Earl Fitzhardinge is lord of the manor.

NIBTHWAITE, a tnshp. in the par. of Coulton, hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 8 miles N. of Ulverstone. Situated at the foot of Conistone Water, it commands a view of the lake and fells.

NICHOLAS-AT-WADE, a par. in the Isle of Thanet, hund. of Ringslow and lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 6 miles W. by S. of Margate. The parish is considerable, but sparsely inhabited. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £25, with a glebe of 9 acres, and those belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury for a rent-charge of £1,026, with a glebe of 12 acres. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £161, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure with a square tower at the W. end. The nave is separated from the S. aisle by three Saxon arches. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Paramore's school has an income from endowment of £16. The charities comprise a bequest of £80 to be given to eight poor and honest labourers.

NICHOLAS-CASTLE HOLD, ST., a par. in the lib. of West Medina, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, adjacent to the town of Newport, within which borough it is partly included. The parish is of small extent. The living is a discharged vic. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £25, in the patron. of the Governor of Carisbrook Castle, to which it was attached. *See* NEWPORT.

NICHOLAS, ST., a par. in the hund. of Dewisland, co. Pembroke, 4 miles S.W. of Fishguard, its post town, and 12 from St. David's. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the coast. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Granston, in the dioc. of St. David's. There is a place of worship for the Independents. The tithes were commuted in 1839. There are traces of a cromlech in the neighbourhood.

NICHOLAS, ST. *See* MONCKTON, co. Pembroke.

NICHOLAS, ST., a par. in the hund. of Wonford, co. Devon, 5 miles E. of Newton-Bushell. It is situated on the river Teign, opposite Teignmouth, its post town, and with which it communicates by a bridge. It comprises the vil. of Shaldon, and the greater part of the hmlt. of Ringmore. The living is a discharged vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £125. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. There are National and other schools.

NICHOLAS, ST., a par. in the hund. of Dinas-Powis, co. Glamorgan, 6 miles S.W. of Cardiff, its post town, and the same distance from Cowbridge. The village is of small extent, and wholly agricultural. It has near Dyffryn House the largest cromlech in the kingdom, the upper stone measuring 24 feet by 17, forming the roof of a chamber about 14 feet in length, 15 in width, and 6 in height; and near it is a smaller one, and a third near Cotterell; also other traces of Druidical remains, proving this neighbourhood to have been one of the holy places of the Druids, as also shown by the name *Duffryn Golych*, or "Valley of Worship." Petty sessions are held here. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £245. The church is a small ancient edifice dedicated to St. Nicholas.

NICHOLAS, ST., a chplry. in the par. of Stanford-le-Hope, hund. of Barstable, co. Essex, 9 miles S.E. of Brentwood. It is situated near Hope Reach, on the Thames.

NICHOLAS, ST., an islet in Plymouth Sound, co. Devon.

NICHOLAS, ST., a sandbank opposite the Scroby,

in the old channel to Yarmouth Roads, sometimes called the Gat.

NICHOLAS, ST., a par. in the bar. of Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.N.E. of Wexford, its post town. It is 2 miles long by 1½ mile broad. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with Ardcolm, £509, in the patron. of the bishop.

NICHOLAS, ST., a par. in the city of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. *See* CORK.

NICHOLAS, ST., a par. in the city of Galway, co. Connaught, Ireland. *See* GALWAY.

NICHOLAS, ST., a par. in the city of Limerick, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland. *See* LIMERICK.

NICHOLASTON, a par. in the hund. of Swansea, co. Glamorgan, 2 miles from Penrice, its post town, and 9 S.W. of Swansea. It is situated on Oxwich Bay, near Cefn Bryn, and contains the hmlt. of Manselfield. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David, with Oxwich annexed, val. £224. The church is a small ancient edifice.

NICHOL-FOREST, a chplry. in the par. of Kirk-Andrews-upon-Esk, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 10 miles N. by E. of Longtown, its post town. It is situated on the rivers Liddel and Kershop, which here form several cascades, and near the borders of Scotland. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. From the bed of the Liddel rises a medicinal spring strongly impregnated with alum, called Hert-feel Spa. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £132, in the patron. of the Rector of Kirk-Andrews upon Esk. The church is situated at Kingfield, and was rebuilt in 1812. The poet Armstrong was born here.

NICKLEBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Lythe, E. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 6 miles W. by N. of Whitby. The village is considerable. There is a place of worship for the Independents.

NICOLSON, an ancient par. in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, now joined to Temple.

NIDD, a par. in the lib. of Ripon, West Riding co. York, 1¼ mile N.E. of Ripley, its post town. The Nidd Bridge station of the Leeds, Harrogate, and Thirsk line of railway is in this parish. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Nidd, which takes its rise under Great Whernside, whence it flows through Nidderdale, and past Pateley-Bridge, Ripley, and Knaresborough to the river Ouse at Nun-Monckton. The village derives its name from the forementioned river, and is wholly agricultural. Lead and strontian are found in the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £91, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is a small ancient stone structure with a tower containing one bell. The church is in a bad state of repair. In the churchyard is a monument to the Rawson family. Nidd-Hall is the principal residence.

NIDDRY, a vil. in the par. of Kirkliston, co. Linlithgow, Scotland, 3 miles N.E. of Uphall. It is situated on the Union canal and Ecclesmachan Burn, near the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway.

NIDDRY, or NIDDRIE, a vil. in the par. of Libberton, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Edinburgh, and 1¾ mile S. of Portobello. It has a station on the North British railway. The village occupies a gentle eminence. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the collieries. The colliers' habitations form a lengthy row of red-tiled cottages. In the vicinity are traces of an ancient chapel founded in 1389.

NIDON, or KNIGHTON, an ext. par. place in the hund. of South Petherton, co. Somerset, 3 miles N.W. of South Petherton.

NIDPATH, a castle in the co. of Peebles, Scotland, 1 mile W. of Peebles. It is situated on a rock overlooking the river Tweed, and was once a formidable fortress having walls 11 feet in thickness, but was taken and dismantled by Cromwell.

NIER, a river of the co. of Waterford, Ireland. It rises in the Commeragh mountains, and joins the Suir.

NIGER, a river of the co. of Norfolk, rises near Englefield, and falls into the German Ocean below Cley.

NIGG, a par. in the district of Easter-Ross, co. Ross, Scotland. It comprises the vils. of Shandwick, Balnabruack, and Balnapellin. It extends in length about 6 miles from S.W. to N.E., with a varying breadth of from 2 to 3. The larger portion of the parish forms a peninsula betwixt the Moray Frith and the upper portion of the Cromarty Frith, the remainder being bounded by the parishes of Logie-Easter and Fearn. The surface is chiefly of a hilly nature, the principal hill, called "Nigg," giving name to the parish. This ridge, which overhangs the Moray Frith, extends in length about 5 miles, and attains an altitude of 500 feet. It was formerly artificially wooded with Scotch pines, but these have been entirely cleared, so that it now presents a dreary aspect. Its sides are bold and rocky, and it is chiefly frequented by goats, eagles, and water-fowls. The surface gradually declines towards the Cromarty Frith, and the skirts of this slope become wider towards the N. and W., till they eventually merge in a large tract of level land, which is flanked by the sands of Nigg. The soil of the arable land, which lies chiefly to the W. of Nigg Hill, consists of a fine black loam upon a subsoil of red sandstone. The chief rocks are conglomerate, granitic gneiss, greenish clay, and sandstone. The village of Nigg is about 3 miles N. of Cromarty. It is situated in a corner of the parish, at the ferry over Cromarty Frith, and near the line of the Inverness and Perth and Inverness and Aberdeen Junction railway, on which it is a station. It formerly had a fort at Dunskeath, built by William the Lion, in 1179. The parish is traversed by the road from the ferry to Tain. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries. The sands abound in mussels and shell-fish, which are very productive. This par. is in the presb. of Tain, and synod of Ross, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £234. The parish church was erected in 1626, but since that period has been frequently restored. There are a Free church and an United Presbyterian church. There are parochial and other schools. Bayfield House is the principal residence. Near Shandwick House is a large obelisk with hieroglyphic figures upon it, supposed to commemorate the death of three sons of a Danish king who perished by shipwreck upon the coast. Another similar obelisk formerly stood in the churchyard, but was blown down by a storm of wind in 1725. On the farm of Ankerville, more than a mile from the sea, and nearly 200 feet above its level, is a stratum of oyster-shells of considerable extent, and above 6 inches in depth; they lie about 3 feet below the surface, imbedded in sand, similar to that by the sea-shore.

NIGG, a par. in the co. of Kincardine, Scotland. It extends about 5 miles in length from N.E. to S.W., with an extreme breadth of 3. This par., which is situated at the N.E. extremity of the shire, comprises the vils. of Cove, Torry, Burnbank, and Charlston. The surface is of a hilly nature, that chain of mountains called the Grampians terminating at the German Ocean here. It is crossed by a ridge, 200 feet above sea-level, but which is arable for some distance from its base. On the summit of the ridge are two extensive cairns, which serve as landmarks. The surface is chiefly of a moory and mossy character. There are several granite quarries, which are worked to a great extent, above 4,000 tons being annually exported. The coast is rocky and bold, the cliffs rising along the E. shore from 60 to 80 feet. The N.E. point, called the Girdle Ness, is a remarkable promontory forming the S. side of the estuary of the Dee. There is a small bay, called the Bay of Nigg, at the head of which stands the parish church. The village of Nigg is about 1 mile S. of Aberdeen. It is situated on a peninsula, formed by the river Dee and Nigg Bay, under Girdleness Point. It formerly belonged to Arbroath Abbey, which had a cell at Abbot's Walls. In the villages of Cove and Torry the fisheries are prosecuted with success. There are both a ferry and a bridge over the river Dee at this point. This par. is in the presb. and synod of Aberdeen, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £160. The parish church, erected in 1829, is a structure of granite,

with a quadrangular tower. There are a parochial school, and three others. There is a holy well, called Downy Well, in the Bay of Nigg, much frequented by visitors from Aberdeen in the month of May. At Abbot's Walls have been found some silver medals struck in 1559, on the marriage of Queen Mary.

NIGHTINGIRLE, a vil. in the par. of Trevetham, co. Monmouth, 1 mile from Pontypool. It is situated near the river Afon and the Brecon canal.

NIGHTON, ST., a chplry. in the par. of St. Winnow, hund. of West, co. Cornwall, 2 miles N.E. of Lostwithiel. The chapel-of-ease is dedicated to St. Necton.

NILTEEN GRANGE, a par. in the bar. of Upper Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles E. of Antrim. It lies along the Six-mile Water. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Connor, val. with Donegore, £295, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a Sunday and three day schools.

NINEBANKS, a chplry. in the par. of Allendale, S. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 3 miles S.W. of Allendale, and 10 from Haydon Bridge. The chapelry is of large extent, and is intersected by a branch of the river Tyne. It was anciently the property of the Earls of Auckland, who had a castle here, the tower of which is still remaining. There are several lead mines, once very productive, and quarries of building stone. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £125, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Allendale. The church was rebuilt in 1813, when the cemetery was enlarged. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There is a National school.

NINEBARROW, one of the chalk downs in the Isle of Purbeck, co. Dorset, 3 miles E. of Corfe Castle.

NINE-ELMS, a hmlt. in the par. of South Lambeth, adjoining Vauxhall, 3 miles S.S.W. of St. Paul's. It is a large goods station on the South-Western railway out of London, and a steamboat pier on the S. bank of the Thames near Vauxhall Bridge.

NINEHEAD. *See* NYNEHEAD, co. Somerset.

NINE-MILE-BURN, a vil. in the par. of Pennycuick, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Pennycuick. It is situated on the new road from Edinburgh to Dumfries.

NINE-MILE-HOUSE, a vil. in the bar. of Slievardagh, co. Tipperary, Ireland, 9 miles E. of Fethard. It is situated under the Slievenaman Mountains.

NINFIELD, a hund. in the co. of Sussex, contains the pars. of Catsfield, Hooe, and Ninfield, comprising an area of 7,420 acres.

NINFIELD, or NINEFIELD, a par. in the above hund., rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 5 miles W. by S. of Battle, its nearest railway station, and post town, and 7 N.E. of Hailsham. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on an eminence near the road leading from Lewes to Battle and Hastings, and E. of the river Ashbourne. The land is chiefly arable, but there is a considerable proportion of common and woodland, and 60 acres of hop grounds. The highest spot in the parish is Standard-hill, on which the famous battle of Hastings was fought. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £426. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £244, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a low square tower containing one bell. There is a National school. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship.

NINGWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Shaltfleet, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 5 miles W. of Newport.

NINIAN'S, ST., a seat in the par. of Wooler, ward of East Glendale, co. Northumberland, 43 miles N. by W. of Newcastle. It is situated under the Cheviot Hills, and is the property of Sir H. St. Paul, Bart.

NINIAN'S, ST., or RONAN'S, an islet in Scalloway Bay, forming one of the South Shetland Isles, coast of Scotland, 3 miles N.W. of Dunrossness.

NINIAN'S, ST., a par. in the co. of Stirling, Scotland. It is an extensive parish, originally called Eccles, occupying part of the valleys of the Forth and Clyde in the central district of Stirlingshire. Its greatest length from E. to W. is 13 miles, and its greatest breadth 8. It is bounded on the E. by the par. of Airth, on the W. by Fintry and Gargunnock, on the S. by Denny, Dunipace, Kilsyth, and Larbert, and, on the N., by the par. of Stirling and the banks of the Forth. It contains a suburb of the burgh of Stirling, the *quoad sacra* pars. and vils. of Bannockburn and Plean, the post town of St. Ninian's, and the vils. of Auchinbowie, Bellfield, Cambusbarron, Charteris-Hall, Greenyards, Newhouse, Torbrex, and Whins of Milton. The surface of the parish, like that of the adjacent districts, is divided into the carse, dryfield, and muir lands. The carse, which comprises all the low lands in the E. by the "links of Forth," was, until a recent period, a flat morassy wilderness, being only a few feet above the level of the sea, but is now one expanse of rich luxuriance, producing abundant crops. The dryfield district adjoins the carse, rising abruptly towards the S. and W. It is chiefly undulating, and is enclosed and well cultivated. The muirland comprises the remainder of the parish, extending from the dryfield to the western boundary, and consists chiefly of hilly moorland, with some excellent pasture in the southern part.—The principal summits are Dundaff, Craigannet, and Earl's Hill, which form the eastern extremity of the Lennox range, and attain an elevation of about 1000 feet above the sea level. There are also a minor range of basaltic columnar hills branching off as spurs towards the Stirling heights, and connecting the Lennox and Ochil hills. It is thought that the Royal Forest of Dundaff once covered the high lands, as they are still called by the inhabitants the "Lands of Dundaff." The parish is watered by the rivers Forth and Bannock, besides the Touch, Earl's-Burn, Carron-Water, and numerous other trout streams, falling into the Forth and Clyde. On the southern border is the moorland lake of Loch Coulter, about 2 miles in circumference, abounding with perch, peel, and eels. This lake is remarkable for its volcanic properties, the surface of the water having suddenly fallen 12 feet at the Lisbon earthquake in 1755, and, ten years afterwards, when the shock of an earthquake was felt in this part of the country, a stone, weighing nearly a ton, was thrown out some yards on its bank. Two cascades, called Auchentillen's-sprout and Gilmour's-linn, occur in this parish, the former on the Carron-water, and the latter on Touch-burn.—The soil, as well as the surface of the carse, dryfield, and muirland districts, differ vastly in character. In the first the alluvial soil is 20 feet deep, resting on a layer of moss, sand, or shale, with sandstone and carboniferous rocks beneath. The dryfield rests entirely on rocks of the carboniferous formation, comprising a coalfield of great value, which has been extensively worked at Bannockburn, Auchinbowie, Greenyards, and Plean, producing about 60,000 tons of coal a-year. The prevailing rocks in the muirland district are columnar trap, with underlying strata of sandstone, clay-slate, mountain limestone, and shale, which occasionally crop out. Sandstone is extensively quarried at Blackcraig, Catscraig, and Craigbeg, and, in other parts of the parish, freestone, ironstone, and limestone are found.—The parish is traversed by the Scottish Central railway, which has a station at Bannockburn, and by the Forth and Clyde railway, also by the roads from Stirling to Airth, Falkirk, Glasgow, and Balfron. The village of St. Ninian's is comprised within the parliamentary boundaries of Stirling, and is almost connected with that borough by the straggling villages of Newhouse and Bellfield, which skirt the great south road from Stirling. Many of the houses are old and curiously carved, some of considerable antiquity, but others with the tools of the tradesmen, to whom they originally belonged. Extensive manufactures of curtains, carpets, and woollens, have long been carried on in several parts of the parish, particularly at Bannockburn, St. Ninian's, and Cambusbarron. There are likewise several tanneries, nail-making establishments, brick and tile works, malting-houses, a brewery, and distilleries, though this last industry is not so extensively carried on as formerly.

There are two small shipping wharves in the parish, one at Fallin, chiefly used for lime and coal, and the other at Throsk, from which bricks and tiles are exported.—The par. of St. Ninian's is in the presb. of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patron. of the heads of families. The minister's stipend is £345 3*s.*, and glebe valued at £30. The parish church was built in 1760. There are besides two chapels-of-ease, respectively at Bannockburn and at Plean, also two Free churches and two United Presbyterian churches, at St. Ninian's and at Bannockburn. There are eighteen non-parochial schools, some partially endowed, and several public libraries. The ancient church, called Kirk-a-muir, situated about 6 miles to the S.W. of the present parish church, has long been in ruins, having been blown up by the Highlanders in 1746. It has now disappeared entirely, except the burial ground, which is still in use. There were besides anciently three other places of worship in the parish, now extinct, viz. St. Mary's chapel at Skeok, a chapel at St. Ninian's well, whence the present name of the parish is derived, and a chapel at Cambusbarron.—The most notable event connected with this parish was the celebrated battle of Bannockburn, memorials of which exist at Randolph Field, where are the Standing Stones, and near the village of St. Ninian's, the Bore Stone, in which Bruce planted his standard; also at the Bloody Fold, and at Ingram's Crook. There were also fought within this parish two other battles of great note, viz. that of Stirling, in 1297, at Torwor, and that of Sauchieburn, on the 11th June, 1488, at Little Canglour, near Beaton's Mill, where James III. was murdered the same day. It was also the headquarters of the Pretender in 1745 and 1746. The principal antiquities are the Roman road from Camelon to Brechin, on the line of which are five small camps or stations, the castle of Sir John the Græme (who fell at Falkirk) at Muirland, the house of Sauchie, now in ruins, Bruce's castle at Carnock, a square tower at Plean mill, now used as a quarry, several cairns or tumuli, and numerous remains of rude fortifications, breastworks, camps, and artificial hills. The dukes of Montrose, who trace kindred with Sir John Graham, the companion of Sir William Wallace, take their second title of Viscount Dundaff from the lands of Dundaff. Several persons of celebrity have been born in this parish, as Dr. Henry the historian, Miss Hamilton, the authoress of the "Cottagers of Glenburnie," and Mr. Harvey, the painter. Two annual cattle fairs are held, one at Newmarket, the other at Broxbrae, in the neighbourhood of Bannockburn.

NISBET, a vil. in the par. of Pencaitland, co. Haddington, Scotland, 2 miles N.W. of East Salton, and 4½ S.W. of Haddington. It is situated on the left bank of the river Tyne.

NISBET, EAST AND WEST, vils. in the par. of Crailing, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 3 miles N.E. of Jedburgh. Here is a station on the Jedburgh branch of the North British railway. Nisbet is situated on the river Teviot, and was formerly a parish.

NITH, a river in the cos. of Ayr and Dumfries, Scotland. It was known to the ancients as the *Nidus flumen*, and has a course of about 50 miles, abounding in trout and salmon. It rises in the hills near Dalmellington in Ayrshire, and, flowing through Nithsdale, which formerly gave title of earl to the Maxwells, enters Dumfriesshire, and falls into the Solway Frith, about 3 miles S. of Dumfries, below which it is navigable for large craft.

NITON, or NEIGHTON, a par. in the lib. of East Medina, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 8½ miles S. of Newport, its post town, and 5 W. of Ventnor. The village, which is of small extent, is situated at the southern extremity of the Isle of Wight, under St. Catherine's Down, and near Blackgang Chine. In this parish is situated St. Catherine's lighthouse, 101 feet in height, completed in 1840. There are three principal roads, that on the N. leading to Newport and the centre of the island, and the others E. and W. There is a mineral spring in the neighbourhood. Charles II., after enduring a severe storm, landed at Puckaster in this parish on the 1st July, 1675. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £368, and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The living is a rect.* with the vic. of Godshill and the perpet. cur. of Whitwell annexed, in the dioc. of Winchester, joint val. £600, in the patron. of Queen's College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient freestone structure, with a short spired tower containing two bells. Close to the churchyard are the ruins of an ancient cross, which was once raised upon steps, and had a basin on the top, supposed to have been used as a baptismal font. The Baptists have a place of worship. There is a school, with an endowment of £270.

NITSHILL, or NITHSHILL, a vil. in the par. of Abbey of Paisley, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Paisley. It has a station on the Glasgow and Neilston railway. It is situated in the valley of the Levern. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the collieries and copperas works, the latter established in 1807. In the collieries fifty lives were lost through fire-damp in 1851.

NIXONS, a tnshp. in the par. of Bewcastle, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 12 miles N.E. of Longtown. It is situated on the river White-Line, and is intersected by several good trout streams.

NOAH-HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Newton Valence, co. Hants, 3 miles S. of Alton.

NOAK HILL, a chplry. in the par. of Romford, lib. of Havering-atte-Bower, co. Essex, 2 miles from Romford, and 12 E. by N. of London. It is situated near the high road from London to Norwich, on a small stream called the Rom. The living is a cur. annexed to that of Romford.

NOB, a sandbank in mid-channel, near the Thames' mouth, 9 miles N. of Herne Bay. On the S. side is Nob Channel.

NOBBER, a par. and post-office vil. in the bars. of Lower Kells and Morgallion, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 19 miles N. of Trim, and 44 from Dublin. The par. is 4 miles long by 3½ broad. The surface is of a boggy and marshy nature. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £125, in the patron. of the crown. The church, which stands in the village, was built by the parish in 1771. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Cruicetown. There are two day schools. Whitewood is the seat of Viscount Gormanston. The village is situated on the Dublin and Clones road and the river Dee. It was formerly a market town and borough, and contains the ruins of a priory in the churchyard, which has tombs of the Cruise family. Remains of a Danish fort are also visible. Carolan, the blind minstrel, was a native of this village. A fair is held on the 26th April.

NOBOLD, a tnshp. in the par. of Meole-Brace, co. Salop, 2 miles S. of Shrewsbury.

NOBOTTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Brington, co. Northampton, 5 miles W. by N. of Northampton. *See* also NEWBOTTLE.

NOBOTTLE-GROVE, a hund. in the co. of Northampton. It is mentioned in Domesday Survey as *Nevebote* and *Nivebottle*. It contains the pars. of Althorpe, Chapel-Brampton, Church-Brampton, Brington, Brokhall, Bugbrook, Dallington, Duston, Floore, East Haddon, Harleston, Harpole, Nether and Upper Heyford, Holdenby, Kislingbury, Upton, Whilton, and part of Ravensthorpe, comprising an area of 34,160 acres.

NOBUTT, or NOBOT, UPPER AND LOWER, hmlts. in the par. of Leigh, co. Stafford, 4 miles N.W. of Uttoxeter.

NOCKHOLT. *See* KNOCKHOLT, co. Kent.

NOCTON, a par. in the second div. of the wap. of Langoe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 7 miles S.E. of Lincoln, and 5 S. of Bardney railway station. The village, which is small, is situated near Nocton-Delph, and on a small stream between Lincoln Heath and Cardyke navigation. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. There are about two-thirds of the land arable, and the remainder pasture and woodland. The soil is a rich clay, producing good grain crops. Here

was anciently a priory for Black Canons, founded in the reign of Stephen by Robert d'Arci, and given at the Dissolution to the Brandon and Strange families. The tithes were commuted for land under an Act of Enclosure in 1776. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £560, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. There is a school for children of both sexes entirely supported by Earl de Grey and Ripon, who is lord of the manor. Nocton Hall is built on the site of the old one, by Sir W. Ellys, and is at present the seat of Earl de Grey. Near the hall is a stately chestnut-tree. The grounds are extensive, and embellished with timber of fine growth.

NOCTORUM, a tnshp. in the par. of Woodchurch, lower div. of the hund. of Wirrall, co. Chester, 3 miles W. of the Birkenhead railway station, and 7 N. of Great Neston.

NODDFA, or NODDVA, a tnshp. in the par. of Darowen, hund. of Machynlleth, co. Montgomery, 6 miles N.E. of Machynlleth. This parish church is situated in this township.

NODE, a rivulet giving name to Nodesdale, co. Ayr, Scotland. It falls into the Frith of Clyde at Largs.

NOE, a feeder of the river Derwent, co. Derby. It rises in the Peak, near Kinder Scout, and joins the Derwent at Mytham Bridge.

NOGGINSTOWN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Leitrim, co. Galway, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Loughrea.

NOHAVAL, a par. in the bar. of Trughanacmy, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Castleisland. Tralee is its post town. It is 2 miles in length and the same in breadth. It lies in a valley at the foot of Slievemish. It is hilly and pastoral. The road from Castleisland to Tralee passes through the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with Ballymacelligot, £371. Nohaval House is the principal seat in the neighbourhood.

NOHAVAL. *See* NOUGHAVAL, cos. Clare and Westmeath.

NOHAVAL, a par. in the bar. of Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles E. of Kinsale, its post town. It is 3 miles long by 1½ mile broad. The surface is well cultivated. The parish is crossed by the road from Kinsale to Roberts Cove. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £87, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of Cork. The church is about a century old. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Tracton. There are a Sunday and two or three day schools. Nohaval House and Nohaval Lodge are the principal residences. Near the coast stands the ruins of a signal-tower on Barry Head. Slate is quarried in the vicinity.

NOHAVAL-DALY, a par. partly in the bar. of Duhallow, co. Cork, and partly in the bar. of Magunihy, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles W.N.W. of Millstreet, its post town. The surface consists of part of the Blackwater valley. There is a good deal of bog and mountain. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with Drishane, £360, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Drishane. There are two hedge schools.

NOKE, a hmlt. in the par. of Pembridge, hund. of Stretford, co. Hereford, 15 miles N.W. of Hereford. It is situated near the small river Arrow.

NOKE, a par. in the hund. of Ploughley, co. Oxford, 5 miles N.E. of Oxford, its post town, and 9 S.W. of Bicester. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Ray, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £90. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient structure, with a small tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains a brass of J. Bradshaw and her two husbands, bearing date 1598. The charities consist of a bequest by Mrs. Bradshaw, now producing £3 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, of which £3 is distributed among ten poor persons who have not received parochial relief, and the odd 6*s.* 8*d.* is retained by the trustees. The old Manor House is now occupied as a farm.

NOLTON, a par. in the hund. of Roose, co. Pembroke, 5 miles N.W. of Haverfordwest, its post town, and 9 from Milford. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on St. Bride's Bay, near Nolton Haven. It contains the village of Druwson, or Druidstown, at which place is an enclosure, called "Druidston Chapel." A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the stone-quarries. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £154. The church is dedicated to St. Madoc. The parochial charities produce about £38 per annum, which goes to the support of Grant's school.

NOLTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Coyty, hund. of Newcastle, co. Glamorgan, 1 mile N.E. of Bridgend. It is situated on the river Ogmore. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, annexed to the rect. of Coyty.

NO-MANS-HEATH, an ext. par. place in the Tamworth div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 2 miles S.W. of Appleby Magna. It is situated at the point where the counties of Warwick, Derby, Leicester, and Stafford touch.

NO-MANS-LAND, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Downton, co. Wilts, 10 miles S.E. of Salisbury.

NO-MANS-LAND, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester.

NO-MANS-LAND, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Cashio, co. Herts, 3 miles N.E. of St. Alban's. It it situated near the river Colne, and is a meet for Mr. Brand's hounds.

NONELY, a tnshp. in the par. of Loppington, co. Salop, 2 miles W. by S. of Wem.

NONINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Wingham, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 6 miles S.W. of Sandwich, 9 S.E. of Canterbury, and 4 S. by E. of Wingham, its post town. The village is wholly agricultural. The land is partly in hop grounds and the soil is of a chalky nature. The London, Chatham, and Dover railway passes through the parish. The appropriate tithes belonging to the archbishop have been commuted for a rent-charge of £600, and the incumbent for £250, besides £170 belonging to a lay impropriator. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £176, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a tower. The interior of the church contains tombs of the Hammonds of St. Alban's. The charities are of small amount. There is a National school for both sexes. St. Alban's Court, so called from having been anciently a cell to the abbey of St. Alban's, contains a valuable collection of paintings.

NONSUCH PARK, a seat in the first div. of the hund. of Copthorpe, co. Surrey, 2 miles N.E. of Epsom. It is built on the site of a palace erected by Henry VIII., and pulled down by Lady Castlemaine, to whom it was presented, with the title of baroness, by Charles II.

NOOK, THE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bellingham, N.W. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, half a mile E. of Bellingham. The township, which consists of a few farmhouses, is situated on the W. bank of the river Reed, and near the North Tyne, which bounds it on the S. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor.

NOOK, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Preston Patrick and par. of Burton-in-Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 4 miles N.E. of Milnthorpe. It is situated near the river Beetha, on the Lancaster canal.

NOOK, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Underbarrow and par. of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 3 miles W. of Kendal. It is situated on a branch of the river Kent.

NORAN, a feeder of the South Esk, rises in the par. of Tannadice, co. Forfar, Scotland.

NORBITON, a hmlt. in the par. of Kingston-on-Thames, co. Surrey, adjoining Kingston, and 12 miles S.W. of London. It is situated at the junction of the river Hogsmill with the Thames. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Kingston. The church is dedicated to

St. Peter. The principal residence is Norbiton Lodge, formerly the seat of the Taveners.

NORBRECK, a tnshp. in the par. of Bispham, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N.W. of Poulton-le-Fylde. It is joined with Bispham to form a township.

NORBROOK, a hmlt. in the Warwick div., Kington hund., co. Warwick, 3 miles S.W. of Warwick.

NORBURY, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Stockport, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 3½ miles S.E. of Stockport, its post town, and 9 E. of Macclesfield. The village, which is modern, is situated on a branch of the river Mersey, and on the Stockport, Disley, and Whaleybridge railway. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the silk and cotton weaving, and a considerable number in the collieries. The soil is of a loamy nature, on a subsoil of gravel and clay. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £80. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, is a new stone structure, erected in 1835, with a low tower containing six bells. It has a painted E. window. There is a National school for children of both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. T. Lee, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

NORBURY, a par. in the Bishop's Castle div. of the hund. of Purslow, co. Salop, 4 miles N.E. of Bishop's Castle, its post town. The village, which is inconsiderable, is wholly agricultural. The par. comprises the tnshps. of Norbury, Asterton, Whitcott, and Hardwick. The surface is generally hilly, and the low lands are watered by numerous small brooks. The soil is light and poor, and in some parts marshy. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of North Lydbury, in the dioc. of Hereford. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a chapel-of-ease on the road to Bishop's Castle. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship.

NORBURY, a par. in the W. div. of Cuttlestone hund., co. Stafford, 4 miles N.E. of Newport, its post town, and 3 N.W. of Gnosall railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Grand Junction canal, and is wholly agricultural. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Oulton, Weston-Jones, and Loynton. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £483. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient stone structure, with a square tower of brick. The chancel contains numerous effigies of ancient date. The church was restored in 1827. The parochial charities produce about £50 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes.

NORBURY, a tnshp. in the par. of Marbury, hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 1 mile N. of Marbury, and 4 miles E. of Malpas. It is situated near the Ellesmere canal. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There is a school, principally supported by the rector and the Marquis of Cholmondeley, who is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

NORBURY PARK, a seat in the par. of Leatherhead, second div. of Copthorne hund., co. Surrey, 1 mile S. of Leatherhead, and 12 miles E. by N. of Guildford. It formerly belonged to the Locke family, who rebuilt the house on the top of Boxhill, near the fourteen-arched bridge on the river Mole. The panels of the wainscoting are painted with views from the Cumberland lakes by Barrett, and the park abounds in walnut trees.

NORBURY WITH ROSTON, a par. in the hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 5 miles S.W. of Ashborne, its post town, and 2¾ from Rocester. It is a station on the North Staffordshire railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Dove, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Snelston annexed, in the dioc. of Lichfield. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains several large windows filled with ancient stained glass, also monuments of the Fitzherberts, and a brass, bearing date 1538, of the Fitzherbert family. The church was restored in 1841. The parochial charities produce about £37 per annum, of which £17 goes to the free school, founded in 1678 by Thomas Williams. Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq., of Swinnerton, Staffordshire, is lord of the manor.

NORCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Helen, hund. of Hormer, co. Berks, 1 mile N. of Abingdon.

NORCROFT, a hmlt. in the par. of Crawthorne, West Riding co. York, 4 miles W. by N. of Barnsley.

NORDLEY-REGIS, a tnshp. in the par. of Alveley, hund. of Stottesden, co. Salop, 5 miles S.E. of Bridgnorth.

NORE, a river in the co. of Tipperary, Ireland. It rises near Roscrea, in the low country between the Slieve Bloom and Devil's Bit mountains, and after a course of nearly 70 miles in a S.E. direction, joins the river Barrow above New Ross, co. Kilkenny.

NORE, THE, an anchorage in 7 to 10 fathom water at the Thames' mouth, 3 miles N.E. of Sheerness, and 47 from London-bridge. It is marked by a floating light 33 feet high, put up in 1734 at the extremity of the Nore Sands, in N. lat. 51° 29′ and E. long. 0° 48′, from which point outward-bound vessels reckon their departure. The tide here rises to the height of 15 feet, and is nearly two hours sooner than at London-bridge.

NORFOLK, a maritime co. of England, on the E. coast, is bounded on the S. by Suffolk, from which it is separated by the rivers Waveney and Little Ouse, on the W. by Cambridgeshire, from which it is divided by the Nene, on the N.W. by Lincolnshire and the Wash, and on all other sides by the North Sea. Its greatest length from Yarmouth to the neighbourhood of Wisbeach is 67 miles, and its greatest breadth 43, giving it somewhat of an oval form, its ends lying E. and W. Its area is about 2,114 square miles, or, more exactly, 1,354,367 statute acres, making it the fourth of English counties, being only exceeded in extent by Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Devonshire. In its earliest times it appears to have been inhabited by an Iberian or Euskardian race, who have left evidence of their occupation in the names of the rivers, while the names of the towns and villages are almost wholly Saxon, with the exception of some places on the E. coast, where a Danish element prevails, the population of that part of the country being largely mixed with the latter race. Although the country was for many centuries successively occupied by the British, Belgic, and Roman peoples, few traces of these races can be found in the nomenclature. At the earliest period of authentic history the country was inhabited by the *Iceni*, a powerful tribe of the *Belgæ*, who vigorously opposed the Romans in their conquest of the island; and in the reign of the Emperor Nero, their queen, Boadicea, took and burnt the Roman colony of *Augusta*, now London, and the municipal town of *Verulam*, or St. Alban's, in the destruction of which above 70,000 Romans and their allies are said to have perished. After the subjugation of the country by the Romans, it was included in the province of *Flavica Cæsariensis*, which comprehended all the E. side and centre of the island. The principal Roman towns or stations in this country appear to have been *Venta Icenorum*, now Caistor St. Edmond's, about 3 miles S. of Norwich, and the capital of the *Iceni*; *Garianonum*, supposed to be Burgh Castle, and *Branodunum*, the modern Brancaster, both mentioned in the "Notitia Imperii;" *Ad Taum*, now Tasburgh, mentioned in the "Peutinger Table;" and *Garryenus*, at the mouth of the Yare, where Yarmouth now stands, mentioned by Ptolemy. Besides these places within the limits of the present shire, Roman ways led from *Venta Icenorum*, the principal Roman post on the E. side of the island, to *Sitomagus*, now Dunwich, in Suffolk; to *Durobrivæ*, now Water Newton, in Hunts; to *Camboricum*, now Cambridge; also a branch road to Castle Acre, on Peddar's Way, which traversed the heaths to Swaffham; while another road is supposed to have passed through Weeting to Walsingham, in later times known as the Pilgrim's Road, or "Milky Way." The Icknield Street crossed the Little Ouse above Thetford, and ran in the direction of *Venta*. After the departure of the Romans, Norfolk was one of the first parts of the country invaded by the

Saxons and Angles, who landed here under Cerdic in 495, and in 527 the whole county was reduced, and formed part of the kingdom of East Anglia, being named Norfolk, or "north folk," by the new settlers, in contradistinction to Suffolk, or the "south folk." In 866 the Danes, who had possessed themselves of the territories on the continent, left vacant by the migration of the Angles to Britain, made their first appearance on the eastern coast of Norfolk, and were welcomed by the Angles, who made common cause with them against the Saxons of the S. and W.; but when some four years afterwards, viz. 870, they again landed in greater numbers, they were opposed by Edmund, the East Anglian king, who being defeated and slain, the dominion of the Danes in these parts became permanent. By the treaty concluded between Alfred the Great and the Danish Prince Guthrun in 883, this county was included in the Danelagh, and only subject to the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon kings. In 974 it was ravaged by new swarms of Danish pirates, and in 1002 Sweyn, King of Denmark, brought his fleet up the river to Norwich, which he plundered and burnt; he was, however, successfully opposed by Ulfkyttle, the earldorman of East Anglia, and compelled to quit the country after the battle at Thetford. Upon the submission of the whole kingdom to Canute, Thurkill was appointed the Danish governor of the whole of East Anglia; and in the reign of Edward the Confessor it was governed by Harold, the son of Godwin, who afterwards aspired to the crown. He being slain at the battle of Hastings, Norfolk, with the rest of East Anglia, submitted to William the Conqueror, who bestowed the earldom on Ralph de Guader, or Waher, but he having rebelled, was besieged in Norwich Castle, and his estates given to Roger Bigod, another of the Norman warriors who had joined the fortunes of William. This family continued in possession of these vast demesnes for above a century, notwithstanding the unsuccessful support they gave to Prince Robert, the elder brother, against William Rufus, and to the young princes in their rebellion against Henry II., on both which occasions the county suffered severely, as it did subsequently in the baronial wars of John's reign, being first overrun by the king, who lost his baggage in the Wash whilst crossing from Lynn into Lincolnshire, and afterwards by the forces of Louis the Dauphin. In this reign Roger Bigod filled the office of lord high steward, and was one of the twenty-five celebrated barons appointed to enforce the observance of Magna Charta. His son Hugh was made Lord Chief Justice of England, and his grandson Roger became Earl Marshal of England, in right of his mother, Maud, the sister and coheir of Anselm, Earl of Pembroke and Earl Marshal. His nephew, who succeeded him in the earldom, having no issue, surrendered this earldom and the marshal's rod into the king's hands, which were regranted to him, but on his death the title became extinct. After the lapse of a considerable period the title was revived, and the earldom was conferred on Thomas Plantagenet, fifth son of Edward I. During the vacancy of the earldom in 1381, the men of Norfolk, under the command of John le Litester, or the Dyer, rose in rebellion, and joined the commons under Wat Tyler, but were defeated by Henry le Spencer, Bishop of Norwich, at North Walsham. A few years afterwards the earldom, with the title of Duke of Norfolk, was conferred on the powerful family of Mowbray, who held it till the latter part of the 15th century, when it passed by marriage to the Howards, John, the first of this line, being cousin and ultimately coheir of John Mowbray, the fourth duke, in whose family it has ever since remained. The Duke of Norfolk still exercises a peculiar and permanent jurisdiction over his large demesnes in this county, and appoints two coroners for his liberties.—In its physical features the county of Norfolk is peculiarly uninviting, appearing as one vast level plain, the undulations of the surface not being sufficient to relieve the eye, while the coast for the most part is low, and often skirted by sandbanks. Although there are no hills, the land rises considerably towards the N. and N.W., where the chalk downs extend from near St. Edmund's Point to Castle Acre, and appear again at Downham. From this point the ground gradually subsides towards the E., where the chalk dips down, and is overlaid by diluvial beds of gravel, sand, and clay, interspersed with layers of fossil shells several feet in thickness, called "crag-pit shells," and occasionally intermixed with fragments of chalk. In the neighbourhood of Norwich, which is well wooded, alluvial clay and brick earth occur, interspersed with thick beds of gravel overlying the chalk; and in the western portion of the diluvial districts the clay or marl is intermixed with boulders of green sandstone, abounding in a peculiar class of fossils. In the western part of the county the surface is extremely low, forming part of the great Fen district, which stretches through Lincolnshire and Cambridge, and much of it has only recently been reclaimed from the sea, especially in that part of the county which lies W. of Lynn, where the works of the Norfolk Estuary Improvement Company are at present in progress. Here some of the sea-walls or embankments are of very early origin, and one called the Roman Bank is now quite inland, successive embankments having added outside it some of the most fertile tracts in the county. While, however, land is yearly being reclaimed from the bed of the ocean on the side of the Wash, where the coast is low and marshy, the sea is gradually undermining the cliffs on the E., and entire parishes lie engulphed under the bed of the German Ocean, which were at no distant period dry land. Both geology and history support the conclusion that vast changes have taken place in the configuration of the Norfolk coast, the relative distribution of sea and land continually shifting. There are local traditions of the sea having once reached Norwich on the Wensum, which was then accessible to the Danish fleet, and Bungay Castle on the Waveney. The valley of the Bure, too, appears to have been an arm of the sea in the Roman time, as shown by the position of Burgh Castle, a Roman fort commanding the navigation of the stream, and near which anchors and other marine implements are occasionally dug up. The spot on which Yarmouth stands is known to have been under water in the 11th century, and the whole of the low flats N. of Yarmouth, now interspersed with "broads" or tidal lakes, were then parts of an estuary which is supposed to have been left dry a little previous to the Norman conquest. The coast, as at present defined, is about 90 miles in length from the estuary of the Nene, in Cross-Keys Wash, to the mouth of the Yare. The coast on the Norfolk side of the Wash is skirted by extensive mud-banks, which are dry at low water, but between these shallows are channels of deep water affording safe access to the estuaries of the Nen and Ouse, on the former of which is the great shipping port of Wisbeach, just within the Cambridge border, and on the latter the seaport town of Lynn Regis, about 10 miles from the sea. The tide ascends the Ouse as high up as Denver, near Downham, where it is arrested by sluices. This river is subject to a great swell or overflowing at the equinoxes, especially at the spring tides of the autumn equinox. From this point, following the coast towards the E., there are no considerable ports nearer than the mouth of the Yare, on the Suffolk border; but several landing and shipping places, as Hunstanton, where there is a lighthouse on the cliff, which attains an elevation of 80 feet; Thornham, near St. Edmund's Point, where a submarine forest can be seen at low water, proving how much the sea has here gained upon the land; Burnham and Wells harbours, in Brancaster Bay, the approach to which is rendered dangerous by the Burnham and other sandbanks which here line the coast, in great part composed of masses of ponderous chalk flints, washed out of the cliffs by the continual action of the waves beating on their shore, with the Docking and Dudgeon reefs farther out; then come the Cley and Blakeney harbours, with the Sherringham and Pollard shoals off them; and farther E. the watering-place of Cromer, marked by a lighthouse, and sheltered by Foulness Point, where large portions of the chalk cliff have fallen, and been washed away by the

sea. On this part of the coast the crag cliffs in some places rise from 50 to 60 feet high; and near Happisburgh, or Hasbro', they have been found to contain bones of elephants and other extinct mammals. Inside the Hasbro' and Leman sands, which are marked by a lightship, is the Mould Channel, with a lighthouse on the cliffs, and beyond it the small port of Eccles, where the cliffs end, and a low, sandy, and shingly coast succeeds, rising into sand hills at Waxham; and at Winterton, a small fishing village about 8 miles N. by W. of Yarmouth, is a lofty eminence, crowned by a lighthouse, about 70 feet above sea-level. Beyond this point lie the Newarp and other sands, outside Yarmouth Roads, which channel affords a secure anchorage in from 10 to 13 fathoms water, and is the usual rendezvous of the North Sea fleet in time of war. The entrance to the Yare, which is marked by a lighthouse, has recently been much improved under an Act of Parliament passed in 1827 for making the Yare and Wensum navigable for vessels drawing 10 feet of water, and for making a cut from the Yare to the Waveney, and from the Waveney, at Lowestoft, through Lake Lothing to the sea, thus restoring the ancient entrance, which had been closed since the 17th century, when a bar of sand and shingle was allowed to accumulate at the mouth of it, so that Norwich is once more a port for sea-borne vessels. The tide or sea-lock of this navigation admits vessels 84 feet long and 21 feet in the beam. With the exception of this navigation and the dykes in the fens, there are no canal works of importance, but most of the principal rivers are navigable for long distances, the surface of the country being level. The Greater Ouse and the Nen are navigable throughout the whole of their course within this county and for some distance beyond. The former of these rivers enters the county from Ely, in Cambridgeshire, and flowing in a northerly direction for 22 miles to the Wash, is joined by the Little Ouse, the Wissey, or Stoke, and the Nar. The first of these tributary streams has its head waters in the adjoining county of Suffolk, and, receiving the waters of the Thet, at Thetford, becomes navigable, and traces the boundary of the county for about 20 miles, till it joins the Great Ouse, in the marshes near Southrey; the Wissey is formed by the junction of two streams at Buckenham Tofts, and pursues a westerly course past Stoke Ferry, when it becomes navigable to the Great Ouse, at Denver Sluice; while the Nar, or Setch, as it is sometimes called, rises at Litcham, and flowing W. by Castle Acre, where it becomes navigable, joins the Ouse above Lynn. Besides these, there are in the W. the Wilney and Nene, which trace the boundary between this county and Cambridgeshire, falling into the Wash by a broad channel which forms the port of Wisbeach. The rivers which do not belong to the former system are the Wensum, whose source is at Wickend, near Fakenham, whence it flows in a south-easterly direction in a winding channel of 45 miles to the city of Norwich, a little below which it is joined by the Yare, also coming from the W., and having its source at Shipdham, between Watton and East Dereham. The stream formed by their united waters then continues a south-easterly course of about 20 miles, when making a bend to the N.E. it passes through Reedham Marsh and expands into a large sheet of water, called Breydon Water, 4 miles long, and in some parts a mile broad, at the southern extremity of which it receives the waters of the Waveney, and at the north-eastern those of the Bure, finally discharging the combined flood, by a wide passage of about 3 miles long, into the German Ocean: its whole length from the source of the Winsum, the real head of the stream, being 74 miles. The Waveney, though joining the Yare near its mouth, may be considered a distinct river, having its source at Lopham, on the borders of Suffolk, and pursuing a north-easterly course of near 50 miles, in which it passes the towns of Bungay, where it becomes navigable for river craft, and Beccles, to which sea-borne vessels can come up. The Bure, also a tributary of the Yare, rises in the extreme north of the county at Melton Constable, and by a circuitous course of near 50 miles, generally in a south-easterly direction, drains the low-lying country bordering on the E. coast, which everywhere abounds with considerable pools of water, locally designated broads or meers, some of which are of considerable extent, as Filby, Hickling, and Rollesby Broads. The Bure is navigable for above 40 miles from its mouth to Aylsham. These rivers receive several tributary streams, the principal being the Taes, which joins the Yare below Norwich; and the Thurn and Ant, which flows into the Bure. This last stream is navigable to Wayford Bridge, from which point a canal has been cut to North Walsham. The rainshed of the county is from N.W. to S.E., the central portion being watered by spreading streams which have their source in the higher grounds of the N. and W., and flow to the sea at Yarmouth, where, in very ancient times, was a vast estuary, now filled up. The rivers which do not belong to this system are in the W., where the land slopes towards the Wash, forming the valleys of the Ouse and Nar.—Few parts of England exhibit more remarkable physical changes, within the historic period, than this county; and few, if any, excel it in the evidences of human skill and industry. Not more than a century ago it was more than one-half barren heath, fitted only for rabbit-warrens and fens, yielding nothing but snipe-shooting and the ague, where now is to be seen some of the best husbandry in England. Before noticing, however, the process by which this transformation was effected, it will be necessary to make some few observations on the soil and climate. Any classification of the soils of Norfolk for the purpose of conveying an idea of the character of the land throughout, can only give an approximation to the truth, as in the same farm, and often in adjoining fields, the greatest difference prevails. In this country the marked features, which elsewhere are stamped upon the surface of the earth by the geological formations beneath it, are not to be distinguished, and a clear conception of its character can only be acquired by a study of the characteristics of each locality. The light sandy lands, however, may be described as prevailing in the northern and western districts. They differ considerably in quality, being sometimes, as in the neighbourhood of Thetford, blowing sand; and in other places possessed of more natural fertility. They rest generally upon a substratum of chalk, which crops out at different points, and in the vicinity of the Wash is supplanted by a strip of green sandstone and oolite. The central and eastern parts of the county generally consist of loamy soils, varying in quality, being here and there stiff and difficult to manage; but more frequently light and incumbent on a marly clay, which overlies the chalk; and in the valley of the Bure rests on beds of fossil shells. In this district principally, and especially towards the S.E., are found those extensive marshes to which we have already alluded as traversed by the Yare, Bure, and Waveney, in their course to the German Ocean.—The climate, as may be imagined, on the E. coast, is dry throughout the year, and, therefore, healthy; but cold and biting winds prevail during the winter and early in spring. About two-thirds of the surface is arable, one-tenth meadow and pasture, and the remainder still unreclaimed, being either heath or fen. The indigenous productions of Norfolk are neither numerous nor specially valuable; and the native breeds, both of cattle and sheep, have now been almost universally superseded, the former by Devons, and the latter by South Downs and Leicesters, which have proved much more profitable than the roaming black-faced and black-legged sheep of this county. The native pig, too, will stand no comparison with the Berkshire or the improved Essex; and even in the excellence of its wheat, Norfolk is excelled by other counties. Yet notwithstanding these natural disadvantages of soil, climate, and productions, the celebrity of Norfolk as an agricultural district is deservedly great. That celebrity consists in having introduced and developed a great variety of improvements in the cultivation of the soil, and especially in having contributed so largely to the adoption of that system of green-crop husbandry, originally introduced by the late Earl of Leicester, then

Mr. Coke, in the latter part of the last century, and the benefits of which become every year more manifest. The principles of the Norfolk agriculture, generally, consist in the improvement of the mechanical texture of the light soils by laying considerable portions of the marly clay, found a little below the surface, on the poorer soil which was at the surface; the production, by rich manure, of a few inches of thoroughly good earth; the application of an excellent system of tile-draining, where the sub-soil is impervious to water, and a careful garden cultivation, almost resembling that of Holland and Belgium; but with this distinction, that special care is paid to the due rotation of crops. To provide sufficient manure for the corn crops, half the land is devoted to raise food for cattle; and various artificial manures are employed—as the fish stickleback, ground bones, guano, rape dust, and phosphate of lime, procured from stones found in the crag, which is considered as good as bones for manure. Great care is also observed in the folding of the sheep, which are driven to the pastures and heaths in the day, and folded on the cultivated lands during the night, so as to add to their fertility; and Mr. Coke's principle of carrying a large stock upon the farm has not been lost sight of. Thus has been developed that system which collects so many lean cattle from Galloway, Wales, and other parts of the kingdom, annually, in the eastern counties to be fattened and disposed of in the metropolitan markets between the months of January and June. The great grazing lands are chiefly in the S.W., on marshes of the Bedford Level. There are also a few dairy farms; but nothing like so numerous as in former times. The best wooded parts of the county are in the N. and N.E., where also the choicest examples of cultivation are to be met with. Estates are of all sizes; but farms in general large, and the farm buildings of a superior kind. The leases, since Mr. Coke's time, range from 7 to 21 years, thus allowing sufficient time for the tenant farmer to reap the advantage of his capital sunk in the improvement of the land, much of which, at the commencement of the present century, was scarcely worth *5s.* per acre. To understand how much enterprise, skill, and capital must, at some time or other, have been expended in the improvement of the soil, it is only requisite to compare such estates as still remain in their primitive wildness with the richly-cultivated lands adjoining. Open fields, divided by neatly-trimmed hedges, and tilled with garden-like precision and cleanliness, occasionally are seen, contrasting strikingly with the careless husbandry of a former age, when each year produced its crops of weeds, as well as corn.—The produce of Norfolk consists of chalk, for building, lime, cement-stone, bricks, marl, dug from the valley of the Bure; sand for glass-making, found between Snettisham and Castle Rising; peat, dug from the fen districts of the W.; coarse pottery, pipes, and all sorts of grain and agricultural produce, particularly barley, which is of excellent quality, and yields four quarters per acre; wheat, oats, rye, beans, clover, and other grasses, besides carrots, potatoes, chicory, mustard, flax, saffron, hemp, and green crops; but these last are generally consumed on the farm. Besides large quantities of "Cambridge butter," turkeys, geese, rabbits, fowls, pheasants, and other game, are sent to the metropolitan markets. The buzzard, hooded-crow, and short-eared owl, are sometimes seen; and mackerel, herrings, cod, and other fish, are taken on the coast, affording occupation to many of the inhabitants who dwell in the villages scattered along the inhospitable eastern coast. The principal manufactures carried on are silk, bombazine, worsted, woollen fabrics, and cottons. The exports of most of these articles are very large, and are constantly augmenting.—The population of the county in 1851 was 442,714, and in 1861, 434,798, showing a decrease in the decennial period of 7,916. The county returns 12 members to Parliament—viz. two for the E. division, of which Norwich is the election town; two members for the western division, of which Swaffham is the election town; and two members each for the city of Norwich and the boroughs of Lynn, Thetford, and Yarmouth. Besides Norwich, which is the county town and seat of a diocese, there are 22 market towns, Attleborough, Aylsham, Buckenham, Cley, Diss, Downham, East Dereham, Fakenham, Foulsham, Harleston, Harling East, Holt, Loddon, Lynn, North Walsham, Reepham, Stoke-Ferry, Swaffham, Thetford, Watton, Wymondham, or Wyndham, and Yarmouth; besides about 800 villages and hamlets. The county is in the Norfolk circuit, assizes and quarter sessions being held at Norwich, where is also the county gaol and lunatic asylum, and is within the home military district. It is governed by a lord-lieutenant and vice-admiral, and about 112 deputy-lieutenants, assisted by 400 magistrates. The office of Vice-Admiral of Norfolk, which in the Roman times was exercised by a "Comes littoris Saxonici," is now generally held by the lord-lieutenant of the county, under a commission from the Lords of the Admiralty, by which he is invested with a power to hold a special court of admirals, with judges, marshals, and other officers, an appeal lying to the High Court of Admiralty. For political purposes Norfolk is divided into 33 hundreds in two divisions, comprising 743 parishes, of which Norwich numbers 39, besides parts of three other parishes, and 7 extra parochial liberties. It is also divided into 14 new county-court districts, 21 poor-law unions, and 20 superintendent registry districts. For ecclesiastical purposes it constitutes the two archdeaconries of Norwich and Norfolk in the diocese of Norwich and province of Canterbury. It is traversed both laterally and longitudinally by the Eastern Union, East Anglian and Norfolk sections of the Great Eastern Railway: the main line from London passing through Colchester, in Essex, to Ipswich, whence it proceeds by Stowmarket and Diss to Norwich, throwing off short branch lines westward to Hadleigh and to Bury St. Edmund's; from Norwich it forks to the E. and W., the former, following the valley of the Yare, runs to Great Yarmouth, with a short branch to Lowestoft, in Suffolk; while the western section, passing through Wymondham and Attleborough, communicates with Ely, Cambridge, and Huntingdon, thus connecting Norfolk with Birmingham and the midland districts; while a third section runs northward from Wymondham to East Dereham, where it again forks one branch, going north through Fakenham to Wells; and the other N.E., through Swaffham to Lynn Regis, and so to Wisbeach and Downham Market. The surface being level, this county is well supplied with roads, including two main lines from London, which in the days of stage coaches were the highways between Norwich and the metropolis: the one, passing through Ipswich, enters the county at Scole-on-the-Waveney; and the other through Ware, at Thetford-on-the-Little-Ouse, converging just before their entry into Norwich on the S.W. suburb of the city. One road to Yarmouth from London branches off from the Norwich and Ipswich road at Scole, and follows the valley of the Waveney; but the main coach road from London to Yarmouth does not enter the county until it reaches Yarmouth, where it crosses the estuary of the Yare from the Suffolk side. The other principal roads diverging from Norwich are, to the E., through Acle to Caistor and Yarmouth; to the N.E., through Stratton to North Walsham; to the N., through Aylsham to Cromer; to the N.W., through Fakenham to Wells; or through East Dereham and Swaffham to Downham and Lynn Regis; to the S.W., through New Buckenham to Diss; and to the S.E., through Bungay to Halesworth, Saxmundham, and Aldborough. The county is adorned by numerous seats of the nobility and gentry, and gives title of premier duke, and earl, to the Howard family, hereditary earls marshal of England, who had anciently their seat at Norwich, and still hold large possessions here. Other seats are Sandringham Hall, recently purchased by the Prince of Wales; Houghton Park, of the Marquis of Cholmondeley; Raynham Hall, of the Marquis Townshend; Quiddenham Hall, of the Earl of Albemarle; Holkham Hall, of the Earl of Leicester; Wolterton Hall, of the Earl of Orford; Blickling Park, of the Marquis of Lothian; Costessey Hall, of Lord

Stafford; Gunton House, of Lord Suffield; Honingham Hall, of Lord Bayning; Horshead Hall, of the Dowager Lady Suffield; Kimberley Hall, of Lord Wodehouse; Melton Hall, of Lord Hastings; Merton Hall, of Lord Walsingham; Ormesby House, of the Dowager Lady Lacon; Beeston Hall, of Sir J. H. Preston, Bart.; Buckenham Hall, of the Hon. Francis Baring; Cranmer Hall, of Sir Willoughby Jones, Bart.; Gissing Hall, of the Rev. Sir W. R. Kemp, Bart.; Hargham Hall, of Sir T. B. Beevor, Bart.; Hillington Hall, of Sir W. H. Ffolkes, Bart.; Ketteringham Hall, of Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart.; Mount Amelia, of Capt. Davy; Necton Hall, of Colonel Mason; Rackheath Hall, of Sir Henry Stracey, Bart.; Raveningham Hall, of Sir E. Bacon; Sall Hall, of the Rev. Sir E. R. Jodrell, Bart.; Shadwell Court, of Sir R. J. Buxton, Bart.; Stow Hall, of Sir T. Hare, Bart.; Stratton Hall, of Lieut.-Col. H. Fitzroy; Twyford Hall, of Colonel Packe; West Harling Hall, of Sir G. Nugent, Bart.—Besides traces of Roman roads, stations, and camps, mentioned at the commencement of this article, the county possesses other antiquities; as the Roman tower at Caistor St. Edmund's, the ancient *Venta*, about 3 miles S. from Norwich, and near the junction of the rivers Taes and Yare, a considerable portion of which is still standing, comprising front of the wall, still 30 feet high, and composed of alternate layers of Roman bricks and of flint, bound together by a strong cement. The parish church of Caistor, which stands within the area, is partly built of Roman bricks. There are also the Saxon camp at Bloodgate, near South Creake; Foss and Grime's graves, near Weeting; Norman castles at Norwich, Castle Acre, Castle Rising and Caistor; monastic and ecclesiastical edifices of the middle ages—as the abbeys or priories of Thetford, Walsingham, Beeston, Flitcham, Bingham, Broomholm, Wymondham, Castle Acre, Langley, St. Augustine's Abbey at North Creak; St. Bennet's, at Hulme, founded by Canute in 1020; and a Premonstratensian abbey at West Dereham. Also ancient houses—as Winwal House, at Wareham, near Stoke Ferry, which is probably the most ancient domestic edifice in England, being supported by Norman buttresses, and decorated with ornaments of the Plantagenet period. The whole building, consisting of 2 stories, is only 33 feet long by 27 feet deep, and 16 feet high; another ancient manor-house is Oxburgh Hall, near Stoke Ferry, erected in 1481 by Sir Edmund Bedingfield, and surrounded by a moat 52 feet broad, and 10 feet deep, over which is a bridge; East Basham House, near Fakenham, built in the reign of Henry VII., and now a farmhouse, is an interesting building, as is also another farmhouse at Fincham, near Downham Market, which is an early specimen of the revived Grecian architecture. Many eminent persons have been born in this county, as Sir John Fastolf, who took John II., King of France, prisoner; the antiquary and lawyer Spelman; Archbishop Parker, Sir Thomas Gresham, the eminent lawyer, Sir Edward Coke, Bishop Pearson, Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovell, Sir R. Walpole, and Lord Nelson, at Burnham Thorpe.

NORHAM, a par. and vil. in the hund. of Norhamshire, co. Northumberland, until recently a detached portion of the county of Durham, 8 miles S.W. of Berwick-upon-Tweed, its post town, and three-quarters of a mile from the Norham station on the North-Eastern line of railway. The village, which is extensive, is situated on the river Tweed, at the new Waterford chain bridge, which was erected in 1820, at an expense of not more than £5,000. The river is also crossed about half a mile W. of the village by a strong wooden bridge, erected in 1840, connecting this parish with Ladykirk, in Berwickshire. In ancient times it was a market town, and place of considerable importance under the bishops of Northumbria, having been given to Aidan, the first bishop, by the Saxon King of Northumbria, on his conversion to Christianity. His successors, until the time of Bishop Barnes, who alienated his rights to the crown, continued to exercise a special jurisdiction throughout the district, having their sheriff, coroner, justices, and other civil officers, with a court of exchequer, gallows, &c. Being situated on the Borders between England and Scotland, at the ford of the river Tweed, it became in the Norman times the scene of frequent rupture and bloodshed, and was the general rendezvous of the nobility of both kingdoms for settling affairs of the Border.—The par. of Norham, which is of large extent, contains Norham Mains, Cornhill, Hedon, Twisel, and eight other tnshps., and the famous pass of the river Tweed, called by the Saxons *Ubbanford*, where the remains of St. Cuthbert rested. On the E. of the village, and on the summit of a rocky eminence impending over the bed of the river, are the ruins of the Border Castle, built in 1121 by Bishop Flambard, which having been enlarged and strengthened by succeeding prelates, was, when well garrisoned, deemed almost impregnable. It was, however, destroyed in 1139 by King David I., but was afterwards rebuilt by Bishop Pudsey, who added the present great tower to the castle, and conferred extensive privileges by charter on the inhabitants of the town, that they might be the more ready to aid in its defence. It was unsuccessfully besieged by King John in his war with the barons, but was twice taken by the Scots in the reigns of Edward II. and Edward III., and was surprised a short time prior to the battle of Flodden Field. It was taken by the Parliamentarians, and was finally destroyed by Cromwell. The keep, or main tower, with its vaults and prisons entire, is the principal part, and is constructed of a soft red freestone. The village consists of one long wide street, containing some modern houses of stone construction, intermixed with others of great antiquity. On the green, which is situated in the midst of the village, is a stone cross.—A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries and fisheries. The land is in a fine state of cultivation. The soil is of a loamy nature, with a subsoil of gravel upon stone and coal, of which latter several mines are in operation.—The vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £460, and the glebe comprises 24 acres, valued at £60 per annum. Norham gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. of Lindisfarne and dioc. of Durham. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Duddo annexed, in the dioc. of Durham, val. £529, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is of great antiquity, having been rebuilt about 1180 on the site of a more ancient one erected prior to 840. It had three chantries in honour of St. Cuthbert, the Virgin Mary, and St. Nicholas, and possessed the privilege of sanctuary for thirty-seven days. The tower and main aisles were rebuilt in 1837, and the S. and N. transepts were restored in 1846-52. The interior contains many monuments and effigies of great antiquity; also the grave of Ceolwulph, a lineal descendant of Ida, the first Saxon king of Northumberland and of Gospatrick, Earl of Northumberland. The E. window, of Edward III.'s time, is in five compartments, besides several other memorial windows. In the churchyard are some ancient ruins of a monastery, including a stone cross, 10 feet in height. There is a free school for both sexes, founded in 1762, and endowed with an annuity of £60; also a National school, in which a Sunday-school is held. The Free Kirk of Scotland, the Independents, and the United Presbyterians, have each a place of worship.—There are some Druidical remains, including a barrow, surrounded by stone steps; also vestiges of a Roman camp, near which two urns were found, containing human bones. The learned Dr. Carleton, who wrote Bishop Gilpin's life, was born in this parish in 1559. Sir W. T. Stanley Massey Stanley is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on the second Thursday in May, and on the third Thursday in October.

NORHAM-MAINS, a tnshp. in the par. of Norham, hund. of Norhamshire, co. Northumberland, formerly in Durham, 2 miles from Norham, the same distance from Horncliffe, and 6½ S. by W. of Berwick. The township consists of a few farmhouses. Morris Hall is the principal residence.

NORLAND, a tnshp. in the chplry. of Sowerby Bridge, and par. of Halifax, wap. of Morley, West Riding co.

York, 2½ miles S.W. of Halifax, and 10 E. of Todmorden. The village is inconsiderable, but there are numerous small hamlets and detached houses scattered over the southern slope of Calder Vale, near the Manchester and Leeds railway, which passes through the N. part of the township. The substratum is principally millstone grit, which is extensively quarried near North Dean. The Lad-stone on Norland Moor is in this neighbourhood. Within a short distance of the village are Fielding's chemical works. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the woollen trade. There is a place of worship for the New Connexion Methodists. The Earl of Scarborough is lord of the manor. Edward Warnhouse bequeathed in 1686 some land and cottages, now producing £20 per annum, for the poor.

NORLEY, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Frodsham, second div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, co. Chester, 5 miles S.E. of Frodsham, its post town, and 3 N.W. of Acton railway station. The village, which is irregularly built, is wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, built in 1832, has a pinnacled tower, containing a clock and one bell. There is a National school for children of both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Association and Wesleyan Methodists have each a place of worship, with Sunday-schools in connection. Norley Bank and Norley Hall are the principal residences. The trustees of the late J. H. S. Barry, Esq., are lords of the manor.

NORMANBY, a par. in the wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 5 miles from Kirby-Moorside, its post town, 5 W. by S. of Pickering, and 6 from Amotherby railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Severn, and on the high road from Kirby-Moorside to Malton. The par. includes the tnshp. of Thornton-Riseborough. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is of a clayey nature on a subsoil of clay. About two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture, except 15 acres of woodland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £509. The church is an ancient Norman structure, with a low tower, partly rebuilt in 1718. There is a parochial school for children of both sexes, with a small endowment. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, at which a Sunday-school is also held. In the neighbourhood is a mineral spa, the water of which contains carbonic acid and a small proportion of neutral salt. S. Walker, Esq., is lord of the manor. It gives title of marquis to the Phipps family.

NORMANBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Fylingdales, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Whitby.

NORMANBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Ormsby, eastern div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 2 miles from the Ormsby station on the Stockton and Darlington line of railway, and 5 N.W. of Guisborough. It is an increasing village. The chief portion of the inhabitants are employed in the iron-stone quarries, and in the brick and tile works. There is a National school for children of both sexes. Normanby Hall, the principal residence, is situated in a spacious park, watered by a rivulet which rises at Eston-Nab. The tithes were commuted in 1839.

NORMANBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Burton-upon-Stather, northern div. of the wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 9 miles N.W. of Glanford-Brigg. The principal seat is Normanby Hall, the residence of Sir R. Sheffield, Bart.

NORMANBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Stow, wap. of Well, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 9 miles N.W. of Lincoln, 7½ S.E. of Gainsborough, and 3 from the Marten railway station.

NORMANBY-BY-SPITTAL, a par. in the eastern div. of the wap. of Aslacoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 7 miles W. of Market-Rasen, its post town, and 3½ S.E. of Spittal. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The par. is bounded on the E. by the river Ancholme. Limestone is quarried. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1789. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £88, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum, which goes to Mrs. Dunn's school. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. The Dean and Chapter of Lincoln Cathedral are lords of the manor.

NORMANBY-ON-THE-WOLDS, a par. in the northern div. of the wap. of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N. by E. of Market-Rasen, its post town, and 3 N.E. of the Usselby railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. Stone is quarried for building purposes. There are remains of a sculptured cross. The living is a discharged rect. annexed to that of Claxby, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Peter, and appears to have been formerly larger than at present. It contains some carved oak seats. The Earl of Yarborough is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

NORMANCROSS, a hund. in the N. div. of co. Hunts, contains the pars. of Alwalton, Caldecote, Chesterton, Conington, Denton, Elton, Fletton, Folksworth, Glatton, Haddon, Morborn, Orton Cherry and Long, Sawtrey All Saints, Sawtrey St. Andrew, Sawtrey St. Judith, Standground, Stibbington, Stilton, Washingley, Water Newton, Woodstone, Woodwalton, Yaxley, and part of Lutton, comprising about 52,000 acres.

NORMANDY, a tythg in the par. of Ash, first div. of Woking hund., co. Surrey, 4 miles N.W. of Guildford.

NORMAN LAW, a hill in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of Cupar. It attains an altitude of 850 feet, and commands a view of the Frith of Tay.

NORMANTON, a par. in the hund. of Repton, co. Derby, 2 miles S. of Derby, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the Birmingham railway, and is chiefly agricultural. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in framework knitting. The Derby canal crosses the N.E. part of the parish, and the Birmingham and Derby Junction railway intersects it. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of St. Peter, Derby, in the dioc. of Lichfield. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is partly Norman, but much decayed. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a school for children of both sexes. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship.

NORMANTON, a par. in the wap. of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 7½ miles N.E. of Grantham, its post town, and 5 from the Hougham station, on the Great Northern railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Witham, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £104. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a curious tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains a font of great antiquity. The vestry has been newly erected, and the chancel and N. aisle thoroughly restored. The register dates from 1560. The parochial charities produce about £5 6s. per annum. Earl Brownlow is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

NORMANTON, a par. in the hund. of Martinsley, co. Rutland, 5½ miles E. of Oakham, its post town, and 3½ N.W. of the Ketton railway station. The parish, which is inconsiderable, is bounded on the N.W. by the river Gwash. It formerly constituted a part of the adjoining parish of Hambleton, and belonged to the Normanvilles, Basings, and Mackworths. A scarce variety of the herb gentian is found in the neighbourhood. There is a mineral spring of chalybeate properties. The soil is partly clay and partly a light red sand. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £156. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice recently much improved, and the greater part rebuilt. Normanton House, the principal residence, is situated on an eminence in an extensive and well-wooded park abounding in deer.

NORMANTON, a par. in the lower div. of Agbrigg wap., West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Wakefield, its post town, and 186 from London. It is a station on

the North Midland railway, which here forms a conjunction with the Leeds, Manchester, and York railway. The par., which is large, is situated on the W. side of the Calder river, and comprises the ext.-par. places of Altofts and Snydale, and the hmlt. of Woodhouse. The village—which, since the completion of the several railway lines, has become a place of considerable importance—contains a good hotel, and an extensive iron foundry employing a large number of hands. There are traces of the moat which formerly surrounded Normanton, and at Altofts is a steep embankment carrying the railway over the Calder by a viaduct. Near the village is a barrow called Haw Hill. The soil is rich, and well adapted for the growth of wheat; the subsoil is gravel, bind, and coal. The impropriate tithes belong to the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £142, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure with a square tower rebuilt in 1717, and containing three bells. In the interior the church contains a painted E. window, an ancient register chest, several ancient brasses, and numerous monuments. The roof, clerestory, and two walls of the chancel are of recent construction. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. A Sunday-school is held at the church. There is a grammar school, founded about 1592 by John Freeston, in which ten of the pupils are educated free of expense, the master receiving an annuity of £20. About 1 mile W. of the village is Newland Hall, once occupied by the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. S. L. Fox, Esq., is lord of the manor.

NORMANTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Bottesford, hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 14 miles N.E. of Melton-Mowbray, and 8 N.W. of Grantham. It was formerly a chapelry, but the chapel-of-ease has long been demolished.

NORMANTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Southwell, lib. of Southwell and Scrooby, co. Nottingham, half a mile N.E. of Southwell. It is situated on the river Greet, and has the ruins of a chapel, now used as a barn.

NORMANTON-LE-HEATH, a chplry. in the par. of Nailstone, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 3 miles S.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, its post town, and 16 N.W. of Leicester. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. This place is a meet for the Atherstone hounds. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £210. The church is an ancient structure restored in 1853, with a spired tower containing two bells. It has some stained windows and an ancient carved screen. The charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

NORMANTON-ON-THE-WOLDS, a tnshp. in the par. of Plumtree, N. div. of Rushcliffe wap., co. Nottingham, 6¼ miles S.E. of Nottingham, and 13 N.W. of Melton-Mowbray. The village is small, and chiefly agricultural. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The land is chiefly arable.

NORMANTON, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 2½ miles E. of Alfreton, its post town, and 2 N.W. of the Pinxton railway station. The village, which is large, is situated on an eminence, and is chiefly agricultural. It formerly belonged to the Willoughbys and Revels, which latter family resided here from the time of the Conquest. The surface is elevated and the scenery diversified. The substratum abounds in coal, of which some mines have been opened. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £285. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £375. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a large ancient structure with a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles. The parochial charities produce about £5 10s. per annum, which is distributed in flannel to the poor. There is a National school for children of both sexes. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have each a place of worship. Carnfield Hall, the old seat of the Revel family, is the principal residence. Thomas Radford, Esq., is lord of the manor.

NORMANTON, TEMPLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Chesterfield, hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 2½ miles S.E. of Chesterfield, its post town, and 3 N.E. of the Clay Cross railway station. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated on the road from Chesterfield to Mansfield, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £55. The church is an ancient structure, now in a ruinous condition. There is a small endowment for the education of children. R. Arkwright, Esq., is lord of the manor.

NORMANTON-TURVILLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Thurlaston, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 6 miles N.E. of Hinckley.

NORMANTON-UPON-SOAR, a par. in the S. div. of Rushcliffe wap., co. Nottingham, 2 miles N.W. of Loughborough, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Midland Counties railway, and is chiefly agricultural. The river Soar joins the Trent at the northern, and the Leicester navigation at the southern extremity of the village. In the neighbourhood are several market-gardens, also brick and lime kilns. The soil is very fertile, on a substratum of limestone, which is extensively quarried for building and for burning into lime. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1776, and the glebe comprises 243 acres, valued at £400 per annum. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. John, is an ancient cruciform structure with a lofty spired tower containing five bells. The N. transept is entirely and the S. partly a ruin. The parochial charities produce about £6 6s. 8d., which is distributed in various forms every five years. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. John Nicholas Buckley, Esq., is lord of the manor.

NORMANTON-UPON-TRENT, a par. in the N. div. of Thurgarton wap., co. Nottingham, 3 miles from Carlton-on-Trent, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Tuxford. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on an eminence near the river Trent, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is chiefly alluvial and rich clay. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in the reign of George III., and subsequently 56½ acres were allotted to the vicar in lieu of tithes. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £154. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is a small structure with a tower, containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £67 15s. per annum, besides almshouses for six poor widows. There is a free school. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship. John Evelyn Denison, Esq., M.P., is lord of the manor.

NORMICOTT, a lib. in the par. of Stone, S. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 1 mile S.E. of Lane-End, and adjoining Longton, its post town, on the S.E. Here are the waterworks belonging to the Duke of Sutherland, the source of which is one of the clearest streams in the kingdom. Earthenware and china are manufactured in the district. It forms a constablewick in the Hilderstone quarter of the par., and includes Meir-Lane, Meir-Furnace, Meir-Heath, and many scattered houses. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £80. The church, dedicated to the Four Evangelists, is a stone edifice with a turret containing one bell. It was erected at the expense of the Duke of Sutherland in 1847. There is a National school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. The Wesleyans and New Connexion Methodists have each a place of worship. The Duke of Sunderland is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

NORNCOTT, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Heath, and par. of Stoke St. Milborough, co. Salop, 6 miles N. by E. of Ludlow.

NORNEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Blyth, wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Notts, half a mile N. of Blyth, and 30 miles from Nottingham.

NORRIESTON, a *quoad sacra* par. in the pars. of Kilmadock and Kincardine, co. Perth, Scotland, 2 miles N. of the Forth, and 6 S.E. of Callendar. It comprehends the detached portion of the par. of Kincardine, with the improving vil. of Morrieston and the vil. of

Thornhill. The village is situated on an eminence adjoining the road from Stirling to Aberfoil. This par. is in the presb. of Dunblane and in the patron. of the heads of families and male communicants. The minister has a stipend of £95. The church is an ancient edifice, formerly a chapel-of-ease to Kincardine. There is also a Free church.

NORRIS CASTLE, a seat in the Isle of Wight, co. Hants, near Cowes. It was built by Wyatt, and commands an extensive view of the Solent.

NORTH, two pars. of this name in the Orkney Islands, coast of Scotland. *See* LADYKIRK, WESTRAY ISLAND, and ST. PETER'S, SOUTH RONALDSHAY.

NORTHALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Eddlesborough, hund. of Cottesloe, co. Bucks, 3 miles N. by E. of Ivinghoe. The hamlet, which is considerable, is situated in the border of Northall Common.

NORTHALLERTON, a par., post and market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the wap. of Allertonshire, North Riding co. York, 3½ miles from Old Herington, 8 from Bedale, and 221 from London. It is a station on the North-Eastern railway. It is situated in a valley to the E. of the old Roman road, Ermine Street, and is crossed from E. to W. by the small stream Sun Beek, a feeder of the river Wiske, which bounds the parish on the W. It includes the tnshps. of Brompton, Deighton, High-Worsall, Romanby, and Northallerton, besides the ext. par. lib. of Lazenby. This place was a Roman station and subsequently a Saxon borough, and is mentioned as *Alreton* and *Alvertune* in Domesday Book, the prefix having been added to distinguish it from Allerton Maulevérer. It was given by William Rufus to the bishops of Durham, whose castle, in 1318, was burnt by Robert Bruce. The celebrated battle of the Standard was fought at Cowton Moor, in this parish, in 1138, between the English and the Scotch, under their king, David, commanded by Ralph, Bishop of the Orkney Islands, Walter l'Espec, and W. d'Albemarle, in which the latter suffered a total defeat, with the loss of 11,000 men. The spot on which the Standard was erected is still called Standard Hill, and the holes into which the dead were thrown, Scots' Pits. In 1318 the town was surprised and burnt by the Scots. In 1745 the English army, under the command of the Duke of Cumberland, encamped on the Castle hills previously to their marching against the Pretender.—The town, which is a borough by prescription, is governed by the bishop's bailiff, who is returning officer. It returned two members to parliament, once in the reign of Edward I., but not again till 1640, and since the passing of the Reform Bill it has returned but one. The new borough includes the tnshps. of Northallerton and Romanby, and the chplry. of Brompton. The town principally consists of one long and wide street, which is well paved and lighted with gas. It includes the butchers' shambles, a market-cross, toll-booth, and several good shops. The petty sessions are held every Wednesday at the sessions house, in which the general quarter sessions for the North Riding and the county court are also held. To the W. of the sessions house is the registrar's office for the North Riding, where the Bishop of Durham, as high bailiff of the whole liberty and lord of the manor of Northallerton, was wont to hold his courts. There are three commercial banks, a savings-bank, and a mechanics' institution. The chief trade of the town is in agricultural produce, but brick-making, malting, and tanning are also carried on to a large extent. In the vicinity of the town are vestiges of the fortified palace of the bishops of Durham; also ruins of Bishop Hatfield's priory for White Canons or Carmelites, founded in 1354, and dedicated to St. Mary; traces of an Austin friary, founded about 1341, by William de Alverton or Allerton, and the site of St. James's Hospital, about a mile from the town, the revenue of which at the Dissolution was returned at £58 10*s.* 10*d.* It has long given name to a district called Allertonshire, now constituting the wapentake and liberty, and is the head of a Poor-law Union comprising 44 parishes and places. The population district contained 12,174 inhabitants in 1861, but the parish only 4,980. It is the seat of superintendent registry and new County Court districts, which nearly coincide with the Poor-law Union. It is also a polling place for the election of knights of the shire for the North Riding. It gave title of viscount to George I. before his accession to the English throne. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1772, except for the manors of Allerton and Flaxby, Clareton, and Coneystrop. The glebe attached to the living comprises about 200 acres. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Deighton annexed, in the dioc. of York, val. £697, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient cruciform stone structure in the Norman and later English styles of architecture, with a square tower rising from the centre, crowned with pinnacles at the angles, and containing a clock and six bells. In addition to the parish church there are two district churches at Brompton and High Worsall, the livings of which are perpet. curs., val. £120 and £80 respectively, and a chapel-of-ease at Deighton. The parochial charities produce about £165 per annum, including the bequest of the Rev. John Kettlewell, which now realises £60, appropriated to the support of the National schools, and to various other purposes. There is also a hospital, or Maison de Dieu, for 13 poor persons of either sex, founded by Richard de Moore in 1476. The free grammar school is of royal foundation, and has a small endowment. At this school, Mr. Rymer, editor of the "Fœdera," Rev. J. Kettlewell, a divine, Archbishop Palliser, Dr. George Hickes, Dean of Worcester, and author of the "Thesaurus Septentrionalium Linguarum," Dr. Thomas Burnet, master of the Charter House, London, and Dr. Radcliffe, were pupils. There are besides National and Sunday schools. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists have each a place of worship. The tolls of this parish belong to the Bishop of Ripon. Vestiges of a military road leading from *Derventio*, now Alby, through this town, to Catterick, may still be traced. Races take place annually. Market day is Wednesday. Fairs are held on the 7th and 14th February, 5th and 6th May, and 3rd and 4th October, for the sale of horses, cattle, and sheep, and for cheese on the second Wednesday in October.

NORTHAM, a par. in the hund. of Shebbear, co. Devon, 1½ mile N.W. of Bideford, its post town, and 1 from the Instow railway station. The par., which is large, is bounded on the W. by the Bristol Channel, and on the E. by the navigable river Torridge. It includes the small seaport of Appledore and the hmlt. of Northam Ridge, which is situated on Northam Burrows, an extensive ridge of pebbles 3 miles in extent. At Kenwith Castle, in this parish, are traces of an entrenched camp in which the Danes were defeated by the Saxons, and their standard captured. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is of a sandy and loamy nature, on a substratum of stone, which is quarried. The appropriate tithes, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £525. The glebe comprises 60 acres, valued at £130 per annum. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £125, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone structure, restored in 1853, with a tower containing six bells. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum, besides almshouses for four aged single females. There are National and infant schools. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Plymouth Brethren have each a place of worship. The principal residences are Halls-annery House, Orchard Hill, Port Hill, and Rawleigh House. The manor is held under lease by T. B. Chanter, Esq., from the Cleveland family. Annual sports of various kinds are held on Whit Monday.

NORTHAM, a hmlt. in the borough of Southampton, co. Hants. It is built on the site of the ancient *Clausentum*, near the river Itchin, and opposite Bittern Grove.

NORTHAMPTON, a market town, parliamentary

and municipal borough, and the county town of the co. of Northampton, 66 miles N.W. from London by road, and 68 by the Peterborough section of the London and North-Western railway. It is situated on a slope rising from the northern bank of the river Nen, and on a branch canal connecting the Nen with the Grand Junction canal. It is a very ancient town, but when originally built has never been determined. It was called by the Saxons *Hampton* and *Northafendon*, and is mentioned in Domesday as *Northanetone*. The Danes had possession of it in the reign of Edward the Elder, and burnt it in 1010, when they depopulated the surrounding country. Northampton was again destroyed by fire some fifty years later, under Earl Morcar. It was given by William the Conqueror to Simon de St. Liz, who was created first Earl of Northampton, and who built the castle and walled in the town. It soon became the most important town in the county, from its central position, and the security of its fortifications; and in it several councils and parliaments were subsequently held. Henry I. met his brother here, and celebrated Easter with great splendour, in 1122. Soon after he held a council, in which the barons swore fealty to his daughter Maud, whom he appointed his successor. From the reign of Richard I. to that of Henry III. it was a mint town. King John frequently visited Northampton, and removed hither his exchequer from London in 1209, but a few years afterwards was compelled to give up the town to the barons as a surety for the faithful observance of Magna Charta. In the reign of Henry III. the barons succeeded in gaining possession of the town, but it was soon after recovered by the king's forces. It was here also that the King of Scotland did homage to Henry III., who kept Christmas at Northampton several times during his reign. The last parliament which was held at Northampton was in the reign of Richard II., in 1380, when the poll tax was imposed which provoked the rebellion under Wat Tyler. The Lancastrians were defeated here in 1460 by the Earl of March, afterwards Edward IV., and the "king-maker Warwick," in a great battle at Hardington Fields, soon after the commencement of the contest between the Red and White Roses, in which Henry VI. was taken prisoner, his queen and the Prince of Wales escaping with difficulty. In 1637 the plague raged here with great violence. During the civil war of the reign of Charles I., Northampton was taken by Lord Brooke, and garrisoned for the parliament. In 1675 the town was laid in ashes by a dreadful fire which consumed upwards of 600 houses, besides the parish church of All Saints, property to the value of above £150,000 being destroyed. An Act of Parliament was passed to rebuild the town, and £25,000 subscribed, exclusive of the gift of the king, who contributed a thousand tons of timber towards that object. In the early part of the 18th century a considerable amount of damage was done to the town by a flood. Before the fire the greater part of the houses were built of wood and thatch, but are now chiefly of a reddish-coloured freestone, obtained in the vicinity. The town consists of four principal streets meeting in a large open market-place, and of a number of minor streets of very irregular formation. The principal streets are well paved and lighted with gas, and the town supplied with water by works situated on the Billing-road.—Northampton returns two members to parliament. It was first chartered by Henry II., and is a borough by prescription. Under the Municipal Reform Act it is divided into three wards, and is governed by a mayor, who is returning officer, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, with the style of "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Northampton." The municipal and parliamentary boundaries are co-extensive. The population in 1851 was 62,658, with 4,886 inhabited houses, which in 1861 had increased to 32,813, with 6,150 inhabited houses. The revenue of the corporation is about £7,000. The chief articles of manufacture are boots and shoes, which employ nearly 3,000 hands, and are exported all over the globe. There is also a steady trade in the currying of leather. Stockings and lace were formerly made to a large extent, but since the introduction of machinery these branches of industry have ceased to exist. There are also several malting establishments, brass and iron foundries, flour-mills, coach-works, and a paper-mill. Trade is very much facilitated by the navigation of the river Nen, the communication with the Grand Junction canal, and the opening of the several lines of railway.—The public buildings are numerous, and some of them of considerable interest and importance. The townhall is a modern building, and has portraits of Sir T. White, founder of St. John's College, Oxford, and the Right Hon. Spencer Percival. The new corn exchange includes a hall 140 feet by 65 feet, and was erected in 1851. The corn exchange buildings, which are in the Italian style, cost upwards of £10,000, and are now occupied by the mechanics' institution, which boasts of a library of 12,000 volumes, and has nearly 800 members. The county hall is a Grecian building, the ceiling of which is magnificently decorated; and there are portraits of King William III. and Queen Mary, Queen Anne, George I., and George II. The county gaol was erected at a cost of £25,000, by James Mylne, on the model principle, and is capable of holding 150 prisoners. There is also the borough gaol, which was completed in 1846, and cost about £18,000, including the price of the 24 acres of land. Besides these there are a theatre, union poor-house, temperance hall, several commercial banks, savings-bank, baths, and gas and water works. The barracks, erected in 1796, are situated at the northern extremity of the town. The infirmary is a stone building, erected in 1793 by subscription; it cost £25,000, and has accommodation for 127 in-door patients. The lunatic asylum was opened in 1838, and is capable of holding 250 patients. The Royal Victoria self-supporting dispensary was founded in 1844, when the Queen passed through the town.—The ecclesiastical edifices include seven churches, viz., All Saints, rebuilt in 1680 after designs by Sir Christopher Wren. It is a large structure, having a central cupola, and Ionic portico of twelve lofty pillars, which contrast strangely with the ancient embattled tower which escaped when the original building was burnt down in the great fire of 1675. Above the portico are a cornice and entablature, in the centre of which is a statue of Charles II. In the interior was a marble statue by Chantrey to the memory of Spencer Percival, who was for a long period member for the borough, but this has recently been removed into the townhall. There is also a carved oak pulpit, and an altar-piece of Moses and Aaron by Sir Godfrey Kneller. The original church is said to have contained glass as old as 1252. St. Giles's church, near the E. end of the town, is partly of Norman architecture, and partly early English. It is in the shape of a cross, and was first built in the early part of the 12th century; but so many alterations have since been made in it, that most of the traces of the old building have disappeared. The embattled tower, containing a peal of eight bells, is supposed to have been erected about 1615, and is a fine specimen of the building of the period. St. Peter's, near the W. end of the town, and close to where the ancient castle originally stood, is said to have been built about the same time, and is an exceedingly good specimen of the enriched Norman style of architecture. It has recently been restored by Mr. Gilbert Scott. Some portions of the interior are most elaborately carved, and there are several very interesting ancient as well as modern monuments. St. Sepulchre's was built in the early part of the 12th century by the Knights Templars, on the model of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and is one of the only four round churches remaining in the kingdom. It is supported on eight Norman columns, with plain pointed arches of a later style of architecture, surmounted by a central cupola; and adjoining it is a tower with six bells and a spire. It contains old brasses, and many curious inscriptions. The other churches are St. Katherine's, St. Andrew's, and St. Edmund's, all three district churches, erected within the last thirty years. There are,

besides the above, twenty other places of worship, of which the Baptists have five chapels, the Wesleyan Methodists three, the Independents two, the Calvinists, Primitive Methodists, Unitarians, and Society of Friends, each one, and the Roman Catholics have a collegiate chapel, built in 1845 from Mr. Pugin's designs. The bishop's residence is close by. Among the dissenting chapels the only one that deserves particular notice is that of the Independents, on Castle Hill, as having been for twenty years the scene of the labours of the celebrated Dr. Doddridge, a mural tablet to whose memory has been inserted in the wall. In Abingdon-street is a modern nunnery, dedicated to St. Felix.—The schools and charitable institutions are numerous. Among the former may be mentioned Chipsey's free grammar school, founded about 1543, Dryden's orange-coat school for boys, Becket and Serjeant's blue-coat school for girls, and the corporation or blue-coat school. Bickerstaff's almshouses, founded in 1695, are among the principal charities, with the hospitals of St. Thomas and St. John. The former of these was founded in the middle of the 15th century for eighteen aged persons, and was removed to its present site about 25 years ago; while the latter, originally founded by William St. Clere, is intended for the relief of infirm persons, and has a chapel and spacious hall. There are remains of several ancient religious houses, including those of the Black and Grey Friars, founded about the middle of the 13th century, and the hospital of the Blessed Virgin, founded in 1450. The cemetery contains about 10 acres. There are three bridges in Northampton, one of three arches. But few vestiges are left of the castle, including only the round tower, an arch, and part of the walls. There are also remaining the ditch and S. postern of the town wall, which was dismantled in 1662. Roman coins, pottery, and other relics have been discovered at different times. It publishes the *Northampton Herald* and *Northampton Mercury* newspapers, and gives title of marquis to the Compton family. In the immediate vicinity is the Victoria promenade, about 1 mile long, with an avenue of lime-trees. Outside the town are several interesting objects, the chief, perhaps, being Queen Eleanor's cross, where are four figures so arranged that five may be counted at a short distance off, and many bets have been lost and won as to the number of the queens on this monument. Northampton has been the native place of many celebrated men. An ancestor of Washington was twice mayor of the town. Market days are Wednesday and Saturday, for corn, cattle, sheep, and pigs. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday in January, 20th February, third Monday in March, 5th April, 4th May, 19th June, 1st July for wool, 5th and 26th August, 19th September for cheese, first Thursday in November, 28th November, and 19th December. The Pytchley Hunt races are held in March every year. The racecourse is at a short distance N. of the town, and comprises about 120 acres, with a race-stand.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, a midland co. of England, bounded on the N. by the river Welland, which separates it from the cos. of Lincoln and Rutland, on the S. by Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, on the E. by Bedford, Cambridge, and Huntingdon shires, and on the W. by Warwickshire. It is long and irregular in form, its greatest length being upwards of 70 miles, whilst its greatest breadth is nearly 26 miles, with an average breadth of about 17 miles. It has an area of over 1,000 square miles, or 630,358 acres, of which nearly 600,000 are arable and pasture. The population in 1851 was 212,380, and in 1861 227,704. It was anciently the seat of the *Coritani*, and in the Roman division of Britain was included in the province of *Flavia Cæsariensis*. From Borough Hill, near Daventry, Watling Street may be traced for many miles, and close to Weedon it now forms part of the present high road. There are also the remains of several Roman stations, and traces of forts of that period,—that on Borough Hill is perhaps one of the largest in England. On the road to Banbury, near Chipping Warden, a vast quantity of pottery and Roman coins have been discovered at various times. In 1823 the foundations of the *Prætorium* were discovered here, with tesselated pavements and other remarkable antiquarian curiosities. Either Castor or Chesterton is supposed to be the Roman *Durobrivæ*, or the *Durnomagus* of Richard of Cirencester. Northamptonshire was part of Mercia under the Saxons, but after the invasion of the Danes was divided between them and the West Saxons. In Domesday Survey, at which time it included part of Rutlandshire, it is called *Northamtunescire*. William the Conqueror made grants of large portions of the county to Simon de St. Liz and others of his nobles. William is supposed to have built Rockingham Castle, and St. Liz the castles of Fotheringay and Northampton.—The surface of the county may be said to be undulating and well wooded. The hills and dales are all under cultivation, and interspersed with streams and rivulets. There are several chains of hills—the highest, Arbury Hill, near Daventry, attaining an altitude of 800 feet above the sea-level. Another range of hills, commencing near Great Oxendon, passes Cold Ashby, Welford, Barby, and so on to Daventry; a third begins at Wakerley, and runs towards Braybrook; and a fourth, a little to the E. of Woodford, runs due S., and forms the watershed of the Cherwell, a feeder of the Thames. There are also other smaller ranges, but the hills are in general of no great elevation. The north-eastern extremity of the county, near Peterborough, belongs to the Great Fen district. The chief rivers are the Nen and the Welland, both of which run into the North Sea. The Nen, formed by the confluence of two streams, becomes navigable at Northampton, whence it flows through Wellingborough, Higham Ferrers, Thrapston, and Oundle, till, at Peterborough, it ceases to be navigable. Its length in this county is about 60 miles. The Welland rises 6 miles from Market Harborough, and forms part of the northern boundary of the county: its length is about 50 miles. The Warwickshire Avon rises at Naseby, and the Bedfordshire Ouse near Brackley, but neither are navigable in this county. The Cherwell rises at Charwellton; the Tow close to Sulgrave, whence it runs a little below Stony Stratford, where it joins the Ouse. The surface is well drained.—The Oxford clay is the chief substratum on the E., and lias on oolite in the W. and S.W. divisions. Beds of forest marble are quarried at Colleyweston for roofing slates. Good building stone is quarried at Barnack, Brackley, and Kingsthorpe. Other stone, some of which takes an excellent polish, and is serviceable for architectural purposes, is found in different parts of the county. A valuable bed of ironstone, which yields some 40 per cent. of iron, is worked at a cheap rate, and appears inexhaustible. It was discovered in constructing the railway from Peterborough to Towcester. There is also great abundance of limestone, and good clay for making bricks and tiles. The famous Kilsby tunnel, on the London and North-Western railway, is between West Haddon and Barby; this railway crosses the county between Wolverton and Rugby. From Blisworth a junction runs through Northampton to Peterborough, where it meets the Great Northern and other lines. There are also the Rugby and Stamford branch, on the N.W., near Market Harborough, and the Midland, which connects Peterborough with Leicester. These and other lines of railway give access to every part of the county. The principal roads are the Great North road, which crosses the county to Stamford, in Lincolnshire; a branch road from it at Norman Cross, in Huntingdonshire, to Peterborough; the road through Higham Ferrers, Kettering, and Rockingham, and that through Newport Pagnell, Northampton, and Market Harborough. There are two canals in the county:—the Grand Junction canal, which runs some 25 miles N.W., passing between Daventry and Northampton, and then joins the Oxford canal, whence by the river Nen it runs into the sea at Wisbeach—this canal has also branches to Northampton and Stony Stratford; and the Grand Union canal, which unites with the Grand Junction canal near Daventry, and runs N. until it joins the Leicester canal at Foxton,—the Grand Union canal has

likewise a branch to Market Harborough.—The climate of Northamptonshire is generally considered mild and healthy, and the soil, from being very generally well cultivated, is productive, yielding especially corn and grass of a superior quality. It has not the disadvantage of the more western counties, which are subject to very heavy and continued rains. The pastures are rich, and numbers of cattle are fattened for the London market in the large grazing farms. Many of the Northamptonshire farmers are large breeders of cattle, and rearing of sheep is not neglected, the most common breed being the improved Leicester. The chief manufactures are shoes, which are made at Northampton, and whips and lace at Daventry. There is likewise a good business done at Towcester in wool-stapling, and in pottery at Potterspury. It is calculated that about 14 per cent. of the inhabitants maintain themselves by trade and manufacture, and about 13 per cent. by agriculture. There are numerous corn-mills, breweries, and malting-houses, and some iron foundries for agricultural implements. The well-known factory of the London and North-Western railway is at Wolverton. The great military depôt, formerly belonging to the East India Company, is at Weedon.—The county is in two divisions, a northern and southern, which contain 20 hundreds instead of 30, as at the time of the Domesday Survey. The northern division comprises Corby, Hamfordshoe, Higham Ferrers, Huxloe, Polebrook, Rothwell, Willybrook, Navisford, Orlingbury, and Peterborough liberty; and the southern division Chippenham, Clely, Fawsley, Green's Norton and King's Sutton, Nobottle Grove, Spelhoe, Towcester, Wymersley, and Guilsborough. There are nearly 300 parishes in the shire, besides parts of several others and extra-parochial places. The market towns are Northampton, Peterborough, Wellingborough, Brackley, Oundle, Towcester, Daventry, Thrapston, and Kettering, all seats of a poor-law union and places where county courts are held. This county is included in the Midland circuit and military district. It is governed by a lord lieutenant, custos rotulorum, a high sheriff, 42 deputy-lieutenants, and about 440 magistrates. In the ecclesiastical divisions it constitutes an archdeac. in the dioc. of Peterborough and prov. of Canterbury. It returns eight members to parliament—two each for the northern and southern divisions of the shire, and two each for Northampton and Peterborough. Brackley and High Ferrers were disfranchised at the passing of the Reform Bill. The charities are upwards of £20,000, of which about £5,000 are for the purposes of schools and education.—There are many specimens of ancient ecclesiastical architecture in the county. Brixworth church, on the road to Market Harborough, is perhaps one of the most remarkable. It is apparently of about the period of the 11th century, but has undergone many alterations at later periods. Brigstock church, between Oundle and Rothwell, is of Anglo-Saxon origin. Those of Castor and Earl's Barton are of the Norman period; the latter has, however, a remarkable tower said to be of Anglo-Saxon date, and so has Barnack church, near Stamford. There are many other churches of ancient date in the county, which will be found described under the respective parishes to which they belong. The cathedral at Peterborough has considerable portions of Norman architecture. There are several monastic ruins, the chief being St. James's Abbey, at Duston, near Northampton, which was founded by William Peverel, a natural son of William the Conqueror; and Pipewell, a Cistercian abbey, Great Oakley, near Rockingham: of these only the foundations and traces of the walls remain. There are likewise portions of the chapel of Catesby, a Benedictine nunnery near Daventry, and of the Cluniac priory at Daventry, besides the church of the priory of Augustinian canons at Canons Ashby, and vestiges of Sewardsley Cistercian priory near Towcester. The cross at Geddington, near Kettering, erected by Edward I., and another at Northampton, are objects of great interest. There are also a few castellated ruins, the most noteworthy being Fotheringay Castle, which was founded soon after the Conquest, and in which Richard III. was born, and Mary Queen of Scots was executed. This castle was razed to the ground by James I. soon after his accession to the English throne. Barnewell Castle is likewise a fine old ruin. The principal gateway still remains. Henry VI. was defeated by the Yorkists in this county in 1459; and here it was that the battle of Edge Hill in 1642, and again the battle of Naseby in 1645, were fought, the latter deciding the fate of King Charles I. There are several seats in Northamptonshire, among which are Drayton House, near Thrapston, of the period of Henry VI.; Fawsley House, not far from Daventry; Burghley House, near Stamford, built originally by the great Lord Burghley; and Kirby Hall, built by Lord-Keeper Hatton. The dukes of Buccleuch, Cleveland, and Grafton, have seats at Boughton, Sudborough, and Wakefield; the Marquis of Northampton at Castle Ashby; the earls of Westmoreland, Spencer, Cardigan, Pomfret, Carysfort, Winchelsea, Fitzwilliam, and Euston, at Apethorpe, Althorpe, Deene Park, Easton Neston, Elton, Kirby, Milton, and Salcey Forest. Many other of the nobility and gentry have likewise seats in this county.

NORTHAW, or NORTHALL, a par. in the hund. of Cashio, or lib. of St. Albans, co. Herts, 5 miles N.E. of Barnet, its post town, and 3 N.E. of Potter's Bar station on the Great Northern railway. The village is situated on an eminence and is wholly agricultural. There is a mineral spring in the neighbourhood, the water of which is saline, and was formerly much resorted to. The living is a don. cur.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, was rebuilt in 1810; it is a cruciform structure, with a square embattled tower containing one bell. The chancel has a painted window. The register dates from 1564. The parochial charities produce about £134 per annum, of which £95 is King James I.'s gift, and goes to the support of the schools. There is a National school for children of both sexes. The trustees of the late Rev. J. A. Trenchard are lords of the manor.

NORTHBAR, a vil. in the par. of Beith, co. Ayr, Scotland, 9 miles N. of Irvine, and 2 S.E. of Beith. It is situated on the road from Beith to Kilmarnock.

NORTHBECK, a hmlt. in the par. of Scredington, co. Lincoln, 3 miles S.E. of Sleaford.

NORTHBOROUGH, or NORTHBURGH, a par. in the lib. of Peterborough, co. Northampton, 2 miles S. of Market Deeping, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Peterborough. The river Welland, which passes at Deeping-St. James, within a mile of the village, is navigable for barges as far as Stamford. The parish, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. It was formerly written *Northburh* by the Saxons, and part of it borders on the Fenny district. The soil is fertile, consisting chiefly of clay intermixed with sand and gravel. The tithes have been commuted for land, and the glebe consists of 20 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £100, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing two bells. The interior of the church contains tombs of the Claypoles, and other memorials. In it once resided Elizabeth, the favourite daughter of Oliver Cromwell, who married John Claypole, subsequently created a baronet in 1657, and master of the horse and a lord of the bedchamber to the Protector. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum, realised from lands. The venerable seat of the Claypoles, in the decorated style of domestic architecture, has been converted into a farm-house.

NORTHBOURNE, a par. in the hund. of Cornilo, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 3 miles W. of Deal, its post town, and 4 S. of Sandwich. It is situated at the source of a small rivulet which flows on to Sandwich, and from which the parish derives its name. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The land is almost wholly arable, and hops are grown extensively. The impropriation belongs to the Archbishop of Canter-

bury. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £168, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, is a cruciform structure of flint with a square tower. The interior has a monument to the Sandys family, which is decorated with numerous shields. There is a National school for both sexes. In 618 the manor of Northbourne was given by Eadbald, King of Kent, to St. Augustine's monastery at Canterbury, after which it came to the crown, and eventually became the property of Sir W. C. James, Bart., of Betshanger. Northbourne Court is the principal residence. On the Downs, near Little Betshanger, are the remains of a camp formed in the reign of Elizabeth to oppose the landing of the Spaniards.

NORTHCHAPEL, a par. in the hund. of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 5 miles N. by W. of Petworth, and 6 N.E. of Midhurst. It was anciently included in the parish of Petworth, but was constituted a separate parish by Act of Parliament in 1718. The village, which is small and chiefly agricultural, is situated near the borders of Surrey, on the main road from London to Petworth. During the French war government works were established at Fisher Street, in this parish, for making charcoal for gunpowder, but were subsequently sold. There are also chemical works for making pyroligneous acid, and a tan-yard. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £400. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, enlarged in 1833 by the addition of a N. transept, at which time the tower was also rebuilt, chiefly at the expense of the late Earl of Egremont. The charities produce about £60 per annum, chiefly the endowment of the Sunday-school and almshouses, which were built at the expense of the Earl of Egremont in 1835.

NORTHCHURCH, a par. in the hund. of Dacorum, co. Herts, 3 miles S.E. of Tring, and 2 from the railway station on the North-Western line, which has a tunnel here 1,080 feet in length. The village is sometimes called St. Mary's Berkhampstead. It is situated on the high road from Berkhampstead to Tring, near the Grand Junction canal. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Berkhampstead common is situated on the N., and is upwards of 3 miles in extent. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £794. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient cruciform structure, with a low embattled tower containing five bells. There are various charities. The Baptists have a place of worship.

NORTH CLAY, a div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Notts, contains the pars. of Applesthorpe, or Apesthorpe, Beckingham Bole, West Burton, Clareborough, Clayworth, Everton, Gringley-on-the-Hill, Hayton, North Leverton, South Leverton, Littleborough, Misterton, East Retford, Saundby, Sturton, Walkeringham, Wheatley, and South Wheatley, comprising about 45,570 acres.

NORTH CRAWLEY. *See* CRAWLEY, NORTH, co. Bucks, and the like for other places with this prefix not in the following order, which will be found under their proper names.

NORTHCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Boyton, hund. of Black Torrington, co. Devon, 7 miles S. of Holsworthy, and 5 N.E. of Launceston.

NORTHCOTT, or NORTHCOURT, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Helen, hund. of Hormer, co. Berks, 1 mile N. of Abingdon.

NORTHEN, or NORTHENDEN, a par. in the hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 7 miles S. of Manchester, its post town, and 5 W. of Stockport. The village, which is rather straggling, is situated on the river Mersey, and is entirely agricultural. The par. comprises the tnshp. of North-Etchells. The land is in a high state of cultivation. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £406, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is an ancient structure of sandstone, with a low square embattled tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains tablets to the Tattons of Withenshaw. The parochial charities produce about £42 per annum, £23 of which goes to Sharson's school. There is a National school for children of both sexes, with a small endowment, also an infant school in which a Sunday-school is held. Withenshaw Hall, the old seat of the Tatton family, is an ancient mansion, formerly garrisoned for the king and taken by the parliamentary troops in 1644. T. William Tatton, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner. Wakes are held in the third week in October.

NORTH-END, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex.

NORTHEND, a hmlt. in the par. of Crayford, hund. of Lessness, and lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 1½ mile N. of Crayford, and half a mile from Erith.

NORTH-END, a hmlt. in the borough of Deal, co. Kent, near Deal.

NORTH-END, a hmlt. in the par. of South Stoneham, co. Hants, 5 miles N. of Southampton.

NORTH-END, a district in the par. of Fulham, Kensington div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, 1 mile E. of Hammersmith, and 6 miles S.W. of St. Paul's, London. It is situated at the bridge over the Thames opposite Putney, and was the residence of Foote, the tragedian; Bartolozzi, the engraver; Tonson, the bookseller; and Richardson, the author of "Clarissa Harlowe."

NORTH-END, a hmlt. in the par. of Hampstead, co. Middlesex, 5 miles N.W. of St. Paul's, London. It is situated in a healthy spot on the further side of the heath, about 400 feet above the level of the sea.

NORTH-END, a hmlt. in the par. of Burton-Dassett, co. Warwick, 4 miles E. by S. of Kington.

NORTH-END, a tythg. in the par. of South Damerham, co. Wilts, 9 miles S. of Salisbury.

NORTHEY ISLAND, a district in the hund. of Dengie, co. Essex, 2 miles E. by S. of Maldon, and 10 E. of Chelmsford. It is situated near the junction of the rivers Blackwater and Chelmer, and is a meet for the East Essex hounds.

NORTHFIELD, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Halfshire, co. Worcester, 6 miles S.W. of Birmingham, its post town, and 2 W. of the King's Norton station on the Gloucester railway. It is situated on the small river Rea, and on the road from Birmingham to Worcester. The par. contains the hmlts. of Selly, Hay, Shendley, and Bartley. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in nail making. There are chemical works and freestone quarries. The surface is flat towards the E., but hilly in the W. The soil is a fertile loam, producing good crops of wheat and beans. The tithes of this parish have been commuted for a rent-charge of £805, and the glebe comprises 44 acres, valued at £80 per year. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Bartley Green, in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £1,170. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a memorial window, inserted in 1838 by the widow and daughters of the late John Johnstone, M.D. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum, of which £13 go to the National school for both sexes. There are two places of worship for the Wesleyans. The Birmingham and Worcester and the Netherton canals, as also the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, pass through the parish. About 2 miles N.W. are the ruins of Weoley Castle, which anciently belonged to the families of Botetourt, Berkeley, and Jervois.

NORTHFLEET, a par. in the hund. of Toltingtrough, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 2 miles W. of Gravesend, its post town, and 20 E. of London by road, or 22 by railway. It is a station on the North Kent railway, and a steamboat leaves Rosherville pier in connection with the Tilbury line. This place was probably a Roman station, and is mentioned in Domesday Survey. It is situated on the Thames, near Northfleet Creek, and formerly belonged to the archbishops of Canterbury. The par. includes the hmlt. of Lower Perry Street and the vil. of Rosherville, recently formed into a district par., with the gardens of Rosherville, which are fre-

quented by a large number of visitors during the summer season. The neighbourhood abounds with chalk and lime pits, of which there are very extensive works. Stone Bridge, which was very ancient, has been rebuilt in a line with the London road. The surface near the river bank in the north-western part of the parish lies low, and was frequently overflowed at high tides, but is now protected by high floodgates. Further inland it rises into gentle hills. There is a large yard for ship-building, and a dock excavated in the solid chalk, also large works for the manufacture of Parker's Roman cement. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £683, and the vicarial for £600. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £400, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, has been restored in the present century. It is an ancient structure, partly overgrown with ivy, and said to be the largest parish church in the county. It contains several good decorated windows, ancient oak stalls, piscinas, a screen, and several brasses, one of which is to Peter de Lacy, a priest, who was buried in leather, bearing date 1375, and another monument of more modern date, of alabaster, to the memory of E. Browne, physician to Charles II. In the churchyard is an obelisk with a representation of Huggins College in alto-relievo, on the E. and W. sides. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. There are National schools both here and at Rosherville, also British schools with a small endowment. A college for decayed gentry has been erected near Stone Bridge; the building consists of 40 residences, including a chapel with a slender spire. Each pensioner receives £1 per week in addition to his lodging. This institution is under the superintendence of John Huggins, Esq., of Sittingbourne, by whom it was built. At Grays Reach is a pier of new formation near 1¼ mile in length. It is situated at the bend of the river where the East India Company's ships used to anchor. Fairs are held on the 24th March, and on Easter and Whit Tuesdays.

NORTH-FORTY-FOOT-BANK, or FEN CORNER, an ext. par. place in the wap. of Kirton, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 9 miles W. by N. of Boston.

NORTH-HAMLET, an ext. par. place in the upper div. of Dudstone hund., co. Gloucester.

NORTH-HILL, a par. in the N. div. of the hund. of East, co. Cornwall, 6½ miles S. by W. of Launceston, and 9 W. of Callington. The par., which is of large extent, contains, beside the vil. of its own name, the hmlts. of Bath Pool, Coad's Green, Congdon Shop, Illand, and Trebartha. It is bounded on the N. by the river Inny, and intersected by the Lynher, or Lynhoe, a branch of the Hamoaze. The soil is light, upon a subsoil of granite and slate. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, green crops, and grass. The substratum abounds in good building stone, especially in the southern portion, where granite predominates, and is extensively wrought at the Kilmar quarries. Vast quantities of this stone have recently been sent to London by the Cheesering Company for building the new Westminster Bridge. Manganese is found, and in the S. some stream tin works have been opened. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £538, and the glebe comprises 50 acres, valued at £60. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £411. The church, dedicated to St. Torney, is an ancient structure of granite, with a lofty embattled tower crowned with pinnacles and containing a peal of six bells. The porch has a groined ceiling of granite, and in the interior of the church are two monuments, one to the Vincents of Battens, and the other to the Spoure family, once the owners of Trebartha Hall. At Trebartha and Landreyne were formerly chapels of ease. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Bryanites, also National and Sunday schools. The principal residence is Trebartha Hall, situated in a small park, watered by a tributary stream of the Lynher, which forms in its course a series of cascades. Arthur's Hall is an opening in the rock 60 feet long by 35 feet broad, and on a neighbouring tor are several rock basins called "Arthur's troughs."

NORTH HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Little Malvern, lower div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 6 miles N.W. of Upton-on-Severn, and 2 S. of Great Malvern. It is situated amongst the Malvern hills, which here rise to the height of about 1,200 feet. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £100, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church is dedicated to St. James.

NORTH-HOLME, or WAINFLEET ST. THOMAS, a par. in the Marsh div. of the wap. of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, half a mile N. of Wainfleet, and 8 miles E. by S. of Spilsby. It is situated on the river Steeping, near Boston Deeps, and may be considered a suburb of Wainfleet. The surface is marshy, and the population decreasing, owing to the decay of the trade of Wainfleet, once a flourishing subport to Boston. About a mile from the village are the Wainfleet Sands, which are from 1 to 3 miles wide, and are dry at low water. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £44, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church has long been in ruins, but the cemetery is still used.

NORTHIAM, or NORDIHAM, a par. in the hund. of Staple, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 7¾ miles N.W. of Rye, and 7 E. of Robertsbridge. The par., which is chiefly agricultural, is bounded on the N. by the river Rother, which divides it from the county of Kent. A great portion of the land is laid out in hop-grounds. The surface is undulating and well wooded. The village is situated on the road from London to Rye. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £786. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small structure, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire. Adjoining it is the mausoleum of the ancient family of the Frewens, on the N.W. side. The father of Archbishop Frewen formerly held the living. There are a free school for 15 pupils, the master of which is privileged to take a limited number of boarders, and a school for children of both sexes on the National system. The Wesleyans and Unitarians have each a place of worship. In 1822 a barge, supposed to have belonged to Hastings the Dane, who sailed up the river in 893, was discovered in a field beneath the sand and mud. It was of strong construction, and measured 65 feet by 14 feet, with a forecastle, remains of a cabin, and whole deck. It contained a board for marking the days, and many other relics. Brickwall House is the principal residence.

NORTHILL. *See* NORTH-HILL, co. Cornwall.

NORTHILL, a par. in the hund. of Wixamtree, co. Bedford, 3 miles N.W. of Biggleswade, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the road from Biggleswade to Bedford, and near the river Ivel. It is chiefly agricultural, but straw-plaiting and lace-making are carried on to a small extent. The par. comprises the hmlts of Upper and Lower Caldicott, Brook End, Hatch, Budna, Thorncote, and Ickwell. The soil is gravel, and the greater part of the land arable, with a small proportion of pasture. The tithes were commuted for land and corn rents under two separate Acts of Enclosure towards the close of the last century. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £395, in the patron. of the Grocers' Company, London. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a square tower containing five bells, and was made collegiate in the reign of Henry IV., but dissolved by Edward VI. It has a stained-glass E. window, and some old stalls. The parochial charities produce about £55 per annum, with a share in H. Smith's charity. There is a National school for both sexes. John Harvey, Esq., of Ickwell Bury, is lord of the manor, and impropriator of part of the rectorial tithes.

NORTHINGTON, a par. in the lower half of the hund. of Mitcheldever, co. Hants, 3¾ miles N.W. of New Alresford, its post town, and 6 S.E. of the Andover railway station. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The soil is fertile and the scenery diversified. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Swarraton, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. John, was rebuilt by Lord Ashburton in 1830, at an

expense of £1,500. It has a tower containing three bells. Grange Park, formerly the seat of the earls of Northington, which title is now extinct, is a mansion built by Inigo Jones. It is now the property of Lord Ashburton, who is the lord of the manor.

NORTH ISLES, a district of the Orkney Islands, coast of Scotland, comprising the islands and pars. of Burness, Cross, Eday, Lady, North Ronaldshay, Rousay, Sanda, Shapinshay, Stronsay, and Westray. It gives name to a presbytery in the synod of Orkney.

NORTH KIRK, or PIERWALL, a vil. in the par. of Lady-Kirk, Orkney Islands, coast of Scotland. It is situated on the N. side of Westray Island.

NORTHKIRK, an ancient par. in the Shetland Isles, coast of Scotland, now joined to Yell.

NORTHLEACH, a par., post and small market town, in the hund. of Bradley, co. Gloucester, 13 miles S.E. of Cheltenham, 10 N.E. of Cirencester, and 84 from London. It is situated in a vale near the source of the river Leach, from which it derives its name, under the Cotswold hills. It is a polling and petty sessions town, consisting principally of one long, irregularly-built street. The par. includes the hmlt. of Eastington, at which place is an ancient camp, with a double vallum, called Norbury, and supposed to be of Roman origin. It was given by Etheldred to Gloucester Abbey, but was resumed by Henry VIII., and given to the Daltons. About the beginning of the 16th century it did an extensive clothing trade, but owing chiefly to the deficiency of water supply, it gradually declined, and the trade has long been discontinued. It is governed by a bailiff, burgesses, &c. Petty sessions are held twice a month at the house of correction for the county, which is situated at a short distance from the town. New county courts are held at the King's Head Inn monthly. A court-leet is held yearly, at which the bailiff, two constables, two tythingmen, and two cardinals are appointed. The board of guardians meet at the workhouse every Wednesday. There is an ancient market-house supported by pillars, with remains of a cross. A few of the inhabitants are engaged in frame-work knitting, but the chief business is in agricultural produce. The land is chiefly arable. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an Act of Enclosure in 1782. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £270, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient structure, with an embattled tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains an ancient font and numerous brasses of clothiers, bearing date from 1400. The charities produce about £746 per annum. The almshouses are for six aged men and the same number of women. There are a free grammar and National schools. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel. Here is a meet for the Cheltenham staghounds. Jevon Harper, Esq., is lord of the manor. The ancient British road, called the Lower Salt-Way, leading from Droitwich towards the E., was here crossed by the Roman Fosseway, which describes the north-western boundary of the parish. Market day is Wednesday. Fairs are held on the Wednesday prior to the 4th of May, and on the first Wednesday in September, for cattle and sheep, and two statute fairs in October.

NORTHLEW, or NORTHLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Black-Torrington, co. Devon, 3½ miles S.E. of Honiton, and 4 N.W. of Colyton. The village, which is small and straggling, is situated on a branch of the river Torridge, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is various, with a subsoil of red marl. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £342, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a stone edifice, with a tower containing four bells. The interior of the church contains a font, also a carved screen, which has been newly erected. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. Mrs. Proby, of Seaton, is lady of the manor.

NORTHMAVINE, or NORTHMAVING, a par. in the Mainland, Shetland Islands, coast of Scotland. It comprises the northern part of Mainland, which is indented with many voes or inlets, affording safe harbours for the fishing-boats, and is surrounded on all sides with small islands, holms, and rocks, as Eagleshay, Lamba, Dorholm, Maiden Skerry, Hamnavoe, Burravoe, &c., but only one of these—Lamba—is inhabited. It is a peninsula united to the parish of Delting by a narrow isthmus about 100 yards broad at high water, called Mavis-grind, but so low that at high spring-tides it is entirely surrounded by water. It extends in length about 16 miles from S. to N., with an extreme breadth of about 8 miles. The surface is of a hilly nature, the highest altitude being at Rona's Hill, which is 1,470 feet above sea level. This hill has on its summit an ancient building crowned with a pyramidal tower of small stones, which serves as an excellent landmark, being the first Scottish land sighted by ships approaching from the N.W. The surface is chiefly rock, moss, and pasture, with but a small portion of land devoted to agricultural purposes. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries. All the fish caught in the parish are shipped for exportation at Hillswick Harbour, in St. Magnus Bay, where there is safe and excellent anchorage. At the village of Hillswick, which is the only commercial place in the parish, are good warehouses and salt and fish cellars, also a commodious beach for drying fish. This par. is in the presb. of Olnafirth and synod of Shetland. The minister has a stipend of £158. The parish church, situated in the village of Hillswick, was erected in 1733, and restored in the years 1764 and 1825. There was formerly another church at Ottabery, on the E. side of the parish, but this has been in ruins since 1761. There are parochial and other schools. The Wesleyans have a chapel at North Rae, and the Independents one at Sulerne. Three fairs for cattle and horses are held annually. The ward-hills or watch-houses along the coast are supposed to have been originally built to give notice of approaching danger, but were subsequently used to call the people together when shoals of small whales appeared, for which purpose they are still employed in the Tawe Islands. Fetheland is a small peninsula at the northernmost point of the parish, enclosed by a stone fence, off which are the three lofty rocks called Ramna-Stacks.

NORTHMOOR, WITH MOORTON AND NEWBRIDGE, a par. in the hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 7 miles S.E. of Witney, its post town, and 6½ S.W. of Oxford. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Isis, and is wholly agricultural. Not quite a third of the land is arable, the remainder pasture and meadow. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £504. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £120, in the patron. of St. John's College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Dennis, is an ancient cruciform structure, with a square tower containing six bells. The interior of the church has effigies of a crusader. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum. The Archbishop of York is lord of the manor.

NORTHMOOR, a vil. in the par. of North Petherton, co. Somerset, 2 miles S. of Bridgwater. It is situated near the river Parret and Taunton canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of North Petherton.

NORTHMUIR, a vil. in the par. of Kirriemuir, co. Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Forfar.

NORTHOLT, or NORTHALT, a par. in the hund. of Elthorne, co. Middlesex, 4 miles from the Hanwell station, 4 E. of Uxbridge, and 2½ S. by W. of Harrow, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Paddington canal, between the Harrow and Uxbridge roads, about equi-distant from the Birmingham railway at Harrow, and the Great Western railway at Southall. It is wholly agricultural, but bricks are extensively made. It is mentioned in Domesday as *Northala*, and was formerly held by the Mandevilles, through whom it came to the Botelers, and so to Earl Jersey, of Osterley. The land is chiefly meadow, with a

small proportion of arable. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £668, and the glebe comprises 44 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £682, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small ancient structure. The interior has a brass of Rowdell, bearing date 1452, and tombs of Bishop Lisle, of St. Asaph, a former vicar, and Dr. Demainbray, the philosopher. The register dates from 1560. There is a National school. Bricks are made in this parish in large quantities, being used in the construction of the London sewers. Northolt was the scene of numerous contests in the wars of the Roses, as well as in the Civil War. Traces of a Roman road occur in the north-western part of the parish.

NORTHOP, or NORTH-HOPE, a par. and post town in the hund. of Coleshill, co. Flint, 4 miles N.W. of Hawarden. It contains the following tnshps., viz., Caerfallwch, Golftyn, Kelsterton, Wepre, Leadbrook Major and Minor, Northop, and Soughton. It is situated near the Dee and Wat's Dyke. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the collieries, tile works, and potteries. There are also some very valuable lead mines belonging to the Grosvenor family. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £500, in the patron. of the bishop. The church has a lofty tower. The interior has numerous effigies, among which is one to Edwyn, a Welsh prince, bearing date 1073. There is also a district church at Connah's-Quay, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £301. The parochial charities produce about £90 per annum. There is a free grammar school, endowed with an annuity of £35 by the Rev. G. Smith in 1606; also a National school, with an endowment of £40 per annum. The Methodists have two places of worship. Highfield Hall and Soughton Hall are the principal residences.

NORTHORPE, a par. in the wap. of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles S.W. of Kirton, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Gainsborough. It is a station on the Manchester and Lincolnshire railway. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The river Ean flows through the parish, and falls into the river Trent. The soil is chiefly clay, and the lowlands are subject occasionally to inundation from the river Ean. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £418. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £80, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a neat structure, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a National school. Thomas Fox, Esq., is lord of the manor.

NORTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Thurlby, wap. of Ness, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 2 miles S. of Bourne.

NORTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Donington, co. Lincoln, half a mile N.W. of Donington.

NORTHOVER, a par. in the hund. of Tintinhull, co. Somerset. It is a small village adjoining Ilchester, its post town. It is situated on the river Ivel or Yeo, near the ancient Fosseway. The village is built along the road to Exeter, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is of a loamy nature, with a subsoil of gravel. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £120. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £106. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing four bells. The register dates from 1700. John Langfield Burnard, Esq., J.P., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

NORTHREW, an ancient par. in the Shetland Isles, coast of Scotland, now joined to Northmavine.

NORTHSCEUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Cumwhitton, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 3½ miles from Cumwhitton, 8 S. of Brampton, and 6 N. by W. of Kirk-Oswald. It is joined with Moorthwaite to form a township.

NORTHSTOW, a hund. in the co. of Cambridge, containing the pars. of Girton, Impington, Landbeach, Lolworth, Long, Stanton All Saints and St. Michael, Madingley, Milton, Rampton, Waterbeach, and part of Oakington, comprising an area of 19,990 acres.

NORTH-STREET, a hmlt. in the district of Audenshaw, par. of Ashton-under-Lyne, co. Lancaster, 3 miles S.W. of Ashton. It is situated near the canal and the line of the Sheffield railway.

NORTHUMBERLAND is a maritime county at the extreme N. of England. It is bounded on the E. by the North Sea, on the W. it is separated from Scotland by the river Tweed and the Cheviot hills, and on the S. it adjoins Cumberland and Durham, being separated from the latter by the rivers Tyne and Derwent. Its greatest length is 62 miles, and its greatest breadth 50. It measures about 205 miles in circuit, of which 50 are on the coast, and the measure is 1,952 square miles, or 1,249,299 statute acres. It is comprised between 55° 45′ and 54° 43′ N. lat., and 2° 35′ and 1° 20′ W. long. Several small shires, as Berwick-on-Tweed, Newcastle, Islandshire, Sandberghshire, Bedlingtonshire, and Norhamshire, which were formerly independent, now form part of the county. The coast from Berwick to Lindisfarne or Holy Island belongs to the county of Durham. At the earliest period of which we have any information, Northumberland and the adjacent parts of Scotland were inhabited by the *Ottadeni* or *Meatæ*, and the *Gadeni*. Agricola was the first of the Roman generals who advanced so far north, and in the year 80 he protected the territory he had acquired by a line of 18 forts stretching across the country from the Solway Frith to the mouth of the Tyne, and passing Haddon-on-the-Wall and St. Oswald's. These forts were erected as a defence against the incursions of the northern Britons, and were found so effective that they were subsequently strengthened by Hadrian and Severus, who built the wall, and formed the conquered country into a Roman province called *Valentia*. Besides the paved way which ran from turret to turret, immediately within the wall, another road proceeded in a direct line between the different stations. Two Roman roads, the Maiden Way and Watling Street, or Leeming Lane, traversed the county; the former passed from Alstone to Caervoran, on the wall, between the Irthing and the Tiffold, and the latter entered the county at Elchester, Corbridge, and passed over the Cheviot hills into Scotland to a spot about 4 miles N.E. of Jedburgh. A branch of the same road ran from Beuckley, about a mile N. of the wall, to Alnwick. The first Saxon settlement was effected in 547, by Idas, who built a castle at Bamborough, and founded the kingdom of *Northanbymbra*, which was subsequently subdivided into Bryneich (*Bernicia*) and Deifyr (*Deira*). The Danes commenced their incursions in 844, when they slew Redwulf, the king of Northumbria, and in 867 the sons of Regnar Lodbrog occupied the greater part of the county. During the reign of King Alfred, Northumbria was included in the Danelagh, but in the subsequent wars with that nation Athelstane gave them a decisive defeat at Brunanburgh. At the time of the Norman conquest the N. of England had been so ravaged by the Scots and Danes, that the four northern counties were not included in the survey of the Domesday Book. Until the close of the 16th century the inhabitants of the border counties both of England and Scotland were perpetually engaged in cattle-lifting and in the skirmishes ensuing from this practice. Both countries possessed officers known as the Lord Wardens, and the wardens of the E., W., and middle branches, whose duty was in time of peace to do what they could to preserve peace, and to exact and demand compensation for all injuries, while in time of war they organised marauding expeditions into the hostile country. Upon the union of the two crowns by the accession of James VI. of Scotland to the English throne these offices were abolished. Numerous battles have been fought in Northumberland, including the two famous battles before Alnwick, in 1093 and 1174, in the former of which Malcolm Canmore, the king of Scotland, was killed, and in the latter William the Lion was taken prisoner; also the battles of Otterburn (1387), Homildon (1402), and Pepperdean (1436), between the earls of Northumberland and Douglas; the capture of Alnwick (1462), and Bamborough (1464), by Margaret of Anjou;

her subsequent defeats at Hedgley Moor and Hexham; and the battle of Flodden Field or Branxton, where the Earl of Surrey defeated and slew James IV., in 1513. During the civil wars of the seventeenth century, the county principally took the part of the king, and Newcastle was taken in 1644 by the Scotch army, on behalf of the Parliament. In the rebellion of 1715 Hexham was occupied for the Pretender by the Earl of Derwentwater and the other noblemen of the county, but they retired into Scotland on the approach of the king's troops under Carpenter.—The surface of Northumberland gradually rises from the coast towards the Cheviot hills on the Scotch border, and becomes more and more barren as the elevation above the sea-level increases. The hills in the centre of the county are mostly clothed with green turf, but those on the borders are covered with moss and heather. The highest point in the range is 2,658 feet high, and lies a few miles S.W. of Wooler. Near this point the Hedgehope and Standrop range branch out into the centre of the county; and further S., the vales of the Coquet, Reed, and North Tyne, are formed by the spurs of the Cheviot, of which the most conspicuous heights are the Girdle fells, which separate the basins of the Reed and Tyne, and terminate in Hareslaw Moor. S. of the Tyne are the Allendale hills, which abound in lead mines. The coast is low and flat, and opposite Lindisfarne and the Fern Islands large tracts of sand, called "Flats," are laid bare at low tide. These are found at intervals along the entire coast. The principal harbours are Berwick, Warkworth, Holy Island, and Seaton Road. There are lighthouses on Coquet Isle, at Warkworth, the Fern Islands, and at Berwick.—The chief rivers in Northumberland are, the Tweed, which forms the N.W. boundary of the county, and is joined near Twisel by the Till, which flows northwards with the united waters of the Glen, the Caldgate, and the Breamish, which rise in the Cheviot hills. The Aln, which rises near Alnham, passes Whittingham and Alnwick, and forms Alnworth Harbour, after a course of about 20 miles. The Coquet, a very celebrated trout river, rises in the Cheviots, near Watling Street, and crosses the county, passing Alwinton and Rothbury, and falls into the sea at Warkworth, where a system of docks is in course of construction; the Alwine and numerous other small streams join it on its course. The Wansbeck, 24 miles in length, passes Morpeth and enters the sea near Seaton; the chief tributary is the Font, which rises in the South Forest. The Blyth runs nearly parallel with Wansbeck. The Tyne forms the southern boundary from Tynemouth to near Ovingham, and is navigable for large vessels as far as Newcastle. It is formed by the union of the North and South Tynes, which join at Warden, near Hexham. The former rises on the Keelder Moors, and flows S.E. past Falstone, Bellingham, and Wark, while the latter rises near Alstone Moor, and flows first in a northerly direction, altering its course at Haltwhistle to easterly. The respective lengths of the rivers are about 38 and 33 miles, and the main stream is about 30 miles in length. Numerous rivers and burns flow into both branches of the Tyne from the hills on either side, but the only river of any size is the Reed, which rises on Carter Fell and falls into the North Tyne near Bellingham. The Derwent forms for some distance the southern boundary of the county, and falls into the Tyne a little above Newcastle. The above rivers, and, in fact, nearly every stream in the county, abound in trout, and there are salmon fisheries in the Tweed, the Coquet, and the Aln, and formerly in the Tyne, but the navigation in that river now keeps away the salmon. The climate is considerably colder than that of the southern districts of England, but in different parts of the county the temperature varies considerably, the low lands on the E. side being warmer than the moor land on the Scotch border, although the former is also subject to cold E. winds.—Of the geological features of the county, the most noted is the carboniferous formation, of which Newcastle is the centre. The coal measures run northwards from the Tyne as far as the river Aln, and are bounded on the W. by a line drawn through Alnmouth, Felton, Morpeth, Whalton, and Bywell. The coal is mixed with sandstone, clayslate, and limestone, and is in some places 1,600 feet thick. The principal pits are at Earsdon, Wallsend, Heddon, and Hartley. The first pit was worked at Newcastle in 1240. Between the above-mentioned line, and a similar one from Rothbury to Hexham and Alstone Moor, lies a belt of millstone grit, and W. of this, carboniferous limestone, with occasional seams of coal. The remainder of the county is chiefly composed of several varieties of sandstone, except the Cheviots, which are formed in great measure of porphyry, and the cliffs consist of trap near Bamborough and Dunstanborough, and of magnesian limestone further S. There is also a tract of red sandstone along the Tweed, which yields gypsum. Flags and grindstones are quarried at Byker, and limestone for manure at Bamborough. Iron is found in connection with the coal, and lead and zinc at Allendale, Alstone, Fallowfield, Coalcleugh, and Shildon. There are mineral springs at Thurston, Lady's Well, near Halystone, and at Eglingham. The soil of the eastern part of the county is a clayey or gravelly loam; in the centre and S.E. the loam rests on a clay subsoil. Towards the Scotch border there are about 450,000 acres of peat and moor land, divided into small freeholds called "marches," and employed as pasture for sheep, of which there are two breeds on the hills, the Cheviot, a hornless breed, and the ordinary mountain sheep. In the lower lands, the Leicester, Southdown, and other varieties are found. Turnips are very largely grown, also large crops of wheat, oats, barley, beans, and potatoes. The short-horned Durham cattle are very extensively bred, and large quantities of Scotch cattle are imported to fatten. The Clydesdale breed of cart-horses has long been famous. The manufactories in Northumberland are chiefly dependent on the abundant supply of coal, and are scattered in various parts of the county, but more especially along the Tyne, where there are glass, iron, lead, and chemical works, also paper manufactories at Houghton, gloves at Hexham, potteries, brickfields, &c.—For administrative purposes Northumberland is divided into six wards—Bamborough, Glendale, Coquetdale, and Morpeth, which form the northern division of the county, and Castle and Tynedale wards forming the southern division. These contain 90 parishes and part of one more, with six extra-parochial places, and about 600 towns and villages, of which twelve are market towns, viz., Newcastle, Morpeth, Alnwick, Belford, Bellingham, Berwick, Haltwhistle, Hexham, Rothbury, Tynemouth, Allendale, North Shields, and Wooler. Each division of the county returns two members to the House of Commons. The election towns are respectively Alnwick and Hexham, and the polling places, Elsdon, Morpeth, Berwick, and Wooler, for the N., and Newcastle, Bellingham, Haltwhistle, Allendale, and North Shields, for the S. Newcastle and Berwick also return two members each, and Morpeth and Tynemouth (with North Shields) one each. Newcastle is the county and assize town, and sessions are held there as well as at Alnwick, Morpeth, and Hexham. The first ten of the above-named towns, with Glendale and Castle wards, are the seats of the poor-law unions into which the county is divided. The first nine and last two have new county courts. Northumberland has a population of 343,025, according to the census of 1861, of which the northern division contained 93,041, and the southern 249,984, showing an increase of 39,457 since the former census of 1851, when the population was 303,568. The county is governed by a lord lieutenant, about 32 deputy lieutenants, a high sheriff, and a body of magistrates about 200 in number. It is in the northern circuit and the north-eastern military district. For ecclesiastical purposes it contributes two archdeaconries (Lindisfarne and Northumberland) in the diocese of Durham and the province of York. Lindisfarne is subdivided into the rural deaneries of Alnwick, Bamborough, Morpeth, Norham, and Rothbury. Northumberland contains the deaneries of Bellingham,

Corbridge, Hexham, and Newcastle. The benefices in the county number about 135.—Northumberland formed an earldom in the Saxon times, and was held by various persons during the reigns of the early Norman kings. In 1148, Henry, Prince of Scotland, was Earl of Northumberland, and he was succeeded by his son and heir Malcolm. In 1377 the title was bestowed on Henry Percy, and it has been held by members of that family for many generations, with the exception of John Nevill, Lord Montagu (1464), John Dudley, Earl of Warwick (1551), and George FitzRoy, son of Charles II. The present dukedom dates from 1766. The principal seats in the county are Alnwick Castle, of the Duke of Northumberland, and one of the grandest historical mansions in the kingdom, restored in 1858 by the late duke to its pristine magnitude as a border castle; Ford Castle, of the Marquis of Waterford; Howick Hall, of Earl Grey; Chillingham, of the Earl of Tankerville; Gallowhill and Bolam House, of Lord Decies; Eslington Park, of Lord Ravensworth; Kielder Castle, of the Duke of Northumberland; Belsay Hall, of Monck, Bart.; Capheaton Hall, of Swinburne, Bart.; Ewart Park, at Doddington, of St. Paul, Bart.; Matfen Hall, of E. Blackett, Bart.; Wallington Hall, of Trevelyan, Bart.; Riding House, of Lord Charles Beauclerk; Beaufront, of Cuthbert, Esq.; Belford, of Rev. J. D. Clarke; Biddlestone, of Walter Selby, Esq.; Blenkinson, of Col. J. B. Coulson; Bywell Hall, of W. Blackett Beaumont, Esq., M.P.; Callaley Castle, of E. J. Clavering, Esq.; Chesters House, of J. Clayton, Esq.; Chipchase Castle, of Ralph W. Grey, Esq., M.P.; Craster Tower, of T. W. Craster, Esq.; Dissington Hall, of E. Collingwood, Esq.; Gosforth House, of W. Smith, Esq.; Harbottle Castle, of P. F. Clenhell, Esq.; Little Harley Tower, of T. Anderson, Esq.; Heddon, of G. Burdon, Esq.; Hesleyside, of W. H. Charlton, Esq.; Kirkley Hall, of E. C. Ogle, M.A.; Lilburn Tower, of E. J. Collingwood, Esq.; Milburn Hall, of N. Bates, Esq.; Minster Acres, of H. C. Silvertop, Esq.; Mitford Castle, of Mrs. Osbaldeston; Morwick Hall, of W. Linskill, Esq.; Nunwick Hall, of Hunter Allgood, Esq.; Pallinsburn House, of Watson Askew, Esq.; Roddam, of W. Roddam, Esq.; Shawdon, of W. J. Pawson, Esq.; Swinburne Castle, of J. B. Coulson, Esq.; Westwodd Hall, of Rev. L. S. Orde; besides numerous other seats of landed gentry. The county is hunted by Lord Elcho's and the Tindale packs of hounds.—The principal lines of railway are the Newcastle and Berwick, a branch of the Great Northern which connects these two towns, running parallel to the coast, and passing through Morpeth and Belford, with branches to Newsham and Alnwick; the Berwick and Kelso line runs along the southern bank of the Tweed, leaving Northumberland near Carham; the Newcastle and Carlisle follows the course of the Tyne from Tynemouth to Haltwhistle, where a branch line from Alstone Moor joins it, and another line leaves it at Hexham, and runs along the North Tyne into Scotland, passing Bellingham, from which town there is a line recently constructed to Morpeth, and thence to Bedlington and Tynemouth, with two branches to North Seaton and Blyth; there is also a line from North Shields, joining the above at the Hartley Colliery. Another line is in contemplation, passing through the centre of the county near Rothbury and Wooler to join the Berwick and Kelso and Morpeth and Bellingham lines. The Edinburgh road passes through Newcastle to Morpeth, and so through Alnwick and Belford to Berwick, 62 miles. Another road to Edinburgh runs from Newcastle through Loughasley, Edlingham, and Wooler to Berwick, with branches to Branxton and Kelso, 63 miles. A third road traverses the vale of the Reed, and another road passes by Ponteland, Kirkharle, and Elsdon, to Kelso, 54 miles. The road up the valley of the Tyne passes Heddon, Bywell, Borbridge, Hexon, and Haydon Bridge, to Haltwhistle, 35 miles. The road down the Tyne valley passes Wallsend and Shields to Tynemouth, 8 miles.—The Roman remains in this county are among the most interesting in the island, including those of the great wall, mentioned at the commencement of this article, and the forts by which it was defended, eighteen in number, but of these the sites of eleven only are within the county. There are remains of stations at Cousins House, or Wallsend (*Segedunum*), Newcastle (*Pons Ælii*), Benwell Hill (*Condercum*), Halton Chesters (*Vindobala*), Rutchester (*Hunnum*), Walwick Chesters (*Ciluruum*), Carrowburgh (*Procolita*), Housesteads (*Borcovicum*), Little Chesters (*Vindolana*), Great Chesters (*Æsica*), Caervoran (*Magna*), Ebchester (*Vindomora*), Corbridge (*Corstopitum*), Risingham (*Habitancum*), Rochester (*Bremenium*), and Chew Green (*Ad Fines*). Of these remains the most perfect is that at Little Chesters, which covered a space of about 15 acres. There are traces of Roman camps at Whalton, Whitley Castle, near Kirkhaugh, Haltwhistle, Rosedon Edge, Kirknewton, Thirlwall Castle, Bolam, Bamborough, Belford, Rothbury, Callaley, Glanton Pike, Bewick Hill, Hardan, Cornhill, and other places. There are also Druidical remains at Ilderton and Humbledon, and a British ruin on Yevering Bell Mountain, near Wooler, which last deserves a more particular mention. It consists of a large cairn surrounded by a stone wall 8 feet thick on the summit of the mountain, while around and lower down the mountain are the remains of buildings of a circular form, and of a grove of oak trees. In the same neighbourhood, on Homildon Hill, is a stone pillar to commemorate the battle fought there in 1402. The ruins of border castles are very numerous. Of these Norham and Wark on the banks of the Tweed are the most interesting. On the Till are Heton, Dudhowe, and Ford, the latter being still used as a residence. Prudhoe Castle, a seat of the Percys, stands on a hill on the S. bank of the Tyne, near Ovingham. The keep and gate tower are still standing, but the remainder, including the chapel, is in ruins. In the same part of the county are Langley Castle, near Hexham, and Featherstone, Thirlwall, Bellister, and Blenkinsop, near Haltwhistle. Along the coast are Bamborough, a structure of the highest antiquity, Dunstanborough, and Warkworth castles. Near Morpeth are Mitford, Bothal, Harnham, and Helsay castles. Others are Bellingham, Elsdon near Bellingham, Witton near Rothbury, now used as a parsonage, Staward le Peel, on the Allen, Willimoteswick, Simonsburn, Fowberry, Kielder, Cockley, Ayden, Halton, Welton, Harbottle, Hepple, Edlingham, Lilbourne, and Horton. Most of the large towns, as Newcastle, Alnwick, Berwick, Morpeth, and Tynemouth, possessed castles, of which there are some remains, and of which a description will be found in the articles on those towns. The religious houses of which there are remains are the following:—Blanchland Premonstratensian Abbey on the Derwent was founded in 1175; one of the towers is still used for the celebration of Divine service. There were also abbeys at Alnwick, Hulne, and Newminster, and priories at Brinckburn, near Rothbury, Tynemouth, and on Holy Island. On the banks of the Coquet at Warkworth there is a hermitage, consisting of two rooms and a chapel, cut out of the rock. The churches at Hexham, Elsdon, Bolam, Heddon, Ponteland, and Seaton Delaval are deserving of notice from their age.

NORTHUMBERLAND-HEATH, a hmlt. in the par. of Erith, hund. of Lessness, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 1½ mile S.W. of Erith, and 4 miles E. of Woolwich.

NORTHWAY AND NEWTON, a tythg. in the par. of Aschurch, lower div. of the hund. of Tewkesbury, co. Gloucester, 2 miles N.E. of Tewkesbury.

NORTHWICH, a hund. in the co. of Chester, contains the towns of Congleton and Northwich, and the pars. of Brereton-cum-Smithwick, Church-Lawton, Davenham, Swettenham, Warmingham, and parts of Astbury, Great Budworth, Middlewick, and Sandbach, comprising an area of 69,460 acres.

NORTHWICH, a tnshp. and ancient market town in the chplry. of Wilton and par. of Great Budworth, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 11 miles S.E. of Warrington, and 2 N. by E. of Hartford station, on the

Grand Junction line of the London and North-Western railway. It is the terminus of a short branch line from the Cheshire Midland railway. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Dune and Weaver, the latter of which is navigable for vessels of 100 tons as far as the town bridge, and for vessels of 80 tons as far as Winsford, 6 miles up the river. It is also within a short distance of the Trent and Mersey canal, which circumstance adds greatly to the commercial prosperity of the town. The salt springs, which give name to the town, *wich* in Saxon signifying a "salt work," are said to have been known to the Romans and the ancient Britons, who called it the "Black-Salt-Town," but the rich substratum of rock salt, on which the town stands, was not discovered till 1670. There are two beds of rock salt, an upper and a lower, both of which lie horizontally, and are covered by thick beds of gypsum. The lower bed is about 300 feet from the surface, and is that now principally worked. The chief mines are in the tnshps. of Wilton, Wincham, and Marston, at which last place is the celebrated mine, comprising an area of 30 acres at the depth of 350 feet. The roof of the mine is supported by immense pillars of salt 30 feet in diameter and 16 feet high. It was in this mine that the late emperor of Russia was entertained, and, subsequently, eighty members of the British Association. On this last occasion the mine was lighted up by upwards of 1,000 coloured lamps, causing the crystalline masses of salt to sparkle as if the place were built with diamonds. The rock salt is generally coloured according to the surrounding strata, grey, yellow, brown, or red, and requires to be purified by being dissolved in water, and then evaporated, before it is fit for market. The salt springs, which were the first to be utilised, are usually met with at an average depth of 130 feet, and the brine is evaporated in immense iron pans, varying from 50 to 100 feet long, and heated by furnaces which play under each of the pans, whilst the flues of these furnaces terminate in lofty chimneys, which gives the town a dingy appearance. There are in all above 300 iron evaporating pans, each 600 to 1,000 square feet, 12 to 16 inches deep, and making above 30 tons per week. The average quantity of white and rock salt exported annually from this locality is 300,000 tons, and as much more from Winsford, which is 6 miles up the river. The white salt is chiefly exported to America and the East Indies, and the rock salt to Belgium, Prussia, and Russia. Shipbuilding, rope and sail making, brickmaking, iron and brass founding, and brewing, are the principal sources of employment. Some of the inhabitants are also engaged in building flat boats of a peculiar construction for conveying salt to Liverpool, and other places along the coast, and some business is done in the corn and malt trades.—The town, which comprises only 4 statute acres, has a population under 2,000, but, with the suburban tnshps. of Castle Northwich, Leftwich, and Wilton, about 8,000. It consists of several narrow and irregularly-built streets, and is intersected by the high road from London to Liverpool. Many of the houses are old, and bolted together to prevent them from falling, the ground in many places having subsided from 10 to 12 feet, owing to the enormous excavations continually going on, which, in time, will reduce the whole surface below the level of the river Weaver. It contains the new townhall, in which the county courts, public meetings, concerts, &c., are held; a market house, erected in 1843, and situated between Market-street and the Apple-market; and gas-works, situated on Crumb-hill. The corn is chiefly sold from sample in a large room at the "Crown and Anchor." There are in the town two branch banks, a savings-bank, customs, and excise offices, the station-house in Cross-street, a small brick building with three cells, and the union poorhouse, which last is situated in the suburban township of Leftwich. The Poor-law Union of Northwich comprises sixty townships. It is also the seat of the new County Court, superintendent registry, and excise districts. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a large structure, chiefly remarkable for its semi-circular chancel and figured roof. Holy Trinity church, in Castle Northwich, was built by the trustees of the river Weaver. There is also another church, dedicated to St. Paul, which was erected in 1849. There are places of worship for the Roman Catholics, Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodists; also National and other schools, one of which has a small endowment. Friday is market day. Fairs are held on the 10th April, 2nd August, and 6th December.

NORTHWICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Blockley, upper div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester, formerly in Worcester, 1½ mile S. of Chipping-Campden. At a short distance from the village is Northwick Park, the seat of Earl Northwick, built by Lord Burlington. It contains several paintings by Vandyck, a portrait of Addison, and other art treasures.

NORTHWICK WITH REDWICK, a chplry, and tythg. in the par. of Henbury, lower div. of Henbury hund., co. Gloucester, 6 miles S.W. of Thornbury, its post town, and 11 N.W. of the Yate railway station. It is situated on the river Severn and on the Welsh road from Bristol to the Old Passage. There is a large sea-wall to prevent the encroachment of the river on the low lands. The New Passage, which crosses the Severn, adjoins the hamlet. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Henbury, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is a stone structure, with a low square tower containing one bell. It was erected on the site of the old one in 1840. There is an endowed mixed National school, and a place of worship for the Wesleyans at Redwick.

NORTHWOLD, a par. in the hund. of Grimshoe, co. Norfolk, 7 miles N. of Brandon, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Stoke-Ferry. The village is situated on the river Stoke, or Wissey, and on the turnpike-road from Thetford to Lynn. There are extensive malt-houses, also a brewery. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. In the neighbourhood is an extensive chalk-pit. The soil is of various and common qualities, about two-thirds being arable, and the remainder pasture. The par. includes the hmlt. of Whittington. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £883, and the glebe comprises 57 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £740, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was built in the reign of Edward IV., and has a quadrangular tower of flint, embattled and quoined with freestone, and contains a clock and six bells. Surmounting the tower are eight carved pinnacles, and the nave has an oak roof, ornamented. There are remains of a shrine, with niches, and on the N. side of the chancel is a mural monument. The register dates from 1650. The living was formerly held by Dr. Burhill, the author of several learned works, and the friend of Sir W. Raleigh, whom he assisted in his "History of the World." The parochial charities produce about £150 per annum, arising from 226 acres of land, bequeathed for repairing the church and relief of the poor. There is a free school, also places of worship for the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. H. S. Partridge, Esq., is lord of the manor. A fair is held annually on the 30th November.

NORTHWOOD, a par. in the lib. of West Medina, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 2 miles N.W. of Newport, its post town. The par., which is extensive, contains the chplry. and town of West Cowes [which see]. It is bounded on the E. by the navigable river Medina, on the W. by the Newtown river, on the N. by the sea, and on the S. by the Forest of Parkhurst. It is traversed from N. to S. by the road from West Cowes to Newport. The surface slopes gently towards the banks of the Medina. The living is a cur., annexed to the vic.* of Carisbrooke, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The parochial charities produce about £50 per annum, including a rent-charge of £15, bequeathed in 1687 by J. Mann for the maintenance of orphans.

NORTHWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Peter,

hund. of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, near Margate.

NORTHWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Lawrence, hund. of Ringslow, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 1 mile N. of Ramsgate.

NORTHWOOD, a vil. in the par. of Stoke-upon-Trent, co. Stafford, 2 miles S.E. of Burslem. It is situated in the Potteries, near the Grand Trunk canal. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop. The church is a modern edifice.

NORTHWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Stoughton, hund. of Westbourne, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 6 miles N.W. of Chichester.

NORTHWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Ruislip, co. Middlesex, 3 miles N.E. of Uxbridge.

NORTHWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Callington, co. Cornwall, 2 miles S.W. of Callington, and 11 S. of Launceston.

NORTHWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Wem, hund. of North Bradford, co. Salop, 3½ miles N.W. of Wem.

NORTHWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellesmere, co. Salop, 2 miles N. of Ellesmere.

NORTHWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Stottesden, co. Salop, 5 miles N. of Cleobury Mortimer.

NORTOFT, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Guilsborough, co. Northampton, 10 miles N.W. of Northampton. It is situated under Borough-hill, near the sources of the Avon and Nene.

NORTON, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 4 miles S. by E. of Sheffield, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Eckington railway station. The village, which is large, is situated on the road to Chesterfield, near the river Sheaf. It is chiefly agricultural, but scythes, sickles, files, and farm implements, are manufactured to a small extent. Petty sessions are held at the Bagshawe Arms on the second Wednesday in every month, and a farmer's club is held monthly at the above-named inn. The surface is hilly and wooded. About two-thirds of the land is arable, the remainder meadow, pasture, and woodland. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £228. The church, dedicated to St. James, has a square tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains numerous monuments, among which is an altar tomb to the memory of the parents of John Blythe, Bishop of Salisbury, and Geoffrey Blythe, Bishop of Lichfield, both which prelates were born here; also one to Sir Francis Chantrey, the celebrated sculptor, who was born in this parish in 1782. The same gentleman endowed a school with an annuity of £200. The Wesleyans and Unitarians have each a place of worship. There are several small charities for the benefit of the poor. Norton Hall and Norton House are the principal residences. A free school was founded and endowed by Edward Gill, in 1654, which has now an income of £67. There is also a National school for girls, which is supported by subscription.

NORTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Runcorn, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 3½ miles N.E. of Frodsham. It is a station on the Manchester, Warrington, Frodsham, and Chester railway. It is situated on the Grand Trunk and Bridgwater canals. The township contains Norton Priory, an old seat, which was besieged by the Royalists in 1643. This mansion was built out of the ruins of an Austin canonry, founded by William Fitz-Nigell in 1133. At the Dissolution its revenue amounted to £258 11*s.* 8*d.* The inhabitants are wholly engaged in agriculture.

NORTON, a par. in the S.W. div. of Stockton ward, co. Durham, 1½ mile N. of Stockton-on-Tees, its post town, and 8 miles from Sedgefield. The parish, which is extensive, is situated near the junction of the Clarence and Stockton lines of railway, and on the turnpike road from Stockton to Sunderland. It is chiefly agricultural, and contains the manor of Blakeston. The village was formerly a market town, chartered by Henry II. At the N. end of the village is a large green, surrounded by well-built houses. The land is rich and very productive. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £378, in the patron. of the Bishop of Chester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a square tower rising from the centre. The interior of the church contains several monuments, effigies, and paintings, and a stained window was inserted in 1853. The church was made collegiate by Bishop de Carileph, and the living was once held by Bernard Gilpin, "the Apostle of the North." The register dates from 1574. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There is an endowed grammar school, which has existed since 1600, and which enjoys the privilege of presentation to one of the six scholarships founded by the University of Oxford in 1536, by the Rev. J. Claymund, vicar of this parish. There is also a National school and places of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists and Society of Friends. Norton House is the principal residence. The Bishop of Chester is lord of the manor.

NORTON, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Dudstone, co. Gloucester, 4 miles N.E. of Gloucester, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Cheltenham. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the high road from Gloucester to Tewkesbury, and near the river Severn. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is clayey, but very productive. The appropriate tithes were chiefly exchanged for land under an Enclosure Act in 1806, and the remainder have since been commuted for a rent-charge of £50. The glebe comprises 238 acres. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £51, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, to whom the impropriation belongs. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has an embattled tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans. The Norton hounds are kennelled here. Norton House is the principal residence. Miss Webb and Nathan Dyer, Esq., are lady and lord of the manor.

NORTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bromyard, hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford, 3 miles N.E. of Bromyard. It is situated near the river Frome, and contains some well-built houses. Part of the land is laid out in hop-grounds and orchards.

NORTON, a par. in the hund. of Cashio, or lib. of St. Alban's, co. Herts, 1 mile N.W. of Baldock, its railway station and post town, and 38 miles from London. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the Roman way Icknield Street. It is bounded on the E. by the river Iver, which divides this parish from those of Bygrave and Radwell. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £75. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure with a tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a free school for 12 children, endowed with an annuity of £16. There are ruins of a Roman camp 7 acres in extent at Wilbury-Hill, where Roman coins have been found. Norton Hall and Wilbury Hall are the principal residences. F. Pym, Esq., is lord of the manor.

NORTON, a par. in the hund. of Faversham, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 3½ miles W. of Faversham, its post town, and 2½ S. of the Teynham railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. A small portion of the land is in hop-grounds, the remainder being chiefly arable and meadow. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £306, in the patron. of the Bishop of Worcester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains some tablets.

NORTON, a par. in the hund. of Fawsley, co. Northampton, 2 miles N.E. of Daventry, its post town, and 3 from Weedon. It is a small agricultural village situated near the North-Western railway and the Grand Junction canal. The par. includes the hmlts. of Muscott and Thrupp, and is intersected by the Roman way Watling Street. The substratum is gravel, which is worked in several places for repairing the roads in the vicinity. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £270. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with an embattled tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains a monument to Lady Seymour, bearing date 1602, and others to

the Botfield family. The parochial charities produce about £51 per annum, realised from church estates. There is a school for children of both sexes, also a Sunday-school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The late Beriah Botfield, Esq., was lord of the manor and chief landowner.

NORTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Norton-Cuckney, Hatfield div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 1 mile N. of Norton-Cuckney, 4½ miles S.W. of Worksop, and 8 N.E. of Mansfield. It is situated near the confluence of the river Poulter with the lake in Welbeck Park.

NORTON, a par. in the hund. and co. of Radnor, 2 miles N. of Presteign, its post town, and 4 from Knighton. The village is of small extent, and chiefly agricultural. At a short distance beyond the village are the ruins of Oystermouth Castle, which have been partially restored at the expense of the Duke of Beaufort. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £147. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has an embattled tower. Norton Hall is the principal residence.

NORTON, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, co. Suffolk, 3½ miles S.E. of Ixworth, 7 N.E. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town, and 2½ N.E. of Elmswell railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. It is a meet for the Suffolk hounds. There are excavations still remaining where Henry VIII. dug in search of gold. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £458, in the patron. of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The parochial charities produce about £50 per annum. There is a National school, erected in 1830. The Baptists have a place of worship.

NORTON, a par. in the lower div. of Blackenhurst hund., co. Worcester, 3 miles N. of Evesham, its railway station and post town. It is situated on the Alcester road, and contains the hmlts. of Lenchwick and Chadbury. The village, which is small, is entirely agricultural. The impropriate tithes belong to the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The living is a vic.* with the vic. of Lenchwick, or Lantchurch annexed, in the di c. of Worcester, joint val. £157, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The parish church, dedicated to St. Egwin, is an ancient cruciform structure with a tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains monuments to the Bigg family, also effigies of knights in armour, and ladies in court dresses of the 16th century. The church was partly rebuilt in 1844. The portion untouched is still in a ruined condition. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There are ruins of an old stone bridge at Twyford which once crossed the river Avon.

NORTON, a par. and small town in the wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, quarter of a mile E. by S. of New Malton, its post town. It is a station on the Scarborough railway. The village is situated on the E. bank of the river Derwent, which divides this town from that of Malton. The river is crossed by a stone bridge near the southern extremity of the town, and by a wooden bridge on the N. The par. includes the hmlts. of Sutton and Welham, and has many buildings of recent erection. The town is a rising and flourishing place, consisting of one long and wide street, which is well paved and lighted with gas. It contains many good shops, and a court-house, at which the magistrates meet monthly. There are extensive steam flour and saw mills, also a malting establishment. Norton has long been celebrated for horse-training, which is still carried on to a considerable extent. The race-course is situated on the Wolds, where an extensive grand stand has been erected. There is also a cricket-ground. The soil is of a sandy nature, with a subsoil of sand and gravel resting upon freestone, which is extensively quarried. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £120. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a Grecian structure, rebuilt in 1818, at an expense of £2,500. The interior contains numerous brasses and monuments of ancient date, also two carved oak chairs, presented in 1856 by Mrs. Bower of Welham Hall. There is a parochial school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. Near the town is a cemetery of recent formation, enclosing a chapel. A great number of Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood, and at the bridge over the Derwent formerly existed a hospital founded in the reign of Henry II. by Roger de Flamville. Welham Hall is the principal residence. R. Bower, Esq., is lord of the manor.

NORTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Campsall, upper div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N. of Askern, and 9 N. by W. of Doncaster. The village, which is extensive, is wholly agricultural. The ruins of a priory, which formerly existed here, have been converted into a couple of farmhouses, with cottages adjoining. There are charities of a small amount. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1814. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans, also a National school.

NORTON, a tythg. in the par. of Newton St. Cyres, co. Devon, 4 miles N.W. of Exeter. It is situated near the river Creedy.

NORTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Townstal, hund. of Coleridge, co. Devon, 1 mile from Dartmouth. It is situated on the river Dart.

NORTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Oystermouth, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles S.W. of Swansea.

NORTON, a tythg. in the par. of Freshwater, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 4 miles S. by E. of Lymington, and 9 W. of Newport. It is situated near the source of the river Yar, which rises at Freshwater Gate. There are several seats, as Norton Lodge and Norton Cottage.

NORTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Selborne, co. Hants, 3 miles S. of Alton.

NORTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Culmington, co. Salop, 5 miles N.W. of Ludlow. It is joined with Bache to form a township.

NORTON, a hmlt. in the hund. of Stoddesden, co. Salop, 4 miles N. of Bridgnorth, and 14 S.E. of Shrewsbury. It is situated near the river Severn.

NORTON BAVANT, a par. in the hund. of Warminster, co. Wilts, 2½ miles S.E. of Warminster. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated on the road from Bath to Salisbury, near the river Wiley. About half the land is arable, and the remainder pasture and downs. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £250. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has been recently rebuilt. The charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a parochial school supported by subscription. The principal residence is Norton House.

NORTON, BISHOP'S, a par. in the E. div. of the wap. of Aslacoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 10 miles N.W. of Market-Rasen. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The living is a discharged vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £185, in the patron. of the Prebendary of Bishop's Norton in the cathedral of Lincoln, who is impropriator. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NORTON-BRIZE, a par. in the hund. of Bampton, co. Oxford, 3 miles N.W. of Bampton, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Burford. The village, which is small, is situated near Norton Pits, and is chiefly agricultural. The surface is generally flat, and the principal portion is arable. The soil is rather shallow, and in some parts stone brash. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1775. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £300, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Brize, contains effigies in stone of John D'Aubigné and of the Greenwoods, in the costume of the time of Edward III., and one to the Wenmans of Caswell. There is a charity of £5 per annum, bequeathed by Goddard Carter in 1723, for the education of ten poor children. The Manor House is the principal residence.

NORTON-BY-BREDON, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Bredon, middle div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 5 miles N.E. of Tewkesbury, its post town,

and 1 mile S.E. of the Bredon station on the Bristol and Birmingham railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Avon, under Bredon-Hill. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1814. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Bredon, in the dioc. of Worcester. The church is an ancient structure with a square tower. The parochial charities produce about £17 per annum.

NORTON-BY-KEMPSEY, a par. in the lower div. of Oswaldslow hund., co. Worcester, 3 miles S. by E. of Worcester, its post town, and 2 S.W. of the Spetchley railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. There are some brick and tile kilns. The land is in good cultivation, and stone is quarried. The Birmingham and Gloucester railway passes through the parish. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £450, and the appropriate glebe contains 41 acres. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £100, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a small structure, with an embattled tower containing three bells, and has recently been restored. The chancel has a stained window. The parochial charities produce about £28 per annum, to be distributed among the poor. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans and a parochial school. Norton Hall is the principal residence.

NORTON-CANES, or NORTON-UNDER-CANNOCK, a par. in the S. div. of Offlow hund., co. Stafford, 8 miles W. by S. of Lichfield, its post town, and 5 N. of Walsall. There is a station on the South Staffordshire railway at Brownhills, in this parish. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated near the Roman way Watling Street, and on the Wyrley and Essington canal. The par. contains the hmlts. of Little Wyrley and Brownhills, also a considerable tract of open common. The district abounds in coal and ironstone, and at Brownhills there are some extensive collieries, giving employment to a large number of hands. The soil is productive, and the chief portion of the land is in a high state of cultivation. The appropriate tithes, which belong to the Prebendary of Alrewas, in the cathedral of Lichfield, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £353 16*s*. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £330, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient stone structure, with a square pinnacled tower containing three bells. It was rebuilt and enlarged, by subscription, in 1832, at a cost of £1,220. The interior of the church contains a font of great antiquity. The parochial charities produce about £55 per annum, of which £39 is the endowment of a school for both sexes, founded in 1776 by R. Gildart and P. Hussey. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Norton Hall, which formerly belonged to the bishops of Chester, and afterwards to the Aston family, and Wyrley Grove, are the principal residences. W. Hanbury and P. F. Hussey, Esqs., are lords of the manor.

NORTON-CANON, a par. in the hund. of Grimsworth, co. Hereford, 10 miles N.W. of Hereford, its post town, and 3 S.W. of Weobly. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from Hereford to Kington and Aberystwith. The inhabitants are wholly engaged in agriculture. Above half the land is arable, the remainder meadow and pasture. The great tithes, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £310, and the vicarial for £119. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £120, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a brick structure, with a stone tower containing four bells. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum, of which £8 goes to Barnard's school. The Dean and Chapter of Hereford are lords of the manor and principal landowners.

NORTON-CHIPPING. *See* CHIPPING NORTON.

NORTON COLD. *See* COLD-NORTON, cos. Essex and Stafford.

NORTON-COLEPARLE, a par. in the hund. of Malmesbury, co. Wilts, 4 miles S.W. of Malmesbury, its post town, and 8 N.W. of Chippenham. The parish, which is inconsiderable, is situated near the Roman way Ackman Street. The inhabitants are wholly engaged in agriculture. The surface is elevated and wooded. The soil is chiefly clay, alternated with stone brash. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £77 14*s*., and the vicarial for £100. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £110. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum.

NORTON-CONYERS, a tnshp. in the par. of Wath, wap. of Allertonshire, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N. by E. of Ripon, and 9 S.E. of Bedale. It is situated on the river Ouse. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture, with a considerable tract of common.

NORTON-CUCKNEY. *See* CUCKNEY NORTON, co. Nottingham.

NORTON-DISNEY, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 7 miles N.E. of Newark, its post town, and 4 from the Collingham and Swinderby railway stations. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Witham, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is generally of a gravelly nature, but in some parts a stiff clay. The land is chiefly arable and in good cultivation. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £115, and the glebe comprises 60 acres. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £172. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a tower containing 3 bells. The interior of the church contains monuments and brasses of the Disney family of the 16th century. There is a village school supported by voluntary contributions. Viscount St. Vincent is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

NORTON, EAST, a par. in the hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 6 miles N.W. of Uppingham, and 14 E. of Leicester. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from Leicester to Stamford. The lands, which were enclosed in 1651, are in good cultivation. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £7 2*s*., and the vicarial for £147 8*s*., and the glebe comprises 6 acres. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Tugby, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church is an ancient edifice, dedicated to All Saints. It has been recently restored and enlarged, and contains several stained-glass windows. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship. There are free, day, and Sunday schools. Thomas Chamberlayne, Esq., is lord of the manor. The Manor House is the principal residence. On the enclosure of the parish, 12 acres were allotted to the poor, besides several small bequests.

NORTON-FERRIS, a hund. in the co. of Somerset, contains the pars. of Bratton-Seymour, Charlton-Musgrave, Chucklington, Kilmington, Penselwood, Shepton-Montague, Stoke-Trister, Wincanton, and parts of Maiden Bradley, and Stourton, comprising an area of 18,730 acres.

NORTON-FERRIS, a tythg. in the par. of Kilmington, hund. of Norton-Ferris, co. Somerset, 6 miles S. of Frome.

NORTON-FITZWARREN, a par. in the hund. of Taunton, co. Somerset, 2 miles W. of Taunton, its railway station and post town, and 6 N.E. of Wellington. The village, which is small, is situated on the Exeter railway, and on the river Tone. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil consists of a sandy loam, with a subsoil of marl and gravel. The canal from Taunton to Tiverton passes through the parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £283, and the glebe comprises 7½ acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £252. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has an em-

battled tower containing 5 bells. The chancel is separated from the nave by a carved screen. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. Monty's Court and Manor House are the principal residences. Charles Noel Welman, Esq., is lord of the manor.

NORTON-FOLGATE, an ext. par. lib. in the Tower div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, adjoining the ward of Bishopsgate Without in the City of London. It derives its name from its situation N. of Bishopsgate, and its adjunct, from the Saxon word *Foldweg*, a highway, in allusion to the Ermine Street which passed through this place. It is a precinct exempt from archidiaconal jurisdiction, being subject to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, to whom the manor belongs, and who at the time of the Domesday Survey possessed 10 cottages and 9 acres of land here.

NORTON-GREENS. *See* GREENS-NORTON, co. Northampton.

NORTON-HAWKFIELD, or HAUTVILLE, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Chew, co. Somerset, near Norton Malreward.

NORTON-HOOK. *See* HOOK-NORTON, co. Oxford.

NORTON-IN-HALES, a par. in the Drayton div. of the hund. of North Bradford, co. Salop, 4 miles N.E. of Market-Drayton, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Tern, and is wholly agricultural. The soil consists of sand, with a subsoil of red sandstone of the new formation, which is quarried for building purposes. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1819. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £305. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, is an ancient stone structure, with a square pinnacled tower containing a clock and 3 bells. The church has monuments to the Cotton family and several others. The living was formerly held by Dr. Lightfoot, the Hebrew scholar. The parochial charities produce about £22 per annum. There is a village school for both sexes, endowed with an annuity of £10. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. Bellaport House is the principal residence. The Rev. H. K. Cokburn is lord of the manor.

NORTON-JUXTA-TWYCROSS, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 6 miles N. of Atherstone, its post town, and 6 W. of Market Bosworth. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Bilstone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £273, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient structure with a short spired tower containing 3 bells. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum. The living was formerly held by the father of W. Whiston, the celebrated divine, who was born in this parish in 1667. There is a National school for both sexes. Earl Howe is lord of the manor.

NORTON-KINGS, or NORTON-BY-GALBY, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 2½ miles S.W. of Billesdon, its post town, and 7 S.E. of Leicester. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the district of Stretton-Parva. It is said to have derived the suffix to its name from King William I. having held the manor for some time after the Norman conquest. About a third of the land is arable, and the remainder pasture. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Little Stretton annexed, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £103. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a small stone structure, with a pinnacled tower containing a chime clock and eight bells. The parochial charities produce about £7 10*s.* per annum, of which £5 goes towards the clothing of four children, and the remainder is distributed to the poor in beef and bread at Christmas. Lord Stamford is lord of the manor.

NORTON, KING'S, a par. and town in the upper div. of the hund. of Halfshire, co. Worcester, 5 miles S. by W. of Birmingham. The par includes the town of its own name, and the chplries. of Moseley and Wythall. It received the grant of a market from James I., but this has for many years been discontinued. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of nails. The parish is intersected by the line of the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, and by the Birmingham and Worcester canal, which here forms a junction with that of Stratford-on-Avon, and passes through a tunnel of 2 miles into the parish of Alvechurch. An Act was passed in 1840 for establishing a court of requests here. Norton is also the head of a Poor-law Union, comprising five parishes, of which three, viz. Beoley, King's Norton, and Northfield, are in Worcestershire, Harborne in Staffordshire, and Edgbaston in Warwickshire. It is likewise the seat of a superintendent registry, but is included in the Birmingham new county court district. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £270, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a spacious structure, rebuilt in 1750 for £20,000, defrayed by Mrs. Fobrey. It has a tower, surmounted by a lofty spire, which has been twice shattered by lightning, first in February, 1843, and again on the 13th May, 1850. There is a free grammar school, endowed by Edward VI., with about £15 per annum. The parochial charities consist of several small bequests for the poor, producing together about £100 per annum. Hawkesley House, the seat of the Middlemores, was besieged and burnt by the Royalists in 1645. Fairs are held on the 25th April and 4th September.

NORTON-LE-CLAY, a tnshp. in the par. of Cundall, wap. of Hallikeld, North Riding co. York, 2 miles W. of Cundall, and 3 N.E. of Boroughbridge. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The soil consists of a rich loam. The chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. John, is a stone structure, with a small belfry containing one bell. The Earl of Ripon is lord of the manor.

NORTON-LINDSEY, a par. in the Snitterfield div. of the hund. of Barlichway, co. Warwick, 3½ miles S.W. of Warwick, its post town. The village, which is of small extent and wholly agricultural, is situated between the roads from Henley and Stratford-on-Avon to Warwick. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £121 10*s.* The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Claverdon, in the dioc. of Worcester. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum.

NORTON, LOWER, or CURLEW, a hmlt. in the par. of Budbrooke, hund. of Barlichway, co. Warwick, 1½ mile N.W. of Warwick. It is situated near the Birmingham canal.

NORTON-MALREWARD, a par. in the hund. of Chew, co. Somerset, 4 miles S. of Bristol. Pensford is its post town. The par., which is of small extent, consists principally of four extensive farms, and contains the ext. par. place of Norton-Hawkfield, or Hautville. In the neighbourhood is Maes Knoll Tump, a tumulus 390 feet by 84, and 45 feet in height, above the level of the camp inside. It is bounded on the western side of the knoll by a deep ditch. A portion of the soil consists of a clayey nature upon a subsoil of red sandstone and white lias, which are quarried for building purposes. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £223, and the glebe comprises 57 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £283. The church has an original embattled tower, containing two bells. The only other portion of the old building is the Norman arch, the remainder having been rebuilt in 1861. There is a National school for both sexes. "Here Lane" is still opened to the public, and is used as a bridle road. Ammonites and fossil nautili are abundant in this neighbourhood.

NORTON-MANDERVILLE, a par. in the hund. of Ongar, co. Essex, 4 miles N.E. of Chipping-Ongar, its post town, and 8 N. of Brentwood. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Roding, and is wholly agricultural. It is supposed to have derived its name from its relative situation to Ongar, and the suffix from an ancient proprietor. About two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder pasture. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £83. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a tower sur-

mounted by a shingled spire. There is an infant school.

NORTON, MIDSOMER. *See* MIDSOMER NORTON, co. Somerset.

NORTON-ON-THE-MOORS, a par. in the N. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, 3 miles N.E. of Burslem, its post town, 2½ N. by E. of Hanley, and 6 S.W. of Leek. The parish, which is of large extent, is situated in a bleak and hilly district, abounding in coal, and is intersected by the Caldon canal. It contains the hmlts. of Norton-Green, Brown-Edge, Bemersley, Ford-Green, Smallthorn, and Milton. There are numerous collieries, also an extensive iron foundry at Norton-Green. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £550. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, has a square tower at the W. end. There are also district churches at Smallthorn and Brown-Edge, the livings of which are perpet. curs.,* val. £102 and £100 respectively. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, have each a place of worship. There are National schools for both sexes.

NORTON, OVER, a chplry. in the par. of Chipping-Norton, hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, three quarters of a mile N. by E. of Chipping-Norton.

NORTON ST. PHILIP, a par. in the hund. of Wellow, co. Somerset, 7 miles S.E. of Bath, its post town, and 4 S.W. of the Freshford railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the high road from Bath to Frome, and is chiefly agricultural. There was formerly a grange to Hinton Abbey, where a cloth fair was held, and where the royal troops attacked Monmouth in 1685. Malting is carried on, and there are also a brewery and a corn-mill. The soil is of a loamy nature, upon a subsoil of stone. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £123. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £91, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Philip and All Saints, is an ancient stone structure, with a lofty tower containing six bells, restored in 1847, The register dates from 1585. There is also a district church at Hinton-Charterhouse, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £100. A school for both sexes was erected in 1827, and endowed with an annuity of £50 by Joseph Nield, Esq. There are also infant and Sunday schools. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a place of worship.

NORTON PUDDING, a par. in the hund. of Gallow, co. Norfolk, 1 mile S. of Fakenham, its post town. The village consists of two or three farmhouses. There is an extensive plantation of fir trees. Two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The living is a discharged rect. in the dioc. of Norwich. The rector receives a modus of £10 per annum in lieu of tithes. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, has long been in ruins.

NORTON-SUBCOURSE, a par. in the hund. of Clavering, co. Norfolk, 4 miles E. of Loddon, its post town, and 6 N. by W. of Beccles. The village, which is small and irregularly built, is situated near the river Yare, and is chiefly agricultural. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £179, and the vicarial for £160. In the reign of Edward III. there was a chantry or college for secular priests, subsequently removed to Castle-Mettingham in Suffolk. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £100. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient and commodious structure, with a circular tower containing four bells, The register dates from 1651. The charities consist of a poor's allotment, realising about £16 per annum. There are National and Sunday schools. Sir E. Bacon, Bart., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

NORTON-UNDER-CANNOCK. *See* NORTON CANES, co. Stafford.

NORTON-UNDER-HAMBDON, a par. in the hund. of Houndsborough, co. Somerset, 5 miles W. of Yeovil, its post town, and 4½ N. by E. of Crewkerne railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated in a wooded vale at the south-western extremity of Hambdon-hill, near the river Parret. It is chiefly agricultural, but the manufactures of sail-cloth and gloves are carried on to a small extent. The soil is of a sandy nature, with a subsoil of clay. Building-stone is extensively quarried. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £240. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £189. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, has an embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, and containing a clock and five bells. The busts of Henry VII. and his queen are sulptured in alto-rclievo in the N. aisle. The register dates from 1538. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. The church has recently been restored. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is held. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Major Quantock is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

NORWELL, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 7 miles N.W. of Newark, its post town, and 2 from the Carlton railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on a branch of the river Trent, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the tnshps. of Norwell Woodhouse, Carlton-on-Trent, and Willoughby. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1826. The living, originally divided into three portions, called Secunda, Tertia, and Overhall, is a discharged vic. with the cur. of Carlton-on-Trent annexed, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £336, in the patron. of the Bishop of Manchester. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient and commodious structure, with a tower containing three bells. It has a transept chapel containing the effigy of a knight. The parochial charities produce about £69 per annum, £53 of which goes to Marsden and Sturtevant's schools. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans.

NORWELL-WOODHOUSE, a tnshp. in the par. of Norwell, N. div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 7 miles N. by W. of Newark.

NORWICH, a city, municipal and parliamentary borough, county and assize town, exercising separate jurisdiction, locally in the hund. of Humbleyard, co. Norfolk, 20 miles W. of Yarmouth, 23¼ W. by N. of Lowestoft, and 108 from London by road, or 113½ by the Great Eastern railway, on which it has two stations. There are also branch lines to Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Lynn, and Fakenham, the two first-named places being its nearest seaports. A steamboat also runs to Yarmouth by the river Yare, and a cut through Oulton Dyke to the river Waveney opens a way by water to Lowestoft, deep enough for craft of 100 tons. The harbour, lock, and sluice, at the sea entrance of this navigation, are extensive works. It is situated near the centre of the county, and on a bend of the river Wensum, just above its junction with the Yare. Both on account of its large population and its manufactures, Norwich is one of the most important places in England. It is equally interesting from its great antiquity, having grown out of the ruins of the British and Roman town *Venta Icenorum*, now the village of Caistor St. Edmund's. The East Angles, when they conquered this part of the country under Uffa, in 541, changed its name to *Nordwic*, or the Northern town, and built a royal fortress upon what was then a promontory, but is now the Castle-hill. It then continued to flourish for above three centuries, till the reign of the Saxon king Edmund, when it was taken by the Danes, but was restored by Alfred the Great in 872, and shortly after transferred to Guthrum, the Danish leader, as part of the Danelagh. It became a place of considerable importance under the succeeding Anglo-Saxon kings, by whom it was made a mint town. In the great Danish invasion under Sweyn, in 1004, it was taken and burnt, but was again settled by the Danes in 1010, who were able, it seems, to come up to it in their boats, a great part of the land upon which the modern town stands being then under water. The advantages of its site were appreciated by Canute the Great and his captain, Duke Torchil, who rebuilt the castle and extended the town. In the reign of

Edward the Confessor it had 25 parish churches and 1,320 free burgesses. William the Conqueror, upon the reduction of England, intrusted the constableship of the castle to Ralph de Waiet, or Guader, Earl of Norfolk, who conspiring, forfeited it to the crown, when it was conferred, together with the earldom of Norfolk, on Roger Bigod, who reduced the castle after a hard siege, and added the keep as it stands at present. In 1094, the bishopric of the East Angles was removed by William Rufus from Thetford to Norwich, and the foundations of the cathedral were laid by Herbert Losinga, the bishop. Henry I. granted the citizens their first charter, and kept his Christmas revels here in 1122. It was taken by the rebellious barons of Henry II. in 1174, and again by Louis, the Dauphin of France, during the baronial wars of John's reign. During the troubles of Henry III.'s reign, the cathedral was fired by the citizens in a dispute with the clergy, but was restored by Edward I. and reconsecrated in 1278. Towards the close of the same reign, the city was strongly fortified at the expense of the citizens, and surrounded by walls, which were defended by twelve gates and forty towers. In the reign of Edward III. the Flemings settled here in considerable numbers, and introduced the woollen and crape trades. It was frequently visited by the court during this reign, and was the scene of several tournaments; but in 1348-9, it suffered severely by the "black death," which carried off above half the inhabitants. In 1381 it was visited by Richard II., after the defeat of John the Dyer, one of Wat Tyler's men, by Henry Spencer, the warlike Bishop of Norwich. The succeeding monarchs, Henry IV., Henry VI., and Henry VII., also spent some time here, by the first of whom it was separated from the county of Norfolk and erected into a county of itself, and under the last it was partially burnt. In the reign of Edward VI. it was taken by the rioters under Robert Kett, who, being defeated by Dudley on Mousewold-heath, was hung from the castle wall. In the early part of Elizabeth's reign it was settled by about 4,000 Walloons from Flanders, who introduced the bombazine manufacture, and greatly improved the commercial prosperity of the town, which now had no fewer than 60 parish churches. In the civil war of Charles I. it supported the parliamentary cause, and as the royalists were not strong in this district, no contest took place. No public event of interest has occurred since that period, except the royal visits of Charles II. and Queen Anne, and the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society here in 1849.—The county of the city of Norwich, which is much more extensive than the town itself, is about 4 miles in diameter and 14 in circuit, including many gardens and orchards, hence Norwich has been designated "the city in an orchard." It even comprises some good arable land, growing heavy crops of wheat, barley, oats, and beans. Its boundaries were unaltered by the Reform Bill, and includes 36 parishes within the city, besides 9 parishes or hamlets in the county of the city, viz. Earlham, Easton, Heigham, Hellesdon, Lakenham, Pockthorpe, Thorpe, Trouse, and part of Sprouston. The town itself is of irregular form, extending about 1½ mile in length from N.W. to S.E., and about 1¼ in breadth from S.W. to N.E. It is traversed by the windings of the river Wensum, which, entering from the N.W. is crossed by ten bridges in the town and suburbs. These latter are interspersed with gardens and orchards. The best part of the town is that in the immediate vicinity of the market-place, which is one of the most spacious in England, being near 600 feet long by 350 wide. Many of the older streets diverge from it, and are narrow and winding, others follow the direction of the ancient walls, parts of which are still standing. The principal streets have flagged foot-pavements, and are well lighted with gas, but the smaller streets are only partially paved and imperfectly lighted. The best shops are in the neighbourhood of the market-place, but some of the handsomest private residences are within the precincts of the cathedral, which form a peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter, who appoint a coroner and ecclesiastical judges and officers. Considerable increase has taken place in the town during the last few years, the number of inhabited houses in 1851 having been returned at 15,086, and in 1861 at 17,112. The general prosperity is also marked by the rapid increase of the population, from 68,713 to 74,891 in the decennial period between 1851 and 1861.—Several manufactures are extensively carried on, above 2,400 hands being employed in weaving silk and wool, and near 2,000 in the boot and shoe trade, which has now become one of the staple trades of Norwich. The chief productions are bombazines, crapes, gauzes, mousselin de laine, silk shawls mixed with wool and mohair, fillover shawls, camlets for the foreign market, bareges, bandanas, paramattas, pincettas, worsteds, fringes for carriages, sewing cotton, sacking, sailcloth. There are also foundries, coachbuilding works, machine works, breweries, tanneries, maltkilns, chemical works, dye-works, paper-mills, pianoforte and organ builders, besides fellmongers, wool-staplers, glovers, upholsterers, rope-makers, and several large and powerful corn-mills. Trade in agricultural produce, coal, and other heavy goods, is carried on by means of the river and canals, chiefly in lighters or wherries of from 15 to 20 tons burden. Norwich has its own chamber of commerce, also three commercial banks, viz. the Norwich Crown Bank, of Harvey and Hudson; the Norwich and Norfolk Bank, of Gurney and Co. (head office); and the East of England Bank (head office); besides a savings-bank with above 10,000 depositors.—For parliamentary purposes the boundaries are co-extensive with those of the county of the city, and it has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Edward I. Under the new Corporations Reform Act, it is divided into 8 wards, governed by a mayor, who is the returning-officer, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors, assisted by a sheriff, under-sheriff, recorder, judge of the borough court, clerk of the peace, town clerk, coroner, water-bailiff, and other officers, with the style of "the mayor, sheriffs, citizens, and commonalty of Norwich." The revenues of the corporation are between £1,450 and £1,500. Assizes and quarter sessions for the county and city are held in the town, which has a separate commission of the peace; also a borough court daily, court of pleas and court of conscience, and a county court.—The most interesting of the public buildings are the castle and the cathedral. The former, which stood on a hill 360 yards round, is, from its elevation, one of the most striking objects in the city. It originally covered 23 acres, and was divided into three courts. There remain of it the keep, a massive quadrangular building, 110 feet 3 inches from E. to W., 92 feet 10 inches from N. to S., and 69 feet 6 inches in height to the battlements, including a Norman arch and the entrance tower, known as Bigod's tower, of ornamented Norman work. This portion has been restored, or rather re-cased with an imitation of the ancient work, and is now used as the shire-hall when the assize courts sit. The eastern front has also been renovated, but is partly hidden by the incongruous addition of a modern county gaol. The other portions are the Barbican-bridge, 140 feet long, with an arch 43 feet span, said to be one of the largest and most perfect examples of an Anglo-Norman arch remaining. There are also remains of two round towers, called the Black and Devil's towers, 14 feet in diameter, which formed part of the original gateway; they stand at the inner end of the bridge, and were used as the prison up to 1793. Around the castle are well-laid-out gardens and a common terrace walk above, occupying the site of the inner ditch, and commanding a panoramic view of the city and neighbourhood. The foundation of the cathedral was laid in 1094 by Bishop Herbert Losinga, who also built the episcopal palace, and a monastery for 60 monks of the Benedictine order, the revenue of which establishment at the Dissolution was £1,050 17*s.* 6*d.* He, however, finished only the choir and tower of the cathedral, leaving the other portions to be added by succeeding bishops. Before its final completion in 1510 by Bishop

Nix, it underwent several restorations, having been much damaged by fire in the dissensions between the citizens and monks, which were of frequent occurrence. After the Reformation, the interior was much disfigured by the Puritans, who broke the painted windows, and destroyed nearly 100 tombs and brasses. Considerable alterations were made at the beginning of the present century, when it underwent a complete repair. In its present state it displays much of its original Norman architecture, although from the friable nature of the stone of which it is built, the exterior in many parts presents a decayed appearance. The length of the whole building from E. to W. is 407 feet, the breadth at the transepts 178, the breadth of the nave and side aisle 72, and the height of the central tower and spire 315. It is built in the form of a cross, and has a nave with a carved stone roof, choir, side aisles, transepts, several small chapels, and cloisters, with a tower of ornamented Norman work rising from the centre, and surmounted by an octagonal crocketed spire, while the E. end of the building has a circular apsidal termination. It has fifteen flying buttresses, several pointed clerestory windows, and a W. window in the pointed style of architecture, divided into three main lights, while the side divisions are in the Norman style. There has been a Lady chapel eastward, but it is now removed. The cloisters form an irregular square of 174 feet inner dimensions; and the deanery and prebendal houses comprise the remains of Bishop Herbert's priory. Within the cathedral precincts are three ancient gates of remarkable construction—the Erpingham-gate, built by Sir T. Erpingham in 1428, as a penance for being a Lollard. It is adorned with his statue and 38 minor ones. The gate of St. Ethelbert, with a chapel above, built about 1272, in place of a more ancient one. And St. Martin's, or the Bishop's-gate, leading to the palace. Also the old water-gate. The bishop's palace, the greater part of which was built by Bishop Samson in 1318, has recently been restored. It is chiefly Norman, and comprises a grand hall, 110 feet by 60, and a spacious chapel which was much disfigured by the Puritans. The other public buildings are the Guild-hall, an ancient and spacious structure of flint, built in the middle of the 15th century on the site of the old thatched Tolbooth. It has a painted window, and contains the city regalia, portraits of William III. and of several of the mayors of Norwich, and the sword of Admiral Don Xavier Winthuysen, presented to the corporation by Admiral Lord Nelson. St. Andrew's or New Hall, originally built by the Erpinghams in 1415 for the nave of the Black Friars' church, but now converted into one of the finest Gothic halls in the kingdom, having been restored in 1774. It measures 120 feet by 70 feet, and contains a statue of Lord Nelson, by Thomas Milnes, also a good collection of portraits, including those of Queen Anne and her consort Prince George of Denmark, Horace Walpole, Lord Nelson, by Beechey, and others by Gainsborough, Opie, Catton, &c. It is used for public banquets, the musical festivals, and other popular gatherings. The Shire hall, built by Wilkins in 1822, is in the Tudor style, and stands near the castle ditch now filled in and planted. The county gaol forms part of the old castle described above. The city gaol, built in 1829, at a cost of £24,000, has accommodation for 100 prisoners; adjoining it is the old bridewell of good flint-work, where Peter, the wild man, was kept. The corn exchange is a Grecian structure built in 1828, at a cost of £6,000. The Theatre Royal, built in 1826, is a large and convenient edifice. The Assembly and Concert Rooms comprise a suite of apartments 143 feet long, and have recently been augmented by a new ball-room 70 feet by 35 feet. The union workhouse is a large building, including the Grey Friary, and with the infirmary, will accommodate near 800 inmates. The cavalry barracks cover ten acres. The County Lunatic Asylum at Thorpe is also an extensive building, and has been recently enlarged so as to accommodate 400 patients. There are gas-works, water-works, and two railway stations; also a literary institution, with 12,000 volumes, and a museum; public library founded in 1784, with 18,000 volumes; a city library, with 2,000 volumes; Dean and Chapter's library, with 3,000 volumes; an anatomical museum attached to the college; a society of arts, founded in 1803; a school of design, a people's college, young men's institute, bazaar, yacht club, several musical societies, a horticultural society, which holds its exhibitions annually, medical society, the Norwich Union Fire and Life Insurance offices; and two cemeteries, one situated at Thorpe, and the other recently formed in the western suburb, the latter being of large extent and having two chapels. The musical festival is held triennially, and the profits devoted to the hospitals. The corn market is held in the Corn Exchange, mentioned above, and the cattle market in an open area adjacent to the castle. There are also a seed and skin market, and a hay market, as well as the meat and fish markets, which last are held in the grand market place.—The diocese of Norwich forms part of the province of Canterbury, and extends over the whole of Norfolk and part of Suffolk, including those archdeaconries with that of Norwich. Until recently it was of larger extent, taking in part of Cambridgeshire. Now it contains 795 benefices, of which 46, annexed to Ely, are in the patronage of the bishop, whose revenue is fixed at £4,465. The bishop has the privilege of sitting in the Upper House of Parliament, in his own right, as titular Abbot of St. Benet-at-Holme, being the only Abbot in England. The Chapter includes a dean, chancellor, three archdeacons, five canons, eight honorary canons, and seven minor canons, and has the right of presentation to 43 benefices. Amongst the eminent prelates who have filled this see may be mentioned Cardinal Pandulph, Wren, Montague, Hall, Horne, and Stanley. Besides the cathedral described above, there are the following parish churches, viz. St. Andrew, St. Augustine, St. Benedict, St. Clement, Christ Church, St. Edmund, St. Etheldred, St. George Colegate, St. George Tombland, St. Giles, St. Gregory, St. Helen, St. John Maddermarket, St. John Sepulchre, St. John Timberhill, St. James with Pockthorpe, St. Lawrence, St. Margaret, St. Martin-at-Palace, St. Martin-at-Oak, St. Mary Coslany, St. Mary-in-the-Marsh, St. Matthew's Thorpe, St. Michael Coslany, St. Michael-at-Plea, St. Michael-at-Thorn, St. Paul, St. Peter Hungate, St. Peter Mancroft, St. Peter Mountergate, St. Peter Southgate, St. Saviour, SS. Simon and Jude, SS. Stephen and Swithin, the livings of all which are rects. or perpet. curs., varying in val. from £232 to £43. Some of these are interesting and even venerable structures. The most deserving of note are St. Andrew's, the second church in the city for splendour; it has an antique font, a monument to Suckling, the father of the poet, and two early brasses. St. Etheldred's, a venerable pile founded before the Conquest, containing a Norman doorway and an old font. St. George Tombland, remarkable for its square tower, with pinnacles 120 feet high, which was rebuilt in 1445. St. Gregory's, an ancient edifice, containing an octagonal font, brazen lectern, several ancient brasses, and a monument with a long epitaph to a Francis Bacon. St. John Maddermarket, a large ancient structure, containing five brasses, the earliest 1430. St. Lawrence, built by the monks of Bury in 1472, on a site once covered by the sea, has a tower 112 feet high, and over the western doorway is a representation of the martyrdom of St. Lawrence, and in the interior four brasses, the earliest 1425. St. Peter Mancroft is a perpendicular building erected in 1430, with a tower and peal of 12 bells; it is the largest of the parish churches, being 212 feet long by 70 wide. There are two Roman Catholic churches in the town, a Jews' synagogue, 15 places of worship belonging to the leading sects of Protestant Dissenters, besides the old Dutch and Walloon churches, the former of which is now used as the chapel of the union poor-house, and the latter as the sanctuary of the New Jerusalem. The charitable foundations are numerous, and some of them

even wealthy, their revenues in the aggregate amounting to above £16,000 per annum; of these St. Giles's or the Great Hospital is one of the most ancient, as well as the richest. It was founded in 1249 by Bishop Suffield, and has now an income of £6,300. Its building is the old church of St. Helen's, which has accommodation for 93 aged men and 88 women, who are boarded and lodged; part of the income, however, is appropriated to the Grammar School and sermons. Doughty's hospital, founded in 1687, has an income of £1,000, and supports 28 poor men and 11 women. Cook's hospital occupies the site of the Greyfriars, and has an income of near £200; there are also almshouses for about 200 people, founded and partially endowed by Pye, Coom, and others. The Norfolk and Norwich hospital, to which a small medical school is attached, was erected in 1772, at a cost of £13,323, and has accommodation for 100 patients. The Bethel hospital for poor lunatics has accommodation for 70 patients, and an income of about £1,630. The Children's hospital has an income from endowment of £1,500, and provides for the board and education of 70 boys and 50 girls. The Magdalen asylum is chiefly supported by subscription. There are besides a dispensary, blind school, eye infirmary, and many benevolent and friendly societies. The educational establishments include the Norwich grammar school, founded in 1325 by Bishop Salmon, and refounded by Edward VI. in 1547, with an income from endowment of £110. It is held in the ancient chantry, and has about 80 scholars, who are entitled to compete for 15 scholarships at Cambridge University. Amongst its scholars have been Archbishop Parker, the great lawyer Coke, Admiral Nelson, Dr. Kaye, founder of Caius College, Bishops Cousen, Greene, Maltby, and Monk. There are nine charity schools in Norwich, which educate together 600 boys and 400 girls, including Anguish's school for boys, founded in 1618, with an endowment of £1,160; Baron's girls' school, with an income of £600; Scott's school, and six others; also numerous public schools, including a diocesan training school, National and model schools, infant schools, British and Foreign Society schools, and extensive denominational schools belonging to Roman Catholics, Independents, Presbyterians, Unitarians, and others. —Two newspapers, the *Norfolk Chronicle* and the *Norfolk News*, are published weekly on Saturday.— There are many remains of antiquarian interest, as parts of the town walls, the Dungeon, or Cow-tower, built in 1390, which is 52 feet high and 27 feet in diameter; Kett's Castle, or St. Leonard's Priory, built by Bishop Herbert in 1100, and burnt by Kett's mob in the reign of Edward VI.; Hall of the White Friars convent, built by Earl Fitzwarren in 1256; Hall of St. Mary's College, built by John le Brun in 1250; cloisters and kitchen of the Black Friars, founded in 1226, and now forming part of St. Andrew's Hall; remains of the Benedictine nunnery at Carrow; Fastolf's Place, or Falstaff's Castle, built by Fastolf of Caistor in 1450-60; Surrey House, an ancient Elizabethan mansion on Mousewold Heath, with stained arms, near the site of the Duke of Norfolk's palace; besides numerous remains of ecclesiastical edifices, as De Domina, De Sacco, God's House, or Hildebrand de Mercer's spital, De Pica (the only one of this order in England), &c. It is the head of new County Court, superintendent registry, and new Poor-law Union districts. Bilney, the Protestant martyr, suffered here in 1531, and others in the reign of Queen Mary.—A regatta takes place annually at Thorpe. Wednesday and Saturday are market days, when much business is done, chiefly in corn, cattle, and horses. Fairs are held on Friday in Passion week, and on Monday and Tuesday in Easter and Whitsun weeks.

NORWOOD, a large suburban district, partly in the par. of Croydon, hund. of Wallington, and partly in the par. of Lambeth, hund. of Brixton, co. Surrey, 1 mile S. of Dulwich, and 4 miles S. of Lambeth. It has a commodious station, called the Norwood Junction, at South Norwood, on the Croydon and Epsom line, and two stations—one at Gipsy Hill and the other at Lower Norwood—on the Crystal Palace and West-End railway. It derives its name from a wood, or forest of oak trees, which formerly covered a considerable tract of country, and was at one time infested by gipsies, who have given name to Gipsy Hill. It comprises many detached houses and villa residences, large hotels occupying the more eligible sites, and is divided into Lower Norwood, Upper Norwood, and South Norwood. There are two potteries of red earthenware at Lower and South Norwood respectively, but no other manufactures are carried on. The Beulah Spa, a mineral spring discovered in 1827, and the South Metropolitan Cemetery, are places of great attraction to London visitors during the summer months. There are three churches in Norwood—viz. St. Luke's, All Saints', and St. Mark's. The livings of all are perpet. curs.; that of St. Luke, Lower Norwood, val. £700, is in the par. of Lambeth and in the dioc. of Winchester, while those of All Saints', Upper Norwood, and St. Mark, South Norwood, are in the par. of Croydon and dioc. of Canterbury. The church of St. Luke is a Grecian structure with a tower and Corinthian portico, erected at a cost of £17,500. The church of All Saints, built in 1829, is a Gothic structure situated at Beulah Hill. St. Mark's has only recently been erected for the district of South Norwood. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists, and a Roman Catholic institution, called "The Convent of Our Lady of the Orphans," also National, British and Foreign, and industrial schools. At Westow Hill is a pauper school for the children of the City and East and West London Unions, and in Upper Park-road, a similar school for the parish of Lambeth.

NORWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Wales, wap. of South Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 7 miles S. by W. of Rotherham, and 8 E. by S. of Sheffield. It is situated near the river Rother and Chesterfield canal.

NORWOOD PARK, a hmlt. in the par. of Glastonbury, co. Somerset, 1 mile E. of Glastonbury.

NORWOOD-PRECINCT, a chplry. in the par. of Hayes, hund. of Elthorne, co. Middlesex, 1 mile S. of Southall railway station, 3 miles N.W. of Brentford, and 2½ N.W. of Hounslow, its post town. The village, which is extensive, is situated on the Grand Junction canal, near the Great Western railway. The Precinct contains the hmlts. of Norwood-Proper, Southall-Green, and a part of North-Hyde and Southall. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of London, val. £128. The church is a small rustic structure with a curious wooden belfry. It has been enlarged, and contains several old tombs. There are four almshouses, erected by the late John Robins in 1815. There is a free school, called Bicoe, founded by a gentleman of that name. The district church of St. John, at Southall-Green, built and endowed by Mr. Dobbs in 1839, and the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, are included in this Precinct.

NORWOOD WITH CLIFTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Fewston, lower div. of Claro wap., West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Otley. The village, of irregular form, is situated under Jack-hill, and is wholly agricultural. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor.

NOSELEY, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 7 miles N. by E. of Market-Harborough, and 3 E. of Billesdon. It is situated on the river Welland, and has descended through the Blackets, Mortevalles, or Martevals, to Sir A. G. Hazelrigge, Bart., of Noseley Hall. A chantry, or college, was founded here about 1274 by Anketine de Martival, and dedicated to St. Mary. It is a large ancient structure clothed in ivy. The interior contains three piscinas, a carved font of great antiquity, and several stone seats, also effigies of the Hazelrigges and some stained windows. Noseley Hall is an ancient mansion, the interior of which contains the portraits of Charles I., Cromwell, Peter the Great, and other works by eminent masters. It is the seat of Sir A. G. Hazelrigge, Bart., who is the lord of the manor and chief landowner, and in whose family the mansion has remained for many centuries.

NOSS HEAD, a promontory on the E. coast of co. Caithness, Scotland, 5 miles N. by E. of Wick. It is situated between Sinclair and Wick bays, and has on it a lighthouse 175 feet high, containing a revolving light, which may be seen at sea for 15 miles.

NOSS ISLAND, one of the Shetland group, coast of Scotland. It is situated on the E. side of Brassay Island, and is only accessible by means of ropes passed from the opposite cliffs of Brassay.

NOSTAL, a hmlt. in the par. of Wragby, upper div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Wakefield. There was formerly an Austin priory, founded by Ilbert-de-Lacy in the reign of William Rufus. Near its site has been erected a family residence, the gallery of which contains a collection of paintings by Flemish artists, also "The Family of Sir T. More." It is joined with Hardwick to form a township.

NOSTERFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of West Tanfield, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.E. of Masham.

NOTGROVE, a par. in the hund. of Bradley, co. Gloucester, 5 miles N.W. of Northleach, its post town, and 9 from the Adlestrop station on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway. The village, which is inconsiderable, is wholly agricultural. The land is generally sheep-walks and the soil a stone brash. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1770. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £256. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Bartholomew.

NOTLAND CASTLE, a stronghold in the Isle of Westray, Orkney Isles, coast of Scotland, near Noup Head.

NOTLEY ABBEY, a monastic ruin at Long Crendon, co. Bucks, 2 miles N. by E. of Thame. It was founded in 1162 by Giffard Earl of Buckingham for canons of the Augustine order, and had at the Dissolution a revenue of £438.

NOTLEY, BLACK, a par. in the hund. of Witham, co. Essex, 1¼ mile S.E. of Braintree. The village, which is small and chiefly agricultural, is situated on elevated ground commanding views of the adjacent country. The surface is undulating, and the lower grounds are watered by the Hoppett brook, which describes part of the northern boundary of the parish. The soil is generally a rich loam alternating with gravel. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £497. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £465, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a small edifice with a belfry of wood, surmounted by a shingled spire. In the churchyard is a monument to the distinguished naturalist, the Rev. John Ray, who was a native of this parish, as was likewise Bishop Bedell, of Kilmore, who died in 1641. There is a National school. The parochial charities produce about £35 per annum. Many Roman antiquities, comprising vessels of copper, brass, and blue glass, and several glazed earthen urns, were found here in 1752.

NOTLEY, WHITE, a par. in the hund. of Witham, co. Essex, 4 miles N.W. of Witham, and 4 S.E. of Braintree. The village, which is small and chiefly agricultural, is situated near the river Brain. The land is chiefly arable, with a small proportion of pasture and woodland. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £254, and the vicarial for £248 13s. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £270, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedication unknown, is an ancient stone structure with a lofty spire. There is a National school. The charities produce about £12 per annum, including Whitebread's.

NOTOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Bleasby, co. Notts, 3 miles S. by E. of Southwell.

NOTTAGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Newton-Nottage, co. Glamorgan, 6 miles W. by S. of Bridgend.

NOTTINGHAM, the county town of Nottinghamshire, constituting a co. in itself, a municipal and parliamentary borough, market town, and the seat of a Poor-law Union, 15½ miles from Derby, and 124 miles N.W. of London by road, or 130 by railway, having stations on the Midland, Great Northern, and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire lines. It is situated at the union of the rivers Lene and Trent, in the wap. of South Thurgarton. The original form of the name Nottingham was *Snatingaham*, or Cavetown, and the place was so called from the numerous excavations in the sandy rock on which the castle is built, and which can still be seen. There was a Roman settlement here; and after the conquest of the country by the Saxons the town belonged to Mercia. For several years it was held by the Danes, and was taken from them in 868 by Burhed, king of Mercia, with the assistance of Ethelred and his brother Alfred; but they again occupied it, and were not finally expelled till the reign of Edmund, in 941. In the reign of Edward the Confessor the number of burgesses in the town was 192; but the number subsequently decreased, and in Domesday Book is given as 134. William I. gave the government of the district to his natural son, William Peverell, who built a castle on the site of the present one, and fortified the whole town, which became a place of importance for military operations, and was twice taken and partially burnt during the wars in Stephen's reign, in 1140 and 1153; in 1264 it was taken by Henry III. during the barons' war, and during John's reign it was attacked by the barons. Numerous parliaments were also held here—among others, the first parliament held by Richard I. after his release from captivity; that in 1337, when the Flemish manufacturers were invited to settle in the kingdom, and three others in the reign of Richard II. In 1330 Edward III. surprised and captured Roger Mortimer, the favourite of his mother Queen Isabella, in the castle, by means of a secret passage excavated through the rock, still shown as "Mortimer's Hole." In 1460 Edward IV. was proclaimed here. Richard III. stayed at the town on his way to Bosworth, and Henry VII., in 1487, on his way to the battle of East Stoke. In May, 1642, when Charles I. had resolved not to yield to the demands of the parliament, he marched hither from York, and formally set up his standard within the castle precincts, on a spot now known as Standard Hill, and it chanced that the standard was almost immediately blown down by a violent storm of wind and rain, which was naturally looked upon by the people as a bad omen of his future success. Next year the town was besieged and taken by Colonel Hutchinson, who remained there to watch the royalist garrison at Newark. The castle was completely destroyed as a fortress during the Protectorate, and after the Restoration was sold by the Duke of Buckingham, in whose possession it then was, to the Duke of Newcastle, who rebuilt it as a dwelling-house; but it was burnt by the Reform rioters in 1830, owing to the then duke's opposition to the Reform Bill, and has not been repaired, although the county paid him a considerable sum as compensation. Of the old castle, in which King David of Scotland was for some time a captive, there are no remains except a gate. Remains of the town walls may be seen above Narrow Marsh, and there are traces of an ancient chapel in the park. There were formerly here a Grey Friary, founded 1250, and granted to the family of the Heneages; a White Friary, founded by Reginald Grey de Wilton; a Hospitallers' house and lazar hospital of the time of Henry III., and a cell of St. Mary's priory in the castle.—Nottingham stands on an eminence on the left bank of the Lene, overlooking the Vale of Trent. On the S. side there is the Vale of Belvoir and the Nottingham Wolds; but on the N. side it is sheltered by a chain of hills. The town is irregularly built, and the old streets are crooked and narrow; but the newer part of the town is composed of spacious streets with well-built houses. The paving and lighting is throughout good, and there is a copious supply of water laid on by two companies. Since 1849 the size of the town has increased with great rapidity. Before that time the adjoining land was unavailable for building purposes, owing to the rights of common possessed by the freemen; but in that year a bill was

passed for their enclosure, and they have since been rapidly covered with factories and dwelling-houses. A space of about 18 acres was, however, reserved for recreation, and has been laid out as an arboretum, which is open to the public on Sundays, Mondays, and Wednesdays, subscribers alone being admitted on other days. The land immediately surrounding it is occupied by rows of houses. The market-place contains about 5½ acres, and is one of the largest in the kingdom. The houses round it have projecting upper stories, forming a colonnade in front of the shops. The E. end is occupied by the New Exchange, a brick building erected in the last century, and repaired in 1814. The N. side contains offices for the clerks of the magistrates and for the police, and the remainder of the ground floor is occupied by shops, over which are large rooms for assemblies and other public business. The market-place formerly contained two crosses. The County Hall, a stone building on the High Pavement, was built in 1770, and repaired in 1854. It contains two courts, with every convenience for the judges, juries, &c. The townhall, Weekday Cross, a plain building, was erected in 1741 on the site of an earlier edifice. The house of correction, in St. John-street, stands on the site of a house of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. The corn exchange, a building 77 feet by 55, was erected in 1850 from the designs of Mr. Hine, but is now used by the General Exchange and Commercial Association. An old house named Thurland Hall, built in 1651, is used for public dinners. There are extensive cavalry barracks in the Castle Park, and near the Castle Gate a building formerly used as a riding school for the yeomanry, but now as a circus or for other public purposes. A new post-office has been built at St. Peter's Gate, and near it are the offices of the Sanitary Committee and the corporation accountant. There is a small theatre in the town. The bridge over the Trent, to the S. of the town, was built in 1683, but has been frequently repaired in various styles. It replaced that built by Edward the Elder. There are five banks, besides savings-banks, in the town. Turkish baths, with swimming and hot baths, have been built in Gedling-street, and the corporation has also erected sheds for bathing purposes on the Trent, a short distance above the bridge, the use of which is free.—The principal manufactures in Nottingham are cotton and silk stockings, bobbin-net, and lace.—The handlooms used in these manufactures are let out to workmen at a weekly rent; but of late years steam machinery has come into use, and the number of large factories has of course increased. Most of the machinery is made in the town itself, and there are also several mills for spinning cotton and woollen yarn and for throwing silk, and works for dyeing the various goods manufactured. At Radford there are coal-pits, and there is one iron-foundry in the town. Other manufactures are white lead, pins, wire, and brass fenders. Nottingham ale is celebrated for its good quality in the midland counties, and a large trade in malt is carried on also.—The local government of Nottingham is carried on by a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors, with the style of the "mayor and burgesses of the town of Nottingham." The first charter of incorporation was granted by Edward II., and the town was constituted a county—excluding, however, the castle and gaol—in the 27th year of Henry VI. The revenue of the borough is about £12,700. The limits of the municipal and parliamentary boroughs are co-extensive. Two members have been returned to the House of Commons since the reign of Edward I. The population in 1851 was 57,407, with 11,549 inhabited houses, while in 1861 the number of persons was 74,693, and the number of houses 15,441, showing an increase in the decennial period of 17,286 inhabitants. The Poor-law Union contains the three parishes of the town and Standard Hill, and the superior registry is of the same extent. The new County Court district comprises the above, with Radford and Basford (excluding the parsishes of Annesley with Felley, Ilkestone, Heanor, Selstone, and Kirkby-in-Ashfield), and the parsishes of Brancote, Stapleford, Tollerton, Plumtree, Attenborough, Keyworth, and Edwalton. The courts held in the town are the assizes for the county, the quarter sessions for South Notts, and the county court, which are held in the Shire Hall, and the assizes and quarter-sessions for the county of the town in the townhall. Courts leet and baron are also held every six months, the mayor being lord of the manor. The earldom is held by the family of Finch Hatton.—The archdeaconry of Nottingham, in Lincoln diocese, comprises the deaneries of Nottingham, Newark, Retford, Southwell, and Bingham, which contain about 200 benefices. Nottingham deanery is divided into three sections. The first includes the benefices of Annesley, Awsworth, Basford with Cinder Hill, Beeston, Billborough, Bramcote, Bulwell, Eastwood, Greasley, Hucknall Torkard, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Lindby, Mansfield with St. John's, Mansfield Woodhouse, with Skegby, Nuthall, Papplewick, Selstone, Stapleford, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Tevershall, Trowell, and Wollaton with Cossall; the second contains Arnold, Attenborough, Burton, Joyce with Bulcote, Carrington, Colwick, Epperstone, Gedling with Stoke Bardolph, Goralstore, Hoveringham with Thurgarton, Lambley, Lowdham, and Sneinton; the third contains Hyson Green, Kimberley, Lenton, the benefices in Nottingham and Radford, with Christchurch. The livings in the town are as follows:—St. Mary's is a vic.,* val. £450. The church, a cruciform building in the perpendicular style, with a pinnacled tower in the centre, is known as the High Church. It stands on an eminence in the centre of the town. The S. porch and the windows are decorated, but the W. front has been spoiled by restoration. It is calculated to hold 2,000 persons. There are remains of a few ancient brasses, and there is a font with a Greek inscription which reads the same both ways. St. Nicholas is a rect.,* val. £216. The church, which stands in Castle-street, was pulled down by Colonel Hutchinson, and rebuilt 1678, and was twice enlarged in the last century. It is built of brick, with stone facings. St. Peter's is a rect.,* val. £400, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is near the market-place, and was built in the perpendicular style, but has been much altered. There is a tower at the W. end, surmounted by an octagonal spire. St. James's is a perpet. cur., val. £200, and is extra parochial, being on Standard Hill. The church, a late English building with a tower, was erected in 1808 on the site of the chapel of the White Friars. St. Paul's, in St. Mary's parish, is a perpet. cur. The church is in the Grecian style, and was erected in 1822. Trinity is a perpet. cur., val. £400, in the patron. of four trustees. The church was built and the endowment raised by subscription in 1840. The style is Gothic, with a spire of 117 feet. St. John the Baptist, at Leenside, is a perpet. cur.,* val. £150, in the patron. of the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is in the early English style, and was built in 1843. St. Ann's, lately erected as a chapel-of-ease to St. Mary's, stands in the old burial-ground. St. Luke's, Carlton-road, is a perpet. cur., val. £150, in the patron. of trustees. The church was opened in 1863. St. Matthew's, Upper Talbot-street, is a perpet. cur., val. £200. St. Mark's, St. Michael-street, opened 1855, is a perpet. cur., val. £400, in the patron. of trustees. Trinity Free Church, Bunker's Hill, is a chapel-of-ease to Trinity Church. A new church—St. Saviour's—is being built in Arkwright-street. The Roman Catholic church of St. Barnabas was built by Pugin in 1841, in the early English style. It is 180 feet in length, with a spire of 164 feet. The stained-glass windows and other decorations were given by the Earl of Shrewsbury. The Jews have a synagogue in the town, and there are about 20 chapels, belonging to the Independents, Baptists, Unitarians, Quakers, and Methodists. The Independent chapel at Castle Gate is being rebuilt on the site of the old chapel. The free grammar school was founded by Mrs. Agnes Mellor in 1513, but was reorganised by the corporation in 1807, and it has recently been rebuilt. Thorpe's blue-coat school, founded 1723, was removed in 1853 from Middle Pavement to the Mansfield-road. The present building is in the Elizabethan style. There is a government

school of design, which is well attended; an industrial school for girls, a charity school for boys, and National, British, and Sunday schools in connection with the Church of England and various sects. The mechanics' institute, Milton-street, Mansfield-road, was established in 1837, and contains a lecture-hall, class-rooms, library, and museum of natural history and science. There is also an artisan's library in Thurland-street, containing several thousand volumes. The cemetery is on the Derby-road, and contains about 12 acres, with a chapel. It was opened in 1837. There is also a cemetery belonging exclusively to the Church of England, on the edge of the forest, about 16 acres in size; and another, near the General Cemetery, belonging to the Society of Friends. There are several old almshouses and other charitable institutions. Plumtre's hospital was founded 1392 by John Plumtre, and was rebuilt in 1823. It provides residence for thirteen aged widows, and gives relief to a few out-pensioners. Collin's hospital was endowed by Mr. Abel Collin in 1704, for twenty-four men and women, who are provided with rooms, coals, and a weekly allowance. Willoughby's hospital was founded in 1525, for nineteen inmates. Other hospitals and almshouses are—Labray's hospital, for six frame-work knitters, founded 1700; Wartnaby's and the Warsergate hospitals; Wooley's Bedehouse and St. Nicholas White Rents, for six inmates each; Handley's hospital, for twelve persons; Lambley's and Patten's almshouses, for twenty-two burgesses or widows of burgesses; Bilby's almshouses, for eight aged persons, and G. Westrope's almshouses. The General hospital, on Standard Hill, was built in 1781 by subscription, and has since been enlarged. The land surrounding it was given by the corporation and the Duke of Newcastle. The institution for the blind of the midland counties stands in Clarendon and Chaucer streets, overlooking the arboretum, on land given by Mr. Samuel Fox. The county lunatic asylum was built in 1812 on the Southwell-road, and can take in about 150 patients. The dispensary, in Broad-street, was opened in 1843. The workhouse, which can receive 1,000 persons, is in York-street. There are also public baths and washhouses.—The principal estates in the neighbourhood are Wollaton Hall, belonging to Lord Middleton; Clifton Grove, to Sir R. J. Clifton, Bart.; Wilford Hall, to H. Smith, Esq.; and Colwich Hall, to J. Musters, Esq. The Rev. Gilbert Wakefield was a native of Nottingham, as were Henry Kirke White, who wrote a description of Clifton Grove and other poems, and Philip James Bailey, author of "Festus."—The Midland and Great Northern railways both have stations here; the former at West Croft, the latter at East Croft. The Grantham canal and the Nottingham, Cromford, and Grewash canal pass through the town.—The newspapers published here are the *Nottingham Review, Journal,* and *Guardian,* and the *Nottingham and Newark Mercury.*—Markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday for corn and cattle, and fairs on the Friday after January 13th for cattle, the 7th and 8th of March for cheese, cattle, &c., the Thursday before Easter for horses, and the 2nd October, "goose fair," for geese, cloth, cattle, cheese, &c.—Races are run annually in July, on a circular course of 1 mile 454 yards, on the N.E. side of the town. There are two cricket-grounds —one near the racecourse and the other at Trentbridge.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, an inland co. of England, bounded on the N. by Yorkshire, on the N.E. and E. by Lincolnshire, on the S. by Leicestershire, and on the W. by Derbyshire. Its length from Stanford to the top of Misson Carr is 51 miles, and its greatest breadth 26, while the average breadth is 18, and its circuit 145 miles, comprising an area of 526,076 statute acres. It lies between 0° 40′ and 1° 20′ W. long., and 52° 47′ and 53° 30′ N. lat. Nottinghamshire was originally inhabited by the British tribe of the *Coritani,* who have left a few remains of their occupation, as the camps at Oxon, and Barton, or Brent's Hill, and some tumuli at Worksop. Under the Romans it formed part of the province called *Flavia Cæsariensis.* They had stations at Brough (*Crocolana*), East Bridgeford (*Margidunum*) Willoughby (*Verometum*), and between Thorpe and Farndon (*Ad Pontem*). These were connected by the Fosse Way and its branches, traces of which may be seen near *Verometum.* At Winnyhill, near Mansfield, there are remains of a Roman villa, and there are other remains at Holly Hill, Hexgrave, Hemlock Stone, near Wollaston, and at Creswell Crags, near Worksop. Subsequently Nottinghamshire belonged successively to Northumbria and Mercia. In 867 the sons of Regnar Lodbrog overran it, and in 878 it was ceded to them by Alfred, and was not recovered till the reign of Edmund (941). William the Conqueror granted the district to his nephew, William Peverell, who built Nottingham Castle. When the survey of England was taken for Domesday Book, five wapentakes N. of the Trent belonged to Nottingham, but at present there are only three. In addition to the historical events mentioned under Nottingham, nothing occurred in the county before the civil war worthy of mention, except the death of John at Newark, 17th October, 1216, and the defeat of Lambert Simnel by Henry VII. at East Stoke in 1487. After the raising of the royal standard at Nottingham in 1642, the town fell into the hands of the opposite party, but Newark continued in the power of the king, being occupied by a force under Sir John Henderson. In 1644 it was besieged by Lord Willoughby, and Sir John Meldrum, but the besieging army was routed and driven across the Trent by Prince Rupert. In the winter of 1645 it was again besieged, but did not surrender till May, 1646, when Charles was brought thither by the Scotch, to whom he had given himself up at Southwell. The county was disturbed by riots in 1812 and 1816, owing to the introduction of machinery into the stocking trade.—Of ecclesiastical establishments there were formerly priories at Mattersey and Thurgarton; abbeys at Beauvale, Newstead, Worksop, Rufford, Welbeck, and Radford; and collegiate churches at Nottingham and Southwell. Of these, Newstead, an Augustinian abbey, founded 1170, has remains of the chapel, a beautiful specimen of early English, but the place is chiefly interesting as having been the residence of the late Lord Byron. Mansfield, Balderton, Newark, and Hovringham churches are partly Norman; and those at Hawton, Upton, St. Peter, near Southwell, Coddington, Blythe, and Bingham are early English. The primate's house at Southwell; Thurland Hall at Nottingham; and the old mansions at Rampton, belonging to the family of the Eyres; Odsark, belonging to the Cliftons; Wiverton, to the Chaworths; Shelford, to the Stanhopes; Haughton, and Bilsthorpe are worthy of inspection. There are castles at Nottingham and Newark, both of which were destroyed for military purposes after the civil wars.—Nottinghamshire is mostly undulating country, and in the vales of Belvoir and Trent absolutely flat. The southern part between the Soar and the Smite is called the Wolds, consisting of moor and pasture, watered by the Fairham Brook and other tributaries of the Trent, and is mostly level, with the exception of the hills near Leake. The western side, between Nottingham and Worksop, is more rugged, and there is a range of hills running nearly the whole distance between these places. The highest point is at Sutton-in-Ashfield, near Mansfield, about 600 feet high. A spur from the range at Kirkby-in-Ashfield is called Robin Hood's hills. N.W. of Mansfield are the Birklands woods and the Rufford moors, remains of Sherwood Forest, where many trees may still be seen which were probably standing in Robin Hood's time, one of which is called Robin Hood's Larder, or the Shambles Oak, and another, the Parliament Oak, is said to be the spot where King John first received the news of his brother Richard's release from captivity. The Major Oak in Birklands is generally said to be the largest tree in the Forest, though it is by no means the oldest. The northern part of the county again becomes flat, with the exception of a single hill at Gringley. The principal river is the Trent, which enters the county near the S.W. corner, and flows N.W. through Nottingham and Newark to North Clifton, whence, as far as a short dis-

tance beyond West Stockwith, it divides the county from Lincolnshire. It is navigable for vessels of 200 tons as far as Gainsborough, and for river vessels throughout Nottinghamshire. The following rivers are tributaries to it. The Soar divides Nottingham from Leicestershire from the southern point of the former county, flowing N.W. through Normanton to its junction with the Trent, a distance of about 8 miles. The Grewash unites with the Trent at a point about 3 miles below the entrance of the Soar. It rises in the Forest, and is the boundary on the Derbyshire side from Pinxton to its mouth. The Lene rises near Newstead, and passes through Nottingham on its way to the Trent. The Dover Beck rises near Robin Hood's Pot, and, after a south-easterly course of about 10 miles, falls into the Trent a little below East Bridgeford. The Deven, with its tributaries, the Smite and the Cardyke, water the south-eastern corner of the county, between the Fosse Way and the border. The Idle is formed by the junction of the Maun and the Poulters, which unite near West Drayton. It passes East Retford, to which town it is navigable, and after a winding course through Mattersey and Bawtry, turns towards the E., and falls into the Trent at East Stockwith. The Ryton rises near Shireoaks chapel, and joins the Idle just above Bawtry. Two small streams join it near Blyth. The Poulter rises on the Leicestershire border, and forms lakes in Welbeck and Clumber parks. The Maun rises near Mansfield, and flows through the Clipstone Water meadows; after which it is joined by the Rainsworth water, which rises near Robin Hood's hills, and near Perlett by the Meden, which flows in a north-eastern direction from Skegby. —The climate is dry and healthy. The E. is the rainy quarter for wind, the W. winds being intercepted by the Derbyshire hills. The western side of the county, to a line through Worksop, Mansfield, and Arnold, is formed of magnesian limestone and Old Red sandstone, overlying coal, which occurs in beds of from 2 to 5 feet thickness, and dipping to the E. It is worked at Eastwood, Bilborough, Radford, and one or two places of less importance. Thence to a line through Harby and Newark marl and New Red sandstone are the prevailing formations, and E. of this lias, which runs S. to the Wold hills. The Forest is principally quartz or gravel. Gypsum is worked at Sneinton, Great Markham, Beacon and Red hills; red and yellow stone at Mansfield; bluestone at Staunton, Maplebeck, and Beacon Hill; paving stone at Linby; and hard limestone at Mansfield Woodhouse.—The soil in the N. and E. is a sandy clay, but in the W. is mostly barren light sand. Turnips are the principal crops cultivated, but wheat, barley, oats, beans, &c., are grown to a less extent. Hops are grown at Tuxford, Ollerton, and East Retford, and apples on the heavy soils, but no cider is made. The neighbourhoods of Nottingham and Newark abound in market gardens. Large numbers of oxen and sheep are pastured in the meadows along the Trent and Soar, and in the vicinity of the latter river there are a few dairies, where good cheese is made, but not in any great quantity. Of cattle, the Hereford and shorthorn are preferred for the best pastures, and the Scots for inferior land. The Leicester sheep are mostly found throughout the county, but on many farms cross-breeds are preferred. The farms vary from 70 acres to 300, and are mostly held at will. The forest land belonging to the dukes of Newcastle and Portland are planted with oak, pine, and other trees, for the navy and other purposes.—The staple manufacture of Nottinghamshire is cotton and silk hose and bobbinet lace. Framework knitting is carried on in nearly every village of the southern part of the county. There are cotton mills at Nottingham, Mansfield, Newark, Worksop, and Retford, where there is also a sail manufactory. Coarse pottery is made at Sutton, silk and indiarubber gloves at Nottingham.—Nottinghamshire is divided into six wapentakes: Bassetlaw, in the N. of the county; Newark, in the E.; Bingham, in the S.E.; Rushcliffe, in the S.; Broxton, in the W.; and Thurgarton, in the centre. Each of these are formed into two divisions, N. and S. with the exception of Bassetlaw, which is divided into Hatfield and North and South Clay, and Thurgarton, which is divided into North and South Thurgarton and Southwell, which lies between them. The county of the town of Nottingham also forms a separate division; and in addition to these there were formerly two liberties, Southwell and Scrooby, composed of detached parishes in Bassetlaw and Thurgarton, but the liberties have now been abolished, and the parishes assigned to the wapentakes in which they lie. The number of parishes in the county is about 180, besides 50 chapelries and 14 districts; the townships (which are the civil divisions) and hamlets are about 500. The market towns are, Nottingham (the county town), Newark, East Retford, Bingham, Mansfield, Southwell, Worksop, Ollerton, Tuxford, Blyth, Bawtry, and Sutton-in-Ashfield. Four members are returned by the county, two for each division, N. and S., and two by each of the boroughs of Nottingham, Newark, and East Retford, and in the election for the last the wapentake of Bassetlaw also joins. For the N. division Mansfield is the election town, with Nottingham, Nuthall, and Retford, for polling-places for the S. division. Newark is the election town, and Bingham, Southwell, East Leake, Loundam, and Sutton-on-Trent, the polling-places. Nottingham, Newark, East Retford, Bingham, Mansfield, Worksop, Southwell, Basford, and Radford, are Poor-law Unions and superior registries, and except Southwell, the heads of new County Court districts. The population of the county was 270,427 in 1851, and 293,867 in 1861, showing an increase of 14,466. The local government is vested in a lord-lieutenant, custos, high sheriff, about 30 deputy lieutenants, and between 50 and 60 magistrates. Nottinghamshire is in the Midland circuit and the N.E. military division. Assizes are held at Nottingham, and quarter sessions at that town, Newark, and East Retford. The county prison and house of correction are at Nottingham and Southwell respectively.—Nottingham constitutes an archdeaconry in the diocese of Lincoln, province of Canterbury, and is divided into the deaneries of Bingham, Retford, Southwell, Nottingham, and Newark, comprising about 200 benefices. The earldom is held by the family of Finch Hatton. The county is full of the seats of noblemen and gentlemen, of which the following are the most worthy of note:—Clumber and Worksop, the Duke of Newcastle; Clipston and Welbeck, the Duke of Portland; Thoresby, Earl Manvers; Rufford, Earl Scarborough; Scriby, Viscount Galway; Wiseton, Earl Spencer; Bunny Park, Lord Rancliffe; Wollaton, Lord Middleton; Clifton, Clifton, Bart.; Norwood, Sutton, Bart.; Owthorpe, Bromley, Bart.; Shirland, Clarke, Bart.; Wallingwells, White, Bart.; Annesley, Musters; Arnold Grove, Turbutt; Bishop Field, Duncombe; Bleasby Hall, Kelham; Blythe, Walker; Brookhill, D'Ewes Coke; the Chauntrey, Sykes; Elton, Norton; Elston, Darwin; Firbeck, Knight; Flintham, Hildyard; Grove Hall, Eyre; Kelham, Sutton; Kirklington, Sotheron; Lenton, Wright; Mansfield Woodhouse, Need; Mapperley, Wright; Muskham, Handley; Newstead Abbey, Wildman; Osberton, Foljambe; Ossington, Denison; Papplewick, Nixon; Ruddington, Moore; Ranby, Blaydes; Sherwood, Houldsworth; Staunton Hall, Staunton; Syerston, Fillingham; Thorney, Neville; Thrumpton, Wescombe; Thurgarton, Martin; Tollerton, Barry; Watnall, Rolleston; Winkbourne, Burnell; &c. The county is hunted by the Rufford and Mr. Lumley's foxhounds, and the Sherwood harriers.—The Great Northern railway runs N. from Grantham through Newark, East Retford, and Bawtry. A branch from Grantham joins the branch line from Derby to Lincoln, which runs through Nottingham and Newark, near Carlton, about 4 miles from Nottingham. The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire passes through Worksop and East Retford, after leaving which town, it divides into branches, one to Gainsborough, the other to Lincoln. The Derby and Lincoln line already mentioned has a branch at Nottingham to Mansfield, and another short one to Southwell. The Erewash Valley line runs from Attenborough along the Erewash, turning

at Pinxton towards the E., and ending at Mansfield. The Nottingham and Grantham canal connects the Trent with the Witham, and sends a branch to Bingham. The Chesterfield canal leaves the Trent at Stockwith, and passes East Retford and Worksop on its way to Chesterfield. The Erewash canal runs by that river as far as Langley Bridge, where the Cromford canal joins it. The principal high roads from Nottingham, with the distances, are as follows:—To Bunny 6 miles, Loughborough 14, and Leicester 25; to Tollerton 4 miles, Broughton 12, and Melton Mowbray 18; to Bingham 8 miles, and Grantham 22; to Newark 20 miles, and Lincoln 36; to Arnold 4 miles, Newstead 9, Mansfield 13, Welbeck 22, Worksop 25, and Doncaster 40; to Beauvale Abbey 8 miles, Codnor Works 13, and Alfreton 16; to Wollaton 2 miles, and Derby 14. The roads from Newark are—to Southwell 6 miles, Mansfield 17, and Chesterfield 29; to Caunton 6 miles, Ollerton 12, and Worksop 20; to Sutton-on-Trent 8 miles, Tuxford 20, and East Retford 27.

NOTTINGHAM-FEE, a lib. in the par. of Blewberry, hund. of Morton, co. Berks, 5 miles S.W. of Wallingford.

NOTTING HILL, a suburban district in the par. of Kensington, and Kensington div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, 4 miles W. of St. Paul's, London. It is a station on the Metropolitan railway, and has constant communication with the City and West End by omnibus. It is situated nearly opposite Holland Park, and comprises many modern villa residences and ranges of houses, all built since 1828, including Notting Hill-square, Ladbroke-square, Stanley-terrace, and Lansdown-crescent. So recently as the end of the last century foxes are said to have been hunted in the fields, now entirely built over. It was formerly the property of the De Veres, from whom it passed to the Knottingbernes, who have given their name to the district. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of London, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a cruciform structure, with a good spire, built on the site of the Hippodrome. There is also a proprietary chapel at Horbury.

NOTTINGTON, a hmlt. in the pars. of Broadway and Buckland Ripers, hund. of Cullifordtree, co. Dorset, 3 miles N. of Weymouth. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from Weymouth to Dorchester, near the river Wey. It has a pump-room and baths, in connection with a mineral spring, which is highly impregnated with sulphur. It is much frequented in summer by visitors from Weymouth. The principal residence is Nottington House, the seat of Colonel Steward, who is proprietor of the Isle of Portland and a considerable part of Weymouth.

NOTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Roystone, wap. of Staincross, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of Barnsley, and the same distance S. of Wakefield. It has a joint station with Roystone on the North Midland railway. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on rising ground, beneath which a small rivulet takes its rise. A part of the hamlet of Staincross is in this township.

NOTTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Maiden Newton, co. Dorset, 7 miles N.W. of Dorchester.

NOUGHAVAL, a par. in the bar. of Burren, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Kilfenora. Ennistimon is its post town. It is 4 miles long by 2 broad. The surface is very rocky, and includes much mountain pasture. The living is a suspended rect. in the dioc. of Kilfenora, and in the patron. of the bishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, also a hedge-school. Lismoher House and Lodge are the chief residences. In the vicinity are ruins of three castles, likewise of two or three forts.

NOUGHAVAL, a par. partly in the bar. of Kilkenny West, co. Westmeath, and partly in the bars. of Rathcline and Shrule, co. Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Ballymore is its post town. The soil is mostly of excellent quality. Several small islands are included in the parish. The living is a perpet. cur. with Forgney annexed, in the dioc. of Meath, val. £181, in the patron. of the crown. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and several day schools; also a police station. Cartroon and Rathmore are the principal seats. Near the village are ruins of an abbey and a castle.

NOVAR, a hmlt. in the par. of Rosskeen, co. Ross, Scotland, 6 miles from Invergordon, and 8 N.E. of Dingwall. It is a station on the Inverness and Aberdeen Junction railway. The estate, which is the property of — Munro, Esq., is situated on the N. bank of Cromarty Frith.

NOWTON, a par. in the hund. of Thingoe, co. Suffolk, 2½ miles S.E. of Bury St. Edmund's, its railway station and post town. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. There is a meet for Mr. Buck's harriers. The par. includes the hmlt. of Horsecroft. The boundary between this parish and Hawstead passes through the N. and S. doors of Nowton church. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £314. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small edifice, with a tower containing six bells. It was enlarged and restored in 1843. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a small school, supported by Mr. Oakes. H. J. Oakes, Esq., is lord of the manor. Nowton Court is the principal residence.

NOX, a tnshp. in the par. of Pontesbury, co. Salop, 5 miles W. by S. of Shrewsbury.

NOYADD, the name of several ancient seats in Wales.

NUCETOWN, a vil. in the par. of Moragh, bar. of Kinnalmeaky, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles W. by N. of Bandon. Fairs are held in January, October, and December.

NUFFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Ewelme, co. Oxford, 7 miles W. of Henley, its post town, 2 W. by N. of Nettlebed, and 4 from Wallingford. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated under the Chiltern hills, and is wholly agricultural. There was formerly a Trinitarian friary, founded prior to 1360. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £430, and the glebe comprises 62 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £405. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a small ancient edifice, with a square tower. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum.

NUN-BURNHOLME, a par. in the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 3 miles E. by S. of Pocklington. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated on a branch of the river Derwent. It had formerly a small Benedictine nunnery, founded by Roger de Morlais or Morley in the reign of Henry III., which at the Dissolution had a revenue of £10 3s. 3d. The par. includes the hmlt. of Thorpe-le-Street. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £350, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to St. James. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a school partly supported by the rector.

NUNEATON, a par., post, and market town, in the Atherstone div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 5 miles S. of Hinckley, 18 N. by E. of Warwick, and 96½ N.W. of London. It has a junction station at Bond-End on the Trent Valley railway, where the Nuneaton and Coventry line branches off, also on the Birmingham and Leicester section of the Midland railway. It is situated on the river Anker, which is here crossed by three bridges, and near the Coventry canal. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Attleborough and Stockingford, which are separate cure. It is a polling-place for the northern divisions of the county. Its name is derived from the small river Ea, and from a priory founded in Stephen's time by Robert Earl of Leicester, for nuns of the order of Fontevrault in Picardy. Its prioress received the grant of a weekly market from Henry III., and at the time of the Dissolution its revenue amounted to £290 15s. 0½d. The ruins are still traceable, including some arches, &c. The town, which consists principally of one long street, with a cross street leading to the market place, contains some modern houses, inter-

spersed with cottages of more ancient date. It is well built and lighted with gas, and contains a bank, newsroom, gas works, prison, market-house, and townhall. The new county court is held monthly, and the Local Board of Health on the first Wednesday of every month in the townhall, which is a modern edifice of brick. Petty sessions are held every alternate Saturday at the "Newdegate Arms." Three constables are annually elected at the court leet for the town and hamlets, and there is also a permanent constable. The manufacture of ribbons is carried on to a considerable extent, and a good trade is also done in framework knitting, hat making, iron founding, edge-tools and implements, and elastic web making. In the vicinity of the town are a large corn-mill, malting establishments, collieries, quarries of freestone, and brickfields. In some parts of this parish a fine clay for pottery and manganese have been found. Nuneaton is the head of a Poor-law Union, embracing eight parishes, the poor-house being at Coton, and of new County Court and superintendent registry districts. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £902, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a square embattled and pinnacled tower, containing six bells. The interior of the church contains a marble monument to Sir Marmaduke Constable, also others to the Stratford and Trotman families. There are also two district churches, viz. at Stockingford and Attleborough, the livings of which are perpet. curs.,* val. £120 and £170 respectively. The parochial charities produce about £551 per annum. There are almshouses in the churchyard for four aged persons. An English free school was founded and endowed in 1712 by Richard Smith for the instruction of fifty boys and thirty girls. There are also a National school for both sexes, and infant schools. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, General Baptists, and Independents, have each a place of worship. The Roman way, Watling Street, passed about 2 miles distant from the town. Market day is Saturday. Fairs are held on February 18th, May 14th, July 1st, and October 7th. October 31st for horses and cattle.

NUNEHAM-COURTNEY, a par. in the hund. of Bullingdon, co. Oxford, 5¼ miles S.E. of Oxford, its post town, and 4 N.E. of Abingdon. The village, which is small, is situated on the E. bank of the river Isis, or Thames, and on the road from Oxford, through Henley to London. It is neatly built, the cottages being at equal distances, and shaded by a row of poplars. The manor was formerly held by the De Courcies, Courtenays, and other distinguished families. In the vicinity of the village is Nuneham Park, the seat of the late Earl of Harcourt. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The Berkshire hounds meet here. The tithes have been commuted for the rent-charge of £446 16*s*. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £456. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small Grecian structure with a dome, rebuilt in 1764 at the expense of Simon Earl of Harcourt. It has an altar-piece by "Mason." The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. Nuneham Park is the principal residence. This place gave the inferior title of viscount to the Earl of Harcourt, which title is now extinct. G. G. Harcourt, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

NUNKEELING-WITH-BEWHOLME, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Hornsea, and 11 N.E. of Beverley. Sigglesthorne is its post town. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. There was formerly a Benedictine nunnery, founded in 1150 by Agnes de Archis. Its revenue at the Dissolution amounted to £50 17*s*. 2*d*. The soil is fertile, and the land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture, with but little wood. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £55. The church is a small structure, containing effigies of a crusader. The charities are of a small amount. There is a school for both sexes.

NUN-MONKTON, a par. in the upper div. of Claro wap., West Riding co. York. *See* MONKTON, NUN.

NUNNEY, a par. in the hund. of Frome, co. Somerset, 3 miles S.W. of Frome, its railway station and post town, and 120 W. of London. The village, which is large, is situated on a small stream in confluence with the river Frome. The par. includes the hmlt. of Trudox Hill, at which place are the remains of a Roman camp. There are traces of a nunnery, which is supposed to have given name to the village, also the ivy-covered ruins of De-la-Meres' Castle, which was garrisoned by the Royalists during the civil war, but was taken and burnt by the Roundheads in 1645. On the banks of the Frome are numerous lime kilns, and an edge-tool manufactory. A large proportion of the land is in pasture. The soil is of various qualities, but in general rich, with a subsoil of clay and limestone. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £366 10*s*., and the glebe comprises 58 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £400. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains several effigies and monuments of great antiquity, including those of the De-la-Meres and other proprietors of the manor, who resided at the castle. The register dates from the 16th century. There are various charities, the chief of which is that of Thomas Turner, who bequeathed in 1839 the sum of £14,000 for instruction, sickness, and old age. There are two National schools, both of which have Sunday-schools in connection with them. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive and Reformed Methodists. James Theobald, Esq., is lord of the manor. An annual cattle fair is held on the 11th November.

NUNNINGTON, a par. in the wap. of Rysdale, North Riding co. York, 6 miles S.E. of Helmsley, 2 N. of Hovingham, and 2 E. of Oswaldkirk. York is its post town. The village, which is small, is situated in the fertile vale of the river Rye, and on the high road between Kirby-Moorside and York. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The higher grounds command extensive views of Ryedale and the adjacent country. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1776. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £284. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stone structure with a square tower, containing three bells. The church was rebuilt in 1678 by Ronald Grahme, at which time the same gentleman founded a hospital and school, with an annuity of £20, which has since been increased. There is a charity of about £9 per annum. A Sunday-school is held at the school-room. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There is an ancient building at the E. end of the village, formerly the residence of Viscount Preston, but now converted into a farm-house. William Rutson, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The celebrated ram show of Mr. T. Stamper is held on the first Friday in August.

NUNNINGTON, a tythg. in the par. of Wivelscombe, hund. of West Kingsbury, co. Somerset, 14 miles S.W. of Bridgwater. It is situated in a valley, under the Manadown Hills.

NUNNY-KIRK, a tnshp. in the par. of Nether-Witton, W. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles N.W. of Nether-Witton, and 8 N.W. of Morpeth. It is situated on the river Font, and contains Nunny-Kirk Hall, a stone mansion situated in a well-wooded vale.

NUNRIDGE, or NUNRIDING, a tnshp. in the par. of Mitford, W. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Mitford church, and 4 N.W. of Morpeth. It is situated near the river Font. The soil is of a clayey nature.

NUNSCROSS, a vil. in the bar. of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Wicklow. It is situated in the valley of the Vartrey, near the Devil's Glen.

NUNTHORPE, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Ayton, W. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co.

York, 3½ miles N.E. of Stokesley, its post town, 6 S.E. of Middlesborough, and 1½ mile from the Nunthorpe station on the Stockton and Darlington railway. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated on the road between Stokesley and Redcar. This place takes the prefix to its name from a Cistercian nunnery, which was removed here from Hutton in 1160. The soil is of a stiff clay, and the surface flat. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £46. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small stone structure, rebuilt in 1824. The village and Sunday schools are supported by voluntary contributions. The Whinstone-Dyke passes along the S. part of the township. Nunthorpe Hall is the principal residence. The trustees of the late W. Simpson, Esq., are lords of the manor.

NUNTON, a par. in the hund. of Downton, co. Wilts, 3½ miles S.E. of Salisbury, its post town, and 98½ from London. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Avon, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a cur.* annexed to the vic. of Downton, in the dioc. of Sarum. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There is a National school. The Baptists have a place of worship. New Hall is the principal residence.

NUNTON, a hmlt. in the island of North Uist, Western Islands, coast of Scotland, near Lochmaddy.

NUNWELL, a seat in the Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 6 miles E. by S. of Newport. It is situated under Nunwell Down, and belongs to the Oglander family, which has been settled in the island for many generations.

NUNWICK, a tnshp. in the par. and lib. of Ripon, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Ripon. It is situated near the river Ure. Here was formerly a circle surrounded by five stones, each 8 feet high and 20 in girth. It is joined with the hamlet of Howgrave to form a township.

NURNEY, a par. in the bars. of Forth and Carlow and East Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Leighlin Bridge, its post town. The par. is 4 miles long by 1½ mile broad. The surface consists of a part of the Barrow's valley. It is crossed by the road from Carlow to Bagnalstown. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £173, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1791. Knockthomas and Orchard House are the chief seats.

NURNEY, a par. in the bar. of Carbury, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.N.W. of Carbury. Kildare is its post town. It is 3 miles long by 1½ mile broad. There is a good deal of bog. The river Boyne impinges on the northern border. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with Castle-Carbury, £233, in the patron. of Viscount Harberton. There is a Roman Catholic chapel and a day school. Nurney House and Williamston House are the principal residences.

NURNEY, a par. and vil. in the bar. of West Offaly, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3½ miles S.W. of Kildare. Naas is its post town. It is 1½ mile in length and the same in breadth. The surface is well cultivated, and intersected by the roads from Kildare to Athy, and from Calverstown to Monastereven. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with two others, £152, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a church and two Roman Catholic chapels. Nurney House is the principal seat.

NURSERY, a suburb of Sheffield (which see), co. York.

NURSLING, or NUTSHALLING, a par. in the hund. of Redbridge, co. Hants, 2 miles N. of Redbridge, its railway station and post town, 3½ of Romsey, and 5 N.W. of Southampton. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from Romsey to Southampton, near the Andover canal and river Anton, or Test. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. About half the land is arable, the remainder meadow and pasture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £550, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a stone and brick structure, with a tower surmounted by a wooden spire. The interior has a monument of the Mill family. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum, which goes to Crammer's Sunday-school. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There is a private lunatic asylum, called Grove Place, which was formerly a hunting-seat of Queen Elizabeth, and is approached by an avenue of lime trees.

NURSTEAD, a tythg. in the par. of Buriton, hund. of Finch-Dean, co. Hants, 1½ mile S. of Petersfield.

NURSTED, a par. in the hund. of Toltingtrough, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 4 miles S. of Gravesend, its post town, 24 S.E. of London, and half a mile from the Meopham railway station. The village, which is inconsiderable, was formerly called Newstead, and was the property of Odo Bishop of Bayeux. The land is partly in hop grounds. Part of the old hall is still remaining, with its oak roof and windows, and the ruins of a keep. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £173 8*s.* 6*d.* The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £140. The church, dedicated to St. Mildred, is a small structure, with a square western tower containing one bell.

NURSTON, a vil. in the par. of Penmark, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles S.E. of Cowbridge.

NURTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Pattingham, co. Stafford, 5 miles W. of Wolverhampton.

NUTBIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Weyhill, co. Hants, 3 miles N.W. of Andover.

NUTBOURNE, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Westbourne, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 5 miles W. of Chichester. It is situated on Langston Harbour.

NUTBOURNE, a hmlt. in the par. of Pulborough, hund. of West Easwrith, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 4 miles S.E. of Petworth. It is situated on the river Arun.

NUTFIELD, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Reigate, co. Surrey, 2 miles E. of Reigate, its post town, and 1 mile W. of Bletchingley. At the former place is the junction station of the South-Eastern railway. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on the road from Godstone to Reigate. It is celebrated for its production of fuller's earth, amounting to 6,000 tons annually, but this mineral is now nearly worked out. There are also hearthstone quarries of great magnitude. The soil consists of a sandy loam and deep clay. About two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and woodland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £500, in the patron. of Jesus College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to SS. Paul and Peter, is a small structure with an embattled tower. The interior of the church has an old monument of Thomas de Roldham. There is a National school. In 1755, about 900 Roman brass coins of the Lower Empire were found in the neighbourhood within an earthen vessel.

NUTHALL, a par. in the S. div. of Broxtow wap., co. Nottingham, 4½ miles N.W. of Nottingham, its post town, and 3 N.W. of Basford railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from Nottingham to Alfreton, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the chplry. of Awsworth and the hmlt. of Hempshill. The substratum abounds with coal, of which some mines are in operation at Awsworth. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £350. The church, dedicated to St. Patrick, is a small ancient structure, with a tower containing one bell. It has stained windows and tombs of the Bohuns. There is also a district church at Awsworth, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £101. A school, which was originally endowed with land, in 1744, by Richard Smedley, was erected in 1846. About 1 mile N.E. of the village is a stone quarry. Nuthall Temple, occupying a commanding site near the village, was built by the Sedleys in imitation of the Villa Capra at Vicenza, Italy, and is situated in an extensive park, embellished with plantations and an artificial lake.

NUTHAMPSTEAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Barkway. hund. of Edwinstree, co. Herts, 2 miles E. by S. of Barkway. Here was formerly a chapel-of-ease.

NUTHILL, formerly a par., but now joined to

Burstwick, in the S. div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 8 miles E. by N. of Hull. There is now only one farmhouse. The church has long been in ruins.

NUTHURST, a par. in the hund. of Singlecross, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex, 4 miles S. of Horsham, its railway station and post town, and 42 from London. The village, which is wholly agricultural, is situated on a branch of the river Adur. The land is partly in hop grounds, and the wheat grown is exceedingly good. The soil is light, and the surface well wooded with fine oak timber. The road from Horsham to Worthing runs through the parish on the E. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £319, in the patron. of the Bishop of London. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a tower, surmounted by a shingled spire, containing three bells. The roof of the church is of carved oak, and there are several stained windows. The church was enlarged, at a considerable expense, in 1856, chiefly defrayed by J. T. Nelthorpe, Esq. It contains an ancient octagonal font of Purbeck marble, and several mural monuments to the families of Tudor, Aldridge, and Nelthorpe. The register dates from the 15th century. There is a National school for both sexes. A chapel-of-ease has recently been erected at Copsale, in which Divine service is held on Sunday evenings. Nuthurst Lodge is the principal residence, and commands extensive views of the Weald and South Downs.

NUTHURST, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Hampton-in-Arden, Solihul div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 4 miles N. of Henley, and 5 S. of Coleshill. Birmingham is its post town. It is situated near the Birmingham canal, and the line of the London and North-Western railway where the Derby section branches off. It belongs to the Spooners of Elmdon, and is a meet for the North Warwickshire hounds. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Hampton-in-Arden, in the dioc. of Worcester. The original chapel-of-ease having become dilapidated, it was rebuilt about twenty years ago chiefly at the expense of Bolton King, Esq.

NUTLEY, a par. in the lower half of the hund. of Bermondspit, co. Hants, 5½ miles S.W. of Basingstoke, its post town and railway station, and 13½ N.E. of Winchester. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. It is a meet for the H. H. hounds. The Basingstoke canal, and the line of the South-Western railway, pass through the parish. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200, and the glebe comprises 23½ acres. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Candover-Preston, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a flint and stone edifice, rebuilt in 1846. Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

NUTLEY, a chplry. in the par. of Maresfield, hund. of Rushmonden, co. Sussex, 6 miles S.E. of East Grinstead, and 8 N. by E. of Lewes. It is situated in Ashdown Forest. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £100, in the patron. of the Rector of Maresfield.

NUTSHALLING. *See* Nursling, co. Hants.

NUTWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Armthorpe, West Riding co. York, 3 miles E. of Doncaster.

NUTWELL COURT, a seat in the par. of Topsham, hund. of Wonford, co. Devon, 5 miles S.E. of Exeter. It is situated on the river Ex, near its confluence with the Clyst, and belongs to Sir T. T. Drake, Bart., through Lord Heathfield.

NYLAND, a par. in the hund. of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, co. Somerset, 3 miles S.E. of Axbridge, and 6 N.W. of Wells. The par., which is inconsiderable, includes the hmlt. of Batcombe. It had a church, dedicated to St. Andrew, which King Kenewalch gave to Glastonbury Abbey in 670. It is now considered to belong to Glastonbury parish.

NYLAND, a tythg. in the par. of Kington Magna, co. Dorset, 6 miles W. of Shaftesbury.

NYMET, BROAD, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of North Tawton, co. Devon, 1½ mile S.W. of Bow. It is an insignificant place, containing only 50 acres, but was formerly a distinct parish. The living is a sinecure rect. held with that of Bow.

NYMET-ROWLAND, a par. in the hund. of North Tawton, co. Devon, 4½ miles S. by E. of Chumleigh, 8 N.W. of Crediton, its post town, and 1 mile W. of the Lapford station on the North Devon railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Taw, and is wholly agricultural. The soil consists of loam, with a subsoil of shale. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £70. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a stone structure with a tower containing three bells. John Wreford, Esq., is lord of the manor.

NYMET-TRACEY. *See* Bow, co. Devon.

NYMPH BANK, a good fishing ground off the S. coast of Ireland, between Cape Clear and Waterford.

NYMPHSFIELD, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Berkeley, co. Gloucester, 5 miles N.E. of Dursley, and 2½ E. of Frocester, of which it was formerly a chapelry. Stonehouse is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The soil is of a clayey nature. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £258, and the glebe comprises 27 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £260. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing one bell. There is a National school, also a Roman Catholic school. William Leigh, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

NYMPTON, BISHOP'S. *See* Bishop's Nympton, co. Devon.

NYMPTON, KING'S, a par. in the hund. of Witheridge, co. Devon, 3 miles N. of Chumleigh, 5 S. of South Molton, its post town, and 2½ from the South Molton Road station on the Taw Vale railway. The village is situated on the river Mole, and on the road from Exeter to Barnstaple. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £376. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient stone structure, with a wooden spired tower containing five bells. There is an endowed school for both sexes. The Bible Christians have a place of worship. King's Nympton Park, the principal residence, is situated in an extensive and well-timbered park, watered by the river Mole, over which a stone bridge has been recently constructed. H. M. Byne, Esq., is lord of the manor. An annual fair is held on the Monday nearest to St. James's Day.

NYMPTON ST. GEORGE, a par. in the hund. of South Molton, co. Devon, 2½ miles S.W. of South Molton, its post town, and 5½ N.E. of South Molton Road station on the Taw Vale railway. It is a small agricultural village, situated on the river Mole. The road to Chumleigh passes through the village. The glebe comprises 100 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £310. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a stone structure, with a brick tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains a font of great antiquity, and several monuments to the Kanlake family. There is a school entirely maintained by the Rev. William Fortescue. Sir T. Dyke Acland, Bart., is lord of the manor and principal landowner. An annual cattle fair is held on the first Wednesday after the 1st July.

NYNEHEAD, or NINEHEAD, a par. in the hund. of Taunton, co. Somerset, 1½ mile N. by W. of Wellington, its post town and railway station, and 7 miles W. of Taunton. The village, which is small and irregularly built, is situated in the fertile vale of Taunton Dean, on the Western canal, and near the line of the Exeter railway. The river Tone, which flows through the parish, formerly inundated the low-lying lands, but was widened and improved in 1815. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture. The soil consists of a rich loam, with a subsoil of marl. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200, and the vicarial for £184 10s. The living is a vic. in

the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £172. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small structure with a square tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains some monuments to the Sanford family. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a free school for both sexes, educating above sixty children. It was erected by, and is entirely supported at the expense of, E. A. Sanford, Esq. Nynehead Court, the principal residence, is situated in a well-wooded park, watered by the river Tone, which here forms a cascade. E. A. Sanford, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

NYTIMBER, a tythg. in the par. of Pagham, hund. of Aldwick, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 4 miles S. of Chichester.

O.

OA, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Kildalton, island of Islay, coast of Scotland, 20 miles W. of Tarbet. It is situated under Oa Point and Dun-Aidh Castle. This par. is in the presb. of Islay, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £120. The church is of modern erection.

OADBY, a par. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester, 3½ miles S.E. of Leicester, its post town, and 3 N.E. of the Wigston railway station. The village, which is large, is situated on the road from Leicester to Market Harborough. It chiefly consists of one long well-built street. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in the making of hose and frame-work knitting. Part of the tithes were commuted for an annual money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1759, and the glebe comprises 18 acres. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £210. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice, supposed to have been erected about the year 1100, with a spired tower containing four bells. The interior of the church contains a piscina, and several tombs of great antiquity. The church was thoroughly restored and re-roofed in 1853. The parochial charities produce about £44 per annum, arising from an allotment of 15 acres, appropriated under an Enclosure Act for the reduction of the poor's rates. There are National and infant schools. The Primitive Methodists, Particular Baptists, Calvinists, and Arminians, have each a place of worship. G. A. L. Keck, Esq., is lord of the manor.

OAGHILL, a vil. in the par. of Arranmore and island of Inishmore, bar. of Arran, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 1½ mile W.N.W. of Kilronan. In the village is a Roman Catholic chapel. It is also the site of a lighthouse and signal tower.

OAKAMOOR. *See* OAKMOOR, co. Stafford.

OAKE, or OAK, a par. in the hund. of Taunton, co. Somerset, 6 miles W. of Taunton, its post town, and 4½ N.W. of the Wellington railway station. The village, which is small and straggling, is situated on the river Tone, near the line of the Exeter railway. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is a strong loam, and in some parts stony. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £190. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a small structure with a tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce £40 per annum. There is a school for children of both sexes. Philip Broadmead, Esq., is lord of the manor.

OAKELEY. *See* OAKLEY, co. Salop.

OAKEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Codsall, S. div. of Seisdon hund., co. Stafford, 4½ miles N.W. of Wolverhampton.

OAKENGATES, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Prior's Lee and par. of Shiffnal, hund. of Brimstree, co. Salop, 3 miles N.W. of Shiffnal, and 17 E. by S. of Shrewsbury. It is a station on the Chester, Shrewsbury, and Wolverhampton section of the Great Western railway, and also on the Coalport branch of the London and North-Western. It is situated near the Welsh border, in a country abounding in coal and iron ore. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £52, in the patron. of the bishop.

OAKENSHAW, a hmlt. in the par. of Birstall, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 3½ miles S. by E. of Bradford. It is a station on the Midland railway.

OAKFIELD, a vil. in the par. of Beath, co. Fife, Scotland, 3 miles N.E. of Dunfermline. It is also the name of several private seats in England and Wales.

OAKFORD, a par. in the hund. of Witheridge, co. Devon, 8 miles N.W. of Tiverton, its post town, and 3 S.W. of Bampton. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from Bampton to South-Molton, near the Eske, a branch of the river Ex. It is chiefly agricultural. The soil is of a clayey nature, with a subsoil of rock. Stone for building is quarried. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £425, and the glebe consists of 90 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £384. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a square embattled and pinnacled tower, containing a peal of eight bells. The church was rebuilt in 1839. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum.

OAKHAM, a soke in the co. of Rutland, contains the pars. of Belton, Braunston, Brooke, Clipsham, Egleton, Langham, Oakham, and Wardley, comprising an area of 18,140 acres. It was presented by Edward IV. to his favourite Gaveston.

OAKHAM, or OKEHAM, a par., market and county town, in the hund. of the same name, co. Rutland, 6 miles N. of Uppingham, 12 E. by S. of Melton-Mowbray, and 96 N. by W. of London by road, or 102 by railway. It is a station on the Syston and Peterborough section of the Midland railway. This place, which is said to derive its name from the numerous oak-trees, which formerly grew in the vicinity, is situated in the vale of Catmose, called by the Britons *Coed-maes*, or, "the woody plain," near the sources of the river Gwash, or Wash. The par. contains, besides the town of Oakham, the capital of the county, the manors and tnshps. of Oakham, Deanshold, of which the Dean and Chapter of Westminster are lords, Oakham Lordshold, which anciently went with the castle, Baileythorpe and Gunthorpe, and the Forest of Leighfield. It formed part of the dower of Editha, queen of Edward the Confessor, and, at the time of the Domesday Survey, was held by the Mauleverers under the crown. It subsequently passed to Walkelin de Ferrars, who built the castle, and was given by Richard II. to Edward, son of the Duke of York, with the title of Earl of Rutland. After having been successively possessed by the noble families of Bohun, De Vere, and Stafford, it became the baronial seat of Thomas Lord Cromwell in the reign of Henry VIII., and subsequently of the Villiers and Finches. The only portion of the ancient castle still used is the hall in which the assizes and quarter sessions are held, and the public business of the town and county is transacted; the other parts are in ruins, but a grand-jury room has recently been added. Upon the castle-gate and over the judges' seat are nailed a number of horse-shoes, presented by the several peers of the realm on their first visit to the town in accordance with an immemorial custom. The oldest shoe with a date is of the time of Elizabeth, and is very large and curiously worked and gilt. There is one of bronze and or-molu of George IV. when prince regent, one of the late Duke of York, and one of the Princess Victoria, before her accession to the throne.—The older parts of the town, which contains about 3,000 inhabitants, consist of timbered houses with thatched and sloping roofs, but the greater part has been rebuilt, and within the last few years great alterations have taken place. The streets are remarkably clean, well lighted with gas, and have been recently paved and flagged at an expense of £1,600. The principal public buildings are the county gaol and house of correction, the market cross, Agricultural Hall in High-street, where the Rutland Agricultural Society hold their meetings, and where are the association rooms and library; the dispensary, situated in High-street, built in 1832, and the union poorhouse, besides two commercial banks and two

breweries, one of which, known as the patent steam brewery of Messrs. Crowson, is considered to be unequalled in the county. The inhabitants are amply supplied with water, and the air is considered remarkably salubrious. It anciently enjoyed the staple of wool, and some years since a silk manufactory was established for weaving silk-shag for covering hats; but no manufactures are now carried on except the knitting of fancy hosiery, in which part of the female population are engaged. A good trade is done in coal, corn, malt, and agricultural produce, which are conveyed in barges on the Melton-Mowbray canal. It is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty sessions monthly at Empingham. The assizes and quarter sessions for the county are held in the town, as also a new county court. It is the place of election, and a polling-place for the return of members of parliament for the county. Courts leet are held annually by the lord of the castle for the manor of Lordshold, and triennially by the Dean of Westminster for the Deanshold, at which parochial and other officers are elected. The county militia have their headquarters here.—The tithes, with some slight exceptions, were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act, obtained in 1820. The appropriation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. with the curs. of Brooke, Egleton, and Langham annexed, £1,000. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a spacious Gothic structure, chiefly of the reign of Henry VI. It has a tower, surmounted by a lofty spire, containing a peal of six bells, and had annually a chantry and three guilds. It contains several monuments of the Flowers family, and the clinical library of Lady Harrington, and near it is a Lady well, once sacred to the Virgin. There are chapels-of-ease at Brooke, Egleton and Langham. The Independents, Wesleyan, and Calvinistic Methodists, Particular Baptists, and Society of Friends have places of worship, but the last-named meeting-house is only occasionally used, the number of Friends in the county having diminished of late years. The free grammar school was founded about 1584 by the Rev. Robert Johnson, archdeacon of Leicester, who also established a similar school at Uppingham. These schools, which have hospitals annexed to them, were incorporated, and further endowed by Queen Elizabeth, with certain alienated ecclesiastical property producing an income of about £3,000 per annum, besides 38 exhibitions, ranging in value from £16 to £40, at various colleges. At Oxford and Cambridge the number of pensioners is now 100. There are also National and Sunday schools. The hospital of SS. John and Anne, originally instituted in the reign of Richard II. by Walter Dalby, was reformed in the reign of Elizabeth, and has now an income from endowment of £200, applied to the relief of 20 aged men on the foundation, who reside at their own homes, the buildings of the hospital, with the exception of the chapel and warden's house, having fallen to decay.—Oakham Poor-law Union comprises Cold Overton and Knossington in Leicestershire, and 27 pars. or tnshps. in Rutland. It is the head of superintendent registry and new County Court districts. Oakham was the birth place of Geoffrey Hudson, the dwarf, who was only 18 inches high at the age of seven years, when he was served up in a pie at Burley before Charles I., and subsequently grew to be 3 feet 9 inches.—Monday and Saturday are market days, the former chiefly for corn and cattle, and the latter for butchers' meat, butter, and provisions. The three principal fairs are held on the 15th March, 6th May, and 9th September, under the original charters, and other fairs, chiefly for cattle, on some Monday in every month, excepting January, so arranged as not to interfere with Stamford fairs.

OAKHAM DEANSHOLD AND LORDSHOLD, two manors in the par. and soke of Oakham, co. Rutland.

OAKHAMPTON. *See* OKEHAMPTON, cos. Devon and Somerset.

OAKHANGER, a hmlt. in the par. of Selborne, co. Hants, 4 miles S.E. of Alton.

OAKHANGER, a hmlt. in the hund. of Kintbury Eagle, co. Berks, 3 miles N.E. of Hungerford, and 21 W. by S. of Reading. It is situated near the river Kennet, and the branch line of the Great Western railway.

OAKHILL, a tythg. in the par. of Froxfield, co. Wilts, 2 miles W. of Hungerford.

OAKHILL, a vil., partly in the par. of Ashwick, hund. of Kilmersdon, and partly in that of Shepton-Mallet, hund. of Whitestone, co. Somerset, 3 miles N. by E. of Shepton-Mallet. There is an extensive brewery.

OAKINGHAM. *See* WOKINGHAM, co. Berks.

OAKINGTON, a par. in the hunds. of Northstow and Chesterton, co. Cambridge, 6 miles N.W. of Cambridge, its post town, and 8 from St. Ives. It is a station on the Cambridge and Wisbeach section of the Great Eastern railway. The par. contains the hmlt. of Westwick. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The soil consists of a stiff loam, and the subsoil of clay. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £199, in the patron. of Queen's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a large stone structure, restored in 1850. The parochial charities produce about £50 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. The Baptists have a place of worship.

OAKLANDS, the name of several private seats in England and Ireland.

OAKLEY, a par. in the hund. of Stodden, co. Bedford, 4 miles N.W. of Bedford, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Newport-Pagnell. It is a station on the Midland railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the navigable river Ouse, which is here crossed by an old stone bridge of five arches. Disastrous floods occurred here in November, 1823, and in November, 1852, doing serious damage for miles around. The fishing in the river is preserved by the Duke of Bedford's order. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. It is a meet for the Oakley hounds. The surface is boldly undulating, and about half a mile from the village is Oakley Hill, commanding an extensive prospect. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1803. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Bromham, in the dioc. of Ely. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing five bells. The interior of the church has recently been restored. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. There is a free school for both sexes, built at the expense of the Duke of Bedford. The Dissenters have two places of worship. Oakley House occupies a central position in the parish, and is the seat of the Duke of Bedford who is lord of the manor.

OAKLEY, a par. in the hund. of Ashendon, co. Bucks, 6 miles N.W. of Thame, its post town, and 1½ mile S.W. of Brill. The village, which is small, is situated on the borders of Oxfordshire. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The par. includes the chplry. of Addingrave, but the chapel-of-ease has gone to decay. The tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent under an Enclosure Act in 1819. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £230. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is an ancient structure, with a low tower in connection with a stair turret at the S.E. angle, which rises above the tower. The church contains tombs of Admiral Tyrrel and James Tyrrel, author of a "History of England." The parochial charities produce about £100 per annum, £80 of which belongs to the poor in pasture land. Mrs. Ricketts is lady of the manor.

OAKLEY, or OAKLEY MAGNA, a par. in the hund. of Hartismere, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S.E. of Eye, 2 S.E. of Scole, its post town, and 2½ N.W. of Diss railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated in a valley, and is wholly agricultural. It is bounded on the N. by the river Waveney, which separates it from the county of Norfolk. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Brome, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a square

tower and south porch. It is situated about a quarter of a mile from the village. The register dates from 1538. The charities produce about £22 per annum, realised from town lands, and which is expended on the church. Oakley House is the principal residence. Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

OAKLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Croxall, N. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 4 miles N. by W. of Tamworth. It is a station on the Birmingham and Derby section of the Midland railway.

OAKLEY, or OAKELEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Bishop's Castle, co. Salop, 1 mile N.E. of Bishop's Castle, and 17 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury. It is situated near the river Clun, and is joined with Lee to form a township.

OAKLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Mucclestone, N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 1½ mile from Mucclestone, and 3 miles N. by E. of Drayton-in-Hales.

OAKLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Cirencester, hund. of Crowthorne, co. Gloucester, 2 miles from Cirencester, and 16 S.E. of Gloucester. It is situated on the river Churn, or Corin, near the Thames and Severn canal. Here is the seat of Earl Bathurst, built after the model of Petworth, and containing a portrait gallery, with paintings by Lely and Kneller. In the immediate vicinity is the old market cross and the Cirencester Agricultural College.

OAKLEY, a post town in the par. of Carnock, co. Fife, Scotland, 4 miles W. of Dunfermline. It has a station on the Stirling and Dunfermline railway. The village is entirely of recent origin, and is the seat of a prosperous iron trade. The houses are chiefly stone buildings of one story.

OAKLEY, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Cranborne, co. Dorset, 2 miles from Cranborne. It is situated in Cranborne Chase, near the line of the London and South-Western railway.

OAKLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Cranford Magna, co. Dorset, 1 mile S.E. of Wimborne-Minster. It is situated on the river Stour.

OAKLEY-CHURCH. *See* CHURCH-OAKLEY, co. Hants.

OAKLEY, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Tendring, co. Essex, 6 miles S. of Ipswich, and 5 S.E. of Manningtree. It is situated near Harnford Creek, an inlet of the North Sea opposite Pewit Island. A desperate conflict took place here between Ethelwolf and the Danes. Near the village are the remains of an ancient castle, including the keep and traces of a moat. The land is fertile and wholly arable. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £800, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice, with a steeple recently rebuilt. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. The charities consist of Drake's almshouses. A fair is held on the 25th of April.

OAKLEY, GREAT, a par. in the par. and hund. of Corby, co. Northampton, 4 miles N. of Kettering. It anciently formed part of Rockingham Forest. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated on the road from Kettering to Rockingham, near a branch of the river Nen. It is a meet for the Warwick hounds. The principal residence is Oakley House, the seat of Sir W. de Capell Brooke, Bart. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £50. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and has a tower built about 1600 with materials supposed to have been brought from Pipewell Abbey, about 3 miles distant. There is a chapel for Dissenters.

OAKLEY, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Tendring, co. Essex, 1 mile E. of Great Oakley, and 4 miles S.W. of Harwich. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated near the sea-shore. The greater part of the land is arable and the remainder meadow. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £415. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £500. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small ancient edifice with a tower of stone. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There is a National school. Some ancient gold coins were found here in 1802.

OAKLEY, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Corby, co. Northampton, 2 miles E. of Great Oakley, and 5 N. by E. of Kettering. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated in a vale on the road from Kettering to Stamford. The land is divided between arable and pasture, with about 119 acres of woodland. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act, and the glebe comprises 106 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £81. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a spacious structure, with a square embattled tower of great antiquity. There are two schools partly supported by subscription.

OAKLEY, NORTH, a tythg. in the par. of Kingsclere, hund. of Chutely, co. Hants, 3 miles N.W. of Church Oakley, and 6 W. of Basingstoke.

OAKLEY PARK, a seat of Earl Powis, in the hund. of Muselow, co. Salop. It is situated on the river Teme, and contains some paintings.

OAKLEY PARVA, a hmlt. in the par. of Great Oakley, hund. of Hartismere, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S.E. of Scole. It was anciently a distinct parish, but was united with Oakley in 1449. The church has long been in ruins.

OAKMERE, a tnshp. in the par. of Delamere, first div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, co. Chester, 4½ miles N.E. of Tarporley, and 6 S.W. of Northwich. Petty sessions are held monthly at the Vale Royal Abbey Arms Inn. The chief portion of the township belongs to the crown.

OAKMOOR, or OAKAMOOR, a chplry. in the par. of Cheadle, S. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 3 miles N.E. of Cheadle, and 13 N. by E. of Stafford. It is a station on the North Staffordshire railway. It is situated in a hollow of the moorlands near the river Chenet, or Tean, and on the Uttoxeter canal. The inhabitants are engaged in the neighbouring collieries and brass works. The cotton manufacture is also carried on. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £60, in the patron. of the Rector of Cheadle. The church is a small but commodious edifice.

OAKOVER, a par. in the N. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 2 miles W. by N. of Ashborne. This parish, which is very small and wholly agricultural, is situated on the river Dove. It is a meet for Mr. Yates's harriers. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £20. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small ancient structure, completely overgrown with ivy, eglantine, and roses. It contains a triple canopied brass, bearing date 1520, to one of the Oakovers. The charities consist of a share with Mappleton. There is a square entrenchment, supposed to be Roman, and several tumuli. Oakover House, situated in a well-wooded park, was rebuilt on the site of the former mansion, and has for many generations been the seat of the Oakover family. It contains a picture-gallery, where is preserved the "Holy Family," by Raphael, which was hidden under the floor during the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I.; the "Magi at the Tomb," by C. Dolci; the "Unjust Steward," by Rubens, and other paintings by Titian, Vandervelde, and others.

OAKPORT, a lough in co. Roscommon, Ireland, 2 miles E. of Boyle. It is situated between lough Key and the river Shannon.

OAKRIDGE, a tythg. in the par. of Bisley, co. Gloucester, 3 miles N.E. of Minchinhampton. It is situated near the Thames and Severn canal and the line of the Cheltenham railway. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £64, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a commodious edifice.

OAKS, a vil. in the ext. par. district of Charley, hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 5 miles S.W. of Loughborough. It is situated on the wolds in Charnwood Forest, and is a bare hilly tract, disafforested shortly after the Conquest. In the vicinity is Bardon Hill. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Peter-

borough, val. £100, in the patron. of the lords of the manors. The church is a modern structure.

OAKS. *See* COPT-OAKS, co. Leicester.

OAKS, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Pontesbury, co. Salop, 6 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury. It is situated on a branch of the Severn. In the vicinity are lead mines.

OAKS, a hmlt. in the par. of Almondbury, West Riding co. York, 1 mile S.E. of Huddersfield.

OAKS, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Lindley, par. of Huddersfield, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Huddersfield.

OAKSEY, a par. in the hund. of Malmesbury, co. Wilts, 6 miles S.W. of Cirencester, its post town, 5 N.E. of Malmesbury, and 2 S. of the Tetbury Junction railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the line of the Cheltenham railway, and is wholly agricultural. The par. includes Flintham and Wick. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £500. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has an embattled tower containing six bells. The church has some stained windows, and an ancient square font. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a National school. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. Mrs. Salisbury, of Salisbury, is lady of the manor.

OAKSHADE, a hmlt. in the par. of Stoke d'Abernon, second div. of Elmbridge hund., co. Surrey, 1½ mile N.E. of Stoke d'Abernon, and 3 miles N. by W. of Leatherhead. A National school for both sexes was founded here in 1820 by H.R.H. the late Duchess of Kent.

OAKSHOT, a hmlt. in the par. of Petersfield, lower div. of the hund. of Finch Dean, co. Hants, 3 miles N.W. of Petersfield. It is situated in the vale of the Rother, near the high road to Portsmouth.

OAKS, THE, a seat of the Earl of Derby, on Banstead Downs, co. Surrey, 4 miles E. of Epsom. It was built by the Hunters' Club and General Burgoyne, who here composed the poem entitled the "Maid of the Oaks." From this seat the Epsom Races, which take place on the Friday before Whit Sunday, are called the Oaks. There are also seats of this name in the counties of Derby and Leicester.

OAKS, THE, a railway station on the western section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire line. It is the first station after leaving Bolton.

OAKTHORPE, a tnshp. and hmlt. in the pars. of Stretton-en-le-Field, Measham, and Church-Gresley, hund. of Repton, co. Derby, 3 miles S.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, its post town, and 10 N. of Atherstone. The village, which is small, is situated on the canal. There is a coal mine; also a steam mill, which gives employment to part of the inhabitants. The Primitive Methodists and the Wesleyans have each a place of worship. There is a National school.

OAKWOOD, a demesne in the incorporation and rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 2 miles W. by N. of Chichester. It belongs to the Baring family.

OAKWOOD, a chplry. in the par. and first div. of the hund. of Wotton, co. Surrey, 6 miles S.W. of Dorking, its post town. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. It is situated on a branch of the river Wey, near Wotton Park, where John Evelyn, the author of "Sylvia," was born in 1620. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £322. The church, dedicated to St. John, contains a brass of one of the Delahale family, bearing date 1431.

OAKWOOD TOWER, a border castle in the co. of Selkirk, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Selkirk. It is situated on the Ettrick water, and belongs to the Scotts of Harden. It is celebrated in Scottish story as the abode of the hero in the Yarrow legend, and of Michael Scott, the wizard.

OAKWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Keighley, wap. of East Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 3 miles from Keighley, and 33 W. by S. of York. It is situated in a vale under Blackstone Edge, near the river Aire. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the cotton and worsted mills. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is a modern edifice. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are National and other schools.

OALA, a hmlt. in the par. of Coonagh, co. Limerick, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Pallas Grean.

OARE, or OURE, a chplry. in the par. of Chieveley, hund. of Faircross, co. Berks, 5 miles N.E. of Newbury, and 5 from Ilsley. The village is small and chiefly agricultural. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Chieveley, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church is a small edifice, without a tower, not capable of containing more than 70 persons. The Society of Friends have a burial-ground.

OARE, or ORE, a par. in the hund. of Faversham, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 2 miles N.W. of Faversham, its railway station and post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Swale, over which is a ferry to the Isle of Harty. It is a coastguard station, with a staff of 25 men. The oyster beds are very productive. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £219. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £103, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small ancient structure, built of flint and stone, with a wooden tower. The register dates from 1714. There is a parochial school, also a Sunday-school. Gerard Gosselin, Esq., is lord of the manor.

OARE, a par. in the hund. of Carhampton, co. Somerset, 13 miles W. of Minehead, its post town, and 7 E. of Lynton. The village, which is very small, is situated near the river East Lynn, on the road from Porlock to Lynton. It is wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £80, and the glebe consists of 11 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £103. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, with a square tower containing one bell. The register dates from 1674. Nicholas Snow, Esq., is lord of the manor. A revel is held on the Sunday nearest old St. James's Day.

OARE, a tythg. and chplry. in the par. of Wilcot, hund. of Swanborough, co. Wilts, 2 miles N.W. of Pewsey, its post town, and 4 S.W. of Marlborough. The tything is situated on the Kennet and Avon canal. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Wilcot, in the dioc. of Sarum. The church is a small ancient structure.

OATH, a tythg. in the par. of Aller, co. Somerset, 2 miles N.W. of Langport.

OATHILL, a tythg. in the par. of Wayford, hund. of Crewkerne, co. Somerset, 3 miles S.W. of Crewkerne.

OATHLAW, a par. in the co. of Forfar, Scotland. It comprises the hmlt. of Finhaven. It extends in length 6 miles from E. to W., with an extreme breadth of 3 miles. It is bounded by the pars. of Tannadier, Aberlemno, Rescobie, and Kirriemuir. The surface is in general flat, rising towards the S., where, at Finhaven Hill, it attains an elevation of 1,500 feet above the level of the adjacent country. The best part of the land is fertile and well cultivated. The prevailing rocks are granite and conglomerate. The soil is partly clay and partly muir, and the climate is moist. The village of Oathlaw is about 3½ miles N. of Forfar. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Lemno and South Esk. On the N. bank of the former river, at Battledyke's Farm, were formerly traces of a Roman camp of 80 acres, supposed to be the station *Ad Æsicam*, now almost obliterated by the plough. There are also ruins of Finhaven Castle, formerly the seat of the Lindseys, earls of Crawford. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, and others in the stone quarries. This par. is in the presb. of Forfar, and synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister has a stipend of £158. The parish church has a tower, much dilapidated. There is a parochial school, also a parochial library. Oathlaw was formerly called Findhaven, and once formed part of the great forest of Claton, which extended from the present village of Finhaven to Kerrie Muir.

OATLANDS PARK, a demesne in the second div

of the hund. of Godley, co. Surrey, 3 miles S.E. of Chertsey, and 12 N. by E. of Guildford. It is situated on the bank of the Thames, near the river Wey navigation. Henry VIII. made it his favourite seat; and it continued to be a royal residence for about a century, being frequently visited by Elizabeth, Queen Anne of Denmark, and Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I., whose first baby, Prince Henry, was born here, and in consequence was frequently styled Henry of Oatlands. It subsequently became the property of the Herbert family, and was much improved by the celebrated Duke of Newcastle, who constructed the grotto at a cost of £40,000. Having been much damaged by fire in 1793, the house was rebuilt by the Duke of York, and was recently purchased by B. Hughes, Esq. The park and grounds have been much curtailed, and are now let in building plots.

OAT-SHEAF, a hmlt. in the par. of Heckington, co. Lincoln, 4 miles E. of Sleaford.

OAZE, a sandbank at the Thames' mouth, about 5 miles E. of the Nore light, with only 1½ fathom water.

OBAN, a seaport and parliamentary borough, forming a *quoad sacra* par., in the pars. of Kilmuir and Kilbride, district of Lorn, co. Argyle, Scotland, 35 miles N.W. of Inverary, and 126 W. by N. of Edinburgh. It is situated on the western coast of Argyleshire, in the Sound of Mull, and at the head of a bay protected from the fury of the Atlantic Ocean by the small island of Kerrera; and has anchorage in from 12 to 14 fathoms water. It is a small town of about 2,000 inhabitants, but promises to become a place of considerable trade as a mart for the western Highlands and the middle district of the Western Isles. The streets are regular, but the houses in general small. The only public buildings are the custom-house and post-office, but there are two convenient piers. The port is chiefly frequented by fishing boats and coasting vessels (the latter importing coals, and exporting grain and whisky), and by several steamers in the summer, conveying tourists from this place to Staffa, Iona, and the Caledonian canal. As a parliamentary borough it unites with Ayr, Campbeltown, Inverary, and Irvine, in returning one member to parliament. The par. is in the presb. of Lorn, and synod of Argyle. There are a church, Free and United Presbyterian churches, Independent and Episcopalian chapels. There are parochial and other schools. About 2 miles to the southward is the ferry to the island of Kerrera, and from thence 8 miles to Achnacraig, in the Isle of Mull. In the vicinity are the ruins of Dunolly Castle, the ancient seat of the Macdougalls of Lorn.

OBARRAS, or HOPEBARRAS, a tnshp. in the par. of Clun, hund. of Purslow, co. Salop, 7 miles S. of Bishop's-Castle.

OBLEIGH. *See* UBLEY, co. Somerset.

OBLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Clunbury, hund. of Purslow, co. Salop, 8 miles S. of Bishop's-Castle.

OBORNE, a par. in the hund. of Sherborne, co. Dorset, 1½ mile N.E. of Sherborne, its post town, and about the same distance W. of Milborne Port. The parish, which is of small extent and wholly agricultural, is situated on the road from London to Sherborne. On the north-western border is Sherborne Park, the seat of Earl Digby. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £165, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £172. The church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. The manor belongs to Caius College, Cambridge.

O'BRENNAN, a par. in the bar. of Trughanackmy, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.N.E. of Tralee. Ardfert is its post town. The surface is mountainous, lying principally among the Stacks range. There is a considerable proportion of bog. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. £51, in the patron. of the bishop. The nearest place of worship is at Tralee. O'Brennan House is the chief residence.

O'BRIENSBRIDGE, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Lower Tulla, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles N.E. of Limerick. It is 6 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 3 miles. It includes the vil. of Bridgetown. The surface, which is hilly, comprises a large proportion of waste land. It extends along the bank of the Shannon river, which is here crossed by a bridge of fourteen arches founded by O'Brien. The island of Innislosky is within the limits of this parish. The interior is traversed by the road from Killaloe to Limerick. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Killaloe, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church was a gift from the late Board of First Fruits in 1820. There are two Roman Catholic chapels. Cloneboy is the principal seat. There is a medicinal spring at Montpelier. Fairs are held on the 25th July and 7th November.

OBTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Thurlby, wap. of Ness, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 1 mile S.W. of Thurlby, and 2 miles S. of Bourne.

OBY, a par. in the hund. of West Flegg, co. Norfolk, 11 miles N.E. of Norwich, and 4 N. by E. of Acle, its post town. The par. which is of small extent, is situated on the river Bure, and is wholly agricultural. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Ashby, in the dioc. of Norwich. The inhabitants attend the church of Ashby, but the glebe-house is situated in this parish.

O'CALLAGHAN'S MILLS, two hmlts. distinguished as Lower and Upper, in the bar. of Lower Tulla, co. Clare, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Tulla.

OCCANEY, an ext. par. place in the upper div. of Claro wap., West Riding co. York, 3 miles N. of Knaresborough. It is in conjunction with Walkingham Hill.

OCCLESTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Middlewich, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 1¾ mile S. of Middlewich, its post town. It is situated at a short distance from the Grand Junction canal and railway. The village, which is small and irregularly built, is situated on the river Wenlock, and is wholly agricultural. The manor house is now converted into a farmhouse. E. Vernon, Esq., is lord of the manor.

OCCOLD, a par. in the hund. of Hartismere, co. Suffolk, 2½ miles S. by E. of Eye, its post town, and 5½ S.E. of the Mellis railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Benningham Green, and is within the parliamentary borough of Eye. The soil is extremely fertile. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £405, and the glebe comprises 43 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £362. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a square embattled tower containing a clock. The interior of the church contains a brass to W. Corbald. It underwent extensive alterations in 1854. The register dates from 1681. The parochial charities produce about £120 per annum, of which £62 is realised by the town estates. There is a National school. The Baptists have a place of worship. The Rev. Charles Chapman is lord of the manor.

OCHILLS, a range of hills extending between Dunblane and the Frith of Tay, co. Perth, Scotland. They attain an elevation of 2,300 feet at Bencleugh, or the Hill of Alva, which is covered with snow, except two months in the year, and at Craigleith falcons are occasionally met with. The subsoil consists chiefly of slaty rock and greenstone, abounding with coal, copper, lead, silver, cobalt, arsenic, and various minerals, which are partially worked. The slopes of the hills afford good pasture, and some of the more fertile spots are under cultivation.

OCHILTREE, a par. in the district of Kyle, co. Ayr, Scotland. It comprises the vil. of the same name. It extends in length about 8 miles from N. to S., with an extreme breadth of 5 miles. It is bounded by the pars. of Stair, Auchinleck, Old Cumnock, New Cumnock, Dalmellington, and Coylton. The surface is moderately even, the greatest altitude being to the S., which rises 1,000 feet in some parts. It is divided betwixt arable, pasture, and moss. The soil is chiefly a clayey loam upon a subsoil of stiff clay. Ironstone, marl, freestone,

and coal exist. The parish is traversed by the road from Cumnock to Ayr; and is within easy access of the Auchinleck and Cumnock stations of the Glasgow and South-Western railway. The village of Ochiltree is about 5 miles W. of New Cumnock, 4 W. by N. of Old Cumnock, and 11½ E. of Ayr. It is situated at the confluence of the Burnock and Lugar Waters, on the road from Cumnock to Ayr. Weaving and snuff-box making employ a considerable portion of the inhabitants. There are also extensive manufactories for shearing hooks. There are ruins of three ancient castles, the property of the Earl of Glencairn. John Knox, the Scottish reformer, was a native of this village. This par. is in the presb. of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister has a stipend of £261. The parish church was rebuilt in 1789. Beside the parish church there are a Free church and a parochial school. Ochiltree gave title of baron to the Stewarts of Avondale, now dormant. Fairs are held on the second Wednesday in May and on the first Tuesday in November.

OCHTERTYRE, a demesne in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 3 miles N.E. of Comrie. It is situated in the vale of Glen Turret, celebrated by Burns, and belongs to Murray, Bart. There is also another seat of this name in the same county on the river Teith, and about 3 miles N.W. of Stirling.

OCK, a hund. in the co. of Berks, contains the pars. of Appleton, Drayton, Fyfield, Kingston Bagpuize, Marcham, Milton, Steventon, Sutton-Courtney, Tubney, Little Wittenham, Long Wittenham, and parts of Drenchworth, West Hanney, Longworth, and Stanford-in-the-Vale, comprising an area of 28,250 acres.

OCK, a small river in the co. of Berks, rises in the White Horse range of hills, near Kingston Lisle, and joins the Isis at Abingdon.

OCKBROOK, a par. in the hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 5½ miles E. by S. of Derby, and 1 mile N. of the Borrowash railway station. The village, which is large, is situated near the canal on the road from Nottingham to Derby. The rivers Derwent and Trent, and the Midland Counties railway, run through the parish. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the cotton mills on the banks of the Derwent, and in the manufacture of bobbin and lace thread. The tithes were commuted for an allotment of land under an Enclosure Act in 1772. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £154. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a low-spired tower containing three bells. The E. window is of stained glass. The church was restored and enlarged in 1835. The parochial charities produce about £21 per annum. There are National and infant schools for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. There are two boarding-schools, one for boys and the other for girls, and in the centre a large chapel. The Moravians have an establishment here, founded in 1750. The principal buildings stand in a regular line, and consist of a single sisters' house, in which upwards of thirty females are engaged in fine needlework, also a smaller house for about the same number of single men. Ockbrook House is the principal residence. The neighbourhood is studded with genteel residences.

OCKENDON, NORTH, or OCKENDON OF THE SEVEN FOUNTAINS, a par. in the hund. of Chafford, co. Essex, 6½ miles S.W. of Romford, its post town, and 5 N. of Grays railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. It formerly belonged to King Harold II. The parish abounds in springs, hence the appendix to its present name. The land is chiefly arable, with a small proportion of pasture and woodland. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £490, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £545. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is an ancient structure, partly covered with ivy, with a stone and flint tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains three brasses of W. Poyntz and two stained-glass windows of considerable antiquity. The church was thoroughly restored in 1858 at the expense of Richard Benyon, Esq., of Englefield, Berks. The pulpit is of oak, richly carved, and in the N. chancel are several tombs. There is a National school. North Ockendon is a meet for the South Essex hounds. In the churchyard is a spring of water.

OCKENDON, SOUTH, or OCKENDON ROKELY, a par. in the hund. of Chafford, co. Essex, 4 miles N. of Grays railway station, its post town, and 8 S. of Romford. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, contains some well-built houses. There are several mounds of an ancient date. About two-thirds of the land are arable, the remainder pasture and woodland. In a building called Furnace House iron was formerly smelted. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £750. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is of great antiquity, and has a round embattled tower, formerly surmounted by a wooden spire. The interior of the church contains a canopied brass of Sir I. Bruyn, bearing date 1480, also two others, and a richly-moulded doorway. The register dates from 1538. There is a British school. The Wesleyans and Independents have each a place of worship. Some Saxon silver coins have been found, and vestiges of a Roman road may be traced.

OCKER-HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Wednesbury, hund. of South Offlow, co. Stafford, 8 miles N.W. of Birmingham. It is a station on the Wolverhampton and Walsall section of the London and North-Western railway. It is situated in the valley of the river Teme, near the Birmingham canal. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately.

OCKHAM, a par. in the second div. of Woking hund., co. Surrey, 4¼ miles from Weybridge, 7 N.E. of Guildford, and 1 mile E. of Ripley, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Wey, and is wholly agricultural. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as having belonged to Richard de Tonbridge, and was purchased of the Sutton family in 1711 by the Lord High Chancellor, Sir Peter King, from whom it has descended to the Earl of Lovelace, of East Horsby Park, and who takes from this place the inferior title of viscount. The land is partly in common. Charcoal is burnt in the neighbourhood. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £292, and the glebe comprises 139 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £248. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a chapel attached, and a low embattled tower at the W. end containing five bells. It has a singular E. window, containing seven painted arches. There are brasses of a priest, bearing date 1360, and several monuments to the ancestors of the Earl of Lovelace. The church was erected about 1290, and stands in Ockham Park. The register dates from 1567. There are industrial, training, and infant schools, built by the late Earl of Lovelace, at a great expense, in the Swiss style. William of Ockham, the invincible doctor, was born in this parish.

OCKLEY, or STONE STREET, a par. in the first div. of Wotton hund., co. Surrey, 7 miles S. by W. of Dorking, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Roman and modern road to Arundel, and is wholly agricultural. On Holmbury Hill are traces of a Roman encampment. On Ockley Green the Saxons under Ethelwolf, about 851, defeated the Danes. From the summit of Leith Hill, distant about 2 miles N. of the village, a view is commanded, embracing as many as fourteen counties, including the environs of London and a sea prospect; the view is further extended by ascending the monument which stands on the hill. The S. side of the hill only is in this parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £539, and the glebe comprises 130 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £539, in the patron. of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. There is a parochial school with a small endowment. Ockley Court is the principal residence, at which is a meet for the Horsham hounds.

OCKLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Bolsover, co. Derby, 5 miles E. of Chesterfield.

OCLE-LIVERS, an ext. par. lib. in the hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford, 6 miles N.E. of Hereford. A Benedictine Priory was founded here in 1160 as a cell to the abbey of Lira, in Normandy.

OCLE-PITCHARD, a par. in the hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford, 8 miles E. of Hereford, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Bodenham railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Hereford and Bromyard turnpike road. The Hereford and Gloucester canal passes by the village on the southern side. The soil is of a clayey nature, but fertile. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The land is partly in hop grounds. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, valued in the king's books at £4 19*s*. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient stone structure, with a square tower containing three bells. The chancel has a painted quarry glass window. The parochial charities produce about £1 15*s*. per annum. There is a free school for children of both sexes. James Leech Harrison, Esq., is lord of the manor.

OCTON, or OCTUM, AND OCTON-GRANGE, tnshps. in the par. of Thwing, wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 7 miles N. of Great Driffield, and 8 W. by N. of Bridlington.

O'DAGH, or THREE-CASTLES, a par. in the bars. of Fassadinin and Cranagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles E.S.E. of Freshford, its post town. It is 3 miles long by 2½ broad. The surface consists of a part of the Nore valley, and has mostly a fertile soil. It is traversed by the road from Freshford to Kilkenny. The river Nore is crossed by a bridge in this parish, and here is a police station. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val., with two others, £337, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was given by the late Board of First Fruits in 1796. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Freshford and Tullaran. Here are a Sunday and six daily schools. O'Dagh House is the chief seat.

ODCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Houndsborough, co. Somerset, 3 miles W. of Yeovil, and about the same distance from South Petherton, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The soil consists of sand and clay. About half the land is arable, the remainder pasture and meadow. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £370, and the glebe comprises 50 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £461, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, has a tower containing a clock and six bells. The register dates from 1669. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. There is a British school for children of both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. W. Philips, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ODDER, an ancient par. in the co. of Meath, Ireland, 4 miles N. by W. of Dunshaughlin. Here was once a nunnery of the order of St. Augustine, founded by the Barnwell family.

ODDINGLEY, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 2½ miles S.E. of Droitwich, its post town, and half a mile E. of Dunhampstead railway station. The parish, which is of small extent, is intersected by the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, and by the Birmingham and Worcester canal. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated on the eastern side of the road from Birmingham to Worcester. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £181, and the glebe comprises 12 acres. The living is a rect* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £173. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There are Sunday and day schools on the British system, chiefly supported by Mrs. Galton. J. H. Galton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ODDINGTON, UPPER AND LOWER, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Slaughter, co. Gloucester, 1 mile S.W. of Addlestrop station on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway, and 2 miles E. of Stow-on-the-Wold. Chipping Norton is its post town. The par. contains two distinct hmlts., distinguished as Upper and Lower. The soil consists of stone brash. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents, under an Enclosure Act in 1786. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £344, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient stone structure, situated in a wooded spot, half a mile distant from the village. It is now unfrequented in consequence of a new one having been erected in a more central position between the villages. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a National school for children of both sexes. There are several residences in the village. Sir J. C. Reade, Bart., is lord of the manor.

ODDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Ploughley, co. Oxford, 8 miles N. by E. of Oxford. The parish is intersected by the river Ray. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The surface is level, and the soil a loamy clay, alternating with stone brash on a subsoil of limestone. There is a mineral spring, and limestone is quarried. The tithes were commuted for a corn-rent under an Enclosure Act in 1791. The parsonage house was built in 1821. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £407, in the patron. of Trinity College, Oxford. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Andrew. There is a parochial school. At Oddington Grange are traces of a Cistercian abbey, founded by Sir Robert de Gait in the reign of Stephen. In 1821 about twenty skeletons were found buried in the limestone rock in armour. In various parts of the parish Roman coins and pottery have been found.

ODD-RODE, a tnshp. in the par. of Astbury, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 4 miles S.W. of Congleton. It is a station on the North Staffordshire railway. Lawton is its post town. The tnshp., which is extensive, is situated on the Trent and Mersey canal, and contains the hmlts. of Scholar-Green, Hall-Green, Kent-Green, Rode Heath, Thurlwood, Odd-Rode, and part of Mow Cop. The houses are well built, though somewhat irregular. A large portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries and stone quarries. The soil is of a mixed nature, with clay predominant. From the summit of Mow-Cop Hill, which rises to the height of 1,091 feet above sea-level, an extensive view is obtained. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £200, in the patron. of the Rector of Astbury. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There are free schools for children of both sexes, entirely supported by the Wilbraham family, at whose expense they were erected. The Wesleyans have places of worship at Hall-Green and Mow-Cop. Old Moreton Hall is an ancient timbered house, built in 1549. Odd-Rode Hall is the principal residence.

ODELL, a par. in the hund. of Willey, co. Bedford, 8 miles N.W. of Bedford, its post town, and 1 mile N.E. of Harrold. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Ouse, and is wholly agricultural. Odell was formerly a market town under the Fitzwarrens. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, valued in the king's books at £19. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient, ivy-mantled structure, with a square tower containing a clock and five bells. The interior of the church has monuments to the Alston family. Odell Castle, the seat of the Alston family, is the principal residence. It is situated on an eminence in the midst of well-wooded grounds, and includes the remains of the ancient castle. Crewe Alston, Esq., is lord of the manor. A fair is held on Whit Thursday.

ODSTONE, a hmlt. in the par. of Shackerstone, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 1 mile N. of Shackerstone, and 4 miles N. by W. of Market-Bosworth. It is situated on a branch of the river Anker. Earl Howe is lord of the manor.

ODIHAM, a par. and market town in the hund. of the same name, co. Hants, 28 miles N.E. of Winchester,

41 W. by S. of London, and 3 from the Winchfield station on the London and South-Western railway. The parish is intersected by the line of the London and South-Western railway, and by the Basingstoke canal; this latter passes about a mile N.E. of the town, and has on its banks commodious wharves, chiefly employed for the conveyance of chalk, timber, and coals, in which a considerable trade is carried on. The parish is of large extent, comprising about 7,200 acres, of which nearly two-thirds are arable, the remainder meadow, pasture, and hop grounds, with about 300 acres of woodland, and double that extent of common. The town is situated on the side of a chalk hill, and in the immediate vicinity are chalk pits. It was anciently a free borough belonging to the bishops of Winchester, who had a palace here, and about a mile N.W. of the town, at a place called North Warnborough, stood a castle, built shortly after the Norman conquest. This fortress sustained a siege of fifteen days in the reign of John, by the army of Louis the dauphin of France, though garrisoned only by three officers and ten privates. In the 27th year of Edward I. the town, park, and hundred were granted to Queen Margaret as part of her dower. In the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. it was summoned to send members to parliament, but made no returns. In the reign of Edward III. the Scotch king, David Bruce, who had been made prisoner at the battle of Neville's Cross in 1346, was kept prisoner in the fortress for eleven years. It was subsequently given by James I. to the Zouche family. Under the provisions of the Reform Act it is a polling-place for the county elections. Petty sessions are held fortnightly by the county magistrates, and a court-leet annually at Easter, when constables are appointed by the Bishop of Winchester as lord of the manor. The town and parish together in 1861 contained 2,833 inhabitants. It has a mechanics' institute, with a library of 1,000 volumes, and a branch bank. The remains of the bishop's palace, still called Palace Gate, have been converted into a farmhouse. At a short distance from the town is Dogmersfield Park, the residence of the Mildmay family, surrounded by a park, in which is a lake covering 44 acres. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Grewell annexed, in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £560, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a spacious brick structure, coated with stucco, and was partially restored and reseated in 1851. It contains an ancient brass, bearing date 1470. The Independents and Lady Huntingdon's Connexion have each a place of worship. There is a free school for the education of 28 boys, founded and endowed by Robert May in 1694, also National, British, and infant schools. The parochial charities produce about £309 per annum. There are several endowed almshouses. Those near the church were founded in 1623 by Sir Edward More, others by Mapleton and Wyeth. William Lilly, the grammarian and first master of St. Paul's school, was born here in 1468. Market day is Tuesday. Fairs are held on the Saturday before Mid-Lent Sunday, and on the 31st July for horses and cattle.

ODIHAM, MIDDLE and LOWER, hunds. in the Odiham div. of co. Hants. The former contains the pars. of Dogmersfield, Grewell, South Warnborough, Winchfield, and part of Odiham; while the latter contains the pars. of Elvetham, Hartley-Wintney, Rotherwick, and part of Eversley, comprising together 14,130 acres.

ODIN, a lead and silver mine in the Peak under Mam Tor, co. Derby. It yields three ounces of silver per ton, and is said to have been worked by the Saxons. Various other minerals, as barytes, manganese, petroleum, and fluor spar, are found in sinking the levels by which this mine is worked.

ODNESS, a fishing station under Odness Head, E. side of Stronsay Island, Orkney Islands, coast of Scotland, opposite the Boa rock.

O'DORNEY, a par. in the bar. of Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N. of Tralee, its post town. It is 3 miles long by 1 mile broad, and contains the vil. of Abbeydorney. The surface is hilly, including a part of the Stacks mountains. The living is an impropriate cur. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, also three hedge schools. Ardfert Abbey is the seat of W. Crosbie, Esq. Some remains of the church exist, but in a ruinous state.

ODSALL-MOOR, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Bierley and par. of Bradford, West Riding co. York, near Bradford. It is situated on the canal near the source of the river Aire. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries and iron mines.

ODSEY, a hund. in the co. of Herts, contains the pars. of Ashwell, Broadfield, Bygrave, Caldecott, Clothall, Cottered, Hinxworth, Kelshall, Radwell, Reed, Rushden, Sandon, Therfield, Wallington, Yardley, and part of Royston, comprising an area of 32,410 acres.

ODSEY, a manor and hmlt. in the par. of Guilden-Morden, hund. of Odsey, co. Cambridge, 4 miles W. by S. of Royston. It gives name to the hundred.

ODSTOCK, a par. in the hund. of Cawden, co. Wilts, 3 miles S. of Salisbury, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Avon, and is chiefly agricultural. At Clearbury Ring, to the S. of the village, is an extensive mound probably at one time a Roman camp. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1783. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £282. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

ODSTONE, a tythg. in the par. of Ashbury, hund. of Shrivenham, co. Berks, 6 miles N.W. of Lambourn.

ODUN, a demesne in the par. of Northam, co. Devon, 1 mile from Appledore, and 3 miles N. by E. of Bideford. It is situated under Hubberstone Hill, on Bideford Bay, at the mouth of the river Torridge, and is celebrated as the place where the Saxon earl Odun and the men of Devon defeated the Danish pirate Hubba. The victory is still celebrated at Odun Hall, the seat of the Hogge family.

OFFA'S DYKE, or CLAWD OFFA, an ancient rampart formed by King Offa of Mercia towards the close of the 8th century, separating the Saxon kingdom of Mercia from the territory still retained by the Welsh beyond the Severn. It was from 50 to 60 feet wide, having a ditch on the Welsh side, and was defended by a line of small forts extending from Caedwn, near Mold, to Criggion, on the Severn, and thence through Dean Forest to Chepstow.

OFFALY, EAST, a bar. in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland Its boundaries are Carbery Connell, Kilcullen, King's County, and West Offaly. It is 12 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 5 miles. It contains the pars. of Ballymany, Ballysax, Carn, Cloncurry, Dunmurry, Grangeclare, Lullymore, Pollardstown, Thomastown, and parts of Ballyshannon, Feighcullen, Kildare, Kilmeage, Moone, Rathangan, and Tully.

OFFALY, or OPHALY, WEST, a bar. in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Its boundaries are King's County, East Offaly, Kilcullen, East Narragh, and Rheban. It is 13 miles long, and its average breadth is 2½ miles. It contains the pars. of Ballybrackan, Duneany, Harristown, Kildangan, Kilrush, Knovinstown, Lackagh, Monasterevin, Nurney, Walterstown, and parts of Ballyshannon, Fontstown, and Rathangan. This barony was anciently part of the territory of the O'Connors, O'Dempseys, and O'Duins.

OFFCHURCH, a par. in the Kenilworth div. of the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 3 miles E. of Leamington, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Warwick. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Leam, and near the line of the North-Western railway. The Warwick and Napton canal and the Roman Fosse Way intersect on the southern boundary of the parish. It formerly belonged to the Mercian kings, and subsequently to the priory of Coventry. The Warwickshire hounds meet in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is of various qualities, but generally fertile. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £140. The church, dedicated

to St. Gregory, is an ancient structure with a square tower containing four bells. The interior of the church contains several monuments and tablets. There is a parochial school for children of both sexes. Offchurch Bury is a mansion situated on the banks of the Leam, in a well-wooded park. The Earl of Aylesford is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

OFFCOTE-UNDERWOOD, a lib. in the par. of Ashborne, hund. of Wirksworth, co. Derby, 2 miles from Ashborne, and 13 N.W. of Derby. It is situated in the valley of the river Henmore, near Dovedale.

OFFENHAM, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Blackenhurst, co. Worcester, 2 miles N.E. of Evesham, its railway station and post town, and 16 from Worcester. The village, which is of small extent, is situated at the ferry on the river Avon, and is chiefly agricultural. Offenham derives its name from the Saxon king Offa, who once resided here. There are traces of a seat of the abbots of Evesham, to whom the manor subsequently belonged. There is no carriage road through the village, which is exceedingly retired. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £123, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to SS. Mary and Milburgh, is an ancient stone structure with a tower (of more modern date) containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There is a National school, with a library adjoining, supported by an annuity bequeathed by John Millard in 1827.

OFFERLANE, a par. in the bar. of Upperwoods, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles W.S.W. of Mountrath, its post town. It is 9 miles long by 8 broad, and contains the vils. of Castletown and Coolraine. The rivers Tonnet and Nore here join their waters. The Slievebloom mountains render the surface hilly. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £543, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a modern structure, erected chiefly at the expense of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There are several Roman Catholic chapels, also Sunday and daily schools in the parish. Roundwood may be mentioned as one of the numerous seats. In this parish are remains of three castles and ruins of Monderhilt monastery.

OFFERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stockport, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 2 miles S.E. of Stockport. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. Offerton partly belongs to Isherwood of Marple. The soil consists principally of clay. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans.

OFFERTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Hope, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 7 miles N. of Bakewell, and 5 N.E. of Tideswell. It is situated on the river Derwent.

OFFERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Houghton-le-Spring, N. div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 1½ mile E. of Painshaw, and 4 W. of Sunderland. The township, which is small, is situated on a rock near the river Wear.

OFFHAM, a par. in the hund. of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 7 miles W. of Maidstone, its post town, 3 E. by S. of Wrotham, and 1½ mile W. of Malling. The village, which is of small extent, is situated about half a mile S. of the Maidstone road, and is wholly agricultural. There is an ancient "quintain" on the green. One-third of the land is used for the cultivation of hops, and the remainder is chiefly common. The great Roman military way from the Weald to London crosses the parish. There are quarries of Kentish ragstone, which is very abundant. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £218. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a tower steeple on the N. side, between the nave and chancel. The register dates from the middle of the 17th century. There is a village school. Pepinstraw, in this parish, is the birthplace of Jack Straw, the rebel in the reign of Richard II. Sir Richard Tufton, Bart., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

OFFHAM, a tythg. in the par. of South Stoke, hund. of Avisford, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 1 mile N.E. of Arundel.

OFFHAM STREET, a vil. in the par. and hund. of Lewes, co. Sussex, 2 miles from Lewes, and 8 from Brighton. It is situated on the old Roman road under the South Downs.

OFFLEY, BISHOP'S. *See* BISHOP'S OFFLEY, co. Stafford.

OFFLEY, GREAT. OFFLEY, or OFFLEY ST. LEGERS, a par. in the hund. of Hitchin, co. Herts, 3 miles S.W. of Hitchin, its railway station and post town, and 6 N.E. of Luton. The par., which is large, is situated among the chalk hills, and contains the hmlt. of Puthridge. It formerly belonged to King Offa, from whom it derived its name, and who is said to have died here. After the Norman conquest it was successively possessed by the St. Legers, Hoos, Boleyns, Spencers, and Salusburies. The village is chiefly agricultural. At Highdowns, in this parish, are several barrows and dykes, supposed to be of British origin. The impropriate tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1768. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £298. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is an ancient structure containing monuments of the Spencers and others. The parochial charities produce about £87 per annum, part of which belongs to the vicar. There is a village school for both sexes. Offley Place is the principal residence.

OFFLEY, HIGH, a par. in the hund. of Pirchill, co. Stafford, 4 miles S.W. of Eccleshall, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Liverpool and Birmingham canal, and is wholly agricultural. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Shebdon and Woodseaves. The impropriation belongs to Sir Thomas Broughton. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £313, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure containing monuments of the Skrymsher family, also one to the late Bishop Ryder, erected in 1851 at the expense of the present vicar. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum. Miss T. Hinckes, of Tettenhall, is lady of the manor.

OFFLOW, NORTH, a hund. in the co. of Stafford, contains the pars. of Alrewas, Alrewas-Hayes, Bromley-Regis, Edingale, Hanbury, Ridware Hampstall, Ridware-Mavestyn, Ridware-Pipe, Rolleston, Tamhorn, Tatenhill, Thorpe-Constantine, Tutbury, Whittington, Yoxhall, and parts of Burton-on-Trent, St. Chad and St. Michael-in-Lichfield, Clifton-Campville, Croxall, and Tamworth, comprising an area of 75,080 acres.

OFFLOW, SOUTH, a hund. in the co. of Stafford, contains the pars. of Aldridge, Armitage with Handsacre, Canwell, Darlaston, Drayton-Bassett, Elford, Farewell, Handsworth-with-Soho, Harborne, Hints, Longdon, Norton-under-Cannock, Ogley-Hay, Rushall, Shenstone, Statfold, Tipton, Walsall, Wednesbury, Weeford, West Bromwich, and parts of St. Michael-in-Lichfield, Tamworth, and Wolverhampton, comprising an area of 95,640 acres.

OFFORD CLUNEY, a par. in the hund. of Toseland, co. Huntingdon, 3½ miles S. by W. of Huntingdon, its post town, and the same distance N.E. of St. Neot's. It is a station on the Great Northern railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the eastern bank of the river Ouse, and is wholly agricultural. Offord Cluney was called *Ottanford* by the Saxons. The soil consists of clay and gravel. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1801. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £370, in the patron. of the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The interior contains two piscinas. The parochial charities, including 4 acres of land, produce about £20 per annum, of which £4 goes to the National school. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster and the rector are lords of the manor. Dr. Newcome, late master of St. John's College, Cambridge, was once rector of this parish.

OFFORD-DARCY, a par. in the hund. of Toseland, co. Huntingdon, 4½ miles N.E. of St. Neot's. Huntingdon is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the eastern bank of the river Ouse, and is chiefly agricultural. The Great North road

passes about two miles distant. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £42 12*s*. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £195. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, containing a piscina and monuments of the Nailours, who held the manor, and some old brasses, one of which bears date 1400. There is a Sunday-school. The Baptists have a place of worship.

OFFTON, a par. in the hund. of Bosmere, co. Suffolk, 4½ miles S.W. of Needham Market, its post town, 8 N. by W. of Ipswich, and 5 W. of Claydon railway station. The village, which is small and straggling, is wholly agricultural. Upon a chalk hill are ruins of a castle which formerly belonged to King Offa of Mercia, from whom this place took its name. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £216 10*s*. The living is a vic.* with the rect. of Little Bricett annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £124. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a square tower. Tolmash Hall, formerly the seat of the Kemps and D'Autreys, is now a farmhouse. James Cuddon, Esq., is lord of the manor.

OFFWELL, a par. in the hund. of Colyton, co. Devon, 2½ miles S.E. of Honiton, its post town, and 12 from the Collumpton railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The soil is of a clayey and stony nature. On Honiton Hill is a tower erected at the expense of Dr. Coplestone, the late Bishop of Llandaff, who was born in this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £347. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone structure with a tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. There is a National school with a small endowment, in which a Sunday-school is also held. Offwell House is the principal residence.

OGBOURNE, or OKEBURNE, ST. ANDREW, a par. in the hund. of Selkley, co. Wilts, 2 miles N. of Marlborough, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Kennet, and on the high road from Marlborough to Swindon. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture. The par. includes the tythgs. of Rockley and Maisey, or Massey. The soil is chiefly gravel and chalk. The extensive tract called Marlborough Downs occupies a considerable part of the parish. The appropriate tithes, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £830, and the vicarial for £180. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £160, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure with a square tower. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. At Rockley, the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem had formerly a preceptory, and there was also a chapel of ease dedicated to St. Leonard.

OGBOURNE ST. GEORGE, a par. in the hund. of Selkley, co. Wilts, 4 miles N. of Marlborough, its post town. The village, which is small and irregularly built, is situated on the road from Marlborough to Swindon, and near the river Kennet. There was formerly a Benedictine cell to the Abbey of Bec Herlewin, in Normandy, founded by Maud de Wallingford in 1149, and which became the richest cell to that house in England. It was given to King's College, Cambridge, and the Charter-house. In the neighbourhood are several barrows, and a strong entrenched camp called Barbury Castle, where the Britons were defeated in 556 by the West Saxons with great loss. A large portion of the Downs which extend into this parish is now in a fair state of cultivation. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The impropriation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £244, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. The church, dedicated to St. George, is an ancient structure with a square tower. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum. The Baptists and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship.

OGBURY, an ancient camp in the par. of Durnford, hund. of Amesbury, co. Wilts, 2 miles S.W. of Amesbury. It is situated on the bank of the river Avon, and is surrounded by a bank and fosse 33 feet high, enclosing about 62 acres.

OGDENS, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Fordingbridge, co. Hants, 23 miles S.W. of Winchester. It is situated principally within the limits of the New Forest.

OGLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalton, W. div. of Castle Ward, co. Northumberland, 6¼ miles S.W. of Morpeth. There are slight remains of the moated castle of the Ogles, in which Copeland confined David, King of Scotland, after capturing him at Neville's Cross.

OGLETHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bramham, wap. of Upper Barkstone Ash, West Riding co. York, 3 miles W. of Tadcaster. It is situated near the line of the Roman road Watling Street, which here crosses Bramham Moor, where Sir T. Rokeby, in the wars of the Roses, defeated the Earl of Northumberland. The country abounds in coal and limestone, which are worked.

OGLEY-HAY, an ext. par. place in the S. div. of Offlow hund., co. Stafford, 5 miles N.E. of Walsall, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Lichfield. It is a small and prosperous village, situated on the Wyrley and Essington canal. There are several collieries, in which a large portion of the inhabitants is employed. To the N. of the village are traces of Knave's Castle, a Roman encampment. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £170, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a stone structure with a low-spired tower, erected in 1851. There are two National schools for both sexes, erected in 1850. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship, also a chapel at Brownhills for the Independents.

OGMORE, a hund. in the co. of Glamorgan, contains the pars. of St. Andrew Minor, St. Bride Major, Colwinstone, St. Donat's, Ewenny, Llandyfodog, Llandow, Llanganna, Llangeinor, Marcross, St. Mary Hill, Merthyr-Mawr, Monknash, Penlline, and Wick.

OGMORE, a salmon and trout stream of the co. of Glamorgan, rises in the mountains of Llandyfodog, and falls into the Bristol Channel.

OGONNELLOE, a par. in the bar. of Lower Tulla, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Killaloe, its post town. It is 4 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 3 miles. The surface borders on part of Lough Derg and Scariff Bay. It is somewhat hilly, Knocknalicka being the principal summit. The soil is gravelly, but productive. The Killaloe and Scariff road passes through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. £123, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was gifted by the late Board of First Fruits in 1812. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, two Sunday and four day schools. Tinarana House is the principal residence. Here are the ruins of Cahir Castle and Ballybran church.

O'GRADY, a small lough in the bar. of Upper Tulla, co. Clare, Ireland, 2 miles W. by S. of Scariff.

OGSTON, an ancient par. in the co. of Elgin, Scotland, now joined to Drainie.

OGULLA, a par. in the bar. of Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles S.S.W. of Elphin, its post town. The par. is 4 miles long by 3 broad, and contains the town of Tulsk. The soil is excellent, and there is a considerable extent of pasture. It is traversed by the roads from Roscommon to Boyle, and from Strokestown to Castlerea. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with Elphin, £354, in the patron. of the crown. Toomana is the principal residence in the neighbourhood.

OGWELL, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Wonford, co. Devon, 2 miles W. of Newton-Abbot station and post town, and 8 N.E. of Totnes. It is situated near the great western road leading to Teignmouth, in the celebrated Bradley Vale. The par. contains the hmlt. of Holbean. There are several quarries of limestone;

and iron, manganese, and marble are found, the last being of a very fine quality. In May, 1595, the greater part of the village was destroyed by fire. It is now a small agricultural village. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £245, and the glebe comprises 2 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £180. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a plain stone structure, with a tower containing three bells. In the interior of the church are an ancient font, and monuments. The charities amount to about £13 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, with a small endowment. Pierce G. E. Taylor, Esq., is lord of the manor, and owner of most of the soil.

OGWELL, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Wonford, co. Devon, 3 miles W. of Newton-Abbot, its railway station and post town. The village, which consists of a few farmhouses, is situated about a mile from the Newton and Ashburton road, and is wholly agricultural. On West Hill there is a quarry of madrepose marble. Iron and manganese exist in the neighbourhood. The soil consists of a mixture of heavy clay and light red loam, on a subsoil of clay and limestone. Sir H. Seale's hounds meet in this neighbourhood. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £105, and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £127. The church is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing three bells. The font is of white freestone, and there are three ancient stone stalls or sedilia. P. G. E. Taylor, Esq., is lord of the manor.

OGWEN, a small lake and river of the co. of Carnarvon, rises near Capel Curig, and falls into the sea near Bangor.

OICH, a loch in the co. of Inverness, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Fort Augustus. It is about 5 miles long, and forms part of the Caledonian canal, between Loch Ness and Loch Lochie.

OICH, a river of the co. of Inverness, Scotland, rises in Loch Oich, the waters of which it discharges into Loch Ness at Fort Augustus.

OIKELL, a river of the co. of Sutherland, Scotland, rises under Benmore, and, flowing through the glen of Strath Oikell, traces the boundary of Ross-shire, and falls into Dornoch Frith.

OILGATE, a vil. in the par. of Edermine, bar. of Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Enniscorthy. It is situated on the Enniscorthy and Wexford road, about 1 mile from the river Slaney. Here are a police station and a Roman Catholic chapel. Fairs are held on the 5th March, 21st May, 15th August, and 10th December.

OKEFORD, CHILD. *See* CHILD-OKEFORD, co. Dorset.

OKEFORD-FITZ-PAINE, or FIPENNY, a par. in the hund. of Sturminster-Newton-Castle, and Sturminster div. of co. Dorset, 7 miles N.W. of Blanford-Forum, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Sturminster. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near Banbury Camp, and is chiefly agricultural. It was formerly a market town, under the Nicholes, from whom it came to the Fitz-Paynes. There are some brick-kilns. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £490, and the glebe comprises 72 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £491. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, with a square tower, and has recently been restored. The register dates from 1533. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There is a parochial school. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Lord Rivers is lord of the manor. On Banbury Hill is a circular camp with a single trench. In 1753 several British silver coins were found.

OKEHAMPTON, a par., market town, and municipal borough, locally situated in the hunds. of Lifton and Black Torrington, co. Devon, 21 miles W. of Exeter, and 195 W. by S. of London. It is situated in a wooded valley on the northern border of Dartmoor, near the confluence of two rapid trout streams called the East and West Okement. These streams, issuing out of Cranmere Pool, on Dartmoor, flow E. and W., but, after rounding a succession of hills, again converge, and unite their waters about a quarter of a mile below the town. The borough, which is co-extensive with the parish, includes, besides the town of Okehampton, the vils. of Cheesacott, Kingbear, and five other hmlts. In the immediate vicinity of the town, which is built in the lowest part of the valley, are some rich meadows. Shortly after the Norman conquest this manor was given by William I., with the earldom of Devon, to Baldwin de Brioniis, who distinguished himself at the battle of Hastings. In Domesday Survey it is described as held of the king by Baldwin the Viscount, who had his castle here, and at which place were four burgesses and a market. Subsequently it became the property of the Courtenays, the hereditary county sheriffs, and keepers of the castle of Exeter, who for several generations resided at Okehampton Castle, which stood on the summit and eastern slope of a rocky eminence about a mile to the S.W. of the town. Of this once imposing structure the principal remains are the keep, the rest having been dismantled by order of Henry VIII. The town, which is a borough by prescription, received its first charter from Robert de Courtenay in the time of Edward I.; but this being found inadequate, a new charter of incorporation was granted to the burgesses by James I. in 1623, with many special privileges, which were confirmed and amplified by Charles II. Under this charter it is still governed by a mayor or portreeve, recorder, justice of the peace, and 8 burgesses. It sent two members to parliament once in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II., and again in 1640, from which time it continued to make regular returns till disfranchised by the Reform Act. The town, which consists of several streets irregularly laid out, contained, in 1851, 2,194 inhabitants, but had decreased in 1861 to 1,929. Some of the inhabitants are employed in weaving serges, or long ells, for the Chinese market; and there is a considerable retail trade for the supply of the surrounding country. The lordship of the borough is vested in the mayor and burgesses, but the manor and castle belong to A. B. Saville, Esq., of Oatlands. The Okehampton Poor-law Union comprises 28 parishes and townships, the union poorhouse being situated in this parish. It is also the head of a superintendent registry and new County Court districts. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £350, and the glebe consists of 200 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £600. The church, dedicated to All Saints, stands on rising ground some distance W. from the town. It is a modern structure, rebuilt at a cost of £3,000, the former one having been burnt down in 1842. Besides the parish church there is a chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. James, situated in the market-place. This edifice, which was originally founded as a chantry, is small, but has a massive tower of granite, and is now the property of the corporation. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. There are National and infant schools situated in the town, and a literary society with a small library. The parochial charities produce about £120 per annum. Market day is Saturday. Fairs are held in the months of March, May, July, August, and September, chiefly for cattle.

OKEHAMPTON, or OAKHAMPTON, a tythg. in the par. of Wiveliscombe, hund. of West Kingsbury, co. Somerset, 1 mile N.E. of Wiveliscombe, and 15 S.W. of Bridgwater. It is situated in a comb or vale under the Manadown hills.

OKEHAMPTON, MONK, a par. in the hund. of Black Torrington, co. Devon, 2½ miles N.E. of Hatherleigh, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Eggesford railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the E. bank of the river Okement, and is wholly agricultural. The soil consists of dunland, with a subsoil of clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £131. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stone structure of recent erection, except the tower, which is ancient and contains four bells. There are painted windows in the chancel. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a school for both

sexes, erected in 1841. Hugh Mallet, Esq., is lord of the manor.

OKEMENT, or OCK, a river of the co. of Devon, rises in Cranmere Pool, in Dartmoor, and falls into the river Torridge near Hatherleigh.

OKENEY-CUM-PETSOE, a par. or hmlt. in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 2 miles S.E. of Olney. It was formerly a separate parish, but is now assessed with the adjoining parish of Emberton. The living is a discharged rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, joined with that of Petsoe, and valued in the king's books at £2 17*s.* 6*d.* The church, which was dedicated to St. Martin, has long since been demolished.

OLA, ST., an ancient par. in the Middle Orkney Islands, coast of Scotland, now joined to Kirkwall.

OLAVE, ST., a priory on the river Waveney, co. Suffolk, 6 miles S.W. of Yarmouth. It is now a ruin.

OLAVE, ST., MARY-GATE, a par. partly in the lib. of St. Peter's, East Riding, and partly in the wap. of Bulmer, North Riding, co. York. It is adjacent to the city of York, of which it forms a suburb.

OLCON, a river of the co. of Hereford, rises under the Black mountains, and falls into the Munnow near Clodock.

OLD, or WOLD, a par. in the hund. of Orlingbury, co. Northampton, 10 miles N.E. of Northampton, its post town, and 6½ from Kettering. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. It lies about 2 miles W. of the turnpike road from Northampton to Market-Harborough. The surface is undulating, and the soil very productive. The tithes were commuted for 343 acres of land under an Enclosure Act in 1767. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £355, in the patron. of Brazenose College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a stone structure, with a square tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £132, of which £26 goes to the free school. The Independents have a place of worship.

OLD ALRESFORD. *See* ALRESFORD, OLD, co. Hants, and the like for other places with this prefix.

OLDBAR, an ancient par. in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, now joined to Aberlemno.

OLDBAWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Tallaght, bar. of Uppercross, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, near Tallaght. It stands on the river Dodder, and has a paper-mill.

OLDBERROW, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Blackenhurst, co. Worcester, 2½ miles W. of Henley-in-Arden, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Redditch. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the borders of Warwickshire, from which county it is separated by a small stream flowing from Oldberrow Hill. The inhabitants are wholly engaged in agriculture. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £206, and the glebe comprises 12 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small ancient edifice, with a belfry containing three bells. The church has an E. window adorned with coats of arms. The parochial charities produce about £3 5*s.* per annum. William Newton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

OLDBOROUGH, an ancient camp on the White Horse Hill, in the par. and hund. of Calne, co. Wilts, 2 miles E. of Calne, and 26 W. by N. of Salisbury. It is supposed to have been formed by the Danes after their defeat at Ethandune, and is surrounded by a double ditch.

OLDBRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Donore, in the bar. of Lower Duleek, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Drogheda. It is situated on the right bank of the river Boyne, and is interesting as being the scene of the principal movements of 1690.

OLDBURY, a par. in the Chelmarsh div. of the hund. of Stottesden, co. Salop, 1 mile S.W. of Bridgnorth, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the turnpike road from Bridgnorth to Cleobury-Mortimer. The parish is bounded on the E. by the river Severn. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is of loam, with a subsoil of clay. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £210, and the glebe comprises 19 acres, valued at £60 per annum. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £254. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone structure, with a turret containing two bells. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There are traces in this parish of the encampment from which the parliamentary army in the civil war of Charles I. bombarded the castle of Bridgnorth.

OLDBURY, a tnshp. and market town in the par. of Halesowen, Halesowen div. of the hund. of Brimstree, co. Worcester, formerly in Salop, 5 miles W. of Birmingham, its post town, 4 N. by E. of Halesowen, and 3 E. of Dudley. It is a station on the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley railway. It is a thriving place, situated in the heart of a rich mineral and manufacturing district. The town stands on the Birmingham canal, and on the high road from Birmingham to Dudley. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the coal mines, and in the iron and steel works, which are very extensive. Brewing and malting are carried on, and there are brick and tile kilns. Limestone is abundant, and is largely used for building. Until recently, there was a small prison for the confinement of debtors. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £156, in the patron. of the Vicar of Halesowen. The church (called Christ Church), was erected by grant of the parliamentary commissioners: there is besides an additional church, also partly erected by the commissioners, which was opened in 1841, and has a tower. There is a National school for both sexes, also schools for the Unitarians and Wesleyans. The Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, Unitarians, Primitive and New Connexion Methodists, have each a place of worship. Courts leet and baron are held annually. Market day is Tuesday. Fairs are held on June 6th and October 3rd.

OLDBURY, a hmlt. in the par. of Ightham, hund. of Wrotham, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, half a mile W. of Ightham, and 4 miles N.E. of Sevenoaks. In the neighbourhood are remains of an ancient camp of 137 acres in extent.

OLDBURY, a hmlt. in the par. of Mancetter, Atherstone div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 2 miles S. of Atherstone, and 4 N.W. of Nuneaton. It is situated near the site of the ancient *Manduessedum* on Watling Street. In the vicinity are ruins of a Roman camp, surrounded by a rampart 6 feet in height, where British arms have been discovered. Here was once a small nunnery of the Dominican order, dedicated to St. Lawrence, and subordinate to the abbey of Polesworth. Its revenues at the Dissolution were valued at £6 0*s.* 10*d.* The principal residence is Oldbury Hall.

OLDBURY-ON-THE-HILL, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Grumbald's Ash, co. Gloucester, 5 miles S.W. of Tetbury. Chippenham is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated among the Cotswold hills. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £245. The living is a rect. with the rect.* of Didmarton annexed, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, joint val. £387. The church, dedicated to St. Arild or St. Ariva, is a small ancient structure. There is a village school supported by the Duchess of Beaufort.

OLDBURY-UPON-SEVERN, a tythg. and chplry. in the par. of Thornbury, lower div. of the hund. of Thornbury, co. Gloucester, 2¼ miles N.W. of Thornbury, its post town, and 7 S.W. of the Berkeley station on the Birmingham and Bristol railway. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on the river Severn, which has a good salmon fishery. There are two Roman camps in the neighbourhood. The soil is of a loamy nature upon a subsoil of clay. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Thornbury, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £60, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower containing one bell. The church has

been partially restored. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. H. Howard, Esq., is lord of the manor.

OLDCASTLE, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, 6 miles N.E. of Abergavenny, its post town, and 9 from Crickhowell. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated upon the E. slope of the Black mountains, which skirt the vale of Ewyas near the river Monnow. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £18 4*s.* 6*d.*, and the glebe consists of about 123 acres. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £73. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Lord Cobham, the companion of Henry V., was burnt here for heresy in 1417. This place was once the residence of Sir John Oldcastle. The remains of the castle are but slight, a farmhouse having been erected on its site. Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood. There are also several encampments, supposed to be Roman.

OLDCASTLE, a par., post and market town in the bar. of Fore, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 22 miles N.W. of Navan, and 52 from Dublin. It is the terminus of the Dublin, Drogheda, and Oldcastle railway. The par. is 5 miles long by 3 broad, and has mostly a good soil. It is traversed by the road from Dublin to Enniskillen. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Kilbride, £354. The church was erected by aid of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Loughcrew. There is a Methodist meeting-house, also a Sunday-school of that sect, and several day schools. The town stands at the intersection of the roads from Dublin to Killeshandra, and from Castlepollard to Bailieborough, near the river Crosswater. The principal public buildings are the market house, savings-bank, dispensary, and a foundation school. There are extensive corn mills and lime quarries in the vicinity. J. L. W. Napper, Esq., is proprietor of the town. The Oldcastle Poor-law Union consists of 13 electoral divisions in the counties Meath, Westmeath, and Cavan. Petty sessions are held at intervals. Monday is market day. Fairs are held on the second Monday in June, 20th August, and 28th October.

OLDCASTLE, a demesne in the par. of Kilconduff, bar. of Gallin, co. Mayo, Ireland, 2 miles from Swinford, and 15 N.E. of Castlebar. It is situated on a branch of the river Moy.

OLDCASTLE, a harbour on the E. side of Clare Island, co. Mayo, Ireland. It is situated in Clew Bay.

OLDCASTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Malpas, higher div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. Chester, 2 miles S.W. of Malpas. It is situated on the river Elf, and once had a castle of Roman origin from whence it derives its present name. The remains of the castle were destroyed about 1680. On Oldcastle Heath an affray took place between the Parliamentarians and Royalists in 1644, in which the latter were defeated, and Colonels Vane and Convers killed. J. W. Dod, Esq., is lord of the manor.

OLDCASTLE, a vil. in the par. of Slains, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 3 miles E. of Ellon.

OLDCASTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Lower Coyty, hund. of Newcastle, co. Glamorgan, 2 miles N.E. of Bridgend. It is situated on the river Ogmore, and has ruins of a fort.

OLDCASTLE, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Underditch, co. Wilts.

OLDCASTLE PRECINCT, an ext. par. place in the city of Canterbury, co. Kent.

OLDCOATS, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Styrrup, pars. Blyth and Harworth, co. Nottingham, 2 miles N.W. of Blyth, and 4 N. of Tickhill. The surface is gently undulating, and the land chiefly arable. The Vicar of Harworth performs Divine service every Sunday in the school-house. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

OLDCONNELL. *See* CONNELL, OLD, co. Kildare.

OLDCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Wolstanton, N. div. hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 2 miles N. of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and the same distance from Burslem, It is situated in the pottery district, near the Grand Trunk canal. It includes the village of Golden Hill, on the road from the potteries to Manchester. The district abounds in collieries and iron mines, which give employment to the major part of the population. This tnshp. is ecclesiastically annexed to the district par. of Tunstall. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

OLDCOURT, a demesne near Bray, co. Wicklow, Ireland. The mansion was originally built in the reign of Henry VI. by Sir Thomas Mulso, whose tower is still standing.

OLDCRAIG, a castle near Peterhead, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It formerly belonged to the family of Marischal.

OLDENEY, an island in the par. of Assynt, co. Sutherland, Scotland, 7 miles S.W. of Scourie. It is situated near Point of Store, between Clashnessie and Nedd Bays.

OLDERFLEET, a ruined castle on Curraan peninsula in Lough Larne, co. Antrim, Ireland, 1 mile S.E. of Larne. It is situated at the ferry to Magee Island, where Edward Bruce effected a landing in 1315.

OLDFIELD, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Dunham-Massey, par. of Bowden, co. Chester, 1½ mile W. of Altrincham. It is situated on the Bridgwater canal, and a branch of the river Mersey.

OLDFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Heswall, co. Chester, 3 miles N.W. of Great Neston, and 4 N. by W. of Parkgate. It is in conjunction with Heswall to form a township.

OLDFIELD, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Honley, and par. of Almondbury, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Huddersfield. It is situated near the river Colne. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the woollen trade.

OLDFIELD ROAD, a station on the western section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. It is the first station after leaving Manchester.

OLD FOLLY and OLD PARK, vils. in the hmlt. of Beausall, par. of Hatton, co. Warwick, 3½ miles N.W. of Warwick.

OLD-FORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Bow, hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, a quarter of a mile N. of Stratford-le-Bow, and 4 miles E. by N. of St. Paul's, London. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway. It is situated at the bridge on the river Lea, and is included in the borough of the Tower Hamlets. Here are situated the East London water and British gas works. There are chemical works, and various other manufactories. In the neighbourhood is the gate of an old seat called King John's palace.

OLDHAM, a parochial chplry., tnshp., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the par. of Prestwich-cum-Oldham, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N. of Ashton-under-Lyne, 6 N.E. of Manchester, and 190 N.N.W. of London. It has stations on the E. section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire, the Oldham branch of the London and North-Western, and the Oldham and Guide-bridge Junction section of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railways. It is a large manufacturing town of modern date, situated on an eminence near the right bank of the river Medlock, and skirted by the small rivers Irk and Irwell. The rapid rise of this town is mainly attributable to its situation on the edge of the Lancashire coal-field, which gives employment to a considerable number of its inhabitants, and to the great increase of cotton manufactures, consequent on the important innovations in machinery introduced by Arkwright and others. For manufacturing purposes, Oldham seemed especially adapted by nature, the mill system requiring for its success coal and water power, which were both here combined in the greatest abundance. The first mention of textile manufactures in Oldham is in the reign of Charles I., and subsequently linen websters are frequently mentioned in the parish registers; but the great development of trade did not take place till about a century ago, when mills on Arkwright's plan, driven by water-power, were erected here in 1770, and on the expiration of his

patents in 1783 and 1789, a still further development of manufacturing industry took place. The erection of water-mills was shortly followed by the application of steam power, for which the unbounded supply of coal was of great importance. A branch canal, joining the Ashton canal, was cut in 1792, coming up to Hollinwood, and several lines of railway now intersect the township, so that its productions can be carried speedily to all parts of the country, giving to Oldham an important place in the manufacturing system of Lancashire. It was first chartered on the 13th of June, 1849, and is divided into eight wards, the bounds of the municipal borough being conterminous with those of the township, which has an area of 4,617 acres. In 1760 it is said to have consisted of only 60 dwellings. In 1801 it contained only 12,024 inhabitants, and 25 mills, but had increased by 1841 to 42,595, and ever since has gone on augmenting in population at a greater ratio than any other town in Lancashire, with the exception of Manchester and Preston. In 1851 it had a population of 52,820, with 9,900 inhabited houses, and in 1861 72,333, with 13,810 inhabited houses, and about 100 mills within the township, though there are at least 150 within the parliamentary borough. The limits of the parliamentary borough, which is a new borough under the Reform Act, returning two members to Parliament, include, besides the municipal borough, the townships and hamlets of Chadderton, Crompton, Hollinwood, Mumps, Royton, and Shaw, containing altogether 18,335 houses, inhabited by a population of 94,344, and somewhat above 2,000 electors. It is governed by a mayor, 8 aldermen, and 24 common councillors, with the style of "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Oldham."—The town is well supplied with water and lighted with gas, the works being the property of the corporation. In order to secure a more abundant supply of water, additional works have been undertaken, at a cost of about £200,000, under a recently obtained Act of Parliament. The public buildings comprise the townhall, a Grecian structure, in York-street, copied from the Ionic temple of Ceres, near Athens, and approached by a flight of steps. It contains several spacious apartments, one appropriated to the county court, where also the county magistrates hold petty sessions on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, another appropriated to the corporation business, an entrance hall with painted window, and an assembly room above. On the ground floor are the offices of the police. The Lyceum is a block of buildings in Union-street, erected in 1856. It contains lecture and club-rooms, two class-rooms, a library, public news and reading-rooms, and an observatory, with a telescope presented by J. Platt, Esq., the president of the institution. The Working Man's Hall, in Horsedge-street, was originally erected in 1844, at the suggestion of the late Mr. Fergus O'Connor, M.P., but was greatly improved in 1854, and the assembly room heightened, which is now the largest room in the town. The Temperance Hall, in Horsedge-street, was originally built for a hall of science by the disciples of the eccentric philanthropist, Robert Owen, but was afterwards let as a casino, and is now the property of the Temperance Society. The public baths, situated in Union-street, were erected in 1854, as a memorial to the late Sir Robert Peel, whose bust, executed in marble by Munro, stands in the vestibule near the entrance to the reading and waiting hall. The union workhouse, situated in the Royton-road, was erected in 1851, at a cost of £13,300. The Oldham Lunatic Asylum was erected in 1856, at a cost of £2,000. There are besides three commercial banks, a savings-bank, and numerous insurance offices. The subscription bowling-green is situated on Frank-hill.—The principal manufactures are fustians, velveteens, corduroys, cotton, woollen, and silk goods, employing above 100 steam-engines and 17,000 hands within the limits of the borough, besides nearly as many more in the populous suburbs and manufacturing villages which surround Oldham. The manufacture of hats is also a very important branch of industry, and before the introduction of silk hats was even more remunerative than at present, the beavers requiring greater skill and capital in their production. It was in this manufacture that Mr. Thomas Henshaw, the principal benefactor of the town, realised his great wealth. After a temporary depression, the trade has again to some extent revived, and is now carried on by six large firms. There are many important works for the manufacture of mill machinery and engines, which has recently become one of the staple trades of the town, the one firm of Messrs. Platt Brothers employing nearly 4,000 hands. There are besides several extensive iron and brass foundries, gas meter manufactories, firms for bobbin and pattens, rollers, moulds, pipes, nails, tanneries, rope-works, and other establishments, besides about 30 collieries in the vicinity, which last give employment to about 1,200 persons.—Oldham is a polling-place for the county elections, and a petty-sessions town. The Oldham Poor-law Union contains the townships and hamlets of Alkrington, Chadderton, Crompton, Middleton, Oldham, Rayton, Thornham, and Tonge. It is also the seat of a new County Court district co-extensive with the poor-law union, and the head of a superintendent registry district, formed in 1848 out of that of Ashton-under-Lyne. Two weekly newspapers—the *Oldham Advertiser and Telegraph* and the *Oldham Chronicle*—are published in the town, both on Saturday.—The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £346, in the patron. of the Rector of Prestwich, who retains the great tithes, and the patronage of the curacies of Oldham, and the district churches of St. Peter's, Ringley, Hollinwood, and St. James's, on Greenacres-moor. The church of St. Mary, which stands near the centre of the town, is a modern structure, rebuilt in 1827, with a castellated tower surmounted with pinnacles, and containing twelve bells. In the chancel is a painted E. window. Besides the five churches mentioned above, there are four newly constituted parishes, under Sir Robert Peel's Act, having endowments each of about £150, in the patronage of the crown and bishop alternately. Coldhurst church was erected in 1848, and is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Glodwick church was erected in 1844, on a site presented by Earl Howe. Waterhead church, also a modern structure, is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Werneth church, erected in 1855, has a tower surmounted by a spire, and is dedicated to St. Thomas. There is also the district church of St. John, situated within the borough of Oldham, but belonging to the township of Chadderton, not yet completed. The Roman Catholics have a church in Shaw-street, with schools in connection. There are numerous Dissenting places of worship, including three belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, three to the Independents, and one each to the Primitive, New Connexion, and Wesleyan Association Methodists, Baptists, Particular Baptists, Unitarians, Society of Friends, and Mormons. There are two large cemeteries, formed in 1857, one at Greenacres-moor, and the other in the township of Chadderton. The charities produce about £150 per annum, exclusive of the bequest by Thomas Henshaw, who, by a will dated November, 1807, left £40,000 for the endowment of a blue-coat school at Oldham, on condition that the inhabitants would provide a site and suitable buildings, and £20,000 for the Blind Asylum in Manchester. These sums were vested in trustees, who had to sustain a protracted suit in Chancery against the heirs-at-law; and, in consequence, the money had accumulated to above £100,000 in 1829, and the school-house was completed in 1834. This institution is built on an elevated site fronting the S., and has three gables. The grammar-school was founded in 1611, and has an income from endowment of about £35. There are also National, British, Sunday, and infant schools in the several districts, and denominational schools in connection with the Primitive and New Connexion Methodists.—Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on the first Thursday after Candlemas, on the 2nd May, 8th July, and on the Wednesday after 12th October.

OLDHAMS, a vil. in the tnshp. of Sharples, co. Lancaster, 4 miles E. of Chorley.

OLDHAMSTOCKS, a par. in the co. of Haddington, Scotland. It comprises the vils. of Oldhamstocks and Bilsdean. It extends about 6 miles in length from N.E. to S.W., with a varying breadth of from 1½ mile to 3 miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the German Ocean, and on other sides by the pars. of Cockburnspath, Abbey St. Bathan's, and Innerwick. A small portion of the par. is in the co. of Berwick. The surface is moderately even, but gradually rises towards the Lammermuir Hills, where it becomes hilly, fit only for sheepwalks. The coast line, which is bold and rocky, is but 1½ mile in extent. On the coast the soil is dry and fertile. Coal, limestone, ironstone, and freestone, abound in the lower district. The parish is traversed along the coast by the road from Dunbar to Berwick, and by the North British railway, which has stations at Innerwick and Cockburnspath. The village of Oldhamstocks is about 6 miles S.E. of Dunbar, and 3 S.E. of Innerwick. It is a fishing station, situated in the valley of the Dean, on the road from Dunbar to Dunse, and near the coast of the North Sea. It was made a burgh of barony in 1489. This par. is in the presb. of Dunbar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister has a stipend of £297. The parish church, which is situated in the village, was built in 1701. There are a parochial school, besides two other schools. Dunglass is a modern mansion, standing on the site of the old castle, and near the western bank of the small river, which here divides East Lothian from the shire of Berwick. The Castle of Dunglass is frequently mentioned in Scottish history, and was the place where James VI. lodged with his retinue the first night after he left Edinburgh in 1603, on his journey to London. It was by accident or treachery blown up in the year 1640, when Lord Haddington and many neighbouring gentry perished in its ruins. In the vicinity is the old collegiate church of Dunglass, which was built in 1450 by Sir Thomas Home, of that ilk, but is no longer used. Fairs are held on the last Tuesday in July, and on the second Thursday in November.

OLD-HOUSE, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Cleeve, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Watchet.

OLDINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Worfield, co. Salop, 3 miles N. of Bridgnorth.

OLDLAND, a hmlt. in the par. of Bitton, upper div. of the hund. of Langley, co. Gloucester, 4 miles S.E. of Bristol, its post town. The village, which is large, is situated near the navigable river Avon, and on the line of the Roman road, *Via Julia*. There are numerous market gardens. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the collieries, and the manufacture of hats and pins are carried on to some extent. The unfortunate Duke of Monmouth is said to have encamped on Sydenham Meadow a few days before the battle of Sedgmoor. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £30, in the patron. of the Vicar of Bitton. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a large stone structure with a square tower containing two bells. There is a National school for both sexes.

OLD-LANE, a vil. in the tnshp. of North Outram, West Riding co. York, 1 mile N.E. of Halifax.

OLD-LAUND-BOOTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, higher div. of the hund. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 3 miles S. by W. of Clitheroe. It is situated near the rivers Calder and Ribble, on the line of the Bolton and West Yorkshire railway. There is a National school for both sexes.

OLD MAN MOUNTAIN, a summit on the shore of Conistone, or Thurston Water, co. Lancaster. It is 2,576 feet high, and commands a fine view.

OLD-MILL, a vil. in the tnshp. of Monk Bretton, par. of Royston, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Barnsley. It is situated near the line of the North Midland railway.

OLD MILLS, a hmlt. in the bar. of Upper Glenarm, co. Antrim, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Larne.

OLDMIXTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Bleadon, co. Somerset, 6 miles N.W. of Axbridge.

OLDMOOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Bothal, E. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 4 miles N.E. of Morpeth. It is a station on the North-Eastern railway.

OLD PARK, a hmlt. in the par. of Hatton, co. Warwick, 4 miles N.W. of Warwick.

OLD-PARK, a tnshp. in the par. of Auckland St. Andrew, S.E. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 3 miles N.E. of Bishop-Auckland. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The manor-house was rebuilt by Dr. Warton, who frequently entertained the poet Gray here.

OLD PASSAGE, or AUST FERRY, on the Severn, co. Gloucester, 4 miles W. of Thornbury. It was the *Trajectus* of the Romans, and is now spanned by a railway bridge.

OLDRIDGE, a chplry. in the par. of St. Thomas the Apostle, hund. of Wonford, co. Devon, 3 miles S. by W. of Crediton. The village is small and chiefly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £60. The church is a modern edifice.

OLDROME, a vil. in the par. of Dundonald, co. Ayr, Scotland, 8 miles N. of Ayr. It was formerly designated Rumford.

OLDSTEAD, a tnshp. in the par. of Kilburn, wap. of Birdford, North Riding co. York, 6 miles N. of Easingwold, and 5 S.E. of Thirsk. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The soil consists of gravel and clay, on a subsoil of limestone.

OLD-TOWN, a vil. in the tnshp. of Wadsworth, and par. of Halifax, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Halifax.

OLDTOWN, a post-office vil. in the par. of Clonmethan, bar. of West Balrothery, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Naul. It is situated on the road from Kilsallagan. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. The parish church stands near the village. Here is also a dispensary within the Balrothery Poor-law Union. There are also several private seats of this name in various parts of Ireland.

OLD WARREN FARM, an ext. par. place in the lib. of Broad Hinton, co. Wilts, 6 miles N.W. of Marlborough.

OLIVE-GREEN, a hmlt. in the pars. of Hamstall-Ridware and Yoxhall, co. Stafford, 6 miles N. of Lichfield.

OLLABERRY, an ancient par. in the Shetland Islands, Scotland, now joined to Northmaven.

OLLANTIGH, an ancient seat near Wye, co. Kent, 5 miles N. by E. of Ashford. It is situated on the river Stour, and was built in the reign of Henry VII. Archbishop Kemp was born here in 1382, and Mrs. Macauley in 1733.

OLLERSETT, a hmlt. in the par. of Glossop, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 4 miles N.W. of Chapel-en-le-Frith.

OLLERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Knutsford, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 2 miles S.E. of Nether Knutsford. The land is partly in common.

OLLERTON, a tnshp., post and market town, in the par. of Edwinstowe, Hatfield div. of Bassetlaw wap., co. Nottingham, 9 miles S.E. of Worksop, and 17 N.E. of Nottingham. It is situated in Sherwood Forest, on the river Maun, near its confluence with the Rainsworth water. It is a polling-place for East Retford. A portion of the land is in hop-grounds. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Edwinstowe, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is a modern edifice, with a tower containing one bell. The parochial charities produce about £46 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are National and free schools; the latter is entirely supported by the Earl of Scarborough. A court-leet is held on the 24th October annually by the steward of the Earl of Scarborough, who is lord of the manor. Market day is Friday. Annual cattle fairs are held on the 1st May, and last Friday in September.

OLLERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stoke-upon-Tern, Drayton div. of the hund. of North Bradford, co. Salop, 1½ mile S. of Stoke-upon-Tern, and 5 miles S.W. of Market-Drayton. It is situated near the river Tern. The Independents have a chapel.

OLNAFIRTH, an ancient par. in the Shetland Islands, coast of Scotland, now joined to Delting.

OLNEY, or **OULNEY**, a par., post and market town, in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 5 miles N. of Newport-Pagnell, and 9 from the Wolverton station on the London and North-Western line of railway. It is situated in a valley on the northern bank of the river Ouse, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of five large arches, and two smaller flood arches. The town consists principally of one long street, with the market-place in the centre. The houses, which have been rebuilt since the destructive fire of 1786, are chiefly of stone, and tiled. The lace manufacture was formerly carried on here to a considerable extent, but has latterly decayed. The inhabitants are now principally employed in agricultural pursuits, and a few in making worsted hose. This place was once the residence of Cowper, the poet, previous to 1786, at which period he removed to Weston Underwood. His house is going fast to decay. The par., which lies in the most northern part of the county, comprises the hmlt. of Warrington. The land is level, and subject to winter floods. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £148. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient structure, with a lofty spired tower, which was partially rebuilt in 1807, and contains a good peal of bells. In the churchyard was formerly a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, with a chantry founded by Lord Basset. The living was once held by Browne, the author of "Piscatory Eclogues," while Scott, the commentator, and John Newton, were curates. The latter, with Cowper, composed the "Olney Hymns." The parochial charities produce about £112 per annum, out of which £66 is realised by the Causeway estate. There are British, National, and infant schools; also twelve almshouses, which were erected and endowed by the Misses Smith, belonging to the Society of Friends. The Baptists, Independents, and the Society of Friends, have each a place of worship. Courts leet and baron are held under the Earl of Dartmouth, who is lord of the manor, at the Bull inn annually. Market day is Thursday. Fairs are held on Easter Monday, cherry fair June 29th, and a pleasure fair October 13th.

OLNEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Barby, co. Northampton, 5 miles N.W. of Daventry.

OLRICK, a par. in the co. of Caithness, Scotland. It comprises the vil. of Castletown. It extends in length about 5 miles from N. to S., with an extreme breadth of 3½ miles. It is bounded on the N. by Dunnet Bay, and on the other sides by the pars. of Dunnet, Bower, and Thurso. The surface is generally level, but rises towards the S., where it becomes hilly, affording excellent sheep-walks. The soil of the arable lands lying towards the sea is rich and fertile. Oats are extensively cultivated. The principal hills are Durran and Olrick. From the latter there is a fine prospect, with traces of a watchtower on its summit. The parish contains the loch of Durran, which is nearly 3 miles in circumference. Along the coast, which is rugged and shelving, though not bold, are some sandy links. To the E. is Castle Hill Bay, where is a commodious harbour, and near it another bay called Murkle, which might easily be made an excellent harbour at no great expense. The village of Olrick is about 16 miles N.W. of Wick, and 3½ S.E. of Thurso. It is situated on Dunnet Bay. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the sandstone, limestone, slate, and flagstone quarries, with which this district abounds, and others in the fisheries. There was formerly a nunnery at Murkle, connected with St. Columba's church. This par. is in the presb. of Caithness, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. The minister has a stipend of £218. The parish church was erected in 1841. There are also a Free church, parochial school and library, and other schools. The principal mansions are Murkle (a seat of the late Earl of Caithness), Ratter, Olrick, and Castle Hill, this last so called from an old castle, of which scarcely a vestige is discernible. Picts' houses occur in various parts of the parish.

OLVESTON, a par. in the lower div. of Langley hund., co. Gloucester, 9 miles N. of Bristol, its post town, and 7½ N.W. of Yate railway station. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on the river Severn, and on the high road from Sodbury to Aust Passage. The par. comprises the tythgs. of Upper Tockington and Cote, also the hmlts. of Ingst and Rudgway. The soil is of a light loamy nature, with a subsoil of limestone, and interspersed with red marl, sand and black clay. An Act for enclosing waste lands was passed in 1841. The impropriate tithes belong to the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £799, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled and pinnacled tower containing a clock and six bells. The interior of the church contains an ancient brass to Walter Dennis Knighton, a former lord of the manor. The church was restored and enlarged in 1840. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum. There is an endowed National school. The Wesleyans, Reformed Wesleyans, and Society of Friends, have each a place of worship. Robert Cann Lippincott, Esq., is lord of the manor. An annual cattle fair is held at Tockington on the 9th May and 6th December.

OMAGH, a bar. in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. Its boundaries are co. Donegal, the bars. of Strabane, Dungannon, Clogher, and co. Fermanagh. It is 31 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 12 miles. It contains the towns of Omagh, Castlederg, and Drumquin, the pars. of Clougherney, Dromore, Drumragh, Kilskeery, East and West Longfield, Skirts of Urney and Ardstraw, Termonamongan, and parts of Cappagh, Donacavey, Magheracross, and Termonmaguirk.

OMAGH, a post and market town, and the chief town of co. Tyrone, in the par. of Drumragh, in the bar. of Omagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 109 miles from Dublin. It is a station on the Londonderry and Enniskillen railway. It is situated on the river Strule, where the Camowen and Drumragh join their waters, and on the road from Enniskillen to Coleraine. The principal street, which ascends a sharp declivity, is a well-edificed thoroughfare, crossed at one extremity by two other streets. It contains the parish church of Drumragh, erected in 1777 by the Mervyns, a Roman Catholic chapel, and several meeting-houses belonging to Protestant Dissenters, also charity and National schools. The principal public buildings are the market-houses, court-house, county gaol, poorhouse, infirmary, two banks, fever hospital, &c. It is an assize and sessions town, and the headquarters of the N.W. military district, also the site of a chief police station. One weekly newspaper, the *Tyrone Constitution*, is published on Friday. The leather trade is carried on to some extent, and a brisk business is done in corn. The town was burnt in 1689 by James II., and in 1743 the greater part of the place was again destroyed by fire arising from accident. A religious establishment is said to have been founded here at the close of the 8th century, the site of which was given to Sir H. Piers at the suppression. In 1498 O'Nial surrendered the town to the Earl of Kildare, and in 1609 it came to Lord Castlehaven, and subsequently to the Mervyns, from whom it was wrested in 1641 by Phelim O'Nial. Market day is Saturday. Fairs are held once a month.

OMBERSLEY, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 4 miles S.W. of Droitwich, its post town and railway station, and 6 N. of Worcester. The village, which is extensive, is situated on the river Severn, and is wholly agricultural. Ombersley had formerly a market, under grant from Edward III. to Evesham Abbey, but the privilege has long been disused. The manor came from the Mores to Archbishop Sandys, in whose family it still remains. The Worcestershire hounds meet in the neighbourhood. The land, which is extremely fertile, is partly in hop-grounds, and the scenery varied. Courts baron and courts of survey, with view of frankpledge, are held twice a year. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester,

val. £390. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a modern structure with a spired tower containing six bells. It was rebuilt in 1829, at an expense of £15,000. In the burial-ground are the remains of an ancient cross. The parochial charities produce about £50 per annum. There are three free schools, also an infant school. Ombersley Court, late the residence of the dowager Marchioness of Downshire, was built about 1740, and contains some rare paintings by Vandyke and other masters.

O'MEATH, a hmlt. in the bar. of Lower Dundalk, co. Louth, near Carlingford.

OMEY, a par. in the bar. of Ballynahinch, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, containing the town of Clifden, its post town. It is 10 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 3 miles. The islands of Omey, Tarbert, Ennisturk, Cruagh, High, and Friar are included within the limits. It is situated on the coast of the Atlantic, between Ardbear harbour and Claggin Bay, in the vicinity of Aghris Point. The surface is somewhat mountainous, and contains a large proportion of bog and waste land. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with Ballynakill, £87, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which is at Clifden, was built in 1812 by means of a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. The two Roman Catholic chapels are united to that of Ballindoon. There are several day schools in this parish.

OMOA, NEW TOWN, a vil. in the par. of Shotts, co. Lanark, Scotland, 5 miles S.E. of Airdrie, and 3 E. of Motherwell. It is situated on the road from Airdrie to Carluke. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the ironworks.

OMPTON, or ALMPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kneesal, South Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 3 miles S.E. of Ollerton, its post town, and 10 N.W. of Newark. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from Ollerton to Newark, and is wholly agricultural. Earl Manvers is lord of the manor.

ONAGHT, a vil. in the island par. of Aranmore, bar. of Aran, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles W.N.W. of Kilronan. In the vicinity is the hill of Dun-Onaght, with its church ruins.

ONCHAN. *See* KIRK-ONCHAN, Isle of Man.

ONECOTE, or ONCOTT, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Leek, N. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 5 miles S.E. of Leek, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Hamps, and is chiefly agricultural. There are copper mines at Mixon, and traces of copper and lead are found imbedded among limestone in most of the hills. Within this chapelry is a deep valley surrounded by rocks called Narrowdale, where the sun is invisible for several months in the year. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £110, in the patron. of the Vicar of Leek. The church is a small stone edifice, with a tower containing one bell. The local charities produce about £11 4*s.* per annum, of which £10 is from land, and the remainder from the interest of £30 left by Joan Adsetts in 1788. The money is divided among the poor of Onecote and Bradnop.

ONEHOUSE, a par. in the hund. of Stow, co. Suffolk, 2 miles N.W. of Stowmarket, its railway station and post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The Stow union poorhouse is situated in this parish. The soil consists of a stiff clay. There is a mineral spring. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £246. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a small flint, stone, and brick structure, with a round tower containing one bell. The chancel was rebuilt at the beginning of the present century. There is a village school. Robert John Pettiward, Esq., of Finborough Hall, is lord of the manor. The hall, which is partly moated, belonged in the reign of Edward III. to Bartholomew Burghersh, one of the knights appointed to attend on the Black Prince at the battle of Crecy.

O'NEILLAND, EAST, a bar. in the co. of Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. Its boundaries are Lough Neagh, co. Down, and the bars. of Lower Orior and West O'Neilland. It is about 9 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 5 miles. It contains Portadown and Lurgan, and the pars. of Montiaghs, Leagoe, and parts of Magheralin and Shankill.

O'NEILLAND, WEST, a bar. in the co. of Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is bounded by co. Tyrone, Lough Neagh, and the bars. of Lower Orior and East O'Neilland. Its length is 11 miles, and its extreme breadth 8 miles. This bar. contains the town of Rich Hill, and the pars. of Drum-cree, Newry, and Fartaraghan, and parts of those of Armagh, Clonfeacle, Grange, Killyman, Kilmore, Loughgall, and Mullaghbrack.

ONELY, a hmlt. in the par. of Barby, hund. of Fawsley, co. Northampton, 7 miles N. by W. of Daventry.

ONESACRE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Bradfield, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Sheffield.

ONGAR, a hund. in the co. of Essex, contains the pars. of Bobbingworth, Chigwell, Fyfield, Greenstead, Kelvedon-Hatch, Lambourne, High and Little Laver, Magdalen-Laver, Loughton, Moreton, Navestock, Norton-Mandeville, North-Weald-Bassett, Chipping and High Ongar, Abbots and Beauchamp Roothing, Shelley, Stanford-Rivers, Abbots and Tawney Stapleford, Stondon-Massey, Thoydon-Bois, and Garnon and Mount Thoydon, comprising an area of 58;060 acres.

ONGAR, CHIPPING. *See* CHIPPING-ONGAR, co. Essex.

ONGAR, HIGH, a par. in the hund. of Ongar, co. Essex, 1 mile N.E. of Chipping-Ongar, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road to Chelmsford, a short distance from the river Roding. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. It is a meet for the Essex hounds. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £1,282. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious structure with a brick tower, which was erected in 1858 in place of the old steeple, which was removed. The register dates from 1653. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum, besides almshouses. Forest Hall, Chevers, Ash Hall, and Ongar Park are the principal residences. There is a National school.

ONIBURY, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Munslow, co. Salop, 5 miles N.W. of Ludlow, its post town. It is a station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Onny, and is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Walton. The soil is of a clayey, gravelly, and limy nature. A part of the vil. of Onibury is in the par. of Stanton Lacy and part in Stokesay par. It is a meet for the Ludlow hounds. The parish is traversed by the road from Ludlow to Shrewsbury. There are several quarries of good building-stone. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £330, and the glebe comprises 90 acres, valued at £140 per annum. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £316. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing a clock and four bells. The interior of the church has a brass of Dorothy Pytt, bearing date 1633. The church was restored and repewed in 1837, and reroofed in 1840. There is a National school for both sexes, which is endowed with an annuity of £6 13*s.* 4*d.*, bequeathed by William Norton, Esq., in 1593. The Earl of Craven is lord of the manor.

ONNELEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Madeley, N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 6 miles S.W. of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

ONN, HIGH AND LITTLE, tnshps. in the par. of Church-Eaton, W. div. of the hund. of Cuttlestone, co. Stafford, 7 miles W. by N. of Penkridge.

ONNY, a small river of co. Salop, rises in Shelve Poole, under Stiperstones, and joins the Teme at Oakley Park.

ONSLOW, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Chad, co. Salop, 2 miles W. of Shrewsbury.

ONSLOW, a hmlt. in the par. of Pontesbury, co. Salop, 7 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury.

ONSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Weaverham, second div. of Eddisbury hund., co. Chester, 1½ mile W. of Weaverham, and 5 miles N.W. of Northwich. It is a small village near the line of the Grand Junction railway, and is wholly agricultural. The trustees of the late J. H. S. Barry, Esq., are lords of the manor.

OOLA, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Coonagh, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles E.S.E. of Pallas Grean. It is a station on the Great Southern and Western railway. The surface consists of part of the Golden Vale. It has woodland and good pasture. It is traversed by the road from Tipperary to Limerick. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Emly, val. £265. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Sollokid. There is a day school. Castle Lloyd is the principal residence. There is a police station in the village, and at a short distance the ruins of Ballyneety Castle.

OONY, a small lough in co. Monaghan, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Clones.

OPENSHAW, a tnshp. in the par. of Manchester, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 3½ miles S.E. of Manchester, its post town. It is a station on the Sheffield and Lincolnshire railway. It is situated on the Manchester and Stockport canal, and on the road to Ashton-under-Lyne. There are extensive cotton mills and dye works, also a large railway carriage manufactory, which together afford employment to a large number of the inhabitants. The soil is of a clayey nature, alternating with sand, and resting on a subsoil of sandstone. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester. The church, dedicated to St. Barnabas, has a square tower surmounted by a spire. The church was erected in 1838 at an outlay of £4,500. There are commodious National schools for both sexes, endowed with £500, and in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Wesleyans and Roman Catholics have each a place of worship. George C. Legh, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ORAN, a par. in the bar. of Ballymoe, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles N.W. of Roscommon. Frenchpark is its post town. It is 3 miles long and 2½ broad. The surface, which lies along the small river Suck, consists mostly of a good soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with Drimtemple, £137, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is at Drimtemple. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, a hedge school, and several day schools. St. Patrick is alleged to have founded a religious house here, which became the burial-place of St. Cethecus. There are scanty ruins of a church, erected on the site of this foundation, also of a round tower.

ORANBEG, a vil. in the par. of Oranmore, bar. of Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 1 mile N.E. of Oranmore. It is situated on the road to Athenry.

ORANMORE, a par. and post town in the bars. of Galway and Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles E. of Galway, and 127 from Dublin. It is a station on the Midland Great Western railway. The par. is 9 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 4½ miles. The surface lies on Galway Bay, in the vicinity of Lough Corrib. It is boggy, with a good proportion of fertile soil. The roads from Galway to Dublin and Limerick, and from Tuam to Gort and Ennis, traverse the interior. The villages of Renville and Newtown-Butler are within the parochial limits. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. £225, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1834. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ballinacourty. There are several day schools in the parish. The town is situated at the head of Oranmore Bay. It is a petty sessions town and police station. The houses are small, and the streets irregularly laid out, but, from its being situated on a great thoroughfare, the place is generally busy. Oran Castle is a seat occupying the site of an ancient castle, built by the Clanricardes, and was held by the rebels in 1643. Wallscourt is the seat of Lord Wallscourt. The Browne family of Castlemacgarret take title of baron from this place. A round tower is seen at Murrough. Fairs are held on the 23rd May and 20th October.

ORANSA. *See* ORONSAY, co. Inverness.

ORBY, a par. in the Marsh div. of the wap. of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6½ miles N.E. of Spilsby, its post town, and 2 from the Burgh or Gunby station on the East Lincolnshire railway. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. It is situated on the W. side of the road from Burgh to Great Grimsby, about 4 miles from the German Ocean. The impropriation belongs to the Bishop of Lincoln. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £160, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient freestone structure, with a tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains an old octangular font. It was erected in the latter end of the 13th century by one of the priors of Thornholm, and was thoroughly restored and repaired in 1848. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a school for children of both sexes. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. The Rt. Hon. R. C. N. Hamilton and the Rev. R. G. Walls, M.A., are lords of the manor and principal landowners.

ORCHARD, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Sixpenny-Handley, West Shaston div. of co. Dorset, 4½ miles S.W. of Shaftesbury, its post town. The parish is of small extent, and wholly agricultural. The village is situated on a branch of the river Stour. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Iwerne-Minster, in the dioc. of Sarum. The church is a modern stone structure, erected on the site of the old one.

ORCHARDLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Frome, co. Somerset, 2 miles N. of Frome, its railway station and post town. The par., which is of small extent, is situated 2 miles W. of the road from Bath to Weymouth, and is partly bounded by the river Frome. The soil consists of loam and marl on a subsoil of limestone. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The land is entirely pasture and woodland. The greater portion of the parish is included in the park. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £167. The church is a small Norman edifice of great antiquity, and has a tower containing one bell. The interior of the church contains some monuments of the Champneys family. The register dates from 1670. A Sunday-school is held at the church. Orchardleigh Park, the principal residence, is situated in well-wooded grounds, which comprise nearly 800 acres, and are adorned by an artificial lake of 28 acres. William Duckworth, Esq., J.P., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

ORCHARD-PORTMAN, a par. in the hund. of Taunton, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.E. of Taunton, its post town. The par., which is of small extent, is situated on the high road from Taunton to Chard. The Blackdown hounds meet in this parish. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £115 16*s.*, and the glebe comprises 24 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone structure with a square tower, containing four bells. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. Lord Portman is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

ORCHARD, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Sixpenny-Handley, co. Dorset, 4½ miles S.W. of Shaftesbury, its post town, and 4 N.E. of Sturminster Newton. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated in the vale of Blackmore on the river Stour. The land is chiefly in pasture and orchard, with a small proportion of arable. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. and vic. of Fontmell-Magna, in the dioc. of Sarum. The church is small. The register dates from 1653.

ORCHARD WYNDHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Decuman, co. Somerset, 2 miles S. of Watchett, and 15 W. of Bridgwater. It is situated on a creek of the Bristol Channel, and was given at the Conquest to the Mohuns. It now belongs to the Wyndhams, who have an old seat with a chapel attached, built by Sir John Sydenham in 1490.

ORCHESTON ST. GEORGE, a par. in the hund. of Heytesbury, co. Wilts, 7 miles N.W. of Amesbury, the same distance E. of Lavington, and 12 S. by E. of Devizes, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road between Salisbury and Devizes, traversing Salisbury Plain, and is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Elston. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £493 13*s.* 4*d.*, and the glebe comprises 36 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £485, in the patron. of Wadham College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. George, is an ancient structure, with E. and W. windows of stained glass. It was erected in the 14th century, but was completely restored in 1833. There is a National school. R. S. Chapman, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ORCHESTON ST. MARY, a par. in the hund. of Branch, co. Wilts, half a mile N. of Orcheston St. George, and 11 miles S.E. of Devizes, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. It is situated near the road from Devizes to Salisbury. The glebe comprises 38 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £361, in the patron. of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone edifice, with a square tower containing three bells. The chancel has recently been rebuilt. Miss M. F. Mills is lady of the manor.

ORCHY, a rivulet of co. Argyle, Scotland. It rises in Loch Tulla, and, flowing through Glenorchy, falls into Loch Awe.

ORCOP, a par. in the upper div. of Wormelow hund., co. Hereford, 8 miles W. of Ross, its post town, and 6 E. of Pontrilas railway station. The village, which is of irregular form, is situated on a branch of the river Wye, and on the W. side of the Hereford and Monmouth road. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil consists of clay and loam, with a subsoil of sandstone and limestone. The living is a don. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £31. The church, dedicated to St. John, is an ancient stone structure, with a wooden tower containing four bells. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. There is a school, which is supported by the Rev. M. H. Miller, M.A. G. Symons, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Tweedmouth, hund. of Islandshire, co. Northumberland, formerly in Durham, 1 mile S.W. of Berwick. It is situated on the river Tweed.

ORD, a demesne and rivulet in the Isle of Skye, co. Inverness, Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of Broadford. It is situated on the shore of Loch Eishort.

ORDIE, a trout stream of co. Perth, Scotland. It rises in the parish of Aughtergaven, and joins the Tay at Luncarty.

ORDIQUHILL, a par. in the co. of Banff, Scotland. It was formerly a chplry. in the par. of Fordyce, but was erected into a separate parish about the year 1622. It contains the vils. of Corncairn and Ordiquhill. It extends in length about 3½ miles from E. to W., with an extreme breadth of 2½ miles. It is bounded by the pars. of Fordyce, Boindie, Marnoch, and Grange. The surface is moderately even towards the N., but in other parts is of a hilly character. It attains its greatest altitude at Knock Hill, on the S.W. boundary, where it rises 1,640 feet above sea-level. The peat mosses are very extensive, and there is a considerable tract of heath. A large portion of the land has recently been drained, and is now in an excellent state of cultivation. The soil is in general deep and good, but on a cold and wet subsoil. The village of Ordiquhill is about 9½ miles S.W. of Banff, and 6 from the Keith station on the Great North of Scotland railway. It is situated on the river Boyne, and is traversed by the roads from Banff and Portsoy to Huntley. The prevailing rocks are gneiss and mica slate. There are numerous mineral springs, which were formerly much frequented. This par. is in the presb. of Fordyce and synod of Aberdeen. The minister has a stipend of £204. The parish church was erected in 1805. Besides the parish church are a Free church and parochial school and library. Park House is the principal residence. W. Godall, who assisted Ruddiman in his works, was a native.

ORD-MOOR, a demesne near Mullbuy Common, co. Ross, Scotland, 3 miles N.W. of Beauly. It belongs to the Mackenzies. Large sheep and cattle fairs are held here once in every month between March and December.

ORD-OF-CAITHNESS, or CAITHNESS PAPS, one of the Morven hills, 1,200 feet high, on the borders of Caithness and Sutherland, Scotland, 2 miles N.E. of Helmsdale. It is situated near the coast, and has been cut through by the Great Northern road.

ORDSALL, a par. in the Hatfield div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 1 mile S. of East Retford, its post town. The village is situated on the river Idle, about half a mile from the London road. The par. includes the hmlts. of Thrumpton, White Houses, and South Retford, and forms a suburb of East Retford. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the paper mills. The Chesterfield and Worksop canal, and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire and Great Northern railways pass in the vicinity. Till the close of the last century this district was chiefly open forest ground. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £480. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £424. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a lofty square tower, which was struck by lightning in 1823. There are charities to a small amount. The Duke of Newcastle is lord of the manor.

ORE, a par. in the hund. of Baldslow, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 2 miles N.W. of Hastings, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the road from Hastings to Battle, and commands a sea view. The land is partly in hop-grounds. The Hastings union poorhouse and the cemetery are in this parish. The surface is diversified with hill and dale, and tolerably well wooded, especially the estate of Coghurst. Sandstone is quarried for building. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £580. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, has a low square tower and S. aisle recently added. The interior of the church contains a double canopied brass bearing date 1400. The register dates from 1600. A new district Church, called Christ church, was opened in 1859 for the convenience of the inhabitants residing at Fairlight. There is a National school for both sexes. Ore Place and Coghurst Hall are the principal residences. The former was once the residence of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, but has been recently rebuilt by Sir Hansard Elphinstone, Bart., so that but little remains of the original edifice. There is a chalybeate spring.

ORELL AND FORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Sephton, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 5 miles N. of Liverpool.

ORESTONE, a hmlt. in the borough of Plymouth, hund. of Roborough, co. Devon, 1 mile S.E. of Plymouth. It is situated on the Sound, near the mouth of the river Plym, and has a large quarry of red sandstone. A fossil skeleton of a rhinoceros was found here embedded in the rock, and is now preserved in the museum of the College of Surgeons in London.

ORETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stottesden, co. Salop, 4 miles N.E. of Cleobury Mortimer.

ORFORD, a par., post and seaport town, having separate jurisdiction, but locally in the hund. of Plomesgate, co. Suffolk, 5 miles S.W. of Aldborough, 12 E. of Woodbridge, and 20 E. by N. of Ipswich. The parish, which was anciently called *Sudborn-cum-Capellâ de Orford*, is situated on the river Ore, which joins the sea in Hollesley Bay, below Butley Creek. It contains, besides the town of its own name, the lordship of Gedgrave, Havergate Island, and Raydon. Orford sent three ships to the siege of Calais in the reign of Edward III. It was formerly a market town and representative borough, with an extensive trade prior to its harbour being choked by the shifting sands. The river is now navigable only up to Aldborough quay, but a considerable trade is done in coal and corn. There is also an extensive

oyster fishery, carried on under license from the corporation. The town, which was incorporated prior to the reign of Richard III., is governed, under a charter of James I., by a mayor, recorder, 8 portmen, 12 burgesses, chamberlain, coroner, harbour-master, and other officers. There are two lighthouses, termed High and Low Lights, or more frequently the "Orford Ness Lights," within a mile of each other, and about 1½ mile E. of the town, which has a townhall, but is ill built, and has recently been reduced to a state of comparative insignificance. The elective franchise was granted in the 23rd of Edward I., but the exercise of it was discontinued till the reign of Henry VI., from which period two members were regularly returned to parliament until the passing of the Reform Act, when the borough was disfranchised. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £317, and the glebe comprises 10½ acres. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Sudborne, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is an ancient structure, with a ruined chancel and tower, the latter having fallen down in 1830. The interior of the church contains an old font, nine brasses bearing dates prior to 1500, and a monument to the Rev. Francis Mason, a former rector, and author of "*Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*." There were formerly two chapels dedicated to SS. John the Baptist and Leonard. The Methodists have a place of worship. On an eminence at the W. end of the town are the ruins of Orford Castle, supposed to have been built very soon after the Conquest. It consists of an eighteen sided keep 54 feet in diameter and 12 thick, flanked by three square embattled towers 90 feet in height, which serve as a sea mark. There are also traces of a gateway tower, and of an outer wall and double fosse. Orford gives title of earl to the Walpole family. Herbert de Losinga, the first bishop of Norwich, is said to have been born here. A hospital, dedicated to St. Leonard, was founded here in the reign of Edward II., and continued to flourish till 1589, and a priory of Augustine Canons was established about the 23rd of Edward I. A fair is held on the 24th June.

ORFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Warrington, co. Lancaster, 1 mile N. of Warrington.

ORFORD, an ext. par. place adjoining the par. of Binbrook St. Gabriel, in the S. div. of the hund. of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 1 mile N.W. of Binbrook, and 7 N.E. of Market Rasen. There was formerly a priory of Præmonstratensian nuns, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and founded in the reign of Henry II. by William de Albini.

ORFORDNESS, a promontory on the coast of Suffolk, in N. lat. 52° 5′, and E. long. 1° 34′, 2 miles E. of Orford. It is marked by the Orfordness lights, and is the point where the tides of the North Sea and English Channel meet, with sands to the N. and S.

ORGARSWICK, a par. in the lib. of Romney Marsh, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 2½ miles N.W. of Dymchurch, and 4 N.E. of New Romney, its post town. It is situated in Romney Marsh, and consists of a few farmhouses. The living is a sinecure rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £39, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. There is no church, the few inhabitants frequenting that of Dymchurch.

ORGREAVE, a tnshp. in the par. of Alrewas, N. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 4½ miles N.E. of Lichfield. It is situated on the river Trent.

ORGREAVE, a tnshp. in the par. of Rotherham, S. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Rotherham. It is situated on the W. bank of the river Rother, near the North Midland railway.

ORINSAY, an islet in the par. of North Uist, Western Islands, coast of Scotland, 3 miles S. of Boveray Island.

ORIOR LOWER, a bar. in co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is bounded by East and West O'Neilland, co. Down, and by the bars. of Upper and Lower Fews. It contains the vils. of Pointzpass and Tandragee, and the pars. of Ballymore, and parts of those of Forkill, Kilclooney, Killevy, Kilmore, and Loughgilly.

ORIOR, UPPER, a bar. in co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. Its boundaries are Fews, and cos. Louth and Down. It contains the pars. of Jonesborough, and parts of Forkill, Killevy, Loughgilly, and Newry.

ORITOR, a vil. in the bar. of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Cookstown. Fairs are held here in July, August, October, and November.

ORKNEY ISLANDS, the *Orcades* and *Thule* of the ancients, are a group of islands lying off the coast of Caithness, at the north-eastern extremity of continental Scotland, from which they are separated by a channel called Pentland Frith, from 6 to 12 miles broad. They are grouped with considerable compactness, and lie between the parallels of 54° 47′ and 59° 20′ N. lat., and between 2° 4′ and 3° 23′ W. long. They are upwards of 67 in number, but only 29 of them are inhabited, the remainder being small holms appropriated to the pasturage of sheep. There are also many rocky islets, called skerries, which sustain no herbage, and are therefore altogether waste. The aggregate area is about 600 square miles, or 384,000 acres, of which about 84,000 are under cultivation. The rocks belong to the Old Red sandstone formation, with the exception of a little granite near Stromness, and some basalt dykes. In the sandstone numbers of rare fossil fish, including the *asterolepis*, have been met with, and in the peat mosses, stumps of large trees, hazel-nuts, deer's-horns, and other carbonised fossils occur, showing that forests once covered the surface, although at present it is bog and moorland, the climate being eminently unpropitious to the growth of trees. The soil is chiefly clay and sand, intermixed with peat-moss, and in many places shell marl, and bog iron-ore are met with. Sanday is the most fertile of the islands. There are no streams deserving the name of rivers in any of the islands; but springs of pure water are frequent, and several freshwater lakes, the largest of which, called Stennis, is in the island of Mainland, and measures near 14 miles in circuit.—These islands were anciently inhabited by the Picts, but were taken possession of by the Norwegians in 870 under Harold Harfager, and continued to be governed by a line of Norwegian jarls or eorls till 1468, sometimes acknowledging the sovereignty of Denmark and Norway, and at other times that of Scotland, but were finally secured to James III. of Scotland as the dower of his queen, and have subsequently been held as a stewartry by the Sinclairs, Stewarts, Mortons, Hamiltons, and at present by the house of Dundas, Earls of Zetland.—The population at the commencement of the present century was 24,445, which had increased in 1851 to 31,455, and in 1861 to 32,395. The old rent, according to the Scottish valuation, was £7,050, but the real rent, under the new valuation in 1860, was £41,694. For political purposes the Orkneys constitute a civil county, returning, in conjunction with the Shetland archipelago and Fair Island, one member to the imperial parliament. The parliamentary constituency in 1860 was—Orkney 429, and Shetland 182, making together 611. They are governed in common with the Shetland Isles as one county, by a lord-lieutenant, sheriff, and vice-admiral, assisted by a sheriff substitute and other officers.—The county town is Kirkwall, in the island of Pomona, the only royal burgh in the shire. The whole district is divided into 30 parishes, containing about 97 villages and hamlets. About 13 of the islands are of considerable size. The principal are Mainland, or Pomona (the largest), Coppinshay, Gava, Gairsay, Lambholm, Papa, South Hoy, North Ronaldshay, Westray, Sanday, Eday, Stronsay, Rousay, and Shapinsay. Nearly all the larger islands are of exceedingly irregular form, being pierced in every direction by friths or arms of the sea. In some of these islands the coasts are flat and sandy, and in others bold and rocky, particularly towards the W., where the cliffs rise from 100 to 500 feet, and in the island of Hoy to the height of 1,000 feet perpendicularly. The surface is in general level, the only mountains being in the island of Hoy,

and here the highest elevation (Wart Hill) is but 1,600 feet. The climate is moist, but not severe. In winter, storms of sleet and rain are frequent, but in summer the weather is generally fine and steady. Agriculture has until very recently been neglected, in favour of the fisheries and the manufacture of kelp, which last industry is now much less than formerly. Great exertions have within the present century been made to bring more of the land into cultivation, and shell marl and seaweed are extensively employed as manure. —The native breeds of cattle and sheep are very small, the latter having soft hairy fleeces and dun faces; but many new varieties have been introduced of late years with the object of improving the natives. Rabbits and poultry are numerous, and game is abundant. During the season of incubation the cliffs swarm with myriads of sea-fowl, and in the hilly parts eagles are so numerous, that the king's falconer in the present century was wont to visit the islands annually for the young hawks and falcons. The herring and cod fisheries are very productive, and large numbers of lobsters are sent to London.—The principal manufacture carried on in these islands is that of straw plait for bonnets, in which at one time about 5,000 young women were employed, though at present scarcely half that number. Wire-wrought hosiery, hemp, flax, linen, woollens, and stockings also employ a few hands. Boat-building, sail-making, and cordage, are carried on to some extent. Commerce has been greatly facilitated by the improvements effected in Kirkwall Harbour. There are besides deep and well-sheltered harbours at Inganess Bay and Stromness, which last place ranks as a burgh of regality. At Start Ness and Pentland Skerries are lighthouses. The principal exports are herrings, of which above 40,000 barrels are sent to Spain and other continental countries, hardy cattle for stock, wool, hides, butter, eggs, kelp, straw plait, an inferior variety of barley called bigg, hare-skins, and lobsters.—The principal seats are Græmsay, of Sir G. E. Honyman, Bart.; Tankerness, of Baikie; and Tresness, of Traill, M.P. Orkney constitutes a synod of the national church, containing three presbyteries; and was the seat of a bishopric, now united with and merged into Aberdeen. The family of Fitzmaurice take from hence the title of earl.

ORLESTONE WITH HAM-STREET, a par. partly in the hund. of Ham, and partly in the lib. of Romney Marsh, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 6 miles S. by W. of Ashford, its post town, and 3 from Appledore. It is a station on the Ashford and Hastings branch line of railway. The village, which is small, is situated near the Military canal, and is chiefly agricultural. Bricks are made in the parish. The land is divided between arable and pasture, with about 700 acres of woodland. The soil is fertile, producing good wheat crops. There are several chalybeate springs. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £157 18*s.*, and the glebe consists of 48 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £155. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is situated in a secluded spot about three-quarters of a mile N. of the village. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans. Thomas Thornhill, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner. An annual cattle fair is held the last Thursday in August.

ORLETON, a par. in the hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 5 miles S.W. of Ludlow, and 1¼ mile from Woofferton, its railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on a branch of the river Teme, and near the Leominster canal. Orleton is a petty sessions town, and was formerly held by the Mortimers, and subsequently belonged to Blount the antiquary. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The land is partly in hop grounds. The soil consists of clay and sand, with a subsoil of rock and sand of a singular nature. Many of the houses are of ancient date. The "Churn" landslip is in this parish, also the hamlet of Comberton. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £145 14*s.*, and the vicarial for £129 9*s.* The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £166, in the patron. of the Governors of Lucton School. The church is of great antiquity, and has a tower crowned with an oak-shingled spire, and containing three bells. The church has an ancient font, a piscina, two chests hewn out of the solid oak, portions of several stained windows, and monuments to the Blount family. The churchyard contains an old cross. The parochial charities produce about £5 12*s.* per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. It was erected, with a master's residence, in 1855, at an outlay of £1,000. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Orleton Court is an ancient building. W. Blount, Esq., is lord of the manor. A large cattle fair is held on the 23rd of April, and is celebrated for its best bred "Herefords."

ORLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Eastham, upper div. of the hund. of Doddingtree, co. Worcester, 7 miles S.E. of Tenbury, its post town, and 3 E. of Eastham. It is situated on the river Teme, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Eastham, in the dioc. of Hereford. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

ORLINGBURY, a hund. in co. Northampton, contains the pars. of Brixworth, Broughton, Cransley, Hannington, Hardwick, Great and Little Harrowden, Isham, Lamport, Old, Orlingbury, Pitchley, Scaldwell, and Walgrave, comprising an area of 29,600 acres.

ORLINGBURY, a par. in the hund. of the same name, co. Northampton, 3½ miles N. of Wellingborough, its post town, and 4 from Kettering. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for land and corn rents under an Enclosure Act in 1808. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £405. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a lofty pinnacled square tower. The church was opened in 1843. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a large, newly-erected school adjoining the church. The Dissenters of various creeds have each a place of worship. Orlingbury House, the principal residence, is a stone mansion of recent construction. Allen A. Young, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ORME'S HEAD, GREAT AND LITTLE, two headlands on the coast of Carnarvon, with a rocky bay between, near the estuary of the Conway. They form part of a lofty limestone ridge of hills, rising from 500 to 700 feet above the sea level, and serve as sea-marks. Sea-fowl breed in the cliffs, and several varieties of rare plants are found.

ORMISTON, a par. in the co. of Haddington, Scotland. Shortly after the Reformation this parish was considerably enlarged by the annexation of the estate of Paystoun, which was then disjoined from Pencaitland. It comprises the vils. of Ormiston and House of Muir. It extends in length about 4½ miles, with an extreme breadth of 3½ miles. It is bounded on the W. by the co. of Edinburgh, and on the other sides by the pars. of Tranent, Pencaitland, and Humbrie. The surface is chiefly level, and in an excellent state of cultivation. Freestone, ironstone, and limestone abound, and coal is worked on the property of the Earl of Hopetoun. At Dodridge Law are traces of a Danish or British camp. The village of Ormiston is about 2 miles S. of Tranent railway station, and 8 W. of Haddington. It is situated on the left bank of the river Tyne, near its head. It comprises one spacious street, with an ancient cross in the centre, near the site where once stood a Roman Catholic chapel. The houses consist of two stories, and are well built, many of them having good gardens and orchards, with which the district abounds. This par. is in the presb. of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister has a stipend of £250. The parish church was erected in 1856. There are also a Free church, a parochial school, besides other schools. Ormiston Hall, the seat of the Earl of Hopetoun, is near the old seat where Wishart the martyr was taken by Bothwell and given up to Cardinal Beaton. In the garden is Wishart's yew-tree, said to be upwards of 300 years old; its trunk is 11 feet in circumference and 25

feet high. Lord Justice Cockburn was a native of Ormiston, and in 1747 sold the manor, which had belonged for centuries to his family, to John Earl of Hopetoun, who then became proprietor of the whole parish.

ORMOND, LOWER, a bar. in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is bounded by Kings County, co. Galway, and the bars. of Upper Ormond and Owney and Arra. It extends over an area of 135,724 acres, and contains Cloghjordan and the pars. of Aglishcloghane, Ardcrony, Ballingarry, Borrisokane, Cloghprior, Dorrha, Dromineer, Finnoe, Killodiernan, Knigh, Lorrha, Loughkeen, Modreeny, Terryglass, Uskane, and parts of those of Kilbarron, Kilruane, Monsea, and Nenagh.

ORMOND, UPPER, a bar. in co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is surrounded by the bars. of Lower Ormond, Upper Kilnemanagh, Owney, Arra, and King's County. It area is 79,472 acres. It contains the pars. of Aghnamedle, Ballygibbon, Ballymackey, Ballynaclogh, Dolla, Kilkeary, Kilmore, Kilnaneave, Latteragh, Lisbunny, Templederry, Templedowney, and parts of Kilruane and Nenagh. It gives title of marquis to the Butlers.

ORMSBY, a par. in the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 5 miles from Middlesborough, its post town, and 1 mile from the Ormsby station on the Stockton and Darlington line of railway. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the main road from Stockton to Redcar, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the tnshps. of Eston, Morton, Normanby, Upsall, and Ormsby, and is bounded on the N. by the river Tees. At Cleveland port, about 2 miles to the N. of the village, a considerable traffic is still carried on in timber, lime, coal, and agricultural produce, by means of lighters, though part of the trade has been diverted by the improvement of the navigation to Stockton, and the extension of the Stockton and Darlington railway. The living is a vic.* with the perpet. cur. of Eston annexed, in the dioc. of York, val. £167, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a small ancient stone edifice, with a turret containing two bells. The church was repaired in 1820, at an expense of £700. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum, of which £3 goes towards Pennyman's school. There is a small library and reading room. Ormsby Hall, the principal residence, is a stone mansion, situated in a small park. Captain J. H. Pennyman, R.E., is lord of the manor.

ORMSBY, NORTH, or NUN ORMSBY, a par. in the wap. of Ludborough, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5½ miles N. by W. of Louth, its post town, and 2½ S.W. of the Ludborough railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. There was formerly a priory of Gilbertine Nuns, founded in the reign of Stephen, by William Earl of Albermarle and Gilbert de Ormsby. Its revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £80, and the site was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir R. Heneage. Roman coins have been found here. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £87. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, has a turret containing one bell. The church was rebuilt in 1848. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans. Erasmus Saunders, Esq., of Upway, is lord of the manor.

ORMSBY ST. MARGARET, a par. in the hund. of East Flegg, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N.W. of Yarmouth, its post town, and 1 mile from the sea. The village, which is situated on the eastern coast, is chiefly agricultural. The par. comprises the hmlt. of Scratby. The inhabitants of this parish have the privilege of being exempt from such tolls as existed prior to the reign of Charles II., and from serving on juries out of the manor. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries. The surrounding country is wooded, and the higher grounds command an extensive sea view. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £772 14*s.*, and the vicarial for £290 17*s.*, and the glebes comprise, respectively, 51 and 65 acres. The living is a vic. with those of Scratby and Ormsby St. Michael annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £420, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The parish church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient structure with a lofty square embattled tower with the figures of four monks. On the S. side is an embellished Norman doorway. The interior of the church contains brasses to the Clere family, bearing date 1521. There were formerly four churches in this parish, but those of St. Peter and All Saints have long been in ruins. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum, which goes to a school. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. There is a National school for both sexes. The site of the ancient mansion of the Clere family is now occupied by a farmhouse, there being but one arch of the noble pile remaining. Ormsby House and Scratby Hall are the principal residences; the latter was formerly the seat of the Earl of Home.

ORMSBY ST. MICHAEL, or LITTLE ORMSBY, a par. in the hund. of East Flegg, co. Norfolk, 6 miles N.W. of Yarmouth, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural, and is included in the East and West Flegg incorporation. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries. In the neighbourhood is an extensive lake called Ormsby Broad. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Ormsby St. Margaret, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church has a square tower, and was thoroughly repaired in 1838. The interior of the church contains several monuments to the Upelve and Manning families. The parochial charities produce about £33 per annum, realised from the town lands.

ORMSBY, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles W. of Alford, its post town and railway station, and 8 N.W. of Spilsby. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Wolds, and is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Ketsby, and the remains of a Roman exploratory encampment, 3 acres in extent, where several coins of the Emperor Constantine have been discovered. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £91 11*s.*, and the rectorial for one of £888, and the glebe consists of 59 acres. The living is a rect.* with those of Ketsby, Driby, and the vic. of Calceby annexed, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £800. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, has a tower containing five bells. There is a small chapel containing tombs of the Massingberd family, and near the chancel is a brass to Sir William Skypwythe, his wife, and family, bearing date 1495. The register dates from 1580. The father of John Wesley was rector of this parish, through the interest of the Massingberd family, in 1690, prior to his removal to Epworth. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum, realised from church land. There are National schools for both sexes, erected in 1858. Ormsby Hall, the principal residence, is situated in a well-timbered park. The trustees of the late C. B. Massingberd, Esq., are lords of the manor.

ORMSIDE, or ORMSHEAD, a par. in the E. ward, co. Westmoreland, 3 miles S.E. of Appleby, its post town, and 7 W. of Brough. It is situated on the river Eden, and contains the vils. of Great and Little, Ormside. The manor was formerly held by the Vescis, Radcliffes, Pickerings, Hyltons, and others. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil consists of red clay, with a subsoil of stiff clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £166, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient stone structure, situated on the S. bank of the river Eden, with a square tower containing two bells. It has a private chapel belonging to the Tufton family. In the interior is a brass to Sir Christopher Pickering, bearing date 1620, and two others, dating 1652 and 1693, to the Hylton family. The register commences from 1540. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a National school for children of both sexes. Sir R. Tufton, Bart., is lord of the manor.

ORMSKIRK, a par., post, and market town, in the hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 12 miles N.E. of Liverpool, and 12 from Wigan. It is a junction station on the East Lancashire railway, where the St. Helen's

branch turns off. It is situated on the old road between Liverpool and Preston, near the Douglas navigation, and near the Leeds and Liverpool canal. The par., which is of large extent, comprises the tnshps. of Bickerstaffe, Burscough, Lathom, Ormskirk, Scarisbrick, and Skelmersdale, with a population of 17,049, of which 6,426 are within the town limits. Ormskirk is a polling and petty sessions town, and has been much improved of late years. It is governed by a local board of health, and by a constable and other minor officers chosen at the court leet, which is held in October. It contains four streets, diverging at right angles from a central area used as the market-place. It is lit with gas, and is amply supplied with water. There are a savings-bank, townhall, and corn market, sessions house, dispensary, union poorhouse, and gas-works. The petty sessions for the division are held monthly, also a county court at the sessions house. An extensive retail trade is done for supply of the surrounding country, and some of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of rope, hats, and silk weaving. There are also a large iron foundry, two breweries, and establishments for balance-making. The soil is of a mossy and loamy nature, with a subsoil of sand and clay. Great quantities of carrots and of early potatoes are grown for supply of the Liverpool market. The town has long been celebrated for its gingerbread, which is exported. There are considerable coal mines within the parish. Ormskirk Poor-law Union comprises 21 parishes or townships within the county of Lancaster, it is also the seat of a superintendent registry district. The living is a vic. with the cur. of Scarisbrick annexed, in the dioc. of Chester, val. £290. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a commodious stone structure with a square embattled tower and a steeple, detached from each other. The bell tower is said to have been erected at the suppression of Burscough priory, from which place the peal of eight bells were removed to Ormskirk. The church contains N., W., and S. galleries, and on the S.E. side of the chancel is a mortuary chapel of the Stanley family, in which are marble effigies of the first Earl and Countess of Derby; likewise, in the Eccleston chapel is the brass effigy of a knight in armour. In addition to the parish church are the following district churches—viz. at Bickerstaffe, Burscough Bridge, Lathom, Newburgh, Lathom St. James's, and Skelmersdale, the livings of which are all perpet. curs., varying in val. from £150 to £60. The church at Burscough Bridge is a modern edifice with a campanile turret, erected in 1831. The parochial charities produce about £521 per annum. The free grammar school was founded about 1614, and is endowed with various benefactions producing about £150 per annum. There is also another endowed school in Derby-street, founded in 1724, by James Earl of Derby, for a Blue-coat school, but now called the United Charity School, with accommodation for upwards of 800 scholars, and conducted on the National plan. The Independents, Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics have each a place of worship. The union workhouse, situated in the Wigan road, was erected at an outlay of about £4,000. There is a weekly newspaper published in the town, called the *Ormskirk Advertiser*. The Earl of Derby is lord of the manor and principal landowner. Market day is Thursday. Fairs are held on Whit Monday and Tuesday and the 10th September.

ORONSA, ORANSA, ORNSAY, or ORONSAY, several small islands of this name on the N. coast of Scotland, one in Loch Bracadale, on the W. side of the Isle of Skye, co. Inverness; another in Slate Sound, opposite Loch Hourn, co. Inverness; a third at the S. side of South Uist, Western Islands, near Boisdale; a fourth on the S. side of Barra Island, Western Islands; and a fifth on the S. side of Colonsay Island, co. Argyle. The inhabitants of these islands are chiefly employed in the cod, ling, and herring fisheries.

ORPHIR, a par. and post-office vil. in the S. district of Mainland, or Pomona, Orkney Islands, coast of Scotland, 7 miles S.W. of Kirkwall. It comprises that portion of Pomona bounded on the S. and W. by Scalpa Flow, together with the island of Cava, and a curiously formed rock or skerry, called the Barrel of Butter. It was called by the Northmen *Jorfior*, corrupted into Orphir, from *jord*, "land," and *fior*, "fire," because the large peat mosses in the eastern part of the parish supplied peat for fuel to the surrounding district. The parish, which is about 7 miles long by 3½ broad, is traversed by the road from Kirkwall to Stromness, and is bounded on the N. and N.W. by a range of hills, the highest summit of which, Wart Hill, is about 700 feet above sea level. The parish is advantageously situated for commerce, having a coast line, including sinuosities, of near 12 miles, in general bold and rocky, but indented with bays or coves, one of which, called the Bay of Houton, forms a safe harbour for small vessels. Near the centre of the parish is the Loch of Kirbister, between 2 and 3 miles in circumference, and abounding with excellent sea-trout, and in various parts of the parish are mineral springs, the most celebrated of which is Scoridale, noted for its tonic, diuretic, and antiscorbutic properties. A large part of the surface is hilly, pasture, or moss, but in parts near the coast it is fertile, the soil being a rich loam mixed with stones. In favoured localities the crops are good, and the fisheries on the coast are very prolific. There are quarries of flagstone, sandstone, and trap, and bog-iron ore is abundant. The principal landed proprietors have houses on their estates, the chief seats being the Hall of Clairstran, the property of the late Lord Armadale, and Graemsay, of Sir G. E. Honyman, Bart. From the summit of a hill near the church a view is commanded of all the Orkneys, embracing 25 islands, and parts of Caithness and Sutherland. The par. is in the presb. of Carriston and synod of Orkney. The minister's stipend is £158, with glebe. The poor's estate produces about £12 per annum. The parish church was erected in 1829. There is a Free church, also two schools maintained by mortifications. In the churchyard is a stone pile, 18 feet in diameter and 20 feet high, rudely resembling the Pantheon at Rome, called Girth House, and supposed to have been an ancient Romish chapel, of which several existed in this part of the country. In the district of Swambister is an ancient circular tower 180 feet in circumference, supposed to have been the stronghold of Sueno Boerstrop, who was murdered by Paul, the Norwegian Count of Orkney. There are also barrows and tumuli in various parts of the parish.

ORPINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 4 miles S.E. of Bromley, its post town, 3 S. by W. of Foot's Cray, and 1 mile from the St. Mary Cray railway station. The village is situated at the source of the river Cray, and is chiefly agricultural. In consequence of the numerous springs attending the rise of the river Cray, the parish is subject to frequent inundations. Hops and fruit are grown extensively. The par. includes the hmlts. of Orpington, Crofton, and St. Mary Cray. Brickmaking is carried on. Queen Elizabeth was entertained at the Manor House in 1573 by Sir P. Hart. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of St. Mary Cray annexed, in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £372, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with an embattled tower containing one bell; the doorway is of ancient workmanship, and the interior of the church contains a brass to T. Wilkynson, bearing date 1511. There is a British school for both sexes, supported by J. C. Stapleton, Esq. Sir P. H. Dyke, Bart., is lord of the manor of Great Orpington, and J. G. Stapleton, Esq., of Little Orpington. A fair is held on Holy Thursday.

ORR, or ORE, a river in the co. of Fife, Scotland, rises near Dunfermline, and, flowing through Loch Fitty, joins the river Leven near Dysart. There was formerly a loch of this name, which has been drained.

ORRELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Wigan, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 3 miles W. of Wigan, its post town. It is a station on the W. section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The village, whic'i

is considerable, is situated near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and on the high road to Ormskirk. In this township are extensive collieries, employing a large portion of the inhabitants. Divine service is performed in the National school-house at Far-Moor. The Independents have a place of worship, and the Roman Catholics a chapel at Serenus Place, with Sunday-schools in connection. A party of Benedictine nuns from France settled at Orrell Mount in 1821.

ORRERY AND KILMORE, a bar. in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is bounded by the bars. of Fermoy and Duhallow, and by co. Limerick. It contains the pars. of Aglishdrinagh, Bregoge, Buttevant, Cooliney, Dromdowney, Kilbroney, Kilrogan, Kilmaclenine, Lackeen, Liscarroll, Rathgoggan, Shandrum, and parts of Ballyclogh, Ballyhay, Churchtown, Corcomohide, Hackmys, Imprick, Kilbolane, and Tullylease.

ORRIN, a river in the co. of Ross, Scotland, rises near Loch Monar, and, flowing through Orrin Glen and several small lochs, joins the river Conan, near Urray.

ORRISMORE, an extensive bog or moor in the bar. of Ballynahinch, co. Galway, Ireland. It extends over 15,000 acres, and contains several small lakes.

ORROCK, a lofty hill in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 2 miles N.W. of Burntisland.

ORSAY, or OVERSAY, an islet in the district of Islay, co. Argyle, coast of Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Jura. It is situated near Rhinn's Point, at the W. corner of the Isle of Islay, and has a lighthouse on it 150 feet high, put up in 1825, and visible for 17 miles at sea, warning mariners of the vicinity of the Coryditua whirlpool.

ORSETT, a par. in the hund. of Barstable, co. Essex, 13 miles S.E. of Romford, its post town, 18 S. by W. of Chelmsford, and 4 N.E. of Grays railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. Orsett Poor-law Union comprises 18 parishes. The union poorhouse was erected here at an outlay of £3,115. The soil in the northern part of the parish is heavy and swampy, but in the middle lighter and more fertile. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,225. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £820, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Giles and All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a brick tower surmounted by a spire and containing five bells. There is a National school for both sexes, also an infant-school endowed with Anson's annuity of £80. There are other charities and four almshouses. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There is a literary institution, which has recently been erected at the expense of R. B. Wingfield Baker, Esq., of Orsett Hall. In the neighbourhood are vestiges of ancient entrenchments.

ORSLOW, a hmlt. in the par. of Church Eaton, co. Stafford, 7 miles W. of Penkridge.

ORSTON, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Bingham, co. Nottingham, 5 miles N.E. of Bingham, its post town, and 1 mile N. of Elton railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Smite, a branch of the Devon. In the neighbourhood is a mineral spring famed for its medicinal virtues. Limestone is abundant, and there is an extensive bed of gypsum used for floors. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in framework knitting, and the rest in agriculture. The tithes were commuted under an Enclosure Act in 1796 for 132 acres of land. The living is a vic. with the curs. of Scarrington and Thoroton annexed, in the dioc. of Lincoln, joint val. £240, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower containing four bells. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a National school of recent erection. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship. Earl Manvers is lord of the manor.

ORTACH, a reef of rocks lying between Alderney and the Caskets, Channel Islands.

ORTON, a par. in the ward and co. of Cumberland, 5 miles S.W. of Carlisle, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Wigton. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the tnshps. of Great Orton and Baldwinholme. The village is of ancient date, and was formerly defended against the moss troopers by earthworks. From an elevation called Parson's Thorn, upwards of a dozen churches may be seen, among which are several in Scotland. Coal is found. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £370. The church is a small ancient structure. There is a school adjoining the church endowed with about £5 per annum.

ORTON, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of Rothwell, co. Northampton, 5 miles W. of Kettering, its post town, and 1 mile S.W. of Rothwell. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The surface is hilly, but fertile. Under an Enclosure Act, passed in 1782, a sum of £100 is annually paid to Rothwell Hospital in lieu of tithes. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Rothwell, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to All Saints. Henry Hungerford Holdich Hungerford, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ORTON, a lib. in the par. of Wombourn, S. div. of Seisdon hund., co. Stafford, 3 miles S.W. of Wolverhampton. It is situated on the Birmingham canal.

ORTON, a junction station on the Great North of Scotland and Inverness and Perth Junction railways, co. Elgin, Scotland, 6 miles from Elgin.

ORTON, a par. and market town in the East ward of co. Westmoreland, 6 miles from Shap, its post town, 9 S. by W. of Appleby, and 3 from the Tebay station on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. The town, which consists chiefly of one irregular street, is situated under Orton Scar beacon, and on the high road between Appleby and Kendal. It is watered by a branch of the river Lune, in which trout and other fish abound. The par., which is extensive, comprising near 60 square miles, includes the tnshps. of Langdale, Bretherdale, Orton, Tebay, Ruisbeck, and parts of Birkbeck Fells and Fawcet Forest. There are several mineral springs in the neighbourhood. The land is exceedingly hilly, with much meadow and pasture, and a large extent of unenclosed common. There is an abundance of lime and freestone, also quarries of white sandstone. Traces of lead and copper are met with. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1769. On the highest part of Orton Scar was formerly a beacon, communicating with those of Penrith, Stanmore, and Whinfell-in-Kendal. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £192, in the patron. of the landowners. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure with an embattled tower containing four bells. In the chancel is a tablet to Richard Burn, author of the "Justice of Peace," and other works. He was Vicar of Orton 49 years, and Chancellor of Carlisle upwards of 20 years. The church formerly belonged to Conishead priory. Bishop Barlow was born at Langdale in this parish in 1607. The parochial charities produce about £24 per annum. There is an endowed school for both sexes, built in 1809, also an infant school. A Sunday-school is held at the church. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. In the parish are traces of several ancient camps and earthworks, where Roman coins have been found, also a Druidical temple, and a circular tumulus of loose stones, besides several other camps of more recent date. Orton Hall, the principal residence, is situated in the midst of pleasure grounds, and within an easy distance of the main road. The old hall is now occupied as a farm dwelling. Market day is Friday. Fairs are held on 3rd May, Friday before Whit-Sunday, and second Friday after old Michaelmas Day.

ORTON, CHERRY. *See* ORTON WATERVILLE, co. Hunts.

ORTON, COLE. *See* COLE ORTON, co. Leicester.

ORTON-LONGVILLE, or OVERTON-LONGVILLE, a par. in the hund. of Norman Cross, co. Huntingdon, 2 miles S.W. of Peterborough, its post town, and 1 mile from the Overton station on the

Northampton and Peterborough railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the main road from Peterborough to Oundle, and is bounded on the N. by the river Nen, on which is a wharf at Woodstone, about 2 miles distant. The manor anciently belonged to the Lovetofts, from whom it came to the Copes and Gordons. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. From Wisbeach to Northampton the river has been rendered navigable for barges. There are stone-quarries in which are found numerous fossils. The living is a rect.* with that of Botolph-Bridge united, in the dioc. of Ely, joint val. £332. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing two bells. The interior of the church, which has been entirely restored, contains an effigy of a Knight Templar, a Norman font, and several monuments of great antiquity. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, also another school supported by Lady Huntly. Horton Hall is the principal residence. The Marquis of Huntly is lord of the manor.

ORTON-ON-THE-HILL, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 5 miles N. of Atherston, its post town, and 9 S.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The village, which is small and irregularly built, is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Little Orton. The Atherstone hounds meet in the neighbourhood. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £218, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Edith, is a large ancient edifice, with a spired tower containing four bells. There is also a district church at Twycross, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £130. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. Orton Hall is the principal residence. D. S. Perkins, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ORTON WATERVILLE, or ORTON, CHERRY, a par. in the hund. of Norman Cross, co. Huntingdon, 3 miles S.W. of Peterborough, its post town, and within half a mile of the Overton station on the London and North Western railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the Peterborough and Oundle road and the river Nen. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. A short time back many were employed in the stone-quarries and gravel pits, but these are now nearly exhausted. The soil is of various qualities, with a subsoil of clay and gravel. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1805. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £354, in the patron. of Pembroke College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure of large dimensions, with a square embattled tower containing four bells. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. This manor in 1480 passed from Archbishop Booth to Pembroke College, of which the master and fellows are lords of the manor.

ORWELL, a par. in the co. of Kinross, Scotland, 2 miles N. of Kinross. It comprises the vils. of Milnathort and Middleton. It extends in length about 9½ miles from E. to W., with an extreme breadth of 3½ miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by Loch Leven, and on other sides by the pars of Kinross, Fossoway, Dunning, Forgandenny, Forteviot, Arngask, Strathmiglo, and Portmoak. The surface is moderately even in the southern and eastern parts of the parish, but in other parts rises into hilly heights, and towards Kinloch Braes attains an altitude of 760 feet above the sea. Red sandstone is the predominant rock. The soil in the low lands is loam, sand, and clay, with an intermixture of gravel. The parish is traversed northward by the road from Edinburgh to Perth, and eastward by that from Stirling to Cupar. It is situated on Loch Leven among the Ochil hills, and is watered by the river Queigh. In the vicinity of the Ochils stands Carn-a-vain, a vast collection of loose stones, which has been recently greatly reduced in size by the stones being taken away for dyke-building. On Orwell farm, near Loch Leven, are two standing stones 6½ and 8 feet in height. This par. is in the presb. of Kinross and synod of Fyfe. The minister has a stipend of £155. The parish church was erected in 1729. There are a Free church, and an United Presbyterian church. There is a parochial school, and several private schools, also a public library.

ORWELL, a par. in the hund. of Wetherley, co. Cambridge, 7 miles N. of Royston, and 3 N. of Shepreth, its railway station. Arrington is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the Roman road, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is of a clayey and chalky nature with a subsoil of gualt, clay, and limestone. The rectorial and vicarial tithes have been reunited under the authority of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £313, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, or, according to others, to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure with a tower containing a clock and five bells. There are monuments of Professor Stubbs and Mason, formerly rectors of this parish. The parochial charities produce about £132, of which £50 goes to Colbatch's school. A school-house was erected on the site of the older one in 1853, at which the Sunday-school is also held. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans. At Malton, anciently a district parish, are remains of a church now used as a barn. Captain Bendyshe is lord of the manor.

ORWELL, a hmlt. in the bar. of Raphoe, co. Donegal, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Stranorlar.

ORWELL, the navigable part of the river Gipping below Ipswich, co. Suffolk. It falls into the sea at Harwich, and has on its bank Orwell Park, the seat of the late Admiral Vernon, Viscount Orwell.

OSBALDESTON, a tnshp. in the par. and lower div. of the hund. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N.W. of Blackburn. It is a small agricultural village situated near the river Ribble.

OSBALDWICK, a par. in the wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 2 miles E. of York, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the tnshp. of Murton. The soil is of a loamy and clayey nature, with a subsoil of clay and gravel. The tithes for the commons of Osbaldwick were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1769, and assigned to the prebendary of Strensall in the cathedral of York. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £250, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, is a small ancient structure. There is a chapel-of-ease at Murton in this parish. The parochial charities produce about £28 per annum, of which £9 goes to the support of the school. There are three private lunatic asylums in this parish. T. S. Watkinson, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

OSBASTON, a tnshp. in the pars. of Cadeby and Market-Bosworth, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 1½ mile N.E. of Market-Bosworth, its post town. The village is of small extent, and wholly agricultural. There is now no church, the chapel-of-ease having been destroyed many years ago. Osbaston Hall, the principal residence, is surrounded by a lake and lawn, and was formerly the seat of the Munday family.

OSBASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ercall Magna, co. Salop, 5 miles N.W. of Wellington.

OSBASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kinnerley, co. Salop, 4 miles S.E. of Oswestry.

OSBERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Worksop, co. Nottingham, 4 miles N.E. of Worksop. It is situated on the Chesterfield canal and the river Ryton. Mr. Lumley's hounds meet in this neighbourhood.

OSBORNE, the private demesne of her Majesty Queen Victoria in the Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 1 mile S.E. of Cowes. It is an Italian marine villa with a campanile tower, commanding a view of the island, and of the shipping at Spithead. It has been almost wholly rebuilt by Cubitt on the site of the old seat of the Mann family, and has in its grounds an alcove and the ruins of Barton Priory, now partially restored.

OSBOURNBY, a par. in the wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N. of Falkingham, its post town, and 6 S. of Sleaford. The village, which is

chiefly agricultural, is situated on the road from London to Lincoln. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1795, and the glebe comprises about 140 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £234, in the patron. of Hulme's Trustees. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a structure of the 14th century, with a tower containing three bells. The church contains a font, several stalls, a screen, and the remains of a rood loft. The charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a free school, in which a Sunday-school is also held, both of which were endowed by Sir T. Whichcote, the former with £20 per annum, and the latter with £15 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Sir T. Whichcote, Bart., is lord of the manor.

OSCOTT, a vil. in the tnshp. of Perry Barr, and par. of Handsworth, S. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 4 miles N.W. of Birmingham. It contains St. Mary's Roman Catholic college, founded in 1794, and devoted to religious and secular purposes. The college was re-erected by Pugin in 1840 at a cost of nearly £60,000. The entire buildings form a large cruciform edifice with a chapel attached.

OSCROFT, a tnshp. in the par. of Tarvin, co. Chester, 5 miles E. of Chester. It is in conjunction with Tarvin to form a township.

OSEBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Haydor, co. Lincoln, 5 miles N.W. of Folkingham.

OSGATHORPE, a par. in the hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 2 miles N.E. of Swannington railway station, and 5 N.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Loughborough is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated in a fertile valley on the Charnwood Forest canal. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is excellently adapted for brick-making, which is carried on to some extent. Limestone is abundant. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1785. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £184. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a belfry containing two bells. The parochial charities consist of Harley's free grammar school, and almshouses for seven clergymen's widows, six of whom receive £43 per annum, and the other an annuity of £20, bequeathed by John Allsop, Esq., in 1683; also Mrs. Margaret Mead's charity of £5 per annum, distributed in bread to the poor, and £1 to the minister for prayer reading every Friday. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans. J. B. Story, Esq., is lord of the manor.

OSGODBY. *See* KIRKBY-CUM-OSGODBY, co. Lincoln.

OSGODBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Hemingbrough, wap. of Ouse, East Riding co. York, 2½ miles N.E. of Selby, its post town. It is situated near the Hull railway and the river Ouse. Certain impropriate tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1811. G. P. Dawson, Esq., of Osgodby Hall, is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

OSGODBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Cayton, wap. of Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York, 2½ miles S.E. of Scarborough.

OSGODBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Lavington or Linton, wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N.E. of Corby.

OSGOLDCROSS, LOWER, a wap. in the West Riding of co. York, contains the pars. of Aldingfleet, Kellington, Whitgift, Womersley, and part of Snaith, comprising an area of 58,230 acres.

OSGOLDCROSS, UPPER, a wap. in the West Riding of co. York, contains the pars. of Ackworth, Badsworth, Kirk-Bramwith, Burgh-Wallis, Campsall, Castleford, Darrington, Ferry Frystone, Owston, Pontefract, Pontefract-Park, Kirk-Smeaton, and parts of Featherstone, South Kirkby and Wragby, comprising an area of 49,510 acres.

OSGOODBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Thirkleby, wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 1½ mile N.E. of Thirkleby, and 5 miles S.E. of Thirsk. The township consists of three farms. The soil is of a clayey nature. The Archbishop of York is lord of the manor.

OSLESTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Sutton-on-the-Hill, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 6½ miles N.W. of Derby, and 7½ N.W. of Sutton-on-the-Hill. It is joined with Thurvaston to form a township.

OSLOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Church-Eaton, W. div. of the hund. of Cuttlestone, co. Stafford.

OSMASTON, a par. in the hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 2½ miles S.E. of Ashborne, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on an eminence near the road from Derby to Manchester. It is wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £104, and the glebe comprises about 27 acres. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, has a tower containing five bells. It was erected on the site of the old one, together with the National school, about the year 1845, at the expense of F. Wright, Esq., who is lord of the manor and chief owner of the soil. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans. Osmaston Manorhouse is the principal residence.

OSMASTON, a par. in the hund. of Repton, co. Derby, 2 miles S.E. of Derby, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from London to Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The river Derwent, the canal, and the Midland railway pass through the parish. The inhabitants are wholly engaged in agriculture. The soil is sand and loam upon a subsoil of gravel. The glebe comprises 25 acres, within the parish, besides land at Belton and Hathern. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £280. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. Osmaston Hall, the seat of the Wilmot family, was erected in 1696. It has a gallery of paintings by eminent English, Flemish, and Italian masters. Sir R. Wilmot, Bart., is lord of the manor.

OSMERDIKE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Faxfleet, par. of South Cave, East Riding co. York, 6 miles E. of Howden. It is situated on the Hull railway, and near the river Humber, opposite the estuary of the Trent.

OSMINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Culliford-Tree, co. Dorset, 4 miles N.E. of Weymouth, its post town, and 8 S. of Dorchester. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road between Weymouth and Wareham, near the coast of the English Channel, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlts. of Osmington Mills, Ringstead, and Upton. At the first-named place is a coastguard station. The manor formerly belonged to King Athelstane, who gave it to the abbey of Milton. Building-stone is plentiful, and a peculiar kind of excellent stone called "horse-flesh" is largely worked. The soil consists of a strong clay upon chalk. This place is said to have derived its name from Osmond, the patron saint. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £250. The living is endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, the remainder being appropriated by the landowners. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £252, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Osmond, has a square tower containing four bells. The chancel has a stained window, also a monument of great antiquity, upon which are the arms of Warham, with an inscription roughly executed. The whole of the structure, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt, and a S. aisle added, in 1846. The parochial charities consist of the interest of £200, the bequest of the late Mrs. Susannah Toogood, which is laid out in warm clothing for the aged poor. There is a parochial school, which is supported by subscriptions.

OSMONDISTON. *See* SCOLE, co. Norfolk.

OSMONDTHORPE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Templenewsam, pars. of Whitkirk and Leeds, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Leeds.

OSMONDTHORPE, a hmlt. in the lib. of Southwell and Scrooby, co. Notts, 3 miles N.W. of Southwell.

OSMOTHERLEY, a par. in the wap. of Allertonshire, North Riding co. York, 7 miles N.E. of Northallerton, its post town, and 6½ S.E. of the Welbury railway station. The village, which is extensive, is situated among the

Hambleton hills, near the Codbeck and Wiske streams, which rise on the Osmotherley Moors. The par. includes the tnshps. of Ellerbeck, West Harlsey, and Thimbleby. There are extensive quarries of excellent freestone. The ruins of the Carthusian priory at Mount Grace, founded in 1396 by Thomas Duke of Surrey, and of the castle of West Harlsey, are in this parish. There are corn mills, bleach works, and an extensive linen manufactory, which gives employment to a large number of hands. An ancient cross, much disfigured, stands in the centre of the village. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £130. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a tower containing three bells. There is a National school. The Wesleyans and Roman Catholics have each a place of worship, and the Friends a meeting-house. Annual fairs are held on 3rd May and October 18th for cattle and sheep.

OSMOTHERLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Ulverstone, hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 3 miles from the parish church, and 2½ N.W. of Ulverstone. The township consists of a few straggling farmhouses. There is a Church school, endowed with £16 per annum, in which Divine service is performed every alternate Sunday. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor.

OSNABURGH, or DAIRSIE MUIR, a vil. in the par. of Dairsie, co. Fife, Scotland, 3 miles N.E. of Cupar. It is situated on the road from Cupar to Tayport. The inhabitants are principally engaged in linen weaving.

OSNEY, or OSENEY, a small island in the river Isis, co. Oxford, half a mile W. of Oxford. It has the remains of a priory of the order of St. Augustine, founded in 1074 by Robert D'Oyley, and valued at the Dissolution at £654. In 1542 it became the seat of a diocese, which shortly after was translated to St. Frideswide's, in the city of Oxford.

OSNEY, NORTH. *See* REWLEY, co. Oxford.

OSPRINGE-LIBERTY, a par. in the hund. of Faversham, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 1 mile W. by S. of Faversham. This place is an independent franchise, governed by its own constable. On a stream which flows through the village are gunpowder-mills, a range of infantry barracks, and the union workhouse for the union of Faversham. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £832, and the vicarial for £305, and the glebe comprises 32 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £389, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. There is a village school. There are remains of Roman fortifications and earthworks, supposed to indicate the site of the ancient *Durolevum*. Henry III. founded a hospital here, dedicated to the Holy Cross, in 1235, which, falling into decay, was escheated to the crown in the reign of Edward IV., and converted into dwelling-houses.

OSSA SKERRY, an islet in the Shetland Islands, coast of Scotland, 3 miles N.W. of Eshaness.

OSSEMSLEY-FORD, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Christchurch, co. Hants.

OSSETT-WITH-GAWTHORPE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Dewsbury, lower div. of Agbrigg wap., West Riding co. York, 3 miles W. of Wakefield, its post town, and 1½ mile N.W. of Horbury station on the Manchester railway. It is also a station on the Wakefield and Batley branch of the West Yorkshire railway. The village, which is of large extent, is situated on the S. side of the road from Dewsbury to Wakefield, near the river Calder. The tnshp. includes the hmlts. of Ossett, South Ossett, Ossett Street, and Gawthorpe. There are coal mines of great productiveness, and an extensive foundry. In the vicinity are machine manufactories, and woollen, worsted, and cotton mills, giving employment to a greater part of the inhabitants. There are also gasworks. The soil is loam and clay, with a subsoil of clay and stone. On Ossett Common are the Cheltenham Baths, the water of which contains iron and hydrogen. The vicarial tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act, in 1807. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £162, in the patron. of the Vicar of Dewsbury. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has a tower containing one bell. The register dates from 1792. There is a National school at Gawthorpe, erected in 1840, and licensed by the bishop for Divine service, also a free school and a Sunday-school; the former is endowed with an annuity of £24 and a residence for the master. The Independents, Wesleyans, Reformed Methodists, and Christian Brethren, have each a place of worship. There is a burial ground of recent formation, also a savings-bank, and mechanics' institute. S. W. L. Fox, Esq., is lord of the manor.

OSSIAN'S HALL, a spot in the par. of Little Dunkeld, co. Perth, Scotland. It is situated at a fall of the river Braan, near the Rumbling Bridge.

OSSINGTON, a par. in the N. div. of Thurgarton wap., co. Nottingham, 10 miles N.W. of Newark-on-Trent, its post town, 4 S. by E. of Tuxford, and 3 W. of the Carlton railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Carlton and Knecsall turnpike road. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The greater part of the land is arable, with about 500 acres of woodland. The soil is a productive clay. The living is a don. in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to the Holy Rood, has a square tower, containing four bells. It contains several monuments. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a free school for both sexes, entirely supported by Lady Charlotte Denison. Ossington Hall, the principal residence, is surrounded by an extensive park and pleasure grounds. The Right Hon. J. E. Denison, M.P., is lord of the manor.

OSSORY, a dioc. in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland. This diocese was first established by St. Keiran, in the 6th century. It is about 36 miles long and 23 broad, and comprises parts of Kilkenny, Queen's County, and King's County. In 1833 it was joined to Ferns and Leighlin. The episcopal seat is at Kilkenny. It includes 128 pars. and 70 benefices. Ossory was the ancient *Ossraigh*, and gives title of Earl to the Butler family. The Roman Catholic dioc. comprises 39 pars., and has a cathedral at Kilkenny.

OSSULSTONE, a hund. in the co. of Middlesex, situated between Brentford and the river Lea. It contains the divs. of Finsbury, Holborn, Kensington, and Tower, including London and Westminster, comprising an area of 47,950 acres. The hundred gives title of baron to the Earl of Tankerville.

OSTEND, a hmlt. in the par. of Burnham, co. Essex, 6 miles N.E. of Rochford.

OSTENHANGER. *See* WESTENHANGER, co. Kent.

OSTERLY HOUSE, a seat in the par. of Hanwell, hund. of Elsborne, co. Middlesex, 1½ mile N.W. of Brentford, and 8 miles W. of Paddington. It is situated on the river Brent, and formerly belonged to Sheen Priory. It subsequently became the property of Sir Thomas Gresham, who entertained Queen Elizabeth here in 1577. The House, which was rebuilt in 1760, is the seat of the Countess of Jersey.

OSWALDKIRK, a par. in the wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 3 miles S. of Helmsley, its post town, and 1½ mile N. of Gilling railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the high road from York to Helmsley, and near the river Rye. It is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the tnshp. of Oswaldkirk Quarter-Ampleforth, at which place are the ruins of a Roman Catholic college. The soil consists of clay, and is very productive. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £409 10*s.*, and the glebe comprises 55 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £868. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, contains several monuments. The register dates from 1538. The parochial charities produce about £34 per annum, of which £5 goes to Fysher's school. The Wesleyans meet at a private house for Divine worship. R. B. Oakley, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner. There are remains of an old monastic edifice. Roger Dodsworth, the antiquary, was born at Newton-Grange.

OSWALD, KIRK. *See* KIRK-OSWALD, co. Cumberland.

OSWALDKIRK QUARTER, a tnshp. in the par. of Ampleforth, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 8 miles N.E. of Easingwold. The village is small, and chiefly agricultural. There is a National school.

OSWALD, ST. *See* WALL, co. Northumberland.

OSWALD, ST., pars. in the cities of Chester and Durham, which see.

OSWALDSLOW, LOWER, a hund. in the co. of Worcester, contains the pars. of Aston White Lady, St. John Bedwardine, Berrow, Bredicot, Broadwas, Churchill, Coombe d'Abitot, Coombe Earl's, Coombe-Hill, Grimley, Hallow, Hinlip, Holt, Kempsey, Knightwick, Lindridge, Little Malvern, Norton-by-Kempsey Oddingley, Ombersley, Redmarley D'Abitot, Spetchley, Stoulton, Warndon, Welland, Wichenford, Wolverley, and parts of Claines, Hartlebury, St. Martin, St. Peter, and Ripple, comprising an area of 80,565 acres.

OSWALDSLOW, MIDDLE, a hund. in the co. of Worcester, contains the pars. of Alvechurch, Bishampton, Cropthorne, Crowle, Castle-Elmley, Fladbury, Hanbury, Harvington, Himbleton, Huddington, Rouse-Lench, Inkberrow, Overbury, Sedgeberrow, Stoke-Prior, Tibberton, and part of Bredon, comprising an area of 58,540 acres.

OSWALDSLOW, UPPER, a hund. in the co. of Worcester, contains the pars. of Blockley, Cleeve-Prior, Daylesford, Evenload, Shipston-on-Stour, Tidmington, Tredington, and part of Iccomb, comprising an area of 20,960 acres.

OSWALDTWISTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, lower div. of the hund. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 1 mile from Accrington, its post town, 3½ miles S.E. of Blackburn, and near Church Town station on the East Lancashire railway. The village, which is of large extent, is situated on the Leeds and Liverpool canal. It is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. The houses are chiefly of stone. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton mills and print works. There are also extensive collieries, potteries, and stone quarries. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £300. The church, dedicated to Emanuel, has a tower containing one bell. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There are National schools for both sexes, also Sunday-schools. The Independents, Wesleyans, Wesleyan Association, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists, have each a place of worship, and the three former have a Sunday-school in connection with their chapels. Sir R. Peel, Bart., is lord of the manor.

OSWESTRY, a hund. in two divs., Lower and Upper, in the co. of Salop. It formed part of Wales previous to 1535. The Lower hund. contains the pars. of West Felton, Kinnerley, Knockin, Melverley, and Ruyton-of-the-Eleven-Towns, comprising an area of 20,230 acres. The Upper hund. contains the pars. of Halston, Llanyblodwell, St. Martin, Selattyn, Whittington, and parts of Llansillin, Llanymynech, and Oswestry, comprising an area of 42,350 acres. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. and dioc. of St. Asaph.

OSWESTRY, a par., market town, and municipal borough in the Upper div. of Oswestry hund., co. Salop, 18 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury, and 179 miles from London. It is a station on the Shrewsbury and Chester section of the Great Western railway, and on the Cambrian, Newtown, and Welsh Coast railway. It is one of the chief towns on the borders of Wales, and is situated on high ground on the main road from London to Holyhead. The surrounding scenery comprises the vale of Shropshire, with the Wrekin, and the Staffordshire hills on one side; and the views towards the counties of Montgomery and Denbigh on the other. The par., which consists of nearly 16,000 acres, is divided into 16 tnshps., including the libs. of the town. The town is of great antiquity, and was originally named by the Britons *Croes Oswallt*, after St. Oswald, King of Northumberland, who lost his life here in a battle, fighting against the heathen king, Penda of Mercia, in 642. The Saxons called it *Maserfield*, or *Maes Oswallt*, signifying "Oswald's field," and subsequently *Oswaldstre*, or "Oswald's town." Being situated between Offa's and Watt's dykes, and a border town, it was the scene of many severe conflicts, as well between the Saxons and Britons as the Welsh and Normans. Walter Fitzalan, the founder of the Stewart dynasty, who built a castle here in the reign of King Stephen, also walled in the town and fortified it. Henry II. having been defeated by the Welsh at Berwyn Hill in 1164 made Oswestry his headquarters. In the reigns of King John and Henry III. Oswestry was twice burnt, in the latter reign by the Welsh under Llewellyn. During the civil wars of Charles I. it was taken by the parliamentarian army and dismantled. William Earl of Arundel granted the first charter to the town in the reign of Henry II., but Richard II. gave the first royal charter to Oswestry, which King Charles II. subsequently confirmed.—The town has very much improved during the last fifty years. The streets are for the most part spacious, well paved, and lighted with gas, and the houses are generally well built. The sum of £16,000 has lately been expended in supplying it with water, and a complete system of drainage has also been carried out at a considerable cost, while some years ago a large commodious cattle and sheep market was added to the town. Many of the ancient houses built of wood still exist in parts of the town. It is divided into two wards, and governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, with the style of "mayor, aldermen, common councilmen, and burgesses of Oswestry."—The population in 1851 was 4,817 with 995 inhabited houses, which in 1861 had increased to 5,414 with 1,125 inhabited houses. The Oswestry Poor-law Union contains 14 parishes and townships, and the workhouse is situated about a mile from the town.—The public buildings are the townhall, situated near the site of the castle, and forming one side of the principal square called Bailey-head: it contains a statue of King Oswald in stone. The corn market is roofed in with glass, and has a clock tower. There are besides, the borough gaol, a theatre, and the savings-bank. Two large buildings have lately been erected—one at the S. end of the town, called the Victoria Rooms, for public meetings, assemblies, &c.; and the other at the N. end, containing a reading-room and a hall for lectures.—The ruins of the ancient castle are but scanty; they, however, are sufficient to indicate its primitive strength. Flower walks have been planted on the site, a lofty artificial mount, from which good views of the surrounding scenery may be obtained. The town gates were taken down about 1780. There is a spring of water which bears the name of Oswald's well.—Quarter sessions, petty sessions, and a county court are held monthly at Oswestry, which is a polling-place for the northern division of the county. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the malting trade, which is very flourishing. Brickmaking is also carried on to some extent. The linen and woollen manufacture has very much declined of late.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £477. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, was originally part of an old monastery. It is a commodious structure with a square tower and eight bells. In it are some curious tablets and monumental inscriptions. In addition to the parish church there are the district churches of Trinity and Trefonen—the former a perpet. cur., val. £150, in the patron. of the vicar; the latter a perpet. cur., val. £175. There is also Morton Chapel, on the immediate boundary of the parish, to which the townships of Morton and Crickheath, and a part of the township of Sweene, have been assigned as a district, val. £600, in the patron. of the bishop. Aston chapel is a private one belonging to Mrs. Lloyd, of Aston Hall, and has no district assigned to it; the townships of Pentregaer and Cynynion are assigned to the church at Rhydycroesau. There are also places of worship for Baptists, Calvinistic and Primitive Methodists, Independents, Welsh Independents, and Wesleyans. The free grammar school was founded and endowed by David Holbeck in the reign of Henry IV. There are also National and infant schools,

built in the Elizabethan style, and a dispensary. Eure's almshouses are among the charities. The Earl of Powis is lord of the manor.—Market days are Wednesday and Saturday, the former for corn, when much business is done, and the latter for cheese, poultry, and provisions. Fairs for the sale of cattle are held on the first Wednesday in every month.

OSYTH, a par. in the hund. of Tendring, co. Essex, 10 miles S.E. of Colchester. It is situated near the sea-shore, on a creek or arm of the navigable river Colne, which here separates into two branches, and has two wharves in this parish. The surface is marshy, and about two-thirds arable, the remainder being pasture and woodland. It is a coastguard station, and has remains of a nunnery, originally founded by St. Osyth, daughter of Redwald, King of East Anglia, who was martyred by the Danes when they destroyed the nunnery. At the time of the Domesday Survey the site belonged to the see of London, but shortly afterwards a priory for Augustine canons was refounded on the site of the ancient nunnery by Richard de Belmeis, Bishop of London. At the Dissolution its revenues amounted to £758 5*s.* 8*d.*, and the site was given to the Cromwells, from whom it subsequently came to the D'Arcies and Nassaus, Earls of Rochford. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £2,503. The living is a don. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £100. The church, dedicated to St. Osyth, is a spacious structure, principally of the time of Henry VI. In the chancel are two monuments of alabaster to the first two Lords D'Arcy. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum, which goes to the support of the free school. The Priory is a modern mansion, formed out of the remains of the ancient monastery, and approached by a gateway of hewn stone, mixed with flints, and having two towers and posterns.

OTBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Walesby, S. div. of Walshcroft hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 1 mile N. of Walesby, and 2 miles N.E. of Market-Rasen.

OTELEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Ellesmere, co. Salop, 1 mile S.E. of Ellesmere. It is situated on the Ellesmere canal, and forms, with Newton and Spoonhill, a township.

OTFORD, a par. in the hund. of Codsheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 3 miles N. of Sevenoaks, its post town. It is the terminus of a branch line of the London, Chatham, and Dover railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Darent, and is wholly agricultural. It is the Saxon *Ottanford*, where, in 773, Offa, King of Mercia, defeated Aldric, King of Kent, and also the scene of the defeat of the Danes, under Canute, in 1016, by Edmund Ironside. Shortly before the Norman conquest it became the property of the see of Canterbury, and was the favourite retreat of Thomas-à-Becket, who had a palace here, which was repaired by Archbishop Warham at an expense of £33,000. In it Henry VIII. was entertained; but all that now remains is a roofless tower and the cloistered side of a court, now converted into stables. Near the ruin is Becket's well, enclosed by a wall, and said to have been used by him as a bath. A hospital for lepers was founded here in the reign of Henry III. The soil is chalky, and the land partly in hop-grounds. Lime is burnt, and there are some brick kilns. The great tithes belong to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, but are leased to Lord Willoughby de Broke. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £179, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, has an E. window, renewed after the design of the original one, which was destroyed when the church was burnt in 1637. The interior of the church contains several monuments, among which is one by Sir William Cheer, composed of seven kinds of marble, erected to the memory of Charles Polhill, Esq. The register dates from 1635. The parochial charities produce about £24 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Dowager Lady Amherst is lady of the manor.

OTHAM, a par. in the hund. of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 3 miles S.E. of Maidstone, its post town. The village, which is of small extent and chiefly agricultural, is situated about 1 mile from the road between London and Ashford, and on the rivulet Lenham, a branch of the river Medway. This stream, which forms the northern boundary of the parish, works several mills in its course to the Medway. Otham manor formerly belonged to the Hendleys and Horns of Gore Court. A Premonstratensian abbey was founded here in the reign of Henry II., but was removed to Beaulieu in 1200, and thence to Bayham. The soil is of various qualities, but admirably adapted for fruit and hops, which are grown extensively. Kentish ragstone is abundant, and several quarries belonging to the Earl of Romney are worked for building purposes. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £400, and the glebe comprises 38 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £412. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient stone structure, with a spired tower containing three bells. The church contains several monuments of great antiquity. The register dates from 1538. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum, besides houses for the poor. There is a parochial school. Dr. Horne, Bishop of Norwich, and author of the well-known Commentary on the Psalms, was born here in 1730. The Earl of Romney is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

OTHERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Penkridge, E. div. of the hund. of Cuttlestone, co. Stafford, 1 mile S.E. of Penkridge.

OTHERTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Cotheridge, co. Worcester, 4 miles W. of Worcester.

OTHERY, a par. in the hund. of Whitley, co. Somerset, 7 miles E. of Bridgwater, its post town, and 4½ N.W. of Langport railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Parret, which forms its western and southern boundaries, and is traversed by the high road from Taunton to Bath, and by that from Bridgwater to Langport. It is wholly agricultural. The soil is of a sandy and loamy nature, with a subsoil of limestone. There is a quarry of good building-stone. The par. includes the hmlt. of Boroughbridge, and once belonged to the abbey of Glastonbury, to which it was given by Alfred the Great. The appropriation belongs to the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £166, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient cruciform structure, with a tower 75 feet high, containing five bells. The register dates from 1560. There is a National school, at which a Sunday-school is also held. The Independents have a place of worship.

OTLEY, a par. in the hund. of Carlford, co. Suffolk, 8 miles N. of Ipswich, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Woodbridge. The village, which is considerable, is wholly agricultural. In the neighbourhood is an ancient entrenchment. The Hall, built in the reign of Elizabeth, and once the seat of the Gosnold family, is now a farmhouse. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £650, subject to the payment of rates, and the glebe comprises 70 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £670. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a square tower containing five bells. The church has an E. window, presented by Paul Storr, Esq. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum, which is distributed to the poor in bread. There is a school for both sexes, with residence for master, both of which were erected at the expense of the Rev. Francis Storr. The Baptists have a place of worship. The Earl of Abergavenny and Gurdon Rebow, Esq., are lords of the manor.

OTLEY, a par., post and market town, partly in the upper div. of Skyrack wap., and partly in the upper div. of Claro wap., West Riding co. York, 9 miles S.W. of Harrogate, 10 from Leeds, and 3½ from the Arthington station, on the North-Eastern line. The Leeds and Bradford railway passes through the parish to Ilkley. It is situated in a valley under the precipitous heights of Almscliffe

and Chevin, or Cefn Hill, and is watered by the river Wharfe, over which is a bridge of seven arches. The par., which is of large extent, comprises the tnshps. of Baildon, Bramhope, Burley, Denton, Farnley, Poole, Esholt, and six others. In Domesday Book Otley is mentioned as *Othelai*, and is supposed to have derived its name from Otho, its ancient Saxon proprietor. It was given by King Athelstane to the Archbishop of York, who had an episcopal residence on the site now occupied by the manor house, and held courts of quarter session in the town till the reign of William IV., when the right of appointing the magistrates was transferred by Act of Parliament to the lord-lieutenant of the West Riding. It is a polling and petty sessions town, and formerly returned two members to parliament. The town is small, but well built, and is paved and lighted with gas. It has a good supply of water. There are a county court, two banks, savings-bank, mechanics' institute, police station, and gasworks. Its chief trade formerly consisted of woollen manufactures, but these have given place to the worsted and paper-mills; spinning, weaving, and machine-making are also carried on. A county court is held monthly. Quarter sessions are held here, also petty sessions on the first Friday in each month, at the court-house, Clapgate. The river Wharfe abounds with smelts, eels, grayling, trout, and occasionally salmon. A new road was cut from Leeds through the town in 1841, in order to avoid the steep ascent of the Chevin. A large proportion of the land is in pasture and moorland, including part of Rombald's Moor. Lord Fairfax, the parliamentary general, was born at Denton Park, in this parish, in 1611, and died here in 1671. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £300. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a cruciform structure with a tower surmounted by a wooden spire, and containing eight bells. The interior of the church contains monuments of the Fawkeses, Vavasours, Fairfaxes, Pulleynes, and other distinguished families. In addition to the parish church are the following district churches—viz. at Baildon, Bramhope, Burley-with-Menston, Denton, Esholt-with-Hawkesworth, Farnley, and Poole, the livings of which are perpet. curs., varying in val. from £148 to £40. The parochial charities produce about £82 per annum, part of which is distributed to the poor in bread every Sunday, besides a dole at Christmas. There are National and Roman Catholic schools, also a free grammar school at Clapgate, founded in 1611 by Thomas Cave, Esq.; but its foundation has recently been altered by the Court of Chancery. The Wesleyans have a Sunday-school at Walkergate. There are places of worship and Sunday-schools for the Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, Roman Catholics, and Christian Brethren. The Manor House and Westborne Lodge are the principal seats. Otley is under Gilbert's union Wharfedale, which comprises 18 tnshps. The Archbishop of York is lord of the manor. Market day is Friday, and a cattle market every alternate Friday. The principal cattle fairs are held on the Wednesday in Easter week, second and fourth Wednesday after Easter, Whit-Wednesday, and the Monday following 2nd August, also two statute fairs for the hiring of servants on the Fridays preceding and following old Martinmas Day.

OTMOOR, a marshy tract of 4,000 acres, co. Oxford, about 9 miles N.E. of Oxford, on the bank of the river Ray. It is crossed by the Roman road Akeman Street, and has traces of a Saxon camp near Merton.

OTTER, a river of the co. of Devon, rises under Black Down, and after a course of 23 miles falls into the English Channel at Otterton. The East Devon Otter hounds hunt on its bank.

OTTERBOURNE, a par. in the lower half div. of Buddlesgate hund., co. Hants, 4 miles S. of Winchester, its railway station and post town, and 8 N.W. of Southampton. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from Winchester to Southampton, and on the river Itching. The par. includes the tythg. of Boyatt. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The Itching navigation and the South-Western railway pass through the district. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Hursley, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is a cruciform structure of blue brick, erected in 1839 at a cost of £4,000. The interior is decorated with stained windows, and contains two bells. There is a National school for both sexes. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. The President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, are lords of the manor.

OTTERBURN, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-in-Malham, W. div. of Staincliff wap., West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Settle, and 3 from Kirkby-in-Malham. It is situated on the river Aire, and is a meet for the Craven hounds. The soil is rich and fertile, on a substratum of limestone.

OTTERBURN-WARD, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Elsdon, S. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 3½ miles W. of Elsdon, and 9 N.E. of Bellingham. Newcastle is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Reed, and on the turnpike road from Newcastle to Jedburgh. Otterburn is celebrated in Border story as the scene of the well-contested battle described in the popular ballad of Chevy Chase. This battle was fought on the 15th August, 1388, between the English and Scots, the former being defeated, and Harry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, and his brother Ralph, made prisoners, while the Scottish commander, Earl Douglas, was left dead on the field. On the spot where the battle was fought are several tumuli, also remains of intrenchments, and a cross which marks the spot where Douglas fell. There is a woollen manufactory, and some of the inhabitants are engaged in carding, dyeing, and fulling. There is also a colliery. The soil is of a loamy nature, with lime. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a stone structure erected in 1858, at the expense of the Misses Davidson and Mrs. Askew, at a cost of £3,000. It contains a stone screen richly carved. At the same period a school-house was erected by the former ladies, and the old school-house added to the master's residence. A church for the United Presbyterians was built in 1834. Otterburn Tower, the principal residence, was erected on the site of the old castle, which sustained frequent attacks of the Scottish Borderers. Thomas James, Esq., is lord of the manor.

OTTERDEN, a par. partly in the hund. of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, and partly in the hund. of Faversham, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 7 miles S. of Faversham, its post town, 3 N. of Charing, and 3 N.E. of Lenham. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £207 10*s.*, and the glebe comprises 225 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £307. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, was rebuilt on the site of the old one in 1753. There are several monuments of great antiquity to the Curteis and Bunce families. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum, besides almshouses. Otterden Place is the principal residence. The Rev. Charles Wheler is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

OTTERFORD, a par. in the hund. of Taunton, co. Somerset, 7 miles S. of Taunton. Honiton is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated under the Black Down Hills, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is of a clayey nature, but fertile. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £87. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing three bells. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. William Beadon, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

OTTERHAM, a par. in the hund. of Lesnewth, co. Cornwall, 6 miles N.E. of Camelford, its post town, and 12 W. of Launceston. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Attery, and on the main road from Stratton to Camelford. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Othram*, and after the Conquest was held by the Earl of Mortaigne, and afterwards by the Champernounes, Coplestons, and others. The soil consists of a dark loam, producing good grain crops. The

living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £174. The church, dedicated to St. Dennis, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing three bells. A Sunday-school is held at the church. G. W. Owen, Esq., is lord of the manor. There is a barrow situated near the road to Stratton.

OTTERHAMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Cannington, co. Somerset, 6 miles N.W. of Bridgwater, its post town, and 4½ from Nether Stowey. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the western bank of the river Parret, an arm of the Bristol Channel, and is wholly agricultural. The soil consists of a black clay on a subsoil of limestone, which is quarried. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £220, and the glebe comprises 18 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £240. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure with a square tower containing four bells. A new chancel was built in 1844. The register dates from 1642. There is a Church school. The Independents have a chapel. R. G. Evered, J.P. and Deputy-Lieutenant, is lord of the manor.

OTTERINGTON, NORTH, a par. in the wap. of Allertonshire, North Riding co. York, 3 miles S. of Northallerton, its post town and railway station, and 8 from Thirsk. It is situated on a branch of the river Swale, and contains the tnshps. of Thornton-le-Beans, Thornton-le-Moor, and North Otterington. The line of the Great Northern railway runs through the district. The appropriation belongs to the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The living is a vic.* annexed to that of Thornton-le-Street, in the dioc. of York, val. £130, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone structure, with a low tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum.

OTTERINGTON, SOUTH, a par. in the wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 4½ miles N.W. of Thirsk, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Northallerton. It is a station on the North-Eastern railway. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The land is nearly evenly divided into arable and pasture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £290. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, erected on the site of an older one, has a tower containing three bells.

OTTERSAY. *See* STOCKLINCH-OTTERSAY, co. Somerset.

OTTER'S-POOL, a station on the Warrington section of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway.

OTTERSTOUN, a loch in co. Fife, Scotland, 3 miles N.E. of Inverkeithing. On its banks, which are well wooded, is the seat called Otterstoun House.

OTTERSWICK, a bay on the coast of Sanday Island, Orkney Islands, coast of Scotland. It lies between Tafts Ness and the Reve Rocks.

OTTERTON, a par. in the hund. of East Budleigh, co. Devon, 3½ miles S.W. of Sidmouth, its post town, and 3 N.E. of Budleigh Salterton. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on the coast of the English channel near Otterton-Point, and on the eastern bank of the estuary of the river Otter. There once existed here an alien priory of black monks as a cell to the Abbey of St. Michael-in-periculo-Maris, in Normandy, which at the suppression was granted to Sion Abbey. The soil is a heavy loam, alternated with sand. Red sandstone is quarried in the cliffs for building purposes. At Hederland, in this parish, was formerly a chapel-of-ease. The vicarage is endowed with all the tithes, except the sheaf tithe, which belongs to the lord of the manor, and the glebe contains about 24 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £312. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, with a tower at the eastern end containing five bells. The interior of the church contains memorials of the Duke family. The parochial charities produce about £5 10s. per annum. There is an endowed school for both sexes. The trustees of the late Lord Rolle are lords of the manor and chief landowners. Fairs are held on Easter Wednesday and October 11th.

OTTERY ST. MARY, a par., market town and hund. in itself, in the co. of Devon, 5 miles S.W. of Honiton, 12 E. of Exeter, and 165 from London. It has a station 2½ miles from the town, on the London and South Western railway, from whence a branch line is being constructed through the town to Sidmouth and Salterton. The town is situated in a valley on the eastern bank of the river Otter, from whence it derives its name. The manor was granted by King Edward the Confessor to the chapter of Rouen, in Normandy, from whom it passed by sale, in the reign of King Edward III., to Bishop Grandison, who founded the collegiate church. At the confiscation of Church lands, at the Reformation, Henry VIII. gave the manor to the Earl of Hertford, and it is still charged with an annual rent-charge to the Hardwicke family. The town is irregularly laid out, but there are many well-built houses and shops. The soil is sandy, upon a subsoil of gravel. The population in 1851 was 2,534 with 524 inhabited houses, which in 1861 had decreased to 2,429 with 542 inhabited houses. The manufacture of Honiton lace is carried on in many of the cottages by the women and children; and there is an extensive silk factory, chiefly for the manufacture of shoe ribbons and handkerchiefs of excellent quality. The woollen trade formerly flourished in the town; but it has now entirely disappeared. Certain officers of the manor are chosen annually at the court-leet of the lord; and the town has of late years been put under a local board of health, whereby the salubrity of the place has been greatly improved, through drainage and an abundant water supply. It is also lighted with gas, and a convenient townhall has been recently erected, where petty sessions are held alternately with Sidmouth. The King's school was founded by Henry VIII. in 1545, and endowed with £10 per annum, which has been subsequently increased to about £30 from various sources. The great tithes, of the value of nearly £1,000 per annum, were granted by the king to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, and the small tithes vested in a Church corporation, which accounts for the inadequate income of the vic.,* which only amounts to £160 per annum, partly contributed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built by Bishop Grandison in 1335 on the site of a church consecrated by Bishop Bronscombe in 1260. An additional aisle was built about 1520 by Cicely Countess of Stafford, on the N.W. side, in the perpendicular style, with fan-tracery. The whole edifice was restored in 1851 at the cost of above £4,000, under the care of Mr. Butterfield. The following district churches have been erected since 1840—viz. St. John's, Tipton; SS. Philip and James's, Escot; St. Michael's, West Hill; and St. James's, Alpington, with parsonage houses and schools attached to them. The three first are perpet. curs., varying in value from £60 to £80 per annum. John Coleridge was once vicar of the parish and master of the King's school, and his son, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the poet, was born in the school house. There are National and Sunday schools, besides a boarding and day schools; and also two blocks of almshouses, under the management of a body of feoffees, who distribute their trust funds, to the amount of nearly £800 per annum, for the relief of deserving poor who are not in the receipt of parish pay. Sir Walter Raleigh is said to have inhabited a house in Mill-street, of which no traces remain. The Right Hon. Sir J. T. Coleridge, Knt., resides at Heath's Court, and Sir Thomas Hare at a mansion, of the Tudor era, called Cadhay. The market day is on Thursday, and a great market is held on the first Thursday in February and December. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday after Shrove Tuesday, the first Tuesday after Whitsun week, and the 15th August, if on a Tuesday, if not, on the Tuesday following.

OTTERY-VENN, a par. in the hund. of East Budleigh, co. Devon, 3 miles S.W. of Ottery St. Mary, its post town, and 4½ N.W. of Sidmouth. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the western bank of the river Otter, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. annexed to the vic. of Harpford, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. Gregory, has a tower containing three bells. S. Yelverton, Esq.,

is lord of the manor and proprietor of chief part of the soil.

OTTRINGHAM, a par. in the S. div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 3¼ miles E. of Patrington, 6 E. by S. of Hedon, and 10 S.E. of Hull, its post town. It is a station on the Hull and Holderness section of the North-Eastern railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on Ottringham Drain, which flows into the Humber. A great portion of the land is marshy. The soil is strong but rich, with a clayey subsoil. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The tithes were commuted for annual money payments under an Enclosure Act in 1758. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £83. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower surmounted by a spire and containing three bells. The church was restored and reroofed in 1843. The register dates from 1566. There is a National school for both sexes endowed by Mrs. Mary Fox, in 1792, with the interest of £100 per annum. A Sunday-school is also held in the school-room. The Wesleyans have a place of worship with a school attached. Francis and William Watt, Esqs., are lords of the manors and principal landowners.

OUBROUGH, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Ellerby, par. of Swine, East Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of Hull, and 5 N. of Hedon.

OUDE, a rivulet of the co. of Argyle, Scotland. It flows through Loch Tralig to Loch Melford in Lorn.

OUEN, or OWEN, ST., a par. in the Isle of Jersey, Channel Islands, 3 miles N.W. of Aubin, and 6 N.W. of St. Helier's. It is situated at the north-western extremity of the island, and is bounded on the W. by the Bay of St. Ouen, which has from 8 to 16 fathoms water, with the Great Sand Bank in front of it. The surface is varied, and the land well cultivated. Stone is quarried for building purposes. The principal residence is the manor house, for many generations the seat of the De Carteret family, the last of whom, Sir Charles de Carteret, died in 1716, and has a monument in Westminster Abbey. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £130, in the patron. of the governor of the island. The church is an ancient Norman structure. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans, also a parochial school. On the heights to the N.W. are the ruins of Grosnez Castle, commanding a sea view.

OUGARNEE, a stream of the co. of Clare, Ireland, rises in Lough O'Grady, and joins the Shannon at Bunratty.

OUGHAVAL, a par. in the bar. of Murrisk, co. Mayo, Ireland, 10 miles S.W. of Castlebar. It is an extensive parish situated under Croagh Patrick on Westport Bay, which is 4 miles long by 3 wide, and has Innisgort light at the N. entrance. It contains the flourishing market town and bonding port of Westport, which see. The surface is boggy, but much of the land is arable. Limestone is quarried, and traces of lead and copper occur. The property principally belongs to the Marquis of Sligo, whose seat is Westport House. The population of this district suffered severely in the famine of 1847, but is reviving. A brisk export and import trade is carried on at Westport Quay, and some of the inhabitants are engaged in the linen manufacture, but this has recently declined. The living is a vic., with that of Westport annexed. The parish church is situated in Westport, where are also two Roman Catholic chapels.

OUGHTER, a lough in the co. of Cavan, Ireland, near Killeshandra. It is about 4 miles long by 3 wide, forming part of the river Erne, and has numerous islets.

OUGHTERAGH, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N.N.E. of Cahir, its post town. It is intersected by the road from Cahir to Cashel, and consists of a good soil and pasture lands. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with Mortlestown, £209, in the patron. of the bishop. The nearest church is at New Inn. There is a school. Oughteragh House is the chief seat.

OUGHTERAGH, a par. in the bar. of Carrigallen, co. Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, containing the town of Ballinamore, its post town. It is 7 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 4 miles. It is situated on the river Yellow, and has a hilly broken surface. The soil is of medium quality. Several small lakes occur in the interior. The road from Carrick-on-Shannon to Belturbet passes through the parish. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. £516, in the patron. of the bishop and crown alternately. The church was built in 1787 at the expense of the parish. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, and also two day schools. Willowfield is the chief residence. Lime and flagstone are quarried.

OUGHTERARD, a small post and market town in the par. of Kilcommon, bar. of Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 15 miles N.W. of Galway, and 133 from Dublin. It is situated on the rivulet Feagh at its embouchure into Lough Corrib. It consists of a long straggling street, and contains a church, Roman Catholic chapel, schools, infantry barracks, chief police station, and a dispensary, which last is within the Galway Poor-law Union. Quarter and petty sessions are held, and a stipendiary magistrate resides in the town. A marble quarry occurs in the neighbourhood. Clareville is the principal seat in the vicinity. Aghenure Castle close by was a seat of the O'Flahertys; near it is a spa and Druidical remains.

OUGHTERARD, a par. in the bar. of South Salt, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Naas. It is 3 miles long, and its greatest breadth is over 2 miles. The surface is diversified, and intersected by the road from Dublin to Cork. The living, formerly a rect. in the dioc. of Kildare, does not now appear to exist as a separate benefice. The church, supposed to have been built in 1609, is now a ruin. The Ponsonby family had a vault in the crypt. An ancient chantry formerly occupied the site of the church. A round tower is seen in the vicinity.

OUGHTERBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk-Bampton, ward and co. of Cumberland, 1 mile S.W. of the parish church, and 7 miles W. of Carlisle. It is situated on high ground, and contains the hmlt. of Studholm.

OUGHTERLEAGUE, or BILL, a par. in the bars. of Clanwilliam and Lower Kilnamanagh, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Cashel, its post town. It lies near the course of the river Suir. The soil is mostly good. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Ballintemple £590, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ballintemple. There are two day schools. Grovestown and Killenure are the chief seats.

OUGHTERSIDE, a tnshp. in the par. of Aspatria, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 5 miles N.W. of Maryport. It is situated on the river Ellen. There are several collieries.

OUGHTIBRIDGE-WITH-GATE, a vil. and ecclesiastical district in the chplry. of Bradfield, par. of Ecclesfield, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N. of Sheffield. It is a station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. It is situated on the river Dun, and has recently been formed into a separate ecclesiastical district. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of steel and in the making of files, which latter is carried on to a considerable extent. The substratum contains good building-stone. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, and in the patron. of the Incumbent of Wadsley. The church was erected in 1842. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. At Onesacre is a school endowed with £15 per annum.

OUGHTMAMA, a par. in the bar. of Burren, co. Clare, Ireland, 3 miles S. of Burren, and 14 N. of Curofin. It is situated on the Clare side of Galway Bay, in Ballyvaghan Bay, which has an anchorage in 2½ fathoms water inside the Lobster rock. The surface is mountainous and rocky, but in parts fertile. The parish includes the bathing place of Aughinish and the small port of Finavarra, with the ruins of Turlough Castle. On the coast are Aughinish Point and Finavarra Head, commanding a sea view. The principal seats are Mount

Vernon and Finavarra House. The living is a rect. united with Kilcornane. There are three Roman Catholic chapels and several schools.

OULART, a vil. in the bar. of Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Enniscorthy, and 12 N. by E. of Wexford. It is situated near the coast under Oulart hill, and is a petty sessions town, and chief police station. The village contains a fever hospital and a dispensary. The principal residence is Newfort. Colonel Foote was defeated here in 1798 by a party of Irish rebels. Fairs are held on old Christmas Day, Shrove Tuesday, Easter Monday, and Michaelmas Day.

OULER, a lough in the bar. of North Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Ireland, 8 miles N. of Rathdrum, and 3 N.E. of Glendalough, or "the two laked glen." It is situated in a wild spot under Thonelagee Mountain, 1,830 feet above the sea level, and discharges its superfluous waters into the river Avonmore, of which it forms one of the principal sources.

OULNEY. *See* OLNEY, co. Bucks.

OULSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Coxwold, wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 2½ miles S.E. of Coxwold railway station, and 3¾ N.E. of Easingwold, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. There is an excellent draw-well of great depth. The village school is partly supported by the inhabitants, and partly by an annuity of £10, given by Sir G. O. Wombwell, Bart., who is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The Roman Catholics have a place of worship, and the Wesleyans meet for Divine worship in the school-room. The land is chiefly in pasture and meadow, with a small proportion of arable, and about 100 acres of woodland and common.

OULTON, a par. in the hund. of South Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 3½ miles N.W. of Aylsham, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from Aylsham to Holt, near the river Bure, and is wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable, with a small proportion of pasture, and 150 acres of woodland and plantations. Part of the impropriate tithes, not in the hands of the landowners, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £20 10*s.*, and the vicarial for £168, and the glebe comprises 13 acres. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £153. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, has a square embattled tower, containing one bell. It is situated on an eminence about a mile from the village. The register dates from 1706. There is a charity of 10*s.* per annum to the poor widows of Oulton, out of the Hall estate, bequeathed by E. Bell in 1694. There is a National school for both sexes, also a workhouse. The Independents have a place of worship. The Hall is the chief seat.

OULTON, or OLDTON, a par. in the hund. of Mutford, co. Suffolk, 2 miles W. of Lowestoft, its post town, and 1 mile from the Mutford Bridge railway station. The village, which is large and of irregular form, is chiefly agricultural. It is bounded on the S.W. by that part of Lake Lothing called Oulton Broad, and by the river Waveney. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £450, and the glebe comprises 50 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £378. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient Norman structure, with a square tower containing five bells. The interior contains brasses of a priest, bearing date 1310, and of a Fastolf of Oulton High House. The edifice was once cruciform, but both transepts have been taken down, and other parts are in a dilapidated condition. The register dates from 1659. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There are a parochial school, and a school for adults. The Mutford union poorhouse is in this parish.

OULTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wigton, ward and co. of Cumberland, 2 miles N.W. of Wigton, and 11 S.W. of Carlisle. The village, which is considerable, is situated near a branch of the river Wampool. The inhabitants are partly engaged in the neighbouring cotton-mills and dye-works. The great tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act, in 1823. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A workhouse was erected here in 1828.

OULTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Norbury, co. Stafford, 3 miles N.E. of Newport. It is situated on the canal.

OULTON, a vil. in the lib. of Kibblestone, co. Stafford, 1 mile N.E. of Stone. It contains the Oulton Retreat lunatic asylum.

OULTON, LOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Over, hund. of Eddisbury, co. Chester, 4 miles N.E. of Tarporley. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near Delamere Forest, and is wholly agricultural. Darley Hall, formerly the seat of the Starkie family, has been pulled down, and a farmhouse erected on its site.

OULTON-WITH-WOODLESFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Rothwell, lower div. of Agbrigg wap., West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Wakefield, and 5 E. by S. of Leeds, its post town. It is a station on the Midland railway. The village, which is large, is situated on a branch of the river Aire. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the stone quarries, which are very extensive. The surface is varied, and the soil fertile. The Hall is situated in a well-wooded demesne. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a modern structure, with a square embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles, and surmounted by a spire. The chancel, which is hexagonal, is embellished with stained windows. It was erected in 1830, at the cost of £12,000, left by John Blayds, Esq., in 1827. There is a school for children of both sexes. The Wesleyans have places of worship. John Calverley, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

OUN, or ONN, HIGH and LITTLE, hmlts. in the par. of Church Eaton, co. Stafford, 6 miles W. of Penkridge. It is situated near the Grand Junction canal.

OUNDLE, a par., post and market town, in the hund. of Polebrook, co. Northampton, 8 miles from Thrapston, 13 from Peterborough, and 30 N.E. of Northampton. It is within half a mile of its station on the Peterborough branch of the London and North-Western railway. It is situated on the northern bank of the river Nen, by which it is nearly surrounded, and which is here crossed by two bridges. The par. contains, besides the town of its own name, the hmlts. of Ashton, Biggin, Churchfield, and Elmington. Oundle is a polling and petty sessions town, and is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Undela*. The town, which is of considerable antiquity, contains several houses built with the stones of Fotheringham Castle. It is well paved and lighted with gas, and contains a townhall, several good shops, two branch banks, a savings-bank, and a commodious market house, with shambles, situated in the old market place. The magistrates meet once a fortnight at the townhall to hold petty sessions, and a court for the hundred occurs annually; also courts leet and baron are held annually, in October, under Jesse Watts Russell, Esq., who is lord of the manor. From its elevated position the town commands extensive views of the river and surrounding country. This neighbourhood is celebrated for its numerous mineral springs, among which is one that emits a singular noise, and is called "Drumming Well." A portion of the inhabitants are employed in lace making. The Poor-law Union of Oundle comprises 37 parishes or townships, 32 of which are in the county of Northampton, and 5 in that of Huntingdon. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £500, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient cruciform structure, with an embattled tower consisting of five stories, and 105 feet in height. It is crowned with a spire 96 feet high, and contains eight bells. The interior of the church contains a brass lectern on a pedestal, also several monuments. The charities produce about £110 per annum. There are almshouses for seven aged men founded by the Lord Mayor Laxton in 1556, and under the superintendence of the Grocers' Company; there is also a hospital for eighteen aged females, founded and endowed by the Rev. Nicholas Latham in 1611. The educational establishments consist of Laxton's Free

Grammar school, Latham's Blue-coat school, National, British, and infant schools. The two first named schools are in connection with the charitable institutions before-mentioned, and were founded and endowed about the same period. The Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics have each a place of worshp. Lilford Hall and Biggin Hall are the principal residences. Market day is Thursday. Fairs are held on the 25th Febuary for horses and cattle, Whit-Monday, 21st August, for stock, and a pleasure fair on the 12th October.

OURNISH, or ORNISH, an islet in Loch Skiport, Western Islands, coast of Scotland. It is situated on the north-eastern side of South Uist Island.

OURRID, a lough in the co. of Galway, Ireland, 12 miles W. of Oughterard. It is situated under Ourrid Hill.

OUSBY, or ULFSBY, a par. in the Leath ward, co. Cumberland, 9 miles N.E. of Penrith, its post town. It is a small and straggling village, situated on a branch of the river Eden, under Cross-Fell, and near Maiden Way. It is said to have derived its name from Ulff, a Dane, who once held it. The par., which is of large extent, comprises the hmlts. of Ousbyshire, Bradley, Fell-Side, and the Row. From its elevated position among the hills, it is subject to great damage from the Helm Winds, which occur frequently from September to May, and do great injury to the corn. The soil is chiefly a red marl, or rich loam alternated with sand, upon a subsoil of red sandstone and limestone. There are veins of lead and several small seams of coal. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £353, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is a stone edifice with a bell turret. The interior has effigies of a knight in wood. The living was formerly held by Robinson, the antiquarian. The charities produce about £3 per annum, which goes towards the poor-rate. There is a National school, which was erected in 1856.

OUSDEN, or OWSDEN, a par. in the hund. of Risbridge, co. Suffolk, 7 miles S.E. of Newmarket, its post town, and 10 S.W. of Bury St. Edmund's. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The soil is of a loamy nature on a subsoil of clay and chalk. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £26 10*s*. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £285. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small Norman structure, with a tower containing five bells. The register dates from 1675. The parochial charities produce £6 per annum, besides Moseley's charity of £10 bequeathed for the education of 20 children of this parish. There is a parochial school. Ousden Hall is the principal residence. T. J. Ireland, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

OUSE, the name of several considerable rivers in England. The root being derived from the Celtic word *Uisg*, "water," is the same as Isis and Esk. The most important of all these streams is the Great Ouse, which was known to the ancients by the name of *Trivona*, and has its source in Ouse Well, near Brackley, in Northamptonshire. This river has a course of about 140 miles, chiefly in an easterly direction, through a flat country, and receives in its course to the Wash the tributary waters of the Tare, which joins near Stony Stratford; of the Ouzel, which joins at Newport Pagnell; of the Ivel, which joins near Templeford; of the Cam, which joins at Stretham; of the Lark, which joins at Prickwillow Bridge; and of the Little Ouse, which joins at Brandon Bridge, and so to the Wash at Lynn, where it is joined by the Nar and other streams, forming a considerable estuary ten miles from the sea. The navigation at the September equinox is rendered dangerous by the sudden swell of the tide, called the "bore," or "eagre," occasioned by the shape of the channel, which pents up the rising waters. The river is navigable for sea-borne vessels of large tonnage to Lynn, but the entrance is much blocked up with sand brought down by the stream, and known as the Roaring Middle, Bell, Breast, Ferrier, and other sands. The channel, which has been used since 1812, is narrow and intricate, and is about 15 miles long from the Deeps, which form the eastern half of the Wash, but it is well marked out by buoys, and has from 1 to 7 fathoms water. In one part is a life beacon 34 feet high, with a railed top for seamen to get to in case of shipwreck. Above Lynn the stream is navigable for barges to Ely, about 25 miles from its mouth, and as far as Bedford for boats.—2. The Little Ouse, or Brandon river, rises at Lopham Fen, in the parish of North Lopham, only 9 feet distant from the source of the river Waveney, the two streams taking opposite directions in their course to the sea. At Thetford the Little Ouse is joined by the Thet, and after a course of 34 miles falls into the Great Ouse at Brandon Bridge.—3. The Yorkshire Ouse is formed by the junction of the Swale and the Ure, or Yore, near Boroughbridge. It flows in a south-easterly direction along the border of the East and West Ridings, and receives in its course the tributary waters of the Wharfe, Aire, and Don, from the W., and of the Derwent from the N. The whole length of the stream is about 60 miles. The upper portion, called indifferently the Ure, Yore, or Ouseburn, is navigable for barges as far as Linton, and the lower portion, below York, or Ouse proper, is navigable for large vessels, which come up all the way from Faxfleet, where the united streams of the Ouse and Trent form the estuary of the Humber.—4. The Sussex Ouse rises at Slaugham, and after a course of 28 miles in a southerly direction, with a bend to the E., falls into the English Channel at Newhaven, where is a small harbour and packet-station for the Dieppe steamers.

OUSE AND DERWENT, a wap. in the East Riding co. York. It is situated betwixt the rivers from which it takes its name, and contains the pars. of Dunnington, Elvington, Escrick, Fulford, Ambo, Hemingbrough, Heslington, St. Paul, Naburn, Riccall, Skipwith, Thorganby, Wheldrake, and parts of Catton, St. Lawrence and Stillingfleet, comprising an area of 52,710 acres.

OUSEBURN, GREAT, a par. in the wap. of Lower Claro, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Boroughbridge, and 14 W. by N. of York, its post town. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated in the vale of the Ure, over which is a wooden bridge to Aldwork, on the site of the ancient ferry. The parish gives name to the Poor-law Union, the house of which has accommodation for about 100 paupers. The soil consists of loam and clay, producing good crops of grain. The greater part of the land is arable. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1770. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £213. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, with a square embattled and pinnacled tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains some mural monuments. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum. There is a school for both sexes, erected by H. S. Thompson, Esq., who is lord of the manor and principal landowner. There is also a Sunday-school.

OUSEBURN, LITTLE, a par. and post town in the waps. of Upper and Lower Claro, West Riding co. York, 4¾ miles S.E. of Boroughbridge, 8½ N.E. of Knaresborough, and 13 N.W. of York. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near Ouseburn Head, and is chiefly agricultural. The par., which is bounded on the E. by the navigable river Ouse, comprises the tnshps. of Little Ouseburn, Kirby Hall, Thorpe-Underwoods, and Widdington. The land is fertile, and nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1801. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient stone structure, with a square tower containing two bells. The parochial charities produce about £26 per annum. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans. E. Robinson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

OUSEFLEET, a tnshp. in the par. of Whitgift, lower div. of Osgoldcross wap., West Riding co. York, 6 miles

S.E. of Howden, and the same distance N.E. of Goole. It is situated on the river Ouse, which bounds the township on the N. In 1727, Emanuel Empson founded here a small endowed school, which has now an income from land of about £40 per annum. The Independents have a place of worship. The tithes of this township were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1828.

OUSLETHWAITE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Worsborough, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S. of Barnsley.

OUSTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Pocklington, Wilton Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 1½ mile N.E. of Pocklington. There are traces of a large moated mansion in the neighbourhood.

OUSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Chester-le-Street, middle div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 3 miles N.W. of Chester-le-Street, and 5 S. of Gateshead. There is a large colliery, which employs the chief part of the inhabitants. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

OUSTON, or OWSTON, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 6 miles W. of Oakham, its railway station and post town, and 8 S. of Melton-Mowbray. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on elevated ground near a branch of the river Wreak, and is chiefly agricultural. Ouston was anciently called *Osulveston*, or *Oulveston*, and in Henry II.'s time had a priory of canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, founded by Sir Robert Grimbald, and endowed with lands producing at the Dissolution £173 18*s.* 9*d.* The site was given to the Ratcliffes, and no traces of it now remain except the church and the glebe house, the rest of the buildings having been taken down about the middle of the last century, and the materials used in building the church of East Carlton and a farmhouse at Ouston. The par. includes the hmlt. of Newbold Saucy. The land is nearly all in pasture. The glebe house is an ancient building originally used as the dormitory of the abbey. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £72. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, which formerly belonged to the priory, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing two bells. The Rev. H. Palmer, M.A., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

OUSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stamfordham, N.E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 1½ mile S.W. of Stamfordham, and 9 miles N.E. of Hexham.

OUTCHESTER, a tnshp. in the par. of Bambrough, N. div. of Bambrough ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles E. of Belford. It is situated on the western bank of the river Waren, or Warn, near its outlet into Budle Bay, and was the site of the *Castrum Ulterius* of the ancient port of Warnmouth. There is a small Roman camp at Chester Hill, which is of a square form, and was approached from Alnwick. The land is fertile, with a subsoil of clay and limestone. The bay affords anchorage for small vessels. The principal trade is in the export of corn and flour, and in importing coal and wood.

OUTER, HIGH, a par. in the city of Glasgow, co. Lanark, Scotland. *See* GLASGOW.

OUTGATE, a hmlt. in the par. of Leverton, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.E. of Boston.

OUTLANDS, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Bishop's Offley, par. of Adbaston, hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 3 miles W. of Eccleshall.

OUT LANE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Longwood, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Huddersfield.

OUT-LANE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Bolton and par. of Calverley, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Bradford. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen factories.

OUT-NEWTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Easington, S. div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 2½ miles N. of Easington, and 4 E. of Patrington. The village is small and of irregular form. There are ruins of an ancient chapel near the sea cliffs.

OUTRATH, a par. in the bar. of Shillelogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Kilkenny, its post town. It is situated in the vicinity of the Nore river. The road from Kilkenny to Knocktopher passes through the parish. The soil is mostly good. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Inchiholohan, £408, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Grange. There is a day school. Prospect House is the chief seat in the neighbourhood.

OUTSEATS, a hmlt. in the par. of Hathersage, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 6 miles N.E. of Tideswell.

OUTWELL, a par. partly in the hund. of Wisbeach, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, and partly in that of Clackclose, co. Norfolk, 6 miles S.E. of Wisbeach, its post town, and 6 E. of the Downham railway station. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on the river Nen. There was formerly a Benedictine house at Molycourt, which was made a cell to Ely priory by Henry VI. The soil is of a loamy nature, on a subsoil of clay. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £114. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £417, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, is an ancient brick structure with a square embattled tower containing six bells. The register dates from 1680. The parochial charities produce about £181 per annum, of which £18 goes to a school. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. There is a National school for children of both sexes. Beaupré Hall, the ancient manor house, is an Elizabethan residence. C. W. Townley, Esq., is lord of the manor.

OUTWICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Breamore, co. Hants, 3 miles N. of Fordingbridge.

OUTWOOD, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Pilkington, par. of Prestwich-cum-Oldham, co. Lancaster, 5 miles N.W. of Manchester. There is a colliery, which employs part of the inhabitants, and others are engaged in the neighbouring cotton-mills.

OUVANE, a small river of the co. of Cork, Ireland, rises in the Sheehy mountains, and after a course of 11 miles falls into Bantry Bay.

OUZEL, a stream of the co. of Bucks, rises near Ivinghoe, and after a course of 20 miles joins the Ouse at Newport Pagnell.

OUZLEWELL-GREEN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Lofthouse-with-Carlton, par. of Rothwell, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N. of Wakefield.

OVENDEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Halifax, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 1½ mile N.W. of Halifax, its post town, and 7 miles S.W. of Bradford. The town, which is of large extent, but of straggling form, is situated on the road to Keighley and Craven, between the river Hebble and the Ovenden Brook. It chiefly consists of detached houses and scattered hamlets irregularly built. The tnshp., which is of large extent, containing about 5,295 acres, comprises the chplry. of Illingworth, the ecclesiastical district of Bradshaw, and the hmlts. of Leebank, Mixenden, Nursery Lane, Hebble Bridge, Wheatley, Holdsworth, and Moorside. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen, worsted, and cotton mills, which are numerous and extensive, and a few in the weaving of damasks and lastings. The surface is varied, and at the commencement of the present century one-third was open common, but is now enclosed under an Act of Parliament passed in 1814. The tithes were commuted for land in 1814. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £130, in the patron. of the Vicar of Halifax. The church, which is situated at Illingworth, is dedicated to St. Mary, and has a square tower containing one bell. At Popples are almshouses for widows and spinsters upwards of fifty years of age. There is a free school, with an annuity of £25, for the instruction of thirty children, also a Church school and an infant school. There are several places of worship for the Dissenters in the neighbouring villages. The Earl of Scarborough is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

OVENS, a hmlt. in the bar. of East Muskerry, co. Cork, Ireland, 7 miles S.W. of Cork, on the river Bride.

OVER, a par. in the hund. of Papworth, co. Cambridge, 5 miles S.E. of St. Ives, its post town, 9 from Huntingdon, and 1 mile from the Swavesey station, on

the Great Eastern railway. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on the river Ouse. A portion of the land is fenny, with pasture. The soil consists of a strong clay. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £108, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, has been thoroughly restored and the N. aisle rebuilt. On the W. door was carved a figure of the Virgin clothed with the sun. The parochial charities produce about £401 per annum, of which £366 is realised from town lands, and £20 goes to the school. There is a National school for both sexes, also British and Sunday schools. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. There is a townhall, which was rebuilt in 1849. E. Foster, Esq., is lord of the manor.

OVER, a par., market town, and nominal borough in the first div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, co. Chester, 5 miles S. of Northwich, and 16 E. of Chester. It is situated on the road from Middlewich to Chester, near the Winsford bridge over the river Weever, which separates this parish on the E. from that of Davenham, and is navigable for barges. The par. includes, besides the town of its own name, the chplries. of Low Oulton and Wettenhall. The town, called in ancient records "the borough," was chartered by Edward I., who granted to it the privilege of a market, held on Wednesday, which, having fallen into disuse, was restored in 1840. It consists chiefly of one long and irregularly-built street, in which are remains of several crosses. It has been governed from time immemorial by a mayor and jury, who are chosen at the court leet and baron of the lord of the manor, held in October. It has long been celebrated for its salt-works. In 1861 the population of the township was 3,774, and of the parish 3,454. The appropriation belongs to the Bishop of Chester, and the glebe consists of 24 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £200, having been augmented by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII., and contains some stained glass windows, and an altar-tomb supporting an effigy in brass to the memory of Hugh Starkey, founder of the church, and gentleman-usher to Henry VIII. The Independents have a place of worship. There is a free grammar school, founded in 1689 by Mrs. E. Venables, and endowed with land producing about £60 per annum. The school was removed to its present site in 1803, and is conducted on the National system. Fairs are held on the 15th May and 25th September.

OVER, a tythg. in the par. of Almondsbury, lower div. of the hund. of Langley, co. Gloucester, 2 miles S.W. of Almondsbury, and 5 N. by W. of Bristol.

OVER, a hmlt. in the par. of Churcham, lower div. of the hund. of Dudstone, co. Gloucester, 1 mile N.W. of Gloucester. It is situated at the conjunction of the Hereford canal with the river Severn, over which is a bridge of 150 feet span, erected in 1829.

OVERBERVIE, an ancient par. in the co. of Kincardine, Scotland, now joined to Glenbervie.

OVERBURY, a par. in the middle div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 5 miles N.E. of Tewkesbury. It is situated under Bredon Hill, and includes the chplries. of Alstone, Teddington, and Little Washbourne, and the hmlt. of Conderton. There are stone-quarries, malt kilns, and a paper mill. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1811. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. with the above curs., £450, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Faith, is an ancient structure, containing a monument to W. Dowdeswell, with an epitaph by Burke. There are chapels-of-ease at Alstone, Teddington, and Little Washbourne. Elizabeth Wood, in 1824, bequeathed £200, of which the interest is distributed to the poor.

OVER-CESTER, a hmlt. in the par. of Monk's Kirby, co. Warwick, 4 miles N. of Rugby. It is situated near the line of the Roman road Watling Street.

OVERCHURCH, a par. in the lower div. of Wirrall hund., co. Chester. *See* UPTON.

OVER CHURCH. *See* CHURCH, OVER, co. Warwick.

OVERCOMBE, a tythg. in the par. of Sherborne, co. Dorset, near Sherborne.

OVERLEY-WITH-ORGREAVE, a hmlt. in the par. of Alrewas, N. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 5 miles N.E. of Lichfield.

OVERMEER, a small lake in the co. of Cumberland, 3 miles S.E. of Irby. It is situated under Caldbeck Fells, and is about half a mile long by a quarter broad.

OVERS, a hund. in the co. of Salop, contains the pars. of Bitterley, Burford, Greet, Milson, Neen-Sollars, and Silvington, comprising an area of 19,110 acres.

OVERSAY. *See* ORSAY, co. Argyle.

OVERSLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Arrow, Stratford div. of the hund. of Barlichway, co. Warwick, half a mile S.E. of Alcester, which place is partly encompassed by the river Arrow. The Warwickshire hounds meet in the neighbourhood. The union poorhouse is also situated here.

OVERSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Spelhoe, co. Northampton, 5 miles N.E. of Northampton, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable, with some woodland and plantations. The soil is a fine red loam. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £265. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a modern edifice, with an E. window of painted glass. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. A school has been erected at the expense of Lewis Loyd, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

OVERSTRAND, a par. in the hund. of North Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 2 miles S.E. of Cromer. Norwich is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the coast, and is chiefly agricultural. On the beach is a fishing station for the boats employed in the herring and lobster fisheries. The surface rises gradually from the shore, and is bounded on the S.W. by a range of hills. The soil is of a light sandy nature. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £80. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £75. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is an ancient structure in a ruined condition, the nave being the only portion devoted to Divine service. It was erected on the site of an older one, which was destroyed by the sea in Richard II.'s time. The register dates from 1558. There is an endowed school for both sexes.

OVERTON, a par. in the hund. of Maylor, co. Flint, 7 miles from Wrexham, its post town, 5 N.W. of Ellesmere, and 5 from the Overton station on the Shrewsbury and Chester section of the Great Western railway. The village which is of small extent, is situated at the bridge over the river Dee. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Ovreton*, and was formerly held by Robert Fitzhugh, Robert de Crevecœur, the Stranges, and other distinguished families. It is a polling, petty sessions, and decayed market town, and unites with Flint in returning one member to parliament. The par. includes the hmlt. of Clog, Knolton, and Maesgwaylod. In the neighbourhood are traces of a castle built by Madoc ab Meredydd, Prince of Powis. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Bangor-Monachorum, in the dioc. of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a cruciform structure. The churchyard contains some yew trees of great antiquity. The parochial charities produce about £34 per annum. There are several residences, including Gwernhaeled, situated in a park, with a camp and barrow, and the residence of Bryn-y-Pŷs, where the late Duke of Wellington passed his childhood. Annual fairs are held on the Monday prior to Holy Thursday, 11th June, 9th August, and 8th October.

OVERTON, a hund. in the co. of Hants, contains the pars. of Ashe, Deane, Laverstock, Overton, Steventon, and Sudley, comprising an area of 15,500 acres.

OVERTON, a par. in the above hund., co. Hants, 4 miles N.E. of Whitchurch. It is a station on the Yeovil and Exeter branch of the London and South-Western railway. It is situated on the Great Western road, near the head of the river Test. It is an

extensive par., comprising, besides the town of its own name, the hmlts. of Polhampton, Quidhampton, and Southington. It is a prescriptive borough, and was formerly a market town. Prior to the passing of the Reform Bill it returned two members to parliament. There are numerous malthouses and a silk mill, giving employment to a number of the female inhabitants. The Whitchurch union poorhouse is situated in this parish. Overton is the kennelling place of the Vine hounds. The land is almost wholly arable, with about 600 acres of woodland. The tithes of Tadley have been commuted for a rent-charge of £229 12s. The living is a rect. and vic.* with the rect. of Tadley annexed, in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £320, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a low square tower surmounted by a shingled spire and containing five bells. The church was restored in 1853. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum. There is an endowed National school. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. The Bishop of Winchester is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on 4th May, Whit-Monday, July 18th, and 22nd October. The one occurring on the 18th July is a very extensive sheep and lamb fair.

OVERTON, a par. in the hunds. of Elstub and Selkley, co. Wilts, 4 miles S.W. of Marlborough, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Kennet, which is here generally dry in summer. It is chiefly agricultural, but some of the females are engaged in making straw-plait. The par. includes the tnshps. of Overton West, Stowell West, Alton Priors, and the hmlt. of Lockeridge. The land is laid out in sheep farms. The living is a vic.* consolidated with that of Fyfield and the cur. of Alton Priors, in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £319. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone edifice, with a square pinnacled tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum.

OVERTON, or OVINGHAM, a par. partly in the wap. of Bulmer, and partly in the lib. of St. Peter's, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N. of York, its post town, and 2 S.W. of Shipton railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Ouse, and on the line of the Great Northern railway, which passes through the parish. Here was formerly a Roman station. The par. includes the tnshps. of Shipton and Skelton. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is of a mixed nature, but very productive. The living is a vic. with the perpet. cur.* of Shipton annexed, in the dioc. of York, val. £214. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, has a belfry containing two bells. It was entirely rebuilt in 1855 on the site of the old one. It has a stained E. window. The register dates from 1593. The parochial charities produce about £50 per annum. A free school was founded in 1655 by Anne Middleton, at Shipton, at which the children of the parish are instructed.

OVERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Malpas, higher div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. Chester, 1½ mile N.W. of Malpas. The principal attraction in the neighbourhood is the ancient mansion of Overton Hall, which was formerly surrounded by a moat. S. Gregson, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

OVERTON, a vil. in the par. of Frodsham, second div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, co. Chester, half a mile S.E. of Frodsham. It is a suburb of Frodsham, and contains the parochial church.

OVERTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Port Eynon, co. Glamorgan, 12 miles W. by S. of Swansea.

OVERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Lancaster, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 5 miles S.W. of Lancaster, its post town. It is situated on Morecambe Bay at the river Lune's mouth. The tnshp. comprises the hmlts. of Overton, Middleton, and Heaton-with-Oxcliffe. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £155, in the patron. of the Vicar of Lancaster. The church is an ancient structure with an open turret containing one bell. Overton was formerly a Roman settlement. It is joined with Sunderland to form a township.

OVERTON, a vil. in the par. of Cambusnethan, co. Lanark, Scotland, 5 miles E. of Hamilton, and 1 mile S.E. of the Wishaw station on the Caledonian railway.

OVERTON, a vil. in the par. of Abbey-of-Paisley, co. Renfrew, Scotland, adjoining Paisley. It is chiefly inhabited by colliers and weavers.

OVERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stoddesden, co. Salop, 3 miles N.W. of Cleobury-Mortimer. It is situated on the river Rea.

OVERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Richard's Castle, hund. of Munslow, co. Salop, 2 miles S. of Ludlow.

OVERTON, or OVER BIDDULPH, a tnshp. in the par. of Biddulph, or Biddle, N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford.

OVERTON, COLD. *See* COLD OVERTON, co. Leicester.

OVERTON-HEATH, an ext. par. place, in the hund. of Selkley, co. Wilts. It includes Clatford Park.

OVERTON-LONGVILLE. *See* ORTON-LONGVILLE, co. Hunts.

OVERTON-MARKET, a par. in the hund. of Alstoe, co. Rutland, 5¾ miles N.E. of Oakham, its post town, and 3 N. of the Ashwell station on the Syston and Peterborough section of the Midland railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on an eminence near the Melton Mowbray canal. It was formerly a market town, but is now an inconsiderable village. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The Cottesmore hounds meet in this neighbourhood. In the western part of the parish is a hill overlooking the vale of Catmore. The soil is a light loam alternating with clay. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1803. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £500. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, has a square tower containing three bells. The interior of the church has recently been restored. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum.

OVERTON WATERVILLE. *See* ORTON WATERVILLE, co. Hunts.

OVERTOWN, a tythg. in the par. of Wroughton, co. Wilts, 2 miles S. of Swindon. It is situated near the Wilts and Berks canal.

OVERY, a hmlt. in the par. of Dorchester, co. Oxford, 4 miles N.W. of Wallingford.

OVING, a par. in the hund. of Ashendon, co. Bucks, 6 miles N.W. of Aylesbury, its post town, and 1 mile W. of Whitchurch. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. A portion of the female inhabitants are employed in the making of lace. Baron Rothschild's hounds meet in this parish. There are remains of an ancient castle. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £350, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure, with tower containing a peal of six bells. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. A Sunday-school is held at the church. There is a place of worship for the Primitive Methodists. The right of lordship has been disputed upwards of half a century, and is still unsettled. Oving House, the principal residence, commands a prospect of the vale of Aylesbury.

OVING, a par. in the hund. of Box, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 3 miles E. of Chichester, its post town, and near the Drayton railway station. The village, which is of small extent and wholly agricultural, is situated on the Brighton railway. The par. is extensive, and comprises the tythgs. of Colworth and Portfield. The soil is light, but very fertile. The parish is intersected by the Arundel and Portsmouth canal. The tithes have been commuted for the following rent-charges—to the Precentor, £853 9s.; the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, £56 11s.; St. Mary Magdalene and St. James's Hospital, £30; and the vicar, £270. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £224, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedication unknown, is a cruciform structure, built of

flint, with stone quoins and dressings to the windows. The whole edifice was thoroughly restored at the expense of Miss Wood in 1841. The tower, situated at the W. end of the building, is surmounted by a shingled spire. Miss Wood erected and endowed six almshouses and a school for both sexes in 1839. Shopwyke House is the principal residence.

OVINGDEAN, a par. in the hund. of Younsmere, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 2½ miles E. by S. of Brighton, its post town, and 1 mile N.W. of Rottingdean. The village, which is of small extent, is situated in a valley about 1 mile from the sea-coast, and is wholly agricultural. In the neighbourhood is a farm where Charles II. was concealed by Maunsell in 1651, prior to his escape to France. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £382, and the glebe comprises 1½ acre. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £355. The church is an ancient structure with a tower, and is supposed to have been formerly much larger than at present. The register dates from 1700.

OVINGHAM, a par. in the E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, N.W. of Newcastle, 10 miles E. of Hexham, its post town, and a quarter of a mile N. of the Prudhoe railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the northern bank of the river Tyne, over which is a ferry. The par., which is extensive, comprises the tnshps. of Wylam, Welton, Spittle, Mickley, Prudhoe, Ovington, and 12 others. Ovingham was formerly a market town, and is still a place of considerable importance, containing an iron foundry, dyeworks, bleach-grounds, and a brewery. There are remains of a priory of Black Canons, founded as a cell to Hexham Abbey by one of the Umfravilles. Its revenue at the Dissolution was returned at £13 4*s.* 8*d.* The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and in the coal mines. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £161. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a cruciform structure, with an ancient tower containing three bells. The church was thoroughly restored in 1857. The register dates from 1679. There is also a district church at Mickley, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £76. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor.

OVINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 2 miles S.W. of Clare, its post town, and 7 E. of Haverhill. The village, which is of small extent and wholly agricultural, is situated near the river Stour. This place existed in the Confessor's time. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £207, and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The living is a rect.* with that of Tilbury and the cur. of Allbrights annexed, in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £547. The church, of which the dedication is unknown, is a small ancient edifice, situated on an eminence surrounded by trees.

OVINGTON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Fawley, co. Hants, 2 miles S.W. of New Alresford, its post town, and 5½ N.E. of Winchester. The village, which is of small extent, is situated in a valley on the river Itchin, and is wholly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1812. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £130, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is of great antiquity, and has a wooden tower containing four bells. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. There is a National school. The Bishop of Winchester is lord of the manor.

OVINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Wayland, co. Norfolk, 1¼ mile N.E. of Watton, its post town, and 8 miles S.E. of Swaffham. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Wissey. The Romans had a camp here on the road to Caistor, at which place relics of great antiquity have been found. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The greater part of the land is arable, with some pasture and plantations. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £410, and the glebe comprises 23 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £415, in the patron. of the University of Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is an ancient structure with a square tower.

OVINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ovingham, E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles N.E. of Stocksfield, 9 E. of Hexham, and 12 W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the northern bank of the river Tyne. Malting and brewing are extensively carried on. There is a parochial school for both sexes. Ovington Hall and Ovington Cottage are the principal residences.

OVINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Forcett, wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 3½ miles from the church at Forcett, and 5 S.E. of Barnard Castle. It is situated on the river Tees. There was formerly a Gilbertine priory cell, founded in King John's time by Alan-de-Wilton.

OVOCA, a river and vale of the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is formed by the confluence of the streams Avonmore and Avonbeg, at a spot celebrated by the poet Moore as the "Meeting of the Waters," 7 miles N.W. of Arklow. Some 4 miles farther on it joins the Darragh. At Newbridge is the Ovoca station, on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford railway.

OWEL, or HOYLE, a lough in the co. of Westmeath, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Mullingar. It is about 3½ miles long by 2 broad, and serves as a reservoir for the Royal canal.

OWEN, a mountain of the Sheehy range, in the south-western div. of co. Cork, Ireland. It attains an altitude of 1,760 feet, and gives rise to the river Bandon.

OWENARREA, a small river of the co. of Mayo, Ireland, falling into Clew Bay.

OWENASCAL, or ANASCAUL, a post-office vil. in the bar. of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles E. of Dingle. There is a police station in the village, and petty sessions are held at intervals.

OWENASS, a small river of Queen's County, Ireland, rises in the Slievebloom mountains, and joins the Barrow near Mountmellick.

OWENAVARRAGH, a small river of the co. of Wexford, Ireland, rises near Oulart, and, after a course of 14 miles, falls into St. George's Channel at Courtown.

OWENBEG, two streams of this name in Ireland; one rises in the Clanruddery mountains, co. Kerry, and joins the river Feale at Wellesley Bridge, in co. Limerick; the other stream rises near Lough Easkey, in co. Sligo, and joins the river Owenmore near Colooney.

OWENCOCKER, a small river of the co. of Donegal, Ireland, rises under Benbane Mountain, and falls into Loughros Beg Bay.

OWENDALE, a tributary of the river Allua, the "strong Allo" of Spenser, which joins the Blackwater near Kanturk, in co. Cork.

OWENDUFF, a par. in the bar. of Shelbourne, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of New Ross. Fethard is its post town. It is 4 miles long and the same in breadth. The surface, which lies along the Owenduff river, is boggy, and has a light soil. It is crossed by the road from Ballyhack to Enniscorthy. The living is an impropriate cur. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with Tintern and Clonmines, £92. The church is in ruins. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Tintern. There are some large bleach greens and a flour-mill.

OWENDUFF, a stream of the co. of Mayo, Ireland, has a course of about 12 miles, and falls into Tulloghaan Bay.

OWENDUGHER, a feeder of the river Dodder, co. Dublin, Ireland. It rises near Cruagh.

OWENEA, a stream of the co. of Donegal, Ireland, rises in Lough Ea, and after a course of 15 miles falls into Loughrosmore Bay near Ardara.

OWENGLEN, a stream of the co. of Galway, Ireland, rises in the Bennabeola mountains to Ardbear Haven, near Clifden.

OWEN-GLYNDWR, a demesne in the par. of Corwen, co. Merioneth, 10 miles N.E. of Bala. It is situated in the vale of the river Dee, called by the Welsh Glyn-

dyvyrdwy, and contains Sychnant, where some trees mark the site of Owain Glyndwr's house.

OWEN-KILLEW, a river of the co. of Tyrone, Ireland, rises near Lissan, and after a course of 20 miles, in which it is swollen by the waters of several tributary streams, joins the Strule near Newtown Stewart.

OWENMORE, the name of several small rivers in Ireland. One rises near Lough Arrow, in co. Sligo, and after being joined by the rivers Arrow and Owenbeg, falls into Ballysadare Bay, near Collooney. A second rises near Lough Dahybaun, and after a course of 13 miles falls into Tullochan Bay, a sandy creek with from one to two fathoms water. A third stream rises in Lough Lugacolliwee, in co. Mayo, and joins the river Erriff near Killary harbour. A fourth rises in Lough Glenade, co. Leitrim, and joins the river Bonnet near Manor Hamilton, the united streams falling into Lough Gill.

OWENREAGH, two streams of this name in Ireland —one a feeder of the river Roe, co. Londonderry, the other a tributary of the Owen-Killew, co. Tyrone.

OWENROE, a tributary of the river Blackwater, co. Meath, Ireland.

OWER, a tythg. in the par. of Corfe Castle, Isle of Purbeck, co. Dorset, 2 miles from Corfe Castle, and 19 S.E. of Dorchester.

OWER, a tythg. in the par. of Eling, co. Hants, 3 miles S.W. of Romsey. It is in conjunction with Wade.

OWERMOIGNE, or OWER-MAYNE, a par. and lib. in the South Blandford div. of co. Dorset, 6 miles S.E. of Dorchester, its post town, and 2¼ S.W. of the Moreton railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Galton and South-Down, and is bounded on the S. by the English Channel. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £358, and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a square embattled tower. The parochial charities produce about £33 per annum. An annual fair is held on 10th October for cattle.

OWERSBY, NORTH AND SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Walshcroft, co. Lincoln, 5 miles N.W. of Market Rasen, its post town, and 3 N.W. of the Usselby railway station. The parish, which is of large extent, is situated near the navigable river Ancholme, and is chiefly agricultural. The coach road from Boston to Hull passes through the village. Several substantial houses have been built in lieu of the old ones. The surface is in general level, lying at the foot of the North Wolds. The soil is clayey, but fertile. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £21 8*s.*, and the vicarial for £244 14*s.*, and the glebe comprises 33 acres. The living is a vic.* annexed to that of Kirkby-Osgodby, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £291. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, has a tower containing three bells. There is an endowed free school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. William Angerstein, Esq., is lord of the manor.

OWER SHOAL, a dangerous reef in the German Ocean. It lies outside the Leman Sand, off the coast of Norfolk, and is marked by a ship-light.

OWEY, an islet off the coast of co. Donegal, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Oranmore Island.

OWLERTON, a vil. in the par. of Ecclesfield, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N. of Sheffield.

OWLPEN, or OLDPEN, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Berkeley, co. Gloucester, 3½ miles E. of Dursley, its post town, and 5½ from the Berkeley Road railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. It is of ancient date, and came through the Owlpens to the Daunts, thence to the Stoughtons, an ancient Irish family. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £149 16*s.* The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Newington-Bagpath, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The church, which was rebuilt in 1830 at the cost of the incumbent, is a stone structure with a tower containing one bell. The interior contains several old brasses of the Daunt family. T. A. Stoughton, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

OWLSHAW, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Gisburn-Forest, par. of Gisburn, West Riding co. York, 9 miles S. of Settle, and 6 N.E. of Clitheroe. It is situated near the river Ribble, under Castle Haugh camp.

OWLSWICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Monk's Risborough, co. Bucks, 2 miles N.W. of Prince's Risborough. There was formerly a chapel-of-ease dedicated to St. Peter.

OWMBY, a par. in the E. div. of the wap. of Aslacoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 7 miles W. of Market Rasen, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Spittal. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £330, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient edifice. The register dates from 1700. There is a National school, also a place of worship for the Primitive Methodists. Colonel Dalton is lord of the manor.

OWMBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Searby, S. div. of the wap. of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.W. of Caistor. It is in conjunction with Searby, but anciently formed a separate parish. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Searby, in the dioc. of Lincoln.

OWNEY AND ARRA, a bar. in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is bounded by cos. Galway, Clare, and Limerick, and by the bar. of Ormond. It extends over an area of 89,671 acres, and contains the pars. of Burgesbeg, Castletownarra, Kilcomenty, Killoscully, Kilmastulla, Kilnarath, Kilvellane, Youghalarra, Templeachally, and parts of Abington and Monsea.

OWNEYBEG, a bar. in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is bounded by co. Tipperary, and by the bars. of Clanwilliam and Coonagh. It contains the par. of Tuogh, and parts of Abington and Doon, comprising 27,211 acres.

OWNING, or BEAULIEU, a par. in the bar. of Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Pilltown, its post town. It is 4 miles long by 2 broad, extending along the river Suir. The surface is mountainous but fertile. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Fiddown, £830, in the patron. of the bishop. Ruins of the church are seen. Here are two day schools.

OWRAM, NORTH, or NORTHOWRAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Halifax, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Halifax, its post town. The village, which is of large extent, is situated on the Halifax and Bradford high road. The tnshp. includes Booth-Town, Shibden, Queen's Head, and five other villages. There are extensive collieries, stone quarries, and silk, worsted, and card manufactories, giving employment to a large number of the inhabitants. The land is principally in pasture. There is a mineral spring in the neighbourhood of Shibden-Dale. The soil is loamy, with a subsoil of clay upon stone. A church, dedicated to St. Thomas, with a spired tower, was erected at Hill-Top in 1861. At Booth-Town are some almshouses, which were founded in 1647 by Jeremiah Hall, M.D., also a school for children of both sexes. The Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and New Connexion Methodists have each a place of worship.

OWRAM, SOUTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Halifax, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S. of North Owram, and 1½ mile S.E. of Halifax. It is situated near the river Aire and the line of the Manchester and Leeds railway. There are extensive slate and stone quarries at Cromwell Bottom. Two beds of coal lie below the stone, and are worked at several places in this township. The village, which is large, is situated on an eminence rising precipitously from the river Hebble, opposite to the town of Halifax. The principal seats are Ashday Hall and Ashgrove. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Halifax. The church, dedicated

to St. Ann, was founded in the reign of Henry VIII. by John Lacey, but was rebuilt in 1819 at an expense of £2,200. It has a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. There is a National school, and a school founded in 1787 by Sir William Staines.

OWRE, an extensive common in the hund. of Cranborne, co. Dorset, 4 miles S.E. of Cranborne. It formed part of Cranborne Chase.

OWSLEBURY, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Fawley, co. Hants, 4 miles S. of Winchester, its post town, and 6 N. of Bishop's Waltham. The village is situated on the old road from Winchester to Bishop's Waltham, and is principally agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Colden-Common. The manor belongs to the Mildmays of Dogmersfield. The Hambledon hounds meet on Owlesbury Down. About two-thirds of the land is arable. The remainder meadow, pasture, and common. This parish, in conjunction with that of Twyford, formed one vicarage previously to 1832, at which period Owslebury was endowed by the late Mrs. Alice Long, of Marwell Hall, as a perpetual curacy. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £590 7*s.*, and the vicarial for £171 10*s.* The impropriation belongs to the Hospital of St. Cross. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £169. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a square tower containing three bells. It has recently been restored and enlarged. The register dates from 1678. There is also a district church at Colden-Common, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £130. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum, chiefly the bequest of Mrs. A. Long, who also endowed the National school with an annuity of £14. Marwell Hall is the principal seat.

OWSTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Pocklington, Wilton-Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 1½ mile N. by E. of Pocklington.

OWSTON, a par. in the W. div. of the wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3½ miles S.E. of Epworth, and 9 N. of Gainsborough. It is situated in the Isle of Ely, and extends along the W. bank of the river Trent, from Heckdyke Lane End, in the county of Nottingham, to the village of Althorpe, a distance of 9 miles. The par. comprises the tnshps. of Gunthorpe, Heckdyke, Melwood, Owston, and the flourishing market town and seaport of West Ferry. The soil is rich, and in a high state of cultivation. The manufacture of sacking and sailcloth is extensively carried on, and at West Ferry are a brewery, rope-walk, boat-building yard, and mills for corn and oil-cake. The appropriation belongs to the Archbishop of York, and the glebe comprises about 60 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £300, in the patron. of the Bishop of Chester. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a Gothic structure, with a tower containing six bells. It stands at the western extremity of the village, and has recently undergone considerable alterations and improvements. The E. window was filled with stained glass in 1836, representing full-length figures of the Saviour, St. Peter, and St. Paul. There is also a chapel-of-ease, recently erected at West Butterwick, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £300, in the patron. of the Vicar of Owston. The Wesleyans have a place of worship at Owston, and the Primitive and Reformed Methodists each one at West Ferry, where also the parochial school is situated. There are almshouses built and endowed by Miss Sandars.

OWSTON, a par. in the upper div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Doncaster, its post town, and 2 S. of the Askern railway station, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire line. The village, which is of small extent and wholly agricultural, is situated on the road from Doncaster to Selby. The par. includes the tnshps. of Owston and Skellow, and the hmlts. of Holme and Carcroft. In this neighbourhood is a meet for the Badsworth hounds. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £93. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure, situated on the N. side of the park. The interior contains monuments of the Adamses and Harrisons of Skellow. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a National school. Owston Hall, the principal residence, is an ancient mansion situated in a well-wooded park of 160 acres. The mansion, of late years, has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. P. B. D. Cooke, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

OWSTWICK, a tnshp. partly in the par. of Garton and partly in that of Roos, middle div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 1½ mile from Roos, 8 miles N.W. of Patrington, and 12 E. by N. of Hull. The Holderness hounds meet here.

OWTHORNE, a par. in the S. and middle divs. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Patrington, its post town, and 18 E. of Kingston. It adjoins the parish of Withernsea. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the coast, but has at various times sustained considerable damage from the encroachments of the sea. The par. comprises the tnshps. of South Frodingham, Runswell, and Waxholme. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The land is mostly arable, with a small proportion of pasture. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1806. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £282. The old church of St. Peter was destroyed by the sea during a storm in 1816. A new one was erected at Runswell, about 2 miles from the sea, and is dedicated to St. Mary. It is of yellow brick, and has a tower. There are National and Sunday schools. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. In 1844 the parsonage and two cottages were destroyed by the sea.

OWTHORPE, a par. in the S. div. of Bingham wap., co. Nottingham, 5 miles S.W. of Bingham, its post town, and 9 S.E. of Nottingham. The village, which is of small extent and wholly agricultural, is situated near the Grantham canal, and on the line of the ancient Fosse Way which passes to the W. The impropriation belongs to Sir H. Bromley, Bart. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £65. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, was built by Colonel J. Hutchinson, the parliamentary general in the great civil war of Charles I. It has a low square tower containing one bell. The church has tombs of the Hutchinson family. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum.

OXBOROUGH, or OXBURGH, a par. in the hund. of South Greenhoe, co. Norfolk, 3 miles N.E. of Stoke Ferry, its post town, and 12 from Brandon. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the banks of a small stream which flows into the river Wissey. In the Saxon times it belonged to Torchil the Dane, and was made a market town by grant of Edward I., but the market has long been discontinued. At Warren Hill are a camp and tumuli, where Roman and Saxon coins and other relics have been found. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. There is a portion of fen land. The soil is chiefly clay and loam. The living is a rect.* with the vic. of Foulden annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £516, in the patron. of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is built of flint and stone, with a square tower crowned with a lofty octagonal spire, and contains five bells. Attached to the S. aisle is a chantry, built in 1573. The church has an oak roof, several stained windows, a stone screen, and tombs of the Bedingfields of Oxborough Hall. The parochial charities produce about £100, besides a fuel allotment of 49 acres. There is a free school for both sexes. The Roman Catholics have a place of worship, erected in 1838 within the grounds of the hall, also a school. Oxborough Hall is of quadrangular form, measuring 118 feet by 92, with towers 80 feet in height. It is approached by a gateway, with a drawbridge over a deep and broad moat which surrounds the whole of the building. This mansion was erected by Sir Ed-

mund Bedingfield in 1482, and was visited by Henry VII., of whose time it contains tapestry. It also contains portraits, on panel, by Vandyck, Holbein, and other celebrated artists; and several landscapes by Poussin. Sir Henry Bedingfield, Bart., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

OXCLIFFE, a hmlt. in the par. of Lancaster, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 2 miles W. of Lancaster. It is situated on the river Lune, and is joined with Heaton to form a township.

OXCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 7 miles N. by E. of Horncastle, its post town, and 8 S. of Louth. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the Wolds. There are a few cottages and a farm, but no village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £217. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a tower containing one bell. David Briggs, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

OXCROFT, a hmlt. in the par. of Bolsover, co. Derby, 6 miles N.E. of Chesterfield.

OXENBOURNE, a tythg. in the par. of East Meon, co. Hunts, 3 miles W. of Petersfield. It is situated near Oxenbourne Down, under Butser Hill.

OXENDON, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Rothwell, co. Northampton, 14 miles N.W. of Northampton, its post town, and 2½ S.E. of Market Harborough. There is a joint station for Clipstone and Oxendon on the Stamford and Blisworth branch of the London and North-Western railway. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated on the main road from London to Manchester. It consists almost wholly of good grazing land. The soil is clayey. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1767. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £410. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient edifice, with a tower. The living was once held by Morton, the author of the "Natural History of Northamptonshire." The interior of the church contains effigies of Lady Gorges. There is a Sunday-school, also a place of worship for the Independents.

OXENDON, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Little Bowden, hund. of Rothwell, co. Northampton, 1 mile from Great Oxendon, and 2 miles S. by W. of Market Harborough. There was formerly a chapel-of-ease, but no traces of it now remain.

OXENFOORD CASTLE, a seat of the Earl of Stair, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. It is situated on the river South Tyne, and gives the inferior title of baron to the Earl of Stair.

OXENHALL, a par. in the hund. of Botloe, co. Gloucester, 2 miles N. of Newent, its post town, and 7 S. of Ledbury. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Gloucester and Hereford canal, at the tunnel, which is 6,576 feet in length. The Ellbrook stream flows through the village, and falls into the Leadon at Highleadon Court. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The land is divided betwixt woodland, pasture, arable, and meadow. The soil is chiefly a rich sandy loam. Apples and pears are grown in great perfection. There are several mineral springs, the waters of which resemble those of Cheltenham. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £440. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £80, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Anne, has a spired tower containing three bells. Miss Foley is lady of the manor and principal landowner. In this parish is a mound covered with trees called "The Danes' Mound."

OXENHOATH, a hmlt. in the par. of West Peckham, hund. of Littlefield, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 4 miles N.E. of Tonbridge. It formerly belonged to the Colepepers and Bartholomews.

OXENHOLME, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirby Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 1 mile E. of Kendal. It is the junction station of the Windermere and Lancashire and Carlisle railways.

OXENHOPE, FAR and NEAR, hmlts. in the chplry. of Haworth and par. of Bradford, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Keighley. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the worsted-mills and in agriculture. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is a modern structure.

OXENTON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Tewkesbury, co. Gloucester, 2½ miles S.E. of Aschurch railway station, and 4½ S.E. of Tewkesbury, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Severn, and is wholly agricultural. The road between Evesham and Cheltenham passes through the parish. The impropriate tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1774, and the glebe comprises 23 acres in distant parishes. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £68. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure, with a square tower. It has lately been restored at the expense of the Earl of Coventry. The Earl of Ellenborough is lord of the manor.

OXENWOOD, a tythg. in the par. of Shalbourn, co. Berks, 6 miles S.W. of Hungerford.

OXFORD, a city and parliamentary borough, the seat of an episcopal see and one of the two principal English universities, stands on a gentle eminence near the junction of the river Isis, which is a branch of the Thames, with the Cherwell. It is the capital, assize, sessions, polling, and election town of the county of Oxfordshire, and returns to parliament four members, of whom two sit for the city and two for the university. The representation of the latter is a much-coveted distinction which is usually conferred upon eminent public men; hence it is generally styled the "blue ribbon of the House of Commons." There are two railway stations, belonging respectively to the London and Great Western and the London and North-Western companies. That on the former is on a branch line from Didcot, and is 63¼ miles, while that of the latter is 77¾ miles distant from London. The city, the extent of which is about 2 miles from E. to W. by about 1½ mile from N. to S., is situated in a sort of an amphitheatre surrounded on the W., S., and E. by well-wooded hills and fertile meadows, while to the N. it is flat and less thickly planted. It contains the following fifteen pars., viz. St. Aldate's (usually pronounced St. Old's), Binsey, St. Ebbe's, All Saints', St. Giles's, Holywell, St. Clement's, St. John's, St. Mary the Virgin, St. Michael's, St. Mary Magdalene's, St. Martin's, St. Peter-le-Bailey, St. Peter in the East, and St. Thomas. Each of these parishes has its own church, those of St. Thomas and St. Ebbe having each a district church; also St. Paul's at "Jericho," as that part of the city is called which lies near the New Clarendon and Worcester College, belongs to the former, and Trinity church, in the Blackfriars'-road, to the latter. There are six Dissenting places of worship, belonging to the Roman Catholics, Methodists, and Baptists, in the city.—The name of Oxford has been derived from the fact of its having been situated originally on a branch of the river which was fordable for oxen, and we are told that from this circumstance it was called by the ancient Britons *Rhyd-ychen*; and by Geoffrey of Monmouth, who flourished in the 12th century, and other early writers, it is hence termed the *vadum bovum*. Other authorities derive its name from the fact of a ford having existed at Oseney, a site lying about a quarter of a mile to the W. of the city, where there was an abbey founded by Robert D'Oyley in 1129, on an island formed by branches of the Isis. These latter writers assert that it is absurd to imagine that a ford for oxen only would have given a name to the city, but that a general ford might have done so; hence that the ford at Oseney, or Osney ford became gradually corrupted into Oxford. Whatever may have been the derivation of the word, it is certain that it existed in nearly its present form at a very early period, as the word *Ornaforda* appears on coins of King Alfred, and on those of William the Conqueror and William II., *Oxneford* and *Oxeneford*. In the Saxon chronicle *Oxnaford* is used, and in Domes-

day Book, *Oxenefscyre*, while *Oxeneford* constantly occurs in leases and legal instruments 200 years later. The earliest history of the city of Oxford is involved in much obscurity, and has given rise to a great deal of learned conjecture. It has been asserted that it was originally built by Memphries, King of the Britons, B.C. 1009, and that from him it was for some time called *Caer-Memphries;* that afterwards the name of *Bellositum* was given to it by the Romans on account of the beauty of its situation, and that it was for the same reason known in later times as the British *Caer-pen-halgoed*, which signifies a city placed on an eminence between two rivers, and surrounded with woods and groves. However this may be, Oxford is certainly noticed by Apion, who flourished A.D. 125, as one of the most eminent cities of Britain; and Cyprian, who was martyred A.D. 258, also mentions it in his index to the British cities. After this very little is heard of it till the time of Vortigern, A.D. 474. This prince is said to have made it a royal residence under the name of *Caer-Vortigern*, which title, however, it lost soon after, when it became subject to the power of the Saxons. After the death of Cadwallader, the last king of the Britons, in A.D. 689, and the conversion of the Saxons to Christianity, Oxford, by the end of the 7th century, appears to have been fixed upon as a place to be in some sort devoted to the cultivation of learning, and in 730 St. Frideswide's nunnery was founded by Didan, the Saxon, notably for the purpose of religious instruction. It is to this institution that the origin of the university may be traced, and the particulars connected with it will be treated of more fully hereafter. From the death of St. Frideswide, in 740, no circumstance worthy of note appears to have taken place in regard to the history of the city for about a century. The unsettled state of the kingdom, owing to the contests between the various monarchs of the Heptarchy and the incursions of the Danes rendered the materials for the history of this period very meagre and uncertain, and it is not till the reign of Alfred (849—901) that we obtain any authentic records of the city. It is stated that this king himself, with his three sons, resided in Oxford and founded the University; and there is no doubt that a mint existed there in his time. In 976 the city was burnt by the Danes, who were massacred there in 1002, but again set fire to it in 1009 and destroyed a great portion of it. It was, however, soon rebuilt, and in 1013 and 1015 the Saxons made it the place of assemblage for their national councils or parliaments. In 1016 Edmund Ironsides was murdered there; and in 1018 Canute held a council for the purpose of confirming the laws as promulgated by King Edward the Elder in 915. In 1022 and 1026 he held a fresh council, at which he enjoined the observance of the laws of King Edgar as set forth *circa* 965; and in 1036 another council was held here to settle the succession to the throne. The choice fell upon Harold Harefoot in opposition to Hardicanute, whose cause was espoused by Earl Godwin and the princes of West Saxony. Harold was accordingly crowned at Oxford, where he died in 1040, but was buried at Westminster. In 1069, Oxford having refused submission to William the Conqueror, was stormed by him and easily reduced to obedience. The king gave the greatest part of the city, which then contained 721 houses, to his favourite, Robert D'Oyley, and fearing lest the inhabitants should revolt, ordered him to build a castle on the W. side of the walls, and on the site of an old Saxon fortification. D'Oyley immediately complied with the commands of his royal master, and by 1071 the castle was completed. It occupied the site on which the county gaol and house of correction now stand. At the completion of the Domesday Survey in 1086 there were 775 houses in the city and 20 mural mansions, which were so called because their inhabitants were placed in them rent free by the king on the express condition of their keeping the walls in repair. The city was rated at £60. The burgesses had a common pasture ground outside the walls, lying to the N.W. of the city, and now known by the name of "Port Meadow," and 20 of them were to accompany the king whenever he went to war under a penalty of £20. In 1088 William Rufus held a council in Oxford, and the next king, Henry I., was, as Wood the historian asserts, educated there. Whether this is really the case or not, certain it is that this sovereign showed considerable favour to the city, and greatly improved and embellished it. He granted a charter to it, by which he placed the citizens upon the same footing with those of London in respect of all customs, laws, privileges, and liberties to be enjoyed by them; and in 1129 he built himself a palace called Beaumont Palace, which stood on a spot of ground now forming the junction of Beaumont and St. John streets, and was used as a royal residence as late as the reign of Edward II. This monarch, however, surrendered it to a body of Carmelite friars for a monastery, and the last fragment of it was removed in 1830, to make a passage for the W. side of St. John-street. In 1136 Stephen kept court in Oxford. He held a council for the purpose of restoring the laws of Edward the Confessor and remitting the Danegelt, which had hitherto been levied on the city. In 1142 he besieged the Empress Matilda, or Maud, in the castle so closely that she only escaped falling into his hands by crossing the Isis, which was frozen over, and going on foot through the snow to Abingdon, which is 6 miles off. There she procured a horse and arrived safely at Wallingford Castle, from whence she ultimately went to Normandy. In this reign the arrest of Roger, Bishop of Salisbury; Nigel, Bishop of Ely; and Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, took place at Oxford. The first-named prelate was especially powerful, and his wealth and abilities, which had rendered him obnoxious to Stephen, led to those quarrels in which Oxford, which espoused the cause of the empress-queen, became involved. Henry II. (1154—1189) showed great favour to the city. He confirmed the charter granted to it by Henry I., and gave the mayor the privilege of attending upon the sovereign upon all festive occasions. Hence, up to the present day, the mayor of Oxford has the right of acting as under-butler at the coronation of any of the English monarchs. In this reign the University became known as a distinct feature of Oxford, and lectures upon Roman law and other subjects were given by teachers who established themselves there for the express purpose of receiving pupils. In this reign a guildhalla, or public hall, was built for the meetings of the burgesses, near the spot where Carfax church now stands. In 1157 Richard I. was born at Oxford. In 1160 Henry received the Welsh chiefs there, after having reduced their country to submission. In 1162 he issued from thence his decree against the "Publicans," who were a sect of the Waldenses; and in 1172 held a parliament for the purpose of settling what was to be done with Ireland, of which he afterwards made his youngest son, John, viceroy, under the title of "Lord of Ireland," with the design of ultimately making him king. In 1185 another parliament or council was held here; and in 1189, Richard, upon his accession to the throne, not only confirmed to the city all its ancient rights and privileges, but granted it several new ones, in gratitude for which the citizens contributed largely to his ransom when he was taken prisoner in Austria, on his return from the Holy Land in 1192. King John, who was also born at Oxford in 1166, held parliaments there in 1203 and 1207. In 1209 there are said to have been as many as 3,000 students there, but owing to a dispute with the townspeople they left and went to Cambridge and elsewhere. Henry III. (1216—1272) kept Christmas at Osney Abbey; and in 1222 Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, summoned a synod here for reforming the clergy; and in 1225 two men were crucified, each for asserting that he was Jesus Christ; and two women were starved to death for pretending that they were respectively the Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalene. In 1240 another serious collision took place between the students and the townspeople, and many of the former again migrated to Cambridge. From this time to 1257 several councils were held, and in 1258 the Statutes of Oxford were passed by what is known as the "mad parliament." By

these it was settled that all foreigners should quit the kingdom, and that 24 persons should be chosen, 12 by the king and 12 by the barons, to represent the people in the three parliaments which, by the sixth statute, were to be held annually. This is the first clear account we have of the sitting of a house of commons, and the general use of the word "parliament," although Coke, in his Institutes, asserts that this word was used as early as the reign of Edward the Confessor in 1041. During this reign Duns Scotus lectured, and Roger Bacon died at Oxford. In 1326 Isabella, the queen of Edward II., resided here while engaged in her war against the king and his favourites, the Spensers. During the reign of Edward III., who was educated at Oxford, and afterwards went to reside at Woodstock (where Edward the Black Prince was born in 1327), a most dreadful riot broke out between the scholars and the townspeople. It began on the feast of St. Scholastica, 10th February, 1354, at a tavern called the "Mermaid," which stood at a spot called "Pennyless," or "Butter-Bench," near the E. end of old Carfax church. The fighting and tumult lasted for three days, and some of the students were killed and others severely wounded. The consequence of this was that the citizens lost several of their privileges, and were debarred from the rights of the Church. In addition to this they were heavily fined, and enjoined to perform certain acts of penance annually to the University authorities, and it was not until 1825 that the statute enforcing these laws was finally repealed. In this reign the poet Chaucer flourished, and from his "Canterbury Pilgrims" we learn that Oxford was, even in his time, devoted to those studies for which she is so renowned. In Richard II.'s reign (1377—1399) John Wycliffe was master of Balliol College (1361). In 1399 preparations were made for a grand tournament at Oxford, at which the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Salisbury, and Rutland, with Sir Thomas Blount and others, intended to seize the king, Henry IV., and to restore Richard. Their plot, however, was discovered, and Sir Thomas Blount, Sir Bennet Shelley, and 18 others were executed in the Greenditch at Oxford in 1400, while the rebel lords and their accomplices suffered elsewhere. Henry V. was educated at Oxford, and in Henry VI.'s reign his son, Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, gave a sum of money for building a portion of that renowned library which is now known as the "Bodleian." It acquired its present name from Sir Thomas Bodley, who was its most munificent patron, and endowed it both with lands and money in 1598, but in a letter written to the Duke of Gloucester by the University in 1445, he is styled its founder, and at his death in 1447 he left to it several MSS., and £100 for the completion of that portion of the building which he had begun. Cardinal Beaufort; John Kempe, Archbishop of York and Lord Chancellor; Thomas Kempe, Bishop of London; John Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Chancellor, and other distinguished persons contributed to its enlargement and improvement; but before the end of the reign of Edward IV., in 1483, it had been so mismanaged and neglected, that, literally, not one single volume was left in it. In fact, it had become so thoroughly plundered that it was quite useless, and the University finding, in 1556, that the losses had never been replaced, and that the building still remained desolate and unavailable for all purposes of study, sold off the benches, bookcases, furniture, &c., and left merely the bare walls. In this state it remained till 1598, when Thomas Bodley, a fellow of Merton College, resolved to restore it. By contributions of books and money from himself and his friends, he secured it an endowment, and towards the end of 1602 it possessed upwards of 2,000 volumes, and was then again thrown open to students. In 1481 the city was visited by Edward IV., and in 1483 by Richard III., and by Prince Arthur in [illegible]. In 1498 Erasmus was resident there, and associated with Linnæus, Latimer, Sir Thomas More, and several of the most eminent men of the period. In 1510 it was visited by Henry VIII., and by Queen Katherine in 1518. In 1525 Christ Church was founded by Cardinal Wolsey, and in 1542 the diocese of Oxford was separated from that of Lincoln, and was formed by the king into a separate see, the seat of the episcopate, which at first was the church of the Abbey of Osney, having been removed to Oxford in 1545. At the dissolution of the monasteries Oxford suffered considerably, both in its influence and its revenues. In 1550 commissioners were appointed by Edward VI. to visit and reform the University, and a great many valuable books and MSS. were destroyed by them in their zeal to abolish everything which seemed to tend towards the weakening of the principles of the Reformers. In Mary's reign a commission was sent down to Oxford to re-establish Popish rites and observances there, and to dispute publicly with Archbishop Cranmer and bishops Latimer and Ridley upon various points of doctrine. The end of the matter was, that when these prelates refused to recant the Protestant opinions which they had professed, the convocation sentenced them to be burned. This sentence was accordingly carried out in 1555-6 in the modern Broad-street, which was then called Canditch, and a stone opposite the door of the lodgings of the Master of Balliol still marks the spot on which they suffered. An Eleanor cross, called the "Martyrs' Memorial," standing at the N. end of St. Mary Magdalene's church, and an appropriately decorated "martyrs' aisle," added to the church in 1841, now serve to commemorate the event. In 1564 Robert Dudley, the notorious Earl of Leicester, was made Chancellor of Oxford, and in 1566 his royal mistress, Elizabeth, visited the city. She was received at Carfax church, when a professor made a speech in Greek, and her Majesty replied in the same language. She remained in Oxford five days, hearing plays and attending public disputations on science, logic, and politics, and honoured the city again with her presence in 1592, when similar proceedings took place. In 1605 King James I. visited the city (accompanied by the queen and the Prince of Wales), and again went there in 1614. In this reign Prince Charles, the Prince Palatine, and the French and Spanish ambassadors were received there; and a full account of all the entertainments given at their receptions, and those of Elizabeth and James I., will be found in Nichols's "Progresses" of these two sovereigns. During the succeeding reign the Archbishop of Canterbury, as Chancellor of the University, received the king, the queen, the Elector Palatine and his brother, Prince Rupert, at an academial entertainment in 1636; and during the troublous times of this period the parliament often sat at Oxford, whilst at the commencement of the parliamentary war, Lord Say drove away Sir John Byron, and held the city for the parliament. After the battle of Edgehill, Charles I. seized it and made it his headquarters. Sir Thomas Fairfax afterwards reduced it by famine, and during the plague in 1665 the parliament and the law courts sat here. Again in 1681 a parliament sat here, but only for a few days. In 1687 James II. held a parliament in Oxford, and in the same year, in consequence of the disputes which arose with respect to the presidency of Magdalen College—the king having commanded the fellows to elect Dr. Parker, a Papist—his Majesty went in person to the University. The upshot of the matter was that the king's orders were executed, the college being filled with Roman Catholics. This state of things, however, was not allowed to continue long, and in the ensuing year the college was restored to its rights. In 1702 Queen Anne visited the University. In 1714 Dr. John Radcliffe left £40,000 to the University of Oxford; and a library and observatory, still called after his name, are among the notable objects of the city. In 1715 the cause of the Pretender was warmly espoused in many parts of the kingdom, and several persons, suspected of being favourable to him, were seized in Oxford by General Pepper, who had occupied it on behalf of the king. Towards the end of 1731 a valuable collection of MSS., written by Sir Henry Spelman, and others, upon political, ecclesiastical, and University questions, was added to the Bodleian. In 1768 the mayor and several members of the corporation of Oxford were sent to New-

gate for malpractices at the election of the city members. In 1787 a very large and curious conduit, adorned with allegorical figures and inscriptions—which was built for the purpose of distributing through the town water from the Isis, and stood at Carfax (a word derived from *quatuor facies*, as it faced the four ways or roads which meet at this point)—was taken down for the enlargement and improvement of the High-street, and removed to Nuneham Park. On 2nd January, 1790, the Oxford canal was opened for the first time, and on 14th August, 1795, a very severe thunderstorm burst over the city, which injured the spire of St. Mary's Church, destroyed two private houses, and wounded many of the inhabitants. In 1799 the Duke of York visited the city, and after holding a review of the university and city volunteers, was made an honorary D.C.L., and was presented with the freedom of the city in a gold box. Similar honours were conferred upon the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the Prince Regent, and other distinguished personages, in 1814. Upon that occasion they were royally entertained by the University, and great rejoicings took place not only in Oxford, but throughout the kingdom, in consequence of the peace, which was proclaimed on 20th June in that year. In 1839 the Royal Agricultural Society of England held its show at Oxford, and in 1847 the British Association met there. In 1841 the city was visited by Queen Victoria; and in 1860 the Prince of Wales matriculated as a member of the University, and resided during his academical career at Frewen's Hall, in New Inn Hall-lane.—The city has four principal entrances: one from the E. by the coach road from London over the Magdalen Bridge; a second from the N. by Worcester and Birmingham roads along St. Giles's-street; another from the railway stations over Folly Bridge, which crosses the Isis on the southern side; and the fourth along what is termed the "Seven-bridge-road," on the western side of the city. The latter entrance is from the Bath road, and the name given to it arises from the fact that it consists of a causeway built along low-lying meadows, which are so intersected by the Isis, that its various branches have to be crossed by seven stone bridges in the space of 1 mile. Of these four entrances into the city the first-named is the most remarkable, and the view which it presents to the spectator is unsurpassed for beauty by that of any city in the world. Upon passing over Magdalen Bridge, a stone structure crossing the river Cherwell, we have on the right the tower of Magdalen College, and on the left the Botanic Gardens. From this point commences the High-street, a thoroughfare of which it has been justly remarked that "for variety and magnificence of public buildings no city in Europe can offer a competition with it." It continues in a graceful curve up to Carfax (or the City) Church, having on the right Queen's College, All Souls' College, St. Mary's (or the University) Church, and All Saints' Church, while on the left is University College, and the rest of the street both on the right and left is occupied with shops, dwelling-houses, and an old-established and well-known hotel called the "Mitre." The northern entrance into the city is also exceedingly fine, and leads along a wide street, having rows of trees planted on each side, past St. John's College; on the left the Taylor and Randolph buildings, a noble institution, founded for the cultivation of modern languages and the fine arts, and the Randolph Hotel, built in 1865 by a company in consequence of the Great Western railway having decided on making Oxford the site of their railway manufactory. Opposite to these are the back buildings of Balliol College, and in the centre of the street the Martyrs' Memorial and St. Mary Magdalene Church. Near the S. front of this church, and the tower of that of St. Michael's, formerly stood the celebrated *Bocardo*, the name given to the N. gate of the city. When the fortification fell down the room over the gateway was used as a prison, and here it was that Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer were confined previous to their execution. From this point a street of shops and hotels, called Corn Market-street, runs southward to Carfax. Here it joins the High-street, which lies to its E., and Queen's-street, which runs W. Here these three streets are joined by St. Aldate's, still running S., and thus are formed the four ways, which, as has been already stated, give the name to Carfax. At the northern end of St. Aldate's, on the left-hand side proceeding from Corn Market-street, are the townhall and the post-office, and on the same side, at the southern end, stands the magnificent college of Christ Church, and nearly opposite to it St. Aldate's Church and Pembroke College. Returning to the N. end of Corn Market-street, a street called Broad-street runs eastward, having Balliol and Trinity Colleges on the left, and on the right a narrow street called Turl-street, which connects it with the High-street. In this latter street are Jesus College on the right and Exeter and Lincoln on the left, while at the corner of the street where it joins the High-street stands All Saints' Church on the left, and on the right the Mitre Hotel. Still proceeding along Broad-street, we have on the right, adjoining a portion of Exeter College, the Ashmolean Museum, the Sheldonian Theatre, and the Clarendon. Contiguous to this latter are the "Schools" and the Bodleian Library, having behind them a large square, with the circular building of the Radcliffe Library within it, while to the W. lies Brasenose College, to the E. part of All Souls', and to the S. St. Mary's Church and the High-street. At the back of All Souls' stands Magdalen Hall, and behind that again is New College-lane, leading to New College, the gardens of which extend to Holywell-street and the "Long Wall." From New College the lane bends southwards, and after passing the side of Queen's College and St. Edmund Hall, runs as Queen's-lane into High-street, having Logic-lane opposite to it. From the end of Broad-street, Park-street runs northwards, having Trinity and St. John's Gardens on the left and Wadham College on the right, while still further on, but standing back from the main road, is the University Museum. A street of private houses, called Holywell-street, runs from the King's Arms Hotel, at the S.E. corner of Park-street, and, continuing in a semicircular form as Long Wall, leads past the "Grove" of Magdalen College to the foot of the High-street, close to Magdalen College and bridges. Crossing the High-street, we have a walk leading to Christ Church Meadows and Merton Fields, while still further westward, a street called King-street leads from High-street into Merton-street. Here are situated St. Alban Hall, Merton College, with its celebrated chapel, which is also the parish church of St. John; while at the end of the street, and abutting upon the back of Christ Church, stands Corpus Christi College. From hence Oriel-street leads again northwards into the High-street, having Oriel College and St. Mary Hall on the right and Bear-lane on the left. This latter leads into Alfred-street, in which the Masonic Hall is situated, and Blue Boar-lane, which runs into St. Aldate's at the S. corner of the post-office. Again, going northwards along St. Aldate's, and crossing the High-street, the first street on the W. side of Corn Market is New Inn Hall street, which takes a sharp bend to the S. about midway. Between this bend and the church of St. Peter-le-Bailey, which stands at the S.W. extremity of the street, stands New Inn Hall, and close by are Frewen's Hall, already noticed as having been the residence of the Prince of Wales, and the buildings of the Union Society, or reading and debating rooms of the members of the University, which latter, however, are entered by a court leading from Corn Market-street. After passing the end of a narrow street, called George-street, we come to Gloucester-green, on which stands the city gaol, and beyond that is Beaumont-street, at the end of which stands Worcester College. The street which runs in front of Worcester College is called Worcester-street to the S., and runs down to the canal and the Seven-bridge-road, while to the N. it runs as Walton-place to the workhouse, the University printing-office, and St. Paul's Church. Hence a street running eastward leads into St. Giles's, close by the Radcliffe Infirmary and Observatory. All the col-

leges have their own halls, in which the members dine daily in common, and their own chapels, at which a certain number of attendances during the week is required from the members. At some of them, such as Christ Church, Exeter, St. John's, New College, and Magdalen, choral service is performed, and the two latter attract numerous visitors, not only from the excellence of the choirs and organs and the magnificence of their chapels, but also from the extent and beauty of their gardens and the general character of the colleges themselves. Exeter and Balliol Chapels also, which have been rebuilt within a few years, are remarkable for the splendour of their architecture and decorations, and are objects well worthy of being seen. The hall of Christ Church, the cathedral, which stands just behind it, and, in fact, the whole of this noble institution, should be visited by all who wish to see the "lions" of Oxford, as also should Christ Church walks and meadows, which lie close by the river. Here are moored the boats and barges belonging to the various colleges and members of the University, and during the spring and summer boat-races take place between picked crews from the various colleges. At these periods Christ Church walks and the side of the river opposite, down as far as Iffley, from whence the boats start, are crowded with men, each eager for the success of his own college; the stream is covered with skiffs, punts, and wherries, and various other kinds of boats; their occupants are clad in regular rowing costume; and the beauty of the spot, the excitement, in a word, the *tout ensemble*, makes this a scene which should be witnessed by all who wish to study the peculiarities of our English universities, as it is a sight which can never be seen elsewhere, and when once seen will not easily be forgotten. At the main entrance of Christ Church stands "Tom" Tower, so called from the great bell which it contains, and which tolls 101 times at nine o'clock every night during term time, to give notice to the undergraduates to return to their colleges, the gates being closed at that time. In the Sheldonian Theatre, in Broad-street, takes place annually the *Encænia*, or annual commemoration of the founders and benefactors of the University. The building was founded by Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, and was finished in 1669, under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren, and a part of it was originally occupied by the University printing-presses. Hence the books printed by the University bear upon them for nearly a century the *imprimatur* of *e Typographia "Sheldoniana,"* or *e Theatro Sheldoniano*. In 1759 the last printing-press was removed, since which time the public meetings of the University, viz. the *Comitia* and the *Encænia*, have been held there, the latter being celebrated once a year, just before the commencement of the long vacation. The area is 80 feet by 70, and the building is capable of containing 4,000 persons. It has a dome 40 feet high from the roof, and the ceiling is represented open in imitation of the ancient Greek and Roman theatres. The interior consists of an area and galleries, with *rostra* for the recitation of the essays and poems to which the University prizes have been adjudged annually. These recitations take place at the commemoration, and then it is that honorary degrees are conferred on distinguished personages, and the theatre presents the imposing appearance to which reference has already been made. The vice-chancellor, doctors, proctors, noblemen, and all the high dignitaries of the University, in the full robes of their respective offices, occupy a semicircular row of seats at one end of the room, raised above the area, which is occupied by masters of arts and gentlemen introduced by them. The lower gallery is occupied entirely by ladies, and the upper by the undergraduates, who express their sentiments upon the leading topics and characters of the day, the appearance of the candidates for the honorary degrees, the ladies present, and a variety of other subjects, in shouts of approbation, or the reverse, which frequently impart a very noisy, and sometimes almost a riotous, complexion to a great portion of the proceedings. The commemoration is also celebrated by a procession of the boats, a promenade of the notabilities of the University in the "Broad Walk" of Christ Church Meadows, entertainments at the colleges, balls, and other festivities, which make the week one continued round of amusement and gaiety to those who are partaking of the hospitality of the University during that period. The public entrance into the theatre is from Broad-street, and in front of it is an iron railing, with pillars surmounted by busts, which are now much dilapidated, and are said to represent either the Cæsars or some of the sages of antiquity. To the S. of the theatre is the Bodleian Library, which was first opened for the use of the University on 8th November, 1602, on which day an annual visitation is made in commemoration of the event. The library contains several valuable portraits, among which are those of Sir Thomas Bodley, the founder, by Cornelius Jansen; one of Selden, by Mytens, and others. Here also are deposited the celebrated collection of 200 Greek MSS. collected by Giacomo Barocci, a Venetian nobleman, and presented in 1629 by William Herbert, third Earl of Pembroke, who was then Chancellor of the University; the celebrated Oppenheim Library, consisting of the most valuable Hebrew and Rabbinical printed books and MSS. ever brought together in one collection; the important Latin and English MSS. given by Sir Kenelm Digby; and the European and Oriental collection presented by Archbishop Laud, who was Chancellor of the University in 1631, and in 1636 founded the "Laudian Professorship of Arabic." Shortly after this a western wing was added to the original building for the purpose of receiving the valuable library of the celebrated John Selden, who was the representative of the University in the "Long Parliament." He died in 1654, and his executors presented his collection, of upwards of 8,000 volumes of MSS. and printed books, to the University. Since that time many valuable donations have been made to the Bodleian, such as the collection of early English plays and poetry, made by Malone and presented by Lord Sunderland; and those of Richard Gough, the celebrated antiquary; and of Francis Douce, the eminent connoisseur in various departments of art and science. All these, and many other treasures deposited there, make the Bodleian one of the most renowned libraries in the world, and scholars from all countries may be seen pursuing their labours amongst its ample and varied stores. All members of the University who have taken a degree are allowed to study here, but no books may be removed from the premises. Strangers and non-members of the university obtain access by a personal introduction to the keeper of the Bodleian, through an M.A. or some one who is personally known to the keeper, and who will vouch for the fitness of the person applying for admission. Under the Act of Parliament for securing copyright the Bodleian receives a copy of every printed work that is entered at Stationers' Hall, and the funds are kept up by small fees paid at matriculation, and upon taking the degree of B.A., besides a grant of £2,000 per annum for the purchase of various works in literature and art in this and other countries. The library contains upwards of 250,000 volumes, and is open, with some few specified exceptions, every week-day from 9 to 4, between Lady Day and Michaelmas, and from 10 to 3 from Michaelmas to Lady Day. Besides its literary treasures, the Bodleian contains also a picture-gallery, in which are portraits of the chief founders, benefactors, chancellors, and other notables of the University, and some curiosities, together with a collection of busts, casts, and architectural models. Adjoining the Bodleian are the "schools," one of which was originally devoted to each faculty or science taught in the University. In early times the quadrangle where the present building now stands was used as a garden and a pig-market; but, in 1554, the University obtained a grant of the site from the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, and in 1612 the first stone of the present structure was laid. Inscriptions over the doors show the various branches of study to which the "schools" were respectively devoted, as medicine, anatomy, and natural

philosophy on the S. side, civil law on the N., geometry, arithmetic, and metaphysics on the E., and so on. With the exception, however, of those devoted to medicine and natural philosophy, they are no longer appropriated to their original purposes, but have been partly absorbed into the Bodleian Library, while another portion is used as a gallery for the celebrated marbles presented to the University in 1677 by Henry Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, and known as the "Arundel Marbles;" while at the N.E. corner are the rooms which are now called *par excellence* the "schools," in which the public examinations of the students are held for "little-go," moderations, and "great-go." The principal entrance to the schools is from Catherine-street, opposite to Magdalen Hall, under a groined archway with carved oak folding-doors. The arch is surmounted by a tower composed of the five orders of architecture, and containing four rooms or stories; the first and second of these form part of the Bodleian Library and picture-gallery; the third is the Archive Room, in which are deposited the muniments, registers, and various other public documents belonging to the University; while the fourth, which was originally designed as an observatory, is now used as a class-room by the reader in experimental philosophy. On the western side of the schools' quadrangle is the divinity school. This building, which was the basement story of the first, or Duke Humphrey's library, was commenced in 1427, and finished in 1480. It is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, with a vaulted roof and pendants, and an exceedingly handsome entrance doorway. By the time of Edward VI. it had become so dilapidated that weeds and nettles grew in it, and a pound was erected close by its side. In 1625, however, it was repaired so far as to be available for the sittings of the House of Commons—the House of Lords sitting in the picture-gallery, while the Privy Council met at Christ Church, when the court was driven from London in consequence of the plague. During the Civil War it was used as a granary, and at the end of the 17th century it was restored to its present state, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren, who opened the door on the N. side, both to add to the effect and give greater facilities for the entrance into the theatre. The school is now used for the recitation of the exercises prescribed by the University for the degrees of B.D. and D.D., and is bisected by a carved rail, the upper part being reserved for the examiners and disputants, and the lower for the audience. At the W. end of the divinity school is the Convocation House, which was built in 1639, and forms the basement story to the Selden portion of the Bodleian. Its name indicates its use, and the principal public business of the University is carried on here. Here, also, degrees are conferred upon those who have "got through the schools," or, in other words, passed their examinations, and in the vestibule adjoining the vice-chancellor matriculates newly-admitted students, and gentlemen are robed before going in to take their degrees, and to give their votes at certain elections which sometimes are held in the Convocation House. On these occasions the vice-chancellor and the proctors occupy seats at the upper end of the room, where also are seats for heads of houses and doctors, and the side benches are reserved for masters of arts and the general public. Upon the occasion of conferring degrees, when a candidate's name is proposed the proctors walk once up and down the room, one on each side. Should any one wish to stop the degree, they do so by pulling at a certain part of the proctor's gown as he is passing, and from this the word "plucking" has been applied to the refusal of a "testamur," or certificate of having passed, to those who have failed to satisfy the examiners in the public schools. To the N. of the schools, at the corner of Broad-street and Catherine-street, and directly opposite to the S. end of Park-street, are the Clarendon Buildings, which are so called from having been founded out of the money raised by the sale of Lord Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion," the copyright of which was vested in the University by the author's son in the reign of Queen Anne. The "Clarendon" was finished in 1713, from the designs of Sir John Vanbrugh, and was used as the University printing-office till 1830, when, owing to the want of sufficient space to meet the increasing demand for books issued by the University, the business of the office was removed to the present premises, opposite St. Paul's Church, and near Worcester College. The N. side of this building—the frontage of which is 250 feet, the wings being 288 feet long by 33 wide—is devoted to the printing of classical and miscellaneous works issued under the authority of a certain number of heads of houses and professors chosen by convocation, under the name of the "delegates of the press," while the S. side is reserved exclusively for the printing of Bibles and prayer-books. A printed list of the works printed at the "Clarendon," as the University printing-house is still styled (although the original building is now used for other purposes), is given in the Oxford University Calendar, and will be found to comprise very valuable editions of grammars, lexicons, Greek and Latin classics, the Scriptures, the Fathers of the Church, ecclesiastical history and biography, and various other subjects which have been deemed worthy of a place among the standard literature of the country. Besides this the University documents, such as the examination papers, class lists, public notices, &c., are printed at the Clarendon, and all works printed for the University since 1863, and those only, have the words *e Typographeo Clarendoniano*, or "at the Clarendon Press," in the imprint, whereas from 1829 up to 1863 the imprint was *e Typographeo Academico*, or "at the University Press." The old Clarendon building now contains offices for the use of the registrar of the University; the "delegates" room, in which the meetings of the Hebdomadal Council and of delegacies take place; the vice-chancellor's justice-room; public lecture-rooms; rooms for the professor of experimental philosophy, and the readers in mineralogy and geology; and in the basement some rooms appropriated to the police, and an office for the inspector of weights and measures. Besides these apartments there are some others in the western portion of the building, which are used as showrooms for a geological and mineralogical museum, which was presented to the Ashmolean museum in 1800 and 1832. The latter-named building, however, being found too small to receive it, it was transferred to its present site, where it may be seen every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 10 till 4 o'clock. The Ashmolean Museum stands to the W. of the Clarendon, being separated from it by the theatre. It owes its origin to Elias Ashmole, who presented to the university his own medals, coins, books, and MSS., together with a collection of natural curiosities bequeathed to him by John Tradescant and his son in 1662. For the reception of these the present building was erected, at the expense of the University, in 1683, under the superintendence of Sir C. Wren. It contains, amongst other things, the library of William Lily, the celebrated astrologer, the MSS. of Sir W. Dugdale, Antony-à-Wood, and others, besides a collection of coins, medals, antiquities, minerals, shells, specimens of natural history, casts, models, and original portraits and pictures. In the building there are also some rooms used as lecture-rooms by the professor of chemistry, and a laboratory for the use of himself and his classes. The Radcliffe library, which lies to the rear of the schools, is now used as a reading-room. It was completed in 1747, in accordance with the will of its founder, John Radcliffe, M.D., Fellow of Lincoln College, who left his property to trustees for charitable purposes. He directed them, however, first to accumulate £40,000 for the purchase of this site and the erection of his library, and he left £100 per annum for the maintenance of the fabric, and £150 per annum as a stipend for the librarian. Since the opening of the University museum the trustees have allowed the books upon natural science to be removed to that institution, but the other volumes remain, and the library is regarded as a sort of branch of the Bodleian. The structure is circular in form, and a spacious dome rising from its centre gives it quite a distinctive feature among all the other public buildings

of Oxford. It has a rustic basement 100 feet in diameter, and the ascent to the library is by a spiral stone staircase. Over the entrance is a portrait (said to be the only original one of him) of the founder, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and round the room is a gallery supported by Ionic pilasters. It contains casts of celebrated ancient busts and statues, the "Corsi" marbles, several modern casts, busts, statues, and models, and from the outer balustrade surrounding the library a panoramic view of the city can be obtained. Besides this library, Dr. Radcliffe's bequests founded the observatory and the infirmary, and he left to University College, of which he was once a member, large sums for repairs and new buildings, whilst he also left £600 per annum for two "travelling fellowships"—which number, however, has since been increased by the University Commissioners, under the Act of 1854, to three, each of the annual value of £200, and tenable for three years. Dr. Radcliffe also gave the painted window at the E. end of University College Chapel, £200 to be equally divided in restoring parts of All Saints' Church and Peckwater Quadrangle in Christ Church, and the asylum on Headington Hill, which lies over Magdalen Bridge, about a mile to the N.E. of the city, has been, with the sanction of his trustees, so much benefited by the funds left by him for charitable objects that the committee have given it the name of the Radcliffe Asylum. The University Museum was commenced in 1855, and by 1860 was so far completed that the British Association for the advancement of Science held its first meeting there in the June of that year. It is ornamented with elaborate iron-work and decorative sculpture, both within and without: the latter has been liberally presented to it by various benefactors —the Queen having given the statues of five eminent philosophers which stand in the area, the gentlemen of the city of Oxford having erected the statue of the late Prince Consort which faces the entrance, and many private persons having contributed to its utility or ornamentation by placing in it works illustrative of science and art. The building contains lecture-rooms, work-rooms, laboratories (of which there is a spacious one for the use of students in chemistry at the south-western angle), a library and reading-room, and at the back a small observatory for the use of the classes of the professor of astronomy. The museum was designed for the promotion of the study of natural science, and in the area and corridors are placed various collections illustrative of the different subjects of education taught within its walls, such as models and instruments of experimental physics, a pathological series in the medical department, zoological and mineralogical specimens, a large collection of shells, and various other objects, a great part of which are arranged for exhibition, and are open to the inspection of students and visitors. It is in the charge of the keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, who has an official residence adjoining the S.E., and is open to members of the University from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. in winter, and till 5 p.m. in summer. Visitors are not admitted till after 2 p.m., in order that the students may not be disturbed, and the library is open two evenings in each week during term time. There is no fee charged, either to members of the university or to strangers, for admission to view the collections. The "Taylor and Randolph Institution" is so called from its founders. Sir Robert Taylor, Kt., was a sculptor and architect of some eminence, who in 1788 bequeathed the bulk of his property, after accumulating for a certain period, for the purpose of "erecting a proper edifice and establishing a foundation for the teaching and improving in the European languages." In 1760 Dr. Francis Randolph, principal of St. Alban's Hall, left money for "erecting a building for the reception of the Pomfret statues belonging to the university of Oxford, and for paintings, engravings, and other curiosities which may occasionally be left to that learned body." The union of these bequests and a grant from the funds of the University resulted in the erection of the present building, at the corner of Beaumont and St. Giles's streets, and close by the Martyrs' Memorial. It was commenced in 1841, and completed in 1845, from the designs of Professor Cockerell, D.C.L. Its entire extent is 240 feet by 102, and to give elevation to it the whole of it is raised upon a terrace, by which a light and spacious crypt, or basement, is obtained. Although the building is of the Palladian or Italian school in its disposition, its order is Ionic, and its details and ornamentation are taken from the temple of Apollo Epicurius, at Basso, near Phigalea, in Arcadia. The pediment of the portico is surmounted by a figure of Apollo, and on the side of each wing, facing the fore court, are four attached Ionic columns, with entablatures and vases, while at the entrance to the Taylor Institute, in St. Giles's-street, are four sculptured figures emblematical of the four European continental languages of Germany, France, Italy, and Spain, and having engraved at their bases the names of the most celebrated literary characters of the countries which they respectively represent. The centre portico opens into the principal sculpture-gallery, an apartment 90 feet by 28, and containing casts from celebrated antique statues (such as the Laocoön, the Torso Belvidere, the Florentine Boar, the Nine Muses, &c.) and busts, together with a portion of the collection of marbles presented by the Countess of Pomfret. Leading from this room and forming a wing to it is the "Chantrey Gallery," measuring 180 feet by 28, and containing the original models for the principal works of the late eminent English sculptor, Sir Francis Chantrey, and the remainder of the Pomfret marbles. Upstairs are the Raffaelle and Angelo gallery, containing about 190 original drawings by the former artist, and about 87 by the latter, the whole having been purchased by subscription for £7,000. The picture-gallery is 96 feet long by 28 wide, and 28 feet high. It contains copies of Raffaelle's cartoons, his "School of Athens," and other paintings and portraits, and a considerable number of modern busts, models, and statues. In the Taylor Institution there is a library, which is open between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., except during the long vacation, when it is closed at 4 p.m. All members of the University have free access to it, and resident graduates may take out of it books for perusal in their own rooms. There are also lying on the table the leading newspapers and periodicals of Germany, France, Italy, and Spain. The Randolph galleries are open every day to members of the University and persons introduced by them, without any fee, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m., except for a few weeks during the long vacation for the purpose of cleaning. On Thursdays they are thrown open to the public without any restriction, no introduction whatever being required. The Botanical Gardens, which now occupy a site used in ancient times as a Jewish burial-ground, are entered by a gateway designed by Inigo Jones. Outside the walls on the left is the porter's lodge, and near it the professor's official residence and some lecture-rooms, in which there is a valuable library of rare works upon botany and natural history. The gardens are well supplied with British and foreign plants, flowers, and shrubs, have commodious conservatories, greenhouses, and hothouses, and as they are constantly receiving additions by subscriptions and donations, will eventually rank among the first in England. All the various public institutions which have just been described are under the care and superintendence of delegates, curators, librarians, and other officers appointed by the governing bodies of the University, and paid either out of the university or by special bequests left for the purpose by their founders and benefactors, and some have professorships attached to them, whose duty it is to lecture upon and illustrate the objects committed to their charge.

The UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD is a corporation holding its title and privileges under an Act passed 13 Elizabeth, and confirmed by several acts up to the present reign. It is governed by official persons chosen out of its own body, acting together under the title of the "chancellor, masters, and scholars, of the University of Oxford," and having a common seal. The chancellor is the chief officer of the University. He is always a person of distinction, is elected for life, and is non-resident. He

appoints a high steward, whose duties, however, are now merely nominal, as they consist in trying grave criminal cases, such as felony, treason, &c., committed by the members of the University. The next in rank is the vice-chancellor. This functionary is chosen from among the heads of the colleges every year, and he it is who presides over the meetings, and transacts the actual business of the University, except on some special occasions, when the chancellor himself presides. To assist him in his duties he appoints four pro-vice-chancellors, and, according to a certain rota established in 1859, two proctors are chosen annually from the colleges and halls to maintain discipline among the undergraduates. The proctors are *ex-officio* magistrates, and each of them appoints two pro-proctors, whose duties are similar to their own. The University marshal acts under the directions of the proctors, and has under him certain attendants, who are termed by the students "bull-dogs." The marshal and the "bull-dogs" frequently walk behind the proctors as they are perambulating the streets, which they do at certain periods of the day, and at and after 9 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of seeing that no irregularities are taking place. These lower functionaries are employed in case of any resistance being made to the authority of the proctors to arrest the offending parties, who are punished in various ways, according to their positions and the nature of their offence; members of the University being confined to their colleges, fined, set to do impositions, rusticated, or expelled; and loose and disorderly persons, not being members of the University, being locked up and imprisoned for various periods. Almost all causes, whether criminal, civil, or spiritual, in which members of the University, resident in it, or its precincts, are concerned, are tried in the chancellor's court, which is held every Friday, during term, in the apodyterium of the convocation house. The vice-chancellor sits as presiding judge, and the two proctors are assessors. As these latter named officials, however, have so many other duties to perform, and are not usually skilled in law, the vice-chancellor appoints some bachelor or doctor of civil law to assist him as assessor, and to act as judge in his absence. Appeals may be made from this court, first to the House of Congregation, next to the House of Convocation (from which delegates are chosen annually for the express purpose of hearing appeals), and if these three bodies disagree, finally to the Queen in Chancery. Besides these officers, there is a registrar and two "proctors *ad lites*," who are appointed by the vice-chancellor to practise in the court. There are various other officers, such as the public orator, the registrar, the bedells, the delegates of the press, of privileges, of accounts, and of estates, &c., detailed lists of whose duties and names are to be found in the "Oxford University Calendar," which is printed annually, and contains an account of all the principal matters relating to the University and its government. The whole of the actual corporate business of the university is transacted in two assemblies, called respectively the House of Congregation and the House of Convocation. The former consists of doctors of every faculty resident in the University, the heads of the colleges and halls, professors, public lecturers, and examiners, the masters of the schools, and resident regent masters of arts. The House of Congregation, however, as thus constituted, now exercises its functions almost exclusively to the granting of degrees, for in 1854 an Act of Parliament added a new House of Congregation, consisting of certain resident official persons, without any restrictions as to number. A register of the members is made and published by the vice-chancellor annually on or before the 25th September. The House of Convocation consists of all the same members as the House of Congregation, with the addition of non-regent masters of arts, *i.e.*, of persons who have been admitted to regency, and still keep their names on the books, and pay the fees, but are not resident at the University. The two representatives of the university, or "burgesses," as they are properly styled, are chosen by the vice-chancellor, the doctors, the regent and non-regent masters of arts in convocation, and non-resident members are allowed to vote by means of papers forwarded to them at their residences, which when they have been duly filled up and attested by a magistrate, are returned to the committees of the respective candidates. There is another body connected with the management of the University, styled the Hebdomadal Council. This consists of some members *ex officio*, and some elected by the congregation. The business of this board is to deliberate on all matters connected with the University, such as its rights, privileges, the maintenance of the statutes, customs, and discipline; in a word, to discuss every measure which may affect the University, before such measure is laid before the whole academical body in convocation. Thus the hebdomadal council has the initiative in all University legislation, as, without its sanction, no measure whatever can be submitted to convocation. The control of the market, which lies nearly at the W. end of the High-street, close to the Mitre hotel, with Market-street separating it from Jesus College in the rear, was granted to the Chancellor by Edward III. in 1355. The supervision of weights and measures, and the general regulations of the market are now entrusted to two "clerks of the market," who are appointed annually, one by the chancellor, the other by the vice-chancellor. They must be either principals of halls, masters of arts, or bachelors of divinity, medicine, or law. These gentlemen, however, do not generally act themselves, but appoint a deputy clerk to inspect the corn returns, the provisions sent to market, and to manage the other duties of the office. There is a market every day.

The University embraces 19 colleges and 5 halls. These latter are not corporate bodies, they have no endowments, and all their property is held in trust for them by the University. In early times the number of halls was very large, as they were originally lodging houses in which the students took up their abode, elected their own principal, and removed from one to another at their pleasure. Of such houses, or halls, there are said once to have been as many as 300; but the colleges, by offering greater advantages, attracted most of the students to them, and gradually occupied the sites of the halls, so that by the reign of Elizabeth only eight remained open, and three of these subsequently became colleges. By a statute made in 1855 any member of convocation above the age of 28 was entitled, under certain conditions, to open a private hall for the reception of students, who are admissible to all the privileges of the University. Of such halls, which are subject to all the University statutes, there is at present only one, which is called "Charsley's Hall," from the name of its licensed master. It is situated in St. Giles's. The ancient halls, which were originally called also inns, hostels, and courts, were rude buildings covered with thatch, and were known by very extraordinary names, such as "ale," "beef," "physic," pill," "pittance," and many other similar *sobriquets*. Some few of the disused halls still remain, as Frewen's Hall, already mentioned, and Kettle Hall, in Broad-street. But about the middle of the 11th century a great improvement commenced in all the buildings designed for the reception of students, and from that time down to the middle of the 13th century the halls afforded them better accommodation, and attracted a greater number of residents. The commencement, however, of the collegiate system, and of the recognition of Oxford as a regularly organised university, commenced with the establishment of University College. There is indeed a legend which asserts that this college was founded by Alfred the Great in 872, but its authenticated foundation took place in 1249, when William of Durham died and bequeathed a sum of money for its establishment. The first purchase was made in accordance with his will in 1253, when a master and three fellows were appointed and paid out of the funds left by him for the purpose.—The next college in point of antiquity is Balliol, founded by John Balliol, of Bernard Castle, Durham and Dervorguilla his wife

(parents of John Baliol, King of Scotland), between 1263 and 1268. The S. front of the college is in a very dilapidated state, but a new chapel, which has been built as a memorial to Dr. Jenkyns, its late master, is highly ornamented in its interior decorations, and is one of the objects visited by those who wish to see all that is remarkable in Oxford.—Merton College was originally located at Malden, in Surrey, where it was founded in 1264 by Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester and Lord High Chancellor of England, and transferred by him to Oxford in 1274. One of the smaller quadrangles of this college, in which the library stands, is said to be the most perfect specimen of an ancient quadrangle in Oxford. The chapel is worthy of inspection, and contains eight finely toned bells, a handsome E. window and ceiling, some ancient tapestry, and some good stained glass.—Exeter College was founded by Walter de Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, and Lord High Treasurer of England, who removed to it his scholars, who up to this time were at Hart Hall. In 1404 Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, added 12 fellowships, and obtained leave to give the college its present name. The chapel, which has been recently erected, a very fine building, and beautifully decorated, is another object which should by no means be passed over by visitors.—Oriel College was founded by Edward II. in 1326, at the suggestion of Adam de Brome, his almoner, who was also Rector of St. Mary's, where his tomb still remains in the Lady chapel, on the N. side of the church, in that part which is called "Adam de Brome's chapel," from the fact of his having been buried there. The original building stood between the W. side, or Oriel-street, and the High-street, where a portion of the original crypt now remains, and was called St. Mary's College, having been dedicated to the Virgin. The king framed new statutes for the society, and gave it the advowson of St. Mary's church, the piece of ground upon which St. Mary's Hall now stands; but it was not till the reign of Edward III. (who may almost be regarded as its second founder) that the college obtained the site upon which it now stands. The term "Oriel," as applied to this college, has given rise to some controversy among philologists. According to some it is derived from an eastern window which formed a recess in the interior. Others derive it from *oriolum*, a porch or entrance gate, while another opinion is that it comes from *aul royal*, a translation of *aula regalis*, which is the term applied to the college in some early deeds relating to it, in which it is described as being commonly known as the *domus Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, Oxon. Collegii de Oryell, alias aulæ regalis.* In consequence of its royal foundation the sovereign still continues the visitor of the college.—Queen's College derives its name from Philippa, queen of Edward III., who encouraged and assisted her confessor and chaplain, Robert de Eglesfield, who founded it in 1340. It occupies an area of 2,300 feet in length, by 220 in breadth, and its principal front is built in the style of the Luxembourg Palace. It has two spacious quadrangles divided by the chapel and the hall, both of which were erected from the designs of Sir C. Wren. The former is 100 feet long by 30 feet broad, and has some magnificent painted windows, while the latter is 60 feet long by 30 broad, and contains an ancient marble chimney-piece and several portraits. On Christmas Day an old English dinner is served up in the hall, when a boar's head is taken up to the high table in solemn procession, the bearers singing an old monkish song. The library of Queen's College is considered one of the finest in the University. It is 123 feet in length and 55 feet in height, and contains a collection of MSS., printed books, portraits, and stone carvings. Under it is a second, or "lower library," formed by enclosing the cloisters, and the two libraries together contain above 60,000 volumes, exclusive of the MSS.—New College was founded in 1380 by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester and Lord High Chancellor of England (who also founded Winchester College), and it has served as the model for the foundation of all similar societies, both in Oxford and Cambridge, ever since. Previously to this time the six colleges which had been already established were little more than halls on a large scale, but upon the opening of New College, in 1386, on "14th April, being the vigil of Palm-Sunday, the first warden and fellows entered the college at 3 of the clock in the morning, and with solemn procession and litanies commended themselves and their studies to the care and protection of the Almighty." The chapel, hall, cloister, groined gateways, doors, and windows remain pretty nearly as they were when it was first built, except in the principal quadrangle and the garden court; the latter of which was finished in 1684, from designs, it is supposed, copied from the palace of Versailles, while the former had a third and an upper story added to it in 1675. The chapel lies on the left of the main quadrangle, and the choral services which take place there attract vast numbers of persons to hear them. The ante-chapel, which is 80 feet long by 35 broad, is supported down the middle by two staff-moulded pillars, and contains some very curious old monuments in brass and stone, some modern tablets and monuments in marble, and some ancient stained windows representing patriarchs, prophets, saints, and martyrs, placed here by the founder. The W. window was executed by Jervais in 1777, from cartoons by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and contains in the upper part stained-glass representing events in the life of Jesus, and in the lower, which is divided into seven compartments, allegorical figures of the four cardinal and three Christian virtues of Temperance, Fortitude, Justice, Prudence, Faith, Hope, and Charity. The Gothic screen over the organ loft is beautiful both in design and execution, and on each side of the organ (which is considered one of the finest in England) are the carved stalls of the warden and the sub-warden, while in front of the stalls, round the chapel, are placed the ancient carved-oak seats, which have been in use since the college was founded. The inner chapel contains some splendid painted windows, those on the left having been executed by Peckitt, of York, while those on the right are principally Flemish, and are said to have been painted from designs by Rubens' pupils. The communion-table, which is of dove-coloured marble, is 12 feet long by 3 broad, and stands upon a flight of marble steps extending the whole width of the chapel. Over it are compartments in marble, containing sculptures in *alto relievo* representing the Salutation, the Nativity, the Descent from the Cross, and the Resurrection, by Westmacott. Carved and sculptured canopies and pinnacles occupy the rest of the E. wall, and in the left-hand corner stands the richly ornamented silver-gilt crozier of the founder. Adjacent to the chapel are the cloisters, surrounding an area 130 feet long by 85 broad, and containing many curious old stone carvings, pillars, and monuments. N. of the cloisters is the tower, which was built on the site of one of the bastions of the city wall, not only as a belfry, but for purposes of defence in case of need, and having its wall 6 feet in thickness at the base. The hall is a spacious room, 78 feet by 35, and is adorned with some paintings (one by Annibal Carracci) and numerous portraits, while the canopied cornice at the upper end of the apartment, the screen of draperied panel-work at the bottom, and the wainscot and windows round it, are richly emblazoned and decorated with the arms and escutcheons of the founder and the various benefactors of the society. The library is on the E. side of the quadrangle, over the gateway which divides the old and new buildings. It consists of two rooms, 70 feet long by 22 broad, and contains some very fine printed books and MSS. The garden-court is separated by an iron gate and palisading, extending 130 feet in length from the gardens. These are surrounded by a terrace, well stocked with various shrubs, plants, and flowers, and studded with groups of trees. On the S. side is a bowling-green, now principally used for archery; and views are obtained from the gardens of St. Peter's Church, Magdalen Tower, and the remains of the old city wall, by which the college is partly surrounded.—Lincoln College was founded

by Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1427, and was greatly augmented by Thomas Scott, alias Rotheram, Bishop of Lincoln, afterwards Archbishop of York and Lord High Chancellor of England, who in 1479 added five fellowships, and gave a fresh body of statutes to the society.—All Souls' College was founded in 1437 by Henry Chichele, successively Bishop of St. David's and Archbishop of Canterbury. Its principal front is 194 feet in length, and has a tower gateway, with statues of the founder and of Henry VI. The first quadrangle is 124 feet long by 72 broad, and has in it an ingenious sun-dial contrived by Sir Christopher Wren. The chapel lies to the N. of the quadrangle, and is about 70 feet long by 30 broad. It contains some fine portraits and paintings by Sir James Thornhill, and over the communion-table is an altar-piece, executed at Rome by Raphael Mengs, the subject being the "Noli me tangere" in the garden. The roof is divided into compartments, carved and gilded, and much of the original work remains, many of the corbels, the angel-propped banner beams, the stalls, desks, and "misereres," in the choir, and various specimens of the ancient carving, being still in excellent preservation. The ante-chapel, which is of the same proportions as the chapel, contains several brasses and monuments, the principal one being the celebrated marble statue, by Bacon, of Sir William Blackstone, the first Vinerian Professor of Common Law in the University. The second quadrangle is 172 feet long by 155 broad, having the library on its N. side. This building occupies the whole side of the square, and is 30½ feet wide by 40 in height. In it stands a marble statue of Colonel Codrington, the founder of the library, and it contains a collection of upwards of 40,000 volumes, to which additions are constantly being made from funds which are in the hands of the society for the purpose of increasing and improving the library. The room is decorated with bronze vases, portraits, busts, pictures, and painted windows, and an original sketch by Mengs of the head of Jesus. There are also some portraits in the hall of eminent members of the college, and in the Buttery some curious specimens of ancient plate, and a remarkable arched and fretted roof.—Magdalen College was founded in 1457 by William Patten, Bishop of Winchester and Lord High Chancellor of England, who was born at Waynflete, in Lincolnshire, and is hence generally known as William of Waynflete. It stands on the site and lands of a dissolved hospital of St. John the Baptist, and, including its buildings (which occupy 11 acres), its grove, garden-walk, and other grounds adjacent, extends over an area of about 100 acres. The entrance to the college is by a Gothic gateway, erected in 1844 from a design by Pugin. The exterior is ornamented with richly canopied niches, containing figures of St. John Baptist, Mary Magdalene, and the founder; the arms of Henry VI., and those of the founder; a Latin inscription over the gate, and in the interior is a niche with the figure of the Virgin and Child, the whole gateway being surmounted by a handsomely designed cross. Opposite to the entrance is the W. window of the chapel, with a shallow porch, over which are niches containing figures of saints, &c., and on the right is a curious stone pulpit, from which the University sermon was formerly preached on St. John's Day. To the left of the entrance to the cloisters is a curious stained window composed of very small pieces of glass, and to the right the door of the chapel, which is one of the most beautiful in the University. Here, too, as well as at New College, the musical services are very fine, and attract a considerable number of visitors, who assemble not only to hear them, but to admire the various architectural beauties of the college, or to wander among its grounds. In the ante-chapel are two Corinthian pillars, some monuments, and windows containing painted glass, representing saints, benefactors of the college and University, and events in the life of Jesus. The great W. window, representing the Last Judgment, was originally painted after a design by Christopher Schwartz, and was repaired in 1740 at a cost of £800. The chapel (the choir of which has ten painted windows, and is paved with Dorsetshire marble) contains a communion-table, of the Corinthian order, standing on marble steps, and having as an altar-piece a picture of Christ bearing His Cross, brought from Vigo in 1702, and executed, in all probability, by Ribalta. Above the table is a stone carving of Christ appearing to Mary in the garden, and the space between this and the table is filled up by sculptured marble. On the left of the communion-table is a small chapel, which has been admirably restored, and contains an alabaster tomb of Richard Patten, the founder's father. Service is performed every day at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Sundays and holydays, when the morning service begins at 8. The organ is a remarkably fine instrument; and the large brass eagle, which serves as a lectern, was placed in the choir in 1633. The stone altar-screen and old oak seats and stalls are richly and appropriately carved. The cloisters surround the great quadrangle, the interior of which is adorned with grotesque figures and carvings of lions, pelicans, a hippopotamus, and other beasts, besides a lawyer, a schoolmaster, a divine, a physician, David conquering Goliath, &c. These are all explained in a MS. in the library as being symbolical of the arts, sciences, and virtues, which ought to be cultivated in a college, as well as of those pursuits and habits which are to be avoided. Thus the lion typifies courage, the pelican parental affection and care, the hyena represents fraud, the panther treachery, the griffin covetousness, the hippopotamus, which carries his cub upon his shoulders, signifies the tutors and fellows of the college, who support the junior members of the society in their passage through the troubled waters of an university career, and so on through the whole series, the meaning of each figure and group being duly set forth in the "Œdipus Magdalenensis," as the MS. above mentioned is styled. The hall contains some good portraits, and in the wainscot at the upper end are some curiously carved figures, illustrative of the history of St. Mary Magdalene. The new buildings lie through a narrow passage in the N. side of the cloisters. They were founded in 1733, are 300 feet in length, and consist of three stories of apartments or rooms for the members of the college. To the left of these buildings is the Grove (in which there are some fine elm trees and a herd of deer), which is bounded by the old second, or outer, city wall. To Magdalen College also belongs a much-frequented water-walk on the bank of the river Cherwell, the entrance to which is through an iron gate to the right of the new quadrangle. It is bordered by lofty trees, the foliage of which entirely overhang it, and make it a delightful retreat from the heat of the sun. A portion of it is termed "Addison's Walk," from the fact that that great writer, who was himself a member of the college, passed much of his time, and composed (it is said) many of his works here. Magdalen Tower, which is one of the most elegant structures in the University, was commenced in 1492 and completed about 1505. It is about 150 feet in height, and contains a peal of ten bells. On its summit a hymn, composed for the occasion, is sung by members of the choir at 5 o'clock on the morning of 1st May annually. This custom has its origin from the tradition that formerly a May-day requiem was performed each year for the soul of Henry VII., in commemoration of his visit to the college in 1488. Magdalen Bridge, which crosses the Cherwell, joins the High-street with the parish of St. Clement's. It is 526 feet in length, but is considered too narrow for its length. The roads beyond it diverge to the right and the left, the former leading to the villages of Cowley, Iffley, and Littlemore; the latter to Headington (from the hill of which a view of the surrounding country is obtained) and Marston, and some other small places.—Brasenose College (which, in its charter, is also styled "the King's Hall") was founded in 1509 by William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, Kt., of Prestbury in Cheshire. It stands on a site which was in former times occupied by four of the ancient halls, and its name is said by

some to be derived from *brasinium*, "a brewery," which is asserted to have stood near a hall built by Alfred the Great at the N.E. angle of the more modern building. Another derivation of the term is held to be a piece of brass in the shape of a nose, and having an iron ring through it so as to form a knocker, which was brought here by some students who removed from the university of Stamford to that of Oxford, *temp.* Edward III. Be this as it may, certain it is that the college gateway and boat both have a brass nose displayed upon them; and it is evident that the last-given derivation of their name is that generally accepted by the members of the society. The hall is on the S. side of the first quadrangle, and is embellished with some good portraits, a modern painted window, and a handsome chimney-piece. The library contains some fine busts, especially one of Lord Grenville, Chancellor of the University in 1809, by Nollekens, and the chapel has a Gothic roof ornamented with rich fan-tracery, a marble communion-table, with a very massive pair of silver-gilt candlesticks, given by Lord Ellesmere in 1677, a good brass eagle lectern, and an E. window of stained glass representing Jesus, and SS. Mary, Matthew, Luke, and John. In the ante-chapel are several monuments.—Corpus Christi College (or, as it is generally styled by members of the University, Corpus) was founded in 1516 by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester and Lord Privy Seal in the reign of Henry VIII. The entrance is by a vaulted gateway under a square tower, in front of which are three richly canopied but unoccupied niches. The quadrangle, in the centre of which is a curious cylindrical dial, erected in 1605, is 100 feet by 80, and opposite the entrance is a statue of the founder with his crozier and mitre, under a Gothic canopy. The hall, which lies on the left of the quadrangle, contains some fine carving, an ancient timber roof, and N. window, and some good portraits. The chapel is in the S.E. corner of the quadrangle, and has an arched and oak-panelled roof, with moulded ribs and carved bosses adorned with Christian emblems, and the arms of the founder in gold and colours. There is besides a cedar screen, having on it life-sized carved figures of the Evangelists, and the altar-piece is a painting of the Adoration, by Rubens, formerly belonging to the Prince of Condé, but presented, at a cost of £2,500, by Sir R. Worsley in 1804. The library extends in a line with the chapel along the whole S. front of the quadrangle. It possesses very valuable printed books and MSS., and two ancient portraits of the founder. The new buildings, generally called Turner's Buildings, from the fact of their having been erected by Thomas Turner, president of the college, in 1706, have a frontage of 119 feet, and in the centre of them is the entrance to the college garden. From hence may be obtained a good view of the meadows belonging to the college, bounded by the Broad Walk, and the cathedral, while on the terrace may be seen several remains of the old city walls. This college possesses the crozier of the founder, which is 6 feet long, made entirely of silver gilt, and most elaborately ornamented; his gold sacramental plate; a pix, and some very curious and valuable finger-rings, spoons, crucifixes, taubards, and other utensils and ornaments.—Christ Church College, the largest and most magnificent in the University, was founded by the celebrated Thomas Wolsey, Archbishop of York, in 1526, on the site of the priory of St. Frideswide, who died 19th October, 740. In her time a church, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, stood here. In 1012 the Saxon King Ethelred considerably enlarged the church and the religious houses attached to it, and the latter, during the following century, having fallen into the hands of some of the secular canons, they dispersed the nuns and seized the premises for themselves. They were, however, in their turn dispossessed by Guimand, or Wymand, chaplain to Henry I. He applied himself to cultivating the lands and increasing the revenues of the establishment, and this, and the quantity of presents and offerings brought to the shrine by pilgrims and devotees, made the foundation very rich and prosperous. Numerous valuable gifts and endowments were added till the time of Henry VIII., when Wolsey obtained leave from the monarch to found this college by applying the funds raised by the suppression of several smaller monasteries and priories for the purpose. In 1529 the king took possession of all the revenues belonging to the society; and in 1532, in consequence of certain restorations which he caused to be made in the college, he took the credit of its foundation to himself, and dedicated the building to the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, and St. Frideswide. In 1546 he determined to connect the see of Oxford with his lately endowed college, and removed the seat of the bishopric from Osney Abbey to St. Frideswide's, where he finally laid the foundation, as an establishment partly cathedral and partly academical, and since that time known as Christ Church. The front of this noble building is surmounted with turrets, bastions, and battlements, and is 400 feet in length. In the centre is an octagonal Gothic tower, called "Tom Gate and Tower," from the cupola containing the great bell, which was brought here from Osney. Upon entering, we find a quadrangle of 264 feet by 261, surrounded by a terrace walk, and having in the centre a small reservoir and fountain. The hall lies to the right of the quadrangle, and to the left is the dean's house, and in the farther corner on the same side a vaulted passage leading to Peckwater Quadrangle, so called from an ancient inn or hall kept by a person of that name. A passage in the centre of the right wing leads to the Common Room and the Anatomy School. the latter is in the "Chaplains' Quadrangle," to the S. of the cathedral, which is said to have formed one of the earliest existing portions of the foundation. It contains a museum, anatomical preparations, wax models, &c., and is used by the Reader in Anatomy for lecture and class rooms. The approach to the hall is by a wide stone staircase, with a stone balustrade on each side, and having a carved and vaulted stone roof of fan-work, supported on a single light pillar 80 feet high. The hall is a most noble apartment, 115 feet by 40, and being 50 feet high. The roof, which was executed in 1529, is of richly carved oak, with pendants decorated with 300 armorial devices of Henry VIII. and Wolsey. There are in it two Gothic chimney-pieces, and in a recess on the S. side a finely carved oriel window with a fret-work roof. There are on the walls 120 portraits of celebrated personages, who have been on the foundation, painted by the most distinguished painters from the time of Holbein up to the present day. The Common Room also is decorated with some fine portraits and engravings. On the left of a flight of steps at the bottom of the hall staircase is the cathedral, which, without doubt, formed a part of the original church of St. Frideswide's Priory. The choir, the dormitory, the Latin chapel, and the nave have each their own distinctive architectural and decorative features; and in the latter, on certain appointed days, the University sermon (which is ordinarily preached at St. Mary's) is preached here. The vice-chancellor's seat and the pulpit were both brought from Osney Abbey, and the whole of this sacred edifice abounds with ancient and modern monuments, carvings, stained glass, heraldic devices, and various ecclesiastical monuments, a detailed description of which would demand a volume, and which will be found amply treated of, for all occasional visitors, in the Oxford guide-books, and more fully and scientifically in those works which especially treat of English cathedrals. Choral service is performed in the choir at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., and in the nave on Good Friday, Ascension Day, Christmas Day, and those occasions when the University sermon is preached at Christ Church. The cloisters exhibit the different dates at which they were erected, and contain specimens both of early Norman and Saxon architecture. The Chapter House, built about the 13th century, is of early English work, and contains a few good portraits. On the S. side of Peckwater Quadrangle is the library, which was commenced in 1716, and finished in 1761. It extends 161 feet, and the whole of the ground-floor forms a picture gallery, containing a most valuable collection of paintings by the most celebrated masters—

especially those of the Italian school—and some good busts. This gallery is well worthy of inspection, and a catalogue of its treasures can be procured from the college porter. On the staircase, leading to the upper room, which is 142 feet long by 30 broad, and 37 high, is a marble statue of Locke, by Roubillac; and in the room itself is a very fine collection of rare books, MSS., and coins, bequeathed by Archbishop Wake, Canon Barton, Dr. Brown, Regius Professor of Hebrew, in 1780, and others; and some paintings and marble and bronze busts and figures. On turning to the right from the Library, and adjoining Peckwater on the E., is Canterbury Quadrangle and Gate, which were built in 1773. Canterbury Hall, which stood here, was founded by Archbishop Islip in 1363, as a nursery for the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury; but Henry VIII. transferred it to the college, and it is now devoted to the occupation of the undergraduate noblemen of the college. The way to Christ Church meadows and walks lies through the cloisters from the Chapter House. The Broadwalk is quite straight, a quarter of a mile in length, proportionately wide, and planted on each side with elms, which entirely over-arch it and form an arcade; while another walk which meets it at each end describes a circuit, and forms one of the banks of the Isis and Cherwell. There is also a path on the opposite side of the latter river, and ferry-boats are in attendance to convey passengers across.—Trinity College was founded by Sir Thomas Pope in 1554. Its original foundation, however, dates as far back as the time of Edward III., from whom it received an endowment, as it did subsequently from Richard II. and the priors of Durham, from whom it received the name of Durham College. Being, however, suppressed at the Reformation, in consequence of its connection with the Benedictines, it received a new set of statutes, and was dedicated by Sir Thomas Pope to the "Holy and Undivided Trinity." It was erected on the ruins of Durham College, and some of the old buildings still remain. The college has before it a spacious grass-plot, separated from Broad Street by a lofty iron palisading, with a gate in the centre. The entrance tower lies some distance from the street, and is approached by a gravel walk, leading by the grass-plot past one end of Balliol College Chapel. The first quadrangle has the President's house and the library on the E; the hall and the common room on the W.; and the chapel on the S. The second quadrangle was designed by Sir C. Wren, and opens to the college gardens on the E. side. The chapel has a cedar screen and altar-piece, carved by Grinling Gibbons; and on the ceiling is an Ascension, painted by a French artist. The hall has several portraits of benefactors; and the library, which is the oldest part of the college, contains some fine ancient stained glass in the windows, and a valuable collection of books and MSS. The gardens occupy an area of 4 acres, and are well laid out with trees and shrubs. At the lower end of the centre walk is an iron gate opening on to the road, which leads to the "Parks" nearly opposite to the entrance to Wadham College.—St. John's College was founded in 1555 by Sir Thomas White, Knt., Alderman of London, by whom a provision was made for the maintenance of an organist, 6 singing men, and 8 choristers, so that choral service is performed in the chapel. The original foundation was that of Bishop Chichele, by whom the college was made over in 1436 to the monks of St. Bernard, and hence was called St. Bernard's College. At the suppression it was dissolved in precisely the same manner and for the same cause as Trinity was, and consigned by Henry VIII. to his new foundation of Christ Church, from which society it was purchased by Sir T. White, and dedicated by him to St. John the Baptist. The tower gateway, which forms the entrance and the frontage, as well as many parts of the interior of the college, belong to Chichele's period; and the statue of St. Bernard still stands in its original niche. There are two quadrangles, in the first of which stand the hall, chapel, common rooms, and part of the president's house, and in the second, which was built by Inigo Jones, at the expense of Archbishop Laud, is the library. The Hall, which was once the refectory of the monks of St. Bernard, is a well-proportioned room, with an arched roof, a screen of Portland stone, a chimney-piece of variegated marble, and some good portraits. The chapel adjoins the hall, and has some good tracery work especially in the E. window; an open roof of carved oak, and some Caen stone-carving in the panelling at the back of the stalls, the corbels which support the roof and the canopy over the communion-table. The organ is in the inner, or mortuary chapel, which is entered by two arches, and contains several monuments to the memory of former presidents of the college. The remains of Archbishop Laud lie in a stone coffin at the E. end of the chapel, and in the ante-chapel are several ancient brasses of persons who are buried there. The library consists of two rooms, each above 100 feet long, and containing several valuable books and MSS. There are also some good portraits—some by celebrated masters—and a curious picture of Charles I., with the whole Book of Psalms written in the lines of the face and the hair. There is also a piece of tapestry here representing Jesus with the disciples at Emmaus, copied from a picture by Titian, and removed from the chapel, where it was once the altar-piece. In the inner library is Laud's crozier, and some other curiosities. On the E. and W. sides of the inner quadrangle are two light colonnades in the Grecian style of architecture, having over the columns busts representing the virtues. From this quadrangle a passage with a fan-tracery ceiling leads into the gardens or groves, as they are sometimes called. These ornamental grounds occupying an area of about 5 acres, abound with horse-chestnut and other large trees, and are the most extensive and tastefully-laid-out gardens in the University.—Jesus College (or "the Welsh College," as it is sometimes styled from the fact of a great proportion of its members belonging to the Principality) was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1571, on the petition of Dr. Hugh Price, treasurer of St. David's. In 1621 Sir Eubule Thelwall procured a new charter and statutes, and Sir Leoline Jenkins, who was president from 1661 to 1673, and afterwards M.P. for the University, bequeathed lands and other property to the society, of such value that he was regarded almost as a second founder, and was buried in 1685 with great pomp in the college chapel, near the steps leading to the communion-table. The chapel is oak-wainscoted, and divided into three compartments by a screen and arch leading into a kind of chancel corresponding with the ante-chapel. The altar-piece is a copy of "St. Michael overcoming the Devil," by Guido, in the Capuchin convent at Rome, and measures 10 feet by 7. The library was built in 1677, and contains several rare books and MSS., among which is a valuable collection relating to Wales. The inner quadrangle is 90 feet by 70, and contains the bursary (in which is some valuable college plate, and a curious early picture of Queen Elizabeth) the fellows' common room, &c.; and there are two dial-plates, one of which looks into each of the two quadrangles.—Wadham College was founded in 1613 by Nicholas Wadham, of Merifield, in Somersetshire, and Dorothy his wife. The entrance is through a towered gateway, with a groined roof, into a quadrangle 130 feet square, and having the hall, chapel, and library directly opposite to it. The chapel has a Gothic ceiling, some good stained-glass windows, a richly-carved screen, and a brass eagle lectern. It is paved with marble. The E. window was painted by Bernard Van Linge in 1621, and represents various sculptural emblems typical of Christ in the upper compartments, while in the lower are portrayed the principal events of his life, the windows to the right and left containing figures of the Twelve Apostles. In the ante-chapel are some specimens of modern painted glass, and the monuments are numerous. The hall is 82 feet long by 35 broad, and 37 in height. It has an oak screen, a timber roof, an oriel window with some stained glass, and its walls are adorned with numerous portraits of

benefactors and distinguished members of the college. The library, which is connected with the chapel by a cloister, is 55 feet by 30, and in the common room is a painting of "Christ at the Pool of Bethesda," executed by Dirk Van Delen in 1647, and some good portraits. Near the chapel, on the left, is the college garden, which, although not very extensive, is tastefully laid out.—PEMBROKE COLLEGE, which was originally Broadgate's Hall, was founded in 1624 by James I., at the expense of Thomas Tesdale, of Glympton, in Oxfordshire, and the Rev. Richard Wightwick, Rector of Ilsley, in Berkshire, and obtained its present name from William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, who was chancellor of the university when it was founded. It consists of two small quadrangles, in the first of which is the hall, with the library over it, and in the second the chapel; but they present no remarkable features, either of architecture or decorative beauty.—WORCESTER COLLEGE, which is the latest-established collegiate society in the University, was originally Gloucester Hall, and was founded in 1714 by Sir Thomas Cookes, of Bentley, in Worcestershire. Although it is the most modern college in Oxford, it occupies the site of one of the earliest religious seminaries, for in 1283 John Giffard obtained a license from Edward I. to form an establishment of Benedictines here, for the purpose of instructing those of their order who might choose to reside there. After the suppression of the monasteries, *temp.* Henry VIII., when the see of Osney was removed to Oxford, it became the episcopal palace, until it was purchased in 1559 by Sir Thomas White, the founder of St. John's, and was then known as St. John the Baptist's Hall. It continued in a very flourishing condition till the time of the Rebellion, when it sunk into insignificance, and was ultimately made over to the trustees of Sir Thomas Cookes, who, in accordance with his intention, founded the present college. The ancient kitchen and buttery still remain, and many vestiges of the rooms of the Benedictines and other portions of the original architecture are still visible, and render the contrast between the old and new style of the buildings very striking. There is only one quadrangle, having the chapel, hall, and library on the E., and the gardens on the W. The chapel is 60 feet long by 30 broad, and has a richly-ornamented stucco roof and an altar-piece representing a Magdalen, supposed by some to be the work of Guido. The hall, which is 60 feet by 30, contains several portraits of benefactors and dignitaries of the college, and the library, which is 120 feet in length, possesses a valuable collection of books, among which may be mentioned some architectural works, with MS. notes, by Inigo Jones (of whom there is a bust near the window opposite the entrance), and several casts from ancient statues. In the lobby is a full-length portrait of the founder, and some good portraits and paintings are hung in the common room and the bursary. The gardens and water-walks beyond are of considerable extent and tastefully laid out, and are well adapted for the flower-shows and promenades which take place here at commemoration and upon other public occasions.—Of the halls, ST. MARY is the oldest. It was the parsonage-house of the rectors of St. Mary's Church till 1325, when Edward II. gave the church, with all its appurtenances, to Oriel College. That society converted it into a separate educational establishment in 1333, and *temp.* Edward IV. it was enlarged by the addition of Bedell Hall, which was contiguous to it. Since that time it has received constant enlargement and improvements in its building, the last having been effected by Dr. Hampden, formerly principal, who was raised to the see of Hereford in 1848.—MAGDALEN HALL was originally a school with a refectory and chambers, erected by Bishop Waynflete for students previous to their admission to Magdalen College, and was known as "St. Mary Magdalene Hall" as early as 1487. It was governed by one of the fellows of Magdalen till 1602, when it became an independent hall. It originally stood near the parent college, but in 1816 the president and fellows obtained an Act of Parliament which authorised them to remove it to its present site, which had formerly been occupied by Hart Hall, which in its turn was, in 1740, converted into Hertford College, but lapsed to the crown, 1805, in consequence of want of sufficient funds to carry it on. Magdalen Hall is more extensive than any other similar establishment in the University, and more nearly resembles a college, both in its arrangements and endowments. Magdalen Hall contains among its list of members the names of many who have become men of note, both in the University and in public life.—NEW INN HALL was formerly known as "Trillech's Inn," from the circumstance of its having belonged to John Trillech, Bishop of Hereford, in 1334. The site and premises were ultimately conveyed to William of Wykeham, who in 1392 gave them, with a messuage called Rose Hall, with a garden adjoining and three gardens on the W. side, to the warden and fellows of New College. In the time of the Civil War (1642—1646) this hall was used as a royal mint, to which the colleges and halls sent their plate to be melted down and coined for the use of the king. It was restored to the purposes of academical instruction by Dr. Cramer, who became principal in 1831, and erected at his own expense suitable apartments and offices for his own occupation and the use of students.—ST. ALBAN HALL owes its name to the fact of its site having been originally the property of Robertus de Sancte Albano, a burgher of Oxford, *temp.* King John, who, in 1230, conveyed the tenement he had built there to the nuns at Littlemore, near Oxford. On the dissolution of Littlemore Nunnery, it was given by Henry VIII. to his physician, Dr. John Owen, and by him it was afterwards conveyed to Sir John (afterwards Lord) Williams, of Thame, and Sir Thomas Gresham. By permission of Edward VI. they assigned it over, in 1547, to John Pollard and Robert Perrot, Esqs., and they finally transferred it to the warden and fellows of Merton College, by whom it was established as a separate academical hall. The front of the hall was built in 1600, chiefly from a legacy left for the purpose by Benedict Barnham, once a member of the house, and at the N.W. corner of the quadrangle is an ancient bell-tower, which is in itself very picturesque, but has received a modern addition, which imparts to it somewhat of a grotesque appearance.—ST. EDMUND'S HALL derives its name from Edmund le Riche, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1233. He built that part of St. Peter's church (which lies close to the hall) called the Lady chapel, and after his death was canonised by Pope Innocent V. In 1269 it was purchased by the Canons of Osney, and soon after devoted by them to the purposes of education. At the dissolution of the monasteries it was granted by Henry VIII. to two citizens of Oxford, after which it came by purchase into the possession of William Denyse, Devenysh, or Dennyon, Provost of Queen's College, and was devised by him to that society in 1557. The chapel and the library, which is over the ante-chapel, were built by Stephen Penton, a principal of the hall, and the former was consecrated by Dr. Fell, Bishop of Oxford, in 1682.—The "Oxford University Calendar" contains a variety of useful information respecting all academical matters, such as an almanac with calendar of University ceremonies and other remarkable days, notices of prize subjects, professorships, terms, degrees, institutions, and fees, lists of professors, University officers, and members of the governing bodies and of the colleges, an alphabetical list of the members of the University, and various other matters, a knowledge of which is indispensable to any who may be about to enter the University, a fact which has obtained for it the *sobriquet* of the "freshman's Bible." There are several maps and guide-books published for the use of visitors, and many standard works descriptive of the city and university. Among these may be mentioned the celebrated "Athenæ and Fasti Oxonienses," by Antony à Wood, containing the lives, &c., of the most celebrated members of the University during the 16th and 17th centuries (Bliss's edition, 4 vols., 4to. London, 1813—1820); the Appendix to the "Fasti," carried down to 1778 by John Gutch, and printed at the Clarendon in 1790; Antony à Wood's "History and Antiquities of the Colleges and Halls in

the University of Oxford," also edited by Gutch, and printed at the Clarendon in 1786; and Ingram's "Memorials of Oxford" (which contains engravings of the various colleges, halls, public institutions, and various objects of interest in the University and city), in 3 vols., 4to., published at Oxford in 1837.

OXFORD-ROAD, a station on the Manchester, Warrington, and Liverpool section of the London and North-Western railway, three quarters of a mile from Manchester.

OXFORDSHIRE, an inland co. of England, lying in the S. part of the island. It is situated between 51° 28′, and 52° 10′ N. lat., and between 0° 50′, and 1° 44′ W. long. It is bounded on the S. by Berkshire and the river Thames, on the E. by Buckinghamshire, on the N.E. by Northamptonshire and the river Cherwell, on the N.W. by Warwickshire, and on the W. by Gloucestershire. In form it approaches a quadrilateral figure, and extends in length about 50 miles from N. to S., and in breadth about 30 miles in its widest part. It is about 180 miles in circuit, and comprises an area of 756 square miles, or about 472,887 statute acres, inhabited by a population of 172,266, according to the census of 1861, against 170,459 in 1851, showing an increase of 1,827 in the decennial period. In the earliest period of our history this district belonged to the two Celtic nations, the *Catyeuchlani* and the *Dobuni;* of whom the former held the eastern, and the latter the western parts. The *Dobuni* were subject to the *Catyeuchlani*, and speedily submitted to the Romans on their arrival under Aulus Plotius, the Proprætor. Under the Roman dominion it was included in that division of the island which was named *Flavia Cæsariensis.* The whole county is intersected by ancient roads, many of which are of Roman origin. After the withdrawal of the Romans, the county became part of the kingdom of Mercia under the Saxons, who called it *Oxenfordscyre.* It contained many Danish settlements in various parts from the 9th to the 11th century. When the kingdom was divided in 1016 between Canute and Edmund Ironside, this county appears to have been included in Canute's share; and about this time two great councils, or assemblies of English and Danes, were held at Oxford. At the time of the Norman conquest, Oxfordshire was included in the earldom of Gurth, the brother of Harold. In the reign of Richard II., Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, was defeated at Radcot Bridge, near Bampton, by the insurgent nobles in 1387. A great conflict took place in the wars of the Roses in 1469, near Banbury, when the Earl of Pembroke, commander of the Yorkists, was defeated, and taken by the northern Lancastrians, under Robin of Redesdale. During the Great Rebellion, Oxfordshire was the scene of some of the severest struggles. The University, like that of Cambridge, took the king's side, and testified its devotion by giving up its plate for the royal service. Abingdon, in the adjoining county of Berkshire, was the headquarters of the Parliamentarians, from whence they frequently sallied forth and harassed the besieged city of Oxford.—The surface of this county is mostly level, or gently undulating. In the W. a long range of hills runs in a northerly direction from the left bank of the Evenlode to Chipping Norton, and thence eastward towards Deddington. On the S. the southern projection of the county is occupied by the Chiltern hills, extending across it from Buckinghamshire to Berkshire. Nettlebed Hill, 2 miles E. of Nuffield, rises to an elevation of 820 feet, while Nuffield Common is 757 feet high. Broom Hill, the most north-western point in the county, is 836 feet high. The Chiltern hills were formerly covered by a forest of beech-trees, which has to a large extent disappeared, and the surface thus cleared has been converted into arable land, or into extensive sheepwalks. Another range of hills lies to the E. of Oxford, between the Cherwell and the Thames, the highest of which, Shotover Hill, rises to an elevation of 599 feet, and commands an extensive prospect over the city and university of Oxford.—The principal rivers of this county are the Isis, the Cherwell, the Evenlode, the Thame, and the Windrush. The Isis enters Oxfordshire from Gloucestershire at Lechlade, where the navigation commences, vessels of 90 tons being able to reach this point. After a very sinuous course it passes Oxford, where it receives the Cherwell, and finally leaves the shire at Henley. The Cherwell, rising in Northamptonshire, enters the county near Claydon, about 9 miles from its source, and after flowing for 30 miles in a southerly direction past Banbury, reaches Oxford, where its waters unite with those of the Isis. This stream is not navigable, but it receives several small tributaries in its course, such as the Sorbrook, the Ray, and others. The Evenlode, rising in Worcestershire, flows for 22 miles in a south-easterly direction through Oxfordshire, and falls into the Isis near Ensham. The Thame has its source in Buckinghamshire, and enters this county near the town of Thame, and after skirting the border for some distance, flows through the county till it joins the Thames at Dorchester. The Windrush rises in the Cotswold Hills, and, entering Oxfordshire, passes by Witney and Burford, and finally falls into the Isis. The Oxford canal, the only one in the shire, enters it some distance N. of Banbury, and follows the valley of the Cherwell to Oxford, where it unites with the Isis. By means of this canal and the Isis, Oxfordshire possesses communication by water with every part of England.—The climate of this county, though generally considered healthy, is rather colder than other southern parts of England. The elevated land in the north-western part, near the Chiltern hills, is particularly bleak and exposed. The soil is various, but the greater part of the land is comparatively fertile. The stonebrash district, extending from the borders of Gloucestershire to the N. of Oxford and Witney, is inferior in fertility to the red loam district, being formed of sandstone and decomposed chalk. The low-lying lands in the river valleys are mostly covered with luxuriant herbage, and afford good pasture for large herds of cattle. A great portion of the soil is under cultivation as arable land, and produces large crops of turnips, wheat, beans, clover, and barley. The cows kept on the Oxfordshire farms are of various breeds, the Alderney and Devonshire being the most common. The breeds of sheep are chiefly the Southdown and Leicester, and crosses between these and the Cotswold.—Oxfordshire is divided for civil purposes into 14 hundreds, as follows—viz. Bampton, Banbury, Binfield, Bloxam, Central and East Bullingdon, Chadlington, Dorchester, Ewelme, Langtree, Lewknor, Pirton, Ploughley, Thame, Wootton, together with the city and liberties of Oxford. The county contains about 273 parishes, and forms the archdeaconry of Oxford, in the diocese of Canterbury, and has 11 market towns—viz. Oxford, the county town and seat of a university, Banbury, Woodstock, Bicester, Chipping Norton, Thame, Witney, Henley, Bampton, Burford, and Watlington. The county is divided into nine Poor-law Unions—viz. those of Bampton, Banbury, Bicester, Chipping Norton, Headington, Henley, Thame, Witney, and Woodstock. There are seven County-Court districts—Oxford, Banbury, Woodstock, Bicester, Chipping Norton, Thame, and Witney. Oxfordshire is in the home military district and the Oxford circuit. The assizes are held at Oxford, where the county gaol and house of correction stand. Quarter sessions are held at Oxford and Banbury. Three representatives are returned to parliament by the county, two by the University, two by the city of Oxford, and one by Woodstock. The county election takes place at Oxford. The local government is vested in a lord-lieutenant, and custos, high sheriff, about 40 deputy-lieutenants, and 160 magistrates. The University has separate jurisdiction over its own members, and also exercises a superiority over the city of Oxford, which has a separate court of quarter sessions.—Oxfordshire is not the seat of any important manufactures. Blankets are made at Witney, shag at Banbury, and gloves and polished steel at Woodstock. Some lace-making is also carried on by the country women. There is a large printing establishment at Oxford, a great number of erudite books being annually printed by the University press. The chief railway in this shire is the Great

Western, which, leaving its main trunk at Didcot, passes through Oxford on its way to Birmingham. Lines are now open from Oxford to Evesham, Worcester, Droitwich, Kidderminster, Dudley, and Wolverhampton. The London and North-Western has a branch line from Bletchley to Oxford, and a line has been lately opened from Thame through Shotover Hill to Oxford, running into the Great Western a little below Iffley. The principal roads are the following—viz. the road which enters the county at Henley-upon-Thames, running through Bensington and Dorchester to Oxford, and thence, by Burford and Witney, into Gloucestershire; the road which enters the shire near Stoken church, and runs by Tetworth and Shotover to Oxford, and thence by Woodstock and Chipping Norton to Gloucestershire; and the road to Birmingham, which, entering Oxfordshire between Aylesbury and Bicester, runs through Bicester and Banbury into Warwickshire.—This county contains several ruins of castles and religious edifices of the Anglo-Norman period, though none of them are of any great extent. Scarcely any traces are now extant of Oxford and Banbury Castles beside the mounds on which the keeps formerly stood, while Dorchester Castle has totally vanished. Slight ruins of Bampton Castle still exist. Broughton Castle, near Banbury, is surrounded by a deep and wide moat, crossed by a bridge, supported upon two arches. Several other portions, beside the old tower over the gateway, are still standing, to which some later buildings have been added. Other castellated mansions are Castleton, near Chipping Norton, the High Lodge at Woodstock, Asthall, near Witney, and in Holton Park, between Oxford and Stoken Church. There is a kitchen at Stanton Harcourt, near Bampton, resembling the Abbots' kitchen at Glastonbury. Minster Lovel House, near Witney, still preserves some traces of its formerly extensive pile. The principal ancient roads were Icknield Street, which passed by Watlington to Goring, on the banks of the Thames; Akeman-street, which passed by Bicester, Woodstock, Witney, and Burford; a road, running from Dorchester northward to Alchester; another in a north-westerly direction from London to Alchester; and, lastly, one which crossed the Chiltern hills from Henley to Wallingford. Dorchester, on the Thames, was probably the *Dorocina* of Richard of Cirencester. Traces still exist of Roman camps near Chadlington and Kiddington, of which the latter is in excellent preservation. At Stonesfield, Steeple Aston, and elsewhere in this county, remains of tesselated pavements, &c., have been exhumed. There are several memorials of the Saxon and Danish periods in the earthworks and encampments traceable in different parts of the county. The works at Dyke Hill, near Dorchester, consist of a double entrenchment, three-quarters of a mile in length. The vallum of the camp at Knollbury Banks, near Chadlington, is very steep, and is composed of rubble stone, cemented and coated with turf. At Mongewell, on the Thames, below Wallingford, is a high ridgeway, extending in the direction of Nuffield, near which the bank becomes double, with a deep trench between. It is called Grime's Dyke, or popularly, Devil's Ditch. There are several barrows in Oxfordshire, chiefly on the north-western side. The most important monastic remains are traces of Ensham and Oseney Abbeys, the Nunnery of Godstow, where the Fair Rosamond, mistress of Henry II., was educated; Goring Nunnery, and the Priories of Gogges and Minster-Lovell. Oxfordshire is rich in examples of church architecture; as, for instance, Dorchester church, and Oxford cathedral, together with most of the college chapels at Oxford. Among the lesser churches, many of which are partly Norman, may be named those at Burford, Cassington, Chipping Norton, Cuddesden, Hanborough, Hardwicke, Henley, Heythrop, Idbury, Iffley, Mongewell, Great Tew, Thame, and Westwell. The seats of the nobility and gentry in this county are very numerous, of which the following are most deserving of attention:—Blenheim, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough; Shirburn Castle, of the Earl of Macclesfield; Cuddesden Palace, of the Bishop of Oxford; Ditchley Hall, of Viscount Dillon; Broughton Castle, of Lord Saye and Sele; and Stonor Park, of Lord Camoys.

OXHEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Watford, hund. of Cashio, or lib. of St. Alban's, co. Herts, 2 miles S. of Watford. It is situated on the river Colne, near the line of the North-Western railway. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Rochester. An earthen vessel containing several Roman seals was found here.

OXHILL, a par. in the Kington div. of the hund. of Kington, co. Warwick, 4 miles S.W. of Kington, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Shipston-on-Stour. The village, which is of small extent, and is wholly agricultural, is situated in a valley through which flows a branch of the river Stour. The Warwickshire hounds meet in the neighbourhood. The tithes were commuted for land and an annual money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1797. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £254. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient stone structure with a low square tower containing three bells. The chancel has recently been restored, and has a stained E. window. There is a free school, also a Sunday-school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, with a mixed school adjoining.

OXMANTOWN, a manor in the par. of Grangegorman, bars. of Dublin and Coolock, co. Dublin, 1 mile N.W. of Dublin city. It gives the inferior title of baron to the Earl of Rosse.

OX MOUNTAINS, a range of hills in the bars. of Leyney and Tireragh, co. Sligo, Ireland.

OXNA, an island in the par. of Tingwall, Shetland Islands, coast of Scotland. It is situated in Scalloway Bay, about 2 miles N.W. of Burray Island, and 5 N.W. of Leswick. Between this island and Burray is a passage leading to the bay.

OXNAM, a par. in the district of Jedburgh, co. Roxburgh, Scotland. It extends in length about 10 miles from N.W. to S.E., with an extreme breadth of 5 miles, and is bounded on the S. by England, and on the other sides by the pars. of Jedburgh, Southdean, Crailing, and Hounam. The surface is undulating, and many of the hills are clothed with verdure to their summits, affording excellent sheepwalks. The soil of the arable lands, which comprises about 3,500 acres, is of good quality. Sandstone, limestone, and trap are the prevailing rocks. The village of Oxnam is about 3 miles S.E. of Jedburgh. It is situated at the head of the rivers Jed and Coquet, under the Cheviot hills. The parish is traversed by the Roman road Watling Street, and by the Oxnam rivulet, which flows 12 miles N. to the river Teviot, near Crailing. Trout and salmon, and all kinds of game, are abundant. Oxnam was formerly called Oxenham, and has traces of Plenderleith old chapel, and of Dolphiston, Mossburnford, and Crag Border towers or peels. This par. is in the presb. of Jedburgh and synod of Mirse and Teviotdale, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £248. The parish church was erected in 1758. There is a parochial school.

OXNEAD, a par. in the hund. of South Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 9 miles from Norwich, its post town, and 3 S.E. of Aylsham. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the N. banks of the river Bure, and is wholly agricultural. On the site of the blanket factory, which has been removed, a corn-mill has been erected. There is no village, only a few detached houses. The living is a rect. annexed with the vic.* of Buxton to the rect. of Skeyton, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure with a square embattled tower, and surrounded by trees. It contains monuments to the Pastons, of which the principal is one to Clement Paston, who built the old hall in the reign of Elizabeth. A portion of this mansion is still remaining, but has been converted into a farmhouse. The charities consist of Paston's hospital or almshouses.

OXNEY, a hund. in the lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, contains the pars. of Ebony, Stone, and Wittersham, comprising an area of 8,380 acres. It is chiefly marshy, and forms an island between the river Rother and the Kent Ditch.

OXNEY, formerly a par. in the hund. of Cornilo, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 2 miles N. of St. Margaret at Cliffe, and 5 N.E. of Dover. It is a small parish, having no village. The chief part of the land consists of unenclosed corn fields. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £113 12s., and the glebe consists of 4 acres. The church has long been in ruins. Oxney Court is the principal residence.

OXNEYFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Darlington, S.E. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 2 miles S.W. of Darlington. It is situated on the river Tyne, near Hellkettles pools.

OXNOP, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Muker and par. of Grinton, North Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Muker. It is situated in the moorlands under Skunner Fell, and near the river Swale.

OXON, a tnshp in the par. of St. Chad, co. Salop, 2 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury. It is in conjunction with Shelton.

OXSCARS, a dangerous reef in the Frith of Forth, co. Fife, Scotland, 3 miles E. by S. of Inverkeithing. It is situated in deep water, and is marked by a beacon.

OXSHOT, a hmlt. in the par. of Stoke D'Abernon, second div. of Elmbridge hund., co. Surrey, 1½ mile N.E. of Stoke D'Abernon, and 3 miles N.W. of Leatherhead. It is situated in the vale of the river Mole. There is a National school for both sexes, founded in 1820 by H.R.H. the late Duchess of Kent.

OXSPRING, a tnshp. in the par. of Penistone, wap. of Staincross, West Riding co. York, 1½ mile S.E. of Penistone. It contains the hmlts. of Roughbirchworth, Claysgreen, and Storrs. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. There are places of worship for the Independents and Wesleyans. G. W. B. Bosville, Esq., is lord of the manor.

OXTED, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Tandridge, co. Surrey, 3 miles N.E. of Godstone, its post town, and 10 S.E. of Croydon. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. There is a brewery. Near two-thirds of the land is arable, the remainder meadow, pasture, and woodland, with about 47 acres of hop grounds. In the neighbourhood are numerous ponds. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £770, and the glebe comprises about 36 acres of land. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £624. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a square embattled tower and turret containing five bells. It was much damaged by fire in 1719, but has been repaired, and a new gallery put up on the S. side in 1838. The chancel contains two brasses of the 14th century. The parochial charities produce about £33 per annum. There are National and infant schools. An evening school for adults was erected at Hall Hill in 1837, at a cost of £400. The Baptists have a place of worship. Charles Legh Hoskins Master, Esq., and Edward Kelsey, Esq., are lords of the manor. At Barrow Green, in this parish, is a very large barrow.

OXTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Woodchurch, lower div. of the hund. of Wirrall, co. Chester, 2 miles W. of Birkenhead, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Great Neston. It is an increasing and prosperous village. A great portion of the houses are inhabited by Liverpool merchants. The soil is of a sandy nature. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £220, in the patron. of the Rector of Woodchurch. The church, dedicated to St. Saviour, is a modern stone edifice, with one bell. It contains two stained-glass windows. There is a National school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. The Presbyterians have a place of worship. The Earl of Shrewsbury is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

OXTON, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 5 miles S.W. of Southwell, its post town, and 5 N.W. of Lowdham railway station. The village, which is large, lies in an open vale on the south-eastern border of Sherwood Forest, but is said never to have been comprised within its limits. The parish is watered by the small river Dove, a branch of the river Trent. There are three burrows in the neighbourhood, one of which is 53 feet in diameter, and was explored in 1789. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in framework knitting and lace making, but the greater part in agriculture. The soil is chiefly a strong clay. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £170, and the prebendal farm pays £6 per annum to the vicar. The impropriation constitutes the endowment of two prebends, *prima et secunda*, in the collegiate church of Southwell. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £300, in the patron. of the Bishop of Ripon. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient stone edifice with a low tower containing four bells. It was restored and enlarged in 1841, at the cost of £700. The parochial charities produce about £34 per annum, of which £26 goes to Mrs. Sherbrooke's school for the free education of thirty children, and the remainder to the poor. There are places of worship for the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. Oxton Hall, the principal residence, is the seat of H. Sherbrooke, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

OXTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Tadcaster, York Ainsty, co. York, 1½ mile E. of Tadcaster, and 8 miles S.W. of York. It is situated near the bridge over the river Wharfe.

OXTON, a vil. in the par. of Channelkirk, co. Berwick, Scotland, 4½ miles N.W. of Lauder.

OXWICH, or OXWICK, a par. in the hund. of Swansea, co. Glamorgan, 11 miles S.W. of Swansea, its post town, and 2 from Penrice. The village, which is of small extent, is situated in Gower under Cefn-Bryn. On the coast is Oxwich Point, and at the W. angle of Oxwich Bay are the ruins of the six-storied tower which once formed part of the stronghold built by Sir R. Mansel, of Margam, in the 15th century. Here are also the ruins of Penrice Castle, and the modern mansion of C. R. Talbot, Esq., M.P. A short distance from the bay are the ruins of Pennarth Castle, built shortly after the conquest of Gowerland. The ruins consist of two round towers and portions of an embattled wall, being all that now remains. At Paviland are two limestone caves, in which were found many stalactites, fossil animal bones, and rare plants. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the shell fishery. In the middle of the bay, which has from three to ten fathoms of water, is an islet called St. Kit's Knoll. The living is a rect. with that of Nicholaston annexed, val. £224, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Illtyd, is situated on the edge of the bay. It contains an altar tomb to Sir Rice Mansell, the founder of the castle mentioned above. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum.

OXWICK-CUM-PATTESLEY, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, co. Norfolk, 4 miles S.W. of Fakenham, its post town. This parish is joined to that of Pattesley, which is about 1 mile distant to the S. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. Two-thirds of the land is arable, the remainder pasture and meadow, and 35 acres of woodland. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £224, and the glebe comprises 35 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £234. The church has long been in ruins.

OYNE, or EEN, a par. in the district of Gariock, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 6 miles N.W. of Inverury and 25 from Aberdeen. It is a station on the Great North of Scotland railway. The par. is about 6 miles from S. to N., with an extreme breadth of 3½ miles. It is bounded by the pars. of Insch, Culsalmond, Rayne, Chapel-of-Garoich, Monymuck Keig, and Premnay. The surface is of a hilly nature, including a large portion of the Bennochie mountains, which extend across the parish betwixt the rivers Gadie and Don. It attains an altitude of 1,677 feet above sea level at Mother-Top, one of the six rounded summits. The arable land lies N. of the Bennochie mountains, and is of a rich and fertile character. Granite is the prevailing rock. It is watered by the rivers Don, Urie, Gadie, and Shevock, and is traversed across its northern district by the Great North of Scotland railway. On the N. skirt of Bennochie Mountain are ruins of Harthill Castle, which belonged to the Leith family. The par. is in the presb. of Gariock and

synod of Aberdeen. The minister has a stipend of £161. The parish church was erected in 1807. There are a Free church and a parochial school. Pittodrie House and Tillyfour House are the principal residences.

OYNE, or INAGH, a small river of the co. of Clare, Ireland, rises under Slievecallan Mountain, and falls into Liscannor Bay, about 3 miles W. of Ennistimon.

OYSTER, a hmlt. in the bars. of Kinsale and Kinalea, co. Cork, Ireland, 3 miles E. of Kinsale harbour. It is situated on the coast, and has a small haven, off which lie two dangerous reefs called the Great and Little Sovereign rocks.

OYSTER HILLS, a low range of hills in the co. of Herts, near St. Alban's. On the summit is a camp formed by the Roman general Ostorius.

OYSTER ISLAND, an islet in the par. of Killaspicbrowne, bar. of Carbery, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is situated in Sligo Bay, 3 miles N.W. of Sligo. It is nearly a mile long, and has a beacon and two fixed lights, put up in 1837, to guide vessels entering the harbour, which has four fathoms of water.

OYSTERMOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Swansea, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles S.W. of Swansea, its post town, and 10 from Llanelly. The village is situated on the Bristol Channel. It is a bathing place, and has considerably increased of late years. The par. contains the vils. of Mumbles, Newton, and Norton. Seated on an eminence, backed up by a huge cliff of limestone, are the ruins of Oystermouth Castle, which was founded by Henry Beaumont, or Richard de Granville, in the 11th century. A portion of the ruins have been restored at the expense of the Duke of Beaufort. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the lime-works and oyster fisheries. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David, val. £85. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has an embattled tower. The interior of the church contains a tomb to Bowdler, editor of the "Family Shakespeare." The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There is a place of worship for the Independents. A tram rail is constructed to Swansea. Oystermouth being situated under a lofty limestone rock, the direct rays of the sun are excluded for three months out of the year.

OZENDIKE, a tnshp. in the par. of Rythor, lower div. of the wap. of Barkstone-Ash, West Riding co. York, 7 miles N.W. of Selby, on the river Wharfe.

OZENGELL, a tythg. in the par. of St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet, and lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, near Ramsgate.

OZLEWORTH, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Berkeley, co. Gloucester, 5 miles E. of Charfield, 5 W. of Tetbury, and 3½ E. by S. of Wotton-under-Edge, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The soil is of a clayey and loamy nature, upon a subsoil of oolite. From the higher grounds a view is commanded of the cities of Bath and Bristol. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £116 10*s.*, and the glebe comprises 23 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £109. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient cruciform structure, with an octagonal tower containing one bell. Newark Park, the principal residence, formerly belonged to a monastery, and was restored in Edward VI.'s time with the stones which formed Kingswood Abbey. Lewis Clutterbuck, Esq., is lord of the manor.

P.

PABAY, an island in the par. of Strath, co. Inverness, Scotland, 3 miles N.E. of Broadford. It is situated on the E. side of Skye.

PABBA, an island in the par. of Barra, co. Inverness, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Watersay. It is situated in Pabba Sound. Its extent is about 2½ miles from E. to W., and 1½ mile from N. to S. Its surface is rocky and barren.

PABBAY, an island in the par. of Harris, Western Islands, coast of Scotland, 3 miles W. of Cape Difficulty. It is a small rocky island, about 3 miles in length by one broad, situated in Harris Sound, on the S. side of Lewis Island.

PABBAY, an island in the par. of Uig, co. Inverness, Scotland, 4 miles N.E. of Gallen Head. It is situated in Loch Bernera, on the W. side of Lewis Island.

PACKINGTON, a par. chiefly in the hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, but partly in the hund. of Repton, co. Derby, 1½ mile S.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, its post town, and 17 miles N.W. of Leicester. The village, which is of large extent, and chiefly agricultural, was formerly a market town. The par. comprises the chplry. of Snibston. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £258. The church, dedicated to the Holy Rood, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing four bells. The church has been restored at different periods. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Snibston. The parochial charities produce about £59 per annum. There are a free school, and a National school for children of both sexes. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a place of worship. Packington House is the principal residence.

PACKINGTON, a hmlt. and lib. in the par. of Weeford, S. div. of Offlow hund., co. Stafford, 1½ mile N.W. of Weeford, and 3½ miles N.W. of Tamworth.

PACKINGTON-MAGNA, a par. in the Solihull div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 8 miles W. by N. of Coventry, its post town, and 2 from the Hampton Junction station of the London and North-Western railway. It is situated on the river Blyth, and is wholly agricultural. There is a quarry of red sandstone. Packington Hall, the seat of the Earl of Aylesford, is situated in a park embellished with wood and water. There is no village, only a few straggling farmhouses. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £180, and the vicarial for £240. The glebe contains 46 acres valued at £70 per annum. The living is a vic.* with the rect. of Little Packington annexed, in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £212 and £66 respectively. The church, dedicated to St. James, was rebuilt in 1789 after the model of the temple at Pæstum. It is situated in the park, and contains two bells. The parochial charities produce about £21 per annum. There is a small school, which is partly endowed. The Earl of Aylesford is lord of the manor.

PACKINGTON-PARVA, a par. in the Solihull div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 1 mile W. of Packington Magna, and 9 miles W. by N. of Coventry, its post town. It is a small village, having no high road or traffic through it. The parish is intersected by the river Blyth. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1818. The living is a rect.* annexed to the vic. of Packington-Magna, in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £66. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is an ancient structure, with a square wooden tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum, of which 10*s.* is Shakspeare's bequest for the poor. The Earl of Stamford is lord of the manor.

PACKWOOD, a par. in the Warwick div. of the hund. of Kington, co. Warwick, 4¾ miles N.E. of Henley-in-Arden, its post town, and 3 S. of the Knowle railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the Stratford canal, and is wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £318 10*s.*, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £174. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient edifice. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. Packwood House, the principal residence, is said to have been originally built in the 14th century, and has in the gardens some trees planted at the time of the Crusades. P. Wykeham Martin, Esq., is lord of the manor.

PADANARUM, a vil. in the par. of Kerriemuir, co. Forfar, Scotland, 1 mile S.E. of Kerriemuir.

PADBURY, a par. in the hund. and parliamentary borough of Buckingham, co. Bucks, 2¼ miles S. by E.

of Buckingham, its post town, and 4 N.W. of Winslow. The village, which is of small extent and chiefly agricultural, is situated near the bridge over the river Ouse. A portion of the female inhabitants is engaged in lace-making. The road from Buckingham to London passes through the village. About half the parish is leasehold, under All Souls' College, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1795. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £100. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing six bells. The church was restored and repewed in 1830. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum, realised chiefly from Church lands. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. A statute fair for hiring farm servants is held on the 13th of October.

PADDINGTON, a par. and suburban district of London, in the Holborn div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, and borough of Marylebone, co. Middlesex, 3 miles W. by N. of St. Paul's. It is the terminus of the Great Western railway, and the junction station of the Metropolitan line, which, like the Great Western, is constructed on the broad gauge, so that trains can run through from the one line to the other. Here is also the basin of the Paddington canal, with extensive wharves and warehouses on its banks, and which communicates with all the principal canals in the kingdom, and by means of the Regent's canal joins the Thames at Limehouse. The par., which lies between the Edgware and Uxbridge roads, comprises the populous suburban districts of Bayswater, Maida Hill, Westbourne Green, and Craven Hill, and is divided into the following ecclesiastical districts,—All Saints', Christ Church, Holy Trinity, St. John's, St. Mary's, and St. Saviour's. It contains an area of 1,220 acres, with a population in 1861 of 75,784. In the Saxon times it appears to have been a small agricultural village, and was given by King Edgar to the Abbey of Westminster, and at the Dissolution it was appropriated by Henry VIII. towards the endowment of the then newly founded bishopric of Westminster, since the abolition of which, in the reign of Edward VI., it has belonged to the see of London, under which it is leased to the Thystlewaites of Southwick, for less than one-fourth of its present rental. The town consists principally of numerous modern streets and squares, built on a very large scale, including Cambridge, Connaught, Gloucester, Hyde Park, Oxford, and Sussex squares. It is partially paved and lighted with gas, and is well supplied with water from the West Middlesex waterworks. Amongst the principal public buildings are the terminus of the Great Western railway; St. Mary's Hospital, built in 1850 by Hopper, at a cost of over £30,000; a dispensary, savings-bank, union poorhouse, and Cockerell's almshouses, besides the places of worship mentioned below. It is within the jurisdiction of the magistrates acting for the metropolis, and under the superintendence of the metropolitan police. The parish church, which was formerly a chapel-of-ease to St. Margaret's, Westminster, was originally founded by Sir Joseph Sheldon, lessee of the manor, about the year 1700. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of London, val. £1,200, in the patron. of the bishop. The present church, dedicated to St. James, occupies the site of a more ancient one on the green, and was rebuilt by Wapshott in 1791 for £6,000. It is a substantial building of brick, with a Doric portico on the S. side, and a cupola, and has the tombs of John Marquis of Lansdowne, Mrs. Siddons, Dr. Geddes, the Biblical translator, Bryan, author of the "Dictionary of Painters," and other celebrities. In the old church of St. James, Hogarth was married to Thornhill's daughter. In addition to the parish church are the following district churches—St. John's, St. Michael's, St. Mary's with St. Philip's, Holy Trinity, All Saints', Christ Church, St. Saviour's, St. Mary Magdalene's, St. Stephen's with St. Luke's and St. Thomas's, and St. Matthew's, Bayswater, the livings of which are all perpet. curs., varying in val. from £1,000 to £150. St. John's church, in Southwick Crescent, was erected in 1831 at a cost of near £9,000, and has a campanile turret, and a stained window. Holy Trinity church, situated in Westbourne Terrace, was built by T. Cundy, and has a crocketed spire. The other churches are all modern. There are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, Roman Catholics, and other Dissenting congregations; also National and other schools. The parochial charities, arising chiefly from land and tenements, amount to about £350. *See* LONDON.

PADDINGTON, a vil. in the par. and city of Manchester, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, about 1 mile from Manchester, of which it is a suburb. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £300, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately.

PADDINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Dorking, co. Surrey, 3 miles W. by S. of Dorking. It is situated on a small stream, a feeder of the river Wey.

PADDLESWORTH, a par. in the hund of Loningborough, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 4 miles N.W. of the Folkestone railway station, and 3 from Hythe, its post town. It is small, having no village, but only a few scattered houses. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £90. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* and rect. of Lyminge, in the dioc. of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a small ancient edifice. The parochial charities consist of a share with Lyminge. David Brice, Esq., is lord of the manor.

PADDLESWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 4 miles N.W. of Maidstone, 6 S.W. of Rochester, and 1 mile W. of Snodland, to which par. it is joined. The living is a rect., united at an early period to that of Snodland. There is no church, and the inhabitants have attended at that of Snodland since the reign of Elizabeth. A rent-charge of £8 10*s.* is paid to the impropriator.

PADDOCK BOWER, an islet in Loch Leven, co. Kinross, Scotland.

PADDOCKS, THE, an ext. par. place in the wap. of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln.

PADDOCK-WITH-MARSH, a tnshp. in the par. of Huddersfield, upper div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, ½ mile W. of Huddersfield, of which it is a populous suburb. The inhabitants are employed in the woollen manufacture, which is extensively carried on. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Huddersfield. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square embattled tower, and was erected in 1830 at a cost of £2,500 by grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners. There is a National school and several Dissenting places of worship in the township.

PADDOCK-WOOD, in the weald of Kent, 6 miles E. by S. of Tonbridge. It is a junction station on the South-Eastern Railway, where the branch line to Maidstone turns off. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £235.

PADESWOOD, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Leeswood, par. of Mold, co. Flint, 3 miles S.E. of Mold. It is a station on the Mold branch of the Chester and Holyhead railway.

PADFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Glossop, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 1½ mile N.W. of Glossop, and 9 miles N. by W. of Chapel-en-le-Frith. It is situated on the Manchester and Sheffield railway. There are paper mills, cloth, thread, and cotton-yarn works, which together employ the chief portion of the inhabitants.

PADGATE, a vil. in the par. of Warrington, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 2 miles from Warrington. It is situated near the river Mersey and the Lankey and Bridgwater canals, and has been recently formed into a separate ecclesiastical district. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £120, in the patron. of the Rector of Warrington. The church is a modern structure.

PADIHAM, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Whalley, higher div. of the hund. of Blackburn, co.

Lancaster, 3 miles N.W. of Burnley, its post town, and 1½ mile from the Rosgrove railway station, on the E. section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire line. The village, which is large, is situated on the banks of the river Calder, and on the road from Burnley to Clitheroe. A large portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the cotton mills. There are collieries and stone-quarries. The land is chiefly in pasture. The soil is of a heavy clay, with a subsoil of shale. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes through the chapelry. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £131. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing six bells. The chancel has a painted window. The church was enlarged in 1777, and again in 1822. The register dates from Queen Elizabeth's time. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. There are a British and two National schools for both sexes, the latter endowed with an annuity of £30. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship, with Sunday-schools attached. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor. An annual fair is held on the 12th of August for pedlery, and cattle fairs in May and September.

PADLEY, NETHER, a hmlt. in the par. of Hope, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 6 miles N.E. of Bakewell, and 2½ N.E. of Stoney-Middleton. It is situated on the river Derwent.

PADNALL HALL, an ancient seat in Hainault Forest, co. Essex, 2 miles W. of Romford.

PADSIDE, a hmlt. in the par. of Hampsthwaite, lower div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 8 miles W. of Ripley. It is situated near the river Washburn, and is in conjunction with Thornthwaite. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship.

PADSTOW, a par., seaport, post, and market town in the hund. of Pyder, co. Cornwall, 6 miles W. of Wadebridge, 8 N. of St. Columb, and 14 W. by N. of Bodmin. It is situated near the coast of the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of the river Camel, the entrance to the harbour being about 2 miles distant to the E. It is a coastguard station and petty sessions town, and was formerly called *Lodenek*, *Aldestowe*, and *Petroestowe*, this last being named after St. Petroc, who founded a monastery here in the early part of the 6th century. It was visited by King Athelstane in his progress through Cornwall in 932, and was burnt by the Danes in 981, when the priory was removed to Bodmin. In the reign of Edward III. the town provided vessels for the siege of Calais. The town was incorporated in the 25th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but about the middle of the 17th century, the municipal rights having lapsed by desuetude, the borough was placed under the county magistrates. The streets are roughly paved, and the town is plentifully supplied with water. The population of the parish in 1861 was 2,489. There are many well-built houses and shops, roofed with blue slate, also a library institution. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. A large coasting trade is done in coals, malt, and corn; also a large and increasing trade with America and the Baltic. Previously to the 16th century, the harbour was considered one of the finest on the western coast of England; but from the accumulation of sand it became almost choked up. At the commencement of the present century considerable improvements were made, and the piers were reconstructed in 1854, so as to take a greater depth of water within them. The land is principally arable, including the cultivated vale to the E. of the town; but in the immediate vicinity, nature assumes a severity and boldness of character seldom met with in the S. of England. The cliffs are of black granite, presenting curious specimens of geological formation. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £202. The church, dedicated to St. Petroc, is an ancient stone structure, erected at different periods, with a tower containing six bells. The church has several painted windows, a font, and curious pulpit, and an old brass, bearing date 1421; it has been recently restored at the expense of Miss Brune. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £245. The parochial charities produce about £80 per annum, distributed yearly to the poor not receiving parochial aid. There is a National school for both sexes, beside another school for girls and infants, which is entirely supported by the Brune family. The Wesleyans, Baptists, and Bible Christians have each a place of worship, with Sunday-school in connection with each. The old parochial festivities of Christmas and May-day are attended with many singular customs, traditionally connected with the early history of the place. To the N.W. of the town are the grounds of Padstow Place, the old seat of the Prideaux family, to whom the manor was given at the dissolution of Bodmin Priory, and of which family was the learned Dr. Humphrey Prideaux, Dean of Norwich, born here in 1648. On the S. side of the town are the plantations Saunders Hill, commanding a varied prospect. Of the eight religious houses once existing here, two within the town and six within the parish, but few traces now remain. Market day is on Saturday, chiefly for meat and provisions. Fairs are held on the 18th April and 21st September.

PADWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Theale, co. Berks, 9 miles S.W. of Reading, its post town. It is a small straggling village, situated on the southern part of the county, near the river Kennet. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The Hungerford branch of the Great Western railway passes through the village, and the Kennet and Avon canal at its northern extremity. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £250. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £240. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure. The chancel, which is apsidal, is separated from the nave by a Norman arch. The parochial charities produce about £17 per annum. Padworth House, the principal residence, is situated a short distance from the village. It has armorial bearings in the windows, and was formerly the seat of the Fosters. Darby Griffiths, Esq., is lord of the manor. There are traces of an ancient earthwork, called Gryme's Bank, supposed to be of Saxon origin.

PAGEFOLD, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Bashall Eaves, par. of Milton, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Clitheroe. It is situated near the Lancashire border.

PAGE STREET, a hmlt. in the par. of Edgware, co. Middlesex, 1 mile E. of Edgware. The principal residence is Copt Hall, the seat of the Nicholls family.

PAGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Aldwick, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 7 miles S. by E. of Chichester, its post town, and 4 S.W. of Bognor. The village, which is considerable, is situated near Pagham harbour, an estuary about a mile wide, formed by an irruption of the sea, in the beginning of the 17th century. The parish is bounded on the S. by the English Channel, and is chiefly agricultural. It comprises the tythgs. of Aldwick, South Mundham, and Nytimber; and the hmlts. of Lagness and Rose Green. Along the coast are many modern marine villas, commanding extensive views. The soil is generally a strong loam, producing heavy wheat crops. The manor at the time of the Domesday Survey belonged to the Archbishops of Canterbury, who had a palace here, but was given by Cranmer to Henry VIII. The foundations and moat of the palace, once the favourite seat of Thomas-à-Becket, may still be seen at a short distance from the church. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £300, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, is a cruciform structure, with a tower at the N.W. end of the W. front, surmounted with a shingled spire, enlarged in the reign of Henry III., and to a great extent rebuilt in 1837. It has an E. window, ornamented with columns, mouldings, and filled with ancient stained glass, containing representations of the Nativity, the Adoration of the Magi, and the Circumcision. There is a National school for children of both sexes.

PAGHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Paul, S. div. of

Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Hedon. It is situated near the river Humber, and on the cliffs is a lighthouse, 36 feet high, put up in 1836.

PAGLESHAM, or PAKLESHAM, a par. in the hund. of Rochford, co. Essex, 5 miles N.E. of Rochford, its post town, and 9 N.E. of Southend. The village, which is of small extent, is situated between the rivers Crouch and Bromhill, and is chiefly agricultural. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the native oyster-fishery, and large quantities of oysters are exported to France. The par. includes the western portion of Wallisea island. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £560, and the glebe comprises 18 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £521, in the patron. of the Bishop of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a tower containing three bells. The charities produce about £27 per annum. There is a National school; also a rectory-house, recently erected. The manor was given by Ingulf to Westminster Abbey in 1066.

PAIGNTON, a par. and market town in the hund. of Haytor, co. Devon, 6 miles E. of Totnes, its post town, and 2¾ N.E. of Torquay. It is a station on the Torquay branch of the South Devon railway. It is a watering-place, situated on the coast of Torbay, at its western extremity, and small vessels can approach within half a mile of the town. The par., which is extensive, comprises the hmlts. of Preston, Fernham, Goodrington, Yalberton, Collaton-Kirkham, and Blagdon. The manor was formerly held in demesne by the bishops of Exeter, who had a seat here, some fragments of which are still to be seen. The town, of late years, has greatly improved, and now contains many good shops, a reading-room, and commodious lodging-houses. In 1848 a pier was constructed at an outlay of £5,000, for the loading and unloading of small vessels of 150 tons. It is a coastguard station. Petty sessions are held on the first Thursday in every month, at the Crown and Anchor hotel. The Torquay and Dartmouth turnpike trust meets at the same place on the second Thursday in every month. Paignton is celebrated for the salubrity of its air, and is a favourite resort for invalids. The neighbourhood abounds in extensive orchards, from which its far-famed cider is produced; cabbages are also grown to great perfection. Bathing-machines are to be had on the beach. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Marldon annexed, in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £665. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient stone edifice, with a square tower containing a clock and six bells. It has a carved stone pulpit, a screen of tabernacle work, and several monuments. The parochial charities produce about £110 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes; also two other endowed schools, one with an annuity of £20, and the other £4. The Independents, Reformed Wesleyans, Baptists, and Plymouth Brethren, have each a place of worship. There are Sunday and day schools for the Independents. Among the principal residences are Barkham, Primley, Parkfield, Steartfield House, and Red Cliff Tower. J. G. J. Templer, Esq., is lord of the manor. A market for cattle and sheep is held every third Monday in each month. An annual fair is held on Whit-Tuesday.

PAILTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Monks-Kirby, Kirby div. of Knightlow hund., co. Warwick, 1 mile S.E. of Monks-Kirby, and 5 miles N.W. of Rugby.

PAINESTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Lower Duleek, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Slane, its post town. This par. is about 3 miles long by 1½ mile in extreme breadth, and contains the vil. of Yellowfurze. The surface, which extends along the bank of the river Boyne, consists of a good soil, and is intersected by the road from Navan to Drogheda. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with another, £425, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church, which is an ancient structure, was repaired and enlarged in 1823 by aid of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Black-Lion. There is a day school. Dollardstown and Beauparc are the principal residences. The former belongs to the Meredyth family. Stone is quarried here, and copper has been found.

PAINESTOWN, a par. partly in the bar. and co. of Carlow, and partly in the bar. of Kilkea, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Carlow, its post town. The par. is 2 miles long, and 1½ mile broad. The surface extends along the left bank of the river Barrow. The soil is indifferent, though well cultivated. It is traversed by the road from Carlow to Athy. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £21, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1834. Oak-Park and New-Garden House are the chief residences.

PAINLEY HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Leigh, co. Stafford, 3 miles S.W. of Cheadle. It is situated on a branch of the river Trent.

PAINSCASTLE, a hund. in the co. of Radnor, contains the pars. of Boughrood, Bryngwyn, Clyro, Llanbedr-Painscastle, Llandewyfach, Llandilo-Graban, Llanstephan, Llowes, Michaelchurch, Newchurch, and part of Glasbury.

PAINSCASTLE-LLANBEDR. *See* LLANBEDR, co. Radnor.

PAINSFORD, a chplry. in the par. of Ashprington, hund. of Coleridge, co. Devon, 3 miles S.E. of Totnes. It is situated on the river Hareborne, a tributary of the Dart. The chapel, which was dedicated to St. David, has long been in ruins. There is a mineral spring.

PAINSHAW, or PENSHER, a district par. and tnshp. in the par. of Houghton-le-Spring, N. div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 9 miles from Durham, its post town, and 3 N.E. of Houghton-le-Spring. It is a station on the Durham Junction branch of the North-Eastern railway. The village, which is large, is situated on the river Wear. The par. includes the tnshps. of Pensher, Offerton, South Biddick, Bourn-Moor, part of Newbottle, and the hmlt. of Shiney-Row. On Pensher Hill, a short distance from the village, is a monument, erected to the late Earl of Durham in 1844. There are extensive stone-quarries, collieries, and iron-works. The soil is principally clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £380, in the patron. of the Bishop of Manchester. The church has a tower containing one bell and a clock. The register dates from 1754. There is a school, chiefly supported by the Marchioness of Londonderry. The Wesleyans and Wesleyan Reformers have each a place of worship. There are news and reading-rooms in the village. The Earl of Durham is lord of the manor.

PAINSHILL, a park in the second div. of the hund. of Copthorne, co. Surrey, 4 miles N.W. of Leatherhead, and 14 N.E. of Guildford. It is situated about 3 miles from the 14th arched bridge over the river Mole, and was the seat of the late Earl of Carhampton. The grounds were laid out by the Hon. C. Hamilton, and include a forest of pines.

PAINSTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirby-under-Dale, in the East Riding co. York, 6 miles N. of Pocklington.

PAINSWICK, a par., post, and market town in the hund. of Bisley, co. Gloucester, 3½ miles N.E. of Stroud railway station, and 6 S.E. of Gloucester. It is situated near the line of the Bristol and Birmingham railway, and the high roads from Cheltenham to Bath, and from Stroud to Gloucester, pass through it. The par. contains, besides the town of its own name, the tythgs. of Edge, Spoonbed, Shepscomb, Stroud End, and the hmlt. of Slad. The manor is mentioned in Domesday-Book as *Wiche*, among the possessions of Roger de Lacy, and the prefix to its name came from Pain Fitz-John, one of its subsequent proprietors. It afterwards became the property of the Kingstons and Jerninghams. It is governed by constables and tythingmen, chosen annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. The town, which stands on the declivity of Spoonbed Hill, is well built, and presents an uniform and substantial appearance, the houses being chiefly built of white stone, the produce of the neighbouring quarries. On the summit of Spoonbed Hill is Kimsbury Roman encampment, with

a double entrenchment, and at the foot runs a branch of the Stroud river. From the heights above the town an extensive view of the Severn valley is obtained. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of woollen cloth, although comparatively on the decline. There are quarries of freestone and weather-stone in the vicinity. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture, besides 680 acres of woodland. In the reign of Edward VI., Sir Anthony Kingston, their knight-marshal, being lord of the manor of Painswick, caused a gallows to be erected on Shepscomb Green, in this parish, for the execution of insurgents, and gave three plots of land in his lordship, since called "Gallows' lands," for the purpose of keeping in readiness a gallows, two ladders and halters, besides a field held by the tythingman of Shepscomb for the time being, as hangman, and still known by the appellation of "Hangman's acre." The impropriate tithes belong to the landowners. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £449. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is chiefly remarkable for the incongruous combination of the Grecian and English styles. It has a tower surmounted by a lofty spire, and containing a peal of twelve bells. The church contains tombs of the Jerninghams, to whom the manor belonged in the reign of Elizabeth, and an altar-piece. There are also district churches at Shepscomb and Slad, the livings of both which are perpet. curs.,* val. £135 and £130 each. The parochial charities produce about £66 per annum. There is a grammar-school, founded in 1724, by Giles Smith, and known as the Painswick commercial, mathematical, and classical school, with an endowment of £60 per annum; also the united, National, and free, and a British school, which last belongs to the Dissenters. The Independents, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and the Society of Friends have each a place of worship. Painswick House and Painswick Grove are the principal residences. C. T. Croome, Esq., is lord of the manor. Market day is on Tuesday. Fairs are held on Tuesday in Whitsun week, and on the 19th of September, chiefly for cattle and sheep; and a large market on the first Tuesday after All Saints' Day (old style) for sheep, but this last is now much reduced.

PAISLEY, a market and important manufacturing town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the upper ward co. Renfrew, Scotland, 3 miles S.S.W. of Renfrew, and 7 W. by S. of Glasgow. It is the junction station of the Glasgow and South-Western and Glasgow and Greenock railways; there is also a short line of 3 miles connecting the town with the steamboat pier on the bank of the Clyde, a little above the mouth of the Cart. The port of Paisley is only a river port, and ranks as a creek to the port of Glasgow. A considerable traffic is carried on by means of the river Cart, which was rendered navigable at the close of the last century, and has recently been deepened and improved, so that vessels of 180 tons can now ascend to the town, where ship-building is carried on. The Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan canal connects the town with Glasgow by water, and a short canal, opened in 1839, affords direct access to the Forth and Clyde canal by vessels from Paisley; yet all these improvements have failed to render Paisley a port of any considerable consequence, and are now partially superseded by the several lines of railway, which afford more ready access to all parts of the kingdom. Though Paisley has only become a place of much importance in modern times, it is of very ancient date, and is generally supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station *Vanduaria*, or *Vanduara*, mentioned by Ptolemy. About the end of the 17th century a large Roman camp was distinctly traceable, and one of the principal streets in the town is still called Causewayside, probably in allusion to the Roman causeway, which branched from the great Clydesdale road at Glasgow, and passing the Clyde at a ford which existed till 1772, went across the country to Paisley. This place appears to have been the farthest Roman station to the W., though traces of roads, coins, and other antiquities have been found farther inland. After the departure of the Romans the town, however, appears to have been entirely swept away, for in the grant made by King Malcolm IV., in 1157, to Walter Fitz-Alan, High-Steward of Scotland, confirming a previous grant of this district by King David, no mention is made of any village or monastery. At this time the district was designated *Passeleth*, which subsequently was spelled *Passelay* and *Paslay*, and in the 18th century took its present form of Paisley. The priory, afterwards so famous, is said to have been founded in 1163 by the above-named Walter on the eastern bank of the Cart, and in 1219 Pope Honorius raised it into an abbey. Under the protection of the monastery there arose a small town on the opposite bank of the Cart, inhabited chiefly by the retainers and "kindly tenants" of the monks, to whom it belonged. In 1488 the town was erected into a free burgh of barony by James IV., but for several centuries appears to have made but little progress, as its population at the close of the 17th century was only 2,200. It had, however, even at this time, a considerable trade with the Highlands, which it supplied with coal and lime in exchange for timber, slates, and fish, and shortly afterwards the manufactures of linen and muslin were introduced with great success. At this time the town lay solely on the W. bank of the river, and consisted merely of one principal street, with a few straggling lanes branching off to the right and left. It is now the fifth town of Scotland in population and commercial importance, and is the political capital of the upper ward of Renfrewshire. Though Renfrew is the county town, Paisley has long been the seat of the sheriffs' courts, and is increasing rapidly in importance and population. —The present town occupies an advantageous site on either bank of the White Cart, about three miles above the confluence of the United White and Black Cart with the Clyde, and at the point where the Glasgow and South-Western and Glasgow and Greenock railways fork from their common main-trunk line. It consists of an old and a new town, the former lying on the W., or left bank, and the latter on the E., or right bank, of the Cart, but connected by three stone bridges, each of two arches, and the railway viaduct which crosses the river between the Sneddon and Old bridges, the former being that nearest the harbour. The old town of Paisley is situated on and around the gentle ridge of hills westward of the Cart, occupying an area of about 1 square mile, and commanding a panoramic view of the vicinity, including the Gleniffer braes, celebrated in the poems of Tannahill, and the western environs of Glasgow, with the rich Strath of Clyde and the spurs of the Grampians in the distance. The main streets are broad and well edificed, but the houses are less handsome than those either of Edinburgh or Glasgow. The High-street, running from E. to W. for about 2 miles, forms part of the road from Glasgow to Beith, and is crossed at right angles by another line of streets forming part of the road from Inchinnan to Neilston. But the most spacious streets are George and Forbes' streets, which are both modern; intermediate between these streets are numerous winding and narrow thoroughfares, forming part of the original town, mainly lined by rows of low, thatched dwellings, sometimes closely packed together, and at other times interspersed with gardens and plots of open ground. The new town is built upon a regular plan, occupying a level site on the opposite or eastern bank of the river, where were formerly the monastic gardens. It was commenced in 1779 by James Earl of Abercorn, the chief heritor, and comprises numerous uniform streets designated from the trades of the inhabitants, as Cotton, Gauze, Muslin, and Thread streets. Adjoining both the old and new towns are extensive suburbs, chiefly inhabited by the working population. The suburbs of the old town are Charleston, Dovesland, and Lylesland, on the S.; Ferguslie, Maxwelton, and Millerston on the W.; Seedhill, on the same side of the river as the new town, but forming part of the original burgh, besides the suburbs of the new town, Croft, Smith-hills, Wallneuk, and

Williamsburgh. The principal public buildings are the county hall, situated near the centre of the town, on the western bank of the Cart, between the Old and Sneddon bridges. It was built in 1818 at the cost of near £30,000, assessed on the county, and faces the old market-place, where stood the original court-house, the steeple of which is still standing. Its general form is quadrangular, and its style of architecture castellated, with projecting hexagonal turrets on its front, presenting an unpleasing appearance externally, though £10,000 has recently been expended in enlarging and improving the pile. It comprises a court-house, council-chamber, assembly-hall, and different public offices on one side, and the common gaol, bridewell, prison chapel, and domestic offices on the other. Near the county hall, and in the same style of architecture, is the railway station. The coffee and reading rooms, also adjoining the market-place, have Ionic pilasters in front, and in the entrance-hall the bust of Professor Wilson, by Fillan. In a different part of the town, near the High Church, is the Neilson Institution, built in the form of a Greek cross and surmounted by a dome, visible from nearly all parts of the town. The house where Professor Wilson, the eminent moral philosopher, was born, is in High-street, and that of the poet Tannahill in Castle-street, but the house of Alexander Wilson, in the suburb of Seedhill, has recently been demolished. There are an Athenæum, instituted in 1847, a literary association in 1850, a mechanics' institute, with library and baths, founded in 1847, a public library, established in 1802, and containing near 11,000 volumes, a young men's Christian association, the Renfrewshire Agricultural Society, Merchants' Society, instituted in 1725, two savings-banks, branch offices of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Company's Bank, the Union Bank, the Western Bank, and the City of Glasgow Bank, also the office of the British Guarantee Association, fifty insurance agencies, and nine trades' societies, besides numerous religious and charitable associations. The number of houses, according to the census of 1861, within the borough was 2,592, inhabited by 10,351 separate families, comprising 47,406 individuals.—The prosperity of the town has been greatly influenced, at various periods, by the success or decline of its staple manufactures, which have, perhaps, been more varied in character, and subject to greater vicissitudes, than those of any other manufacturing town in the United Kingdom. In 1707 the principal articles made in the town were coarse linen and chequered linen cloths, to which succeeded chequered linen handkerchiefs and striped muslins, called bengals. Afterwards fabrics of a lighter texture were introduced, such as lawns—plain, striped, and richly figured—and sewing-thread. The former of these manufactures had increased at the end of the last century to the value of £165,000 yearly, and the latter to about £60,000; but the former is now extinct, and the latter has been exchanged for cotton-thread, which, before the cotton famine, employed 10 factories and 2,000 persons, the thread made being valued at £250,000 yearly. About the middle of the 18th century the manufacture of silk gauze was also introduced, and prosecuted with such vigour that in a short time it surpassed Spitalfields in the richness and variety of its silk goods, which were estimated at the value of £350,000 yearly, and were largely exported to Paris and other continental cities. Towards the close of the last century the silk manufacture partially declined, but revived again in 1819, and is still very considerable, supplying nearly all the silk gauzes used in England not imported from France. Muslins were until recently extensively manufactured here, but the trade has been transferred to Glasgow, and the manufactures of crape dresses and damask and embroidered shawls, in imitation of those brought from China, introduced in its stead. The staple manufactures are now shawls of silk, cotton, silk and cotton mixed, and Cashmere shawls of fine wool, imported expressly from Germany and Australia, also chenille and Canton crape shawls, handkerchiefs, woollen plaids, scarfs, tartan cloths, embroidered carpets, and similar kinds of the finest woollen fabrics. There are besides a silk-throwing mill, several cotton mills, extensive dye-works, bleachfields, and printing mills, also iron and brass foundries, machine works, a yard at which iron river-steamers are built, timber yards, flour-mills, two large soap-works, a tannery, several breweries and distilleries. Handloom weaving, formerly so extensively practised, has recently been almost superseded by the power-loom, which change has thrown great numbers of weavers out of employ, insomuch that in 1840 one-third of the entire population are said to have been dependent on public charity; but these changes and depressions of trade rather indicate the variations of fashion than any permanent declension of the manufactures of Paisley.—The town is governed by a provost and 15 councillors, of whom 4 are bailies. It returns one member to the imperial parliament, and had in 1855 a constituency of 1,186. It is well paved, lighted by gas, and has an abundant supply of pure water from the Stanley-braes water-works, which cost £60,000, and are under the management of the town council.—The ancient boundaries of the original burgh were far more limited than the present parliamentary and municipal boundaries, which include 6 square miles, comprising the 3 town pars. called High church, Middle church, and Low church, or St. George's, besides a large agricultural district forming the par. of Abbey Paisley [which see]. These pars., together with 8 others in the same county, constitute the presb. of Paisley, in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. There are likewise a Free Church presb. of Paisley, with 15 congregations, an United Presbyterian presb. of Paisley and Greenock, with 28 congregations, and a Reformed Presbyterian presb. of Paisley, with 8 congregations. The Abbey par. of Paisley has continued since 1641 to be a collegiate charge in two divs., the stipend of the first minister being £376, and of the second £363, and the unappropriated teinds £1,615 17*s.* 10*d.* The other pars., designated the High, Middle, and Low (or St. George's) churches, are all single charges, the stipends of each being £230, payable out of the burgh funds, and all in the gift of the town council. There are likewise within the burgh limits a *quoad sacra* parochial charge attached to the Gaelic church, but without defined limits, a chapel-of-ease charge of the Martyrs' church, and missionary charges of the North and South churches. Of all the ecclesiastical edifices in Paisley the most interesting object is the Abbey church, which was repaired in the last century, and is now used as the parish church of the Abbey parish. This was originally built in 1163, but was burnt by the English in 1307. On its ruins a larger structure was raised, but the greater part of the existing buildings was designed by Abbot Thomas Tarver, in the middle of the 15th century, and completed by his successor Abbot George Shaw, who died in 1499. The church, which when entire appears to have been built in the form of a Latin cross, consisted of a nave, a tower and steeple, a choir, and a northern transept with the chapel popularly known as "the sounding aisle," or more correctly St. Mirren's. The entire edifice was 265 feet in length externally, and the nave 93 feet by 60 in breadth, the transept internally measured 92½ feet by 35, with a choir 124 feet by 32. The steeple as well as the choir has disappeared, and the transept is only an interesting ruin. The main body, however, consisting of a nave and two aisles, separated from it by ten clustered columns, still remains, and forms the present parish church. Adjoining the nave on the S. side is a quadrangle called the cloister court, from which is an entrance into the Sounding Aisle, 48 feet long by 24 broad, so-called from its powerful echo, and containing an ancient tomb surmounted by the recumbent figure of a woman, said to represent Marjory, daughter of Robert Bruce, wife of the founder of the abbey and mother of Robert II. The great extent of the ancient abbey—once the richest, except Kelso, in all Scotland—can be traced by the remains of its foundations, anciently surrounded with an enclosure of above a mile in circuit, laid out partly

in orchards and gardens, and partly as a deer-park, but now built over and comprehended within the new town. The other churches of the Establishment are substantial and commodious buildings, but none of them distinguished for architectural beauty. There are besides six places of worship belonging to the Free Church, and the like number to the United Presbyterian communion, including several spacious structures, also a Reformed Presbyterian church, an Episcopalian chapel called Trinity Chapel, in St. James-street, a Wesleyan chapel in New-street, three Independent chapels, two Baptist chapels, an Unitarian meeting-house, a tabernacle of the New Jerusalemites, and two Roman Catholic chapels, besides several other temporary or provisional places of worship. The scholastic establishments of Paisley include the Neilson educational institution, already referred to, Hutchison's school, the government school of design, a grammar school, which has produced a series of distinguished classical scholars, the town English school, besides infant, ragged, industrial, parochial, denominational, and various other schools. The principal charitable institutions are the town's hospital, lunatic asylum, dispensary, house of recovery, or infirmary, also a society for the education of the deaf and dumb, a widow and orphans', a female benevolent, and various other societies. At present there are two poorhouses —one for the Abbey parish and the other for the three town parishes.—Justices of the peace courts are held every Friday, and ordinary sheriffs' courts three times a week, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday during session, also a commissary court and sheriff small-debt court on every Thursday. The police of the town is under the control of a board of 18 commissioners for the burgh, 6 for the suburbs, and the bailiff and sheriff-substitute *ex-officiis*. There are four weekly newspapers connected with or published in the town—viz. the *Glasgow Saturday Post and Paisley and Renfrewshire Reformer*, the *Paisley Herald*, and the *Independent*, all published on Saturday, and the *Paisley Journal* on Thursday, besides several local and periodical publications of less note.—The new cemetery is situated at a short distance from the town, to the W. of the Neilson institution, and was opened in 1845, comprising about 23 acres of diversified ground, intersected by a hill and laid out in walks and shrubberies by the curator of the botanic gardens at Glasgow.—Many men eminent in philosophy and literature have been born in or associated with this town—as Andrew Knox, minister of Paisley, and subsequently bishop of Raphoe, a relative of the illustrious John Knox, the Reformer; Patrick Anderson, Archbishop of St. Andrew's; Robert Boyd, successively principal of the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow; Robert Millar, author of the "History of the Propagation of Christianity;" Robert Findlay, professor of theology; John Wilson, the eminent professor of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh; James Wilson, the distinguished naturalist; Alexander Wilson, the ornithologist and poet; John Wilson, the geologist; Dr. Robert Watt, editor of the "Bibliotheca Britannica;" Fillan and Henning, the eminent critics; R. A. Smith, the composer; John Thomson, professor of medicine in the university of Edinburgh; Robert Tannahill, the poet, and author of many of the most popular Scotch songs; also William Finlay, King, and Kennedy, poets of less note.—Thursday is market day. There are four annual fairs, each of three days' continuance, commencing severally on the third Thursdays in February and May, and on the second Thursdays in August and November. Races take place in August at St. James's fair, on a course half a mile from the town, on the road to Greenock.

PAKEFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Mutford, co. Suffolk, 2 miles S.W. of Lowestoft, its post town, and 9 from Beccles. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the coast of the North Sea, close to Kirkley. The chief part of the village lies on one side of the London and Yarmouth road, which separates it from Lowestoft. On the cliffs is a fixed light, erected in 1832; it is 68 feet in height, and is visible at a distance of 9 miles. On account of the roughness of this part of the coast the Suffolk Humane Society have always a lifeboat in readiness. The encroachments of the sea have considerably reduced the extent of this parish. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries. The glebe consists of about 15 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £186. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a thatched roof and square embattled tower containing four bells. The interior of the church contains an old font and two brasses, one of which is to Folcard, a priest, bearing date 1400. The register dates from 1680. The parochial charities produce about £31 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes; also a meeting-house for the Society of Friends. Lord Boston is lord of the manor.

PAKENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Thedwestry, co. Suffolk, 5 miles N.E. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town, and 1½ mile N. of Thurston railway station. The village, which is large, is chiefly agricultural. At Redcastle farm a Roman pavement was discovered. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £281. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £78 per annum. There is a National school, also an infant school. New House is the principal residence.

PAKENHAM HALL, the seat of the Earl of Longford, co. Westmeath, Ireland, near Castle Pollard.

PAKENHILL, a tythg. in the par. of Stroud, co. Gloucester, 2 miles from Stroud.

PALANCE-GATE, an ext. par. place in the par. of Northwood, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 2 miles N. of Newport.

PALATINE, a hmlt., and the site of a post office, in the par. of Urglin, in the bar. and co. of Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Carlow. It was formerly a Protestant German settlement. There is a police station. A fair is held on the 26th March.

PALDIE, or PALDIEKIRK, a vil. in the par. of Fordoun, co. Kincardine, Scotland. It is situated near Fordoun, and was formerly a parish. It derives its name from St. Palladius. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in July (old style).

PALGRAVE, a hmlt. in the par. of Sporle, hund. of South Greenhoe, co. Norfolk, 3 miles N.E. of Swaffham. There was formerly a chapel-of-ease, but the hamlet now contains only two farms and several cottages. Land was assigned to the poor in lieu of rates under an Enclosure Act in 1804.

PALGRAVE, a par. in the hund. of Hartismere, co. Suffolk, 1 mile S. of Diss, its railway station and post town, and 4 miles N.W. of Eye. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from Botesdale to Diss, near the river Waveney, and is wholly agricultural. There was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and belonging to Bury Abbey. The S. part of the parish is traversed by the road from London to Norwich by way of Bury. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £440, and the glebe comprises 4 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £440. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice, with a square tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains tombs of Thomas Martin, the antiquary, and of the Harrison family. The register dates from 1560. The parochial charities produce about £62 per annum, realised from the town estates. There is a free school, also an infant school. Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart., M.P., is lord of the manor.

PALKILL WATER, a feeder of the river Cree, rises in co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, and joins the Cree near Newton Stewart.

PALLANT, a par. in the City of Chichester, co. Sussex. *See* CHICHESTER.

PALLAS, a lough in the par. of Ballyboy, King's County, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Tullamore. On its banks are the ruins of an ancient castle.

PALLAS, a hmlt. in the par. of Killosolan, in the bar. of Kilconnell, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland,

2 miles from Castleblakeney. A monastery formerly stood here, founded by the Birminghams.

PALLAS, or PALLICE, a hmlt. in the par. of Forgney, in the bar. of Abbeyshruel, co. Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile from Ballymahon. It is celebrated as being the birthplace of Oliver Goldsmith

PALLAS, a demesne in the bar. of Longford, co. Galway, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Portumna, and 34 S.E. of Galway. It is situated near the river Shannon, not far from Loch Derg, and belongs to the Nugent family.

PALLAS, or PALLASGREAN, a post-office vil. in the par. of Greane, in the bar. of Coonagh, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 14 miles S.E. of Limerick, and 128 from Dublin. It is a station on the Waterford and Limerick branch of the Great Southern and Western railway. It is situated in a hilly district, and has a church, a police station, and a dispensary, which last is in the Tipperary Poor-law Union. Petty sessions are held at intervals. Pallas House is the principal seat in the vicinity. Fairs are held on the 1st January, 10th March, 10th May, and 24th November.

PALLASKENRY, a small post and market town in the par. of Chapel Russell, in the bar. of Kenry, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 11 miles W. of Limerick, and 132 from Dublin. It is situated 1 mile S. of the river Shannon, on the road from Limerick to Askeaton. It contains a church, Roman Catholic chapel, chief police station, and a dispensary, which last is in the Rathkeale Poor-law Union. Petty sessions are held in the town. The demesne of Castletown is in the vicinity. There are ruins of a castle, formerly of the O'Donovans. The manufacture of linen is carried on to a small extent. Market day is Thursday. A fair is held on the 15th August.

PALLEG, a parcel in the par. of Ystradgunlais, co. Brecon, 20 miles S.W. of Brecknock. It contains Cwmygied and Ystrad.

PALLENSWICK. *See* STANBROOK, co. Middlesex.

PALLINGHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirdford, hund. of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 3 miles N.E. of Petworth. It is situated near the Arun and Wye navigation.

PALLING-NEAR-THE-SEA, a par. in the hund. of Happing, co. Norfolk, 4 miles E. by N. of Stalham, its post town, and 12 from North Walsham. The parish is situated on the E. coast of the county. The village is of small extent, and chiefly agricultural. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the fisheries. It is a coastguard station, and has about 12 boats belonging to the creek. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £162 14*s.*, and the vicarial for £93 6*s.* An Enclosure Act was obtained in 1812. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect. of Waxham, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient structure, with a low embattled tower. The register dates from 1763. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There is a free school for both sexes, principally supported by H. J. Conyers, Esq., of Copt Hall, Essex, who is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

PALLINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Affpuddle, hund. of Hundredsbarrow, co. Dorset, 6 miles E. of Dorchester.

PALLION, a hmlt. in the par. of Monk Wearmouth, co. Durham, 2 miles N.W. of Sunderland. It is a station on the Sunderland, Durham, and Bishop Auckland section of the North-Eastern railway.

PALMER'S GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Edmonton, co. Middlesex, 2 miles W. of Edmonton.

PALMERSTON, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Uppercross, co. Dublin, prov. Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Dublin. The par. is 2½ miles long, and its greatest breadth is 1 mile. It contains part of the town of Chapel-Izod. The surface, which lies along the S. side of the river Liffey, comprises the most fertile portion of that valley. The road from Dublin to Connaught intersects the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Chapel-Izod, £226, in the patron. of the archbishop. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, and two or three daily schools. Palmerston House is a seat of the Earl of Donoughmore, and Riversdale that of Colonel Sir E. Campbell, Bart. There is a police station in the village. Several branches of manufacture are carried on, including iron, lead, copper, and dye works; also print, corn, and cotton-mills. A hospital for lepers formerly stood here. The Temple family formerly took the title of viscount from this place. A fair is held on the 21st August.

PALMERSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of West Balrothery, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Kilsallaghan. Swords is its post town. It is 2½ miles long, and its extreme breadth is 1 mile. The surface consists entirely of good soil, and is crossed by the road from Garristown to Dublin. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Clonmethan, £494, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is in ruins. Jordanstown is the principal residence. Building-stone is obtained here.

PALMERSTOWN, a seat of the Earl of Mayo, co. Kildare, near Naas, Ireland. It is situated near the Grand Canal.

PALMERSTOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Templemurray, in the bar. of Tirawley, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles W.N.W. of Killala. It is a poor little place, and takes its name from the Palmer family, who own the greater part of the surrounding district. Palmerstown House, the seat of Sir W. H. Palmer, Bart., of Kenure Park, was destroyed by fire in 1798.

PALMSTEAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Upper Hardres, hund. of Bridge, and lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 4 miles S. of Canterbury.

PALNACHIE, a vil. in the par. of Buittle, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Douglas Castle, of which place it is the port. It is situated on the river Urr, and, as a substitute for a harbour, has a temporary wooden wharf, which will accommodate 6 vessels. Its depth is about 18 feet water at spring tides. A considerable trade is carried on with the S.W. of England, and the Frith of Clyde ports.

PALNURE, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirkmabreck, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Newton Stewart. It is a station on the Portpatrick railway. It is situated near the bridge over the river Cree.

PAMBER, a par. in the lower half div. of Basingstoke hund., co. Hants, 5 miles N.W. of Basingstoke, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The Vine hounds meet at Pamber Forest. The impropriate tithes, belonging to the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £270. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, in the patron. of Queen's College, Oxford. There is no parish church, but the inhabitants frequent the ancient chapel of the Benedictine priory, formerly a cell to the Abbey of Cerasy, in Normandy. This chapel, upon the suppression of alien priories in England, was given by Henry VI. to Eton College, and afterwards by Edward IV. to the hospital of St. Julien, at Southampton; and eventually became the property of the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford, who have expended upwards of £2,000 on its restoration. It is dedicated to SS. Mary and John, and with its ivy-mantled tower and chancel, forms a rare specimen of antiquity. The interior has an effigy in carved oak of a Knight Templar.

PAMINGTON, a tythg. in the par. of Ashchurch, lower div. of the hund. of Tewkesbury, co. Gloucester, half a mile S.E. of Ashchurch, and 2½ miles E. of Tewkesbury. It is situated on a branch of the river Severn.

PAMPHILL, a tythg. in the manor of Kingston Lacy, co. Dorset, 2 miles N.W. of Wimborne-Minster. Coins of Gallienus, and other Roman relics, were discovered here in 1736.

PAMPISFORD, or PAMPSWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Chilford, co. Cambridge, 7½ miles S. by E. of Cambridge, its post town, and 1 mile E. of Whittlesford

station on the Cambridge section of the Great Eastern railway. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The soil is of a gravelly nature, with a subsoil of chalk and gravel. The land is almost wholly arable, except about 150 acres of pasture. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1799. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £85. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has a spired tower containing four bells. It is situated in the centre of the village. The parochial charities produce about £35 per annum. There is a commodious school, which was built at the expense of W. P. Hammond, Esq.

PANBOROUGH, a hmlt. in the par. of Wedmore, hund. of Bempstone, co. Somerset, 5 miles W. of Wells.

PANBRIDE, a par. in the district of Dundee, co. Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of Arbroath. It contains, besides the vil. of its own name, the vils. of Muirdrum, West Haven, and East Haven, also the hmlts. of Gallowlaw and Newtown-Panbride. The parish is bounded on the S.E. by the German Ocean, and on the other sides by the parishes of Barry Monikie, Carmylie, Arbirlot, and St. Vigeans. It extends in length about 5 miles from S.E. to N.W., with a breadth of about 2 miles. The surface is moderately even, but rises towards the N. A large portion of the land is in a state of cultivation. The soil of the arable part consists of a clayey loam, but that towards the N. is moorish, and towards the coast sandy. The coast is flat and rocky, but has two open harbours at the East and West Havens, where small vessels can discharge their cargoes in mild weather. Limestone and sandstone occur, both of which are worked. The parish is traversed by the Dundee and Arbroath railway, which has stations at East Haven and Carnoustie, and is watered by two or three streams. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries. This par. is in the presb. of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £231. The church is a cruciform structure, erected in 1851. There are, besides a Free church, a parochial school and library, and several other schools. In the northern part of the parish stands the house of Panmure, with its enclosures and plantations; and near the house are vaults and foundations of the old castle of Panmure, the seat of the Maules.

PANCRAS, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Cleeve, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Watchet.

PANCRAS, ST., a par. and extensive suburban district of London, in the Holborn div. of the hund. of Ossulstone and borough of Marylebone, co. Middlesex, 2½ miles N.W. of St. Paul's. It contains the Euston-square terminus of the London and North-Western railway; the King's-cross terminus of the Great Northern; the new terminus of the Midland Counties railway, now in course of construction; the Chalk-farm junction station of the North London, West London Extension, and London and North-Western lines; also the several stations on the North London and Metropolitan lines. This important par. comprises 2,600 acres, lying between Maiden-lane, Tavistock-square, Regent's-park, Primrose-hill, and Caen-wood, and includes the populous hmlts. of Camden, Kentish, and Somers' towns, King's-cross, and parts of Haverstock-hill and Highgate. The parish is traversed by the several lines of railway mentioned above, and by the Regent's-park canal, on the banks of which are numerous wharves and storehouses. Few places exhibit in a more striking manner the extraordinary increase which, within the last century, and particularly during the last twenty-five years, has taken place in the numerous districts bordering on the metropolis. In 1251 this parish contained 40 houses, but it subsequently declined, and in 1565 contained only 60 inhabitants, being described by a contemporary writer as "a remote and isolated spot, the resort of roages, vagabondes, and thieves;" it now has a population of more than 200,000, and in the magnificence of its streets and public buildings rivals the best districts of the metropolis. Amongst other fashionable neighbourhoods may be mentioned Argyll, Brunswick, Camden, Euston, Fitzroy, Gordon, Harrington, Mecklenburgh, Oakley, Regent, Tavistock squares; Burton, Gloucester, and Mornington crescents; Chester, Cumberland, and Gloucester terraces, facing the Regent's-park; the last are adorned with *alto-relievos* and statues. At the N.W. extremity of the park, which is partly within this parish, are the gardens of the Zoological Society, laid out in walks and shrubberies, and containing various buildings for the interesting and extensive collection of wild animals, birds, reptiles, and insects, many of which have become acclimatised and bred in the gardens. At the eastern side of the park are the Diorama, now turned into a chapel, built in 1823 at a cost of £9,000; the Colosseum, built by Decimus Burton in 1827, after the model of the Pantheon at Rome, with a massive and boldly projecting portico of six columns, of the Doric order, supporting a cornice and triangular pediment. This last-named building, designed for the exhibition of the panorama of London, taken by Hornor and E. Paris in 1822 from the top of St. Paul's Cathedral, is 400 feet in circumference, and is surmounted by a spacious and well-proportioned dome crowned with a parapet; adjoining the main building are the Swiss cottage, lake, and falls, gallery of cartoons, &c. On the same side of the park is St. Katherine's Hospital, first founded in 1148, on the site of St. Katherine's Docks, by Queen Maud, but removed to its present site in 1826; also the cavalry barracks in Albany-street, built of brick, and occupying an area of 8½ acres, with stabling for 400 horses, a riding-school, infirmary, magazine, and exercise ground. About a quarter of a mile to the S.E. of the Regent's-park, at the lower end of Gower-street, stands University College, founded in 1825 by Lord Brougham and others; the building, which is still incomplete, consists of one side of a quadrangle, 400 feet in length, with a Grecian portico of 10 columns in the centre, designed by Wilkins: it comprises a hall, 90 feet by 45; library, 120 feet by 50, containing 30,000 volumes, of which 10,000 are in Chinese; a museum, 120 feet by 50, now occupied by the junior school; an anatomical room and laboratory, 95 feet by 28; 4 lecture-rooms, 65 feet by 50; besides other offices. In the rotunda under the dome are exhibited above 100 casts of Flaxman's works, Westmacott's, "Locke," and other art treasures. Opposite the college stands the University College Hospital, originally founded in 1834, but enlarged in 1846 by the addition of a N. wing, built by Ainger. The total cost of the buildings and fittings was about £150,000, and the hospital has an income of about £5,000. In connection with the London University is University Hall, in Gordon-square, built in 1850 by Donaldson: it has four Flaherty scholarships of £50, besides other prizes. Further to the E., between Brunswick and Mecklenburgh squares, stands the Foundling Hospital, founded by Captain Coram in 1739, under royal charter of George II., "for the maintenance and instruction of deserted infants." These premises consist of a spacious chapel, which occupies the centre of a block of brick building designed by T. Jacobson in 1742, with two wings containing dormitories, school-rooms, and the apartments of the managers of the institution, which is supported by an endowment of £12,000 per annum, arising from funded property, besides other small sums given for admission to the chapel, the children's work, and subscriptions. The chapel is decorated with an altar-piece painted by West, and the organ was presented by Handel, who performed here his "Messiah," and presented the proceeds to the charity; also portraits of the founder, Dr. Mead, Charles II., views of Bethlehem, Chelsea, Christ's, and Greenwich hospitals, and Hogarth's famous "March to Finchley." Other public buildings are the Welsh School, in Gray's-inn-lane, built of brick in 1715, and containing portraits and several Welsh manuscripts; the Free Hospital, in the Gray's-inn-road, founded in 1828 by Dr. Marsden, and supported by an income of £5,000; the Prince of Wales's Theatre, a plain building, in Tottenham-street; the Veterinary College, in College-street, Camden-

town; the Imperial Gas-works; Metropolitan Association model lodging-houses, in St. Pancras-road; the Governesses' Institution, in the Prince of Wales's-road; the Female Adult Orphan Home, in the Regent's-park, founded in 1818 for 70 daughters of officers and clergymen, and supported by an income of £2,000; the St. Pancras and Strand Union poor-houses; Weston House Lunatic Asylum; the Orphan Working school, Haverstock-hill; the terminus of the Great Northern railway, at King's-cross, built in 1849 on the site of the Smallpox Hospital, which was then removed to Holloway; the terminus of the North-Western railway, at Euston-square, with its massive gateway and great hall, designed by T. Handwick, and decorated with *basso-relievos* by J. Thomas; also the goods station of the North-Western railway at Chalk-farm, including an extensive brick structure surmounted by a glass dome.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £1,025, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who usually appoint one of the canons. The new parochial church in Euston-square was built in 1822 by the Inwoods, at a cost of £76,679. It is formed after the model of the Temple of Erectheus at Athens, with a tower or steeple of three receding stages 165 feet high, resembling the Temple of the Winds, and is entered under a portico of six fluted Ionic columns, supporting an entablature and cornice surmounted by a triangular pediment. At the E. end of the structure are two projecting wings, forming the vestry and registry, the roofs supported on caryatides, after the fashion of the Pandrosium. The interior is decorated, the altar-piece having six verd antique columns of Scagliola marble from the Temple of Minerva, and the pulpit, carved out of the stump of the famous Fairlop oak, which was blown down in 1820. The old parish church, in the St. Pancras-road, now a district church, is an ancient structure of stone and flint, built originally in the 12th century, but so changed by subsequent alterations and repairs that it retains few vestiges of its original character. It has a new N. tower, and was completely restored in 1848, under the direction of A. Gough, when the original altar-stone, Roman bricks, and other antiquities were found. In the churchyard are many tombs of eminent foreigners, and of literary and artistic celebrities. Numerous new churches have been built in various parts of the parish, which is now cut up into ecclesiastical districts, as St. Jude's, in the Gray's-inn-road; St. Matthew's, Bedford-town; St. James's, in the Hampstead-road; St. Mark's, in the Albert-road; Christ Church, in the Regent's-park; All Saints', in Gordon-square; St. John the Evangelist, in Charlotte-street; St. Ann's, Highgate-rise; St. Martin, Kentish-town; besides various others of more recent erection, and several proprietary chapels, as Fitzroy, Gray's-inn-lane, Percy, and Woburn chapels. The Roman Catholics and the several Protestant Dissenting churches have places of worship, the most pretentious of which is the Irvingite Cathedral, or so-called Catholic Apostolic church, in Gordon-square. There are numerous schools and charitable institutions, only a few of which require separate mention, as the St. Pancras charity school for girls, in the Hampstead-road; the Russell school of industry; the Roman Catholic grammar school, held in the old vestry room; and the collegiate school, for middle-class education, nearly opposite the "Southampton Arms," and in front of which is the site selected for the proposed Cobden memorial. The names of many eminent men are associated with St. Pancras, as having been born, lived, or buried within this parish. Besides its own burial-grounds, St. Pancras contained the cemeteries of St. James's, Piccadilly; St. Giles's-in-the-Fields; St. Andrew's, Holborn; St. George's, Bloomsbury; and St. George the Martyr; but these are now closed under the Extramural Interment Act, and the cemetery for the parish itself is removed to Finchley. In this parish are also Bagnigge Wells, formerly celebrated for its chalybeate waters, St. Chad's Well, and St. Pancras Wells. St. Pancras forms a union of itself, under the new Poor-law Act, and is a superintendent registry district, with St. Katherine's, but exclusive of Highgate. It is comprised within the Bloomsbury new county-court district.

PANCRASWEEK, or WYKE ST. PANCRAS, a par. in the hund. of Black Torrington, co. Devon, 3 miles N.W. of Holsworthy, its post town, and 5 from Stratton, in Cornwall. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Bude canal, near the river Tamar. It is wholly agricultural. At Lana, in this parish, is the site of an ancient chapel. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Bradworthy, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. Pancras, has a lofty tower containing five bells. There is a Sunday-school belonging to the Wesleyans, who have a place of worship.

PANDY, a vil. in the tnshp. of Cynllwyd, co. Merioneth, 4 miles S.W. of Bala.

PANDY, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanvihangel-Crucorney, co. Monmouth, 6 N. by E. of Abergavenny. It is a station on the Worcester, Hereford, and Abergavenny section of the West Midland railway. It is situated under the mountain of Skirridfawr, which attains an elevation of near 1,500 feet, on a branch of the river Monnow.

PANFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 2 miles N. by W. of Braintree, its railway station and post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Pant, a tributary of the Blackwater, and is wholly agricultural. Panfield was given by Waleran Fitz-Ralph to the Abbey of St. Stephen, at Caen, in Normandy, which had a Benedictine cell here before 1250. Upon the suppression of alien priories it became parcel of the possessions of the prior and convent of Canterbury, and at the Dissolution was granted to Sir Giles Capel. The greater part of the land is arable, with some pasture and wood. The soil is generally a strong loam, resting upon a substratum of clay. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £500, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £500. The church, dedicated to SS. Mary and Christopher, has a small spired tower containing three bells. In the windows are some remains of ancient stained glass. Panfield Hall, the principal residence, has a quadrangular tower; it was erected in 1546, but has been subsequently modernised by frequent alterations and repairs.

PANGBOURN, a par. and post town in the hund. of Reading, co. Berks, 5½ miles W. by N. of Reading, and 11 from Wallingford. It is a station on the Great Western railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the banks of the Thames. The manor formerly belonged to Brigham, Bishop of Salisbury, who gave it to the monastery of Reading in 1230. In 1671 it became the property of John Breedon Esq. A fine trout stream, called the Pang, here falls into the Thames on the E., giving name to the village The surface is hilly and well wooded. The land is chiefly in tillage, with a small proportion of pasture and woodland. The soil is in general a sharp gravel and chalk, but fertile in the neighbourhood of the village. The line of the Great Western railway intersects the parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £609, and the glebe comprises 3 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £430. The church is dedicated to St. James the Great. The interior contains a chalk monument of singular appearance to Sir John Davis, to whom the manor formerly belonged. The parochial charities produce about £51 per annum, including the endowment of Breedon's school. The Independents have a place of worship. De la Bere House, Shooter's Hill House, Pangbourn Lodge, and Rosewood Cottage are the principal residences. E. A. Breedon, Esq., is lord of the manor. Many Roman antiquities were discovered here in October, 1838.

PANGWERN, a tnshp. in the par. of Pennant, co. Montgomery, 9 miles N.W. of Llanfyllin.

PANHOPE, a small harbour on the E. side of Flotta Island, Orkney Islands, coast of Scotland. It lies to the S. of Scalpa Floe.

PANMURE, a demesne, in the par. of Panbride, co. Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of Arbroath. It is situated near the coast, which is low and rocky, and belonged to Lord Panmure, of Panmure House, who took the title of baron from the old castle of the Maules, now in ruins.

PANNAL, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York. 3 miles S. of Harrogate, and 4 S.W. of Knaresborough. Tadcaster is its post town. It is a station on the Leeds and Thirsk section of the North-Eastern railway. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on a branch of the river Nidd. The par. includes a portion of the hmlts. of Low Harrogate and Beckwith. About two-thirds of the land are meadow and pasture, and the remainder good arable and plantations. The soil is productive, with a subsoil of rock. The surface is undulating, and the scenery varied. On the summit of Harlow Hill is an observatory 100 feet high, erected in 1830 by John Thompson, but accessible to the public upon a small payment. The principal seats are Pannal Hall, Moor Park, and Beckwith House, the last situated in a wooded demesne. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £318. The church, dedicated to St. Robert of Knaresborough, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing three bells. The nave was rebuilt in 1772. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a district church at Low Harrogate, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £120. There is a school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have two places of worship. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor.

PANNANICH, a vil. in the par. of Glenmuick, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 3 miles E. of Ballater. It is situated on the right bank of the river Dee, and is famed for a mineral spa discovered about 1760, and useful in scorbutic complaints.

PANN, GREAT and LITTLE, two small hmlts. on Pann Down, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 1 mile E. by S. of Newport.

PANSHANGER, a demesne in the hund. and co. of Herts, 2 miles W. of Hertford. It is situated in a well-wooded park on the banks of the small river Maran, which here joins the Lea, and is the seat of Earl Cowper. In the park is an oak 19 feet in girth, and in the mansion the "Madonna" by Raphael.

PANT, a tnshp. in the par. of Llysfaen, co. Denbigh, formerly in Carnarvon, 7 miles E. of Conway.

PANT, a feeder of the Blackwater, rises about 3 miles to the S.E. of Saffron Walden, in Essex.

PANT, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanymynech, hund. of Upper Oswestry, co. Salop, 5 miles S. of Oswestry. It is a station on the Cambrian railway. It is situated near the river Vyrnwy, and the Montgomery canal.

PANT, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Dowlais, par. of Merthyr-Tydfil, co. Glamorgan, 2 miles N.E. of Merthyr-Tydfil. It is a station on the Merthyr and Brecon railway.

PANTARFON, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanfynydd, co. Carmarthen, 6 miles N.W. of Llandilofawr.

PANTEAGUE, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Usk, co. Monmouth, 2 miles S.E. of Pontypool, its post town, and 4 W. by S. of Usk. It is a petty sessions town and place of considerable importance. The Brecon and Monmouth canal passes about 1½ mile W. of the parish, which is traversed by the road from Pontypool to Newport. The surface is in parts bold and mountainous, and diversified with extensive lakes. About a third of the land is in meadow and pasture, another third mountain pasture and common, and the remainder divided between arable and woodland. The soil is chiefly clay and loam. There are extensive iron mines, collieries, and stone-quarries. Many of the inhabitants are employed at the iron furnaces and forges, and in the tin-plate mills. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £331, and the glebe comprises about 34 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £351. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Mary. There are besides two chapels-of-ease, one at Pont-y-Moile, formerly a meeting-house belonging to the Society of Friends, and the other at Pen-yr-hoel, built by the late patron. The Independents and Calvinistic Methodists have each a place of worship.

PANTON, a par in the E. div. of the wap. of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3½ miles N.E. of Wragby, its post town, and 7 E. of the Wickenby railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on a branch of the river Langworth, and is wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £416, and the glebe contains about 24 acres. The living is a rect.* annexed to the vic.* of Wragby, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The register dates from 1736.

PANTRY-GREEN, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Worsbrough, par. of Darfield, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S. of Barnsley. It is situated near the Dearne and Dove branch canal. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the neighbouring collieries.

PANTYDWR, a hmlt. in the hund. of Llanidloes, co. Montgomery, 7 miles from Llanidloes, and the same distance from Rhayader. It is a station on the Llanidloes and Brecon section of the Mid Wales railway. It is situated near the confluence of the rivers Clywedogn and Severn, under Plinlimmon.

PANT-Y-FFRYDLAS, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanllechid, co. Carnarvon, 3 miles S.E. of Bangor.

PANT-Y-GROES, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Dogwell's, co. Pembroke, near Cardigan.

PANT-Y-MANNS, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangerniew, co. Denbigh, 7 miles N.E. of Llanrwst.

PANTYMWYN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Gwernafield and par. of Mold, co. Flint, 2 miles from Mold.

PANTYRID, a vil. in the par. of Llandyfodog, co. Glamorgan, 6 miles N.E. of Bridgend.

PANXWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Walsham, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N. of the Brundall railway station, and 4½ W. by N. of Acle, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. There are a corn-mill and a malting establishment. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £152, and the glebe contains 32 acres. The living is a discharged rect. annexed to the vic.* of Woodbastwick, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, having been in ruins for upwards of two centuries, was partially restored in 1847, when the old tower was strengthened, and a nave added, giving accommodation for 120 persons.

PAPA, the name of several small islands of the Shetland and Orkney groups, coast of Scotland. *See* SHETLAND and ORKNEY.

PAPCASTLE-WITH-GOAT, a tnshp. in the par. of Bridekirk, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 1 mile N.W. of Cockermouth. It is situated on an eminence below the river Derwent, which is here crossed by a stone bridge, connecting this township with that of Cockermouth. The village occupies the site of the Roman *Derventio*, mentioned by Antonine, and of which station there are traces, comprising coins of Claudius, Hadrian, pavement and other relics of antiquity. The castle at the time of the Norman conquest became the property of Waltheof, Lord of Allerdale, and was dismantled, that its materials might be used in the erection of Cockermouth Castle. Mrs. Dykes is lady of the manor.

PAPERHAUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Rothbury, W. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles S.E. of Rothbury. It is situated on the river Coquet, and on the new road from Rothbury to Weldon and Morpeth. The soil consists of a light loam upon a subsoil of gravel. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

PAPLAY, an ancient par. in the district of Mainland, Orkney, Isles of Orkney and Shetland, coast of Scotland. It is in conjunction with Holm.

PAPPLEWICK, a par. in the N. div. of Broxtow wap., co. Nottingham, 9 miles N. of Nottingham, its post town, and 1 mile from the railway station at Linby. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the eastern bank of the river Leen, and is wholly agricultural. In the neighbourhood is Robinson's mill, in

which Watt constructed his first steam engine. A considerable cotton trade was formerly carried on, but is now extinct. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £91. The church, dedicated to St. James, has a tower containing three bells. There is a stained window. The church was rebuilt in 1795. Papplewick Hall was erected by the Hon. F. Montague, in 1786. Near the lodge is a cave called Robin Hood's Stable, hewn out of the solid rock. The park originally formed a portion of the estate of Newstead Priory adjoining, but was sold by Lord Byron to Mr. Montague. Andrew Montague, Esq., is lord of the manor. An annual sheep fair is held on the last Tuesday in August.

PAPS MOUNTAINS, a range of hills in the south-eastern div. of the co. of Kerry, Ireland. They extend along the bank of the river Flesk, and attain an altitude of near 2,300 feet.

PAPWORTH, a hund. in the co. of Cambridge, contains the pars. of Boxworth, Conington, Elsworth, Fen-Drayton, Graveley, Knapwell, Over, Papworth St. Everard, Swavesey, Willingham, and part of Papworth St. Agnes, comprising an area of 26,230 acres.

PAPWORTH ST. AGNES, a par. partly in the above hund., co. Cambridge, and partly in the hund. of Toseland, co. Huntingdon, 4 miles S.E. of Huntingdon, and 8 N.E. of St. Neot's railway station. St. Ives is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, and wholly agricultural, is situated on the line of the ancient Ermine Street, near the old N. road. There is a mineral spring of saline chalybeate properties, which at one time was in great repute. The greater part of the surface consists of a wooded valley, sheltered on all sides by hills, which rise to the height of 100 feet. About one-fourth of the land is in grass, and the remainder arable, except a small portion of plantation. The soil is chiefly clay and loam. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £293, and the glebe contains 70 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is situated in Cambridgeshire, and was entirely rebuilt in the last century. The manor belonged to a family of the name of Russell, in King John's time, and subsequently came to the Papworth and Mallory families, and finally became the property of Arthur Sperling, Esq., the present owner. The old Manor House exhibits many traces of its ancient magnificence, especially in its fretted ceilings and substantial masonry.

PAPWORTH ST. EVERARD, a par. in the hund. of Papworth, co. Cambridge, 1 mile S. of Papworth St. Agnes, and 3 miles N. by W. of Caxton. St. Ives is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The surface is undulating, and well wooded with oak timber. The land is chiefly arable, with a small proportion of pasture and woodland. The soil is clayey. The old N. road to Huntingdon passes through the parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £187 10*s.*, and the glebe contains 23½ acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £173, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and was once larger than at present. The register dates from 1695. There is a school for both sexes. Papworth Hall is the principal residence.

PARACOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Sherwill, co. Devon, 5 miles S.W. of Lynton, and 10 N.E. of Barnstaple, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated among the hills, and on the high road from Lynton to Barnstaple. The par., which comprises the hmlts. of Paracombe, Mill, Heale, and Rowley, is wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £240, and the glebe comprises 56 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £259. The church is an ancient stone edifice with a tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. L. St. Albyn, Esq., is lord of the manor. There are vestiges of an ancient fortification.

PARADISE, a hmlt. in the pars. of High-Ham and Huish Episcopi, co. Somerset, near Langport.

PARADISE, a demesne of the Duke of Devonshire, in the par. and hund. of Eastbourne, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 1 mile from Eastbourne, and 6 miles S. of Hailsham. It is situated near the coast and Beachy Head.

PARADISE, a seat in the par. of Stoke Newington, hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, 3 miles N. by F of St. Paul's. It is situated near the New River, in the borough of Finsbury, and long belonged to the Crawshays.

PARADISE, a ward in the par. of St. Margaret, borough of King's Lynn, co. Norfolk.

PARBOLD, a tnshp. in the par. of Eccleston, hund. of Leyland, co. Lancaster, 6 miles N.E. of Ormskirk, its post town, and 2 N.W. of Apley Bridge. It is situated near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and is chiefly agricultural. There is a view from Parbold Hill of the Isle of Man and of the mountains of Wales and Cumberland. There is an excellent stone quarry in the neighbourhood. The soil consists of a clayey loam, with a subsoil of marl. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £137, in the patron. of the Rector of Eccleston. Douglas church is so named from its approximation to a small river of that name, a feeder of the Yarrow.

PARBROOK, a hmlt. in the par. of West Bradley, co. Somerset, 5 miles N.W. of Castle-Cary.

PARCEL-CANOL, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanbadarn-Fawr, hund. of Genewr Glynn, co. Cardigan. It is situated near Aberystwith and the river Rheidol.

PARDSEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Dean, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 4 miles S. by W. of Cockermouth. It is joined with Ullock and Dean-Scales.

PARHAM, a par. in the hund. of Plomesgate, co. Suffolk, 2½ miles S.E. of Framlingham, and 7 N. by E. of Woodbridge. It is a station on the East Suffolk section of the Great Eastern railway. Wickham Market is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, and chiefly agricultural, is situated on the river Aldo. Parham formerly belonged to the Uffords, Earls of Suffolk, from whom it came to the Lords Willoughby, of Parham, who had an Elizabethan mansion here, called Parham Hall, now converted into a farmhouse. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £168, and the vicarial for £176 13*s.* The living is a vic.* annexed to that of Hacheston, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £299. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a square tower, built by William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, in the 14th century. It contains a carved screen and painted E. window. The register dates from 1538. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes. The poet Crabbe resided for many years at Parham Lodge.

PARHAM, a par. in the hund. of West Easwrith, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 1¼ mile W. of Storrington, its post town, 8 miles S.E. of Petworth, and 5 S.W. of Pulborough railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. There was formerly a cell to the Abbey of Glastonbury. Mr. Napper's hounds meet here. The greater part of the land is meadow, pasture, and woodland. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £130, and the glebe contains 18 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £148. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a spired tower containing one bell. The church was repaired and the tower added in 1800. It contains a singular leaden font. Parham House, the principal residence, is of the 16th century, situated in a well-wooded park, stocked with deer. The interior comprises a large hall, a gallery 150 feet in length, in which are many choice paintings, and ancient armour and weapons.

PAR-HARBOUR, a vil. in the par. of St. Blazey, co. Cornwall, 4 miles S.W. of Lostwithiel, and 5 N.E. of St. Austle. It is a subport to Fowey. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries, but some in the neighbouring tin and copper-mines. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £150, in the

patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is small.

PARK, a hmlt. in the par. of Tolpuddle, co. Dorset, 7 miles N.E. of Dorchester.

PARK, a tnshp. in the par. of Cerrig-y-Druidion, co. Denbigh, 12 miles S.W. of Ruthin.

PARK, a hmlt. in the par. of Eglwys-Ilan, hund. of Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan, 3 miles W. of Caerphilly. It is situated under Cefn Hill.

PARK, a hmlt. in the par. of Tewkesbury, co. Gloucester, 2 miles from Tewkesbury. It is joined with Southwick to form a township.

PARK, a grieveship in the par. of Allendale, S. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 4 miles N.W. of Allendale.

PARK, a ward in the par. of St. Stephen, hund. of Cashio, or lib. of St. Alban's, co. Herts, 2½ miles S. of St. Alban's.

PARK, the name of several railway stations; one on the line of the Great Eastern near Tottenham, another on the Manchester and Leeds section of the London and North-Western, 2½ miles from Manchester, and a third on the Aberdeen and Aboyne section of the Deeside railway, 2 miles from Crathes; also the Park Bridge station on the Oldham and Guide Bridge Junction railway, between Oldham and Guide Bridge.

PARK, a hmlt. in the bar. of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, Ireland, 3 miles from Guilford.

PARK, a vil. in the par. of Upper Cumber, in the bar. of Tirkeeran, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 9 miles S.E. of Londonderry. It is situated under Sawel, one of the Sperrin range.

PARK, a hmlt. in the par. of Orton, E. ward, co. Westmoreland, 7 miles S.W. of Appleby. It is situated on a feeder of the river Lime, under Orton Scar Beacon.

PARK-END, a tnshp. in the par. of Audley, N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 4 miles N.W. of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

PARK FARM, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Hulme Park, co. Northumberland, near Alnwick.

PARK-GATE, a hmlt. in the par. of Fylingdales, North Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Whitby.

PARKGATE, a hmlt. in the par. of Newdigate, second div. of the hund. of Copthorne, co. Surrey, 1 mile N. of Newdigate.

PARKGATE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Leighton, and par. of Neston, co. Chester, 12 miles N.W. of Chester. It is a small watering-place, fronting the estuary of the Dee, over which is a ferry to Flint. A sandbank has been formed within the present century, which prevents vessels of burden from approaching the quay.

PARKGATE, a post-office vil. in the par. of Donegore, bar. of Upper Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles E. of Antrim. It stands on the road from Antrim to Ballyclare. Here is a police station, where petty sessions are held at intervals. Fairs are held on 7th February, May, and August, and on 4th November.

PARKHAM, a par. in the hund. of Shebbear, co. Devon, 6 miles S.W. of Bideford, its railway station and post town. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on the small river Yeo. It is bounded on the N. by Barnstaple Bay and the Bristol Channel. The par. comprises Broad Parkham, Goldworthy, and 6 other hmlts. The soil is various, and includes about 4,000 acres of beach, the sand of which is used as manure. It has an extensive view, embracing the Welsh coast, Lundy Island, and Bideford Bar. Lime is extensively burned. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £635. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing six bells. It has several stained windows, and has recently been restored. There is a free school for both sexes, with a small endowment. The Bible Christians and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. The trustees of the late Lord Rolle are the lords of the manor. A cherry fair is held on Milbury-Moor.

PARKHEAD, a vil. in the par. of Barony, co. Lanark, Scotland. It is a small suburb of Glasgow, situated on the road from thence to Edinburgh. The inhabitants are principally engaged in weaving.

PARKHEAD, a vil. in the par. of Bothwell, co. Lanark, Scotland. It is connected with East Bellshill and Low Orbiston.

PARKHILL, a vil. in the par. of Kilmuir Easter, co. Ross, Scotland, 5 miles S. of Tain, on the W. side of Cromarty Frith. It is a station on the Inverness and Perth and Inverness and Aberdeen Junction railway.

PARKHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of New Machar, district of Aberdeen, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of Aberdeen. It is a station on the Formartine and Buchan section of the Great North of Scotland railway. It is situated near the river Don.

PARKHILL, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Idle and par. of Calverley, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Bradford. It is situated near the river Aire, and the Leeds and Liverpool canal.

PARKHOLD, a tnshp. in the par. of Ledbury, hund. of Radlow, co. Hereford, near Ledbury.

PARK-HOUSE, an ext. par. place in the upper half div. of Andover hund., co. Hants, 9 miles W. of Andover.

PARKHOUSES, a vil. in the tnshp. of Morpeth Castle, par. of Morpeth, co. Northumberland, near Morpeth, within which borough it is situated, and 14 miles N. by W. of Newcastle.

PARKHURST FOREST, an ext. par. lib. adjoining the par. of Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 1 mile N.W. of Newport. It is mentioned in Domesday Survey as *Alvington* and *Parco Regis*, and was once covered with wood, but is now principally enclosed. Here are situated the Albany barracks, built in 1779, with accommodation for 3,000 men, the union workhouse for the Isle of Wight, a lunatic asylum, and a large government reformatory prison on the separate system.

PARK-LEYS, an ext. par. place in the N. div. of Thurgarton wap., co. Nottingham.

PARK-MILL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Clayton, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of Penistone.

PARK-NOOK, a hmlt. in the par. of Ranton, co. Stafford, 4 miles W. of Stafford.

PARK-QUARTER, a tnshp. in the par. of Stanhope, N.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 3 miles W. of Stanhope. It is situated on the river Wear.

PARKS, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Hatfield, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Thorne.

PARKSIDE, a station on the Manchester and Liverpool section of the London and North-Western railway, 1 mile E. of Newton. Near this spot Huskisson, the statesman, was killed at the opening of the railway in 1830.

PARKSTONE, a tythg. in the par. of Canford-Magna, hund. of Cogdean, co. Dorset, 2 miles N.E. of Poole, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £150. The church was erected in 1832.

PARK-STREET, a station on the St. Alban's branch of the London and North-Western railway, 2 miles from St. Alban's.

PARK VILLAGE, EAST AND WEST, a small suburb of London, situated in the Regent's Park, co. Middlesex, 3 miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

PARK WELLS, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Builth, co. Brecon, 1 mile from Builth. It is situated near the river Irvon, a feeder of the Wye, and is celebrated for its medicinal springs, of a chalybeate, saline, and sulphureous nature close to each other.

PARLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Christchurch, co. Hants, 5 miles N.W. of Christchurch.

PARLEY, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Cranborne, co. Dorset, 6 miles S.E. of Wimborne-Minster, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Christchurch. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the borders of Hampshire, and is watered by the river Stour. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. A large part of the land is in heath. The tithes have been commuted

for a rent-charge of £250, and the glebe contains 20 acres, besides £44 payable to the Rector of Lydlinch. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £195. The church is of considerable antiquity. The Independents have a place of worship. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum.

PARLINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Aberford, lower div. of the wap. of Skyrack, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Tadcaster, and 6 S. of Wetherby. The tnshp. includes part of the town of Aberford. The principal residence is Parlington Hall, an ancient mansion situated in a wooded park.

PARME, a tnshp. in the par. of Middlewich, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 2½ miles S.E. of Middlewich.

PARNDON, or PARRINGDON, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Harlow, co. Essex, 3½ miles S.W. of Harlow, its post town, and 2½ S.W. of the Roydon railway station. The village, which is small and ancient, is wholly agricultural. There was formerly a priory, founded by Roger de Parringdon, which was removed in 1180 to Little Maldon. The soil is fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £598, partly in the patron. of St. Thomas's Hospital. The church has a spired tower. There is a National school.

PARNDON, or PARRINGDON, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Harlow, co. Essex, 1 mile from Burnt Mill railway station, and 2½ miles W. by S. of Harlow, its post town. The par., which is of small extent, is situated on the Cambridge section of the Great Eastern railway, near the river Stort. It is wholly agricultural, consisting of a few scattered farmhouses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £215. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. James, and situated near the river Stort.

PARR, a tnshp. in the par. of Prescot, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 1 mile S.E. of St. Helen's, its post town, 3 S.W. of Newton-in-Mackerfield, and 5 E. of Prescot. The tnshp., which is situated near the Runcorn railway and Sankey canal, comprises the hmlts. of Parr Stocks, Parr Flatts, Ashton Green and Blackbrook. There are several collieries, copper works, and extensive alkali works, which give employment to a large number of the inhabitants. The colliers employed by one proprietor collected among themselves no less a sum than £50 towards the erection of the church. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Incumbent of St. Helen's. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is modern. There are National and infant schools, also a school for the Roman Catholics, and a Sunday-school for the Wesleyans.

PARRET, or PERROTT, a river rising on the borders of Dorsetshire and Somersetshire, and falling into the Bristol Channel at Stert Point, near Burnham lighthouse. It is navigable to its junction with the Yeo.

PARSONAGE, a tythg. in the par. of Kingsclere, co. Hants, near Kingsclere.

PARSON-DROVE, a chplry. in the par. of Leverington, hund. of Wisbeach, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, 5 miles S.W. of Wisbeach, its post town, and 3 S.W. of Leverington. The village, which is considerable, is situated at a short distance from the river Nene. The land is fenny, and in part common, but most of the waste lands have been recently enclosed under an Act obtained in 1841. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £271. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing five bells. The register dates from 1651.

PARSON'S GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Fulham, co. Middlesex, 6 miles S.W. of St. Paul's. It is situated near the bridge over the Thames. Several eminent persons have resided here, as Lord Bacon, Richardson, and Addison.

PARSONSTOWN, or BIRR, a post and market town in the par. of Birr, in the bar. of Ballybritt, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 20 miles S.W. of Tullamore, and 81 from Dublin. It is a station on the Great Southern and Western railway. It is situated at the junction of the Birr and Little Brosna rivers, and presents an imposing appearance. The town originated in an abbey called Biorra, which was founded here in the 6th century by St. Brendan. It was formerly part of the territory of the O'Carrols, but was joined to King's County by James I., and granted to Sir W. Parsons, who held it against the O'Carrols in 1642, but surrendered it again in 1643. It was taken and retaken in 1650 and 1688, but was ultimately restored to the Parsons family after the battle of the Boyne. It is now famous as being the residence of the Earl of Rosse, of Birr Castle, whose celebrated telescope may be seen here. Part of the old castle of the O'Carrols is incorporated with the modern residence. The manufacture of glass and woollen goods is carried on to some extent. The Parsonstown Poor-law Union comprises 21 electoral divisions in King's County and Tipperary. Parsonstown is the most important town in the county, and contains a church, several chapels, a bridewell, sessions house, statue of the Duke of Cumberland, two branch banks, savings-bank, dispensary, fever hospital, barracks, and reading rooms. It is a chief police station, excise town, and headquarters of the county militia. Quarter and petty sessions are held in the town. One newspaper, the *King's County Chronicle*, is published here. The church and Roman Catholic chapel are both attractive buildings. Market days are Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on the 11th February, 5th May, 25th August, and 10th December.

PARSONSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Clogher. Dunleer is its post town. It is about a mile in length by three-quarters of a mile in breadth. The soil is of various quality, but well cultivated. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. with Dunany £116.

PARTEEN, a vil. in the par. of St. Patrick's, in the bar. of Lower Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Limerick. It is situated on the right bank of the river Shannon, and contains a church and Roman Catholic chapel. There are several seats in the locality.

PARTICK, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Govan, co. Lanark, Scotland, 2 miles N.W. of Glasgow. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Kelvin and Clyde, and is celebrated for its extensive flour-mills, given to the Glasgow Bakers' Incorporation by the Regent Murray. There are also a cotton factory, print and bleach works, an extensive saw-mill, and shipbuilding yard. The older part of the town is irregularly built, but the modern portion contains several regular and spacious streets. There is a branch of the City of Glasgow Bank, also a savings-bank. This par. is in the presb. of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patron. of subscribers. The church is a convenient edifice. There are a Free church, two United Presbyterian churches, also a place of worship for the Wesleyans. There are numerous schools and institutions.

PARTICLES, a par. in the bar. of Coshlea, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Kilfinnane. Kilmallock is its post town. It contains the vil. of Glenasheen. The soil is good. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Limerick, and is appropriate to the dean and chapter. It takes its name from once having been jointly held by the Abbeys of Manister-Nenagh, Kilmallock, Buttevant, and Adare. Sunville is the neighbouring seat.

PARTINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bowden, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 4 miles N.W. of Altrincham, and 9 from Warrington. The village, which is small, is situated on the navigable river Irwell, a branch of the Mersey. There is an extensive paper-mill, a millboard manufactory, and two tan-yards, which give employment to a large number of hands. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington is lord of the manor and principal landowner

PARTNEY, a par. in the Wold div. of the wap. of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N. of Spilsby, its post town, and 4 W. of the Burgh railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated

in a valley in the Wolds. It is scattered along the river Steeping and on the Louth and London road. It was formerly a market town, and is still celebrated for its sheep and cattle fairs. There are brick-kilns, and brewing and matting are carried on to some extent. The historian Bede mentions a religious establishment at this place, presided over by the Abbess Edelhild; but no traces of it are now remaining; there was also a hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene in the reign of Henry I. About two-thirds of the land are in pasture and meadow. The surface is undulating, and the soil a sandy loam. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £210, and the glebe contains about 6 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £211. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a lofty tower containing three bells. The register dates from 1699. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum, besides poor's gardens. There is a National school for both sexes, built in 1858. There are places of worship for the Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. Lord Willoughby d'Eresby is lord of the manor. Annual cattle fairs are held on the 1st and 25th of August, 18th and 19th September, 18th October; and a cheese fair on the 19th October.

PARTON, a par. in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland. It comprises a vil. of the same name, also that of Corsock. It extends about 7 miles in length from W. to E., with an extreme breadth of about 5 miles. It is bounded by the pars. of Balmaclellan, Kirkpatrick, Durham, Crossmichael, Balmaghie, and Kells. The surface is hilly; but no part attains any great attitude. From Cruchie-Height, which lies to the W., there is a prospect over the valleys of the Ken and Dee. In the N. it is traversed for about 4 miles by Mochrum-fell, an extensive ridge. A great portion of the land is in pasture. The soil of the arable parts is chiefly of a light character; the surface is diversified by seven or eight small lochs abounding with fish. The parish is traversed along its western border by the road from Castle-Douglas to Ayr, and along its north-eastern border by the road from New Galloway to Dumfries. The village of Parton is about 6 miles N.W. of Castle-Douglas. It is situated between Loch Ken and the river Urr, and is a station on the Portpatrick section of the Glasgow and South-Western railway. In the vicinity are a cairn 120 yards in circumference, several Druidical stones, also two moot hills 120 and 240 yards round. This par. is in the presb of Kirkcudbright, and synod of Galloway. The minister has a stipend of £253. The parish church was erected in 1834. There are two parochial schools. At Corsock there is a Free church of recent erection. A mineral spring exists on Little Mochrum farm.

PARTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Moresby, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 1½ mile N.E. of Whitehaven. It is a station on the Whitehaven Junction railway. It is a small fishing village, situated on the coast, with a harbour for small craft. The pier was washed away in 1795. There are extensive engineering and boiler works, employing a large portion of the inhabitants. A tunnel has been cut through Redness Point in continuation of a line of railway from the neighbouring coal works to Whitehaven. There is a free grammar school, erected and endowed by J. Williamson in 1818. In 1837 a girls' school of industry and infant school were erected at the expense of Miss Mary Robinson.

PARTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Thursby, ward and co. of Cumberland, 2 miles N.E. of Wigton. It is situated on the river Wampool. It is joined with Micklethwaite to form a township.

PARTON-CRAIG, an ancient par. of the co. of Fife, Scotland, now joined to Ferryport-on-Craig.

PARTRIDGE GREEN, a station on the Steyning and Henfield branch of the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway.

PARTRISHOW, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Crickhowell, co. Brecon, 5 miles N.E. of Crickhowell, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Usk. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Llanbedr, in the dioc. of St. David. The church, dedicated to St. Ishow, is a decayed edifice, situated in a secluded spot among the mountains. It has a rood loft. In the valley below the church is a bridge over the Gwryney, called Pont-yr-Esgob, or Bishop's Bridge, from which Baldwyn is said to have preached the Crusade.

PARTRY, a vil. in the par. of Ballyovey, bar. of Carra, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Ballinrobe. It is situated on the road from thence to Castlebar, between Loughs Carra and Mask. It has a dispensary, which is within the Ballinrobe Poor-law Union.

PARWICH, a par. in the hund. of Wirksworth, co. Derby, 7 miles N.E. of Ashborne, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Winster. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Peak Forest railway. In the neighbourhood are traces of an encampment of Roman origin, many relics of that description having been found on its site. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The impropriation belongs to the Dean of Lincoln. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £108. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure. The parochial charities produce about £91 per annum, of which £8 goes to the support of a school. There are National and infant schools. William Evans, Esq., is lord of the manor.

PARWYD, a cove in Aberdaron Bay, co. Carnarvon. It is celebrated for its steep cliffs, which in many places rise 600 feet above the sea.

PARYS, a rich copper mine in the mountain of the same name, in the par. of Amlwch, hund. of Twrcelyn, co. Anglesey, 15 miles N.W. of Beaumaris. The copper mine, which belongs to the Marquis of Anglesey, was at one time much richer than at present, producing 70,000 tons of copper ore, worth a quarter of a million, a year.

PASSAGE, a post-office vil. and small seaport in the par. of Kill St. Nicholas, in the bar. of Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of Waterford. It is conveniently situated at the mouth of the river Suir. The village is of small importance. It has a commodious pier, and is a sub-port to Waterford. There is a police station and a Roman Catholic chapel. Perkin Warbeck embarked here in 1497, and in 1649 it was taken by the Parliamentarians. Fairs are held on 6th May, 12th June, 8th September, and 12th November.

PASSAGE, a vil. in the bar. of Kinsale, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 1 mile from Kinsale, and 14 miles S. of Cork. It is situated at the river Bandon's mouth, near Kinsale harbour.

PASSAGE, EAST, a hmlt. in the bar. of Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is situated on the E. side of Cork harbour, near Queenstown.

PASSAGE, NEW and OLD, two points on the Severn, co. Gloucester, about 3 miles S.E. of Chepstow.

PASSAGE, WEST, a post and market town in the pars. of Marmullane and Monkstown, in the bar. of Kerricurrihy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of Cork. It is a station on the Cork and Passage line of railway. This little seaport is situated on the W. side of the mouth of the river Lee, near Great Island, with which and Queenstown communication is maintained by means of a ferry. The town consists of one principal street, running for some distance along the coast, and sending off several smaller thoroughfares. It contains a church, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan chapels, and a parish school. A brisk coasting trade is carried on, and shipbuilding is a prominent branch of trade. Here is a police station, and petty sessions are held at intervals.

PASSENHAM, or PASHAM, a par. in the hund. of Cleley, co. Northampton, 1¼ mile S.W. of Stony Stratford, its post town. The village, which is of ancient date, is situated on the river Ouse, and is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlts. of Denshanger, Puxley, and Old Stratford. It is mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle as the place where the army of

Edward the Elder lay whilst he was fortifying Towcester against the Danes. This parish is divided from the county of Buckingham by the river Ouse, and is traversed by the Buckingham canal. At Shrob Lodge, in this parish, lived the well-known antiquary, Browne Willis. A large portion of Whittle-Wood Forest encroaches on this parish. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1772. The living is a rect. with the cur. of Denshanger annexed, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £650. The church, dedicated to St. Guthlake, is an ancient stone structure, with a square tower containing five bells. The church is clothed in ivy, and in the interior is a monument to Sir Robert Banastre, Kt., bearing date 1649. The whole of the edifice was restored in 1626. The parochial charities produce about £52 per annum, of which £3 goes to a school. There is a village school for both sexes.

PASS-IF-YOU-CAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Rathconnel, in the bars. of Moyashel and Magheradernon, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Mullingar, on the road to Collinstown.

PASTON, a par. in the hund. of Tunstead, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.E. of North Walsham, its post town, and 9 from Cromer. The village, which is small and straggling, is situated on the coast, and is wholly agricultural. It is included in the Tunstead and Happing incorporation. To the W. of the village is Stow Hill, a lofty ridge, which separates this parish from that of Mundesley. The land is almost wholly arable. The impropriation belongs to the landowners. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £121. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, has a tower containing five bells. The interior contains monuments to the Paston family, one of which is a recumbent effigy of Lady Catherine Paston, in white marble, elaborately sculptured. The register dates from 1536. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum, bequeathed by the Pastons of Paston Hall, now in ruins, of which family letters of great historic interest have been published.

PASTON, a par. in the lib. of Peterborough, co. Northampton, 2½ miles N. by W. of Peterborough, its post town. It has a station at Walton on the Midland railway. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Gunthorpe, Werrington, and Walton. Certain tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, in 1803, under an Enclosure Act; and under the recent Commutation Act a rent-charge of £140 is paid to the bishop, and a similar sum to the rector. The glebe contains 64 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £644, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a spired tower. The parochial charities produce about £42 per annum, of which £20 goes to Mountsteven's almshouses on Paston Green, with an additional £2 by Sir Charles Clarke, Bart., M.D. There is a chapel-of-ease at Werrington, at which place are situated the National schools, for the better convenience of the inhabitants, also a place of worship for the Wesleyans. The Bishop of Peterborough and Charles Cole, Esq., are lords of the manor.

PASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk-Newton, W. div. of Glendale ward, co. Northumberland, 4 miles W. of Kirk-Newton, and 9 N.W. of Wooler. The township, which is of large extent, is situated on the river Beamont, and near the borders of Scotland. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The soil is light but fertile. Lord Elcho's hounds meet here. Haerlaw double-ditched camp is in this neighbourhood.

PASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Diddlebury, co. Salop, 7 miles N. of Ludlow.

PASTROW, LOWER, a hund. in the Kingsclere div. of the co. of Hants. It contains the pars. of Coombe, Crux-Easton, Faccombe, and Woodcutt, comprising an area of 7,640 acres.

PASTROW, UPPER, a hund. in the Andover div. of the co. of Hants. It contains the pars. of Hurstbourn-Tarrant, Linkenholt, Tangley, and Vernham Green, comprising an area of 11,760 acres.

PASTURES-NORTH, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Sawley, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N. of Ripley.

PATCHAM, a par. in the hund. of Dean, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 3 miles N. by W. of Brighton, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the verge of the South Downs, and near the Brighton railway tunnel, half a mile in length. It is a meet for the Brighton hounds. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Mouscomb and Withdean. The soil consists of chalk. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The road from London to Brighton traverses the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £153. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square embattled tower. There is a National school, of recent erection. Patcham Place, the principal residence, is an ancient mansion, situated in well-wooded grounds, through which the London and Brighton railway passes. Within the parish is Hollingsbury encampment, where a celt, and other antiquities in bronze, were found in 1827. The Earl of Abergavenny is lord of the manor.

PATCHENHAM. *See* PATTERSHAM, co. Surrey.

PATCHING, a par. and hund. in the rape of Bramber, co. Sussex, 4½ miles S.E. of Arundel, its post town, and 2½ N.E. of Angmering railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the high road to Littlehampton, and is chiefly agricultural. The surface is hilly and the soil of various quality. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £200, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church was formerly much larger than at present. It was beautified in 1835 by Sir Richard Hunter, Bart., and further restored in 1856 by Sir John Kirkland. In the chancel are several tablets to the Hunter family. The register dates from 1598.

PATCHWAY, a tythg. in the par. of Aldmondsbury, lower div. of the hund. of Langley, co. Gloucester, 6 miles N. by E. of Bristol. It is a station on the Bristol and South Wales Union railway. In conjunction with Hempton it forms a township.

PATELEY-BRIDGE, a parochial chplry. and market town in the tnshp. of Bishopside, par. and lib. of Ripon, West Riding co. York, 12 miles W. by S. of Ripon, and 28 W. by N. of York. It is the terminus of the Nidd Valley branch of the North-Eastern railway. The town, which is situated on the slope of a hill, forms one continuous street, declining steeply towards the northern bank of the river Nidd. It contains a mechanics' institute, with reading-room and library attached. It had a market granted by Edward II. in 1324, but first rose into importance in connection with the adjacent lead mines, which, though now partially exhausted, were formerly worked to a very great extent. Since the decline of mining operations, flax spinning-mills and brewing have been successfully established. In the vicinity are quarries of excellent freestone, from which a great quantity of flags and landing stones are obtained. The land in the vicinity is chiefly used for grazing purposes. The extensive tract of common, known as the High and Low Bishopside Moor, has recently been enclosed under the superintendence of G. H. Strafford, Esq., and will afford much employment to the labouring population. It is a polling-place for the West Riding, and the head of a Poor-law Union, comprising eleven townships. It is also the seat of a superintendent registry district, but is included in the Ripon new county-court district. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £300, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a square tower containing one bell. It was erected in 1827 by a grant of £2,000 from the Parliamentary Commissioners, and the like sum raised by local subscriptions. The old church of St. Cuthbert has just been restored for a burial chapel. The register commences in 1552. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. There is an endowed free school for boys, called Rake's

school from the site of ground on which it stands, also a Sunday-school, which is held at the church. At Stump Cross, in this township, a series of extensive caverns, lined with stalactites and stalagmites, were discovered in 1860, at the depth of 9 fathoms, and are described as having the appearance of a palace of jewels, from the great variety of colour and brilliancy of the crystals. Market day is Saturday, there being a good show of sheep and cattle every fortnight. Fairs are held on Easter and Whitsun eves, May 11th, September 17th, Monday after October 10th, and on Christmas Eve.

PATER, or PEMBROKE DOCK, a district par. and fortified dock-yard in Milford Haven, and within the parliamentary borough of Milford, 2 miles N.W. of Pembroke. It is the terminus of the Pembroke and Tenby railway. The village is situated opposite New Milford, on the S. side of Milford Haven, and has risen into importance since the decline of Milford. Here are situated the barracks, Hobb's Point jetty, lately purchased by Government, and extensive slips for shipbuilding. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £300, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is a modern structure, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist.

PATH-FOOT, a ext. par. place in the tnshp. of Felton, co. Northumberland, 9 miles N. of Morpeth.

PATHHEAD, a burgh of barony in the district of Kirkcaldy, co. Fife, Scotland, 1 mile W. of Dysart. It is situated chiefly on the slope of a hill looking towards the Frith of Forth. It extends nearly to the town of Kirkcaldy, with which town it shares in commercial prosperity. It is divided into three districts, viz. Pathhead, Gallatown, and Saint Clairtown. There are several cotton mills, where dowlas, ticks, checks, and other goods are manufactured to a considerable extent. The places of worship comprise a chapel-of-ease and two free churches. There is an endowed school.

PATHHEAD, a vil. in the par. of Crichton, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Dalkeith. It is situated on the river Tyne, and on the road from Edinburgh to Lauder. The village is neatly built. The dell of the Tyne is here crossed by a bridge of five arches, each 50 feet span and 80 feet in height. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries. There are a Free church, also a police station, bank, school, and a circulating library.

PATHHEAD, a vil. in the par. of New Cumnock, co. Ayr, Scotland, 67 miles from Edinburgh. It is in conjunction with the vils. of New Cumnock, and Afton Bridgend.

PATHHEAD, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Dysart, district of Kirkcaldy, co. Fife, Scotland, 14 miles S. of Cupar. It is situated near the Frith of Forth.

PATHLOW, a vil. in the par. of Aston-Cantlow, co. Warwick, 3 miles N.W. of Stratford-on-Avon.

PATIEMUIR, a vil. in the par. of Dunfermline, co. Fife, Scotland, 3 miles from Dunfermline.

PATMARSH, a tnshp. in the par. of Worfield, co. Salop, 3 miles N. of Bridgnorth.

PATMER, a hmlt. partly in the par. of Albury, hund. of Edwinstree, and partly in the par. of Bishop's-Stortford, hund. of Braughin, co. Herts, half a mile from Bishop's-Stortford. It belongs to the Bishop of London, who holds courts leet and baron, at which a constable and other officers are annually chosen.

PATNA, a vil. in the par. of Straiton, co. Ayr, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of Dalmellington. It is a station on the Ayr and Dalmellington railway. It is situated on the river Doon, and on the road from Ayr to Dumfries. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the coal and ironstone works. There are an United Presbyterian church, and a chapel-of-ease.

PATNACK, a feeder of the river Shee, rises in the par. of Kirkmichael, co. Aberdeen, Scotland.

PATNEY, a par. in the hund. of Elstub, co. Wilts, 6 miles S.E. of Devizes, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Avon, and is wholly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1778. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £225, in the patron. of the Bishop of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is an ancient edifice, with a wooden spired tower containing three bells. There is a National school. Lord Radnor is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

PATRICK, KIRK. *See* KIRK-PATRICK, Isle of Man.

PATRICK'S BRIDGE, ST., a stone causeway in the S. of co. Wexford, Ireland, near Ballyteigue Point.

PATRICK'S ISLAND, ST., an islet near the Skerries, co. Dublin, Ireland.

PATRICK'S ROCK, ST., a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It comprises part of Cashel, which see.

PATRICK, ST., a par. in the bars. of Bunratty and Clanwilliam, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Limerick, within which city it is included. The par. is situated on the river Shannon, and includes Ardnacrusha and Kilcane. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. £293, in the patron. of the bishop. *See* LIMERICK CITY.

PATRICK, ST., a par. in the bar. of Shillelogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile S. of Kilkenny.

PATRICKSWELL, ST., a post-office vil. in the pars. of Kilkeedy, Killonahan, and Mungrett, in the bar. of Pubblebrien, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Limerick, and 124 from Dublin. It is a station on the Great Southern and Western railway. It is situated on an affluent of the river Maigue, and on the road from Limerick to Tralee. It is a long and straggling village, containing a police station and a dispensary, which last is within the Limerick poor-law union. Petty sessions are held in the village. There are several seats in the vicinity. The well which gives name to the place is said to have been dedicated to St. Patrick. Fairs are held on 26th February, 28th May, 16th June, 14th and 20th October, and 18th December.

PATRICROFT, a hmlt. in the hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 4 miles W. of Manchester. It is a station on the Manchester section of the London and North-Western railway. One of the collieries in this neighbourhood is reckoned the deepest in the county.

PATRINGTON, a par., post, and market town in the S. div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 14 miles S.E. of Hull, and 50 S.E. of York. It is a station on the Hull and Holderness railway. It is situated near a creek at the mouth of the river Humber, and was formerly a port of considerable importance, but the haven, which is a mile distant from the town, has become almost silted up. It occupies the site of a Roman station, which Camden took to be the *Prætorium* of Antonine, and the point where the Roman road leading from the great Picts' wall terminates. The parish is of considerable extent, comprising 3,500 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture, except 40 acres of woodland. It was for a long time held by the Archbishops of York, but after the Norman conquest it became a distinct manor. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and a considerable trade is done in coals, lime, &c., which are imported from the West Riding. There are steam flour-mills, malting-houses, and breweries; and to the W. of the town are extensive flax-mills, with gas-works on the premises. About a mile from the market-place is a navigable branch of the Humber, which communicates with the town of Havenside. The streets are partially paved and lighted with gas from works belonging to the Provincial Gaslight and Coke Company. The petty sessions are held every alternate Saturday. The Poor-law Union comprises 26 parishes, or townships. The union workhouse is a large building, with a school-room adjoining, where the board of guardians meet every alternate Saturday. Manor courts are held twice annually. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1766. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £628, in the patron. of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Patrick, is a

cruciform structure, with a spired tower, 190 feet in height, and contains a clock and five bells. The spire was restored in 1810, and the church in 1856. The charities consist of a hospital, founded by Miss Linsdall, of Winstead, in 1843, for four poor widows, who receive 4*s.* per week, besides several other small charities by different donors. There is a school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Ruston House is the principal residence. There is a subscription library. An agricultural show is held yearly. William Marshall, Esq., is lord of the manor. Market day is Saturday, principally for corn. Fairs are held on the 28th March, 18th July, and 6th December, for cloth, shoes, and pedlery.

PATRIXBOURNE, a par. in the hund. of Bridge, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 3 miles S.E. of Canterbury, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Little Stour, and is wholly agricultural. It was formerly held by Bishop Odo, at the time of the Domesday Survey, and subsequently by John de Pratis, who founded a priory of Augustine canons here in 1200, as a cell to Beaulieu Abbey, in Normandy. In 1400 it was made subject to the priory of Merton, in Surrey, and at the Dissolution passed, with Merton Abbey, to the Says, and through them and others to the Cheyneys. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The land is partly in hop grounds. The soil is a rich loam, alternated with gravel and chalk. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £876, and the vicarial for £395 16*s.* The glebe comprises 48 acres. The impropriation belongs to the Dowager Marchioness Conyngham. The living is a vic.* annexed to that of Bridge, in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £350. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a spired tower. It has several stained windows, a carved altar-piece, and tombs of the Taylors, Dennes, &c.; also a white marble monument to the late Marquis of Conyngham. There is a school at Bifrons. The Marquis of Conyngham is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

PATSHULL, or PATTESHULL, a par. in the S. div. of Seisdon hund., co. Stafford, 5¼ miles S.E. of Shiffnal, and 8 W. of Wolverhampton, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The surface, which is level, is varied by two lakes, called Patshull and Snowdon Pools. The land is in general fertile. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1799. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £80. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built by Sir John Astley, and is situated in the park. The interior of the church contains effigies of the Astley family. There is a school for both sexes. Patshull Hall, the seat of the Earl of Dartmouth, is situated in a well-wooded park, watered by an extensive lake, which has an artificial cascade 30 feet in height.

PATTERDALE-WITH-HARTSOP, a chplry. in the par. of Barton, W. ward, co. Westmoreland, 7 miles N.E. of Ambleside. Penrith is its post town. It is situated at the head of Ulleswater, under Helvellyn and Fair Head. The chplry. contains Deepdale. It was given to Rob. de Lancaster in 1247. There are quarries of blue slate, and several productive silver and lead mines. The surface is intersected by numerous rills from the mountains, and by others flowing from the three tarns, Brotherwater, Hayswater, and Angle Tarn. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £106. The church, dedicated to St. Patrick, contains a pulpit above 200 years old. The churchyard contains an old yew-tree, and a holy well. Patterdale Hall is the principal residence. There is a small school, with an endowment of £5 per annum.

PATTERSHAM, or PATCHENHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Leatherhead, second div. of the hund. of Copthorpe, co. Surrey, 1 mile N.W. of Leatherhead.

PATTERSLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Oxwick, in the hund. of Launditch, co. Norfolk, 4 miles S. by W. of Fakenham. This place, formerly a parish, comprises only 320 acres. A modus of eight guineas is paid in lieu of tithes. The living is a sinecure rect.* annexed to the vic.* of Mattishall, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church has long been in ruins.

PATTINGHAM, a par., partly in the hund. of Seisdon, co. Stafford, and partly in that of Stoddesden, co. Salop, 6 miles W. of Wolverhampton, its post town. The village is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the tnshps. of Nurton and Rudge. A gold torque 4 feet in length, and weighing 3 lbs. 2 oz., was found here in 1700, and another piece in 1780. The surface is hilly. The soil is of a mixed nature, but in general fertile, producing good barley crops. There are brick and tile kilns. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £342. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £342. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing six bells. The S. aisle has a fine window. The churchyard contains a cross of great antiquity. The register dates from 1559. The church has recently been thoroughly restored, at the expense of the Earl of Dartmouth, who is lord of the manor. The parochial charities produce about £86 per annum, of which £15 goes to a free school, and £69 is realised from Church and poor's land. There is a National school for both sexes; also an infant school, the latter supported at the expense of the Countess of Dartmouth.

PATTISHALL, or PATESHULL, a par. in the hund. of Towcester, co. Northampton, 4¼ miles N.W. of Towcester, its post town, and 5 W. of the Blisworth station on the London and North-Western railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Roman way, Watling Street, near the Grand Junction canal. It is chiefly agricultural. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Ascote, Dalscote, Eastcote, and part of Foster's Booth. The living is a vic. in two parts, called Upper and Lower, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, has a tower containing a clock and five bells. The parochial charities produce about £200 per annum, £20 of which goes to the support of two aged widows, £20 for the apprenticing of two boys, and the remainder to the poor, in fuel, &c. There is a free school, partially endowed by Thomas Young in 1684. The Baptists and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Chief Justices Simon and Martin de Pateshull, Bishop Hugh de Pateshull, and Dean Steward, were born in this parish. The Earl of Pomfret is lord of the manor.

PATTISWICK, or PATESWICK, a par. in the Witham div. of the hund. of Lexden, co. Essex, 2 miles N.W. of Coggeshall, its post town, and 4 E. of Braintree. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Blackwater, and is wholly agricultural. This parish was formerly a hamlet of Feering. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £244, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is an ancient edifice with a shingled spire, situated on the village green. It has been thoroughly restored. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a National school. The Bishop of Rochester is lord of the manor.

PATTON, a tnshp. in the par. and ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 4 miles N.E. of Kendal railway station. There are a corn-mill and malt-kilns in the neighbourhood. Shaw End is the principal residence.

PAUL, a par in the hund. of Penrith, co. Cornwall, 2⅔ miles S.W. of Penzance, its post town. The parish, which is of large extent and very populous, is situated on the coast near Mount's Bay, and derives its name from a Cornishman called Paul-de-Leon. The village was burnt by the Spaniards in 1593. The par. includes the villages of Mousehole and Newlyn. There is a mineral spring of excellent quality in the neighbourhood. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the pilchard and mackerel fisheries. The soil consists of a rich loam, with a subsoil of killas and granite. A tin mine, called Wheal Gaths, is worked at Ballogas, and a tin smelting-house was erected at Trereife. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £485, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St

Paul, is an ancient stone structure with a square embattled tower containing three bells. There are tombs of the Godolphins, Pendarves, and other ancient families. There is also a district church, dedicated to St. Peter, at Newlyn, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £130, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. An almshouse for twelve poor persons was founded here in 1709 by Captain Stephen Hutchins, who endowed it with land now producing £100 per annum. At Kerris are remains of a Druidical temple, called the Roundago, near which, in 1723, was discovered a vault containing an urn of the finest red clay filled with small brass coins.

PAUL, or PAGHILL, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 2½ miles S.W. of Hedon, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Hull. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Humber. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries and in agriculture. The par. includes the tnshps. of Paul and Thorngumbald. Near the river are the ruins of a fort, built by the Royalists at the siege of Hull in 1642. There is a lighthouse, forty feet in height, which serves as a telegraph station, erected in 1836. The parish formerly contained an extensive dockyard, in which several ships of the line, including the *Anson*, of 74 guns, were built in 1812; but the yard is now deserted. This place is celebrated for its shrimps. The soil is chiefly of warp and strong clay. Nearly two-thirds of the land is arable, the remainder meadow. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1811. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Thorngumbald annexed, in the dioc. of York, val. £200. The church, dedicated to SS. Mary and Andrew, is an ancient cruciform structure with a tower containing one bell. It is situated on an eminence at a short distance from the village, and was restored and repewed in 1822. The parochial charities are of small amount. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. All that remains of the mansion of Paul Holme is an old brick tower, and a farmhouse erected from a portion of its ruins. High Paul House is situated on an eminence commanding a prospect of the Humber. Anthony Bannister, Esq., is lord of the manor.

PAULERSPURY, or PAUL'S BURY, a par. in the hund. of Cleley, co. Northampton, 3 miles S. by E. of Towcester, its post town. The village, which is extensive, is situated on the Roman way, Watling Street. The par. includes the small hmlt. of Heathencote. A portion of the female inhabitants are engaged in the making of pillow lace. Many Roman coins of Constantine, Maximian, and other emperors have been found near the line of the Roman road. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. in the king's books £24 4*s.* 2*d.*, in the patron. of New College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a commodious stone structure with a tower containing a clock and five bells. The interior of the church contains two piscinas in good condition, a curious ancient font, an effigy of a Throckmorton, and tombs of the first Lord Bathurst's father, and of the Sheddons. The parochial charities produce about £44 per annum, of which £11 goes to the National school. Dr. E. Bernard, a learned astronomer and Savilian professor at Oxford, was born here in 1638. George Sheddon, Esq., is lord of the manor.

PAULSTOWN, a vil. in the pars. of Shankill and Kilmacahill, in the bar. of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Gowran. It is situated on the road from Kilkenny to Carlow, and contains a police station and a Roman Catholic chapel. Paulstown House is one of several residences in the vicinity. Here are ruins of a castle and of a church, and traces of an abbey.

PAULTON, a par. in the hund. of Chewton, co. Somerset, 12 miles S.E. of Bristol, its post town, and 10 S.W. of Bath. It is a large and prosperous village, situated between the high roads from Bristol and Bath to Wells. There are several good shops, also a Literary and Scientific Institution and a savings-bank. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries, stone-quarries, and lime-works, and in the Paulton iron-foundry; malting is also carried on to some extent. Paulton is celebrated for its production of butter and cheese. The soil is of a loamy nature, on a subsoil of limestone rock. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £75, and the glebe comprises five acres. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £172, in the patron. of the Vicar of Chewton Mendip. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has a square tower, containing a clock and five bells. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There are National and infant schools for both sexes, also a Sunday-school, held in the National school-house. The Wesleyans have also a school, in which a Sunday-school is also held. There are places of worship for the Wesleyans, Wesleyan Reformers, Primitive Methodists, and Baptists. Mrs. L. Carter is lady of the manor.

PAULTON PARK, a demesne in the hund. of King's-Somburn, co. Hants, 3 miles S.W. of Romsey, and 10 N.W. of Southampton. The grounds were laid out by Browne.

PAUNTLEY, a par. in the hund. of Botloe, co. Gloucester, 2½ miles N. by E. of Newent, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Leadon, and is wholly agricultural. The surface is diversified with hill and dale. It is a custom on Twelfth Night eve for the labourers to light a dozen fires in a cornfield and drink success to the harvest. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £450. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £80, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is an ancient structure with a Norman doorway. There are mineral springs, the water of which somewhat resembles in its properties those of Cheltenham.

PAVENHAM, or PAVINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Willey, co. Bedford, 6 miles N.W. of Bedford, its post town. It is a small village, situated on the river Ouse, and is wholly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1769. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a spired tower containing five bells. There is a National school, which is supported by Joseph Tucker, Esq. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Pavenham Bury, the principal residence, is situated in the midst of wooded grounds. Crewe Alston, Esq., is lord of the manor.

PAVILAND, a hmlt. in the par. of Penmaen, co. Glamorgan, 10 miles S.W. of Swansea. It is situated by the sea-coast, and has traces of a British camp. There are two limestone caves in the cliffs, in which bones of various extinct animals were discovered by Dr. Buckland in 1823.

PAVILION, THE, a demesne in the par. of Melrose, district of Castle Melrose, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 1 mile N.W. of Melrose, and 11 miles N.W. of Jedburgh. It is the seat of Lord Somerville, and is situated under the Eildon Hills, at the point where the river Allan joins the Tweed.

PAWLETT, a par. in the hund. of North Petherton, co. Somerset, 4 miles N. of Bridgwater, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the navigable river Parret, and near the line of the Bristol railway. It is chiefly agricultural. It gives name to the Paulets of Amport, Marquises of Winchester. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200, and the vicarial for £349 10*s.* The glebe comprises 9 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £264. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient stone edifice with a square tower, containing a clock and five bells. The register dates from 1667. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Lord De

Mauley is lord of the manor and sole landowner. Annual fairs are held on the last Mondays in August and October.

PAXFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Blockley, co. Gloucester, formerly in Worcester, 2 miles S.E. of Chipping-Campden, and 4 N.W. of Moreton-in-the-Marsh.

PAXTON, a vil. in the par. of Hutton, co. Berwick, Scotland, 4 miles W. of Berwick. It is situated on the river Whitadder, near the suspension-bridge across the Tweed. Paxton House is the principal residence. There is a parochial school.

PAXTON, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Toseland, co. Huntingdon, 3 miles N.E. of St. Neot's, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the main road to Godmanchester, and is wholly agricultural. The soil consists of clay and gravel. The surface is hilly between the village and St. Neot's. The meadows are subject to inundation from the river Ouse, which separates this parish on the W. from that of Little Paxton. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1811. The glebe comprises 97 acres in this parish, and 60 in Little Paxton. The living is a vic.* with the curs. of Little Paxton and Toseland annexed, in the dioc. of Ely, val. £231, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient structure containing sedilia and piscina. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. There is a Sunday-school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

PAXTON, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Toseland, co. Huntingdon, 2 miles N. of St. Neot's, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Great North road and on the river Ouse. There are a flour-mill and extensive paper-mills, giving employment to the chief portion of the inhabitants. The soil consists of clay and gravel, and the surface is level. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1812. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Great Paxton, in the dioc. of Ely. The church, dedicated to St. James, has a square tower. The parochial charities produce about £36 per annum, realised from town lands. There is an endowed free school. Paxton Hall and Paxton Place are the principal residences.

PAYHEMBURY, or PEHEMBURY, a par. in the hund. of Hayridge, co. Devon, 4 miles S. of Ottery, its post town, and 5½ W. of Honiton. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near Hembury Fort, and is wholly agricultural. The prospect from the Roman encampment of Hembury Fort is extensive. The soil is of a sandy nature. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £150, and the vicarial for £137; the glebe comprises 81 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £186. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains a screen and several monuments and brasses. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. J. Venn, Esq., is lord of the manor. At Leyhill is an old mansion with a chapel.

PAYTHORNE, a tnshp. in the par. of Gisburn, W. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of the parish church at Gisburn, and 8 S. of Settle. It is situated on the river Ribble, and is chiefly the property of Lord Ribblesdale.

PAYTOE, a hmlt. in the par. of Leintwardine, hund. of Wigmore, co. Hereford, 2 miles from the parish church of Leintwardine, and 6 S.W. of Ludlow. It forms, in conjunction with Adforton, a tnshp.

PEAK, a hmlt. in the par. of East Meon, hund. of Meon-Stoke, co. Hants, 5 miles N.E. of Bishop's Waltham, and 10 W. by S. of Petersfield. It is joined with Westbury to form a tythg.

PEAK-FOREST, an ext. par. lib. in the hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 4 miles S.E. of Chapel-en-le-Frith, and 3 N.W. of Tideswell. The village, which is of small extent, is situated in the Peak, a ridge of limestone rocks at the head of the river Derwent. Peak-Forest was anciently called *Peaclond* by the Saxons, and *De-Alto-Pecco* by the Normans. It comprised the pars. of Castleton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Glossop, Hope, and Mottram (which see), also the peaks of Kinder-Scout, 1,800 feet in height, Mam Tor, 1,751 feet, the Devil's Cave, &c. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the stone quarries. The impropriation belongs to the Duke of Devonshire. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £153. The church is dedicated to King Charles the Martyr. There is a free school for both sexes, which is entirely supported by the Duke of Devonshire, who is the lord of the manor.

PEAK HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Cowbit, co. Lincoln, 4 miles S.E. of Spalding. It is situated near the river Welland.

PEAKIRK, a par. in the lib. of Peterborough, co. Northampton, 3 miles S.E. of Market-Deeping, its post town, and 7½ N.W. of Peterborough. It is a station on the Great Northern railway. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the navigable river Welland, and is wholly agricultural. The surface is level, and is chiefly used for grazing. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £600. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Glinton annexed, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £625, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Pega, is an ancient structure with a spired tower containing two bells. There are remains of a cell, said to have been founded by St. Pega in 714, and now called the Hermitage, also traces of a monastery founded by Edmund Atheling, and twice destroyed by the Danes. At Boro Fen, about 3 miles distant, are traces of a Danish encampment.

PEALS, a tnshp. in the par. of Alwinton, W. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 8 miles N.W. of Rothbury. It is situated on the river Coquet.

PEART, a tythg. in the par. of Laverton, co. Somerset, 4 miles N. of Frome.

PEAS BRIDGE, a causeway over the Peas Ravine, built of stone in 1786, to command the pass. It is 123 feet high, 300 long, and 16 wide.

PEASEMORE, a par. in the hund. of Faircross, co. Berks, 4 miles S.W. of East Ilsley, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Newbury. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The surface is hilly, but the soil fertile, consisting generally of a rich loam. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £663 10*s.*, and the glebe comprises 65 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £800. The church has a tower surmounted by a spire and containing five bells. The church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1842. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a free school. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. C. Eyre, Esq., is lord of the manor.

PEASENHALL, a par. in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 7 miles N.E. of Framlingham, and 2½ W. by N. of Yoxford, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the river Badenham, and is chiefly agricultural. The extensive Suffolk drill manufactory of Smyth and Sons is in this parish. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £432 11*s.*, the vicarial for £9 15*s.*, and those of the incumbent for £120. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic.* of Sibton, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The parochial charities produce about £54 per annum, realised from church lands. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship.

PEASLEY CROSS, a station on the Ormskirk, St. Helen's, and Widnes railway, in the par. of Prescot, co. Lancaster, three-quarters of a mile from St. Helen's, and 3 miles N.E. of Prescot.

PEASMARSH, a par. in the hund. of Goldspur, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 3½ miles N.W. of Rye. Staplehurst is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from London to Rye, and is wholly agricultural. The land is partly in hop-grounds. The surface is undulating, and the river

Rother bounds the parish on the N. Good building stone is quarried. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £714. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £261, in the patron. of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is surmounted by a spire, and of great antiquity. It is situated in the midst of a wooded park, about a mile from the village, and has recently been restored. There is a National school for both sexes of recent erection. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. "The Place" is the principal residence. William Pattison, the poet, was born here in 1706.

PEATIE, a vil. in the par. of Kethins, co. Forfar, Scotland, 11 miles N.W. of Dundee.

PEATLING MAGNA, a par. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester, 7 miles N. by E. of Lutterworth, its post town, and 2½ S.E. of the Countesthorpe station, on the Midland railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Soar, and is wholly agricultural. There is a large portion of excellent grazing land. The glebe comprises 48 acres. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect.* of Willoughby-Waterless, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a spired tower containing four bells. There is a Sunday-school, which is well attended. J. R. Swindell, Esq., is lord of the manor.

PEATLING PARVA, a par. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester, 4½ miles N.E. of Lutterworth, its post town, and 10 N.E. of Market-Harborough. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. There are some mineral springs, of a mild chalybeate nature, once in much repute. The surface is elevated, but not hilly. The soil is a mixture of clay and loam. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £158. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a square embattled tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum, the produce of the poors' land given in 1665. Little Peatling Hall is the principal residence. T. F. Cook, Esq., is lord of the manor.

PEATON, a tnshp. in the par. of Diddlebury, hund. of Munslow, co. Salop.

PEBIDIAWKE, a deanery in the archdeac. and dioc. of St. David's.

PEBMARSH, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 3½ miles N.E. of Halstead, its post town, and 6 S. of Sudbury. It is a small ancient village, situated on a branch of the river Colne, and is chiefly agricultural. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the silk mills. The straw bonnet and lint manufactures are likewise carried on. The soil is of a heavy nature, but fertile. The land is chiefly arable, with a considerable proportion of woodland and gardens. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £583, and there are 26½ acres of glebe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £450. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure with an embattled tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There is a free school for both sexes, also an infant school supported by voluntary contributions. C. W. G. Puller, Esq., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

PEBSBURY, a hmlt. in the par. of Huish Episcopi, co. Somerset, near Langport.

PEBWORTH, a par. in the upper div. of Kiftsgate hund., co. Gloucester, 5½ miles N. by W. of Chipping-Campden, its post town, and 2 from Honeybourne railway station, on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Broad Marston. There are several mineral springs of excellent quality, resembling the Cheltenham waters. The surface is partially hilly, and the soil a stony rich clay. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £98. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a tower containing four bells. W. B. Shekel, Esq., is lord of the manor.

PECKFORTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bunbury, first div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, co. Chester, 2 miles S.W. of Bunbury, 6 N.W. of Chester, and 4 S. by W. of Tarporley, its post town. The principal attraction of the neighbourhood is Peckforton Castle, a red sandstone building erected in 1850. It is situated on an eminence commanding a view of the surrounding country. In this township is Horseley Bath, a mineral spring formerly in much esteem. The living is a cur. annexed to the perpet. cur.* of Bunbury, in the dioc. of Chester. Divine service is held in the chapel adjoining the castle. A school for both sexes is held in the entrance lodge to the castle. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship.

PECKHAM, a hmlt. and suburban district in the par. of Camberwell, E. div. of the hund. of Brixton, co. Surrey, 3½ miles S. by E. of St. Paul's, London. Until a few years ago it was an inconsiderable village, forming one principal street, but has recently become a suburb of London, containing 28,135 inhabitants, besides 8,154 within the ecclesiastical district of St. Mary Magdalene. It includes Peckham New Town, near the Surrey canal, where Nell Gwynne once had a house, and Peckham Rye, a country spot towards Forest Hill, containing many villas and well-built houses. Here are situated the Nunhead cemetery, the City Union poorhouse, Peckham House lunatic asylum for City paupers, the Licensed Victuallers' asylum, built in 1826 on 6 acres of ground, at a cost of £25,000, and at New Cross the Royal Naval school, built in 1835 for the education of 200 sons of officers. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £300. The district church was built in 1842, at a cost of £4,323, defrayed by the Church Commissioners; but there are five other churches and proprietary episcopal chapels, also places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. There are National, Lancastrian, and infant schools.

PECKHAM, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Twyford, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 6 miles N.E. of Tunbridge, its post town, and 2½ W. of the railway station at Wateringbury, on the Maidstone branch of the South-Eastern line. It is situated near the river Medway, which is navigable to Tunbridge, and has a large wharf here. Tanning and seed-crushing mills afford employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants. There are four distinct hamlets in this parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £540, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, with a tower and spire containing a peal of six bells. The church has been recently restored and new windows added. The district church of the Holy Trinity is a modern edifice, with turret for two bells, situated near the centre of the parish, val. £300, in the patron. of the vicar. The register commences in 1558. The Wesleyans and Calvinistic Methodists have each a chapel. There are National schools for boys and girls, also an infant school. A small row of almshouses has been built by T. H. Boorman, Esq.

PECKHAM, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Littlefield, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 8 miles S.W. of Maidstone, its post town, 6 N.E. of Tunbridge, and 4 W. of the Wateringbury railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Medway, and is chiefly agricultural. There is a paper mill in the neighbourhood. Part of the land is cultivated in hops and fruit, and there is a considerable tract of woodland. The appropriation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. There are 14 acres of glebe in this parish, and a farm of 20 acres in that of Tudeley. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £177, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church, dedicated to St. Dunstan, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing three bells. The interor of the church contains monuments of the Colepepers. The register dates from 1560. Hamptons and Oxenhoath are the principal residences. The latter was formerly the seat of Judge Colepeper, who founded a preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers here in 1408.

The Baroness Le Despencer is lady of the manor. A fair is held on Whit Tuesday.

PECKLETON, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 6 miles N.E. of Hinckley, its post town, and 3 S.W. of Desford railway station. This place was called in ancient writings indifferently *Pecklington*, *Pechlden*, and *Peycelton*. It is a small village situated near Leicester Forest, and is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Tooley Park, with the ext. par. places of Bassett House and Knoll House, and a portion of the disafforested chase of Leicester, of which last, by an Act of Enclosure in 1771, 109 acres were allotted to this parish tithe free. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £474. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a low embattled and pinnacled tower, surmounted by a crocketed spire, and containing six bells. The E. window contains some fragments of ancient stained glass, and in the chancel are effigies of the Motons, who formerly held the manor. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. Peckleton House is the principal residence. Lady Noel Byron is lady of the manor.

PEDDER'S WAY, the name given to the Roman or British road from Ixworth, in Suffolk, to Hunstanton on the Wash.

PEDLINGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Saltwood, hund. of Hayne, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, near Hythe.

PEDMORE, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Halfshire, co. Worcester, 1½ mile S.E. of Stourbridge, its railway station and post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated under the Clent hills, and is chiefly agricultural. Pedmore, in the year 1699, was given to the blue-coat school of Stourbridge by Thomas Foley, Esq., the founder of that institution. Stone is quarried, and some of the inhabitants are employed in nail making. The Oxford, Worcester, Wolverhampton, and Stourbridge railway passes through the village, as does also the road leading from Stourbridge to Bromsgrove. The land is chiefly arable, and well adapted for barley and turnips. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £407, in the patron. of Old Swinford Hospital. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, nearly clothed in ivy. The Feoffees of Old Swinford are lords of the manor.

PEDWARDINE, a hmlt. in the par. of Brampton-Bryann, hund. of Wigmore, co. Hereford, 4½ miles N.E. of Presteign. It is joined with Boresford to form a tnshp. Here was once a castle belonging to the family of Hay, barons of Pedwardine and earls of Kinnoul.

PEDWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Ashcott, co. Somerset, 7 miles E. of Bridgwater.

PEEBLES, a par., post and market town, an ancient royal burgh, and the capital of the co. of Peebles, Scotland, 6 miles N.W. of Innerleithen, and 22 S. of Edinburgh by road, or 27 by railway. It is a station on the North British and Caledonian railways, both of which have branch lines to this point. The parish, which is of large extent, being 10 miles in length from N. to S., and 6 miles in extreme breadth, lies principally in Peeblesshire, but has a small part in Selkirkshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Eddlestone, Innerleithen, Lyne, Manor, Stobo, Traquair, and Yarrow. It includes part of the vale of the Tweed, which is fertile, comprising upwards of 3,000 acres under tillage, but the greater part of the parish is occupied by hilly ridges and isolated eminences, which, though in general less mountainous than the hills of most other parishes of Peeblesshire, are nevertheless only suitable for pastoral grounds. About 8,000 sheep and many herds of black cattle are pastured on these hills, and about 1,800 acres are under natural wood or plantation. The town of Peebles, which contains a population of 2,682, is situated on the N. bank of the Tweed, which is here joined by the Eddlestone river. It was in early times a seat of the Scottish kings, and had a royal castle and chapel. In 1260 Alexander III. erected here the Cross church and Trinity Friars monastery in honour of St. Nicholaus, of which but few traces remain. In 1296 the bailiffs and burgesses swore fealty to Edward I. of England at Berwick, who ten years afterwards, as lord paramount, granted the town, with its mills and pertinents, to Aylmer de Valence and his heirs. In 1334 Edward Baliol conveyed it to Edward III. of England, to be held in perpetuity as part of the purchase money of a dependent crown. In 1357 it was made a royal burgh by David II., and sent two members to parliament. James I. is said to have composed here "Peblis to the Play," on the occasion of witnessing the festival of Beltane, or "the fire of Baal," which was anciently celebrated with great pomp, but is now obsolete. In 1546, the English, under the command of the Earl of Hertford, reduced the town to ashes, but spared its churches and its cross, and in 1604 it was accidentally burnt. In 1585 the Protestant lords passed through it in their march against the Earl of Arran at Stirling. In 1745 a detachment of the troops of Prince Charles Stuart encamped a day at Peebles on their way southwards. In the great French war the citizens were eminently loyal, and mustered no fewer than 820 effective volunteers and yeomanry out of an available population of only 8,800. Previous to the passing of the Reform Act it contributed to send one member with Selkirk to parliament, but now participates in returning one member for the county of Peebles. It consists of the new and old towns separated by the Eddlestone river, but connected by two bridges, one a stone erection of a single arch, and the other a timber bridge for foot passengers only. The New Town occupies the peninsula formed by the Tweed and Eddlestone, and comprises two main streets, the High-street, running from near the bowling green at the extremity of the peninsula to the place where the ancient town cross stood, and Northgate-street, running nearly parallel with the Eddlestone. These streets are connected by several narrow and subordinate thoroughfares, with a promenade and playground called Tweed-green, where the burgh school stands, facing the river to the S. The old town is of small extent, consisting almost entirely of a single street of very ancient thatched houses, built on the declivity of a ridge, and running down towards the bank of the Tweed, which is here crossed by two bridges, the one a structure of unknown antiquity, consisting of five arches in the main channel of the river, with three side arches to assist in carrying off a flood, and which was widened in 1835, so as to admit of two carriages passing each other, and the other an iron bridge, constructed in 1818, for foot passengers only. The old walls, which formerly surrounded the new town on all sides, except where it was washed by the Tweed, have been removed, as also have the old castle and the cross, similar to that at Edinburgh, which last once adorned the High-street; but there are still several venerable structures remaining, as Dean's House, the town residence of the noble family of March, and the natal residence of the last Duke of Queensbury, with its curious castellated front and "pepper-box" turret, admitting ingress only by an arched passage leading through the back courtyard. This mansion is immortalised as the scene of the incident which forms the subject of Sir Walter Scott's ballad of "The Maid of Neidpath," and Campbell's "Earl March gazed on his dying child." There are also remains of the famous church of the Holy Cross, at the E. end of the town, being one of the four churches in Scotland called ministeries, and at the W. end of the town ruins of St. Andrew's church, occupying the site of the pristine parish church of Peebles; and in the New Town, near the site of the old cross, the holy well of St. Mungo, which still affords a copious supply of water. The principal public buildings are the county hall and gaol, a stone structure in the Elizabethan style of architecture, erected in 1844, the burgh schools, the "Tontine" inn, in the High-street, a savings-bank, three commercial banks, branches of the Linen Company's, the Union and the City of Glasgow banks, a literary and scientific institution, Freemasons' lodge, library and reading rooms, besides 15 insurance agencies, horticultural and agricultural societies, a widow and orphan's friend society, a curling club, and several other institutions. It has a public trust water company and gas works. One monthly newspaper, the

Peebles Advertiser, is published in the town, which has recently become a summer retreat for wealthy families from Edinburgh and Dundee.—A considerable number of the inhabitants were formerly engaged in the cloth and cotton manufactures, but these have recently declined. There is some business still done in the fabrication of plaiding, flannel, and coarse woollen, also in waulking and dyeing, for which there are extensive mills on the Eddlestone water, and in stocking weaving and leather dressing. The corn mills on the Tweed, alluded to in Dr. Pennecuick's verses, were recently destroyed by fire, and a woollen factory now occupies the site.—Peebles is governed, under a charter of James VI., by a provost, two bailies, town clerk, and twelve councillors. The corporation revenue in 1860 was £552, and the municipal constituency 97.—The par. is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister's stipend is £327 12*s.* 9*d.*, besides a glebe valued at £24. The parish church stands in the town facing the High-street. It is a substantial structure with a massive steeple, erected in 1784. There are a Free church, two United Presbyterian churches, an Episcopalian chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The principal schools are the burgh school, a grammar school, Free Church school, two girls' schools, and two private academies.—The Earl of Wemyss takes from this place the title of viscount.—Market day is Tuesday, chiefly for corn and meal. Fairs are held on the second Tuesdays in January and October, the first Tuesday in March, second Wednesday in May, Tuesday after 18th July, Tuesday before 24th August, and on the Tuesdays before 12th September and 12th December.

PEEBLESSHIRE, or TWEEDDALE, an inland co. in the south-eastern div. of Scotland. It is bounded on the N. and N.E. by Edinburghshire, on the E. by Berwickshire, on the S.E. by Selkirkshire, on the S.W. by Dumfriesshire, and on the W. by Lanarkshire. The outline of the country is irregularly triangular; the sides fronting the N.E., the S.E., and the W. are marked partly by watercourses and partly by ranges of round-topped hills. Its circuit is about 110 miles, and its extreme length—from Annanhead Hill, in the N.E., to the southern boundary of Eddlestone parish—is 30 miles, with an extreme breadth from E. to W. of 22 miles, but its average breadth does not exceed 13 miles. Its area is about 354 square miles, or 226,488 acres, of which only one-seventh part has been brought into cultivation, the remainder being moorland and moss. In very early times it was a seat of the *Gadeni*, and was then covered with extensive woods, subsequently known as the forests of Leithen, Traquair, and part of the Great Ettrick forest. On its subjugation by the Romans it was included in the province of Valentia, and has still traces of three Roman camps, one on the E. bank of the Lyne, near Lyne-church, one at Upper-Whitefield in Linton, and one in Manor. The Watling Street which traverses Clydesdale appears to have been carried within half a mile of the western extremity of Tweeddale, at a point where there is a natural passage from the Clyde to the Tweed, but not to have entered the county. After the departure of the Romans it formed part of the Strathclyde kingdom, but was encroached upon in the 9th century by the Scoto-Irish on the W. and by the Saxons on the E., who drove many of the original inhabitants to seek shelter in Wales. It subsequently became part of the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria, and was annexed in 974 to the kingdom of Scotland. The Scoto-Saxons, who were the last race to assume the mastery in Tweeddale, appear from their dialect to have immigrated, not from the W., like the inhabitants of the adjoining county of Dumfriesshire, but from the E. of England, like the people of Roxburgh and Selkirk.—Previous to the felling of the natural woods, this county appears to have been much warmer, and to have supported a population almost equal to that which belongs to it at present. Even so early as the reign of David I. we find it parcelled out between the parks of nobles, the granges of monks, and the manors of barons, and at that time must have been embellished with their mansions, churches, mills, kilns, and brewhouses; but after it became shire ground, towards the close of the 13th century, it was, like the surrounding country, stripped of its thick natural forests, which previously had effectually sheltered the cultivated lands from the erosion of the hoar-frost and the blast of the withering winds, which now swept unopposed across its barren heaths and moss. Although the soil of by far the greater part of the county never was, and never will be, turned up by the plough, yet it is capable of vast improvement as a pastoral county, chiefly by the judicious extension of plantations and the adaptation of soils, which processes have been steadily going on since the latter part of the last century. The lowest ground in the county is in the narrow vale of the Tweed, but this lies near 500 feet above sea-level, and is nowhere more than 3 miles broad, while in most parts of its course the mountains rise abruptly from the river's banks, so that the extent of arable land is necessarily but small. The remainder of the county is one series of mountain ridges, almost impenetrable on the N. and S., but in general of symmetrical outline, and covered with verdure to the summits, affording excellent sheep pasture. On the high grounds peat moss is found in almost every hollow and patch of level, varying in thickness from 4 to 20 feet, and in its natural state is always swampy, but when improved by subsoil ploughing it becomes workable, and even sometimes fertile. Some of the principal summits in the S. and S.W. are the Hart Fells, rising 2,790 feet above the sea, and forming the nucleus of the great mountain ranges which constitute the southern Highlands, and in which the Tweed and Annan take their rise. Dollar Law, another lofty summit, rises 2,790 feet, and Broad Law 2,740 feet: even along the northern and western boundaries many of the summits attain an elevation of 2,000 feet. The prevailing rocks are clay slate and greywacke slate or whinstone, with Old Red sandstone in the N., and carboniferous limestone and coal in the N.E. A great variety of clays overlie the carboniferous formation, including fire clay, fuller's earth, red and yellow ochres, alum slate, &c. In the same district also occur red and white freestone, which is quarried for building and for paving flags, compact limestone sufficiently hard to take the polish of white ornamental marble, ironstone, galena or lead-ore, native loadstone, silver in combination with lead, and traces of gold, which last was formerly found in considerable quantities in the parish of Megget. A fine blue slate is quarried at Stobo, and lime and coal are worked near Linton, but none of the other minerals to any considerable extent.—The chief mineral springs are those of Heaven-aqua, in the parish of Linton, and the celebrated spa of Innerleithen, which last, in its medicinal properties, nearly resembles the waters of Harrogate. Multitudes of small streams occasionally swollen into mountain torrents, run between the hills to the Lyne, Eddlestone, Leithen, Manor, Quair, and other branches of the Tweed, which majestic river rises in Tweeds-muir about 1,500 feet above the level of the sea, and traverses the whole length of the county, in the segment of a circle, from the extreme S.W. corner, through the centre, and so to the eastern angle, over a distance of above 41 miles. The land everywhere rises from this great line of drainage in a series of shelving, but quite irregularly disposed, ridges towards the boundaries, being cleft at intervals by narrow gorges, or glens, through which the minor streams wind their way to the main channel. The small valleys or hollows amongst the mountains, scooped out by the action of the rivers, are occasionally fertile and well cultivated. Most of the arable farms are consequently small, comprising from 40 to 100 acres, and none exceeding 200 acres. The sheep farms, on the contrary, which comprehend the whole of the upland districts, are of large extent, averaging from 800 to 4,000 acres. The farms are generally let on leases running from 14 to 19 years, and occasionally for 50 years; as on the late Duke of Queensberry's property, which has been vastly improved by giving the tenant a permanent interest in the reclamation of the soil. In 1855

the whole surface of the county was distributed among eighty-eight landed proprietors, twenty-four of whom had a Scotch valuation not exceeding £50, and only seven a valuation exceeding £5,000. According to the old Scotch valuation of 1674, this rental was £51,937, but according to the new Valuation Act as ascertained in 1855, it was £79,484. In the same year the number of occupiers of land paying a rent of £10, or above, was 314, and the aggregate number of acres cultivated by them was 36,436. The staple industry is sheep-farming, there being no fewer than 115,000 sheep, and 61,000 lambs kept, chiefly of the Cheviot and black-faced breeds. There were also in 1855, the year of the Highland and Agricultural Society's Report, 2,581 milch cows, 1,735 calves, and 3,037 other bovine cattle, besides horses and pigs. Poultry are only reared in such numbers as can find food for themselves about the farm; and pigeons do not thrive. Rabbits are found wild in the sandy parts of the parish of Linton, and wild game on the moors, but not in abundance. A few salmon and trout are caught. —The climate is sharp, but bracing; and although the average rain-fall is less than on either the E. or W. coasts, the number of rainy and snowy days is greater. The spring months have often a prevalence of cold easterly winds, and the winter is very severe, the thermometer occasionally registering 14° below zero. Considerable damage is also done to vegetation by the frigid mist, or hoar frost, which frequently occurs at the latter end of August, or beginning of September, before the crops are ready for harvesting.—The manufactures of Peebles are almost confined to the towns of Peebles and Inverleithen (which see). The whole commerce consists in the export of agricultural produce, and the importation of such small amount of goods as are required for local consumption.—The population slightly declined in the decennial period between 1831 and 1841, but recovered itself in 1851, when it amounted to 10,738, and in 1861 had increased to 11,408. The number of inhabited houses in the same period advanced from 1,796 in 1851, to 1,979 in 1861. The only royal burgh in the county is Peebles, the capital, and which, in conjunction with the rest of the county, returns one member to parliament. The parliamentary constituency in 1860 was 427. The principal villages are Innerleithen, Linton, Carlops, Skirling, Broughton, Drummelzier, and Eddlestone, besides about eighteen hamlets. It is joined with Lothian in giving name to the first synod on the General Assembly's list. Its parochial charges comprise twelve parishes in the presbytery of Peebles, and two in the presbytery of Biggar. Parts of the parishes of Peebles and Innerleithen are within the limits of the adjoining county of Selkirk. Peeblesshire is governed by a lord-lieutenant, vice-lieutenant, convener, sheriff, sheriff's substitute, and eight deputy-lieutenants. The sheriff's court is held at Peebles every Tuesday and Thursday, and the sheriff's small-debts court every Friday.—Owing to the impenetrable nature of this mountainous country, the roads are comparatively few in proportion to its extent, but no fewer than eight diverge from the capital, or its immediate vicinity, and in general follow the courses of the principal rivers. The main lines are the two roads from Edinburgh, one by way of Eddlestone and Pennycuick, which traverses the whole length of the county, following the valleys of the Dead-burn, Lyne, and the Upper Tweed, the other by way of Biggar, which only intersects the north-western portion of the county, and another main line of road from Glasgow and Kelso, which crosses the county in an opposite direction, following the valleys of the Forth, Lyne, and the Lower Tweed; also roads to Innerleithen and Dryhope Tower, on St. Mary's Loch, in Yarrow; but the part of the county on the right bank of the Tweed is nearly in its primitive state, having only footpaths and mule-tracks, wholly impassable for wheeled carriages. Two lines of railway enter the county, the North British, which follows the vale of the Eddlestone to Peebles, and so to Innerleithen, where it terminates, and a branch of the Caledonian, which branches off at Symington, and passes through Biggar to Peebles.—A few of the nobility have seats in this county; among which are Darnhall, Lord Elibank; Haystown and Kingsmeadows, of Hay, Bart.; Stobo Castle and Whim, of Montgomery, Bart.; Castle-Craig and Skirling, of Carmichael, Bart.; Dalwick, of Naesmyth, Bart.; besides others of the local gentry.

PEEL, or HOLM TOWN, a town and small seaport in the par. of St. Germain, Isle of Man, 12 miles W. of Douglas. It is situated on a spacious bay on the western coast of the island. The town, which was once of more importance than at present, is an irregularly built place stretching along the shore. It contains a small church dedicated to St. Peter. The commerce has declined, and the harbour and pier are now utterly neglected. There is, however, a prolific fishery in the bay, chiefly of red cod and herrings, and in the neighbourhood slate is quarried. About a hundred yards N. of the town, and divided from it by a narrow channel which is very shallow at low water, is a small rocky island, on which stand Peel Castle and two ruined churches; the one dedicated to St. Germain, the first bishop of the island, was built in 1245, and has at the eastern end a dungeon formerly used as the ecclesiastical prison; the other church was dedicated to St. Patrick, and has, nearly adjoining it, the bishop's palace, the lord's mansion, and the armoury. The ruined walls of the old castle are flanked by towers said to have been built at the commencement of the 16th century by Thomas Earl of Derby, and enclose an area of about 2 acres. In this castle was confined Eleanor Cobham, wife of Humphrey Duke of Glouecster, Lord Protector in the minority of Henry VI., who had been convicted of conspiring against the government, and practising the arts of sorcery, and whose spirit in the form of the "Moddey Doo," or spectre hound, is asserted by the ignorant still to haunt the ruins. About 3 miles eastward of the town is the Tynwald Hill, an artificial mound, the summit of which is approached by a flight of steps fronting the ancient chapel of St. John the Baptist, which was rebuilt about 1800, but is only used on the 5th July, the day of the promulgation of the local enactments or insular laws, hence called the Acts of Tynwald. Below the summit of the hill are three circular seats for the different orders or classes of the people, and above was anciently placed the chair of state for the governor of the island, and here Sir John Stanley, as king and lord of Man in 1417, assembled the whole body of the people to witness the first promulgation of the laws.

PEELE, a tnshp. in the par. of Tarvin, second div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, co. Chester, 5 miles N.E. of Chester. It forms, in conjunction with Horton, a township. The old mansion of the Whitleys, visited by James II., is now converted into a farmhouse.

PEEL FELL, a summit of the Cheviots, on the Scottish border, between the counties of Roxburgh and Northumberland.

PEEL HATCH, a hmlt. in the par. of Hillingdon, co. Middlesex, 1 mile S.E. of Uxbridge.

PEERSTON-JAGLIN. *See* PURSTON-JAGLIN, co. York.

PEFFER, several small streams of this name in cos. Ross and Haddington.

PEGSWOOD, or PEGSWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Bothal, E. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles N.E. of Morpeth. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Wansbeck. The Morpeth Banks Colliery Company is in this township.

PEGWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet and lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 1 mile S.W. of Ramsgate. It is a coastguard station on Pegwell Bay, and celebrated for its lobsters and shrimps, the latter being potted by the inhabitants to a great extent. Pegwell Cottage is the principal residence, and was formerly the seat of Counsellor Garrow.

PEIRSTOUN, an ancient par. in the co. of Ayr, Scotland, now joined to Dreghorn.

PELDON, or PELTINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Winstree, co. Essex, 7½ miles S. by W. of Colchester,

its post town. The village, which is small but of ancient date, is situated on the road to Maldon. The parish is chiefly agricultural, and is bounded on the S.E. by Mersea Channel. The soil is fertile, being a strong loam, and is well cultivated. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £575, and the glebe consists of 24½ acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £504. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, has a stone tower. The whole of the edifice has been thoroughly restored. The register dates from 1724. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. There is a National school.

PELHAM, BRENT, FURNEUX, and STOCKING. *See* BRENT PELHAM, FURNEUX PELHAM, and STOCKING PELHAM, co. Herts.

PELHAM PILLAR, a column to the memory of Lord Yarborough, near Brocklesby, in Lincolnshire.

PELHAM'S LANDS, an ext. par. place in the wap. of Kirton, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, near Fossdyke.

PELLON and MOUNT-PELLON, vils. in the tnshps. of Ovenden and Halifax, par. of Halifax, West Riding co. York, near Halifax.

PELSALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Wolverhampton, S. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 3 miles N. of Walsall, its post town. It is a station on the South Staffordshire railway. The village is situated on the Wyrley and Essington canal. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in the mines and collieries, and some in the making of nails. There is an extensive iron and brass foundry at Pelsall Wood. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, with an endowment of £20 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The Duke of Sutherland is lord of the manor, which once belonged to Robert de Corbeuil, a Norman baron, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England.

PELTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Chester-le-Street, middle div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 2 miles N.W. of Chester-le-Street, and 7 N. of Durham. It is a station on the North-Eastern railway. The village is situated on rising ground. A large portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries. The soil is of a light nature, with a mixture of sand and loam. The tnshp. includes the hmlt. of Pelton-Fell. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £300, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Chester-le-Street. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, erected in 1842, has a small spired tower, with one bell. It has some stained windows. There are two National schools for both sexes, at which Sunday-schools are also held. The Wesleyans have a place of worship at Pelton-Fell, in which a Sunday-school is held. Charles Joliffe, Esq., is lord of the manor.

PELYN, a seat in the par. of Lostwithiel, co. Cornwall, 1 mile S.W. of Lostwithiel, and 22 miles S.W. of Launceston. It is situated in the valley of the river Fowey, and has near it St. Chad's summerhouse.

PELYNT, or PLYNT, a par. in the hund. of West, co. Cornwall, 9 miles S. of Liskeard, its post town, and 22 E. of Plymouth. The village, which is small, is chiefly agricultural. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Plewent*, and was then held by Robert, Earl of Mortaigne. There are numerous barrows in the parish. The soil is of a mixed nature, with a subsoil of slate. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £400, and the vicarial for £235. The glebe comprises 50 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £240. The church, dedicated to St. Nunn, has a tower containing four bells. The church has a curious monument to Francis Buller, also one to the Achym family, bearing date 1586. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is held. The executors of General J. F. Buller are lords of the manor. At Trelawney, in this parish, are remains of a castellated mansion built by Lord Bonville in the 15th century.

PEMBERS-OAK, a hmlt. in the par. of Kington, hund. of Huntington, co. Hereford, 2 miles S.W. of Kington. It is joined with Crickward and Lilwall to form a township.

PEMBERTON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Wigan, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 2½ miles W. of Wigan, its post town. It is a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The tnshp. comprises the hmlts. of New Town, Smithy Brook, Robin Lane End, Goose-Green, Kit-Green, Marsh-Green, and Lamberhead-Green. There are several collieries, stone-quarries, brick-kilns, and cotton-mills, which give employment to the chief portion of the inhabitants. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £300, in the patron. of the Rector of Wigan. The church, dedicated to St. John, has a tower containing one bell. It was built in 1832. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum, of which £7 goes to a school. There are three schools for both sexes, respectively situated at Lamberhead Green, Goose Green, and Marsh Green. Hawkeley Hall, now a farmhouse, is a timber building of great antiquity.

PEMBREY, a par. in the hund. of Carnwallon, co. Carmarthen, 5 miles W. of Llanelly, its post town. It is a station on the South Wales railway. It is situated on the Kidwelly canal, under Pembrey Hill, and is a subport to Llanelly. Near the entrance of the river Burry is a fixed light, 35 feet in height, and visible for 9 miles. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries and ironworks. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Llandury annexed, in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £69. The church is dedicated to St. Illtyd. The interior contains a tomb to the Empress Josephine's niece, who was shipwrecked here in 1828. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. Inside Cefn Sidan is a pier 1,200 feet in length, with above 12 feet of water. A short distance from it is the Burry harbour, constructed in 1825.

PEMBRIDGE, a par. in the hund. of Stretford, co. Hereford, 7½ miles W. of Leominster, its post town, 6½ from Kington, and 15 N. by W. of Hereford. It is a station on the Leominster and Kington branch of the West Midland railway. The village, which is large, is situated on the river Arrow, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Marston and Weston. It was formerly a borough and market town under a grant of Henry I. It anciently belonged to the Mortimers, and gave name to the Brydges, ancestors of the late Duke of Buckingham. The land is partly in hop grounds. The soil is of an alluvial and clayey nature, upon a subsoil of Old Red sandstone. Courts leet and baron are held annually. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £975, in the patron. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, with a detached wooden steeple containing a clock and three bells. The parochial charities produce about £180 per annum, including the endowment of the Free school for both sexes, founded and endowed in 1650 by William Carpenter. Here are Trafford's almshouses for six aged females, which building was finished and endowed according to his will by his relict Alice in 1686. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. The Rev. F. Evans and J. K. Smithies, Esq., are lords of the manor. Annual fairs for hiring servants and for sale of live stock are held on the 13th of May and 22nd November.

PEMBROKE, a par., market and seaport town, municipal and parliamentary borough, forming a county of itself, but locally in the hund. of Castlemartin, co. Pembrokeshire, South Wales, 248 miles W. of London, or 292 by railway. It is a station on the Tenby and Pembroke Dock railway. It was originally the county town, but its commerce and importance have been transferred to Haverfordwest. It derives its name from Penfro peninsula, which extends for two miles N. of the town, between it and the main channel of Milford Haven. It was founded in 1092 by Arnulph de Montgomery, who built the castle on an almost impregnable rock surrounded

by water at high tides on three sides. In the reign of Henry I. the fortress came into the hands of Gilbert Strongbow, who rebuilt the greater part of the fortifications, and added new works. In 1648 it was taken after a determined and lengthened resistance by Cromwell through the treachery of one of the garrison. The three Royalist commanders, Colonels Laugharne, Powell, and Poyer, on the surrender of the castle, were condemned to draw lots, one of which was left blank. The fatal lot fell to Colonel Poyer, who was shot by order of Cromwell. The descendants of this gallant, but unfortunate, officer are still living in the county. The castle is now to a great extent in ruins, which are well preserved. They bear in every part evident marks of the siege and battering which they underwent in the Great Rebellion. The keep is still standing entire, of a circular form, about 75 feet high, and 163 feet in circumference at the base, and the walls are 14 feet thick. A dilapidated winding staircase in the thickness of the wall still leads by a perilous ascent to the summit, from whence a varied and extensive prospect is gained over the adjoining country. A small room near the chapel is still pointed out as the chamber where Henry Tudor, afterwards Henry VII., was born. Underneath the keep is a spacious cavern called the Wogan, formerly connected with the interior of the castle by a wooden staircase. It has a large arched exit on the shore of the creek which runs up from the main channel of Milford Haven, by which the garrison used to receive supplies by water. This cave is said to be connected by a subterranean passage with Tenby Castle, 10 miles distant, but no one has hitherto explored it.—The town was first chartered by Strongbow, and under the Reform Bill returns one member to the imperial parliament with the contributory boroughs of Milford, Tenby, and Wiston. The population of the municipal borough in 1851 was 10,107, which had increased in 1861 to 15,077, and the number of inhabited houses was 2,144, while the parliamentary borough in 1861 contained 21,773 inhabitants. It is divided under the Municipal Act into two wards, and governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors with the style of "mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the town and borough of Pembroke."—The town stands on very hilly and irregular ground, and is nearly surrounded by two branches of a creek, which run up about 3 miles from Milford Haven. It consists chiefly of one long, narrow, and irregularly-built street, running nearly E. and W., ascending gradually towards the castle at the W. end. It is badly paved, and very insufficiently lighted with gas. The only public building is the townhall, built over the entrance to the market, in which county courts, &c., are held.—There is very little trade of any kind, but small vessels laden with anthracite coal can come up at spring tides to a small quay below the castle on the N. side.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £500. There are three churches, dedicated to SS. Michael, Mary, and Nicholas. St. Michael's, situated in the E. end of the town, an ancient building in the Norman style, of a cruciform shape, with a tower, has lately been rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in a very inferior style. St. Mary's, in the centre of the town, is of the pointed order, with a large square tower. St. Nicholas, at the W. end, was given in 1098 by Arnulph de Montgomery to St. Martin's Abbey at Sayes in Normandy, and thus became the priory church of Monkton Priory. It was originally of great extent, formed of an admixture of the Saxon and Pointed orders. The nave has a vaulted stone roof. The pointed arch which formerly led to the chancel now forms the back of the altar. The chancel is in a very dilapidated state, without a roof, and desecrated by being used as a fives court by the inhabitants of Monkton. There are remains of five large stone windows, a canopied recess, and two sedilia. Parallel to this, on the N. side, is a building of similar dimensions, also in ruins. The prior's mansion, a little to the W. of the church, now converted into a farmhouse, is ascended by stone steps, at the foot of which are remains of very singular pillars. Two chapels were appended to this priory, that dedicated to Deiniol has a tower; the other, named Crag-Maharn, is in ruins. There are National and Sunday schools, and a new British school. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and New Connexion Methodists, Independents and Baptists. Pembroke gives title of earl to the Herbert family.—Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on the 12th April, 4th May, Trinity Monday, 10th July, 10th October, and 30th November.

PEMBROKE DOCK. *See* PATER, co. Pembroke.

PEMBROKE HALL, an ext. par. lib. in the co. of Cambridge. *See* CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

PEMBROKESHIRE, a maritime co., forming the extreme W. of South Wales, is bounded on the N.E. by the river Teifi and Cardiganshire, on the E. by Carmarthenshire, on the S. by the Bristol Channel, on the W. by St. George's Channel, and on the N. by Cardigan Bay. It lies between 51° 36′ and 52° 7′ N. latitude, and 4° 30′ and 5° 20′ W. longitude. The length from Strumble Head on the N. coast to St. Gowan's Head on the S. is about 30 miles; while in breadth, from St. Anne's Head to Amroth, the distance is about 25 miles; and its area comprises 401,691 statute acres. It is about 145 miles in circuit, 100 of which are coast. The population of Pembrokeshire, according to the census of 1861 is 96,093, having increased 1,953 since the census of 1851, when it was 94,140. The number of inhabited houses was 18,832, and of uninhabited 1,172. At the time of the Roman invasion, Pembrokeshire formed part of the territory of the *Demetæ*, or *Dyfed*, and was called Pen-fro, or Corner-land, by the Welsh. It was included by the Romans in the division *Britannica Secunda*. It was subject to ravages by the Danes at the close of the 10th century, who have left several traces of their occupation of this part of South Wales in the numerous Danish raths and trenches along the whole of the coast-line. Pembrokeshire was subdued by the Normans under Martin de Tours in 1069, and again in the reign of Henry I., according to the famous Welsh historian, Giraldus Cambrensis, by Arnulf de Montgomery, who built the first castle of Pembroke of stakes and turf. On the same authority we also learn that a colony of Flemings were invited over by Henry I., who, "being fond of giving to others what he had no right to bestow," settled them in the peninsula of land W. of Pembroke, now known as the hundred of Castlemartin; their descendants still retain much of their nationality, and this district is hence still termed "Little England beyond Wales." This county afterwards came into the hands of Strongbow, and was subsequently possessed by the Clares, Marshalls, Valences, Hastings, and Herberts. Richard II. landed at Milford on his return from Ireland in 1399; and Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., disembarked at Dale, near the entrance to Milford Haven, in 1485, and marched thence towards Shrewsbury. Pembrokeshire, during the Great Rebellion, was the scene of many hotly contested struggles between the Royalist and Parliamentarian forces in various parts of the shire.—The surface is generally undulating; and from Cardigan Bay in the N., to the Bristol Channel in the S., is a constant succession of small hills and valleys, running from E. to W., and presenting exactly the appearance of lofty waves suddenly solidified. The climate is mild, and almost tropical in the S.; but in the northern parts cold and moist. Storms of lightning and thunder very rarely break over the county; but as they approach from the Atlantic, they divide into two portions, one of which goes up the Bristol, and the other the Irish Channel. The S.W. winds blow with such violence here during the greater portion of the year, that no trees can stand the violence of the blast, and consequently there is an almost total absence of timber, except in sheltered situations; and the want of it gives a naked, barren appearance to many parts where the soil is extremely good. The soils are various, principally a dark grey loam, improved by lime and shell sand. In the S. district the Old Red sandstone and limestone formations form a soil, producing excellent crops; the rocky country from St. David's to Fishguard is well

adapted for growing barley; but the quality of land in the coal district, near Landshipping, and the slatey ridges of the Precelly mountains is very inferior. The method of farming has been much improved of late years through the influence of the late Earl Cawdor and other opulent landholders, who have established farmers' clubs and agricultural societies. The chief breed of cattle is the black Castlemartins, called from the hundred of that name, which fatten fast, and yield great quantities of milk. The old Castlemartin breed, which was of an iron-grey colour, has now almost totally disappeared. Several English landlords have of late years introduced large quantities of Hereford and Alderney stock on their farms; but the Castlemartin blacks are universally adhered to by the native farmers. Pigs are bred in large quantities; but generally of a very ugly native type, with long ears covering the eyes, and long thin legs. Many of the old farm buildings and cottages are built entirely of mud; and in some instances the hedge of the field forms the back wall of a farmhouse.—Pembrokeshire being surrounded on three sides by the sea, and intersected by the great estuary of Milford Haven, has few rivers of any size or length. The river Teifi, which forms the N.E. boundary, runs into the Irish Channel, between Cardigan Head and Cardigan Island; the mouth is blocked by a dangerous bar. The Cleddau, or Cleddy, has two branches, of which the eastern rises in the Precelly mountains; while the western, having its source in the north-western part of the shire, runs past Haverfordwest, from whence it is navigable for small coal sloops and the like, and after forming a junction with the stream of the E. Cleddau, about 5 miles below Haverfordwest, falls into Milford Haven, a little way above Pembroke Dock or Pater. The other rivers are the Nevern, in the N., which empties itself into the bay of Newport; the Gwain, at Fishguard; and the Solva, flowing into St. Bride's Bay, where it forms a small port.—The stratified rocks to the N. of Haverfordwest are composed of shales, slates, and grit; while in the vicinity of Pembroke the older rocks are surmounted by the Silurian slates, Old Red sandstone, and carboniferous limestone and coal measures. The whole of the northern surface is traversed by veins of trap, which shows itself in masses at St. David's Head, Ramsay Island, and elsewhere. The carboniferous limestone dips below the millstone grit, and the coal district runs from E. to W., across the centre of the county, gradually narrowing as it approaches St. Bride's Bay. The coal is anthracite, or culm, as it is called by the natives, which being mixed with slime from the sea shore, is made up into oblong balls, and when placed in a wet state on the fire emits no smoke, but a bluish vapour. The southern coast, exposed to the full force of the Atlantic storms—there being no land whatever between this part and America—presents a truly wild and inhospitable appearance: the carboniferous limestone forming precipitous cliffs from 200 to 300 feet high. They are almost everywhere abrupt and full of fractures and contortions. There are frequent funnel-shaped cavities and fissures, to which the sea has access. Of these, the most remarkable is Bosherton Mere, near St. Gowan's Head, the most southern point of Pembrokeshire. The only hills of any size or importance are the Precelly Mountains, separating Pembrokeshire from Cardiganshire, which are of Lower Silurian slate, and extend about 10 miles in length, from near Fishguard to the borders of Carmarthenshire. Their highest summit, Cwm Cerwyn, attains an elevation of 1,754 feet above the sea; while the highest point in the S., Bolton Beacon, is 327 feet.—This shire is divided into 7 hundreds —Castlemartin, Dewisland, Dungleddy, Kemess, Kilgerran, Narberth, and Roose, containing 143 parishes, besides parts of 5 others, and 4 extra parochial places, one city—St. David's—and 175 villages. There are 7 market towns—viz. Haverfordwest, the county, assizes and sessions town, Pembroke, Narberth, Milford, Tenby, Fishguard, and Newport, of which the first three are heads of Poor-law Unions, and of new County Court and superintendent registry districts. The county returns three members to Parliament: one for the shire, one for Haverfordwest, St. David's, Fishguard, and Narberth, and one for Pembroke, Tenby, Milford, and Wiston. It is governed by a lord-lieutenant, high-sheriff, and sixty-five magistrates, is in the South Wales circuit, and home military district, and constitutes the archdeaconry of St. David's, in that diocese, in the province of Canterbury.—There are no manufactures of any particular importance in the county. Two-thirds of the population are employed in agricultural pursuits, the rest in the coal mines, or limestone and slate quarries. Of the ancient Roman roads, the *Via Julia* came by Carmarthen to Ambleston, or Castle Flemish, and St. David's; and here the *Sarn Helen* from the N. joined it. The principal common roads are the coach road from London to Pembroke; the road from Carmarthen to Haverfordwest, St. David's, Fishguard, and Newport; the road from Pembroke to Tenby, and from Tenby northwards through Narberth. There is a tramway from the coal mines at Kingsmoor to the sea at Saundersfoot. The South Wales railway enters the county near Whitland, and runs past Haverfordwest to Neyland, or Milford Haven, its terminus. A narrow gauge line runs from Pembroke Dock, or Pater, through Pembroke to Tenby, and another line is being made from Tenby to join the South Wales line at Whitland.—Pembrokeshire abounds in interesting specimens of antiquity, in the shape of ruined castles, camps, and cromlechs. There are remains of British and other camps at Rudbaxton, Summerton, Castle Coning, Poyntz, Gawnfawr, and Castell Hafod; of cromlechs and Druidical stones at Llanstinnan, Trefine, Treslanog, Trehowel, Llechydrybed, and Pentre Evan; of the abbey at St. Dogmaels, the preceptory at Slebech, and the priory at Pill; of episcopal palaces at Llamphey, or Llanfydd, and Llanheidan; of old castles at Pembroke, Eastington, Carew, Manorbier, Kilgerran, Narberth, Haverfordwest, Amroth, Roche, Newport, Tenby, Wiston, Benton, and Llanhyfer.—St. Dubritius was born at Fishguard; Asser, the friend of Alfred at St. David's; Giraldus de Barri, better known as Giraldus Cambrensis, the famous historian and preacher of the Crusades, at Manorbier; and the scene of part of Shakspeare's *Cymbeline* is laid in "a mountainous country near Milford Haven." The chief seats are Stackpole, Earl Cawdor; Dale Castle, Lloyd Philipps; Picton, Rev. J. H. A. Philipps; Orielton, M. A. Saurin, Esq.; Williamston, J. H. Scourfield, Esq., M.P.; Slebech, Baron de Rutzen; Brownslade, Mirehouse, Esq.; Boulston, R. T. Acland, Esq.; Cresselly, Lady C. Allen; Lawrenny, G. Lort Phillipps, M.P., and many others.

PEMBROKESTOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Lismakill, in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Waterford. The principal residence is Pembrokestown House, and near it are the ruins of Loughdeheen castle, also a cromlech.

PEMBRYN, or PENBRYN, a par. in the hund. of Troedyraur, co. Cardigan, 9 miles from Cardigan, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Newcastle-in-Emlyn. It is situated on Cardigan Bay, and contains the British camps of Castel Nadolig and Castel Pwntan. There is a small bathing village at Traeth Saith. The living is a vic. with the curs. of Bettws-Evan and Brongwyn, in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £300, in the patron of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, in which is an old font, and near it an inscription. There is a place of worship for the Methodists. Coins and tumuli have been found in the neighbourhood.

PEMBUALLT, a hmlt. in the par. of Llangammarch, hund. of Builth, co. Brecon, 8 miles S.W. of Builth. It is situated on the river Irvon.

PEMBURY, a par. in the hund. of Washlingstone, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 4 miles S.E. of Tunbridge, its post town, and 3 N.E. of the Wells. The village, which is large, is wholly agricultural. The land is partly in common and wood, with some hop grounds. The Tunbridge union poor-house is in this parish. The living is a vic. with the cur. of Trinity annexed, in the

dioc. of Canterbury, val. £353. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a modern gallery, and contains several tombs and the brass of a woman. Its distance from the populated part of the parish is about 1½ mile, in consequence of which a new church has been erected in the southern part of the parish on a site presented by the Marquis of Camden. This church, likewise dedicated to St. Peter, has a tower crowned with a spire. The parochial charities produce about £70 per annum, part of which goes to the vicar, and part to the almshouses for six blind persons. There is a National school. Kennards and Grovehurst are the principal residences. The Marquis of Camden is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

PENALLT. *See* PENNAL, co. Merioneth.

PENALLT, a parcel in the par. of Llangattock, hund. of Crickhowell, co. Brecon. It is situated under a hill near Crickhowell, on the river Usk.

PENALLY, a par. in the hund. of Castlemartin, co. Pembroke, 2 miles S.W. of Tenby, its post town, and 9 from Pembroke. It is a small village, situated on the coast near Gilton Head. It formerly belonged to the Barrys and Bowens of Trellwyn. The Pembroke and Tenby line of railway passes through the parish, and has a station near the village. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £77, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a cruciform structure, embosomed in trees, and contains an altar-tomb to William de Raynoor, of the 13th century. In the churchyard is an ancient cross.

PENALTH, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Ragland, co. Monmouth, 1½ mile S.E. of Monmouth, its post town, and 12 miles from Chepstow. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Wye. The living is endowed with the rectorial tithes. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Trelleck, in the dioc. of Llandaff. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum.

PENANLLIW, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanwychyllyn, co. Merioneth, 4 miles S.W. of Bala.

PENANT, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandrillo, co. Merioneth, 5 miles S.W. of Corwen.

PENARRAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanwychyllyn, co. Merioneth, 4 miles S.W. of Bala.

PENARTH, a par. in the hund. of Dinas Powis, co. Glamorgan, 3 miles S. of Cardiff, its post town, and 6 from Cowbridge. It is situated on the Bristol Channel, and is a sub-port to Swansea. It has the ruins of a chantry to Llandough priory. There is a good anchorage for vessels in the Roads. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Lavernock, in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £136. The church is dedicated to St. Augustine.

PENARTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfair Caereinion, co. Montgomery, 3 miles from Llanfair.

PENARTH, a hund. in the co. of Cardigan, contains the pars. of Caron-ys-Clawdd, Llanbadarn-Odwyn, Llanddewi-brefi, Llangeitho, and Nantcwnlle.

PENARTH. *See* PENNARD, co. Glamorgan.

PENBEDW, a tnshp. in the par. of Nannerch, hund. of Ruthin, co. Denbigh, 6 miles N.W. of Mold. It is situated near Moel-Arther, a strong British post. The estate of Penbedw was granted to the Mostyn family by Henry VIII. Penbedw Hall is the principal residence; within the grounds are a Druidical circle and several tumuli. The house was formerly noted for its ancient library.

PENBIDDLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanvihangel-Crucorney, upper div. of Skenfreth hund., co. Monmouth, 6 miles N.E. of Abergavenny.

PENBOYR, a par. in the hund. of Elvet, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles S.E. of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, its post town, and 11 from Carmarthen. It is situated near the river Teivi and the Sarn Helen Roman way. There are several tumuli in the neighbourhood, and many coins have been found. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Trinity annexed, in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £325. The church is dedicated to St. Llawddog. Near the church is a Roman camp.

PENBRYN. *See* PEMBRYN, co. Cardigan.

PENCADAIR, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanfihangel-Ar-Arth, co. Carmarthen, 11 miles N. of Carmarthen. It was at this place Rhys-ab-Gruffydd made peace with Henry II. in 1163.

PENCADER, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandyssil, co. Cardigan, 8 miles E. of Newcastle-in-Emlyn. It is a station on the Carmarthen and Cardigan railway.

PEN-CADER-FAWR, the highest summit of the Black mountains, co. Brecon. It rises to the height of 2,550 feet.

PENCAITLAND, a par. in the co. of Haddington, Scotland. It comprises the vils. of Easter Pencaitland, Wester Pencaitland, and Newton. It extends in length about 4 miles from N.E. to S.W., with a breadth of 3 miles, and is bounded by the pars. of Gladsmuir, Salton, Ormiston, and Tranent. The surface is moderately flat, and is well cultivated. The soil, although of a wet and clayey nature, has of late years been greatly improved. Coal, lime, and freestone are profitably worked. The villages of Easter and Wester Pencaitland are connected by an ancient stone bridge of 3 arches, which spans the river Tyne near the centre of the parish. There are mineral springs in the neighbourhood. The parish is traversed by the road from Tranent to Lauder. This par. is in the presb. of Haddington and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister has a stipend of £316. The parish church is commodious. There are a Free church and a parochial school, besides other schools. Pencaitland House and Winton House are the principal residences; the latter was erected in 1619, and was the seat of the earls of Winton.

PENCARREG, a par. in the hund. of Cathinog, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles S.W. of Lampeter, its post town, and 18 from Carmarthen. It is situated on the river Teifi, under Mynydd Hill. The parish is of large extent. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David, val. £126. The church is dedicated to St. Patrick. A fair is held on the 11th October.

PENCLAWDD, a district par. in the par. of Llanrhidian, hund. of Swansea, co. Glamorgan, 10 miles W. of Swansea. It is situated near the river Burry in Gower. The living is a perpet. cur. with Llanrhidian.

PENCOED, a hmlt. in the par. of Coychurch, hund. of Newcastle, co. Glamorgan, 2 miles E. of Bridgend, and 5 from Cowbridge. It is a station on the South Wales railway.

PENCOED, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanwyddelan, co. Montgomery, 6 miles S. of Llanfair.

PENCOED, an ancient castle in Went Wood, co. Monmouth, 4 miles S.E. of Caerleon, now in ruins.

PENCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford, 4 miles W. of Bromyard, its post town, and 6 W. of Dinmon railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Marstone-Stannett. The land is partly in hop grounds. The soil is of a clayey nature, with a subsoil partly of stone. A court-leet is held every three years at the court-house. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £600. The church is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing three bells. The tower was rebuilt in 1840. There is also a district church at Marstone-Stannett, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £85. There is a day school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. It has long been the custom of this parish for the lord of the manor to claim a pair of gilt spurs on the death of the mayor of Hereford while in office. John Arkwright, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

PENCOYD, a par. in the upper div. of Wormelow hund., co. Hereford, 5 miles N.W. of Ross, its post town and railway station, and 9 S. of Hereford. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Ross and Hereford road, and within 1½ mile to the N.W. of the river Wye. The population are wholly agricultural. The soil is of a sandy nature, with a subsoil of sandstone and rock. The rectorial tithes, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £68, besides about 14 acres of rectorial glebe. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Marstow, in the dioc.

of Hereford. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing three bells. The church is in a ruinous condition, and out of the S. side of the tower, about half way up, is a sycamore tree growing, and on its summit an elder tree. The churchyard contains a yew tree. The parochial charities produce about 10*s.* per annum. There are a day and a free school for both sexes. Sir Hungerford Hoskins, Bart., is lord of the manor.

PENCRAIG, a hmlt. in the par. of Goodrich, lower div. of the hund. of Wormelow, co. Hereford, 5 miles S.W. of Ross. It is situated near the bridge over the river Wye. The principal residence is Pencraig Court.

PENCWM and PENDDAILWYN, hmlts. in the par. of Llangwnnor, co. Carmarthen. 1½ mile E. of Carmarthen. It is situated near the river Towy.

PENDDOL, a vil. in the par. of Llan-dy-friog, co. Cardigan, 2 miles E. by N. of Newcastle-in-Emlyn. It is situated on the river Teify.

PENDEEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Madron, hund. of Penwith, co. Cornwall, 7 miles N.W. of Penzance. It is a coastguard station on Portherras Cove, in Mount's Bay. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £170. Borlase, the county historian, was born here.

PENDEFORD, a prebend in the par. of Tettenhall Regis, S. div. of Seisdon hund., co. Stafford, 4 miles N.W. of Wolverhampton.

PENDENNIS, a castle in the par. and borough of Falmouth, co. Cornwall, 1 mile E. of Falmouth. It is situated on a rock 300 feet high at the extreme W. of the entrance to Falmouth harbour, opposite St. Mawe's Castle. It consists of works about a mile in diameter, including barracks, batteries, magazines, and storehouses. It was originally built by Henry VIII., and enlarged by Elizabeth. During the parliamentary war it was garrisoned for Charles I. by Arundel, of Trerice, but was given up to Fairfax after a siege in July, 1646, being the last castle, except Ragland, which held out for the king. The remains of Fairfax's lines of circumvallation are still in existence.

PENDERRY, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Llangafelach, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles N. of Swansea.

PENDERYN, UPPER AND LOWER, a par. in the hund. of Devynnock, co. Brecon, 8 miles N.W. of Merthyr Tydfil, and 16 from Brecon, its post town. It is situated between the rivers Taff and Hepste, and contains Crawshay's Hirwaen iron works. On the common Rys-ap-Tewdwr was killed. A tram rail runs down to Aberdare. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £235. The church is dedicated to St. Cynog. A short distance from Craig-y-Dinas is the Hepste fall.

PENDINE, or PENDYN, a par. in the hund. of Derllys, co. Carmarthen, 5 miles S.W. of Laugharne, its post town, and 10 from Narberth. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on Carmarthen Bay. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Llandawke, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is an ancient structure. The tithes were commuted in 1839.

PENDLEBURY, a tnshp. in the par. of Eccles, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N.W. of Manchester, its post town. It is a prosperous village, situated on the Bolton and Bury canal. There are several collieries, besides cotton and bed-tick manufactories, which give employment to a large number of the inhabitants. There is a railway tunnel underneath the village connecting Patricroft with the Clifton junction. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was erected in 1843. There is also the perpet. cur. of Christ Church, val. £219, in the patron. of the bishop. There is an endowed National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The principal residence is Agecroft Hall, supposed to have been built before the time of Richard II., and in the chapel is a stained window with the royal arms, presented by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, to the Langley family, who then resided here, and in which Cardinal Langley was born

PENDLE HILL, a limestone ridge in the par. of Whalley, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N.E. of Clitheroe, and 20 S.E. of Lancaster. It attains an altitude of 1,803 feet, and is crowned on the top by Malkin Tower, from which a view is obtained as far as the Isle of Man to the W., and the hills of Yorkshire to the E.. Its slopes were anciently covered with forest, but are now a bleak moorland.

PENDLETON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Eccles, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 3 miles from Manchester, its post town, and 7½ N. of Bolton. It is a station on the western section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The village, which is considerable, may be considered a suburb of Manchester. It is situated on the main road from Manchester to Bolton. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries and cotton mills, and some in the dyeing, printing, and bleaching establishments. Adjacent to the village are many villas. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £344, in the patron. of the Vicar of Eccles. The church, erected in 1831, is dedicated to St. John. There is also a chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. Thomas. The charities produce £4 per annum. The Independents, Wesleyans, and New Connexion Methodists have places of worship.

PENDLETON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Whalley, higher div. of Blackburn hund., co. Lancaster, 2 miles S. of Clitheroe. The township, which is of irregular form, is situated near the rivers Calder and Ribble, under Pendle Hill, which is 1,803 feet in height. The tnshp. includes a large portion of the vil. of Sabden Bridge, at which place the greater part of the inhabitants reside, and are employed at an extensive calico-printing establishment. The soil consists of clay and a light loam, with a rocky subsoil. The Manchester and Bolton railway passes through the township. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor.

PENDOCK, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 8 miles S.E. of Ledbury, its post town, and 6 W. of Tewkesbury. The village, which is of small extent and chiefly agricultural, is situated on the road from Tewkesbury to Ledbury. Pendock formerly belonged to Worcester Abbey. The scenery includes the Malvern Hills. About two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £280. The church is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There is a Sunday-school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

PENDOMER, a par. in the hund. of Houndsborough, co. Somerset, 4 miles S. by W. of Yeovil, its post town, and 2 N.E. of the Sutton Bingham railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The soil consists of loam and clay, upon a subsoil of clay. Building-stone is quarried. At this place the Britons were defeated by the West Saxons in 659, and pursued as far as Petherton. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £177, and the glebe comprises 77 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £231. The church is of considerable antiquity, and contains a monument to a Knight Templar in chain armour. The register dates from 1658. W. H. Helyar, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

PENDOYLAN, a par. in the hund. of Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, 8 miles W. of Cardiff, its post town. It is situated on the river Ely, and contains the vil. of Rhydodridge. There are mineral springs in the neighbourhood, and limestone is abundant. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £112, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Cadog. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum.

PENDRAGON CASTLE, a border fortress in the par. of Kirkby Stephen, East ward, co. Westmoreland, 10 miles S.E. of Appleby. It was situated in Mallerstang Forest, on the river Eden, and took its name from Uter Pendragon, the friend of Merlin. It was for several

generations the seat of the Viponts, but was burnt by the Scots in 1341, and finally demolished in 1685.

PENEGOS, a par. in the hund. of Machynlleth, co. Montgomery, 1 mile W. of Machynlleth, its post town, and 16 miles from Llanidloes. It is situated among the hills on the river Dulas, and contains the tnshps. of Isycoed and Uwchycoed. There are mineral springs, lead mines, and woollen-mills, the latter employing a large number of hands. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £250, in the patron. of the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Cadvarch. R. Wilson, the painter, was born here in 1714. Llywarch Hên, the bard, resided at Dolguog.

PENFRO, a tnshp. in the par. of Caerhun, co. Carnarvon, 4 miles S. of Conway.

PENFRON-CHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Llannefydd, co. Denbigh, 5 miles N.W. of Denbigh.

PENGAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Gelli-Gaer, co. Glamorgan, 6 miles N. of Caerphilly. It is a station on the Rhymney railway. It is situated near the river Rumney.

PENGARN, a vil. in the tnshp. of Tyr-y-Mynach, co. Cardigan, 3 miles N.E. of Aberystwith.

PENGERSWICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Wendron, hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 3 miles W. of Helston, and 16 S.W. of Truro. It is situated on Sydney Cove, and has the tower of an old seat of the Godolphins.

PENGE-WITH-ANERLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Battersea, E. div. of the hund. of Brixton, co. Surrey, 7 miles S. of St. Paul's. It has stations on the Croydon section of the Brighton and South Coast, and on the London, Chatham, and Dover lines of railway, the former at Penge Bridges, and the latter at Penge Lane. It contains King William IV.'s naval asylum for pursers' widows; also the watermen's almshouses, with St. John's chapel adjoining, erected by Round and Nash in 1850 at an outlay of £5,000; also the Anerley workhouse school for 600 children of the parish of Chelsea and other parishes—the grounds extend over 7 acres, including a farm and kitchen garden. There are many new villas in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £250. The church, which is a modern structure, is styled Christ Church.

PENGORNISIOG, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanfaelog, co. Anglesea, 3 miles N. of Aberffraw.

PENGRUGIA, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Ewe, co. Cornwall, 3 miles S.W. of St. Austle.

PENGWERN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangollen, hund. of Chirk, co. Denbigh, 2 miles from Llangollen, and 19 S.E. of Denbigh. It is situated near the bridge over the river Dee. In the neighbourhood are traces of a ruined seat of the Trevors and Mostyns.

PENGWERN, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Asaph, co. Flint, 2 miles N.W. of St. Asaph. It is situated on the river Clwydd.

PENHOW, a par. in the lower div. of Caldicott hund., co. Monmouth, 7 miles N.E. of Newport, its post town, and 6 E. by S. of Caerleon. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on Prat-Pill, in Wentwood. There are some ruins of St. Maur, or Seymour's Castle, at a farm in the neighbourhood. About a third of the parish is woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture. The surface is undulating, and the soil calcareous. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £194. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

PENHURST, a par. in the hund. of Netherfield, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 4 miles N.W. of Battle, its post town, and 1½ mile E. of Ashburnham. The village is small and wholly agricultural. Ironsand and ironstone are abundant, and there was formerly an extensive furnace. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £125 15*s.*, and there are 50 acres of glebe. The living is a rect. annexed to the vic.* of Ashburnham, in the dioc. of Chichester. The church is an ancient structure with a square pointed tower at the W. end, containing one bell. The Earl of Ashburnham is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

PENIARTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanegryn, co. Merioneth, 4 miles N.E. of Towyn. It is situated on the river Disynwy, and includes the hmlt. of Llwyn.

PENIARTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Meifod, co Montgomery, 3 miles S. of Llanfyllin. It is situated near the river Vyrnwy, and abounds in slate and lead.

PENIARTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Conway, hund. of Isaf, co. Carnarvon, half a mile S.E. of Conway. It is situated on the shore of the estuary of the Conway.

PENICUICK. *See* PENNYCUICK, co. Edinburgh, Scotland.

PENIELHEUGH, a hill on Lilliard's Edge, in the district of Jedburgh, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of Jedburgh. On the top is a pillar to the late Duke of Wellington, 100 feet high, erected by the late Marquis of Lothian at a cost of £2,000. At Ancrum Moor, immediately adjoining, the English were defeated in 1545 by the Regent Arran and Scott of Buccleuch.

PENISARWAIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llan-ddeiniolen, co. Carnarvon, 4 miles S. of Bangor.

PENISTONE, or PENISTON, a par. and market town in the wap. of Staincross, West Riding co. York, 4½ miles from Wortley, 13 S.E. of Huddersfield, its post town, and 8 W. by S. of Barnsley. It is a station on the Manchester and Sheffield railway. It is situated on the S. bank of the river Don, and on the Sheffield and Halifax turnpike road. The par., which is very extensive, comprises the tnshps. of Penistone, Denby, Gunthwaite, Hunshelf, Ingbirchworth, Oxspring, Langsett, and Thurlestone. Penistone is a union and polling town, and formerly had an extensive woollen trade, which is now extinct, and the cloth hall converted into shops. The two streets of which the town consists cross each other at right angles, and contain several good houses. Many of the working population are employed in the collieries and in the cutting of flagstones, which are quarried to a considerable extent, and of which large quantities are sent to London. There is a large portion of moorland, and about 100 acres of woodland and plantations. The soil is chiefly clay, but tolerably fertile. The land is distributed between arable and pasture, the latter being in the proportion of two-thirds. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £147. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient stone structure with a lofty square embattled tower, containing a clock and six bells. The parochial charities produce about £226 per annum. There are a grammar school for boys, and a National school for girls; the former is endowed with an annuity of £140, and the latter £20 per annum. There is a Friends' meeting-house, and places of worship for the Wesleyans and Independents. Sanderson, the blind professor, was born here in 1682. The viaduct of the Sheffield railway, which crosses the estate of Water-Hall, consists of 29 arches, 76 feet in height. F. W. S. V. Wentworth, Esq., is lord of the manor. Agricultural and horticultural shows are held in August for the exhibition of stock and vegetables. Market day is Thursday, chiefly for cattle and moorland sheep. Fairs are held on the Thursday prior to the 28th February, the last Thursday in March, Thursday preceding the 12th of May, and the Thursday following the 12th October—the last being famed for its horned sheep. A statute fair for the hiring of servants is held on the Tuesday following the first Saturday in November.

PENK, a feeder of the Trent, rises near Norbury, co. Stafford.

PENKELLY, a hund. in the co. of Brecon, contains the pars. of Cantreff, Llandefailog-Tre-Graig, Llangasty-Tallylyn, Llanhamlach, Llansaintffraed, Llanthetty, Llanvigan, Llanvillo, Llanvrynach, Llanywern, Talachddû, Vainor, and part of Llanthen.

PENKELLY, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanvigan, hund. of Penkelly, co. Brecon, 4 miles S.E. of Brecknock. There are traces of a castle, which formerly belonged to the Mortimers, Despencers, Devereuxs, and other influential families.

PENKETH, a tnshp. in the par. of Prescott, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 3 miles W. of Warrington, its post town. It is a station on the Warrington, Runcorn, and St. Helen's railway. The village is situated near the Sankey canal and Fidlers' Ferry, on the river

Mersey. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. There is a brewery. The Friends have a school in the neighbourhood.

PENKHULL, a tnshp. in the par. of Stoke-upon-Trent, N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 1 mile S.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyme. This large village, which covers the heights above Stoke, was one of the earliest seats of the earthenware manufacture. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £151. The church is a modern structure. It is joined with Boothen to form a township.

PENKRIDGE, a par. in the E. and W. divs. of the hund. of Cuttlestone, co. Stafford, 6 miles S. of Stafford, and 9¾ from Wolverhampton. It has two stations on the London and North-Western railway. It is situated on the river Penk, from which it takes its name; and on the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal. It is supposed by Camden to have been the ancient *Pennocrucium* on the Roman way, Watling Street. The town, which from its low situation is subject to frequent inundations, consists principally of two streets. It is now a polling, petty sessions, and decayed market town. The petty sessions are held every alternate Monday at the "Littleton Arms." There is a savings-bank and iron-works, and two bridges, the one called the Bull Bridge, of recent construction, and the other about half a mile higher up the river, called the Cuttlestone Bridge. The town, which is chiefly agricultural, is well built. The market, which was formerly held on Tuesday, is now disused. The land is in a high state of cultivation. A new principle of scientific agriculture has been tried here, with highly satisfactory results, and cattle are bred to the highest perfection. The par. comprises 12 libs., with the chplries. of Coppenhall, Dunston, and Stretton, and the hmlt. of Congreve. The church was made collegiate by King John, and given by him to the see of Dublin, the archbishop of which was dean, under whom were thirteen prebendaries, whose joint revenues at the Reformation were valued at £106 15*s.* 1*d.* The impropriation belongs to Lord Hatherton. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing eight bells. The interior of the church contains a decorated E. window, with tracery and monuments of the Littleton family, one of which bears date 1630. It was repaired in 1831. In addition to the parish church, there are district churches at Coppenhall, Dunston, and Stretton, the livings of which are all perpet. curs., varying in val. from £86 to £67. There is a National school for both sexes, endowed with an annuity of £36 per annum, which sum has been added to by Lord Hatherton. There are places of worship for the Wesleyans, Plymouth Brethren, and Primitive Methodists; the chapel of the latter is situated at Whiston. Rodbaston Hall is situated on an eminence about 2 miles S. of the town. The Poor-law Union of Penkridge comprises 21 parishes or townships. Lord Hatherton is lord of the manor. Annual fairs are held on the 30th April, 2nd September, and 10th October.

PENLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellesmere, hund. of Maylor, co. Flint, 4 miles N. of Ellesmere, its post town, and 9 from Wem. The village is small. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £105, in the patron. of the Vicar of Ellesmere. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. At Penley Hall is a meet for the Wynnstay hounds.

PENLLECH, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Commitmaen, co. Carnarvon, 10 miles W. of Pwllheli, its post town, and 7 from Nevin. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the coast, near the rocks of Porth-Penllech. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Llaniestyn, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

PENLLINE, a par. in the hund. of Ogmore, co. Glamorgan, 1 mile N.W. of Cowbridge, its post town, and 5 miles from Bridgend. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of St. Donat's Castle, built by Sir W. Stradling, whose family occupied it for six centuries. The gateway is carved with curious medallion circles. The portion of the building which is still inhabited is situated on a hill, and commands a view over the Channel. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Llanfrinach, in the dioc. of Llandaff. The church, dedicated to St. Brynach, is an ancient structure, situated in a wooded dingle, which runs down to the shore. The church contains the mortuary chapel of the Stradlings, to which family it has panel paintings of the 16th century; also a tomb to Sir Thomas Stradling, the last of his race, bearing date 1738. The churchyard contains a cross.

PENLLYN, a hund. in the co. of Merioneth, contains the pars. of Llandderfel, Llanfawr, Llangower, Llannwychyllyn, and Llanykil. It gives name, with Edernion, to a deanery in the archdeac. of Montgomery, and dioc. of St. Asaph.

PENMACHNO, a par. in the hund. of Nant Conway, co. Carnarvon, 6 miles S. of Llanrwst, its post town, and 15 from Bala. The village is situated on the river Machno, at the head of the Conway stream, near Llyn Conway. There are some slate quarries, and a portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the flannel trade. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £180. The church is dedicated to St. Tyddwd. The parochial charities produce about £120 per annum, of which £70 goes to Lloyd's school and almshouses. Annual fairs are held on 17th April, 18th August, and 20th October.

PENMAEN, a par. in the hund. of Swansea, co. Glamorgan, 3 miles from Penrice, and 10 S.W. of Swansea, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated at the foot of Cefn-y-Bryn, one of the loftiest mountains in South Wales, on which is a large cromlech, called the "Stone of Skelty," or "King Arthur's Stone." The par. includes the vil. of Paviland. From Oxwich Point, about 2½ miles distant, is a view of Oxwich Bay, with its shores, caverns, and promontories. In the vicinity are Penrice, or Pen-Rhys, and Oxwich Castles, the former built under the towers of the ancient fortress of the same name, and the latter a ruin of the 16th century, with a Gothic window. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £210.

PENMAEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfawr, co. Merioneth, 1 mile N.E. of Bala.

PENMAEN, or PENMAEN-MAWR, a mountain and hmlt. in the par. of Llanfairfechan, hund. of Uchaf, co. Carnarvon, 5 miles E. of Bangor, and the same from Conway. It is a station on the Chester and Holyhead railway, which here passes through the Penmaen-Mawr tunnel of 660 feet, and is protected in part of its course by a sea-wall, and afterwards enters another tunnel of 1,215 feet, called the Penmaen-rhôs tunnel. The mountain, which rises to the height of 1,540 feet above the level of the sea, is a huge mass of rugged limestone rock projecting into the sea, and has on its summit the Braich-y-Dinas British camp, and its slopes are covered with a variety of rare plants. Previous to 1772, it was only traversed by a narrow zigzag pathway, which formed an impediment in former journeyings between Chester and Ireland, but in that year a coach-road was constructed by Sylvester, which was subsequently improved by Telford in 1827.

PENMAIN, a chplry. in the par. of Mynyddyslwyn, lower div. of the hund. of Wentllooge, co. Monmouth, 10 miles N.W. of Newport, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated in the midst of a mountainous country. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries, and some in weaving. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is dedicated to St. Tyder.

PENMAIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llysfaen, co. Denbigh, formerly in Carnarvon, 2 miles W. of Abergele, and 7 E. of Conway. It is situated near the coast.

PENMARK, a par. in the hund. of Dinas-Powis, co. Glamorgan, 6 miles from Cowbridge, its post town, and 9 S.W. of Cardiff. The par. contains the vils. of Aberthaw, Burton, Cwm, and six others. There are two

castles, built by Gilbert de Humfrevile, one now in ruins having been destroyed by Owain Glyndwr, and the other, called Penmon Castle, now the property of the Jones family. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £224, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church, dedicated to St. Mark, is an ancient structure. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There is a place of worship for the Methodists. The tithes were commuted in 1840. An annual fair is held on the 15th April.

PENMON, a par. in the hund. of Tindaethwy, co. Anglesey, 3 miles N. of Beaumaris, its post town, and 6 from Bangor. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the coast opposite Puffin Island. There are remains of a priory, founded in the 6th century by Enion Frenhin. On Ynys Seiriol, or Puffin Island, are similar ruins, probably the original site of the aforementioned priory. There are some mill-stone quarries in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Llanvaes, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Seiriol, is an ancient cruciform structure, and formerly belonged to the priory. The N. transept was rebuilt in 1854. The interior of the church contains an ancient font, a holy well, and monuments to the Bulkeleys of Penmon Park. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. On a bank opposite the church is the ancient pigeon-house, with a curious domical roof of Henry VIII.'s time; also a British figured cross, 10 feet in height, on the hills above and near it Hugh Lupus's Castell of Aber Lleinog.

PENMORFA, a par. in the hund. of Evionydd, co. Carnarvon, 2 miles N.W. of Tremadoc, its post town, and 4 from Criccieth. The village is situated on the Criccieth road, under Hebog Hill, near Traeth Mawr. There is a Druid circle in the neighbourhood. The geology of the country round is interesting, as affording typical sections of the earlier rocks. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Dôlbenmaen annexed, in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Beuno. The interior contains a tomb of Sir J. Owen, of Clenenney, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Llandegâi by the Parliamentarians under General Mytton. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum. There are two places of worship for the Calvinistic Methodists. Fairs are held on the 6th March, 14th May, 20th August, 25th September, and 12th November.

PENMYARTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanfihangel Cwmdû, co. Brecon, 3 miles W. of Crickhowell. It is situated on the Rhiangoll, a branch of the Usk, here crossed by a three-arched bridge, and near the line of the Roman road *Via Julia*. The church, which was built by the late Sir J. Bailey as a family mausoleum, stands on the bank of the river, just above the bridge. The principal seat is Glanusk Park, a modern Elizabethan mansion belonging to the Bailey family, and surrounded by a park.

PENMYNYDD, a par. in the hund. of Tindaethwy, co. Anglesey, 4 miles W. of Beaumaris, its post town, and 4 from Llangefni. The village is situated on an eminence at the head of the valley of the Braint. At a farm near Plas-Penmynydd are the remains of the Tydyrs or Twdwrs mansion, where Owen Tudor, the husband of Catherine of France, widow of Henry V. and Queen Dowager of England, was born in 1385. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £86, in the patron. of the prebend thereof. The church, dedicated to St. Credivael, is a structure of the 15th century. The nave chapel contains an alabaster monument to the Tudor family, said to have been removed from Llanvaes Abbey. Her Majesty gave £50 towards the removal of this monument, which was getting mutilated as the parishioners had a practice of breaking off small portions of it for medicinal uses. The parochial charities produce about £69 per annum, of which £63 goes to Roger's almshouses. A fair is held on Easter-Monday.

PENN, a par. in the hund. of Burnham, co. Bucks, 4 miles S.W. of Amersham, its post town, and 3 N.W. of Beaconsfield. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on an eminence, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is heavy, with a subsoil of chalk and flint. The par. includes the hmlts. of Knocklock's-Green, Forty-Green, and Penn Street. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £371 12s., and the vicarial for £338 13s., and the glebe comprises 42 acres The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £247. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient structure, with a lofty tower, from which may be seen seven counties. It contains monuments and brasses to the Penn, Rok, and Curzon families. There is also a district church at Penn-Street, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £143. The parochial charities produce about £137 per annum, part of which goes to Curzon's school. There are National, infant, and girls' working schools. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. Penn House, the principal residence, is of great antiquity. Earl Howe is lord of the manor.

PENN, a par. in the N. div. of Seisdon hund., co. Stafford, 2 miles S.W. of Wolverhampton, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the Stafford and Birmingham canal, and is chiefly agricultural. A small portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufactures of iron safes, nails, locks, &c. The par. comprises the tnshps. of Upper and Lower Penn. A manorial court is annually held for Penn-Wood common. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £226, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The register dates from 1570. There is also the district church of St. Philip's, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £90. The parochial charities produce about £162 per annum, of which £115 goes to Wynn's free school, and £39 to Sedgwick's almshouses. The Duke of Sutherland is lord of the manor.

PENNAL, or PENALT, UPPER AND LOWER, a par. in the hund. of Estimaner, co. Merioneth, 3 miles W. of Machynlleth, its post town, and 8 from Towyn. It is situated on the river Dyfi, and under Arran-y-Gessel Hill. The village, which is considerable, is a petty sessions town. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen mills. The surface is rugged and barren, and is traversed by the Roman way Sarn Helen. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £75, in the patron. of the Bishop of Llandaff. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is partly constructed of Roman bricks. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans. Roman coins have been found near the ancient camp called Cefn Caer.

PENNAN, a vil. in the par. of Aberdour, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 2 miles W. of Aberdour. It formerly had a harbour, which is now destroyed. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the fisheries.

PENNANT, a tnshp. in the par. of Eglwysfach, co. Denbigh, 4 miles N. of Llanrwst.

PENNANT, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanymowddwg, co. Merioneth, 4 miles N.E. of Dinas Mowddwy.

PENNANT, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanbrynmair, co. Montgomery, 9 miles N.W. of Llanidloes. It contains the cascade of Ffrwdd Fawr, which has a perpendicular descent of 130 feet. There is also another waterfall at the head of the Twymyn.

PENNANT, a tnshp. in the par. of Beguildy, co. Radnor, 4 miles N.W. of Knighton. It is situated on the river Teme.

PENNANT, or PENNANT MELANGELL, a par. in the hund. of Llanfillin, co. Montgomery, 9 miles N.W. of Llanfillin, its post town, and 13 from Bala. It is situated at the head of the rivers Tanat, near Moel Dimmor. The par. contains the tnshps. of Cornorion, Cwmllech, Dwyffrwd, Garthgelynen, and Pangwern. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £185, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Monocella, is built on the site of an older one. It has, at the western end, a very primitive tower, and the nave is divided from the chancel by a wooden screen. The chancel contains some specimens of carved woodwork, illustrative of the history of St. Monocella, who founded

a cell near here. There is also a district church at Penybont, the living of which is a perpet. cur. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum.

PENNARD, or PENARTH, a par. in the hund. of Swansea, co. Glamorgan, 6 miles S.W. of Swansea, its post town, and 12 from Llanelly. It is situated on a creek of the Bristol Channel, and is a coastguard station. There are ruins of Pennard Castle, consisting of a gateway and two round towers. The ruins are difficult of access on account of being surrounded by quicksands, with which the whole neighbourhood abounds. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £79. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a modern structure, situated to the E. of the village. There are slight traces of the old church, which has become entombed in the sand.

PENNARD, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Whitstone, co. Somerset, 4 miles N.W. of Castle Cary station, on the Wilts and Somerset railway, and 5 S. of Shepton Mallet, its post town. It is situated on the Bath and Exeter road, and contains the hmlts. of Stone, Parbrook, and Huxham. The village, which is small, is chiefly agricultural. The parish is bounded on the E. by the old Roman Fosse Way. The appropriation belongs to the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. with the cur. of West Bradley annexed, £190, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a tower containing a clock and five bells. It contains a Norman font and several stained-glass windows, also an altar screen and monuments of the Martins and Napiers. The parochial charities produce about £35 per annum. The Wesleyans have two chapels. There are parochial and Sunday schools. Edward B. Napier, Esq., is lord of the manor.

PENNARD, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, co. Somerset, 6 miles from Shepton-Mallet, its post town, and 1 mile from the Pennard station on the Wilts and Somerset railway. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on the Glastonbury and Shepton-Mallet turnpike road. The par. comprises the hmlts. of East Street, South Town, and Sticklinch. The soil consists of sandy loam with a clay subsoil. A cheese which was made for her Majesty in this parish weighed 11 cwt. The appropriate tithes, which belong to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £310, besides an acre of glebe. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £102, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a square tower containing a clock and five bells. The parochial charities produce about £29 per annum. There are National schools for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The Earl of Sandwich is lord of the manor. An annual fair is held on the first Monday in August.

PENNENDEN HEATH, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Maidstone, co. Kent, adjoining Maidstone. It was here that the meeting between William the Conqueror and Bishop Odo took place in 1076. The county meetings are held here.

PENNERSAUGH, an ancient par. now in conjunction with that of Middlebie, co. Dumfries, Scotland. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Muir.

PENNGOWAN, an ancient par. in the co. of Argyle, Scotland, now joined to Torosay.

PENNIGANT, a hill in the West Riding co. York, 6 miles N. by W. of Settle. It is 2,270 feet high, and is remarkable for two caverns from which streams issue.

PENNINGHAM, or PENNINGHAME, a par. in the co. of Wigtown, Scotland. It comprises the post town of Newton-Stewart. The par. extends about 15 miles in length from S.E. to N.W., with an extreme breadth of 6¼. It is bounded by the cos. of Ayr, Kirkcudbright, the head of Wigtown Bay, and by the pars. of Wigtown, Kirkinner, and Kirkcowan. The surface in the S.E., comprising part of the Moss of Cree, is even, but elsewhere it is hilly and moorish. A large part of the land has been reclaimed, and, although chiefly in pasture, there are some spots in an excellent state of cultivation. Large portions of the uncultivated parts appear capable of improvement with but little trouble. There are several springs, one of which possesses medicinal properties. In the northern division are numerous lakes, some of which are well stocked with fish. The village of Penningham is about 4 miles N.W. of Wigtown, and is situated between the rivers Cree and Bladenoch. The parish is crossed westward by the great coach road between Dumfries and Portpatrick. This par. is in the presb. of Wigtown and synod of Galloway. The minister has a stipend of £280. The parish church was erected in 1840. There are an United Presbyterian church, a Reformed Presbyterian church, and a Free church, but the last is situated at Minnigoff. There are a parochial school and other schools. Penningham House is situated near the ruins of Castle Stewart, about 3 miles N.W. of Newton Stewart.

PENNINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 1½ mile W. of Ulverston, its post town, and 3 miles N.E. of Dalton. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the iron-ore mines at Lindale Moor and Carkettle. The soil is of a sandy and marly nature, with a gravelly subsoil. Above a third of the parish was formerly in common, but was enclosed under an Act obtained in 1821. Blue slate is abundant. The impropriation belongs to the Arabic Professorship in the University of Oxford. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £204, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a tower containing two bells. It was rebuilt in 1825 at an outlay of £550. The register dates from 1623. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum, which goes to Fell's school. There is a parochial school for both sexes. Lord Muncaster is lord of the manor.

PENNINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Leigh, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 1 mile S. of Leigh, part of which town is situated within this tnshp. The village, which is very considerable, is situated on the Bolton and Kenyon branch of the London and North Western railway. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton-mills. The neighbourhood abounds in coal and lime of a superior quality. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £200, in the patron. of trustees. The church is a modern structure. There are places of worship for the Wesleyans and Swedenborgians. There is a National school.

PENNINGTON, a vil. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Milford, hund. of Ringwood, co. Hants, 4 miles S.W. of Lymington. The village, which is considerable, is situated near Hurst Castle, on the coast of the English Channel. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £100. The church, dedicated to St. Mark, was erected in 1839.

PENNON, a hmlt. in the par. of Llancarvan, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles S.E. of Cowbridge.

PENNY BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the hund. of Lonsdale, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N.E. of Ulverstone. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Crake and Leven.

PENNYCOMEQUICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Ennereily, bar. of Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.N.E. of Arklow. It is situated on the coast, near a rivulet of the same name. The ruins of the parish are in the vicinity.

PENNY-CROSS, or WESTON PEVERELL, a chplry. in the par. of St. Andrew, hund. of Roborough, co. Devon, adjoining Plymouth, of which it is a suburb.

PENNYCROSS, a demesne on the S. side of the Isle of Mull, co. Argyle, Scotland. It is situated on the shore of Loch Scriden, and was anciently the seat of the Beatons.

PENNYCUICK, or PENICUICK, a par. and burgh of barony in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 9 miles N.E. of Linton, and 10 S. of Edinburgh. The Peebles railway has stations at Penicuick and Leadburn. This par., which is 10 miles in length from S.E. to N.W., and 5 broad, contains, besides the post-office vil. of its own

name, the vils. of Howgate and Kirkhill. It consists of the greater part of the old parish of Pennycuick, with the whole of the ancient parish of Mount Lothian, lying to the S.E. It is bounded by Peeblesshire, and by the pars. of Collington, Currie, Glencross, Kirknewton, and Lasswade, from which it is separated on the southern and western borders by the North Esk, and on the south-eastern by the South Esk. The north-western part of the parish is wholly occupied by the Pentland hills, which at the highest summits attain an elevation of about 1,600 feet, but the south-western part is more genial, and includes the Glen of the North Esk. The surface is chiefly moorland, with moss and mountain pasture, but a considerable portion has recently been reclaimed. About 8,400 acres are in tillage, 1,000 under wood, and the remaining 11,600 mountain, pasture, or waste. The rocks are chiefly clay, porphyry, sandstone, and limestone, in some places overlaid with diluvial deposits. Coal abounds, but is not extensively worked, being much intermixed with trap veins, except at Brunstane colliery; iron ore also occurs in beds and veins, and traces of lead are met with. There are numerous springs, some possessing medicinal or petrifying properties. Sir George Clerk, Bart., of Penicuick House, is chief heritor, but there are three other principal and nine smaller landowners in the parish.—The village, anciently spelled *Penicok*, or *Pen-y-coc*, signifying "the Cuckoo's hill," stands on the left bank of the river North Esk, and on the direct road from Edinburgh to Dumfries. It consists mainly of one principal street, running in a north-easterly direction, with a small suburb on the other side of the river in the parish of Lasswade. It is well built, containing many spacious modern houses and good shops. It has a branch office of the Edinburgh and Glasgow banks, a station of the Edinburgh county police, savings-bank, library, gasworks, and several friendly societies. The large building situated to the N. of the village was erected at the close of the last century by government for cavalry barracks, but was converted in 1831 into an iron foundry. The inhabitants are partly engaged in the paper, gunpowder, and saw mills, and some in the collieries and stone-quarries, besides weavers. In the grounds of Valleyfield, marking the spot where upwards of 300 French prisoners of war were interred, is a monument with the inscription, "Grata quies patriæ, sed et omnis terra sepulchrum." The parish is traversed by three principal lines of road to Dumfries, Peebles, and Biggar, and for a short distance by the Peebles railway. —This par. is in the presb. of Dalkeith, in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister has a stipend of £158 6*s.* 8*d.*, besides a glebe valued at £16. The church, situated in the village of Pennycuick, was built in 1771. It is a Grecian structure, with a tetrastyle portico of the Doric order, bearing the Hebrew inscription "Bethel" and surmounted by a stone cross. There are also a Free church, an United Presbyterian church at Howgate, erected in 1856, another Presbyterian church, situated at Bridgend, and about seven non-parochial schools. The principal seat is Pennycuick House, a mansion with Grecian portico of eight columns, built in 1761 by Sir J. Clerk, Bart., and surrounded by a wooded park. It contains Ossian's Hall, with a ceiling painted by Runciman, a good library, many paintings, and a museum of Roman and miscellaneous antiquities, including the buff coat worn by Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, at the battle of Killiecrankie, where he received his death wound. In the grounds are various objects of interest, including a model of the celebrated Roman temple on the Carron, called Arthur's Oven, an obelisk raised by Sir James Clerk to the memory of Allan Ramsay, the scene of whose "Gentle Shepherd" is laid at "Habbie Howe," in this neighbourhood; the old tower of Terregles, the original seat of the ancient proprietor of the parish; and on the margin of the Esk the subterranean passage called Hurlycave, about 147 feet long and 7 high, with a cell in the middle cut out of the solid rock in 1742. Newhall, another seat on the Monksburn, near the Howe and Harbour Craig, is scarcely of less interest. There are numerous ruins, as Ravensnook, once the seat of Oliver Sinclair, brother to the laird of Roslin, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Solway-Moss; Brunstane, the old seat of the Crichtons, built in 1568, but now an extensive ruin; Logan House, once a hunting seat of the Scottish kings in Glencorse, near Houlet's House, where the match between the hounds of the royal Bruce and those of Sinclair of Roslin occurred; and on the summit of the pass over the Pentland hills, on Cross Sword Point, is the stump of an ancient cross. Fairs are held on the third Friday in March and the first Friday in October.

PENNY-POUND, a barren spot on Sedgmoor, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.E. of Bridgwater. It is situated near Weston Zoyland, at the place where Sir Thomas Fairfax encamped after the battle of Langport in 1645, and where the adherents of James II., under the Earl of Feversham, defeated the Duke of Monmouth in 1685.

PENNYSMERK, a hmlt. in the district of Holderness, East Riding co. York. It was situated under Spurn Head, but has been overwhelmed by the sea.

PENPERGURN, a hmlt. in the par. of Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, 2½ miles from Abergavenny, and 15 W. of Monmouth. It is a station on the West Midland section of the Great Western railway.

PENPONT, a par. in the district of Nithsdale, co. Dumfries, Scotland. It comprises a vil. of the same name. The par. extends in length about 14 miles from S.E. to N.W., with a breadth of about 3 miles. It is bounded on the W. by the co. of Kirkcudbright, and on other sides by the pars. of Lanquhar, Durisdeer, Morton, Keir, and Tynron. The surface, which is hilly, attains its greatest altitude at Cairnkinna, which rises 2,086 feet above sea-level. Near to the Cairnkinna mountain is the craig of Glenquhargen, which rises perpendicularly 1,000 feet, and is considered one of the greatest natural wonders of Scotland. There is a considerable extent of mountain pasture, but many spots are in an excellent state of cultivation. Plantations abound in various parts of the parish. White and red sandstone are abundant, and whinstone is quarried to some extent. There are also traces of lead and coal. The numerous brooks are well stocked with salmon, trout, and other fish. The southern border of the parish is traversed by the road from Thornhill to Minniehive, and a short distance to the S.E. are the Thornhill and Carron-bridge railway stations. The village of Penpont is about 2 miles S.W. of Thornhill, and 15 N. of Dumfries. It is situated on the rivers Nith and Skarr, the latter river being crossed by a modern bridge built on the site of a more ancient one which was removed in 1801. The village consists of three parts, distinguished as Penpont-Proper, Townhead-of Penpont, and Briarbush. At the confluence of Parkburn with the Neith are traces of Tibber's Castle, which was taken from the English by Sir William Wallace. In the neighbourhood are a Roman causeway, two moats, an obelisk, several cairns, &c. This par. is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Dumfries. The minister has a stipend of £256. The parish church was erected in 1782, and stands within the village of Penpont. There are also a Free church, and a Reformed Presbyterian church, also an United Presbyterian church at Burnhead. There are two parochial schools and two other schools.

PEN-PONT, or CAPEL BETTWS. *See* BETTWS PEN-PONT.

PENPOUL, HIGHER, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Veep. co. Cornwall, 4 miles S.E. of Lostwithiel, and 9 S.W. of Liskeard. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Trebant and Fowey.

PENRAELT, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangelynin, co. Carnarvon, 2 miles S.W. of Conway.

PENRHIN COCH, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Trefeirig, par. of Llanbadarn-Fawr, co. Cardigan, 3 miles from Aberystwith.

PENRHOS, a par. in the hund. of Gafflogian, co. Carnarvon, 3 miles from Pwllheli, its post town, and 5 N.W. of Llandilofawr. The village, which is of small extent,

is situated on the coast. Mr. Williams's hounds meet here. The living is a cur. annexed to the perpet. cur. of Abereirch, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Cyncoyl. The tithes were commuted in 1840.

PENRHOS, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanfynydd, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles N.W. of Llandilofawr.

PENRHOS, the seat of Lord Stanley of Alderley, in the par. of Holyhead, co. Anglesea, 2 miles S.E. of Holyhead.

PENRHOS, a hmlt. in the par. of Kington, hund. of Huntington, co. Hereford, 1 mile E. of Kington, and 17 miles N.W. of Hereford. It is situated on the river Arrow under Bradnor Hill.

PENRHOS, a hmlt. in the hund. of Llanfyllin, co. Montgomery, 6 miles S.E. of Llanfyllin. It is situated on the Severn, and belongs to the Gores of Penrhôs Hall.

PENRHOSE, a parcel in the par. of Ystradgunlais, co. Brecon, 8 miles N.E. of Neath.

PENRHOSLLIGWY, or PENRHOS LLUGWY, a par. in the hund. of Twrcelyn, co. Anglesey, 4 miles N.E. of Llanerchymedd, its post town, and 6 from Amlwch. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near Red Wharf Bay and Ynys-Gadern. There are some marble works in the neighbourhood. It is in contemplation to erect a column on the rocks overlooking the bay, and about 1½ mile to the N.E. of the church, in memory of those who perished in the wreck of the *Royal Charter*. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £75. In the church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, are some ancient tombs. In the churchyard, as well as in the neighbouring churchyard of Llanallgo, are interred the remains of a large number of persons who lost their lives in the wreck of the *Royal Charter* steam clipper on the rocks of Moelfre in 1859. The parochial charities produce about £93 per annum, part of which goes towards apprenticing children. L. Morris, the antiquary, and author of "Celtic Remains," was born here in 1702. Near Moelfre is a cromlech standing on seven supports.

PENRHYDD. *See* PENRITH, co. Pembroke.

PENRHYLOG, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Ceulan-y-Maes-Mawr, par. of Llanfihangel-Geneur-Glynn, co. Cardigan, 5 miles N.E. of Aberystwith. It is situated on a branch of the river Lery.

PEN-RHYN. *See* PORT PENRHYN, co. Carnarvon.

PEN-RHYN, a tythg. in the par. of Aberffraw, co. Anglesea, 16 miles S.W. of Beaumaris. It is situated on Carnarvon Bay, near the river Ffraw's mouth.

PENRHYN CASTLE, a demesne in the hund. of Uwchgorfai, co. Carnarvon, 1 mile E. of Bangor, and 9 miles N.E. of Carnarvon. This mansion, which is now the seat of the Hon. Colonel Pennant, M.P., is situated on an eminence embowered in trees near the river Ogwen, at the northern mouth of the Menai Strait, and is surrounded by a park 7 miles in circumference, fenced round with slate. The present edifice was built for the late Lord Penrhyn by S. Wyatt, after designs by Hopper, in the Norman castellated style, with towers and turrets, on the site of the ancient seat of the Griffydds, once the palace of King Roderic Malwynog. It is built of Mona marble, and is said to have cost no less a sum than half a million, and took fourteen years in building. At a distance its massive grandeur produces an imposing aspect, but on a nearer approach, and after entering within its walls, the effect is far less agreeable. The interior is embellished with painted glass, sculptured chimney-pieces, oak carving, and panelling. In one of the rooms is a bedstead entirely formed of slate, and amongst the antiquities a hirlas, or drinking-horn, of Piers Gruffydd, who fought under Drake against the Spanish Armada. From several spots within the park a panorama is obtained, embracing in the distance the Menai Bridge and the heights of Snowdon.

PENRICE, or PEN RHYS, a par. in the hund. of Swansea, co. Glamorgan, 11 miles S.W. of Swansea, its post town, and 14 from Llanelly. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near Oxwich Bay, under Cefn-Bryn cromlech. In the neighbourhood are Pilton-Green and the ruins of the Earl of Warwick's Castle, which came to the Penrices and Mansels. Penrice was formerly a market town, and the old market-place still exists, but the market has long since been discontinued. Near the village is an ancient entrenchment. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £53. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a cruciform structure, and has been restored. Penrice Castle is the principal residence, and within its grounds are the ruins of the old castle mentioned above, from which a view of the sea is obtained.

PENRITH, or PENRHYDD, a par. in the hund. of Kilgerran, co. Pembroke, 7 miles from Cardigan, its post town, and the same distance S.W. of Newcastle-in-Emlyn. The village, which is of small extent, is situated under Vrenin Vaur mountain. The par. includes the chplry. of Castellan. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £100. The church is dedicated to St. Cristiolus.

PENRITH, or PERITH, a par., post and market town, in the ward of Leath, co. Cumberland, 17 miles S. by E. of Carlisle, and 283 N. by W. of London. It is a station on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. It is situated in a fertile vale enclosed by hills of varied elevation, and is watered by three small rivers, the Eamont, the Lowther, and the Petteril, and at the junction of the main roads from London and Lancashire to Glasgow. The par. includes the hmlts. of Carleton, Plumptree Head, and Eamont Bridge. Its name is supposed to be of British origin, signifying "the red hill or summit," descriptive of the red freestone with which the town is built. About 5 miles to the N.W. of the present town is Old Penrith, occupying the site of the Roman station *Bremetenracum*, on the line of the ancient Watling Street. At the time of the Norman conquest the honour of Penrith was a royal franchise, but it was subsequently ceded to Alexander III., King of Scotland, on condition of his surrendering his claim to the counties of Cumberland, Northumberland, and Westmoreland. Upon the defection of John Baliol it was seized by Edward I., and given to Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham, to which see it remained attached for some time. In the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II. it suffered severely from the ravages of the Scots, and in that of Elizabeth by the plague, which swept away upwards of 2,000 inhabitants of the town and parish. In 1696, having reverted to the crown, it was granted to William Bentinck, Earl of Portland, and was sold by his heirs in 1783 to the late Duke of Devonshire.—The town, which is well built, paved, and lighted with gas, consisted formerly of one long street. Since the opening of the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, it has greatly increased in its population and in its trade; so much so as to be considered the most prosperous town in the northern counties. There is now also a railway to Keswick, and a junction of the Eden Valley railway with the Lancaster and Carlisle. It is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, and is a polling-place for the county elections. The houses are for the most part built of freestone, but covered with plaster and roofed with slate. In the town are two banks, a savings-bank, house of correction built in 1826, union poorhouse, mechanics' institute, baths and washhouses, an assembly room occasionally used as a theatre, newsrooms, and a subscription library. To the N. of the town is a racecourse with a grand stand.—The staple trade of the town is in agricultural produce, which has become very important, while the manufacture of cotton has declined. Since the opening of the railway and the introduction of artificial manure, a great portion of the moorland has been converted into a high state of cultivation, realising excellent crops of potatoes, &c., which, by means of the railway, are exported in large quantities. There are also iron foundries, saw-mills, breweries, and quarries of red freestone, slate, and limestone. In the neighbourhood of the town are the ruins of Brougham Castle, which was built by the Nevilles and restored by Richard Duke of Gloucester; it was originally erected as a protection from the

incursions of the Scots, and was once the seat of the Countess of Pembroke, but was dismantled at the close of the great Civil War, and part of the materials sold. About 2 miles from the town, and on the S. bank of the river Eamont, is a circular entrenchment, where King Arthur is said to have entertained his Knights of the Round Table; and on Beacon Hill is a square stone tower, erected in 1719, and commanding a view of the surrounding country. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £200, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was given by Henry I. to the see of Carlisle, then newly founded. It is a stone structure with its original tower, but the body of the church was rebuilt in 1723. It had a chantry founded by Bishop Strickland, by whose means water was first brought to the town. The chancel is adorned with appropriate paintings, and has portraits of Richard Plantagenet and his wife in stained glass. In the churchyard is the grave of Sir Ewain Cæsarius, an ancient hero, who is said to have vanquished the robbers who infested Inglewood Forest; the grave is 15 feet in length, with two pillar crosses, 11½ feet in height, and is called the "Giant's Grave." There is also another tomb with a cross 5½ feet in height, called the "Giant's Thumb." Besides the parish church, there is the district church of Christ Church, erected in 1850, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £200, in the patron. of the bishop. St. Catherine's Roman Catholic church, with a school-house and presbytery adjoining, was also erected in 1850. The parochial charities produce about £352 per annum, of which £166 goes to the vicar for reading prayers. There is a free grammar school, originally founded and endowed by Bishop Strickland in 1340, but refounded by Queen Elizabeth in 1564; also National, infant, and British and Foreign schools. The Independents, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Quakers, and Baptists have each a place of worship. Penrith is the head of a Poor-law Union comprising thirty-seven parishes. The union poorhouse is situated in the Greystoke-road. The principal residences are Eden Hall, Brougham Hall, Dalemaine House, Graystoke Castle, and Carlton Hall. Market days are Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on the 1st March, 24th and 26th April, and third Saturday in October for sheep, cattle, &c. Races are held in the first week in October.

PENROSE, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Ragland, Monmouth, 6 miles W. of Monmouth, its post town, and 3 N. of Ragland. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £94, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Cadocus. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum.

PENROSE, a hmlt. in the par. of Wendron, hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 2 miles S.W. of Helston. It is situated near Looe Pool, on the river Hel, and has traces of lead and tin. The principal residence is Penrose Hall.

PENRUDDOCK, a hmlt. in the par. of Greystoke, ward of Leath, co. Cumberland, 6 miles W. by S. of Penrith. It is situated in a hilly district near the river Petterill, and is a station on the Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith railway. In the neighbourhood coal, slate, and lime are worked. There is a place of worship for the Independents.

PENRYN, a post and market town, seaport, municipal, and parliamentary borough in the pars. of St. Gluvias and Budock, hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 26 miles S.W. of Bodmin, and 2 N.W. of Falmouth. It is a station on the Cornwall and West Cornwall railway. It is situated on the declivity of an eminence at the head of Falmouth creek, an inlet from Falmouth harbour, and consists principally of one spacious street, from which several minor streets branch off at right angles. It comprises the manors of Penryn Borough and Penryn Forryn, and was formerly held by the Osbornes, under the bishops of Exeter, who had a seat here, and under whose patronage the town first rose into importance. A college was founded by Bishop Bronscombe, in 1270, for a provost, eleven prebendaries, seven vicars, and six choristers, which continued till the Dissolution, when its revenues were valued at £210 13*s.* 2*d.* It returned two members to Parliament first in the reign of Edward VI., or according to others, in the first year of Queen Mary; but since the Reform Bill its bounds have been extended so as to include the borough of Falmouth and part of the parish of Budock. The town was garrisoned at the commencement of the civil war for Charles I.; but being attacked by the parliamentary forces, it surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax in 1646. It is a borough by prescription, and received its first charter of incorporation from James I., but which was further extended by James II. in the first year of his reign. The municipal revenue is about £320. Under the new Act, the government is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve town councillors, the mayor and ex-mayor being justices of the peace, aided by five borough magistrates and a town clerk. The mayor is the returning officer. The petty sessions are held on the second Thursday in every month. The port is a member of that of Falmouth; and there are warehouses on the quay for flour and grain, which are imported from Ireland, Hampshire, and the Isle of Wight, for supplying the adjoining mineral district. An extensive trade is done in the shipping of granite from quarries in the neighbourhood, chiefly for London. Ship-building is also carried on. There are gunpowder, corn, and paper mills, a woollen cloth factory, also a brewery, tan-yard, &c. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the fisheries and in the coasting trade. The houses are in general neatly built, and the streets well paved and lighted with gas. The town has an abundant supply of water from springs issuing from the neighbouring heights, one of which, in its descent, forms a cascade. The principal public buildings are the town-hall and market house, a mechanics' institute, union poorhouse, and an iron swing bridge. The adjacent country is well cultivated, and interspersed with gentlemen's seats. Several new roads have been formed to avoid the steep streets of the town. There was formerly a chapel-of-ease in the town; but it long since fell into decay, and the inhabitants frequent the parish church of St. Gluvias, which is the mother-church, and is only 100 yards distant from the town. There are National schools for both sexes. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. A free grammar school was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and endowed with a rent-charge of £6 13*s.* 4*d.*; but it is now discontinued, and the endowment applied to the support of the National school, built in 1837. Market day is Saturday. Annual cattle fairs are held on 12th May and 7th July, 8th October and 21st December.

PENSAX, a tnshp. in the par. of Lindridge, lower div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 7 miles S.W. of Bewdley, and 5 from Stourport. Lindridge is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. There are collieries which give employment to a portion of the inhabitants. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Lindridge. The church, dedicated to St. James, has a tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum.

PENSBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Woodchurch, lower div. of the hund. of Wirrall, co. Chester, 4 miles N.W. of Great Neston. It is situated near the river Dee.

PENSELWOOD, or PENSCELLWOOD, a par. in the hund. of Norton-Ferris, co. Somerset, 4 miles N.E. of Wincanton, its post town, and 7 S.E. of the Bruton railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Stour, and on the London and Exeter road. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture; but some in a flax-mill, and others in the sand and green-stone quarries in the neighbourhood. At a short distance from the village, on the site of an ancient Danish camp, is a tower 120 feet in height, erected by an ancestor of Sir H. A. Hoare, Bart., to commemorate the celebrated visit of Alfred the Great in the dress of a minstrel to the tent of Guthrum, whom he afterwards defeated. The surface is in general hilly·

but tolerably fertile. The soil is of a sandy and loamy nature, with a subsoil of sandstone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £180. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a tower containing three bells. It was restored in 1849, and contains two stained-glass windows and several monuments. The register dates from 1721. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. The Earl of Ilchester and Sir H. A. Hoare, Bart., are lords of the manor and principal owners of the soil. A feast is held on the first Sunday after the 5th August.

PENSFORD ST. THOMAS, a par. in the hund. of Keynsham, co. Somerset, 6 miles S. of Bristol. The parish, which is of small extent, is intersected by the river Chew. The village, which was formerly a market town, is situated partly in this and partly in the adjoining parish of Publow. The woollen cloth manufacture was formerly carried on here; but has long since declined. The inhabitants are now chiefly engaged in the adjacent collieries and copper mines. Several of the adherents of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth were executed here by Jeffreys. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Stanton-Drew, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, is a stone structure with a venerable tower. There are places of worship for the Independents and Wesleyans. Fairs are held on the 6th May and 8th November.

PENSHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Andrew Pershore, upper div. of the hund. of Pershore, co. Worcester, 1½ mile S.W. of Pershore. It is situated on the river Avon.

PENSHER, a hmlt. in the par. of Washington, co. Durham, 6 miles S.E. of Gateshead. It is a station on the North-Eastern railway, where the Sunderland section branches off.

PENSHURST, a par. in the hund. of Somerden, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 6½ miles W. of Tunbridge Wells, its post town. It is a station on the South-Eastern railway. The village is situated at the confluence of the rivers Medway and Eden. It is chiefly agricultural; but a considerable number of the inhabitants are employed in the making of cricket bats and balls, and in the paper manufacture. The land, which is in a high state of cultivation, is partly in hop grounds. At a short distance from the village is Penshurst Place, an embattled mansion, erected at various periods, the Hall being of the time of Edward III.; but the greater portion of the structure was rebuilt in the reign of Elizabeth, in the florid Elizabethan style of architecture. It occupies the site of a much more ancient edifice, which belonged to the Penchester family at the time of the Norman Conquest. The present building is a quadrangle, surmounted by battlements, and is approached through an avenue. The king's tower was restored in 1862. The mansion contains the great hall, remarkable for its immense fireplace; Queen Elizabeth's drawing-room, a spacious ball-room, a decorated chapel, and portrait gallery, containing paintings by Holbein, Vandyck, and others. In the park is Sidney's oak, 23 feet in girth, near Longcup well; Barbara Gamage's bower, and a heronry. The mansion, after having belonged to various illustrious personages, including the Lord Mayor Poultney, the good Duke Humphrey, the Earl of Stafford, and others, was given by Edward VI. to Sir William Sidney, whose descendants, Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland, Sir Philip Sidney, the patriotic Algernon Sidney, and the charming Dorothea, celebrated by Waller under the name of "Sacharissa," were all born here. The present proprietor is Lord de L'Isle and Dudley, a lineal descendant of the Sidneys. The other seats in the parish are South Park, of Viscount Hardinge, Red Leaf, and Ford Place. At White Port in this parish the line of the South-Eastern railway passes through a short tunnel of 25 feet in diameter. Penshurst gives the inferior title of baron to the family of Smythe, Viscounts Strangford. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,020, and the glebe comprises 35 acres. The living is a rect.* with the cur.* of St. Peter annexed, in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £766. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a structure of the 13th century, with three chancels, and a pinnacled tower containing a clock and six bells. The interior of the church contains a private chapel, under which are the remains of Algernon Sidney, who was beheaded in 1683. There are several brasses and tombs to the same family, also effigies of a Penchester. The church has recently been restored at the expense of G. Gilbert, Esq., and several painted windows have been inserted at the expense of the Misses Sidney, to the late Lord de L'Isle; also the E. end window to the late rector, by George Gilbert, Esq. The register dates from 1600. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum, besides five almshouses, erected by the late Sir Shelley Sidney. There is a National school for both sexes. The Baptists have a place of worship. In the neighbourhood are remains of a Roman fortification.

PENSNET, a vil. in the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 2 miles S.W. of Dudley, of which it is a suburb. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £250. The church is a modern structure.

PENSTHORPE, or PENTESTHORPE, a par. in the hund of Gallow, co. Norfolk, 2 miles S.E. of Fakenham, its post town. The parish, which is inconsiderable, is situated on the river Wensum. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. Three parts of the land is arable, the remainder pasture and meadow, with about 15 acres of woodland. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £170. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £50. There is no church. In the gravel pits various Roman remains have been found.

PENSTON, a vil. in the par. of Gladsmuir, co. Haddington, Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of Haddington, and 3 E. of Tranent. It is situated on rising ground a short distance from the Edinburgh and Berwick road, and in the centre of one of the largest coal districts in the country. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the collieries. Penston belongs to — Baillie, Esq., whose family have held the barony for 550 years.

PENSTROWED, a par. in the hund. of Llanidloes, co. Montgomery, 2 miles W. of Newtown, its post town, and 9 from Llanidloes. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the western bank of the river Severn, and near the Caer-Sws Roman way. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £110, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. George.

PENSYLVANIA, a hmlt. in the par. of Cold Ashton, co. Gloucester, 2 miles S.W. of Marshfield.

PENTECOX, a vil. in the par. of Newton, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Edinburgh.

PENTERRY, a par. in the upper div. of Caldicott hund., co. Monmouth, 3 miles N.W. of Chepstow, its post town, and 10 from Monmouth. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Wye. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £65, in the patron. of the chapter.

PENTEWAN, PORT, a creek to Fowey, co. Cornwall, 3 miles S. of St. Austle.

PENTHRYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Berriew, co. Montgomery, 4 miles N.W. of Montgomery.

PENTHRYN-FAWR and PENTHRYN-FECHAN, tnshps. in the par. of Llandrinio, hund. of Deythur, co. Montgomery, 6 miles N.E. of Welshpool, and 9 E. of Llanfillyn. It is situated near the confluence of the Vyrnwy with the Severn.

PENTIR, a hmlt. in the par. of Bangor, co. Carnarvon, 3 miles S.W. of Bangor. It once formed a separate parish. The living is a cur. united with Bangor.

PENTIRE, a headland near Holywell Bay, co. Cornwall, 7 miles W. of St. Colomb.

PENTIRE POINT, a headland on the Bristol Channel, co. Cornwall, 3 miles N.E. of Padstow. In the neighbourhood lead has been found.

PENTLAND, an ancient par. now joined with that of Glencross, co. Edinburgh, Scotland.

PENTLAND FRITH, the strait which separates the

Orkney Isles from the mainland of Scotland. It is 24 miles in length, and from four to five leagues in breadth, extending from Duncansby Head to Dunnet Head light on the S., and from South Ronaldshay to Hog Islands on the N. It has 10 to 40 fathoms water, and forms a communication between the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. In the mouth of the Frith, towards the E. are situated the Pentland Skerries, two small uninhabited islands, upon one of which a lighthouse is erected, and in the middle, opposite Scalpa Flow, are Stroma and Swoma islands. The tides run E. from 5 to 10 miles an hour, causing whirlpools and eddies about the islands, the two currents, stretching from Duncan's Bay Head and St. John's Head, called respectively "The Boars of Duncan's Bay" and "The Men of Moy" being considered the most dangerous to navigation, the billows often rolling mountains high in the finest summer day. There is an anchorage in Gills Bay.

PENTLAND HILLS, a range of hills in the cos. of Peebles and Edinburgh, Scotland, extending for above 12 miles in a westerly direction, and from near the Frith of Forth on the E. to the borders of Clydesdale. The hills are chiefly of porphyry, and form three ridges, the summits near the centre ranging from 1,500 to 1,700 feet, and the highest point at Eastcairn rising 1,832 feet above sea level. Boulders of granite and gneiss lie strewn on the surface near the top, and the slopes afford excellent pasture to numerous flocks of sheep.

PENTLAND SKERRIES, a group of islets in the par. of South Ronaldshay, Orkney Islands, coast of Scotland, 6 miles S. of South Ronaldshay, and 4 N.E. of Duncansby Head. The group lie at the eastern entrance of the Pentland Frith, and the Great Skerry, which is the only one inhabited, is about a mile in length by half a mile broad. It is wholly appropriated to the pasturage of sheep and cattle, and has on it two fixed lights, put up in 1794 and visible at sea for 17 miles. The other islets are mere barren rocks.

PENTLOW, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 3½ miles E. of Clare, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Sudbury railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Stour, and is wholly agricultural. The surface is in general elevated, except a tract of low meadow land. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £510, and the glebe comprises 27 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £550. The church, dedicated to St. Gregory, is an ancient structure, with a round embattled tower of stone and flint containing five bells. On the N. side of the chancel is the mortuary chapel of the Kemp family. The parochial charities produce about £24 per annum. The present rector erected a tower in 1859 in memory of his father. It is of octangular form, and is ascended by a spiral staircase. The view from its summit embraces upwards of 46 churches.

PENTNEY, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge Lynn, co. Norfolk, 6½ miles N.W. of Swaffham, its post town, and 1¼ mile from Bilney railway station on the Lynn and Dereham line. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the N. bank of the river Nen, and consists of numerous widely detached houses. It is chiefly agricultural. The soil, formerly wet and marshy, has been greatly improved by draining the lands, for which an Act of Parliament was obtained in 1815. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. At a place called the Isle of Eva are the ruins of a priory for Black Canons, founded in the reign of Henry II., by Robert de Vaux, one of the Norman followers of the Conqueror. At the Dissolution there were twelve canons, whose revenue was returned at £215 18*s.* 8*d.* Between the priory and the church is an ancient cross, with a lofty shaft. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £60. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is an ancient edifice, with a square embattled tower containing one bell. The parochial charities produce about £75 per annum. The Wesleyans, General Baptists, Particular Baptists, and New Connexion Methodists have each a place of worship. At the enclosure of the parish 62 acres were allotted to the poor for fuel, and a house with garden has since been bequeathed for widows. Miss Thackeray is lady of the manor.

PENTON, a station on the North Eastern railway, co. Cumberland. It is situated near the Scottish border, at the confluence of the rivers Kershope and Liddel.

PENTON-GRAFTON, a hmlt. formerly a par. in the par. of Weyhill, hund. of Andover, co. Hants, 3 miles W. by N. of Andover.

PENTON-MEWSEY, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Andover, co. Hants, 3 miles N.W. of Andover, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £286, and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £315. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. There is a free school, which was erected by voluntary contributions in 1815.

PENTONVILLE, a suburban district of London and chplry. in the par. of Clerkenwell, Finsbury div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, 1½ mile N.E. of St. Paul's. It lies between the Angel at Islington and Battle Bridge on both sides of the New-road, and occupies the site of a farm given by the Mandevilles to Clerkenwell nunnery. It was founded by the Pentons, from whom it takes its name, between 1773 and 1780, and now constitutes one of the most populous suburbs of the metropolis, having a population of near 10,000. There are situated the London Female Penitentiary, founded in 1807, the government model prison in the Caledonian-road, built in 1842 at a cost of £84,000, for 1,000 convicts, and White Conduit House. The living is a perpet. cur. with Christ Church, in the dioc. of London, val. £300, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Clerkenwell. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, was erected in 1788, by Hurst, and contains the altar-piece, by Fearon, "Christ Raising Jairus' Daughter." There is also the district church of St. Mark, situated in Myddelton-square, which is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of London, val. £535, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1828, at a cost of £16,000. There is, besides, Claremont Independent chapel, erected in 1819.

PENTRAETH, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Tyndaethwy, co. Anglesea, 5 miles N.W. of Beaumaris, its post town, and 7 from Bangor. The village is situated on the banks of a rivulet which flows into Red Wharf Bay, about 1 mile N., on the shores of which are found a rare variety of shells. There are marble and limestone quarries in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpet. cur. with the cur. of Llanbedr-Gôch annexed, in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £400, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains tombs of the Pantons of Plâs Gwyn. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum, of which £4 goes to Jones's school. Annual fairs are held on the 5th May, 24th June, and 20th September.

PENTRE, a vil. in the par. of Llanfihangel Abercowin, co. Carmarthen, 2 miles N. of Laugharne.

PENTRE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Mancott, par. of Hawarden, co. Flint, 2 miles N.E. of Hawarden. It is situated on the river Dee, near the line of the Holyhead railway. The inhabitants are employed in the iron and lead mines.

PENTRE, a hmlt. in the par. of Mold, co. Flint, 1 mile E. of Flint.

PENTRE, a tnshp. in the par. of Rhuddlan, co. Flint, 2 miles from Rhuddlan.

PENTRE, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Kilgerran, co. Pembroke, 3 miles S.E. of Cardigan. It is situated near the river Teifi.

PENTRE, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, 1 mile N.W. of Abergavenny. It is situated under the Sugar Loaf Hill, near the confluence of the rivers Gavenny and Usk.

PENTRE-BRUNANT, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanfihangel-y-Croyddin, co. Cardigan, 2 miles from Eglwys Newydd. It is situated on the river Ystwith.

PENTRECOED, a tnshp. in the chplry. of Dudleston, par. of Ellesmere, co. Salop, 3 miles W. by N. of Ellesmere.

PENTRECWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandilofawr, hund. of Iskennen, co. Carmarthen. It is situated opposite Dynevor Castle, on the river Teivi.

PENTRE-EVAN, a hill near Newport, co. Pembroke. It is celebrated for a cromlech, 8 feet high by 18 feet long at the top.

PENTREFELIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llywell, co. Brecon, 11 miles W. of Brecknock. It is situated in a hilly country near the river Usk.

PENTREGAER, a tnshp. in the par. of Oswestry, co. Salop, 2 miles from Oswestry.

PENTRE HOBYN. *See* PENTROBBIN, co. Flint.

PENTREVOELAS, or CAPEL-VOELAS, a par. in the hund. of Isaled, co. Denbigh, 8 miles S.E. of Llanrwst. It is situated on a branch of the river Conway, near the falls. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of flannel. In the vicinity is Castell Coch, which was reduced by Llewelyn. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £242. The church is an ancient structure. Near the ruins of Voelas Hall is a pillar to Llewelyn ab Sitsylt, killed in 1021. Annual fairs are held on the 18th March, 12th May, 14th August, and 20th November.

PENTREWERN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangerniew, co. Denbigh, 5 miles N.E. of Llanrwst.

PENTRICH, a par. in the hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 5 miles N.E. of Belper, its post town, 2½ S.W. of Alfreton, and 3 W. of the Ambergate railway station. The village, which is considerable, and was formerly a market town, is situated on the road from Birmingham to Sheffield through Ripley, near the Cromford canal tunnel and the river Derwent. The tunnel of the Cromford canal is 2,966 yards in length, and in the neighbourhood is the reservoir of the Nottingham canal. The par. contains the chplry. of Ripley, and was formerly a demesne of the Abbey of Darleigh. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in the Butterley iron works, established about 1793, and in the silk mills and stone-quarries. A riot, in which several houses were destroyed, occurred here in 1817. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £135. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is an ancient embattled edifice with a square tower containing three bells. It has several ancient monuments. There is also a district church at Ripley, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £200. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a parochial school. There are places of worship for Calvinists, Independents, and Unitarians. There are traces of a Roman camp on the common, near which passed the Icknield Street. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor.

PENTRIDGE, a par. in the hund. of Cranborne, co. Dorset, 3½ miles N.W. of Cranborne, its post town, and 3½ N.E. of Wimborne. The village, which is of small extent, is situated under Pentridge down, near Ackling Ditch. It is wholly agricultural. The par. comprises the hmlt. of East Woodyates. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £205, and the glebe comprises 49 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £214. The church, dedicated to St. Rumbold, has a spired tower containing four bells. The church was rebuilt and enlarged in 1857. The register dates from 1725. There is a school, which is partly supported by the Earl of Shaftesbury, and partly by the rector. The former is lord of the manor.

PENTROBBIN or PENTRE HOBYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Hawarden, hund. of Mold, co. Flint, 1 mile S.E. of Mold. It is situated on the river Alen, and contains Pen-y-Mynydd and four other hmlts. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the potteries and tile works.

PENTYCH, a hmlt. in the par. of Kilrhedin, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles S.W. of Newcastle-in-Emlyn.

PENTYRCH, a par. in the hund. of Miskin, co. Glamorgan, 6 miles N.W. of Cardiff, its post town, and 6 from Caerphilly. It is a station on the Taff-Vale railway. The village is situated at a bridge on the river Taff. The pass of Castle-Coch and the Great Garth, 981 feet above sea level, are in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the iron and coal works. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £113. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum.

PENTYRCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfair-Caereinion, hund. of Mathrafel, co. Montgomery, 10 miles N.W. of Montgomery. It is situated under Caer Einion British camp, near the Sarn Sws Roman way.

PENUCHAF, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Aberwheeler, par. of Bodfary, co. Flint, 4 miles N.E. of Denbigh. It is situated under Moel-y-gaer camp near the river Clwyd.

PENWARNE, a hmlt. in the par. of Mevagissey, co. Cornwall, 4 miles S. of St. Austle.

PENWARNE, a hmlt. in the par. of Falmouth, hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 2 miles S.W. of Falmouth. It is situated near the river Tal.

PENWERRIS, a vil. in the par. of St. Gluvias, co. Cornwall, 1 mile N.W. of Falmouth, and the like distance from Penryn. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, and in the patron. of the Vicar of St. Gluvias.

PENWHERRY, a ruined castle on the river Stinchar, co. Ayr, Scotland, 6 miles S. of Girvan.

PENWITH, a hund. in the co. of Cornwall, contains the towns of Marazion and Penzance, and the pars. of Buryan, Camborne, Crowan, St. Erth, Gulval, Gwinear, Gwithian, St. Hilary, Illogan, St. Ive's, St. Just, Lelant, St. Levan, Ludgvan, Madron, Paul, Perran-Uthnoe, Phillack, Redruth, Sancreed, Sennen, Towednack, and Zennor, comprising together an area of 101,070 acres. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. of Cornwall and dioc. of Exeter.

PENWORTHAM, a par. in the hund. of Leyland, co. Lancaster, 2 miles S.W. of Preston, its post town. At Farington, in this parish, the London and North-Western and the Lancashire and Yorkshire railways have each a station. The village, which is extensive, is situated on the S.W. bank of the river Ribble. It is a petty sessions town for the hundred of Leyland, the sessions being held here alternately with Chorley, Cuerdon, Leyland, and Rufford. The par. comprises the tnshps. of Farington, Longton, Howick, and Hutton. There was formerly a Benedictine priory here, founded by Warine Bussel in the reign of the Conqueror, as a cell to Evesham. Its revenue at the Dissolution was £114 16*s.* 9*d.*, when the site was given to the Fleetwoods. There are no traces of the buildings now remaining. The neighbourhood of the village is studded with villas. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton mills. The soil is of a marshy description, with red loam in one part of the township, and marl in the other. One of the heaviest cuttings on the line of the North Union railway was made through Penwortham Hill, and the embankment of the Ribble valley, for the same railway, was also a work of considerable labour; the bridge carrying the line over the Ribble is a massive structure of five semi-elliptical arches, each of 120 feet span, and the road 44 feet above the level of the stream. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £106. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a square embattled tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains some monuments of the Fleetwood and Rawstone families, also a stained window. The nave was rebuilt in 1856, at which period two aisles were added. The register chest and contents were destroyed by fire in 1857, owing to the over-heating of the flues. There are also two district churches—viz. at Farington and Longton, the livings of both which are perpet. curs., val. £148 and £120 each. The parochial charities produce about £19 per annum. The Hutton grammar school, situated in that township, is open to all the children of the parish free, and has a branch school in each township. This excellent school was founded by Christopher Hutton, of Little Hoole, in 1552, and has an income of £1,000 arising from lands, which, at the time of the bequest, realised only £4 13*s.* 0*d.* The

Wesleyans have a place of worship at Middleford Green, at which place is also the workhouse for girls, being a branch of the Preston Union. Farington House, Farington Lodge, Howick Hall, Hurst Grange, Hutton Hall, Penwortham Hall, Penwortham House, Swallow House, The Oaks, The Priory, and The Whitefriars are the principal residences.

PENYARD, a ruined castle on the river Wye, in the hund. of Greytree, co. Hereford, 1 mile S.E. of Ross. It belonged to the Talbots of Goodrich, who had a mint for the coinage of "Penyard pennies."

PENYBONT, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandisilio Gogo, hund. of Moyddyn, co. Cardigan, 7 miles S.W. of Aber-Ayron. It is situated on the coast.

PEN-Y-BONT, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanbadarn-Fawr, hund. of Cefnllys, co. Radnor, 8 miles S.E. of Rhayader, and 7 W. by N. of Radnor. It is situated at the new bridge on the river Ithon. The principal residence is Pen-y-Bont Hall of the Severns. In the vicinity is Llandegley Spa.

PENYBONT-AR-OGWR, *See* BRIDGEND, co. Glamorgan.

PEN-Y-CLAWDD, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Ragland, co. Monmouth, 5 miles S.W. of Monmouth, its post town, and 3 from Ragland. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the old road from Usk to Monmouth. The village consists of a few farmhouses. Stone is quarried for building purposes. The appropriate tithes, belonging to the Archdeacon and Chapter of Llandaff, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £50. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Llangoven, in the dioc. of Llandaff. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is an ancient structure. There is a village school. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum.

PEN-Y-CLAWDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Chirk, co. Denbigh, 2 miles from Chirk. It is situated near Offa's Dyke.

PEN-Y-COED, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfwrog, co. Denbigh, adjoining Ruthin, within which borough it is situated. It is on the river Clwydd.

PEN-Y-DARREN, or PENNYDARON, a hmlt. in the par. of Merthyr-Tydfil, hund. of Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan, 2 miles from Merthyr-Tydfil. It is situated near the river Taff and Cardiff canal, and is celebrated for its extensive iron works, employing above 2,000 hands.

PENYFOED, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangwyn, co. Denbigh, 8 miles W. of Corwen.

PENYGELLI, a tnshp. in the par. of Kerry, co. Montgomery, 2 miles S.E. of Newtown.

PENYGLODFA, a tnshp. in the par. of Newtown, co. Montgomery, adjoining Newtown, and 8 miles S.W. of Montgomery. It is situated near the bridge over the Severn.

PEN-Y-GROES, a hmlt. in the hund. of Isgorfai, co. Carnarvon, 5 miles S. by E. of Carnarvon. It is a station on the Carnarvon and Nantlle railway. It is situated near Lake Nantlle, under Mynydd Mawr and Graig Goch.

PENYMES. a tnshp. in the par. of Llanwyddelan, co. Montgomery, 4 miles S.W. of Llanfair.

PENYMYNYDD, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Pentrobbin, par. of Hawarden, co. Flint, 1 mile S.E. of Mold. It is situated near the river Alen.

PENYPONT. *See* PEN-Y-BONT, cos. Radnor and Glamorgan.

PENYRHWEL, a hmlt. in the par. of Swansea, co. Glamorgan, adjoining Swansea.

PENYVAE, a hmlt. in the par. of Newcastle, co. Glamorgan, 2 miles from Bridgend. It is situated near the river Ogmore.

PENZANCE, a seaport, market town and municipal borough in the par. of Madron, hund. of Penwith, co. Cornwall, 44 miles S.W. of Bodmin, and 80 from Plymouth by the Cornwall and West Cornwall railway, of which it is the terminus. It is situated on the north-western shore of Mount's Bay, and is the most westerly town in England, being only 10 miles distant from Land's End. A religious house formerly stood on the site of the present pier, and is said to have given the name of Holy Headland to the town, which was afterwards called Buriton, or Castle Town. The Spaniards, in 1595, landed at the village of Mousehole, a short distance from this town, and having laid that place waste, they burnt Penzance. Fifty years later it was sacked by the parliamentary troops under Fairfax.—The trade of Penzance chiefly consists in the export of copper, tin, earthenwares, and fish; large quantities of iron, timber, coals, hemp, and tallow are imported; most of the tin procured from the mines in Cornwall is shipped at Penzance. The pilchard fishery is very extensive, employing upwards of 2,000 persons and 300 fishing boats; but has recently declined. The town of late years has very much increased; the streets for the most part are well paved and lighted with gas. The population was 9,214 in 1851, with 1,878 inhabited houses, which, in 1861, had increased to 9,414, with 1,941 inhabited houses. The first charter was granted by James I. in 1615, which was afterwards confirmed by Charles II. Under the late Municipal Reform Act, the town is divided into two wards, and is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, with the style of "mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the town of Penzance."—The climate is considered so mild as to be exceedingly beneficial to invalids, more particularly during the winter months. One of the chief features is the pier, upon which a large amount has at different times been expended, upwards of £30,000 having been voted within the last few years for this purpose by the corporation. The western arm of the pier, which is 600 feet long, was commenced about the year 1770. There is a lighthouse on the point of the pier 33 feet high. The present town-hall is a Grecian structure of granite, surmounted by a cupola, and was completed in 1838. It contains several spacious rooms, comprising the sessions and police offices, the museums of the Natural History and Antiquarian Societies, and the Council Chamber: in this last is a painting of "The Daughter of Herodias receiving the head of John the Baptist," and another of "The Queen and the late Prince Consort departing from St. Michael's Mount in 1846." On the basement floor immediately beneath the cupola is the butchers' market, which is well supplied. A pile of granite building is nearly completed, to the left wing of which the townhall will shortly be transferred. The centre will receive the public library, and will also contain a public hall with an organ. The right wing will become the museum of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, which contains a first-class collection of minerals. The market-house for poultry, fish, and butter is in Princes-street. In Parade-street is a building occupied by the public library and newsroom and savings-bank. Besides these must be mentioned the custom-house, the dispensary, in Chapel-street, the public baths on the esplanade, the gaol, the gas and water works, three banks, and the railway station. A local board of health has recently been established. Quarter sessions and weekly petty sessions are held in the townhall, as also a new county court. Penzance Poor-law Union contains nineteen parishes and townships.—The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £300, in the patron. of the Vicar of Madron. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a chapel-of-ease to the parish church of Madron, which is a mile off. It was rebuilt in 1833, at an expense of about £9,000, and is in the pointed style of architecture, with a pinnacled tower containing a peal of eight bells. The E. window is of stained glass, and the ceilings are arched and painted in panels. There is also the chapel of St. Paul, built by W. Batten, Esq., at the cost of £5,000. It is built of granite, in the decorated style of the 13th century. The pulpit is carved out of a solid block of granite, and all the interior is decorated. The E. window is of stained glass. Here are also places of worship for Roman Catholics, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, Baptists, Bible Christians, Society of Friends, besides a Jews' synagogue. The free grammar school is supported by the corporation, and there are National and

ther schools.—Sir Humphrey Davy and Lord Exmouth were natives. The former willed £100 to the grammar school, upon condition of a holiday being given on each anniversary of his birth. There are several seats in the neighbourhood. Steamers go to London and to the Scilly Islands. The *Penzance Gazette* is published here.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday are market days. Fairs are held on the 25th March, Thursday after Trinity Sunday, 8th September, and Thursday before Advent Sunday. A regatta is held during the summer.

PEOPLETON, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Pershore, co. Worcester, 3 miles N.W. of Pershore, its post town and railway station, and 8 N.W. of Worcester. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The soil consists principally of sand. There are collieries in the neighbourhood. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a tower containing three bells. It has recently been restored.

PEOVER, or PEEVER INFERIOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Budworth, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 2 miles S.W. of Nether Knutsford. It is situated on the river Peover, which rises near Gawsworth, and runs 28 miles W. to the Weaver at Northwich. The village is of small extent, and wholly agricultural. Lord de Tabley is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

PEOVER, NETHER, a parochial chplry. in the par. of Great Budworth, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 3 miles S.E. of Knutsford, its post town, and 5 W. of Chelford. The village is situated on the Peover Eye brook, and is chiefly agricultural. It comprises the tnshps. of Inferior and Nether Peover, Allostock, and Plumley. Peover is celebrated for its production of cheese. The soil is of a clayey and loamy nature on a subsoil of clay and marl. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £96. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, has a stone tower containing a clock and six bells. The church was built in the 13th century, and the tower added in 1562. It was thoroughly restored in 1852 at an outlay of £1,300. The parochial charities produce about £96 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. Lord de Tabley and Sir Charles Shakerley, Bart., are lords of the manor.

PEOVER, SUPERIOR, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Rostherne, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 3½ miles S.E. of Knutsford, its post town, and 2½ W. of Chelford railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the line of the Manchester railway, and is chiefly agricultural. It was formerly called *Peure*, and was given by the Conqueror to Ranulph. It comprises the hmlts. of Over Peover and Snelson. The soil is of a sandy and loamy nature. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £100. The church, dedicated to St. Laurence, has a square tower containing three bells. The chief portion of the church was rebuilt in 1811. The north chapel contains several monuments, including one to Sir J. Mainwaring, his wife, and fifteen children, bearing date 1515. The parochial charities produce about £80 per annum. There is a free school for both sexes. Peover Hall, the principal residence, is overgrown with ivy, and situated in a well-wooded park. H. Mainwaring, Esq., is lord of the manor.

PEPLOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Hodnet, co. Salop, 6 miles S.W. of Market Drayton.

PEPPERCOMB, a hmlt. in the par. of Parkham, co. Devon, 6 miles S.W. of Bideford.

PEPPER-HALL, a hmlt. in the chplry. of South Cowton, par. of Gilling, North Riding co. York, 5 miles E. of Richmond, and 5 N. of Northallerton. It is situated near Standard Hill, where the Battle of the Standard was fought in 1138. The principal residence is Pepper Hall, the old seat of the Ardens. The Bedale hounds meet here.

PEPPER-HARROW, or PEPER-HAROW, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Godalming, co. Surrey, 2½ miles W. of Godalming, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Wey. The surface is well wooded, and about a third unenclosed. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was considerably enlarged, and a tower added, in 1826, by the late Viscount Midleton. Peper-Harow Park, the residence of Viscount Midleton, contains portraits of the Brodricks, and of Charles V. by Titian.

PEPPERSTOWN, or PEPPARDSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 1 mile N.E. of Fethard, its post town. The road from Fethard to Drangan passes through the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Fethard £1,076, in the patron. of the bishop. Knockelly House and Brookhill are the principal residences. There are the ruins of three castles and of two churches.

PERFEDD, a hund. in the co. of Carmarthen, contains the market town of Llandovery, and the pars. of Llanddausaint or Llanthoysaint, Llanfairarybryn, Llangadock, Llansadwrn, Mothvey, and parts of Llandilofawr and Llandingat.

PERITON, a hmlt. in the par. of Minehead, co. Somerset, 1 mile S.W. of Minehead.

PERLETHORPE, or PEVERELTHORPE, a parochial chplry. in the par. of Edwinstowe, Hatfield div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 3 miles N. of Ollerton, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the E. side of Thoresby Park. The inhabitants are chiefly employed by the lord of the manor. The tnshp. contains the hmlt. of Thoresby. The demesne formerly belonged to Evelyn Duke of Kingston, whose eldest daughter, Lady Mary Wortley Montague, was born here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £100. The church is situated in the park, and was rebuilt by the Pierrepoint family. It contains several windows of ancient stained glass, and over the altar is a painting by West of "Peter denying Christ." Thoresby Hall, the seat of Earl Manvers, is situated in an extensive and well-wooded park, watered by a lake on the river Medin. The mansion, which was destroyed by fire in 1745, has been rebuilt of stone with a rustic basement and a tetrastyle portico of the Ionic order. The park is well stocked with deer and game. In 1836 an Act was passed to enable Earl Manvers to endow the chapel, and to create it a separate benefice. Earl Manvers is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

PERMIZEN, a small bay on the N. coast of Cornwall, 2 miles W. of Padstow. It is situated in the Bristol Channel.

PERRAN-ARWORTHAL, a par. in the hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 5 miles S.W. of Truro, its post town, and 3 N. of Penryn. At Perranwell is a station on the Cornwall and West Cornwall railway. The village, which is considerable, is situated at the head of Carron Creek. The par. includes the hmlt. of Perranwell, near which is an extensive arsenic manufactory, the material for which is procured from the horizontal flues of the tin roasting furnaces. The manor was formerly held by the Mohuns and Pendarves. There are extensive smelting works at Bison Bridge, and powder works employing a large number of the inhabitants. There is also a manufactory for blankets and carpets, and nails are made to a considerable extent. In the neighbourhood is a mineral spring, and lead, copper, and tin ores are met with, but not generally worked. There is a tram rail which runs down from Redruth. The Carron steam works are partly within this parish, in which stream gold has been found. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £150, and the vicarial for £99. The glebe consists of five acres. The living is a vic.* annexed to that of Stithians, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church is dedicated to St. Piran. The Wesleyans and Bible Christians have each a chapel. There is a mechanics' institution. J. Bassett, Esq., is lord of the manor.

PERRAN-UTHNOE, or PERRAN-UTHOE, a par. in the hund. of Penwith, co. Cornwall, 1 mile S.E. of Marazion, its post town, and 4½ miles from Penzance. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on Mount's Bay, and is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Goldsithney, at which place was a

chapel dedicated to St. James, but which, having become dilapidated, has recently been taken down. The soil is of a loamy nature, with a subsoil of killas. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the mines, of which the South Wheal Neptune copper mines, and the St. Perran tin mine, are the most considerable; the former runs for some distance under the sea. The parish is intersected by the roads from Falmouth and Truro to Penzance. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £290, and there are about 17 acres of glebe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £320. The church dedicated to SS. Piran and Nicholas, is an ancient stone structure, with a square embattled tower containing three bells. The register dates from 1562. The Wesleyans and Wesleyan Association Methodists have each a place of worship. There is a National school for both sexes, built by Lady Carrington. Acton Castle is the principal residence. W. J. Trevelyan, Esq., is lord of the manor. An annual fair is held on the 5th August at Goldsithney for cattle, cloth, and hardware.

PERRANWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Perran-Arworthal, hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 5 miles S.W. of Truro, and 9 from Falmouth. It is a station on the West Cornwall railway.

PERRAN-WHARF, or COVE, a vil., partly in the par. of Perran-Arworthal, and partly in that of Mylor, E. div. of the hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 5 miles S.W. of Truro, its post town. It is situated on the road from Falmouth to Truro in a vale watered by a feeder of the river Fal. It contains a large foundry for the manufacture of steam-engines, and a considerable trade is carried on in coal, lime, and slates, and in timber from Norway to Canada. A tram-road from the wharf communicates with the mines of Redruth and Gwennap. The neighbourhood is studded with villa residences.

PERRAN-ZABULOE, or PERRAN-IN-THE-SANDS, a par. in the hund. of Pyder, co. Cornwall, 5 miles N.W. of Truro, and 7 N.W. of St. Michael, or Midshall. This place is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, and includes the small harbours of Perran Combe and Perran Porth, principally frequented by the boats employed in the pilchard fisheries. The beach is a firm smooth sand, well adapted for sea-bathing, and is much frequented for that purpose. The par., which is of large extent, includes the chplries. of Mithian and Mount Hawk, and the hmlts. of Lambourn and Penwortha, which last formerly belonged to the Vyvians. The western portion of the parish is the most populous, and is chiefly inhabited by miners, who reside in detached cottages thickly scattered over the commons, and are employed in the tin, copper, lead, and zinc mines, with which this district abounds, particularly at Wheal Hope and Wheal St. George. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £395, and the vicarial for one of £265. The ancient church was collegiate for a dean and canons in the time of Edward the Confessor, and had the oratory or shrine of St. Piran, the patron saint of tinners, who is fabled to have crossed over the sea from Ireland on a millstone, and to which the privilege of sanctuary was attached. This ancient oratory was swallowed up by the sands, but was disentombed in 1835, when it was found to measure 25 feet by 12½, and is fully described by Trelawney in his "Lost Church found." Near the village of Lambourn is St. Piran's, or Perran's Well, to which miraculous efficacy was formerly attributed in the cure of diseases; and about 1½ mile from the well is St. Perran's Round, one of the ancient Cornish amphitheatres, where miracle plays were performed, 130 feet in diameter. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £419, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The present church, which was rebuilt in 1805, is dedicated to St. Piran, and situated near the village of Lambourn. It is a cruciform structure, with a tower, and is capable of accommodating 500 persons. There are also the district churches of Mount-Hawk and Mithian, the livings of which are both perpet. curs., val. respectively £130 and £160, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The former church is dedicated to St. Agnes. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Baptists, also several schools. At Caerkief is a Roman camp, at Caer Don a British camp, and at Tresawen a Saxon or Danish camp, also an extensive barrow at Caregmear. A fair is held on Easter Monday.

PERRIDGE, a farm in the par. of Kenn, hund. of Exminster, co. Devon, 4 miles W. by S. of Exeter.

PERRIVALE, or GREENFORD-PARVA, a par. in the hund. of Elthorne, co. Middlesex, 3 miles N. of Brentford, and 4½ N. of Hounslow. It is a small agricultural parish situated on the river Brent, near the Paddington canal. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of London, val. £315. The church is an ancient structure with a square wooden tower. It contains several stained windows and a brass bearing date 1500; also tombs of the Lanes and Harrisons.

PERROTT, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Houndsborough, co. Somerset, 2½ miles E. of Crewkerne, its railway station and post town, and 6 S.W. of Yeovil. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Parret, which separates it from Dorsetshire. It is chiefly agricultural, but the manufacture of sail cloth and twine are carried on to a small extent. The soil consists of sand and clay. The Exeter section of the Great Western railway passes in the vicinity. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £300, and the glebe comprises 44 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £272. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a cruciform structure, with a tower supported by four arches and containing a clock and five bells. It contains an altar-piece by Westmacott, in *alto relievo*, representing the Last Supper, after Leonardo da Vinci. William Hoskins, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner. There are traces of a moated castle and drawbridge.

PERROTT, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Beaminster Forum, co. Dorset, 3½ miles S.E. of Crewkerne, its post town, and 3 N.W. of Beaminster. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Parret, and on the road from Dorchester to Crewkerne. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and in the burning of limestone. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £225, and the glebe comprises 77 acres. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Mosterton annexed, in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £362. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, with a square tower containing a clock and three bells. A short distance from the church was Mohun Castle, which was destroyed during Monmouth's rebellion.

PERRY-BARR, a tnshp. in the par. of Handsworth, S. div. of Offlow hund., co. Stafford, 3 miles N. of Birmingham, its post town. It is a station on the London and North Western railway. The village is situated on the river Tame, and near the Liverpool canal. At a considerable elevation in the centre of Coldfield is a beacon which can be seen for 20 miles. It is supposed to have been the spot where the Druids made their sacrifices, and a portion of enclosed land near it is still called Druid Heath. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a modern structure, built and endowed at the expense of the late John Gough, Esq. There are two free schools for both sexes, which are wholly supported at the expense of Lord Calthorpe. Near the church, on an eminence, are the old and new colleges of Oscott. The former a few years back was nearly destroyed by fire, and is now converted into an orphanage conducted by the Sisters of Mercy of Handsworth; the latter is a finishing school for the education of Roman Catholics. Perry Hall, the principal residence, is an Elizabethan mansion, rebuilt by the late John Gough, Esq. In it are preserved the MSS. of W. Gough, the uncle of the antiquary.

PERRY, EAST, a hmlt. in the par. of Graffham, hund. of Leightonstone, co. Huntingdon, 3½ miles S.E. of Kimbolton.

PERRY-HILL, a tythg. in the par. of Worplesdon, first. div. of Woking, co. Surrey, 3 miles N.W. of Guildford. The parish church is situated in this tything.

PERRYSLOUGH, a hmlt. in the hund. of Blackheath, co. Kent, 3 miles S.W. of Greenwich, and 4 S.E. of London.

PERRY STREET, a hmlt. in the par. of Chard, hund. of East Kingsbury, co. Somerset, 2 miles from Chard, and 18 S. of Bridgwater. It is situated on Blackdown.

PERRY STREET, a hmlt. in the par. of Gravesend, hund. of Toltingtrough, co. Kent, 2 miles from Gravesend, and 23 from London. It is situated on the line of the ancient Watling Street, near the ferry over the Thames to Tilbury.

PERRY STREET, a hmlt. in the hund. of Axton, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 2 miles N.W. of Dartford, and 15 S.E. of London. It is situated near the line of the ancient Watling Street, on the river Darent.

PERSHALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Eccleshall, N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford 1 mile N.W. of Eccleshall.

PERSHORE, a hund. in two divs., lower and upper, co. Worcester. The former contains the pars. of Birts Morton, Bushley, Castle Morton, Chaceley, Eldersfield, Hanley Castle, Leigh, Longdon, Madresfield, Great Malvern, Mattron, Powick, Sevenstoke, Staunton, Upton-on-Severn, and part of Ripple; the latter contains the pars. of Abberton, Alderminster, Beoley, Birlingham, Broadway, Hackett Broughton, Great and Little Comberton, Dormston, Eckington, Flyford-Flavel, Grafton Flyford, Marton Hussingtree, Naunton Beauchamp, Peopleton, St. Andrew's Pershore, North Piddle, Pirton, Strensham, and Upton Snodsbury, together comprising about 97,210 acres. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. and dioc. of Worcester.

PERSHORE, a post and market town, partly in the par. of St. Andrew's, and partly in that of Holy Cross, upper div. of the hund. of Pershore, co. Worcester, 9 miles S.E. of Worcester, and 102 W. by N. of London. It is a station on the West Midland railway. It is situated under Aylesborough and Bredon hills, and on the western bank of the Avon, which is here navigable, and is crossed by a bridge on the S. In the Saxon times its name was spelt *Persora*, and subsequently *Pearshore* and *Persore*, in allusion to the numerous pear trees which grew in the vicinity. The town appears to have grown up under shelter of a monastery for secular priests founded by Oswald, nephew of Ethelred, King of Mercia, about 689, and remodelled in 984 by King Edgar as a monastery for Benedictine monks. The village and monastery were burnt in 1287, but it was rebuilt, and continued to flourish till the Reformation, when its revenues were estimated at £666 13*s*. The town returned two members to parliament in the 23rd year of Edward I., but the privilege has since been discontinued. It is a polling-place for the eastern division of the county, and is under the government of the county magistrates. The town contained in 1861 a population of 2,905, and consists of one long street about three-quarters of a mile in length. It is well paved and lighted. The surrounding country is fertile and well cultivated. The Poor-law Union of Pershore comprises 40 parishes or townships, and the union poorhouse is situated in the town. It is also the head of a superintendent registry, and of a new County Court district. Land was assigned in lieu of certain tithes in 1762 and 1802, and the impropriation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. with the curs. of Holy Cross, Pinvin, Broughton, and Bricklehampton annexed, £600, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church consists of a choir and S. transept, the remains of a noble cruciform church. The church of the Holy Cross was formerly the conventual church of the abbey, and measured 250 feet by 120, but has long since been dilapidated, with the exception of the tower, which was restored in 1774. The Baptists have a chapel. There are National and other schools. The principal seats are Pershore Abbey and Avon Bank. Until recently there were remains of the abbey, and of an ancient gate, near which was St. Edburga's chapel. Market day is Tuesday.

PERSIE, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Bendochy, co. Perth, Scotland. It is situated near Cupar-Angus. The par. is in the presb. of Meigle, and in the synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patron. of the communicants. The minister has a stipend of £70. The chapel was erected about ninety years ago.

PERT, an ancient par. in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, now joined to Logie.

PERTENHALL (formerly PETER'S HALL), a par. in the hund. of Stodden, co. Bedford, 2½ miles S.W. of Kimbolton, its post town, and 8 N.E. of St. Neot's. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near Pertenhall Hoo, and is wholly agricultural. The surface is hilly, and the soil a stiff clay alternating with gravel. There is a chalybeate spring called Chadwell. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £30 7*s*. 6*d*. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £510. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, has a spired tower. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum. Wood End Cottage is the principal residence. — Tismey, Esq., is lord of the manor. Here was formerly a preceptory of the Knights Templars, of which only the site, surrounded by a moat, is now remaining.

PERTH, a post and market town, bonding port, a royal and parliamentary burgh, and the county town of co. Perth, Scotland, 22 miles W.S.W. of Dundee, 39 N.N.W. of Edinburgh, or 45 by railway, and 61 N.E. of Glasgow. It is the junction station or termini of the Dundee and Perth, the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, the Scottish Central, and the Scottish Midland Junction, or North-Eastern railways. This ancient city, once the capital of Scotland, is supposed to have been in existence at the time when the Romans extended their arms to the banks of the Tay; who at the first sight of this river, with its grassy lawns and wooded banks, are related by tradition to have exclaimed "Ecce Tiber! Ecce Campus Martius!" From the "Itinerary" of Richard of Cirencester there appears to have been three Roman towns in the neighbourhood, called *Alauna*, *Lindum*, and *Victoria*, the last of which was built by Agricola on the river Tay, 28 miles from the exit of that river into the German Ocean, and was probably the same as the *Bertha* of the Romans, which was swept away by a flood in 1210. The Picts, after their conversion to Christianity, consecrated the church which they built here to St. John the Baptist, from which circumstance it was frequently called St. John's Town, and subsequently Pert, when it became the capital of the kingdom of Scotland, for which its central locality made it admirably adapted, and so continued till the murder of James I. in 1437. In early times it was a place of great trade, and carried on a considerable foreign commerce with the Flemings and Germans, many of whom settled here towards the close of the 13th century, and introduced the woollen and linen manufactures. Its earliest known charter is dated 1106, but it was first erected into a royal burgh in 1210 by William the Lion, and was the usual residence of the Scottish monarchs prior to the accession of the Stuart family. In it 14 parliaments and 16 church councils were held, and as the capital of the kingdom it necessarily became the scene of some of the most remarkable events in Scottish history. Among others may be mentioned its capture by Edward I. of England immediately after the defeat of Wallace at Falkirk in 1298, when the English king carried off its records; its fortification and adoption as the residence of the English king's deputies till 1311, when it was surprised by Robert Bruce and the fortifications levelled; its capture by Baliol after the battle of Duplin in 1332; its recapture by David Bruce, and recovery by the party of Baliol in 1335, at which last date it was re-fortified by Edward III. of England; its storming by the Scots under Robert, High Steward of Scotland, afterwards Robert II., assisted by the French and the Earl of Liddesdale, in 1339, when the party of Baliol was crushed; its being the scene of the assassination of

James I. in the Dominican monastery in 1437, after which event Edinburgh became the seat of government, though Perth continued to be nominally the capital till 1482; its connection with the events of the Reformation, being the place where the six martyrs were hung in 1544 by Cardinal Beaton, and where Knox preached his famous sermon in 1559; its devastation by the plague in the 16th and 17th centuries; its occupation by the Queen-regent Mary, who attempted to restore the Roman Catholic ceremonials; its capture by Argyll and Ruthven; its being the scene of the "Gowrie" conspiracy against James VI., otherwise known as the Raid of Ruthven, in 1600; its reception of Charles I. in 1632; its capture by Montrose in 1644 after his victory at Tibbermuir; its capitulation to Cromwell in 1651, who built a fort on the North Inch commanding the navigation of the Tay; its selection as a place of residence by many of the officers and soldiers of Cromwell's army, who taught the citizens of Perth to improve their modes of life by the English arts, and excited among them a spirit of industry; its occupation by Viscount Dundee in 1689, immediately before the battle of Killiecrankie, and by the Highlanders in 1715 and 1745.—From this last date the town began to improve very rapidly in wealth and population, owing to the greater security of life and property, the government of this part of Great Britain having never before been properly settled. It is now one of the handsomest edificed towns in Scotland, presenting, from whatever quarter it is approached, a striking and attractive appearance. The substantial character of its houses, built of freestone, its noble river lined with quays, and here crossed by a bridge of nine arches, 880 feet long by 22 wide; its spacious promenades or meadows called "Inches," situated to the N. and S. of the town, and the background of hills, including Moncrieff and Kinnoul hills, all combine to heighten the effect produced upon the traveller. The North Inch, the scene of the fight between the clans Chattan and Kay, as told in the "Fair Maid of Perth," comprises about 98 acres skirting the margin of the river, and is partly occupied by a curved racecourse of 950 yards. The South Inch is surrounded with avenues of trees on three of its sides, and on the fourth is lined with villas called St. Leonard's Bank, and the buildings of the railway termini. The Inch is intersected throughout its extent by the line of the Edinburgh road, which is likewise shaded with avenues of trees. The bridge of the Dundee and Perth railway crosses the river a little below the town, but so constructed as not to impede the navigation. Great exertions have been made to improve the harbour, which, however, only admits vessels of small burden. Of the massive walls flanked with towers which once surrounded the town no vestiges now remain, the whole having been modernised, and the streets laid out with considerable regularity. The principal thoroughfares of the old part of the city run at right angles to the river, and are called Mill, Hill, South, and Canal streets, intersected by other lines of street running parallel to the river. This part of the town was formerly frequently inundated by the freshets of the Tay, but the level of the ground has been raised by the accumulations of time. The streets are in general straight, convenient, well paved, and lighted with gas. The houses are substantial, and new lines of shops have now almost entirely superseded the hideous and crazy edifices which occupied the same ground less than a century ago. To the S. of the old town, and adjoining the South Inch, lies a new town wholly built since 1801, and arranged somewhat after the fashion of the new town of Edinburgh, with terraces and wide streets, as King's-place, Marshall-place, James-street, Nelson-street, and Scott-street, occupying what was formerly known as the Spey Gardens and Tay-street, extending along the margin of the river from the bridge to the South Inch. A large extension has also recently taken place in a northerly and westerly direction, the former comprising Athole-place, Athole-street, North-crescent, Melville-street, and Barossa-place, adjoining the North Inch, where an extension of building was projected in 1853. On the opposite side of the river is the suburb of Bridge end of Kinnoul. The principal public edifices are the County Buildings, erected in 1819 on the site of Gowrie House, in Tay-street, at a cost of £32,000, after designs by Smirke. The structure is of polished sandstone, with Grecian portico supported by twelve massive fluted columns; it comprises a justiciary hall 66 feet by 43, surmounted by a gallery able to accommodate 1,000 persons; the county hall, 68 feet by 40, occupying the S. wing, and containing portraits of the Duke of Athole and Lord Lynedoch, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir G. Murray, by Pickersgill; also a committee room 30 feet square, and in the upper story a card room 44 feet by 30, with a portrait of the celebrated Neil Gow, by Raeburn. Behind these county buildings towards Speygate, are the city and county prisons, erected in 1819 and surrounded by a high wall. At some distance farther to the S., on the S. side of the avenue of the South Inch, stands the government prison, being the only justiciary prison in Scotland. It was originally erected in 1812, at a cost of £130,000, as a depôt for French prisoners of war, but was remodelled on the solitary system in 1841, at a cost of £28,000, and is now capable of containing 535 convicts, besides criminal lunatics and 52 juveniles. The other public buildings are the guild-hall in High-street; the city council-room; the police-office, formerly the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary; the Freemasons' Hall, erected on the site of the old parliament house, removed in 1818; a theatre built in 1820; lunatic asylum; spacious suite of barracks, built in 1793, at the head of Athole-street; and the Marshall Institution in George-street, near the bridge. This last is a Grecian structure surmounted by a dome; it contains halls for the public library and for the Museum of the Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perthshire. There are also monuments to Sir Walter Scott, who wrote the "Fair Maid of Perth," and to the poet Burns; the latter, erected in 1854, was sculptured by Anderson. The gas-works, which were constructed in 1824 at a cost of £20,000, are situated in Canal street. The water reservoir, constructed in 1830, is situated at the foot of Marshall Place; but the filtering bed, 300 feet in length, is formed in the upper end of Moncrieff Island, in the Tay. The buildings of the central railway termini mentioned above, near the South Inch, add greatly to the architectural adornment of the town. Here are also the "George Inn," where Queen Victoria stopped for several days in the years 1848 and 1849; the head-office of the Central Bank of Scotland, a Grecian structure, designed by D. Rhind; the head-office of the Perth Banking Company; and branches of the Bank of Scotland, Commercial, National, City of Glasgow, Royal, and British Linen Company's banks. The boundaries of Perth as a parliamentary burgh include Middle, St. Paul's, and West church parishes; also parts of East, Kinnoul, Scone, and Tibbermore parishes, and had in 1851, 1,991 houses, inhabited by a population of 23,835, which in 1861 had increased to 2,089 houses, inhabited by 25,250 persons. It returns one member to Parliament, and had in 1860 a constituency of 1,038. The municipal limits are not equally extensive, and comprised in 1851 only 1,170 houses, inhabited by 14,681 persons; but a new Act was obtained in 1856, extending the municipal police boundaries. The revenue of the borough in 1859–60 was £8,193. It was first chartered by William the Lion, and is divided into seven wards. Under the new Act, it is governed by a provost, who is sheriff and coroner, four bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and twenty-six councillors. The trades incorporations, comprising the hammermen, bakers, fleshers, tailors, shoemakers, glovers, wrights, and weavers, formerly exercised many important and exclusive privileges.—The principal manufactures now carried on are muslins, ginghams, imitation India shawls and scarfs, unions, or fabrics of mixed cotton and wool, checks and similar cotton fabrics, and flax-yarns, also boots and shoes, which last industry seems to have taken the place of the glove manufacture, for which this town was anciently famed; ship-building

has been carried on to a considerable extent in several yards for upwards of twenty years, and Perth had the honour of turning out the first iron steam-vessel launched on the eastern side of Scotland. Many of the inhabitants are also engaged in the iron-foundries, bleach-works, dye-works, distilleries, breweries, saw-mills, flour-mills, rope-walks, and in coach-building, tanning, and in the salmon-fishery of the Tay, which last is still very considerable, though salmon are becoming scarcer than formerly. The authorities of the town have from time to time made great exertions for improving the navigation of the river Tay, which is much obstructed by sand-banks, even below the bridge, and obtained an Act in 1834 for constructing a harbour and wet dock, and enlarging the quays, which Act was further extended in 1856. In 1840 Perth was made an independent port, with Newport, Port-Allen, Carpour, Pitfour, and Powgavie, as its creeks or supports, and has belonging to it about fifty sailing vessels, of aggregately 4,000 tons, and five steam-vessels. The chief imports are coal, lime, salt, and manure; and from the Baltic, timber, flax, linseed, corn, bark, hides, and madder. The exports are chiefly potatoes, corn, timber, and slates. Perth likewise forms a separate excise collection, and is the headquarters of the county militia. The sheriff's court of the county and the justice court for the district are held in the town.—Perth is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Perth and Stirling. The four pars. of East Kirk, Middle Kirk, West Kirk, and St. Paul's, are all in the patron. of the town council of Perth. The ministers' stipends average between £250 and £300. The churches of the East, Middle, and West parishes are parts of a very ancient structure, originally called "The Kirk of the Holy Cross of St. John the Baptist," in which Edward III. of England killed his brother John Earl of Cornwall, for devastating the W. parts of Scotland, and in which Knox preached his celebrated sermon, which was followed by the demolition of the monasteries. The building is 207 feet long, with an ancient square tower, surmounted by a pyramidal spire, or belfry, of later date, 155 feet high. The East Kirk has a Gothic window of stained glass, and contains the tomb of James I. and his queen; the Middle Kirk occupies the space beneath the tower, which is supported by four massive pillars; while the West Kirk was almost entirely rebuilt in 1828, after designs by Gillespie. Four other churches of the Established Kirk are situated within the borough; St. Paul's, with a spire, at the W. end of High Street, St. Leonard's, in King Street, in the patron. of the heads of families; St. Stephen's, or the Gaelic church, and Kinnoul-street Kirk—the two last in the patron. of the male communicants. There are four places of worship belonging to the Free Kirk, besides one in which the service is conducted in the Gaelic language; three to the United Presbyterians, two to the Independents, and one to the Original Seceders—this last being considered very venerable as one of the four structures belonging to the fathers of the secession. The Scotch Episcopalians have two churches in the town, viz.: St. John's, in Princes-street, rebuilt in 1851 upon the site of the old chapel; and St. Ninian's, incomplete, comprising as yet only the choir, transepts, and one bay of the nave, but forming a portion of a cruciform Gothic structure, intended to serve as the cathedral of the dioc. of St. Andrew's, and also as a collegiate church and scholastic institution. The public schools include the academy, instituted in 1760, a grammar school, endowed trades' school, girls' school, with an income from endowment of £50; infant school, with an endowment of £75 per annum; school of industry for destitute boys; school of industry for females, and a ragged school farm, besides numerous other educational establishments for which Perth has long been famed. The charitable institutions include an infirmary, a dispensary, James VI.'s hospital, destroyed by Cromwell, but rebuilt in 1760 on the site of the Carthusian monastery, with an income of £700; hospital for the destitute sick, with an income from endowment of £75; clothing charity, with an income of £70; old men's charity, with an endowment of £120, besides numerous other charities.—Four weekly newspapers, the *Perthshire Advertiser*, *Constitutional*, *Courier*, and the *Northern Warden*, are published in the town; also an annual periodical called the *Perthshire Register*. From this place the Drummonds take the title of earl, and formerly took that of duke.—The antiquities include Roman coins, urns, antique armour, remains of a temple which once stood on the "site of the House of the Green," and the church of St. John, originally founded in the 5th century; but many of the most interesting antiquities of Perth have recently been removed, including the city walls and fosse, the royal castle, or Cromwell's citadel, the parliament house, where the early parliaments of Scotland were held; Earl Gowrie's palace, erected in 1520 by the Countess of Huntley, and known in the days of the city's pride as the Whitehall of Perth; Spey tower, one of the mural fortresses, near Speygate, long used as a prison, and memorable in history as the place where the six Protestant martyrs were confined, and from the windows of which Cardinal Bethune witnessed their execution; the city cross, bearing the royal and city arms, erected in 1668, in place of the original one, destroyed by Cromwell to furnish material for his citadel; this cross, which was 12 feet high and terminated in a spacious terrace, is said to have been of remarkably elegant design, embellished with statuary, but was unfortunately sold by the city authorities for £5 as a mere worthless obstruction to the thoroughfare of the High-street. The monasteries and monastic churches of Perth were both numerous and wealthy, as the Blackfriars, or Dominican convent founded in 1231 by Alexander II., and in which James I. was killed; the Carthusian monastery or charterhouse, founded in 1429 by James I.; the Whitefriars, or Carmelite convent, a little to the W. of the town; the Greyfriars, founded in 1460 by Lord Oliphant, the site of which was converted into the city cemetery in 1580; besides about nine other nunneries and chapels, of which but slight, if any traces are now remaining, most having been more or less demolished at the first outburst of the Reformation.—Besides the Perth races and hunt, which take place in October on a flat course of two miles on the North Inch, there are clubs for golfing, curling, and cricket, and the Perth Highland friendly society. Market days are Wednesday and Friday. Fairs are held on the first Fridays in March April, July, and September, and on the second Friday in December for cattle and horses; on the third Friday in October for cattle, butter, and cheese; and on the first Tuesday in July after Inverness fair for sheep and wool.

PERTHOLEY. *See* LLANTILLIO PERTHOLEY, co. Monmouth.

PERTHSHIRE, an extensive inland co. in the centre of Scotland, lying between 56° 4′ and 56° 57′ N. lat., and between 3° 4′ and 4° 50′ W. long. It lies on the Highland border, connecting the northern Highlands with the southern Lowlands, and the Highlands of the W. with the Lowlands on the E., thus comprising almost every variety of soil and climate to be found in Scotland. Its geographical boundaries are for the most part defined by natural barriers of lofty mountain ranges, forming parts of the northern and western Grampians and of the Ochill hills. On the N. and N.W. it is bounded by the counties of Aberdeen and Inverness; on the E. by Forfarshire; on the S.E. by Fifeshire, the Frith of Tay, and Kinross-shire; on the S. by Clackmannan and Stirling shires; on the S.W. by Stirling and Dumbarton shires; and on the W. by Argyllshire. The form of the county is compact, but a small section of it, comprising the parishes of Culross and Tulliallan, on the N. side of the Frith of Tay, is separated from the main body by a belt of the counties of Clackmannan and Fife, and another small detached section is almost surrounded by Stirlingshire. Its extreme length from Invergowrie on the E. to Benley on the W. is 77 miles, and its extreme breadth from the source of the Tilt on the N. to Culross on the S. is 67 miles. Its superficial extent is variously estimated

between 2,588 and 5,000 square miles, but the measurement now commonly received is 2,835 square miles, or 1,814,063 acres, of which about 32,000 are lakes. In the earliest times of which we have record this county seems to have been inhabited in the eastern portion by the *Vennicontes*, or *Vecturiones*, of Ptolemy; in the S. by the *Horestii* mentioned by Tacitus; and in the Highlands of the W. by the *Damnii Albani*, whom Richard of Cirencester describes "as a people wholly secluded among lakes and mountains." It was overrun by the Romans under Agricola in A.D. 83-4, and by Severus in 206, when it was included in the Roman province *Vespasiana*. Of the occupation of the Romans there are still many traces, including a military road which traversed the eastern part of the county from the neighbourhood of Stirling to Orrea, near Perth, where one branch approached the coast, and the other went across the *Grampius Mons* to the Moray Frith; also the remains of several fortified stations or camps, as *Lindum*, now Ardoch in Strathearn, *Alauna*, probably Kier on the Stirling border; *Victoria* at Dealginross on the Earn, where the famous attack was made by the Caledonians on the ninth legion; *Ad Hiernam*, at Strageth on the Earn, also *Ad Tavum*, and *In Medio*, mentioned by Richard of Cirencester, besides other stations at Invergowrie, and at Fortingal in Glen Lyon, at which last place the prætorium is still complete. Upon the departure of the Romans this country became the seat of the Pictish kingdom of Abernethy, and afterwards passed into the possession of the Scots. In the latter part of the 10th century the Danes arrived at the mouth of the Esk with a large fleet and were marching for the sack of Perth, when they were met by the Scottish king, Kenneth III., at Loncarty, near Perth, and completely routed. In 1054 Macbeth, whose stronghold was at Dunsinane Hill, was here defeated by his competitor Malcolm, assisted by his Saxon allies. The subsequent history of this county is briefly referred to under the article PERTH, which city ranked as the capital of Scotland till after the assassination of James I. The ancient divisions of the county comprised the stewartries or subordinate territories of Athole in the N., Balquhidder in the S.W., Breadalbane in the W. and middle, Gowrie in the E., Menteith in the S., Perth in the S.E., Rannoch in the N.W., and Stormont and Strathearn in the middle, each of which was under the jurisdiction of a distinct sheriff or steward. The Act of 1748, abolishing hereditary jurisdictions, put an end to these divisions, though the names are still popularly applied to the districts, or retained in the titles of the nobility. In 1795 an Act of Parliament was passed dividing the county for special purposes into the ten districts of Auchterarder, Blairgowrie, Carse of Gowrie, Crieff, Culross, Cupar-Angus, Dunblane, Dunkeld, Perth, and Weem, but the sheriff-depute exercises rule over all the county, and appoints two substitutes, the one of whom presides at Perth and the other at Dunblane. This county is almost entirely comprehended in the basin of the Tay, except the district of Menteith in the S., which forms part of the basin of the Forth, and a small district in the S.W., which is drained by streams flowing into Loch Lomond. The great watershed of the country declines from the lofty summits of the Grampians in the N. and W. gradually towards the S. and E., where the numerous streams unite their waters in the copious flood of the Tay, which discharges a greater volume of water into the ocean than any other river of Great Britain. This monarch of British rivers, however, is so far obstructed by sandbanks in its channel, and a bar at its mouth, as to have been only navigable for vessels of 100 tons as high up as Perth, previous to 1834, when extensive works were undertaken to deepen the channel of the river, and to construct a harbour and wet docks at Perth, so as to admit vessels of 380 tons to come up to any harbours at spring tides, and vessels of 130 tons at neap tides. The navigation is also somewhat impeded by the strength of the tides, which renders the time of ascending precarious. The whole length, from its source on the border of Argyleshire to the Frith or estuary of Tay, is 105 miles, in the course of which it receives the waters of the Fillan, the Dochart, and the Lockie before entering Loch Tay. This loch is a long narrow lake, about 14 miles in length by 1 mile broad, and entirely embosomed in mountains, having Ben Lawers on its north-western bank. After leaving the loch the Tay flows through Strath Tay, receiving on its left bank the considerable rivers Lyon and Tumel, fed by numerous mountain streams, some of which form falls and rapids, and about 6 miles lower down, on the right bank, the Braan or Bran; it then flows for about 12 miles through Strathmore to its junction with the Isla, where the united streams take a southerly direction, and being swollen by the Airdle, the Shochie, and the Almond, pass Perth, a little below which town the Tay is joined by the river Earn on the right bank, bringing to it the waters of the Lednoch, Ruchil, Turret, Powaffray, Machony, Shaggie, Ruthven, May, and Farg. After its junction with the Earn the Tay gradually widens for about 20 miles, till it forms the estuary of Tay. The other rivers of Perthshire are the Forth, which flows just within the southern boundary of the county, draining the district of Menteith, so named from the Teith, a tributary of the Forth, rising just within Argyleshire border, and forming Loch Katrine, a sheet of water about 8 miles long, immortalised as the subject of Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake." The Allan and Devon are also feeders of the Forth; on the latter stream are the celebrated falls and rapids known as the Deil's Mill, the Rumbling Bridge, and the Cauldron Linn. The lakes are both numerous and of considerable size, including lochs Tay and Katrine, mentioned above; Loch Earn, at the head of the river Earn, in Breadalbane; Loch Rannoch, a long narrow sheet of water, over 9 miles in length by 1 mile broad, and abounding in trout; Loch Ericht, on the border of Inverness-shire, extending in length 14 miles from N. to S. by 1 mile in breadth; Loch Lydoch, a large sheet of water on the border of Argyleshire, the source of the river Tumel; Loch Garry, a narrow lake 3 miles long by half a mile broad, lying between Rannoch and Athole; Loch Tumel, a lake, about 2 miles from W. to E. and half a mile broad, formed by the river Tumel, in Athole; also lochs Venacher, Monteith, and Lubnaig, each about 5 miles long, in the district of Menteith, Loch Voel, in Balquhidder, besides numerous smaller lakes, as Achray, Ard, Butterstone, Chon, Cluny, Dochart, Doine, Drumellie, Freuchie, Lyon, Lows, Ordie, Tilt, Turret, &c. In all the hilly districts springs are abundant, and Pitcaithley is specially noted for its mineral waters; but in the level tracts of Monteith and the Carse of Gowrie pure water is scarce, occasioning in dry seasons considerable sickness and scarcity, while in wet seasons the same districts are almost inundated and the soil converted into a miry expanse. The rivers, which flow from the mountains in the N. and N.W. towards the Tay, run for the most part in an easterly or southerly direction, giving name to a series of straths, or broad valleys, which open in the same aspect, and to the glens, or narrow vales, through which they pass in their upper course—as Strath Tay and Strathmore, forming the valley of the Tay; Strathearn, extending almost across the centre of the county from W. to E., and forming the channel of the Earn; Strathallan, or the Vale of the Allan, in the southern part of the county, separating the Ochills from the Western Highlands; Strath-Airdle, in the north-eastern part of the county, forming the basin of the Airdle, and a branch of the Isla, which rises at the foot of Cairn Gower, in the Ben-y-Gloe mountains. Some of the smaller valleys, or glens, are those of the Beg, Shee or Ericht, Fernal, Bruar, Tilt, and Erochkie, in the N., and of the Lyon, Lochy, Dochart, Falloch, and Artney, in the W. These valleys bear but a small proportion to the aggregate area of the county, contrasting strikingly by their warmth and luxuriance with the barren summits which environ them.—About two-thirds of the whole county, from Loch Ericht, or the Moor of Rannoch, on the Aberdeen and Inverness border, south-eastward, is comprehended in the Grampian or Highland region. This district is formed of ridges of rocks rising in

Alpine grandeur one above another, with their bare and weather-worn summits almost hidden in the clouds. Among the loftiest peaks are Ben-Lawers near Loch Tay, rising 3,945, or, according to others, 4,015 feet above the sea-level; Ben More, 3,819; Ben-y-Gloe, near Glen Tilt, 3,690; Schihallian, or Schichalleon, 3,564; Ben Uammore, 3,589; Ben Scarsoch, 3,390; Ben Ledi, between Lochs Katrine and Lubnaig, 2,863 or 3,009; Ben Venue, 3,000; also Glâs Mhiel, Bruochcarravan, Ben Chualach, Ben Chonzie, and Duntchmore. The passes and other spots on the verge of the Highlands command fine views. The Ochill hills traverse the south-eastern part of the county, separating the basins of the Forth and Tay, and attain an altitude of 2,359 feet at Ben Cleuch. The Sidlaw hills traverse the eastern part adjoining Forfarshire and section of the rich district of the Carse of Gowrie from the broad plain of Strathmore, attaining an altitude of 1,500 feet at Birnham Hill. The detached hill of Dunsinane, celebrated in Scottish story as the site of the castle of Macbeth, is a spur of this range, and has an altitude of 1,114 feet. A line through the passes of Aberfoyle, Leny, Comrie, and Killiecrankie divides the lowlands from the highlands. The Carse of Gowrie, between the Sidlaws and the Frith of Tay, differs from every other part of the county, excepting a portion of Strathearn and the district of Monteith, in being nearly a dead level, highly fructiferous, and everywhere abounding with orchards and wheat-fields. Old Red sandstone is the prevailing rock in the lowlands, and mica slate in the highlands, skirted by clay, chlorite, and hornblende slates, which pass insensibly into mica slate, with occasional beds of quartz, sandstone, and greywacke, and some patches of granite, as at Rannoch Moor, which is 1,000 feet above sea-level; and at Glentilt a highly elevated range of breccia, or puddingstone, may be traced in various places, separating the primitive district from the secondary district in the S.E. of the county. A bed of limestone extends from Leny, near Callander, in a north-easterly direction towards Braemar, and coal measures underlie a large part of the Culross district, and extend from near Crieff in the direction of Dumbarton, coming up to the south-eastern skirts of the Ochills, on the Fife border. The Ochill Hills and the Sidlaws in the S.E. consist of a mixture of sedimentary and erupted rocks, the former chiefly porphyry and amygdaloid, and the Sidlaws principally sandstone and greenstone. The hill of Kunioul, near Perth, is amygdaloid interspersed with nodules of agate and cornelian. The principal minerals worked are roofing slates, of various colours, at Birnam and in other parts of the island, coal and fine clay at Fossaway and Tulliallan, ironstone at Culross, and in the coal regions W. of the Ochills, blue marble at Leny and Glentilt, sandstone at Longforgan, Auchtergaven, and Errol, and very good building-stone at Kingoodie, in the Carse of Gowrie, and at Longannat on the Forth. Limestone is burnt both for cement and manure, but both it and coal are scarce in parts of the county from the difficulty of carriage. Copper ore occurs among the southern Ochills, and lead in Breadalbane, chiefly at Tyndrum, Benledi, and Glenlyon, also nodules of sulphate of barytes in the bed of the river Shaggy, in Strathern. Peat fuel is cut in the bogs and mosses. The soils are extremely various, but may be described as till, sand, and gravel, with rich clay in the Carse of Gowrie, loam in the highland valleys, and in the upland extensive tracts of moor, bog, and moss, though these last are gradually diminishing. Only about one-third of the whole surface is under cultivation, the remainder being mountain, sheep pasture, moss, or irreclaimable waste. Some remains of the old forests are left in Breadalbane and Monteith, but the greater part of the present woods have been planted since the middle of the last century. The late Duke of Athole alone planted 27,000,000 trees, chiefly larch and spruce fir, with some oak, ash, elm, and birch. The most valuable tracts are the Carse of Gowrie, which rivals in fertility the richest land in Scotland—the lower part of Strathearn, the valley of the Tay above Perth, the district of Monteith, and the vale of the Forth. All these tracts yield abundant crops of wheat, beans, turnips, and potatoes, of which last great quantities are yearly sent to London by railway. The carse of Gowrie is also very rich in orchards, but in the midland districts fruit is but rarely cultivated, and oats and barley are the principal grain crops. There is little cultivated land in the highland districts. Mosses of various extent, depth, and firmness, according to the time they have been in formation, are scattered over the plains or flats, and not unfrequently cover the slopes of the higher hills. Many of these, formerly valueless tracts, including the famous Flanders moss in the vale of the Forth, have recently been the scene of grand georgical experiments, which have rendered the localities of Blair Drummond and Kincardine famous in the history of agriculture. All the appliances of draining, special manuring, and improved rotation of crops, have been adopted with great success by the enterprising farmers and landowners of this part of Scotland. The estates are in general entailed, and many large, but there are also numerous smaller proprietors, the total number on the new valuation rolls of 1856 being 5,064, of whom 525 were returned as qualified to be commissioners of supply. The valued rental of the county according to the old Scotch valuation in 1674 was £339,192, and the real rental under the new Valuation Act in 1856 was £680,611. Arable farms range from 50 to 500 acres, and in the lowlands, where great advances have recently been made in agriculture, are universally held on lease, commonly for 15 or 19 years, but some of the small highland occupiers are yearly tenants. The miserable farmhouses of a former period, without light or ventilation, have within the present century been almost universally superseded by substantial, slate-roofed houses of two stories, surrounded by improved farm buildings; but this is not the case in the highlands, where mean hovels are frequently to be met with. Many farms on the mutual confines of the lowland and the uplands comprise small tracts of arable ground in connection with large tracts of hill pasture or moorland; but the highland farms are mostly sheep farms for Tweeddale and Cheviot breeds with some Southdowns and Leicesters, recently introduced. There is no breed of cattle peculiar to the county, the West Highland breed being that most commonly fed on the highland pastures, but Ayrshire cows for the dairy have been successfully introduced into the lowlands. The native animals include the red deer, roe and fallow deer, fox, wild cat, badger, weasel, black cock, ptarmigan, partridge, blue hare, and the eagle.—Although Perthshire is generally considered a pastoral and agricultural county, more persons are returned as engaged in trade, commerce, and manufacture than in agriculture. The linen trade has long been established, and cotton-spinning and paper-making were introduced towards the close of the last century, the principal cotton-mills being at Deanston on the Teith, Stanley on the Tay, and Cromwell Park on the Almond; but most of the paper-mills have been abandoned. There are also flax spinning-mills, fulling mills, linseed oil-mills, several small woollen manufactories for shawls, blankets, and other woollen fabrics; extensive bleach-fields round Perth, and in Strathmore, besides a considerable number of weavers, employed by the Glasgow manufacturers, chiefly resident at Auchterarder, Crieff, and Dunblane; also leather-dressers, miners, and colliers, besides other trades, chiefly confined to the town of Perth (which see). The principal commerce is carried on at Perth and Kincardine.—The population is very unequally distributed, the Highland parishes, comprising two-thirds of its area, being very thinly peopled, while the Lowland parishes in the S.E. are comparatively densely populated. The population decreased in the decennial period between 1831 and 1841, from 142,166 to 137,457, owing chiefly to emigration, the incorporation of farms, and formation of deer forests, and has subsequently never recovered itself, having further declined from 138,660 in 1851, to 133,511 in 1861. The inhabited houses, also, in the last decennial period have declined from 22,528 to 22,056. Perthshire returns two members to parliament.

one for the county, and one for the parliamentary borough of Perth; while Culross contributes to Stirling and Tulliallan, and with four adjacent parishes have votes for Kinross. It is governed by a lord-lieutenant, vice-lieutenant, sheriff, and two substitutes, who reside respectively at Perth and Dunblane, and by about sixty deputy-lieutenants. For special purposes it is divided into ten departmental districts, as mentioned above, and is further divided into sixty-nine entire *quoad sacra civilia* parishes, with parts of eleven others; but these do not correspond with the present ecclesiastical parishes, which are continually being altered, both as to number and extent. The greater part of seven presbyteries in the synods of Perth, Angus, and Fife, are comprised within this county. Perth and Culross are royal and parliamentary burghs, the former being also the county and sessions town. Auchterarder, Abernethy, and Dunblane were formerly royal burghs. The ancient cities are Perth, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, the seats of bishoprics of the same name previous to the establishment of Presbyterianism. The burghs of barony are, Alyth, Abernethy, Auchterarder, Blairgowrie, Craig of Madesty, Crief, Kincardine, and Longforgan. The towns, containing upwards of 2,000 inhabitants, are, in order of population, Perth, Auchterarder, Blairgowrie, Crieff, Cupar-Angus, and Kincardine; besides about 200 smaller towns and inconsiderable villages.—The mansions in the county are numerous, including Dunkeld House, and Blaircastle, of the Duke of Athole; Taymouth Castle, of the Marquis of Breadalbane; Doune Lodge, of the Earl of Moray; Duplin Castle, of the Earl of Kinnoul; Elcho Castle, of the Earl of Wemyss; Cluny Castle, of the Earl of Airlie; Scone Palace, and Logie-Almond, of the Earl of Mansfield; Gleneagles, of the Earl of Camperdown; Strathallan Castle, of Viscount Strathallan; Drummond Castle and Stobhall, of Lord Willoughby D'Eresby; besides numerous other seats of the nobility and ancient families.—The roads are well constructed, and are kept in good condition. They include the main road from Edinburgh, by Queensferry and Dunfermline, which enters the county a few miles S. of Perth, the road from Glasgow, by Stirling, the road from Dundee, by Meginch; the road from Aberdeen, by Forfar and Brechin; the road from Inverness and the northern Highlands, by the Pass of Killiecrankie and the valleys of the Garry, Tumel, and Tay; and the road from Argyleshire, by way of the Dochart and Tay valleys; all which converge at Perth. Besides these, there are three roads leading from Stirling, through Monteith, into the western Highlands. The road-trusts are divided into the eleven districts of Aberfeldy, Auchterarder, Blairgowrie, Carse of Gowrie, Cupar-Angus, Creiff, Culross, Dunblane, Dunkeld, Perth, and Weem. Five main lines of railway—the Scottish Central; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee; Scottish Midland Junction, or North-Eastern; the Inverness and Perth Junction; and the Dundee and Perth; all centre at Perth. The Scottish Central railway traverses the southern part of the county for about 28 miles, and has branches to Crieff and Callander. The Scottish Midland Junction railway passes through a portion of the south-eastern corner of the county, and has branch lines to Blairgowrie and to Dunkeld, at which latter place it joins the Inverness and Perth Junction; and another branch up the Almond to Methven. The eastern fork of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, and the Dundee and Perth lines, also traverse part of the eastern district.

PERTWOOD, a par. in the hunds. of Warminster and Dunworth, co. Wilts, 2 miles N.W. of Hindon, its post town, and 6½ S. of Warminster. The village, which consists of two or three farmhouses, is situated on Pertwood Down, and is wholly agricultural. The parish is traversed by the road between Shaftesbury and Warminster. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £70, and the glebe comprises 10 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £56. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a tower containing one bell.

PETER AND PAUL, ST., a par. in the bar. of Kilmallock, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It lies along the river Loobagh, and contains the town of Kilmallock, which see.

PETERBOROUGH, or NASSABURGH, a lib. in the co. of Northampton, containing, besides the city of Peterborough, the pars. of Bainton, Barnack, Borough-Far, Castor, with chplries. of Sutton and Upton, Etton, Eye, Glinton, Helpstone, Marholm, Maxey, Newborough, Northborough, Paston, with the chplry. of Werrington; Peakirk, St. Martin Stamford Baron; Thornhaugh, Ufford, Wansford, Whitring, and part of St. John Baptist, comprising 51,430 acres, exclusive of the city of Peterborough.

PETERBOROUGH, a market town, city, and parliamentary borough, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of the lib. of Nassaburgh, or Peterborough, co. Northampton, 40 miles N.E. of Northampton, and 81 N.W. of London by road, or 76 by the Great Northern, 102½ by the Great Eastern, and 110 by the London and North-Western lines of railway, each of which companies have important stations in the town; there are also branch lines to Blisworth and Stamford. It is an ancient and well-built city, situated on the northern bank of the river Nene, which here divides Northamptonshire from Huntingdonshire, and is crossed by a wooden bridge. In the Saxon times it was called *Medeshamsted* and *Medeswelhamsted*, from a whirlpool in the river Nene, then the *Aufona*, and owes its origin to the celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded in the middle of the 7th century by Peada, son of Penda, fifth king of Mercia, in atonement for having murdered his own sons, for their attachment to Christianity, prior to his own conversion. About 870 the monastery was burnt by the Danes, who had laid waste the adjoining country, and continued in a ruined state for a century, when it was restored by Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, under the auspices of King Edgar and of Adulph, the king's chancellor, who appropriated all his wealth to the rebuilding of the monastery, of which after its restoration he was made abbot. About this time, the name *Medeshamsted* was superseded by that of *Burgh*, otherwise *Gildenburgh*, from the wealth and splendour of the new structure, and subsequently was called Peter-burgh, or Peterborough, from St. Peter, to whom the church was dedicated. In the reign of William the Conqueror, Hereward-le-Wake, the last of the Anglo-Saxon warriors, who distinguished themselves by their resistance to the Normans, hearing, whilst in exile, that the Conqueror had given away his paternal lands to a Norman, set sail from Flanders, and putting himself at the head of the insurgents of the fens, attacked and plundered the abbey, and burnt the village which was rising around it. In 1116 the monastery and village were greatly injured by fire, but were gradually restored, and the present cathedral commenced by Abbot Salisbury, and further completed by Abbot Martin in 1144. At this period the town, which had previously stood on the eastern side of the monastery, was removed to the situation it now occupies, and the monastery raised to the rank of a mitred Benedictine abbey, the abbots being summoned to Parliament in the reign of Henry III. The town appears also to have rapidly risen in importance, for we find it returning two members to Parliament in the reign of Edward I. At the Dissolution, the revenue of the abbey was estimated at £1,972 7*s.* 0¾*d.*, and the conventual church made a cathedral in 1541 by Henry VIII., who selected Peterborough as the seat of one of the new bishoprics. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., the parliamentary forces, under the command of Cromwell, destined for the siege of Croyland, were stationed in the town, where they committed numerous depredations—defacing the monuments in the cathedral, and pulling down part of the cloisters, the chapter-house, and the episcopal palace, which were sold by order of the Parliament. The Lady-chapel was shortly after taken down by the townsmen, to whom the cathedral had been granted for a parish church.—In 1790 an Act of Parliament was obtained for carrying out various local improvements, which have greatly modernised the

town; and in 1834 about 60 houses of an inferior class were destroyed by fire. The streets, which are regularly laid out close upon the bank of the river, are well paved, lighted with gas, and well edificed, many of the houses being modern. The environs have many villa residences. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, to be described presently, the sessions house, and gaol, in the Norman style of architecture, erected in 1842, at a cost of £10,000, borrowed on security of the rates, and comprising the sessions court, magistrates' room, jury room, and house of correction for the liberty of Peterborough, with the governor's residence in the centre, upon the plan of the Model Prison at Pentonville, London; the corn exchange, erected in 1848, on the site of the old theatre in Church-street, is in the Italian style, containing a market room, lighted by a lantern roof, supported by stone Corinthian pillars, and having a gallery at one end; the dispensary and infirmary, rebuilt in 1845, is situated in New Town; the mechanics' institute in Wentworth-street has a good library and newsroom; the assembly rooms, in Cumbergate, are large and well lighted; there are besides a registry for wills and diocesan documents lately erected in the minster precincts, a savings-bank, public library over the S. porch of the parish church, four commercial banks, gas and water works. The bounds of the city comprise only 1,430 acres; but the borough, since the passing of the Reform Act, is co-extensive with the parish, comprising, besides the ancient city, the Minster Close, which is extra parochial, and the tnshps. of Dogsthorpe, Eastfield, Longthorpe, and Newark.—The population in 1851 was 8,673, and in 1861, 11,732, showing an increase of 3,059 in the decennial period. It has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Edward I., the chief influence being with Earl Fitzwilliam of Milton Abbey. Until recently the civil government was vested in the *custos rotulorum* of the liberty, assisted by seven magistrates and a high bailiff, who was returning officer, the last named being appointed by the dean and chapter, who are lords of the manor, but is now administered solely by the magistrates appointed by Earl Fitzwilliam, as lord of the hundred or liberty. The jurisdiction extends only over the parish of Peterborough, and constables and other officers are still chosen at the court leet, which is held annually. General sessions for the peace are held quarterly in the sessions court at the gaol, and petty sessions weekly on Saturday. The trade carried on at Peterborough is chiefly in corn, malt, coal, timber, lime, bricks, stone, and in the transmission of live stock and agricultural produce by the several lines of railway, which have greatly increased the commercial prosperity of the town. A large steam flour mill has been recently erected by Earl Fitzwilliam, and the works in connection with the several lines of railway are extensive. The Nene is navigable only for boats, but a general survey has lately been made with the hope of rendering it navigable for vessels of larger burden, and for the better drainage of the surrounding meadows, which are periodically inundated.—As the seat of a bishopric Peterborough ranks as a cathedral city, but consists of only one parish, that of St. John the Baptist, and the ecclesiastical district of St. Mark, the former containing a population of 11,497, and the latter one of 3,170. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of the bishop, a dean, the two archdeacons of Northampton and Leicester, six prebendaries, and four minor canons. The diocese, as originally constituted by Henry VIII., extended over Northamptonshire and Rutland, then taken out of Lincoln diocese, but it has recently been extended by the addition of Leicestershire, and now contains the archdeaconries of Northampton and Leicester, with 17 rural deaneries, and about 504 benefices. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Peter, is a cruciform structure of Norman and Gothic architecture, remarkable for its massiveness and for the magnificence of its western front, 156 feet broad, which is considered the finest example of Early English Gothic now remaining. It consists of a chancel built by Abbot Martin de Vecti in 1140; a nave semicircular at the eastern end, built by Abbot Benedict towards the close of the 12th century; side aisles built about the same period, but which have subsequently been carried out square; a great transept built by Abbot William de Vandeville in 1160—1175, who also erected a portion of the central tower, 150 feet high, which rises from four arches in the centre of the edifice and forms a lantern. At the western end of the nave are smaller transepts, over one of which is a tower supported by angular buttresses and surmounted with pinnacles, while at either extremity of the western front is a turret 156 feet high, flanked at the angles by clustered shafts and pinnacles and crowned with spires. The whole of the fitting up of the choir, which is supposed to be the oldest part of the building, is in the style of the time of Edward III., and the woodwork is of oak richly ornamented. A new choir and altar screen were erected in 1830 of carved stone, and the latter ornamented with spiral turrets. There are few monuments, shrines, or chantry chapels, most of the tombs of the bishops having been battered by the Puritans; there are, however, two monuments of interest—the tomb of Queen Catherine of Aragon, first wife of Henry VIII., and the marble slab over the doorway leading from the choir into the S. aisle, which marks the spot where the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots was buried, previous to the removal of her remains to Westminster Abbey. On the wall immediately behind the western entrance hangs a portrait of old Scarlet the sexton, who buried the above named queens, with an appropriate epitaph commemorating the circumstance. On the western side of the cathedral is the Norman Abbey gateway, with some remains of the cloisters and ancient monastic buildings, having in the midst of them the tower gateway, leading to the bishop's palace, and from this court another gateway, built by Abbot Kirton in 1515, and rich in ornament, leading to the deanery and the ancient cemetery of the citizens, which adjoined the cathedral, but is now closed, a new burial ground having been formed, under the Extramural Burial Act, on the western side of the city. Besides the Cathedral there is a large parish church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and situated near the centre of the city. It is a stone structure, with a square tower surmounted by pinnacles, and containing a peal of six bells and a clock, with musical chimes every third hour, changing every day in the week. The interior contains a tomb by Flaxman, and an altar-piece, the "Transfiguration," painted by Sir R. Ker Porter. The living is a vic.* val. £500, in the archdeac. of Northampton and dioc. of Peterborough, in the patron. of the bishop. There are chapels for Roman Catholics, General and Particular Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. The Cathedral Grammar, or Chapter school, founded by Henry VIII., and situated within the minster precincts, has an income from endowment of £100, for the free education of 20 boys, who have a preference as candidates for five scholarships and a fellowship in St. John's College, Cambridge. Another school, founded by Thomas Deacon in 1721, has an endowment of £50 per annum, besides 6 acres of land and certain premises. There are also National and infant schools, the former attended by upwards of 500 children. The charities amount to above £1,000 a year, of which the town estate produces £380; one of the charities is under the direction of a self-elected body, called feoffees. The almshouses are designed to accommodate 50 poor persons, and 17 have been recently rebuilt. A hospital for lepers was founded here in the reign of King Stephen, and dedicated to St. Leonard, and another hospital in 1180 by Abbot Benedict, who dedicated it to St. Thomas-à-Becket, whose life he wrote.—The Poor-law Union of Peterborough comprises 39 parishes or places, of which 19 are in the county of Northampton, a like number in that of Hunts, and one in that of Lincoln. It is also the seat of superintendent registry and new County Court districts. Among the eminent natives of the town were Abbot Benedict, mentioned above; Abbot John of Peterborough, an English historian of the 14th

century; Bishop Chambers, the last Abbot; Gunton, the historian of the Cathedral; Sir John Hill, a popular writer of the 18th century; and Paley, the celebrated divine and moralist. The title of Earl of Peterborough, now extinct, was bestowed on the family of Mordaunt by Charles I., and was held by Charles the great Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, in the reigns of Anne and George I.—The market days are Wednesday for live stock, and Saturday for live and dead stock and general produce. Fairs are held on the 10th July and 2nd October, the former, which is held in the town, is chiefly for timber, horses, and cattle, and the latter, which is held on the Huntingdonshire side of the river, is for horses, beasts, sheep, timber, and general purposes.

PETERCHURCH, a par. in the hund. of Webtree, co. Hereford, 12 miles W. of Hereford, its post town, and 9 N.W. of Pontrilas railway station. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on the river Dore, in the Golden Vale, and is surrounded by hills and woods. The parish is traversed by the Ross and Hay road. The surface is hilly, but fertile, producing heavy crops of wheat. The soil consists of a rich loam, with a subsoil of clay and sandstone. The land is divided between arable and pasture, with about 100 acres of woodland. There are several stone quarries, and a mineral spring called St. Peter's Well. The impropriation belongs to the Governor of Guy's Hospital, London. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £327. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient stone structure with a spired tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains a piece of stone on which is sculptured a trout with a gold chain round its throat. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, also an almshouse for six aged females. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a place of worship. Urishay Castle is the principal residence. T. Delahay, Esq., is lord of the manor.

PETERCULTER, a par. in the district and co. of Aberdeen, Scotland. It comprises, besides the vil. of its own name, the post-office station of Countesswells. It extends in length about 7 miles from E. to W., with an average breadth of 5. It is bounded by the co. of Kincardine, and by the pars. of Drumoak, Echt, Skene, Newhills, and Banchory-Devenick. The surface is generally hilly and marshy, but the eastern district is more level, and is studded with mansions and wooded grounds. Granite is quarried to a considerable extent. The village of Peterculter is about 7 miles S.W. of Aberdeen, and is within easy access of the Murtle, Milltimber, and Cultor stations of the Deeside railway. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Leuchar and Dee. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the paper, woollen, and snuff-mills. There is also a corn-mill. On the summit of the hill of Oldtown are traces of Norman Dykes camp, the ancient *Devana*. This par. is in the presb. and synod of Aberdeen. The minister has a stipend of £196. The parish church was erected in 1779. There are a Free church, a parochial school, and other schools. Culture, Binghill, Bieldside, Countesswells and Murtle, or Murthill, are the principal residences. The last named is the old seat of the Irvines, near to which is a tumulus, and several Druid stones.

PETER-DU-BOIS, ST., or ST. PETER-OF-THE-WOOD, a par. in the Isle of Guernsey, Channel Islands, 5 miles S.W. of St. Peter's Port. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated in a valley celebrated for its elm-trees, which are of a kind peculiar to the island. About two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder pasture. The soil produces heavy crops of wheat, barley, and parsnips. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £200, in the patron. of the governor. The church of St. Peter was erected in 1167. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans; also endowed schools for boys and girls, of which the former was founded by Queen Elizabeth.

PETERHEAD, a par., post and market town, seaport, burgh of barony and parliamentary burgh, in the district of Buchan, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 30 miles N. by E. of Aberdeen, and 40 S. by E. of Banff. It is a station on the Formartine and Buchan section of the Great North of Scotland railway. The par., which is about 5 miles in length from N. to S., with an extreme breadth of 4 miles, includes the *quoad sacra* par. of East, the burgh of its own name, the post-office vil. of Boddan, and the fishing vils. of Buchan-haven, Burnhaven, and Ronheads. It is situated on the shore of the North Sea, under Buchan-Ness promontory, the most easterly land in Scotland, and the spot where the Chevalier landed in 1715. Its northern boundary is traced by the river Ugie, from which the parish was anciently called Peter Ugie, and on the other sides it adjoins the parishes of Cruden, St. Fergus, and Longside, part of which last was formerly included in this parish till 1620. The surface is an undulating plain, with a low range of hills on the western and southern border, rising at Stirling Hill to the height of 280 feet above sea-level. To the W. of the town are several hollows or deep glens, known as the How of Buchan, and on the estate of Invernettie is a conical hill, near 200 feet high, called Meethill. Off Buchan-Ness promontory lie two small islands, one covered with verdure, on which was formerly a salt pan, and the other rocky, now the site of Buchan-Ness lighthouse. The surface is in general fertile and well cultivated, with the exception of a tract of moorland. The coast is defended against the violence of the North Sea by a lofty ridge of precipitous cliffs of igneous rock, and is indented by Sandford and Peterhead bays, on which latter stands the town of Peterhead, occupying a small, flat, rocky peninsula, called Keith-Inch, on the N. side of the bay. The site of the town is still called Keith-Inch, from its having become the property of the Keith family in 1560, on the suppression of Deer Abbey, to which the parish anciently belonged, but is now the property of the Merchant Maiden Hospital in Edinburgh, having been forfeited by the Keiths. On the extremity of the peninsula stands the suburb called Keith-Inch, connected with the rest of the town by an isthmus of only 250 feet broad, having on either side the two harbours, both furnished with quays and protected by piers. The new N. harbour, formed in 1818 by Smeaton, covers about 11 acres, and the S. harbour, formed in 1773 by Telford, about 6½ acres, and cost upward of £85,000. On the S. pier is a lighthouse, put up in 1834, 21 feet high, with a fixed light visible for three miles.—The outline of the town is nearly triangular in form, having its principal thoroughfares, called Broad and Marischal streets, running on a line with the isthmus, between the harbours, joined at its lower end, near the bay, by two other lines of street forming acute angles, and diverging like boulevard along both sides of the town. These principal lines of streets are connected by several smaller streets, and terminate in the suburbs of Ronheads and Kirktown. The whole place has a substantial appearance, most of the houses being built of granite, and the streets well paved and kept. An ample supply of pure water is furnished by pipes from a copious spring about 3 miles distant, and the streets are lit with gas from works situated in Long-gate-street. The principal public building is the townhall, erected in 1788, surmounted by a spire of granite 125 feet high, the public offices occupying the third story, the second floor being appropriated for schoolrooms and the ground floor let out in shops; there are besides two public halls, occupied as reading and billiard rooms, hot and cold baths, a custom-house, six branch banks, scientific and other societies, and a market cross, put up in 1832, on occasion of the town being created a parliamentary burgh at the passing of the Reform Act. The cross is a pillar of granite of the Tuscan order, crowned with the armorial bearings of the Earls Marischal, under whom the town was founded in 1593. Peterhead is a coastguard station, and was formerly a bonding sub-port to Aberdeen, but was made independent in 1838, with the creeks of Boddan, Fraserburgh, Pittallie, or Sand-haven, and Rosehearty as subports. It has long been frequented as a sea bathing and watering place, being frequently termed

the Scarborough of the N. of Scotland, which latter town it resembles not only in its situation, but in the combination of sea bathing with the use of salubrious mineral waters. For some years, however, Peterhead has been on the decline as a watering place in reference both to its mineral waters and to its bathing accommodation.—The population of the burgh in 1851 was 7,298, occupying 886 houses, which had increased in 1861 to 7,541 persons, inhabiting 1,020 houses. It contributes to return one member, with Elgin, Kintore, Inverury, Banff, and Cullen, to the imperial parliament, and had in 1856 a constituency of 235, the parliamentary limits being more extensive than those of the old burgh. Under the new municipal Reform Act it is governed by a provost, three bailies and treasurer, and seven town councillors. Its trade is considerable, chiefly coastwise, but some vessels trade to the colonies and foreign countries. The chief exports are grain, meal, butter, cheese, eggs, pork, oil, salted fish, herrings, cod, and granite, and the imports lime, wool, timber, salt, iron, groceries, and general merchandise. It is still the chief seat of the whale and seal fishery, though these have of late years somewhat declined, giving place to the herring fishery, which is productive, yielding annually nearly 50,000 barrels, and employing about 8,000 persons. There is also a salmon fishery in the Ugie. There are but few manufactures, those of woollen cloth and thread having long since declined. A few weavers are employed by the manufacturers of Aberdeen, and there are a small carding and spinning mill, a rope-walk, and dye-works. In the vicinity of the town brick-earth is dug, and granite of excellent quality is largely quarried. There are also ship and boat building yards, several breweries, and two large grain mills, situated respectively at Ravenscraig and Invernettie. Three great lines of road diverge from the town, but only one railway has yet been formed, though several lines have been projected. On the shore amber and valuable pebbles are occasionally found.—The par. is in the presb. of Deer and synod of Aberdeen, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £277, and unappropriated teinds £389. The parish church, built in 1803, is situated at the entrance of the town, and has a spire 118 feet high. There are besides a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, an Episcopalian chapel, situated in Merchant-street, and faced with axe-dressed granite, also places of worship belonging to the Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. There are a parochial school, an endowed school, called "the town school," and several charitable institutions.—In the parish are the remains of the ancient castles of Ravenscraig, Boddan, and Inverugie, and the old seats of the Keiths and Marischals. Market day is on Friday. Fairs are held on the first Tuesdays after the 25th May and 18th November.

PETER-PORT, ST., or ST. PETER'S PORT, a par., seaport, market town, and the capital of Guernsey, Isle of Guernsey, Channel Islands, 28 miles from St. Helier's, and 100 S. by W. of Southampton. This place, which is built on the slope of a hill fronting the sea, on the E. side of the island, is the only town in Guernsey. Its appearance on entering the harbour is imposing, the houses rising one above another up the hill's sides, and extending for nearly a mile along the shore. It consists of the old town, comprising the town parish, the new town, and Hauteville, or the upper town, built on the slope of a hill to the S.W. of the old town. The streets of the old town are narrow, steep, and winding, but the houses are built of stone; and in the more modern portions, comprising the new town and Hauteville, both streets and houses are more regularly constructed. In the suburbs are numerous villas and detached houses. The principal public buildings are the Government House, the residence of the lieutenant-governor; the Elizabeth College, to be mentioned presently; the court-house, the new prison, the town hospital, or poorhouse, erected in 1742, and enlarged in 1810. The States library, literary and mechanics' institute, with a library of near 3 000 volumes; assembly rooms, theatre, a custom-house, several clubs, two joint-stock banks, a savings-bank, chamber of commerce, insurance offices, gas and water works, the Victoria tower near the college, erected to commemorate the visit of Queen Victoria in 1848; General Doyle's pillar, 250 feet high; and three markets, that for fish being an arcade, 200 feet long by 22 feet wide, with a double row of marble slabs, extending the whole length of the building. In the vicinity of the town is a public promenade, known as the New Ground, and laid out in walks. About half a mile to the S. of the town is Fort St. George, crowning the heights, and now used as barracks, the works of which are considered of great strength. Around the coast are fifteen martello towers; and the entrance of the harbour is further defended by a strong fort, called Castle Cornet, built on an isolated rock, half a mile off the shore, but which is accessible at low water in spring tides. The harbour, which is not sufficiently capacious for the trade of the port, is formed by two piers, measuring respectively 760 and 460 feet long, and 80 feet apart at the mouth of the harbour, which has a lighthouse 40 feet high, with a fixed light visible for 11 miles. The roadstead outside is well sheltered from the S.W. winds, and has from 12 to 25 fathoms water, except at the Great Bank, where it has only 3 fathoms, and several shoals above water. The chief shipping business is the coasting trade, which employs above 100 vessels, the exports being granite, potatoes, fruit, vinegar, bricks, and Roman cement; and the imports fish, corn, colonial produce, and general merchandise. The principal manufactories are those of tobacco and snuff, soap, candles, cordage, bricks, cement, and spirituous liquors, which last are extensively distilled for exportation. The town, which includes the par. of St. Thomas, sends six members to the legislative assembly of the island, called the "States of Deliberation," which sits at St. Peter's Port, and seventy members to the States of Election. It is also the seat of the "Royal Court," the chief court of justice in the island. The principal seats are Castle Cary, or Le Câtel, belonging to the Cary family, and the Ivy old castle at Belgrave Bay.—The living is a rect. with the cur. of St. Stephen's annexed, in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £500, in the patron. of the governor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a Norman structure, built in 1312, with a tower, and is considered a good specimen of the French flamboyant style of architecture. Besides the parish church, there are three district churches, the livings of which vary from £200 to £300. Holy Trinity church was formerly a proprietary chapel, but has been enlarged, and has now a district assigned to it. St. James's was erected in 1817, and St. John's, or Bethele, was erected in 1835. There are places of worship for Roman Catholics, Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, New Connexion Methodists, Society of Friends, and Plymouth Brethren, besides numerous religious and charitable institutions. Queen Elizabeth's College, or grammar school, was rebuilt in 1830, in the Tudor style of architecture, and surrounded with spacious grounds. It has the preference to three fellowships and five scholarships in Oxford University. There are besides, National and denominational schools in connection with the several places of worship, and charity schools attached to the town hospital. The markets are open every day, but the principal market days are Wednesday and Saturday.

PETERS, a tythg. in the par. of Portbury, co. Somerset, 5 miles N.W. of Bristol.

PETERSFIELD, a div. of the co. of Hants, contains the hunds. of Upper and Lower East Meon, and Upper and Lower Finch Dean, comprising about 61,690 acres.

PETERSFIELD, a post and market town, and parliamentary borough, in the lower half hund. of Finch Dean, co. Hants, 17 miles S.E. of Winchester, and 54 S.W. of London, and a station on the South-Western railway. It is situated on the old road from London to Portsmouth, and near the river Rother. It is a polling-place for the county elections, and a petty sessions town; also the seat of a new County Court and superintendent

registry. The borough first returned members to parliament in the 35th year of Edward VI., from which period it returned two members, until the passing of the Reform Act, by which it was deprived of one, and the privilege of voting extended to the £10 householders of the old borough, and of the adjoining district. The new borough includes within its bounds the old borough, together with the parishes of Buriton, Foxfield, Lyss, and Steed, except the townships of North and South Ambersham; also the tythings of Ramsden, Langrish, and Oxenbourn. It was incorporated by charter of Queen Elizabeth, and is nominally governed by a mayor and commonalty; the mayor, whose office is become merely titular, being chosen at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, at which also a constable and two tythingmen are also chosen. The mayor is the returning officer. The governing magistrates of the county, who now administer the affairs of the town, meet fortnightly, on the Tuesday prior to market day. The court leet is held on the second Monday in Epiphany, annually. There is an equestrian statue to William III. standing in the centre of the market-place, erected by the Joliffes of Merstham, who also rebuilt the townhall about thirty years ago. The population of the parish in 1861 was 1,950, but of the parliamentary borough 5,655, against 5,550 in 1851, showing a small increase of 100 in the decennial period. The town is lighted with gas, and partially paved. It contains several well-built houses and shops, with two banks, a savings-bank, literary institute, gas-works, police station, and townhall. The incumbent's tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £50. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Buriton, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a square tower, containing six bells. The interior of the church contains monuments to the Joliffe family. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum, exclusive of almshouses. The Petersfield Poor-law Union comprises 13 parishes or places, and the union poor-house has accommodation for 100 inmates. There are National, British, and infant schools. The Independents have a place of worship. There is an institution, designated Churcher's College, with an annual income of £600, founded in 1722, for the free education, clothing, and maintenance of 14 boys, who should be subsequently apprenticed to masters of ships "voyaging" to the East Indies, providing the premium does not exceed £30, with an extra £3 for clothes. Sir W. G. H. Joliffe, Bart., is lord of the manor. The market for corn, &c., is held every alternate Wednesday. Fairs are held on 10th July, 6th October, and 11th December.

PETERSHAM, a par. in the first div. of Kingston hund., co. Surrey, 2 miles N. of Kingston, and 12 S.W. of London. It is situated on the southern bank of the river Thames. The village, which is of small extent, may be considered a suburb of Richmond. Petersham derives its name from having belonged to the abbey of St. Peter's, Chertsey. It gives the title of viscount to the family of Stanhope, Earls of Harrington. The neighbourhood is sheltered from the N. and E. winds by Richmond Hill. A considerable part of the land is cultivated as gardens and lawns, and the remainder is in woods and parks, chiefly the property of the crown. William IV., when Duke of Clarence, had a house here, which was subsequently pulled down and the grounds thrown into Richmond Park. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Kew, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is supposed to have been erected about the commencement of the 16th century, and subsequently enlarged. It contains several tombs of great antiquity, and is the burial-place of the Duchess of Lauderdale. The register dates from 1574. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes. Ham House is supposed to have been erected by James I. in 1610, as a residence for his son Henry Prince of Wales, and was considerably altered by Charles II. In the centre is a hall surrounded with an open balustrade of walnut wood, and embellished with military trophies. It was the place where the "Cabal" ministry met, and where the celebrated John Duke of Argyll, was born. The ceilings are painted by Verrio, and the room contains a library and many rare old paintings and portraits.

PETERSHAM, a hmlt. in the tythg. of Holt, and par. of Wimborne Minster, co. Dorset, 3 miles N.E. of Wimborne Minster. It was anciently covered with forest.

PETER, ST., a par. and member of the Cinque Port liberty of Dover, though locally in the hund. of Ringslow, or Isle of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 2 miles S.E. of Margate, and 2½ N. of Ramsgate. It is situated on the coast near the North Foreland, and contains, besides the village of its own name, the sea-bathing places of Broadstairs and Kingsgate, besides twenty-two hamlets. The North Foreland lighthouse is in this parish, also the Ranelagh Gardens, much frequented by visitors from Margate. The value of land is considerable, the soil being suited for the growth of potatoes, artificial grapes, canary, radish, and spinach seeds, which supply the London seedsmen. The tithes have been commuted for rent-charges amounting to £1,726, of which £458 appertain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, £737 to the Dean and Chapter, and £531 to the vicar. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £560, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church of St. Peter, which was anciently a chapel-of-ease to Minster, is a Norman structure, erected in 1184, and made parochial in 1200. It has undergone frequent alterations and repairs, and in 1838 the E. window was restored. It contains three brasses of R. Culmer, the earliest bearing date 1485, also tombs of the Dewkners and others. At Broadstairs is a chapel-of-ease, erected by subscription in 1828, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £230, in the patron. of the Vicar of St. Peter's. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. The parochial charities produce about £125 per annum, of which £30 belongs to Lovejoy's school. There are National schools for boys and girls, also an almshouse for the aged poor, presented to the parish by Mrs. Nuckell, in 1837.

PETER'S, ST., or NORTH, a par. on the N. side of South Ronaldshay Island, Orkney Islands, coast of Scotland. It comprises St. Margaret's, Hope, with Burray and Huuda Islands, which see.

PETER'S, ST., a par. on the N. side of Stronsay Island, Orkney Islands, coast of Scotland. It comprises Whitehall and Holm-of-Midgarth, with Papa Stronsay Islands, which see.

PETER'S, ST., a par. in the bar. of Forth, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It contains part of the town of Wexford. This par. is 3 miles long by 1½ mile broad. The soil is mostly good. The road from Wexford to Fethard passes through the parish. It is an impropriate cur. in the dioc. of Ferns. *See* WEXFORD.

PETER'S, ST., a par. in the bar. of Uppercross, and city of Dublin, which see.

PETER'S, ST., a par. in the bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon, Ireland, 1 mile from Athlone, its post town. The parish, which is of large extent, is situated on the river Shannon, near Loughree. It contains part of Athlone, and the villages of Bogganfin and Bellaugh. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. £192, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. *See* ATHLONE.

PETER'S, ST., or ST. PIERRE, a par. in the isle of Jersey, Channel Islands, 2 miles N.W. of St. Aubin, and 5 N.W. of St. Helier's. It is situated in the south-western part of the island, and includes the small village of Beaumont, built near the sea-shore. The surface, though generally level, is intersected with valleys. The greater portion of the land is arable, with some pasture and orchard. The soil is in parts sandy; but in other parts a rich black mould of great fertility. The chief agricultural produce is corn and potatoes, of which great quantities are sent to England, and apples, of which cider is made. In the north-western part of the parish is a lake, about a quarter of a mile in length, communicating with St. Ouen's Bay, which bounds the parish on the W. At the upper end of St. Peter's valley is a

mineral spring. There are several water and steam corn-mills. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the governor. The church is a Norman structure with a lofty tower. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The free grammar school of St. Anastase has an income from endowment of £60, with preference to several scholarships at Oxford University.

PETERSTONE, a chplry. in the par. of Coychurch, hund. of Newcastle, co. Glamorgan, 16 miles from Cardiff, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Bridgend. It is a station on the South Wales section of the Great Western railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Ogmore, under Mynydd-y-Rhiw mountain, and designated Llanbedr-ar-Vynydd. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Coychurch, in the dioc. of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

PETERSTONE, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Wentlooge, co. Monmouth, 6 miles S.W. of Newport, its post town, and the same distance from Cardiff. The village, which is small, is situated on the Bristol Channel. The impropriate tithes, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £130, and those of the perpetual curate for one of £25. The appropriate glebe comprises 63 acres. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £57, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice, with a lofty tower supported by buttresses. It was erected at the expense of Fitzhamon's daughter Maud.

PETERSTONE-SUPER-ELY, a par. in the hund. of Dinas-Powis, co. Glamorgan, 7 miles from Cowbridge, its post town, and 6 W. of Cardiff. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Ely, and contains the ruins of one of Fitzhamon's castles. The neighbourhood abounds with limestone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £228. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

PETERSTOW, a par. in the lower div. of Wormelow hund., co. Hereford, 2½ miles N.W. of Ross, its post town and railway station, and 12 S. of Hereford. The village, which is small, is situated on the old road from Ross to Hereford. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil consists of a red loam, upon a subsoil of clay and rock. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £403, and the glebe comprises 18 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £290. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a spired tower containing four bells. It was erected in 1066, and is in a good state of preservation. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. There is a free school for both sexes, entirely supported by the Rev. J. Jebb. The governors of Guy's Hospital are lords of the manor.

PETERTAVY, or TAVY ST. PETER, a par. in the hund. of Roborough, co. Devon, 3 miles N.E. of Tavistock, and 17 N. of Plymouth. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Tavy, and near the high road from Plymouth to Okehampton. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The par. contains the hmlt. of Willsworthy, where was formerly an old chantry. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient stone structure, with a square embattled and pinnacled tower containing five bells. There are girls' and infant schools, also a place of worship for the Wesleyans. The Duke of Bedford is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

PETHAM, a par. in the hund. of Bridge, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 5½ miles S.W. of Canterbury, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated at the base of Chartham Down. It is bounded on the E. by Stane-Street way from Canterbury to Hythe. Petham was given by a Saxon prince, named Haldene, to Christ Church, Canterbury, in 1036, from which see it eventually came into the possession of the crown. In the neighbourhood are traces of entrenchments, supposed to have been thrown up by the Britons after being driven from their position in the woods by the Romans. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The land is partly in hop grounds. The impropriate tithes, belonging to the lay rector, have been commuted for £460, the impropriate tithes, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, as rector of Swarling district, have been commuted for £30 7*s.* 6*d.*, and the vicarial tithes for £440. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Waltham, in the dioc. of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a tower containing six bells. The parochial charities produce about £93 per annum, including Tillard's £90 for the poor. There is a National school for both sexes. A court-baron is held.

PETHERICK, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Pyder, co. Cornwall, 2½ miles S.E. of Padstow, its post town, and 5 N. of St. Colomb Major. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the shore of the Bristol Channel, and at the bridge over the river Alan, which is navigable for barges. The road between Wadebridge and Padstow passes through the parish. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is of a loamy nature, with a subsoil of clay. The par. includes the hmlt. of Tregonnen. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £203, with 34 acres of glebe. The church, dedicated to St. Petrock Minor, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower mantled with ivy. It has recently undergone restoration, and the interior was beautified in 1831 at the expense of the rector. It is situated in a hollow, near the ruins of two chapels. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. The almshouse, for two widows, was built and endowed by Mr. Carthew. There is a day school and a Sunday-school in connection with the parsonage. John Paynter, Esq., is lord of the manor. A fair for cattle is held on the 14th July.

PETHERTON, NORTH, a hund. in the co. of Somerset, contains the town of Bridgwater and the pars. of Bawdrip, Chedzoy, Chilton Trinity, Durston, St. Michael Church, Pawlett, North Petherton, Thurloxton, and part of Wembdon, comprising an area of 23,150 acres, exclusive of Bridgwater.

PETHERTON, NORTH, a par. in the above hund., co. Somerset, 3 miles S.W. of Bridgwater, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Taunton. The parish, which is of large extent, is traversed by the Bristol and Exeter railway, the Bridgwater and Taunton canal, and the navigable river Parret. The par. includes Petherton Limit, and three other tythgs., also the chplries. of North Newton and Northmoor Green, with six hmlts. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Petty sessions are held monthly at the George Inn. The village, which was formerly a market town, consists of a well-built street on the road from Bridgwater to Taunton. The impropriation belongs to the landowners. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,018 16*s.*, and the vicarial for £896 16*s.*, also £70 payable to the perpetual curate of Newton Chapel, and £3 to the Vicar of Lyng. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £832. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower containing a clock and six bells. The register dates from 1558. There are also two district churches, viz. at Newton North and Northmoor Green, the livings of which are perpet. curs., val. £70 and £100 respectively. The parochial charities produce about £55 per annum, of which £46 goes to Sir T. Wroth's school. There are British and National schools for both sexes. There are reading rooms, a police station, and a cemetery. Maunsell Grange is the principal residence. Sir A. F. A. Slade, Bart., is lord of the manor. There are two fairs, for cattle and pedlary, held on May 1st and the Monday prior to the 13th November.

PETHERTON, SOUTH, a hund. in the co. of Somerset, contains the pars. of Barrington, Chaffcombe, Chillington, Cricket St. Thomas, Cudworth, Dinnington, Dowlish Wake, St. Giles Knowle, Lopen, Niden, South Petherton, Seavington, Shepton-Beauchamp, and Whit-Staunton, comprising an area of 14,680 acres.

PETHERTON, SOUTH, a par., post and market town in the above hund., co. Somerset, 5 miles E. of Ilminster, 5 N.W. of Crewkerne, and 3 S.W. of Martock station on the Yeovil branch of the Bristol and Exeter railway. It is situated at the bridge over the river Parret, or Pedder, from which the parish takes its name, and on which are several corn-mills. It contains the tythgs. of Compton-Durvill, South Harp, and Over Stratton. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of coarse linen, dowlas, sail-cloth, and kid gloves. The soil consists of clay and loam upon a subsoil of marlstone. The town, which is ancient, is stated by Camden to have been the residence of Ina, King of the West Saxons. It comprises three principal strects, which uniting form a triangle. Courts-leet for the manor and hundred are held in October. The tithes have been commuted for rent-charges amounting to £1,328, of which £155 is payable to the Dean and Chapter, £623 to the impropriators, and £550 to the vicar. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £475, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a cruciform structure with a tower containing a clock and six bells. The interior of the church contains two brasses of the Earl and Countess of Bridgwater, bearing date 1420. The church was restored in 1861. The register dates from 1574. The parochial charities produce about £64 10*s.* per annum. There is an endowed National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Bible Christians have each a place of worship. A large earthen vessel full of Roman coins was dug up in 1720 near the line of the old Roman Fosse Way, which traversed the parish, and other antiquities have at different times been discovered in the vicinity. William Parsons Peter, Esq., is lord of the manor. Market day is Saturday. A fair is held on July 6th for sheep and lambs.

PETHERWIN, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Black Torrington, co. Devon, 5 miles N.W. of Launceston, its post town. The village, which is of considerable extent, situated on a branch of the river Tamar, and is wholly agricultural. The glebe comprises 150 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £135. The church, dedicated to St. Paternus, has a square tower. The interior of the church contains several monuments to the Herring family. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Reformed Wesleyans have two places of worship each, and Bible Christians one.

PETHERWIN, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of East, co. Cornwall, 2 miles S.W. of Launceston, its post town. The village, which is large, is chiefly agricultural. Blue slate and dark limestone abound. There are also traces of copper, lead, and silver. The par. contains the hmlt. of Trecorgo. The South Petherwin hounds hunt here. The great tithes of South Petherwin have been commuted for a rent-charge of £313, and the vicarial for one of £250 10*s.*, and the glebe comprises 9 acres. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Trewen annexed, in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £349, in the patron. of the University of Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Paternus, is an ancient stone structure, and has a square and pinnacled tower containing six bells. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans, Bible Christians, and Baptists have each a place of worship. Trebersey is the principal residence. Fairs are held on the second Tuesdays in May and October for toys and pedlery.

PETROCKSTOW, a par. in the hund. of Shebbear, co. Devon, 4 miles N.W. of Hatherleigh, its post town, and 14 W. of Eggesford railway station. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on the Hatherleigh and Torrington road. The soil consists of dun, upon a subsoil of clay. At Berrymoor is a saline spring, used for medicinal purposes. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £271, and the glebe comprises 49 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £255. The church, dedicated to St. Petrock, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains monuments of the Rolle family. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, erected at the expense of Lord Clinton in 1842. The Wesleyans and Bible Christians have each a place of worship. Lord Clinton is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

PETROX, ST., a par. in the hund. of Coleridge, co. Devon. *See* DARTMOUTH.

PETROX, ST., or LLAN PEDROG, a par. in the hund. of Castlemartin, co. Pembroke, 2 miles S.W. of Pembroke. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. united with that of Stackpole Elidor. The church, dedicated to St. Petrock, has recently been thoroughly restored and beautified by the late Earl Cawdor.

PETSOE-END, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 2½ miles S. by E. of Olney. This was anciently a distinct parish, but the church, dedicated to St. James, having fallen to decay, the living was united with that of Okeney, of which parish it now forms a hamlet.

PETT, a par. in the hund. of Guestling, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 4½ miles N.E. of Hastings, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the coast on the Royal Military canal. The parish is bounded on the S.E. by the English Channel. The view from Chick Hill is diversified, and in clear weather the French coast is visible. In the vicinity of Pett Level whole trees have been dug up in a perfect state, which have probably lain dormant since 1250, when a large portion of the land became inundated and destroyed by the sea. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The land is partly in pasture and partly arable, with some hop grounds, and about 33 acres of wood. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £460. The church, dedicated to SS. Mary and Peter, has a chancel containing numerous monuments to the Wynch family. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum, which goes towards medical advice for the poor. There is a National school for both sexes.

PETTAUGH, a par. in the hund. of Thredling, co. Suffolk, 3 miles from Stonham, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Needham Market. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Deben, and is wholly agricultural. The surface is undulating and the soil clayey. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £190, and the glebe comprises 18 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £123. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing a clock and three bells. The interior of the church has a brass of J. Fastolfe, bearing date 1549. Lord Henniker, John Tollemache, and O. Baker, Esqs., are lords of the manor.

PETTERIL-CROOKS, a tnshp. in the par. of Hesket-in-the-Forest, Leath ward, co. Cumberland, 9 miles N.W. of Penrith. It takes its name from a stream which rises in Greystoke Park, and falls into the river Eden. The principal residences are Petteril-Green and Petteril Bank.

PETTIGOE, a post-office vil., partly in the par. of Drumkeeran and bar. of Lurg, co. Fermanagh, and partly in the par. of Templecarne and bar. of Tirhugh, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 11 miles S.E. of Donegal, and 123 from Dublin. It is situated on the little river Termon, and on the road from Enniskillen to Donegal. It contains the parish church of Templecarne, also Presbyterian and Roman Catholic chapels, and a dispensary, which last is within the Donegal Poor-law Union. It is an improving place, with a large traffic towards Lough Derg. Petty sessions are held in the village. A fair is held once a month.

PETTINAIN, a par. in the upper ward, co. Lanark, Scotland. It extends in length about 3 miles from N.E. to S.W., with an extreme breadth of 2½ miles, and is bounded by the pars. of Carstairs, Carnwarth, Libberton, Covington, Carmichael, and Lanark. The surface

is uneven, the chief summits being Swaites Hill, Cairngryffe, and Westraw Hill, which last attains an altitude of 1,000 feet. The soil is of various qualities in the low grounds, but that of the uplands is moorish. The village of Pettinain is about 4 miles E. of Lanark. It is traversed by the Caledonian railway, and is within easy access of the Carstairs, Carnwath, and Thankerton stations. It is situated on the river Clyde, under Pettinain Hill. On the moor are traces of a camp of 6 acres, where urns have been found, and near it are traces of two other camps, also part of an ancient cross. This par. is in the presb. of Lanark and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister has a stipend of £162. The parish church was rebuilt about the latter end of the 17th century, and was restored in 1820. Westraw House was the residence of the last Earl of Hyndford.

PETTISTREE a par. in the hund. of Wilford, co. Suffolk, 1 mile S.W. of Wickham-Market, its post town, and 4 miles S.E. of Woodbridge. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Deben, and is wholly agricultural. The par. comprises the hmlt. of Bing, which appears once to have been of considerable importance, as a claim was made in the 14th of Edward I. of a right to hold a market every Thursday. The impropriate tithes belonging to the Blue-coat School at Ipswich have been commuted for a rent-charge of £220, and the vicarial for one of £96 10*s.*, with 1 acre of glebe. The living is a vic. annexed with that of Lowdham, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient flint edifice. The interior contains a brass of F. Bacon, bearing date 1580. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. Lowdham Hall was formerly the seat of a family of the same name.

PETTON, a par. in the Baschurch div. of the hund. of Pimhill, co. Salop, 6 miles S.W. of Wem, its post town, 3 N.E. of Baschurch railway station, and 6 S. by E. of Ellesmere. The parish, which is inconsiderable, is situated on the western side of the road between Shrewsbury and Ellesmere. It is wholly agricultural, but is celebrated for the size and growth of its timber. The Ellesmere canal passes about 2 miles distant. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £160. The church, which is situated on a wooded hill, is a brick edifice, with a turret containing one bell. It was rebuilt in 1727. It contains a carved oak pulpit, with the date 1635. Petton Hall, situated in a well-wooded park, is the principal residence. In the park is a moat, still entire, with the remains of a drawbridge, and at a little distance is a mound, where many curious coins have been discovered.

PETTON, a quarter in the par. of Bampton, co. Devon, near Bampton.

PETTRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Brenchley, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 6 miles S.E. of Tunbridge.

PETTY, or PETTIE, a par. in the cos. of Inverness and Nairn, Scotland. It comprises a vil. of its own name, and the vils. of Stuartown and Connage, and part of that of Campbelton. It extends in length about 9 miles from N.E. to S.W., with a varying breadth of between 2 to 3 miles. It is bounded by the Moray Frith, as also by the parishes of Inverness, Croy, and Ardersur. The surface is moderately even. A large portion of the land has been reclaimed, and is now in a state of cultivation. The soil is of a light nature, but fertile. The prevailing rock is the Old Red sandstone. The parish is traversed by the road from Inverness to Elgin, as also by the Inverness and Nairn railway, and is within easy access of the Culloden, Dalcross, and Fort-George stations. The village of Petty is about 7 miles N.E. of Inverness. It is situated on Loch Beauly, near Culloden Moor. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries. This par. is in the presb. of Inverness and synod of Moray. The minister has a stipend of £246. The parish church was erected in 1839, on the site of one dedicated to St. Columba, and has tombs of the Mackintoshes, of whom was Sir James, the historian. There are a Free church, a parochial school, and two other schools. There are two moot hills, or Kistvaens, in this parish. Castle-Stuart, Gollanfield, and Flemington are the principal residences.

PETTYCUR, a small harbour on the coast of Fife, co. Scotland, near Kinghorn. It is situated at the ferry to Leith on the Frith of Forth.

PETWORTH, a par., post, and market town in the hund. of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 12 miles from Arundel, 14 N. by E. of Chichester, and 49 S. by W. of London. It is a station on the Mid Sussex railway. It is situated on an eminence adjoining the high road from Chichester to London, and near the navigable river Rother, which is crossed by a bridge at Coultershall, in this parish. The par. comprises the hmlt. of Byworth. It is a polling-place for the county elections, and a petty sessions town. Petworth is mentioned in Domesday Survey as *Peteorde*, and came through the D'Albinis and Percys, Earls of Northumberland, to the Wyndhams. The town is well lit with gas, and excellently supplied with water. It consists of several irregularly laid out streets of well-built houses. In the centre of the town is the market and court-house, a stone building, with a bust of William III. in a niche at one end, put up at the close of the last century by the late Earl of Egremont. Within the building are held the petty sessions, on the first and third Saturday in the month, also the Epiphany and Easter quarter sessions for West Sussex. The other public buildings are the house of correction for West Sussex, new county court, gas-works, police station, Petworth union workhouse, subscription reading room, working man's institute, a branch office of the London and County Bank, a savings-bank and penny bank. At a short distance from the town is Petworth House, situated in an extensive and well-wooded park of 12 miles in circumference. It stands near the site of the old baronial castle, and was rebuilt by the third Earl of Egremont. The present structure consists of three stories, the front measuring 324 feet in length, with an altitude of 62 feet to the parapet, and each of the stories contains 21 windows. The interior contains a collection of paintings by Vandyck, and other celebrated artists, also a collection of carvings by Gibbons and Ritson, and a gallery of statuary and sculptures of the antique, with many of the works of Flaxman, Westmacott, Rysbrach, Nollekens, and modern artists, including the last work and *chef-d'œuvre* of Flaxman. The park is watered by an extensive lake, and has superior breeds of deer, sheep and cattle reared by the last earl. This mansion has been frequently honoured with royal visits: in 1551 Edward VI. was entertained here for several days; in 1703 Charles, King of Spain, and afterwards emperor, paid a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Somerset; and in 1814 the late Earl of Egremont had the honour of entertaining George IV., then Prince Regent, accompanied by the Emperor Alexander of Russia, the Grand Duchess of Oldenburgh, Frederick, King of Prussia, and the Prince of Wurtemberg, with their respective suites. The park and mansion may be viewed by the public on applying at the lodge.—The neighbourhood abounds in chalk, with fuller's earth. About half the land is arable, and the remainder nearly evenly divided between pasture and woodland, with a small extent of common.—The incumbent's tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £850, and the glebe comprises 157 acres, valued at £400; the Rector of Duncton also receives £350 out of the tithes. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £856. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a square tower crowned with a spire 180 feet in height. It was repaired by the late Earl of Egremont, at a cost of £16,000, when the greater portion of the tower was rebuilt, and the spire designed by Sir Charles Barry. It has three painted windows, recently inserted, and contains several old effigies and tombs of the Percys and Wyndhams. The register dates from 1559. There are various charities, producing about £1,341 per annum. The Somerset Hospital, for 22 poor widows, who each have an annuity of £20, was erected and endowed in 1746 by Charles Duke of Somerset. There are also other almshouses,

built and endowed in 1618 by T. Thompson, for 12 poor persons belonging to the parish, who receive an annuity of £10 each, and an almshouse for 4 aged men. There are schools for both sexes, endowed by the late Earl of Egremont; also a girls' school at Byworth, and an infant school, erected and endowed by Lord Leconfield in 1862. Besides the above schools, there are Sunday and Dissenting schools. The Independents and Calvinists have each a place of worship.—Lord Leconfield is lord of the manor. Market day is Saturday. Fairs are held on 1st May, 4th September, and 20th November.

PEVENSEY RAPE, in the co. of Sussex, contains the hunds. of Alciston, Bishopstone, Burleigh-Arches, Danehill Horsted, Dill, Eastbourne, East Grinstead, Flexborough, Hartfield Longbridge, Loxfield-Dorset, Loxfield Pelham, Pevensey Lowey, Ringmer, Rotherfield, Rushmonden, Shiplake, Totnore, and Willingdon, comprising an area of 228,990 acres. Pevensey Lowey in the above rape contains the pars. of Pevensey and Westham, comprising an area of 7,780 acres.

PEVENSEY, or PEMSEY, a par. in the above rape, co. Sussex, 5½ miles N.W. of Eastbourne, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Hailsham. It is a station on the Hastings section of the Brighton and South Coast railway. Pevensey is at present only a small village, situated on the rivulet Ashburn, which runs into Pevensey Bay in the Channel. It is a decayed market town, and a member of the Cinque Port of Hastings. It is supposed to occupy the site of the *Anderida Portus* of the Romans, on the Ermine Street, and was the *Pewenesea* or *Pefensea* of the Saxons, to which the sea once reached. The town was ravaged by Earl Godwin, and is the place where William the Conqueror landed in 1066, who then proceeded to, and fortified, Hastings Castle, preparatory to the conflict which took place at Battle, 8 miles distant. On the summit of a hill are the ruins of a castle of Roman origin, which was given by the Conqueror to his half-brother, Earl Robert, ancestor of the Earls of Mortaigne, who restored the castle. It subsequently reverted to the crown, and was by Henry I. bestowed on Gilbert de Aquila, and afterwards came to John of Gaunt, the Pelhams, Comptons, and Cavendishes. The ruins of the castle consist chiefly of massive walls, built of Roman bricks placed herring-bone-wise, and of a gateway or moated keep flanked by round towers, which from their magnitude show this to have been a fortress of considerable strength. In the reign of Henry IV., the Duke of York was for some time confined within the walls of this castle, as was also Queen Joan of Navarre, the last wife of Henry IV., and James I. of Scotland, for nearly eighteen years. The towers were formerly approached by a drawbridge. Pevensey Bay affords excellent accommodation to shipping, and is defended by numerous martello towers, which extend along the bay from Bexhill to beyond Langney, or Pevensey Point, off which is Pevensey Shoal with only from 2 to 4 fathoms water, besides several other shoals outside. The decline of Pevensey from the importance it once possessed has been, like several other places in this neighbourhood, principally owing to the receding of the sea, from which it is now a considerable distance, being only accessible to small boats. The town has still a corporation, consisting of a bailiff, jurats, and commonalty. General sessions for the liberty are held quarterly, and over the prison, which is a small building, is the townhall. The surface of the parish is level, and was formerly much subject to inundation, but has recently been improved by drainage. The tract over which the sea formerly flowed, now called Pevensey Level, comprises some of the richest fattening pastures for cattle in England. It is also noted for its production of Southdown mutton. Pevensey gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Sheffield. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,153, and there are 80 acres of appropriate glebe, valued at £200, and 10 acres of vicarial glebe valued at £25 per annum. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £948, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure with a low square tower, also a spire on the N. side. A large portion of the chancel, which is overgrown with ivy, and contains a monument to John Wheatley, Esq., is not used. The parochial charities produce about £100 per annum, which goes to the support of the almshouses. Andrew Borde, a jocular physician of Henry VIII., and who is said to have given origin to the appellation of "Merry Andrew," was born in this parish. In 1840, on removing some earth within the area of the castle, numerous brass coins extending in a series over the reigns of six or seven Roman emperors were discovered. A cattle market is held every alternate Thursday, commencing from the latter end of June until the beginning of October.

PEVERELL POINT, a headland on Swanage Bay, coast of Dorset, 5 miles S.E. of Corfe Castle. The Saxon fleet commanded by Alfred the Great gained a victory here over the Danes in 877.

PEVINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Calehill, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 4 miles W. by S. of Charing. The village, which comprises only a few farmhouses, may be considered a hamlet of Pluckley, to which it was ecclesiastically united in 1583. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Pluckley, in the dioc. of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is in ruins.

PEWIT, an islet near Horsey Island, co. Essex, 5 miles S.W. of Harwich.

PEWSEY, a par., post and small market town, in the hund. of Kinwardstone, co. Wilts, 7 miles S.W. of Marlborough, and 12 E. of Devizes. It is a station on the Berks and Hants section of the Great Western railway. It is a petty sessions town situated on the river Avon, near the Kennet and Avon canal, and contains several well-built houses and shops. The petty sessions for the division are held on the 2nd Friday in every month at the Phœnix Inn, in which building the corn market is also held. The inhabitants of the village are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,200, and the glebe comprises 131 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £1,038. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure with a square pinnacled tower containing six bells. The church has recently undergone thorough restoration, the expense being defrayed by the parishioners. The chancel contains a monument of Charles II.'s time. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a place of worship. The union poorhouse has accommodation for 200 paupers. The Poor-law Union comprises 23 parishes or places.

PEWSEY. *See* PUSEY, co. Berks.

PEWSHAM, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Chippenham, co. Wilts, 1½ mile S.E. of Chippenham.

PEXHALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Prestbury, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 3 miles W. of Macclesfield. It forms a tnshp. in conjunction with Henbury.

PEYTON, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of Bampton, co. Devon, 4 miles N.E. of Bampton.

PHARAY, a par. and island in the district of the North Isles of Orkney, co. Orkney and Shetland, coast of Scotland. It is in conjunction with Eday parish.

PHARAY, NORTH, an island in the par. of Stronsay and Eday, Orkney and Shetland Isles, coast of Scotland. It is situated near Holm of Pharay. It extends about 2 miles in length by half a mile in breadth. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the cod and herring fisheries.

PHARAY, SOUTH, an island in the par. of Walls and Flota, Orkney and Shetland Isles, coast of Scotland, 1 mile W. of Hoy Island in Scalpa Flow. It is a *quoad sacra* par. in conjunction with the par. of Walls. It extends about 2 miles in length, by about 1 mile in breadth.

PHIBSBOROUGH, a vil. in the par. of Grangegorman, co. Dublin, Ireland, 1 mile N.W. of Dublin. It is situated on the banks of the Royal canal, and comprises part of Phœnix Park. *See* DUBLIN.

PHILADELPHIA, a vil. in the par. of Tynemouth, co. Northumberland, 2 miles from Shields. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the collieries.

PHILADELPHIA, a vil. in the tnshp. of Nether

Hallam, par. of Sheffield, West Riding co. York, 2 miles W. of Sheffield.

PHILIPHAUGH, a demesne in the par. and co. of Selkirk, Scotland, 1 mile W. of Selkirk. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Ettrick and Yarrow, and is the spot where Leslie surprised and defeated the Royalists under Montrose in 1645.

PHILIPSTOWN, LOWER, a bar. in King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is bounded by co. Westmeath, and by the bars. of Warrenstown, Coolestown, Geashill, Ballycowan, and Upper Philipstown. It is 7 miles long, by 5 broad, and contains the town of Philipstown; also the pars. of Ballycommon, Croghan, Kilclonpert, Killaderry, and part of Ballyburly.

PHILIPSTOWN, UPPER, a bar. in King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, adjoining the above, and otherwise bounded by Coolestown, Queen's County, and Geashill. It is 9 miles long, by 5 broad, and contains the par. of Clonyhurk, and parts of Ballykean and Geashill.

PHILIPSTOWN, a post and market town in the par. of Killaderry, in the bar. of Lower Philipstown, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 50 W.S.W. of Dublin. It is situated on the road from Portarlington to Tyrrel's-Pass, and on the river Philipstown, a tributary to the Figile. The Grand canal passes at a little distance from the village. The great Bog of Allen, which is in the vicinity, adds to the dreariness of this locality. The town, or rather village, consists chiefly of one street. It was formerly a parliamentary borough, returning two members previous to the Union. The assizes were then held here, but have subsequently been removed to Tullamore. It was named in honour of Philip II. of Spain, after being taken from the O'Connors in 1546, under whom it was called Dingan. It received its charter of incorporation in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and was sacked by James II.'s forces. It contains the parish church of Killaderry, a Roman Catholic chapel, sessions-house, gaol, barracks, and a dispensary, which last is within the Tullamore poor-law union. Forth or Fort Castle, which stands in the vicinity, was built by Sir W. Brabazon, after the expulsion of the O'Connors, and was for a few days the residence of Philip II., when visiting the town. Viscount Molesworth takes the title of baron from this place. Market day is on Thursday. Fairs are held on 3rd January, 13th March, 15th May, 14th June, 17th August, 18th October, and 3rd December.

PHILIPSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Ardee, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Louth. Ardee is its post town. This par. is 3 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 1¼ mile. The surface, which lies along the bank of the river Glyde, consists of a good soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. with Charlestown, £365, in the patron. of the primate. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel, and three or four daily schools. Thomastown and Rathneeston House are the principal residences.

PHILIPSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Upper Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Dundalk, its post town. It is 2½ miles in length, and its extreme breadth is 1 mile. The soil is good, and the road from Dundalk to Crossmaglen traverses the parish. It is bounded on the N. by the river Castletown. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. with Baronstown, £348, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church. The church was erected in 1798 by the late Board of First Fruits, and by private contributors. There are large mills in operation in this parish.

PHILIPSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Drogheda. It is not ecclesiastically recognised as a separate parish. It is small, comprising only 268 acres.

PHILLACK, or ST. FELACK, a par. in the hund. of Penwith, co. Cornwall, near Camborne, and 8 miles W. by S. of Redruth. This par., which is of considerable extent, is situated on the shore of St. Bride's Bay, in the Bristol Channel, and includes the port of Hayle at the mouth of the small river of the same name, the vil. of Hayle Copper House, and several hmlts. The substratum is rich in mineral wealth, the prevailing rock being porphyry. The great Wheal Alfred, and other extensive copper mines, were formerly worked with profit, but none are at present productive, except the North Wheal Alfred. In the northern part of the parish the surface is overspread with sand and shell hills, supposed to have been drifted from the coast of St. Ive's Bay in the 12th century. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the coasting trade, and in the working and export of minerals. There are an extensive iron-foundry for the manufacture of steam-engines, a smelting-house for tin at Angarrick, and copper smelting-works at Hayle. A canal has been formed from the smelting-works to the port, and a railroad from Hayle to Redruth. The tithes have been commuted for £620. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. with the rect.* of Gwithian and the cur. of St. John's, Hayle, annexed, £550. The church, dedicated to St. Felix, was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1856. There was formerly a chapel-of-ease at the northern extremity of the Towan, of which only the site remains. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There are National and Sunday schools for boys and girls. An ancient cemetery was discovered some years ago adjoining the present churchyard, where several stone graves, containing skeletons in a perfect state of preservation, with stone basins and some stags' horns were met with. There were formerly castles at Castle Kayle and Hayle Bar Riviere. The feast of the saint is kept on the Sunday nearest to the 23rd of November.

PHILLEIGH. *See* FILLEY, co. Cornwall.

PHILLYHOLME, a tythg. in the par. of Hawkchurch, hund. of Uggscombe, co. Dorset, 3 miles N.E. of Axminster.

PHILPSTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Abercorn, co. Linlithgow, Scotland, 4 miles E. of Linlithgow. It is situated on the line of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway.

PHOSIDE, a hmlt. and lib. in the chplry. of Hayfield, par. of Glossop, co. Derby, 5 miles N.W. of Chapel-en-le-Frith.

PHOUL-A-PHOUCA, or THE DEVIL'S POOL, a fall of the river Liffey, situated 4 miles S.W. of Blessington, between the cos. of Wicklow and Kildare, Ireland. Its height is 150 feet, and its breadth 40. The road to New Ross is carried across the chasm by means of a bridge.

PICARDY, a hmlt. in the par. of Erith, hund. of Lessness, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 6 miles E. of Woolwich. It is situated near Belvedere.

PICCADILLY, a vil. in the tnshp. of Sharples, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N. of Bolton-le-Moors.

PICKBURN-WITH-BRODSWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Brodsworth, N. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Doncaster.

PICKEDFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Enford, co. Wilts, 4 miles N.W. of Hungerford. It is situated near the river Kennet and Knyghton Camp, and has a large gunpowder depôt, established in 1803.

PICKED-POST AND PICKED-POST GATE, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Ringwood, co. Hants, 3 miles E. of Ringwood railway station. It is situated on the road to Southampton, near the New Forest, and occupies the ridge of a considerable elevation.

PICKENHAM, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of South Greenhoe, co. Norfolk, 3½ miles S.E. of Swaffham, its railway station and post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated in a valley on the river Wissey, and is wholly agricultural. The soil consists of a light loam. About two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder chiefly meadow and pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £471 10s., and the glebe comprises 110 acres. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Houghton-on-the-Hill, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £430. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a square tower containing one bell. The parochial charities produce about £20

per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes recently erected. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship.

PICKENHAM, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of South Greenhoe, co. Norfolk, 4 miles S.E. of Swaffham, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Wissey, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is a light loam, alternating with sand, upon a gravelly subsoil. The land is partly in common, but the greater part is arable. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £303 12*s.*, and the glebe comprises 62 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £344. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a circular tower containing one bell. The interior of the church contains monuments of the Shute family, and remains of the mortuary chapel of Sir Henry Hobart, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Charles I. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. Pickenham Hall, the principal residence, is in a well-wooded park. E. A. Applethwaite, Esq., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

PICKERING, a par., post and market town in the wap. of Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York, 10¾ miles from Malton, and 26 to the N.E. of York. It is a station on the Rillington and Whitby branch of the North-Eastern railway. It is situated in a vale near the moors, on a stream called Pickering Beck, which flows to the river Derwent. The par., which extends 20 miles in length by 3 in breadth, includes the following tnshps. :—Goatland, Pickering Marishes, Newton, and Kingthorpe. The town, which is long and straggling, is situated on a declivity, and is of great antiquity, having been founded, according to tradition, by Peridurus, a British king, 270 years before the commencement of the Christian era. It returned members to parliament in Edward I.'s time, and had a castle of great strength, in which Richard II. was imprisoned after his deposition. It is a petty sessions town, the magistrates meeting once a month at the Black and White Swan Inns alternately. It is also the head of an honour in the Duchy of Lancaster, having jurisdiction throughout the Lythe and wapentake, which are coextensive, including 2 market towns and 46 townships. The board of guardians meet every alternate Monday at the workhouse, and manor courts are held twice annually. There are two banks, a savings-bank, mechanics' institute, &c. The staple trade of the town is in agricultural produce. There are also two foundries, and an agricultural implement manufactory, which together employ many hands. On the moor at Rawcliffe Hill are extensive Roman encampments, where urns have been discovered, and in the vicinity are numerous ancient barrows. The Kildhead Spring is about half a mile distant from the town, and forms the source of the river Castar, upon the banks of which, and upon the Old Beck stream, are several flour mills. From Castle Hill a view is obtained of the fertile vale of Pickering, bounded on one side by the barren mountainous district called Black or Blake Moore, which furnishes materials for making brooms. The impropriations belong to the Dean of York. The living is a vic.* with the perpet. cur. of Newton annexed, in the dioc. of York, val. £230, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice with a tower surmounted by a lofty spire. The church contains effigies and monuments of great antiquity. There is also a district church at Goatland, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £58, and a chapel-of-ease at Newton, in this parish. The parochial charities produce about £110 per annum. There is a grammar school, also an endowed school. The Independents, Wesleyans, Society of Friends, Primitive Methodists, and New Connexion Methodists have each a place of worship. There is a school belonging to the Wesleyans, of recent erection. Meetings are held once in every three years by the Pickering Lythe and Ryedale Agricultural Society. On a hill at the N. of the town are the ruins of the castle mentioned above, which belonged to the Saxon earl, Morcar, and after the Conquest to the Dacres, John of Gaunt, and other persons of distinction. It was restored in the 14th century, and was visited by Richard III. During the great civil war of Charles I. it was besieged by the parliamentary forces, and was eventually dismantled by the Roundheads. Market day is Monday. Fairs for sheep, &c., are held on the second Monday in every month, and on the Monday prior to the 14th February, 13th May, 25th September, and the 23rd November.

PICKERING LYTHE, a wap. in the North Riding co. York, contains the town of Scarborough, and the pars. of Allerstone, Brompton, Cayton, Ebberston, Ellerburn, Hutton Bushell, Kirkby-Misperton, Levisham, Middleton, Pickering, Scalby, Seamer, Thornton Dale, Wykeham, and parts of Filey and Sinnington, comprising an area of 142,570 acres, and belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster.

PICKHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Bangor, hund. of Bromfield, co. Denbigh, 4 miles S.E. of Wrexham. It is situated on the river Dee.

PICKHILL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Carlton-Highdale, par. of Coverham, North Riding co. York, 6 miles S.W. of Leyburn. It is situated in the moors.

PICKHILL, a par. in the waps. of Hallikeld and Allertonshire, North Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Thirsk, its post town, and 2 from the Sinderby station on the North-Eastern line of railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Swale, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. comprises the tnshps. of Holm, Ainderby-Quernhow, How, Sinderby, Pickhill, and Swainby. There are traces of a Saxon camp, and some fields called the Roman fields. The surface is undulating, and the soil consists partly of clay and partly of a sandy loam. The glebe comprises 21 acres in this parish and 13 in Wensley. The impropriation belongs to the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £152, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower. The parochial charities produce about £52 per annum. There is a school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. William Rutson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

PICKLEBRIDGE, a station on the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction railway.

PICKLESCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Smethcott, co. Salop, 4 miles N.W. of Church-Stretton.

PICKMERE, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Budworth, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 3½ miles N.E. of Northwich, and 3 E. of Great Budworth. It is situated on a small feeder of the river Weaver, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is of a clayey nature, upon a subsoil of gravel. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

PICKSTOCK, a tnshp. in the pars. of Chetwynd and Edgmond, co. Salop, 3 miles N.W. of Newport. It is situated on the river Mees, near Pickstock Grange.

PICKTHORN, a tnshp. in the par. of Stottesden, co. Salop, 6 miles S.W. of Bridgnorth.

PICKTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Plemonstall, lower div. of Broxton hund., co. Chester, 4¾ miles N.E. of Chester, and 3 S.W. of Mullington.

PICKTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkleavington, W. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 6 miles S.W. of Stokesley, and 4 S.W. of Yarm. It is a station on the North Yorkshire and Cleveland section of the North-Eastern line of railway.

PICK-UP-BANK, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, co. Lancaster, 4 miles W. of Haslingden. It is in conjunction with Yate.

PICKWELL, a par. in the hunds. of Gartree and East Goscote, co. Leicester, 6 miles from Oakham, its post town, and 5¾ S.E. of Melton-Mowbray. The village, which is situated on the S. side of the road from Melton to Bedford, is small, and chiefly agricultural. The surface is varied with hill and dale. A large portion of the land is devoted to grazing. The soil consists of clay, with a mixture of gravelly loam, and near the village of a light red earth. Fossils have been found. The par. comprises the hmlt. of Leesthorpe. The glebe

comprises about 60 acres of good land. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £512. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum, bequeathed by Lady Hicks, afterwards Lady Campbell, in 1651. There is a National school, built in 1835. Dr. William Cave, author of "Lives of the Apostles," and chaplain to Charles II., was a native of this parish; born in 1637 and died 1713. The Earl of Gainsborough is lord of the manor.

PICKWICK, a tythg. in the par. of Corsham, co. Wilts, 1 mile N.W. of Corsham.

PICKWORTH, a par. in the wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 3 miles W. of Falkingham, its post town, and 8 N. of Corby railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. A large portion of the land is in pasture. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, with a spired tower containing two bells. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum.

PICKWORTH, a par. in the hund. of East, co. Rutland, 5½ miles N.W. of Stamford, its post town, and 11 N.E. of Oakham. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. Pickworth was once a place of importance, and the seat of the Geneyes, Goodrichs, and other families. A portion of the land is in wood. The soil is principally of an inferior quality. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Great Casterton, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt in 1823 on the site of the old one, the steeple of which was used to make Wakerley bridge in 1728. Of the old church only one arch still exists.

PICTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Lanasaph, co. Flint, 5 miles N.W. of Holywell. It contains Glanrafon.

PICTON. *See* PICKTON, cos. Chester and York.

PICTON CASTLE, the seat of the late Lord Milford, on the river Cleddau, co. Pembroke, 6 miles S.W. of Narberth. It is situated at the head of Milford Haven, and is surrounded by well-wooded grounds, with Castle Lake camp.

PIDDINGHOE, a par. in the hund. of Holmstrow, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 6 miles S.E. of Lewes, and 1 mile N. of Newhaven, its post town and railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Ouse or Lewes, near the coast of the English Channel. It is built in a secluded spot, and is wholly agricultural. The neighbourhood abounds in chalk. The impropriate tithes belong to the Earl of Chichester. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £157. The church has a circular tower, crowned with a shingled spire. The register dates from 1540. Lord Sheffield is lord of the manor.

PIDDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Wymersley, co. Northampton, 5¾ miles S.E. of Northampton, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near Salcey Forest, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. contains the hmlt. of Hackleton, situated on the road from Northampton to London. The soil is a stiff clay. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the making of shoes and lace. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Horton, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower containing five bells. The church, which was erected about 1500, has been recently restored. The parochial charities produce about £27 per annum. There is a National school. The Wesleyans and the Baptists have each a place of worship, the latter is situated at Hackleton. The principal residence is Hackleton Hall, containing a collection of pictures. About 1781, the remains of a Roman building and a tesselated pavement were discovered.

PIDDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Bullingdon, though locally in that of Ploughley, co. Oxford, 5½ miles S.E. of Bicester, 2½ N.W. of Brill, and 12 N.E. of Oxford. Thame is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated under Muzwell, or Musvill, Hill. It is wholly agricultural, and is subject to occasional floods. The land is divided between arable and pasture. The soil is chiefly of clay. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £173, in the patron. of the parishioners. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient edifice, with a tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes.

PIDDLEHINTON, a par. and lib. in the Dorchester div. of co. Dorset, 5 miles N.E. of Dorchester. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, lies in a valley surrounded by the downs, and watered by the small river Piddle, or Trent, which rises at Piddletrenthide, and falls into Poole harbour below Wareham. The rich lands along the river are cultivated in water-meadows and orchards. There are numerous large dairy farms, supplying butter and cheese to the London market, and sheep are extensively fed on the uplands. The manor anciently belonged to a monastery in France, but upon the suppression of alien priories it became escheated to the crown, and was given by Henry VI. to Eton College. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £373, and the glebe comprises 47 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £265, in the patron. of Eton College. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built about the commencement of the 15th century. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum.

PIDDLE, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Piddletown, co. Dorset, 6 miles N.E. of Dorchester.

PIDDLE, NORTH, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Pershore, co. Worcester, 7 miles E. of Worcester, its post town, 5 N. by E. of Pershore, and 3 from Spetchley railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Piddle and the road from Worcester to Alcester. The inhabitants are wholly agricultural. The above-mentioned river rises beyond Inkberrow, and flows 12 miles E. and S. to the river Avon, below Wyre Piddle. Land was assigned in 1813 in lieu of tithes. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £140. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient edifice with a wooden lanthern.

PIDDLETOWN, a hund. in the co. of Dorset, contains the pars. of Athelampstone, Burlestone, Piddletown, Tincleton, Tolpuddle, and part of Milborne St. Andrew, comprising an area of 11,430 acres.

PIDDLETOWN, or PUDDLESTOWN, a par. and town in the above hund., co. Dorset, 5 miles N.E. of Dorchester, its post town. The par., which is extensive, is bounded on the N. by the river Piddle, or Trent, and contains Little Piddleton and nine other hmlts. The town, which formerly had a market, contains some good houses and shops. There are remains of an ancient cross near Heedless William's Pond. The road from London to Exeter passes through the parish. The great tithes, belonging to the Earl of Orford, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £908, and the vicarial for one of £520; there are about 12 acres of glebe. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £438. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has an embattled tower. The church was decorated and enlarged in 1505. It contains a figured font, some old effigies, and two brasses of the Martyn family, bearing date 1524. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. There are National and infant schools. The Independents have a place of worship. Cattle fairs are held on Easter Tuesday and on 29th October.

PIDDLETRENTHIDE, a lib. in the Cerne div. of co. Dorset, contains the pars. of Mintern Magna and Piddletrenthide, comprising an area of 7,201 acres.

PIDDLETRENTHIDE, a par. in the above lib., co. Dorset, 8 miles N. by E. of Dorchester, its post town, and 3 E. of Cerne. The village, which is of small extent, is situated at the head of the river Trent, or Piddle, and is chiefly agricultural. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £420, and the vicarial for £88; the glebe comprises 8 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £211, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice, with a lofty embattled tower containing five bells. The

register dates from 1650. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum, which goes to Harding's school, which is further supported by the Bridge family. There is also a day and a Sunday school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The Manor House is the principal residence.

PIDLEY-CUM-FENTON, a par. in the hund. of Hurstingstone, co. Huntingdon, 7½ miles N.E. of Huntingdon, its post town, 5½ N. of St. Ives, and 2 N.W. of Somersham. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Fenton, or Penton. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £478. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Somersham, in the dioc. of Ely. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a school, partially endowed by Richard Brocklesby in 1713.

PIECOMBE. *See* PYECOMBE, co. Sussex.

PIEL, or PEEL OF FOULDREY, an islet in the chplry. of Walney, par. of Dalton-in-Furness, co. Lancaster, 5 miles S. by W. of Dalton. It is situated in Morecambe Bay, near Walney Island, and has the remains of an old castle of the Abbots of Furness. Lambert Simnel and his adherents landed here in 1487. There is a line of railway from Piel Pier to Broughton.

PIERCETOWN, or LECKNOW, a par. in the bars. of Lower and Upper Duleek, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S. of Duleek. Slane is its post town. The soil is good, and the road from Duleek to Ratoath passes through the N.W. part of the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Kilmoor, £308, in the patron. of the primate and the crown alternately. The church is in ruins. The chief seat is Snugborough. An abbey is said to have been founded here in the middle of the 8th century.

PIERCETOWN, a par. in the bar. of Rathconrath, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Ballymore, its post town. It is 4 miles long, and its greatest breadth is over 2 miles. The surface comprises a proportion of bog and middling land. It is drained towards the N. and N.E. by the streams Inny and Blackwater, and is traversed by the road from Ballymore to Rathowen. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Almoricia, £169, in the patron. of the crown. The church is in ruins. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel and two day schools. Ballinacarra is the neighbouring seat. Limestone is the prevailing rock.

PIERRE AU VRACH, a rock near the Passage du Singe, Channel Islands, 2 miles S.W. of Alderney.

PIERRE, ST., a par. in the upper half div. of the hund. of Caldicott, co. Monmouth, 2½ miles S.W. of Chepstow. The village, which contains only a few farmhouses, is situated at the ferry over the Severn to New Passage. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £119, and the glebe comprises about 1 acre. The living is a rect. annexed with that of Sudbrook to the rect.* of Portscuett, in the dioc. of Llandaff. The church, which is an ancient edifice, contains a pillar monument to A. St. Pierre, of St. Pierre House.

PIERRE, ST. *See* PETER-PORT, ST., Guernsey, Channel Islands.

PIERRE, ST., GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of East Grinstead, co. Surrey, 4 miles N.E. of East Grinstead. It is situated on the river Medway.

PIERSE-BRIDGE, PIERCEBRIDGE, or PRIEST-BRIDGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Gainford, S.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 5 miles N.W. of Darlington. It is a station on the Barnard Castle and South Durham and Lancashire Union branch of the North-Eastern railway. The village is situated on the river Tees, which is here crossed by a stone bridge, said to have been built by two priests, from which circumstance the place derives its name. It occupies the site of the Roman station *Magæ*, on Watling Street, where many coins and other remains have been discovered. A battle was fought here in 1644, under the Marquis of Newcastle. A chapel was founded at the bridge by King Baliol, of which there are still some remains.

PIERSONS-GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Brenchley, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 6 miles S.E. of Tunbridge.

PIERWALL, or NORTH KIRK, a vil. in the par. of North Orkney Isles, coast of Scotland. It is situated on the N. side of Westray Island.

PIGBURN, a hmlt. in the par. of Brodsworth, N. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Doncaster. The races occur here in October.

PIGDON, a tnshp. in the par. of Mitford, W. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Morpeth, and 2 N.W. of Mitford.

PIGHTLESTHORNE, or PIGLESTHORNE. *See* PITSTONE, co. Bucks.

PIKELEY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Allerton and par. of Bradford, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Bradford.

PILATE COOL. *See* COOL PILATE, co. Chester.

PILGWENLLY, a district in the borough of Newport, co. Monmouth, near Newport.

PILHAM-WITH-GILBY, a par. in the wap. of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles N.E. of Gainsborough, its post town, and half a mile from Bilston railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Manchester and Lincolnshire railway, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is in general a cold clay, and a hard blue stone is quarried, The parish was enclosed in 1763, when 150 acres of land and a rent-charge of £12 were assigned in lieu of tithes. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £230. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

PILKINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Oldham-cum-Prestwich, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 5 miles N.W. of Manchester, and 4 S.W. of Bury. It is a populous district, containing the hmlts. of Unsworth, Stand, Outwood, and Whitefield, and the poorhouse for the Salford union. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in the silk and cotton mills. A free grammar school was founded in 1688 by Henry Siddall, which has an income from land of £50. There are two other endowed schools.

PILL, several rivulets of this name in Ireland. The only one of any note is that which rises near Ballagh Hill, and falls into Bannow Bay on the coast of Wexford. It formed part of the English boundary in Queen Elizabeth's time.

PILLAR FELL, a mountain in the co. of Cumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Westwater. It attains an elevation of near 3,000 feet.

PILLATON, a par. in the middle div. of the hund. of East, co. Cornwall, 4 miles S.E. of Callington, its post town, and 5 N.W. of St. German's. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Lynher, and is wholly agricultural. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Piletot*, and was held at that time by Robert Earl of Mortaigne, from whom it came to the Inkpens, Dillingtons, and Corytons. The parish is bounded on the E. by the river Tamar, which separates it from the county of Devon. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £203. The church is a modern edifice with a square turreted tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains tombs of the Coryton family of Pentilie Castle. There is a National school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school in connection with the church. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Pentilie Castle is the principal residence. A fair for cattle and pleasure is held on Whit-Tuesday.

PILLATON, a lib. in the tnshp. of Penkridge, co. Stafford, 1 mile S.E. of Penkridge.

PILLERTON-HERSEY, a par. in the Brailes div. of Kington hund., co. Warwick, 3 miles S.W. of Kington, its post town, and 10 from Banbury. The village, which is small, is situated to the westward of a lofty range of hills called Edge Hills, where the famous battle was fought. The old Roman Fosse Way intersects the parish. The soil is a mixture of clay and sand upon a substratum of limestone and blue stone. An Enclosure Act was obtained in 1794, under which the tithes have been commuted for land and a money payment. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Pillerton-

Priors annexed, in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £120. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice with a square tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum, which is expended in coals to the poor every Christmas. There is a National school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The Rev. H. Mills is lord of the manor.

PILLERTON-PRIORS, a par. in the Brailes div. of Kington hund., co. Warwick, 4 miles W. by S. of Kington. It was formerly a separate parish, but is now in conjunction with that of Pillerton-Hersey, from which it is distant about 1 mile to the S. The road from Banbury to Stratford-on-Avon and also the Roman Fosse Way traverse the parish. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Pillerton-Priors formerly belonged to Kenilworth Priory, from which circumstance it received the adjunct to its name. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Pillerton-Hersey, in the dioc. of Worcester. The church of St. Mary Magdalene was destroyed by fire in 1666, since which time the inhabitants frequent the church of Pillerton-Hersey. The churchyard contains many tombstones of great antiquity, among which are several to the Gardner family. The parochial charities consist in the interest of £30, the bequest of Thomas Gardner, which is expended in coals for the poor on New Year's Day. The North Warwickshire hounds meet here.

PILLESDON. *See* PILSDON, co. Dorset.

PILLETH, or PWLL-LLAITH, a par. in the hund. of Cefnllys, co. Radnor, 4 miles N.W. of Presteigne, and the same distance from Knighton. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Lug, where Glendower took Mortimer and many other prisoners in 1482. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £59, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £113, part of which goes to Child's free school.

PILLEY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Tankersley, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S. of Barnsley.

PILLEY-WITH-WARBORNE, a tythg. in the par. of Boldre, co. Hants, 2 miles N. of Lymington.

PILLING, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Garstang, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 6 miles N.W. of Garstang. Preston is its post town. The township, which is extensive, is situated near Lancaster Bay, and is wholly agricultural. Peat is dug at Pilling Moss, which partly burst in 1745. The village is straggling. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £124. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was formerly situated at some distance from the village, but was rebuilt in 1731. The present edifice is a commodious structure. There is an endowed National school, founded by Robert Carter in 1710. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

PILL PRIORY, a ruin in the par. of Hubberston, co. Pembroke, at the head of Hubberston Creek. It was founded by Adam de la Roche, and after the Dissolution was given to the Grevilles.

PILL ST. GEORGE, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Easton-in-Gordano, hund. of Portbury, co. Somerset, 5 miles N.W. of Bristol. It is situated on the river Avon, and is the pilot station for the port of Bristol. The modern village is built at a short distance from the Roman station *Ad Sabrinam*, on the *Via Julia*, or Fosse Way, which passes through the chapelry. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans.

PILLTOWN, a post and market vil. and small seaport in the par. of Fiddown, in the bar. of Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 20 miles S.S.W. of Kilkenny, and 108 from Dublin. It is situated on the road from Waterford to Clonmel, at the junction of the small stream Pill with the river Suir. The town consists principally of modern buildings. In the vicinity is the demesne of Besborough, the seat of the Ponsonby family, to whom the place is indebted for many of its improvements. The village contains the parish of Fiddown, a Roman Catholic chapel, market house, and chief police station. There is also a quay and a dockyard. A considerable coasting trade is carried on. The dispensary here is within the Carrick-on-Suir poor-law union. A collection of Irish antiquities is in the possession of Mr. Antony.

PILMOUR, a junction station of the North-Eastern railway, where the Boroughbridge line branches off.

PILNING, a station on the Bristol and South Wales Union section of the Great Western railway, near New Passage Ferry, over the Severn, co. Gloucester.

PILNOUR WATER, a stream of the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland. It rises near New Bridge of Dee, and falls into the river Cree.

PILSDON, or PILLESDON, a par. in the hund. of Whitchurch-Canonicorum, co. Dorset, 5 miles S.W. of Beaminster, its post town, and 7 N. of Bridport. The village, which is of small extent and wholly agricultural, is situated on the road from Axminster to Beaminster. At a short distance from the village is Pilsdon Pen Hill, 934 feet in height, with an oval triple-trenched camp, the top of which serves as a landmark. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £68 10*s.*, and the glebe comprises 21 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £104. The church, which is of great antiquity, was almost rebuilt in 1830. There is a parochial school for both sexes.

PILSGATE, a hmlt. in the par. of Barnack, lib. of Nassaburgh, co. Northampton, 1 mile from Barnack, and 2 miles S.E. of Stamford. The tithes have been commuted for corn rents under an Enclosure Act obtained in the 39th year of George III.

PILSLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Edensor, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 2 miles N.E. of Bakewell.

PILSLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of North Wingfield, hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 4 miles N. of Alfreton.

PILSLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Chesterfield, hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 6 miles S.E. of Chesterfield.

PILSWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Middleton, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 2½ miles S.E. of Bury, and 5 W. of Rochdale.

PILTANTON WATER, a stream of the co. of Wigtown, Scotland, rises at Leswalt, and falls into Luce Bay at Glenluce.

PILTON, a par. chiefly in the hund. of Whitstone, but partly in that of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, co. Somerset, 3 miles S.W. of Shepton-Mallet, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Wells. The village, which is irregularly built, is situated on the Fosse Way, and on the turnpike road leading to Glastonbury. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The par. comprises the hmlts. of East and West Compton, Ham, and Westholme, and was a grange to Glastonbury Abbey. This parish is celebrated for its cheese, which is chiefly made in the hamlets of East and West Compton; cider is also made in large quantities, and there is an extensive brewery of long standing. A large portion of the land is in pasture, with some good arable interspersed. There are quarries of good building-stone. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £245, and the vicarial for £185. The glebe comprises 29 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, or, according to others, to St. John the Baptist, has a square embattled tower containing six bells. Part of it was built in the reign of Edward III., but other portions are of later date. The church has an E. window, and contains a piscina, a carved pulpit with canopy bearing date 1618, and monuments and brasses of great antiquity. The chancel has been recently restored. There is also a district church at North-Wootton, the living of which is a perpet. cur.* with the cur. of Worminster annexed, val. £300, in the patron. of the vicar. There are various charities of small amount. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Bible Christians have each a place of worship. Westholme, Burford, Perridge House, and Springfield House are the principal residences. W. H. P. G. Langton, Esq., is the lord of the manor. A fair is held on the Monday following the 10th September.

PILTON, a par. and town in the hund. of Braunton, co. Devon. It is connected with Barnstaple, its post town, by a bridge over the river Taw 800 feet in length, and by a causeway leading to the village, which is still very considerable, and was formerly a market town, under a charter obtained in 1345. A part of the par., including the hmlt. of Bradiford, is situated within the parliamentary borough of Barnstaple. It had formerly a priory cell to Malmesbury Abbey, founded by King Athelstane, and valued at the Dissolution at £56 12*s.* 8*d.*, also a hospital, established in the 12th century for a prior and brother, and which is still in existence. The woollen trade and lace manufacture are carried on to a small extent. The parish is intersected by the road from Barnstaple to Ilfracombe, and has river navigation to Bideford Bar. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £105. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. The interior contains a stone pulpit, screen, and several monuments. The parochial charities produce about £99 per annum, of which £12 goes to St. Margaret's Hospital. There are a National school supported by subscription, and several endowed almshouses. The market and fair have been discontinued.

PILTON, a par. in the hund. of Navisford, co. Northampton, 2¾ miles S.W. of Oundle, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the navigable river Nen, and near the Peterborough railway. It is wholly agricultural. There are some quarries of oölite stone. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £160, and the glebe comprises 3½ acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £160. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower and spire. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum, exclusive of some almshouses.

PILTON, a par. in the hund. of Wrangdike, co. Rutland, 4½ miles N.E. of Uppingham, its post town, and 2 W. of Luffenham railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Chater, and is wholly agricultural. The surface is undulating, and is watered by several small streams, which rise in this parish. The soil is a strong clay, intermixed with limestone, in the southern portion of the parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £84 10*s.*, and the glebe comprises 18 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £101. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a turret containing two bells. The church was thoroughly restored in 1852. The Hon. Gilbert Heathcote is lord of the manor, and sole landowner.

PILTON GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Penrice, co. Glamorgan, 10 miles S.W. of Swansea.

PIMHILL, a hund. in the co. of Salop, contains the divs. of Baschurch and Ellesmere, comprising an area of 59,030 acres.

PIMLICO, a parochial district, formerly a chplry., in the par. of St. George, Hanover-square, borough and city of Westminster, co. Middlesex, 3 miles W. by S. of St. Paul's. It was constituted a separate ecclesiastical district by an order in council in July, 1830. It is bounded on the E. by St. James's and the Green Parks, and belongs to the Grosvenor family. Though of comparatively recent origin, it is one of the finest quarters of the metropolis, and the site of Buckingham Palace, the town residence of her Majesty the Queen; so called, because the palace occupies the site of a house, built in 1703, by John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, in the Mulberry Gardens. The palace was rebuilt by Nash, and altered by Barry, in 1849. The entrance is through a triumphal arch, of Italian marble, executed with much skill, and equalling in its dimensions and general effect the arch of Constantine at Rome. Considerable alterations have recently been made in this part of the town, by pulling down Stafford-row, building new stables for the Queen's stud, and widening the road in front. Among the streets and squares, Grosvenor-place, Wilton-crescent, Wilton-place, Eaton-place, Eaton-square, Chester-square, Ebury-square, Eccleston-square, and Belgrave-square, deserve special notice, the last being the largest square in London. Here are situated St. George's Hospital, founded in 1733, and subsequently rebuilt near the Wellington statue, in Grosvenor-place, where are also the Lock Hospital, St. Peter's Grammar-school in Eaton-square, St. Michael's schools, erected in 1848, Ebury proprietary school, Tattersall's well-known betting and auction-rooms in Grosvenor-place, and the police station of the B division of metropolitan police. There are several churches and chapels, including St. Peter's, St. Michael's in Chester-square, and Buckingham Palace chapel; also Belgrave proprietary chapel, in Halkin-street; Charlotte chapel, in Charlotte-street; the Lock chapel, in Grosvenor-place; Eaton chapel and Ebury chapel, near Chelsea; and the College of St. Barnabas, erected in 1849, with chapels and schools attached. Here are also the Grosvenor basin and canal, communicating with the Thames, the banks of which are lined with wharfs for coal, stone, and timber. *See* articles LONDON and WESTMINSTER.

PIMPERNE, a hund. in the North Blandford div. of the co. of Dorset; contains the pars. of Bryanstone, Durweston, Neville, Fifehead, Hammoon, Haselbury-Bryan, Langton-Long, Blandford, Pimperne, Steepleton-Iwerne, Stourpain, Tarrant-Hinton, Tarrant-Keynston, Tarrant-Launceston, Tarrant-Rawston, and Winterbourne; comprising an area of 25,810 acres.

PIMPERNE, a par. in the above hund., North Blandford div. of the co. of Dorset, 2¼ miles N.E. of Blandford-Forum, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near Pimperne Down, and is wholly agricultural. Here was formerly a large maze, 1 acre in extent, which was destroyed in 1730. Many barrows exist in the neighbourhood. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1809. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £450. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has an enriched Norman doorway and arch. It contains a font of great antiquity. There is a free school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Lord Portman is lord of the manor.

PINCHBECK, a par. in the wap. of Elloe, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N. of Spalding, its railway station and post town, and 95 from London. The parish, which is of large extent, is situated near the Great Northern railway and the river Welland. The par. includes Digby's Wash, and is intersected by the road from Louth and Boston to London. In the neighbourhood are extensive scratching-mills, which employ a large number of persons. The land is partly in common, with a large portion of fen, which was enclosed under an Act of Parliament at the commencement of the present century. The impropriation belongs to the Master and Fellows of Emanuel College, Cambridge. Land has been allotted to the vicar in lieu of tithes. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £700. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains five bells. It was thoroughly restored in 1855. There is also a district church at West Pinchbeck, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £150. The parochial charities produce about £96 per annum, of which £14 goes to Hotchkin's boys', and £13 to Mitchell's girls' schools. The Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists, have each a place of worship. A coin of Commodus was discovered here in 1742.

PINCHINGTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Guisborough, E. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Guisborough, and 5 N.E. of Stokesley. It is a station on the Stockton and Darlington railway. It is a small but increasing village, much of its present prosperity being due to the discovery of ironstone in the neighbouring hills. The soil is a strong clay, and the lands are in good cultivation.

PINDEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Horton-Kirby, hund. of Axton, and lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 3 miles S. of Dartford.

PINDEN OAKS, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Worsbrough, par. of Darfield, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S. of Barnsley. It is situated near the Dearne and Dove

branch canal. The inhabitants are engaged in the neighbouring coal and iron-mines.

PINEHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Whitfield, hund. of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 3 miles N. of Dover.

PINFOLD, a tythg. in the par. of Sherborne, co. Dorset, 2 miles from Sherborne.

PINHOE, a par. in the hund. of Wonford, co. Devon, 2½ miles N.E. of Exeter, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from Exeter to Bristol, and is chiefly agricultural. It was burnt by the Danes in 1001, after their victory over Ethelred. There is a prospect from Beacon Hill, on the summit of which are several residences. The soil consists for the most part of clay intermixed with sand. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £235, and the vicarial for one of £265. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £227, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone structure, with an embattled tower containing four bells. The interior of the church contains a carved pulpit and oak screen. In the churchyard is a large cross, resting on a pedestal. The parochial charities produce about £42 per annum. Bishop Conybeare was a native of this parish. Lord Poltimore is lord of the manor.

PINKIE HOUSE, a demesne in the par. of Inveresk, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 1 mile from Musselburgh, and 6 miles E. of Edinburgh. It is situated near the mouth of the river Esk, above the Frith of Forth, and came from the Abbots of Dunfermline to the Setons in the reign of James VI., and now belongs to Sir A. Hope, Bart. It was here that the Duke of Somerset defeated the Scots in 1547.

PINKNEYS GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Bray, co. Berks, 2 miles N.W. of Maidenhead.

PINLEY, or PINDLEY, a tnshp. in the pars. of Clavendon and Rowington, Henley div. of the hund. of Barlichway, co. Warwick, 4 miles E. of Henley-in-Arden, and 4 W. of Warwick. It is situated near Pinley Green, and adjoins the village of Whitley. At a farmhouse in the neighbourhood are the ruins of a Benedictine nunnery, founded by R. de Pilardinton, in the reign of Henry I. Its revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £27 14*s.* 7*d.*

PINNALS, an ext. par. lib. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 1½ mile N. of Atherstone.

PINNER, a par. and post town in the hund. of Gore, co. Middlesex, 2¾ miles N.W. of Harrow, and 12½ from London. It is a station on the London and Birmingham railway. The village is situated near a feeder of the Colne river, and on the high road to Buckinghamshire. It was formerly part of Harrow, and had a weekly market by grant of Edward III., under the Archbishops of Canterbury, who had a moated seat at Headstone. The land is partly in common, with pasture. The impropriation belongs to the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The living is a perpet. cur.* with the cur. of All Saints annexed, in the dioc. of London, val. £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Harrow. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a flint structure, erected in 1321. It contains an octangular font, and tombs of lawyers Clitherow and Shower of Pinner Hill. The parochial charities produce about £41 per annum. Miss Howard's college for widows of navy and army officers and clergymen is situated in the village, and is of recent erection. Here is also the commercial travellers' school, founded in 1846, and opened by his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort in 1855. It is entirely supported by voluntary contributions. Pinner Place was formerly the seat of J. Z. Holwell, Governor of Bengal, who died here in 1798, having been one of the survivors confined in the Black Hole of Calcutta.

PINNOCK, ST. a par. in the hund. of West, co. Cornwall, 4 miles S.W. of Liskeard, its post town, and 6 E. of Lostwithiel. The village, which is small and chiefly agricultural, is situated on the great western road from Plymouth to Truro and Falmouth. There is a silver and lead mine at Herotsfoot, which, after having been abandoned for some years, has recently been re-opened. Stone of good quality for building is quarried. The soil is light, and rather barren, resting upon a subsoil of rock. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £285, and the glebe consists of about 30 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £285. The church is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing four bells. There are chapels for Bible Christians and Calvinistic Methodists, also a free school and a Sunday-school, the last in connexion with the church.

PINNOCK-WITH-HYDE, a tnshp. and hmlt. in the par. of Didbrook, lower div. of Kiftsgate hund., co. Gloucester, 4 miles E. of Winchcomb. It was formerly a distinct parish, but has now only three or four farmhouses. The living is a rect. annexed to the vic. of Didbrook, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. There is no church.

PINVIN, a chplry. in the par. of St. Andrew, upper div. of the hund. of Pershore, co. Worcester, 1½ mile N. of Pershore, its post town, and 4 miles S.W. of Spetchley railway station. It is a station on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Avon, and is wholly agricultural. The soil consists principally of clay. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1775. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of St. Andrew, in the dioc. of Worcester. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower containing one bell.

PINXTON, a par. in the hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 3¾ miles S.E. of Alfreton, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Mansfield. It has a station on the Erwash Valley railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated at the conjunction of the Erwash and Cromford canals, near which a considerable village, called New Pinxton, has arisen. There are extensive collieries, also a nail manufactory. The land is chiefly in pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £228, and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £293. The church, dedicated to St. Helena, has an ancient tower. The interior of the church contains tablets of the Coke family. The church stands on an eminence in the centre of the parish. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have two places of worship. Brook Hill Hall, the principal residence, is situated in the midst of pleasure grounds. D'Ewes Coke, Esq., is lord of the manor.

PIODE, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandebie, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles S. of Llandilofawr.

PIPE-CUM-LYDE, a par. in the hund. of Grimsworth, co. Hereford, 2½ miles N. of Hereford, its post-town, and 1½ mile from the river Lugg. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the turnpike road leading from Hereford to Leominster and Shrewsbury. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The land is partly in hop grounds. The soil is of a clayey and gravelly nature. Stone is quarried for building purposes. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £150, and the vicarial for £240; the appropriate glebe comprises 42 acres. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £260, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient stone structure with a square tower, crowned with a wooden spire, and containing four bells. The interior of the church contains several marble monuments. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a free school, entirely supported by the vicar.

PIPEHILL. a tnshp. in the par. of St. Michael, city of Lichfield, S. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 2 miles S.W. of Lichfield.

PIPERHALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Kingarth, co. Bute, Scotland, 5 miles S. of Rothesay.

PIPEWELL, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Rothwell, co. Northampton, 6 miles N.W. of Kettering. Here

was formerly a Cistercian Abbey, founded in 1143 by William de Boutevylein, which at the Dissolution had a revenue of £347 8*s*.

PIPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Glasbury, hund. of Talgarth, co. Brecknock, 4 miles S.W. of Hay.

PIRBRIGHT, or PURBRIGHT, a par. in the first div. of Woking hund., co. Surrey, 6 miles N.W. of Guildford, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Woking railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the Basingstoke canal, and on the line of the South Western railway, both of which pass through the parish. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture, with a considerable extent of woodland and common. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £380. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £103. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, with a small spired tower containing six bells. There is a stained E. window in the chancel, which is of recent erection. There is a parochial school. Henry Halsey, Esq., is lord of the manor.

PIREHILL, NORTH, a hund. in the co. of Stafford, contains the towns of Newcastle-under-Lyme, Hanley, Tunstall, and Lane End, and the pars. of Adbaston, Ashley, Audley, Betley, Biddulph, Bucknall-cum-Bagnall, Burslem, Eccleshall, Keele, Madeley, Maer, Norton-on-the-Moors, High Offley, Standon, Stoke-upon-Trent, Swinnerton, Trentham, Whitmore, Wolstanton and parts of Bartholmley, Drayton-in-Hales, and Muckleston, comprising an area of 115,880 acres, exclusive of Newcastle.

PIREHILL, SOUTH, a hund. in the co. of Stafford, contains the pars. of Barlaston, Blithfield, Abbot's Bromley, Chebsey, Colton, Colwich, Creswell, Ellenhall, Gayton, Ingestrie, Milwich, Routon, Sandon, Seighford, Stone, Stowe, Tixall, Weston-on-Trent, Yarlett, and part of St. Mary and St. Chad, comprising an area of 86,870 acres.

PIRTON, or PERITON, a par. in the hund. of Hitchin, co. Herts, 3½ miles N.W. of Hitchin, its post town and railway station, and 5½ S.W. of Shefford. The village, which is of ancient date, is situated about two miles distant from the London road leading to Bedford, and is chiefly agricultural. It is mentioned as *Peritone* in Domesday Survey, at which time it was held by Ralph de Limesi, who founded a castle here, which subsequently came to the Odingsels and Clintons. Numerous skeletons, intermixed with urns and fragments of coarse pottery, have been found at Dane's field. The bodies appeared to have been placed regularly, a yard asunder, with the head towards the E. The manufacture of straw-plait is carried on by most of the female population. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1811; the glebe consists of 154 acres, valued at £200 per annum. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £250. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a tower containing five bells. The original structure was founded by Ralph de Limesi, but it was rebuilt in the 15th century. The chancel of the church is entirely separated from the body of the edifice. The register dates from 1560. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum, besides two poor's cottages. There is a National School for both sexes.

PIRTON, a hund. in the co. of Oxford, contains the pars. of Pirton, Pishill, Shirburn, Stoke-Talmage, Watlington, South Weston, Wheatfield, and part of Ibstone, comprising an area of 14,190 acres.

PIRTON, a par. in the above hund., co. Oxford, 5 miles S.W. of Tetsworth, its post town, and half a mile N.E. of Watlington. It is traversed by the Roman way Icknield Street, and is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Peritone*, at which time it was held by Hugh Lupus. It comprises the hmlts. of Clare, Golder, Portways, Standhill, Upper Assendon, and Christmas Common. The village, which is extensive, is chiefly agricultural. A large portion of the land is heathy. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £238, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a square wooden tower containing five bells. The interior contains some old monuments. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum, realised from poor's land. There are almshouses for four men and six women, founded and endowed by Sir Francis Stonor in 1820. The manor house, which is still the principal residence, was once the residence of the famous John Hampden. There is an ancient Roman Catholic chapel at Assendon in good preservation. The Earl of Macclesfield, and Hugh Hamersley, Esq., are lords of the manor.

PIRTON, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Pershore, co. Worcester, 5 miles S.E. of Worcester, its post town, 5 N.W. of Pershore, and 1 mile from Wadborough railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated in a valley, and is entirely agricultural. The Birmingham and Gloucester railway passes through the parish. The surface is hilly, and the soil a stone brash. Under an Enclosure Act, obtained in 1763, the tithes were commuted for 142 acres of land. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Croome d'Abitot, in the dioc. of Worcester. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a free school, which is entirely supported by the Earl of Coventry, who is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

PIRTON-WITH-TRESCOTT, a prebend in the par. of Tettenhall-Regis, N. div. of Seisdon hund., co. Stafford, 4 miles S.W. of Wolverhampton.

PISFORD, or PITSFORD, a par. in the hund. of Spelhoe, co. Northampton, 5 miles N. of Northampton, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the brow of a hill, near Pisford Bridge. The surface is gently undulating, and the soil a strong red mould. A peculiar kind of white sand and limestone abounds. The par. is watered by numerous springs, and includes the hmlt. of Moulton Grange. The road from Northampton to Harborough intersects the parish. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The tithes have been commuted for 200 acres of glebe, valued at £300 per annum. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £379. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a rich Norman doorway. It contains a font of great antiquity. The living was formerly held by the father of Bishop Skinner, who was born here. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a National school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There is a tumulus near the London road, called Longman's or Lyman's Hill; also a small ancient encampment, called Borough Dykes. Captain Richard Howard Vyse is lord of the manor.

PISHILL, or CUSS-HILL, a par. in the hund. of Pirton, co. Oxford, 6 miles N.W. of Henley-on-Thames, and 5 from Watlington. The village, which is of small extent, is situated under the Chiltern hills, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford. The church is situated on an eminence, and contains tombs of the Stonors of Stonor Park. There is a free school at Assendon, erected at the expense of Lord Camoys, who is lord of the manor and sole landowner. Stonor Park, the mansion of Lord Camoys, is situated on an eminence, with a prospect of the surrounding country. The park is well wooded, and abounds in deer. There are almshouses founded by Sir F. Stonner.

PISTILL, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Dinlaen, co. Carnarvon, 5 miles N.W. of Pwllheli, its post town, and 19 from Carnarvon. It is situated on Carnarvon Bay, under Rivel mountain and Vortigern's grave. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Edern, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Dissenters.

PISTILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandebie, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles S. of Llandilofawr.

PISTILL-MAUR, a fall of the river Clydach, co. Brecon, near Llangattock.

PISTILL-RHAIADR, a fall of the river Rhaiadr, co. Denbigh.

PISTILL-Y-CAYNE AND PISTILL-Y-MAWD-

DACH, falls of the river Mawddach, about 5 miles N. of Dolgelly, co. Merioneth.

PITCAIRN, or PITCAIRNGREEN, a vil. in the par. of Redgorton, co. Perth, Scotland, 4½ miles N.W. of Perth. It is situated on the river Almond. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the bleaching-works of Pitcairnfield.

PITCAIRN, NEW, a vil. in the par. of Dunning, co. Perth, Scotland, half a mile S. of Dunning. It was formerly a parish, and has Pitcairn House, the seat of the Pitcairns.

PITCAITHLY, a hmlt. in the par. of Dunbarney, co. Perth, Scotland, 5 miles S. of Perth. It is near Bridge of Earn, much celebrated for its mineral springs.

PITCAPLE, a station on the Great North of Scotland railway, about 1 mile from Inveramsey, co. Aberdeen, Scotland.

PITCHCOMBE, a par. in the middle div. of Dudstone hund., co. Gloucester, 2 miles S.W. of Stroud, its railway station and post town, and 1½ mile S.W. of Painswick. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the high road from Stroud, which here branches off in one direction to Cheltenham, and in another to Gloucester. The soil is of a loamy nature, with a stony subsoil. The surface is hilly, and the land nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £48, and the impropriate tithes for £5. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Harescomb, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is a modern edifice, with a tower containing one bell. It was rebuilt in 1819 on the site of the old one, erected in 1327, at a short distance from the village. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. The Independents have a place of worship.

PITCHCOTT, a par. in the hund. of Ashendon, co. Bucks, 7 miles N.W. of Aylesbury, its post town, and 2 W. of Whitchurch. The village, which consists of a few farmhouses, is situated on rising ground, commanding extensive views of the surrounding country. There is a mineral spring in the neighbourhood, also remains of an ancient castle. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £310. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, has a square tower containing three bells.

PITCHFORD, a par. in the hund. of Condover, co. Salop, 5½ miles S.E. of Shrewsbury, its post town, and 1½ mile S.E. of the Condover railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Reagbrook, a branch of the river Severn, and on the road from Shrewsbury to Acton-Burnell. It is a petty sessions town. On the surface of a well near the village petroleum is obtained, from which circumstance the village takes its name, the oil having a strong pitchy smell. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £206. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure of rustic appearance. It contains four alabaster monuments of the Otley family; also the effigies of a Knight Templar, carved in oak, and supposed to represent Baron de Pitchford, a crusader, who was interred here. The mansion of Pitchford, for many centuries the residence of the Otleys, from whom it descended to the late Earl of Liverpool, is one of the best specimens remaining of the black and white timbered houses.

PITCHLEY, or PYTCHLEY, a par. in the hund. of Orlingbury, co. Northampton, 3 miles S.W. of Kettering, its post town, and 5 N.W. of Wellingborough. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural, but some of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of shoes, and others in that of lace. The surface is watered by several brooks, which fall into a branch of the river Nene. The soil is fertile, resting upon a substratum of limestone, which is quarried for building and burning into lime. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £99, in the patron. of the Bishop of Lichfield. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice, with an embattled tower containing a clock and five bells. The parochial charities produce about £27 per annum, of which £23 goes to Aylworth's free school. A Sunday-school is held at the church. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There are two agricultural societies, distinguished as the Horticultural and the Provident Benefit Societies. Pitchley Hall, now a ruin, was formerly the seat of the Knightleys, and was held by the Pytchley Hunt, which has removed to Brixworth. Lewis Lloyd, Esq., of Overstone, in Northamptonshire, is lord of the manor.

PITCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Bruton, co. Somerset, 1½ mile S.W. of Bruton, its post town and railway station, on the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth line, and 5 miles from Wincanton. The village, which is of small extent, is situated between sloping hills, from which circumstance it takes its name. The parish is traversed by the Dorset Central railway, also by a branch of the river Brue, and by the road from Bruton to Castle Cary. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The surface forms gently sloping hills, intersected with coombs or hollows. The soil is of a sandy nature, but in the more elevated parts it consists of a stone brash with a subsoil of white rock. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Cole, Discove, and Hadspen. In the neighbouring meadows the banks of the fishponds formerly belonging to Glastonbury Abbey may be traced. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £85. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, has a tower at the W. end containing three bells. It was rebuilt, with the exception of its tower, in 1858. In the churchyard is an ancient stone cross. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held.

PITCOX, a vil. in the par. of Stenton, co. Haddington, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Dunbar.

PITFIRRAN, the seat of the Halkets, co. Fife, Scotland, 2 miles W. by S. of Dunfermline.

PITFOLD, a tythg. in the par. of Frensham, hund. of Farnham, co. Surrey, 2½ miles S.E. of Frensham, and 3 W. of Haslemere. It is situated near Hindhead Common, and is joined with Charl or Churl to form a tything. There is a paper mill, and a chapel-of-ease has been recently erected.

PITLESSIE, a vil. in the par. of Cults, co. Fife, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Cupar, and 2 N.E. of Kettle. It is situated on the road from Cupar to Kircaldy, at a short distance from the right bank of the river Eden. There are a Free church, United Presbyterian church, parochial school, Free Church school, and a library of recent formation designated the Wilkie Library. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday in May and the third Wednesday in October (old style).

PITLOCHRY, a vil. in the par. of Moulin, co. Perth, Scotland, 1 mile S. of Moulin, and 12 miles N.W. of Dunkeld. It is a station on the Inverness and Perth and Aberdeen Junction railway. It is situated on the river Tumel, and on the road from Perth to Inverness. The village contains several shops, mills, two banks, and other institutions. Fairs for sheep are held on the Friday after the second Wednesday in August, and for cattle and horses on the Saturday prior to the first Wednesday in May, and on the third Wednesday in October (old style).

PITMIDDIE, a vil. in the par. of Kinnaird, co. Perth, Scotland, 8 miles N.E. of Perth. It is situated in the Carse of Gowrie.

PITMINSTER, a par. in the hund. of Taunton, co. Somerset, 4 miles N.W. of Taunton, its post town and railway station. The village, which is of large extent, is situated on the road from Taunton to Honiton, under Black Down Hill. The soil is of a loamy nature, and there are extensive quarries of flint used for building. The par. comprises Blogdon, Leigh, and four other tythings. There are a tannery and two maltings in the parish. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £300, and the vicarial for £535. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £550. The church, dedicated to SS. Andrew and Mary, is a stone structure of the 15th century, with a spired tower containing five bells. The church contains monuments to the Collis family. The register dates from 1541. The parochial charities pro-

duce about £13 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Independents have a place of worship. The neighbourhood is studded with residences. Robert Mattock, Esq., is lord of the manor. At Blogdon, in this parish, a fair for cattle is held in the last week in August.

PITMUDIE, a hmlt. in the par. of Lentrathen, co. Forfar, Scotland, 6 miles N.W. of Kerriemuir.

PITNAPIES, a vil. in the par. of Newtyle, co. Forfar, Scotland.

PITNEY, a hund. in the co. of Somerset, contains the pars. of Langport-Eastover, Muchelney, and Pitney, comprising an area of 3,690 acres.

PITNEY, a par. in the above hund., co. Somerset, 2½ miles E. of Langport, its post town and railway station, and 3 W. of Somerton. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the high road from Castle Cary to Wells, near the river Parret. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is of a clayey nature, with a subsoil of limestone. The foundations of a Roman villa have been discovered in the neighbourhood, covering about 1½ acre of ground, and the remains of the mosaics show its former splendour. White and blue lias stone are quarried for building purposes and for pavements. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1807, and the glebe comprises 15 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £180. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient stone edifice, with a tower containing four bells. The church contains an hour-glass stand, formerly used by the Puritans, also an ancient holy-water stoop, used by the Roman Catholics. The register dates from 1623. There is a small National school. The Duke of Devonshire and W. Uttermare, Esq., are lords of the manor.

PITRODIE, a vil. in the par. of Kilspindie, co. Perth, Scotland, 6 miles N.E. of Perth. It is situated near a glen where Wallace concealed himself.

PITSCOTTIE, a vil. in the par. of Ceres, co. Fife, Scotland, 2 miles S.E. of Cupar.

PITSEA, a par. in the hund. of Barstable, co. Essex, 6 miles S.E. of Billericay, and 4 S.W. of Rayleigh, its post town. It is a station on the London, Tilbury, and Southend railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near a creek of the Thames, and is chiefly agricultural. It is of ancient date, and belonged at the Conquest to Ulueva, the wife of Phin. The river winds round the southern extremity of the parish, so as to form a small peninsula. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £420. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a tiled roof, and a tower surmounted by a shingled spire containing three bells.

PITSFORD. *See* PISFORD, co. Northampton.

PITSLIGO, a par. in the district of Buchan, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 4 miles W. of Fraserburgh. It comprises the post-office station of its own name, also the vil. of Rosehearty, under the fishing stations of Pitullie and Sandhaven. It extends in length about 4 miles from E. to W., with an extreme breadth of 2½ miles. It is bounded by the Moray Frith, and by the pars. of Fraserburgh, Tyrie, and Aberdour. The surface is moderately flat, the greatest altitude occurring near the centre of the parish, where it rises 300 feet above sea level. The land is in general fertile. The parish is traversed by the road from Fraserburgh to Banff. It is situated on the Moray Frith, and formed part of Aberdour till 1634. On the coast are the ruins of Pitsligo castle, once the residence of the lords of Pitsligo; also the ruins of Pitullie castle, built by the Saltouns, from whom it eventually passed to the Comyns, who enlarged it. Danish cairns also exist, 60 feet in diameter at base and 30 in height. This par. is in the presb. of Deer, and synod of Aberdeen, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £191. The parish church was erected in 1836. There is a Free church, and at Rosehearty is an United Presbyterian church. There are parochial and several other schools.

PITSLIGO, NEW, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Tyrie, district of Buchan, co. Aberdeen. It extends in length about 6 miles, with an extreme breadth of 5 miles. It was separated from Tyre in 1729, enlarged in 1835, and reconstituted by the court of teinds in 1853. The town of New Pitsligo is about 6 miles N. of New Deer, and 11 S.W. of Fraserburgh. It is situated on the declivity of Tirlundie Hill, and consists of two main streets, one of which is a mile in length. There are a branch office of the Union Bank, a savings-bank, gasworks, and a public library. The church has a belfry, erected in 1853. There are a Scottish Episcopalian chapel, a Free Church preaching station, and three public schools. Fairs are held in February, May, August, and October.

PITSMOOR, a hmlt. in the par. of Sheffield, wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, West Riding co. York, 1 mile from Sheffield, of which it is a suburb. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £300, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is a modern structure.

PITSTONE, or PIGHTLESTHORNE, a par. in the hund. of Cottesloe, co. Bucks, 1 mile S. of Ivinghoe, and 9 miles from Aylesbury. Tring is its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the Aylesbury branch of the Grand Junction canal, and on the line of the North-Western railway. The par. extends 7 miles in length, but its breadth does not exceed 1 mile. It comprises the hmlts. of Friesden and Nettleden. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The land is partly in common, but the greater portion of it has been recently enclosed. The surface is undulating and well wooded. The soil is clay, but of various quality. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £66. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower containing three bells. There is also a district church at Nettleden, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £58. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum. There are an evening and a straw-plaiting school, also a Sunday-school. Ashbridge House is the principal residence; it was erected in 1832 on the site of the old college of Bonhommes, at which Edward I. held a parliament. Earl Brownlow is lord of the manor.

PITT, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Tiverton, co. Devon, near Tiverton.

PITT and PITTACRE, hmlts. in the par. of Old Cleeve, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Watchet.

PITTENCRIEF, a vil. in the par. of Dunfermline, co. Fife, Scotland, 1 mile from Dunfermline, of which it is a suburb.

PITTENWEEM, a par., seaport, royal and parliamentary burgh, in the district of St. Andrew's, co. Fife, Scotland, 1 mile W. by S. of Anstruther, and 10 miles S. by E. of St. Andrew's. It is situated on the S.E. coast of Fifeshire along the northern shore of the Frith of Forth, and adjoins the pars. of Abercrombie, Carnbee, and Anstruther-Wester. It extends in length from W. to E. to about 1½ mile, by a breadth of half a mile. Its surface is level and fertile, with underlying rocks of the carboniferous formation, comprising chiefly mountain limestone and workable seams of coal. The town, which arose under shelter of the priory founded here in the 12th century, as a cell to the abbey of St. Andrew's, was for many years a burgh of barony, holding of its priors, but in 1542 it was constituted a royal burgh, and it afterwards received several charters, all of which were confirmed by Act of Parliament in 1633. It stands on the road from Elie to Crail, close to the sea-shore, and is a station on the Leven and East of Fife branch of the North British railway. It contained in 1851 a population of 1,473, with 268 houses, which had increased in 1861 to 1,671 persons inhabiting 281 houses. The bounds of the royal and parliamentary burghs are coextensive; the former is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 7 common councillors, and the latter returns one member to parliament, in conjunction with the two Anstruthers, Crail, Cupar, Kilrenny, and St. Andrew's. The corporation revenue is about £1,000, and the constituency in 1856 was 46. The town consists chiefly of three streets, fronting the harbour, and running E. and W., and several intersecting lanes. The streets,

both in the old and new parts of the town, contain many well-built houses and shops, and are well paved and lighted with gas. There are several grain mills, and formerly no fewer than 30 breweries; but these latter are now entirely removed. The principal public buildings are the townhall, with a small prison attached, the churches mentioned below, and a branch office of the Western Bank of Scotland. The harbour, which consists of an outer harbour and an inner basin, is a creek of the port of Kirkcaldy. It has a number of sloops, schooners, and fishing vessels belonging to it, and does a good export trade in potatoes and grain, though the export of coal has for some years been abandoned. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the extensive fisheries of the coast, the average value of herrings caught annually being £12,000, and of white fish £3,500. The par. is in the presb. of St. Andrew's and synod of Fife. The minister's stipend is £166. The parish church, situated in the middle of the High-street, is an ancient structure, supposed to have belonged to the priory of Canons Regular founded in the 12th century. The priory buildings, portions of which are still standing, formerly communicated, by a subterranean passage, with a large cave, in which is a well of fresh water close to the sea-beach; this passage is now closed up, but the cave still exists. There are besides an United Presbyterian church, an Episcopalian chapel, and four non-parochial schools.

PITTHEVELISS, a hmlt. in the par. of East Church, co. Perth, Scotland, half a mile from Perth, within which city it is included.

PITTINGTON, or PITTINGTON HALLGARTH, a par. in the S. div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 4 miles N.E. of Durham, its post town. It is a station on the North-Eastern railway. It is situated on the river Wear, and contains the tnshp. of Sherburn, and the vils. of Hetton-on-the-Hill, Hallgarth, and Littletown. There are limestone quarries, also numerous rich collieries belonging to the Marchioness of Londonderry, and others to the Earl of Durham, which are the means of employing a large number of the inhabitants. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of a house, which formerly belonged to the priors of Durham. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £620, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing three bells. It was restored in 1855, and had formerly two chantries in honour of SS. Mary and Katherine. In the churchyard are a Saxon cross, and the effigies of a cross-legged knight. There is also a district church at Shadforth, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £420. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a National school, erected and endowed by the Marchioness of Londonderry. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. A literary institute was established here in 1848.

PITTLEWORTH, a chplry. in the par. of Broughton, co. Hants, 3 miles S.W. of Stockbridge. There was formerly a chapel, now in ruins.

PITTON, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Alderbury, co. Wilts, 3 miles N.E. of Salisbury, its post town. The township, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The living is a cur., annexed to the vic.* of Alderbury, in the dioc. of Sarum. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure. The charities consist of Fox's hospital, founded in 1688 for 12 persons, and for teaching 20 children. There is a National school.

PITTS, a hmlt. in the par. of Bishopstone, co. Wilts, 4 miles S.W. of Salisbury.

PITULLIE, a vil. in the par. of Pitsligo, district of Buchan, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 3 miles W. of Fraserburgh, and 2 E. of Rosehearty. It has a good harbour, and on the coast are ruins of the old seat of the Saltouns and Comyns. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries.

PIXLEY, a par. in the hund. of Radlow, co. Hereford, 4 miles N.W. of Ledbury, its post town. The parish is inconsiderable and wholly agricultural. The land is partly in hop grounds. The surface is generally level, and the soil a stiff clay. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £122, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £102. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The parochial charities amount to about £1 a-year.

PLADDA, an island in the Frith of Clyde, co. Bute, Scotland, three-quarters of a mile S. of Arran. It is chiefly trap rock and mountain limestone, and has on it two lighthouses, put up in 1790, the one with a fixed light visible for 16 miles, and the other for 13 miles.

PLAIDY, a station on the Banff, Macduff, and Turriff branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, 5 miles from Turriff.

PLAINMELLOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Haltwhistle, W. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles S.E. of Haltwhistle. The tnshp. is large, containing the hmlt. of Ramshaw. The village is situated under Plainmellor Fell, at the bridge over the river South Tyne, which bounds the township on the N. It is wholly agricultural. Unthank Hall is the principal residence. D. Dixon, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

PLAISTOW, or PLASTOW, a ward in the par. of West Ham, hund. of Becontree, co. Essex, 4½ miles N.E. of Whitechapel church, London. It is a station on the London and Tilbury railway, and the Great Eastern has a station on the Barking road, being a branch line to North Woolwich. Plaistow is a suburb of London, and became an ecclesiastical district in 1844. The ward is bounded on the S. by the Thames, and on the W. by Bow Creek. There is an iron bridge constructed over the river Lea in 1810, at which foot passengers pay a halfpenny toll. In the vicinity of Plaistow Marsh are the Victoria Docks, covering an area of 100 acres, with an entrance lock, 325 feet in length by 80 in breadth, and capable of accommodating ships of great burthen. There is also a branch of her Majesty's customhouse, the Victoria Dock Company transacting their business within the same building. About a third of the land is occupied by houses and gardens, and the remainder is chiefly marshy pasture. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of London, val. £300, in the patron. of the Vicar of West Ham. The church was erected in 1830 at an outlay of £4,800, towards which the Parliamentary Commissioners contributed £2,300. There are National and British schools for children of both sexes, and for infants. The Independents and Society of Friends have places of worship. There are also a temporary iron church and National schools.

PLAISTOW, or PLASTOW, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirdford, hund. of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 3 miles N. of Kirdford, and 5 N.E. of Petworth. The village, which is of large extent, is situated near the Arun and Wye canal. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic.* of Kirdford, in the dioc. of Chichester. The church is an ancient edifice.

PLAITFORD, a par. in the hund. of Alderbury, co. Wilts, 6 miles W. of Romsey, its post town, and 11 S.E. of Salisbury. The village, which is small and straggling, is situated near the northern frontier of the New Forest, on the road from Salisbury to Southampton. It is wholly agricultural. The land is partly in common and heath. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £170, and there are 4 acres of glebe. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of West Grimstead, in the dioc. of Sarum. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a National school. A little to the N.W. of the church is a square enclosure moated round, where a monastery is said to have stood.

PLARDWICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Gnosall, co. Stafford, 6 miles W. of Stafford.

PLAS, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangwyfan, co. Denbigh, 4 miles E. of Denbigh.

PLAS, a tnshp. in the par. of Nantglyn, co. Denbigh, 4 miles S.W. of Denbigh.

PLAS, a prefix to the names of various ancient seats, castles, and camps in all parts of Wales.

PLASHETTS AND TYNEHEAD, a tnshp. in the par. of Falstone, N.W. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 10 miles N.W. of Bellingham. At Plashetts is a station, on the Border Counties branch of the North British railway. The township, which is extensive, is situated on the river North Tyne. The surface is of a hilly nature, abounding in game. The houses are much scattered, and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the collieries. The township extends to the border of Scotland. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor.

PLASTOW. *See* PLAISTOW, cos. Essex and Sussex.

PLATT, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of Wrotham, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 5 miles N.E. of Sevenoaks, its post town. It is situated under the chalk hills, near the line of the London and South Eastern railway. The land is partly in hop grounds. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £400, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. A National school for both sexes was erected here in 1845.

PLATT-BRIDGE, a station on the Manchester and Wigan section of the London and North Western railway, about 1½ mile from Wigan.

PLAWSKETTS. *See* PLASHETTS, co. Northumberland.

PLAWSWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Chester-le-street, middle div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 2⅔ miles S. of Chester-le-Street, and 3½ N. of Durham. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Durham and Newcastle road. The tnshp. includes the hmlt. of Nettleworth, at which place is a coal mine. The Methodists of the New Connexion have a place of worship, with a Sunday-school adjoining. South Hill is the principal residence.

PLAXTOL, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of Wrotham, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 4 miles E. of Sevenoaks, its post town, 6 N. of Tunbridge, and 5 S.W. of Wrotham. It is situated under the chalk hills, near the line of the South Eastern railway. The living is a perpet. cur.,* val. £400, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is an ancient edifice.

PLAYDEN, a par. in the hund. of Goldspur, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, three-quarters of a mile N. of Rye, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated at the confluence of the military canal, with the river Rother, and is included within the parliamentary borough of Rye. It had anciently a cell to Westminster Abbey, called St. Bartholomew's hospital. A portion of the land is in hop grounds. The surface is varied with hill and dale, and from the village, which appears once to have been more extensive than at present, a view is commanded of the sea and the surrounding country. The living is a rect. annexed to that of East Guildford, in the dioc. of Chichester. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is situated on Playden-height, with a central tower between the nave and chancel, surmounted by a lofty shingled spire, which serves as a landmark at sea. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum.

PLAYFORD, a par. in the hund. of Carlford, co. Suffolk, 5 miles N.E. of Ipswich, its post town, and 4 S.W. of Woodbridge. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Deben, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is of a productive nature. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £79. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower containing three bells. The church contains a brass of Sir J. Felbrigg, bearing date 1400. In the churchyard is an obelisk, erected in 1857 to Mr. Clarkson, the strenuous and successful opposer of the slave trade. There are day and Sunday schools. Playford Hall, the principal residence, is an ancient moated mansion. The Marquis of Bristol is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

PLEALEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Pontesbury, co. Salop, 5 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury. At Plealey Road is a station on the Shrewsbury and Minsterley branch of the London and North-Western railway.

PLEAN, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of St. Ninian's, co. Stirling, Scotland, 5 miles S.E. of Sterling.

PLEAN MUIR, a vil. in the par. of St. Ninian's, co. Stirling, 4 miles S. by E. of Stirling. It is situated near the "Links of Forth," and has an extensive colliery.

PLEASINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Blackburn, lower div. of the hund. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 2½ miles S.W. of Blackburn. It is a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The village, which is of small extent and irregularly built, is situated on a height. The inhabitants are wholly engaged in agriculture. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, called Pleasington Priory, and dedicated to SS. Mary and John; it was erected at an outlay of £20,000, defrayed by the late John Francis Butler, Esq., and was opened in 1819. There is an endowed free school. Pleasington Hall and Feniscowles Hall are the principal residences. J. B. Bowden, Esq., is lord of the manor.

PLEASLEY, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 3 miles N.W. of Mansfield, its post town, and 9 S.E. of Chesterfield. It is situated on the road from Nottingham to Chesterfield, and on the river Meden. The land is chiefly arable, but there are 300 acres of woodland and plantation. The soil is good, upon a substratum of limestone. The par. comprises the vils. of Stoney Houghton, and Shirebrook. The village, which appears once to have been of more importance than at present, is a decayed market town, the cross still standing, and has a mechanics' institute and library. There are two extensive cotton mills at Pleasley Vale, which employ a large number of hands. In the park adjoining the cotton-mills is a large enclosure, with a double vallum and entrenchment, two sides of which are secured by natural precipices, and is evidently a Saxon work. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £493. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone edifice, with a cracked tower, caused by the shock of an earthquake, which was felt over a great part of the midland counties on 17th March, 1816. In the churchyard is a yewtree of great antiquity. There is also a district church at Shirebrook, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £90. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There is a village school for both sexes; also a Sunday-school. The Methodists meet in the Sunday-school. Fairs are held on the 6th May and 29th October.

PLEASLEY HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Mansfield, N. div. of Broxtow wap., co. Nottingham. It is situated near the Mansfield cotton-works, and has on it a double-ditched camp.

PLEBERSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Thomastown. It is about 1½ mile in length, and the same in breadth. The surface, which lies along the river Nore, consists of a very fair soil. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Ossory, united to the benefice of Burnchurch, joint val. £700, in the patron. of the crown. Coolmore House is the chief seat.

PLEDGDON, a hmlt. in the par. of Henham, hund. of Clavering, co. Essex, 1⅔ mile S.E. of Henham, 3 miles E. by N. of Stansted-Mount Fitchet, and 6 N.E. of Bishop Stortford. It is situated on rising ground, and was a village in Edward the Confessor's time.

PLEDWICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Sandall Magna, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Wakefield.

PLEMONSTALL, or PLEMSTALL, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. Chester, 4 miles N.E. of Chester, its post town. It is situated on a branch of the river Mersey, and contains the tnshps. of Hoole, Mickle Trafford, Bridge Trafford, and Pickton. During the siege of Chester in the parliamentary war of the 17th century, Trafford was held for the king by Sir William Brereton. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £360, and the glebe comprises 23½ acres. The living is a don. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £389. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, the tower of which was rebuilt in 1826. The church stands in the township of Mickle Trafford. There is a National school for both sexes.

PLENDERLEITH, an ancient par. in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland, now joined to Oxnam.

PLESHEY, or PLAISY, a par. in the hund. of Dunmow, co. Essex, 7 miles N.W. of Chelmsford, its post town, and 7 S.E. of Dunmow. It is situated on a branch of the river Chelmer, and has traces of a Roman camp 1 mile in circumference. The village, which consists principally of one long street, is surrounded by an entrenchment, in which are also the ruins of the castle of the high constables of England, who resided here from the first institution of their office till nearly four centuries after the Norman conquest. Among the eminent persons who held the castle were William de Magnaville, the Bohuns, Thomas Duke of Gloucester, Sir J. Gates, &c. The only remains of the castle now existing are the foundations of the oval keep, 890 feet in circumference, and the bridge, of singular construction, across the moat. The great Duke of Gloucester was arrested here in 1397 by Richard II., and murdered at Calais. Holland, Duke of Exeter, was also taken here, and beheaded by the populace in 1400. Many antiquities have been found within and around the ruins. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil consists of a chalky clay, intermixed with flints and chalk fossils. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £95. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was rebuilt by Bishop Compton in 1708. About forty years later, a chancel was erected by Samuel Tufnell, Esq., who also restored the ancient tower. There are some ancient tombs, and several monuments to the Tufnell family. The original structure was a cruciform building, which, together with the college for priests, was founded by Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, sixth son of Edward III., in 1393. All that now remains are the old tombs and the Roman bricks in the tower. The revenue of the college at the Dissolution was estimated at £143 12*s.* 7*d.* The register dates from 1656. The charities consist of church lands, producing about £9 per annum. The manor belongs to the Duchy of Lancaster.

PLESSEY-WITH-SHOTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stannington, co. Northumberland, 9 miles N. of Newcastle, and 6 S. by E. of Morpeth. It is a station on the North-Eastern railway.

PLINLYMMON, a mountain ridge on the border of cos. Cardigan and Montgomery, 8 miles S.E. of Machynlleth, and 9 N.W. of Llanidloes. It is a barren slaty ridge, 2,463 feet high, commanding a broken view over St. George's Channel, Cader Idris, and part of Herefordshire. Properly speaking, it consists of three summits, forming the centre of a large group of mountains spreading into subordinate chains. From near the summit spring the five rivers of the Rheidiol, the Llyffnant, a tributary of the Dyfi, the Wye, the Ystwith, and the Severn, which last has its source at "the Well." The best ascent is from Dyffryn Castell, on the Rhayader and Aberystwith road, but it should not be attempted without a guide, on account of the dangerous bogs that exist. Copper is obtained at Bryntaigh.

PLOCTON, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Lochalsh, cos. Ross and Cromarty, Scotland, 5 miles S. of Strome Castle. There are a government and a Free church.

PLOMESGATE, a hund. in the co. of Suffolk, contains the pars. of Aldeburgh, Benhall, Blaxhall, Bruisyard, Chillesford, Cransford, Earnham, Friston, Great Glemham, Little Glemham, Hazlewood, Iken, Orford, Parham, Rendham, Saxmundham, Snape, Sternfield, Stratford St. Andrew, Sudbourne, Swefling, Tunstall, and Wantisden; comprising an area of 41,390 acres.

PLOUGHLEY, a hund. in the co. of Oxford, contains the pars. of Ardley, Bicester, Bletchingdon, Bucknell, Charlton-on-Otmoor, Chesterton, Cottesford, Finmere, Fringford, Fritwell, Goddington, Hampton-Gay, Hampton-Poyle, Hardwicke, Heath, Upper and Lower Heyford, Islip, Kirtlington, Launton, Lillingstone-Lovell, Middleton-Stoney, Mixbury, Newton-Purcell, Noke, Oddington, Shelswell, Somerton, Souldern, Stoke-Lyne, Tusmore, Wendlebury, Weston-on-the-Green, and parts of Stowe and Stratton-Audley, comprising an area of 59,520 acres.

PLOVER SCAR, a rock in the estuary of the river Lune, co. Lancaster. A lighthouse was erected on it in 1847.

PLOWDON, a tnshp. in the par. of North Lydbury, co. Salop, 3 miles S.E. of Bishop's Castle. It is in conjunction with Eyton.

PLOWLAND, a hmlt. in the par. of Welwick, East Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Patrington.

PLUCK, a hmlt. in the bar. of Raphoe, co. Donegal, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Letterkenny.

PLUCKLEY, a par. in the hund. of Calehill, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 6 miles E. of Ashford, its post town, 3 S.W. of Charing, and 19 S.W. of Canterbury. It is a station on the South-Eastern railway. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The par. comprises the old par. of Pevington, and the hmlts. of Malmains, Shurland, &c. The land is partly in hop grounds. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £700, and the glebe comprises 34 acres. The living is a rect.* with that of Pevington annexed, in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £595, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was built by the Pluckleys in the reign of Henry II., and has a tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains tombs, and three brasses, of the Derings of Surrenden-Dering, bearing date from 1490. The register dates from 1566. The charities produce about £17 a-year. There is a National school for both sexes. A fair is held on Whit-Tuesday for toys and pedlery, also a fair for cattle and swine on 6th December.

PLUMBLAND, a par. in the ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 6 miles N. by E. of Cockermouth. It is situated near the line of the Maryport and Carlisle railway, and is bounded on the N. and W. by the river Ellen, a trout stream. The village, which is small, is chiefly agricultural. Above half the land is arable, the remainder meadow and pasture, with about 40 acres of woodland. The parish abounds in coal, freestone, and limestone, which last is extensively quarried for burning into lime. The glebe comprises 72 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £375. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a plain structure, recently repaired and improved. The parochial charities produce about £90 per annum, chiefly the endowment of Captain John Sibson's free school, founded in 1759. The school-house was erected in 1800.

PLUMBLEY, or PLUMBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Budworth, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 2 miles S.W. of Knutsford. It is a station on the Northwich, Knutsford, and Altrincham section of the Cheshire Midland railway. It is situated near the river Weaver. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Lord de Tabley is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

PLUMPTON. a par. in the hund. of Green's-Norton, co. Northampton, 7 miles W. of Towcester, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The surface is undulating and well wooded. The soil is clay, intermixed with limestone and gravel. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, and in the patron. of Jesus College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has a pinnacled tower containing one bell. The charities produce about £1 per annum. A Sunday-school is held at the church.

PLUMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Street, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 2¾ miles from Cook's-Bridge, and 4½ N.W. of Lewes. It is a station on the Keymer branch of the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from Lewes to Ditchland, under the South Downs, which here rise bold and precipitous. The inhabitants are wholly agricultural. There is a view at Plumpton Plains, embracing the Sussex coast, with a great part of Hampshire to the S., and parts of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent to the N. The land is partly in common, with an abundance of chalk. On Plumpton Plains, between Ditchling and Lewes, Sir Simon de Montfort drew up his army, previously to the battle of Lewes.

The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £221. The church has a tower at the W. end. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities consist of some poor's cottages. It is traditionally asserted the first carp in England were placed in the moat at Plumpton Place. The Earl of Chichester is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

PLUMPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkham, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 3 miles W. of Kirkham. It is situated near Fleetwood, and is joined to Westby. J. T. Clifton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

PLUMPTON, or PLOMPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Spofforth, upper div. of Claro wap., West Riding co. York, 2 miles S. of Knaresborough, and 2¼ N.W. of Spofforth. It contains the village of Plumpton Square, and was formerly held by the Percys and Plumptons, of Plumpton Hall, till about the middle of the 18th century, when the last descendant of the Plumptons sold the estate to the Lascelles, of Goldsborough, ancestors of the Earl of Harewood, its present proprietor. The hall is now occupied as a farmhouse.

PLUMPTON-HEAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Penrith, ward of Leath, co. Cumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Penrith. It is situated on the line of the Carlisle railway, and near the small river Petterill.

PLUMPTON-STREET, a tnshp. in the par. of Hesket-in-the-Forest, ward of Leath, co. Cumberland, 6 miles N. by W. of Penrith. It is situated near Plumpton Head, on the Roman way from Ambleside to Carlisle, and was one of the haunts of Robin Hood.

PLUMPTON-WALL, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Lazonby, ward of Leath, co. Cumberland, 5 miles N.W. of Penrith, its post town. It is a station on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Petterill, near the Roman camp at *Bremetenracum*, or *Voreda*. At Old Penrith, on the Roman way from Ambleside to Carlisle, a Roman altar was found, and at Castle Steads an inscribed stone with a bust. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is of a gravelly description, with a subsoil of gravel and sand. The land is almost wholly arable. The chplry. includes the hmlt. of Salkeld Gate, on the road to Carlisle. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £49. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is situated in the hmlt. of Salkeld-Gate. There is an endowed school for both sexes, the endowment consisting of the interest of £100, bequeathed by John Scott, of Penrith, who died in 1759. There are several lords of the manor, among whom are the Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Lonsdale.

PLUMPTON WOOD, a chplry. in the par. of St. Michael-on-Wyre, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N.W. of Preston, its post town, and 3 S.W. of Garstang. It is situated on the line of the Lancaster railway and canal, near the river Wyre, the mouth of which forms a harbour. The union poorhouse is situated here. The village, which is considerable, contains many new houses. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £140, in the patron. of the Vicar of St. Michael-on-Wyre. The parochial charities produce about £37 per annum, of which £23 goes to Catforth school.

PLUMSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Lessness, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 1 mile E. of Woolwich, its post town, and 10 S. by E. of London. It is a station on the North Kent railway. The parish to the northward is bounded by the river Thames, of which there is a view from the common. Plumstead was formerly a market town, and possessed a charter for holding fairs, now disused. It was given in 960 by King Edgar to Canterbury priory, and was also held by Tostan, son of Earl Godwin, and after the Norman conquest by Bishop Odo. Upon the dissolution of monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII. it came to the Boughtons, and afterwards to J. Michel, who gave it to Queen's College, Oxford, in 1736. During the period of Henry VIII.'s reign, a considerable portion of the Plumstead and Erith marshes were flooded, and so continued until James I.'s time. The village, which is an increasing suburb of the metropolis, is well paved, lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with good water. It contains numerous shops, and the country in its vicinity is studded with villas. The land is in some parts of a hilly nature, and in others flat and marshy. There are brick and tile kilns, also sand and chalk pits, near the common. There are powder magazines in the marshes adjoining the Thames. Sugar moulds are also made. A considerable portion of the land is in market gardens. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £701. The parish church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure with a tower, and of late years has undergone considerable improvements. The church of St. Margaret is situated on Plumstead Common, and is of recent erection. There is a district church at Shooter's Hill. The parochial charities produce about £106 per annum, of which £46 goes to Cole's Sunday-school. There are National and infant schools, also places of worship for Dissenters. About 1½ mile E. of the parish church are the remains of Lessness Abbey, founded by Richard Lucy in 1178, who was buried here. The manor belongs to Christ's Hospital, London.

PLUMSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of North Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 4 miles S.E. of Holt, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. About two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder heath, wood, and plantation. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £190, and the glebe comprises 11½ acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £182, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a square embattled tower containing 1 bell. John Thomas Mott, Esq., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

PLUMSTEAD, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Blofield, co. Norfolk, 5 miles E. of Norwich, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, was anciently called *Grimmar*. It is situated near the Yarmouth section of the Great Eastern railway. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The impropriate tithes, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £488, and the glebe comprises 19½ acres. There is also a rent-charge of £14 payable to the Rector of Little Plumstead. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £70, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a square embattled tower erected in 1711. The parochial charities produce about £22 per annum, arising from 30 acres of land allotted to the poor at the enclosure of the parish. There is a National school.

PLUMSTEAD, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Blofield, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N.E. of Norwich, its post town. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The greater part of the land is arable, and the remainder pasture and woodland. The surface is level and the soil productive. The hall is surrounded by tastefully laid out grounds containing a sheet of water. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £468, and the glebe comprises 51 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to SS. Gervase and Protasius, has a circular tower and Saxon porch. The interior of the church contains some monuments, and has an E. window of painted glass inserted at the expense of the Rev. C. Penrice. There is a parochial school. The parochial charities produce about £48 per annum, chiefly the rent of 34 acres of land allotted to the poor for fuel at the enclosure of the parish.

PLUMTREE, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Rushcliffe, co. Nottingham, 5½ miles S.E. of Nottingham, its post town, and 14½ N.W. of Melton Mowbray. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the high road from Nottingham to Melton Mowbray, and is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlts. of Clipston and Normanton-on-the-Wolds. Limestone is abundant. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1805. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £1,113. The church, dedicated

to St. Mary, has a square tower containing 3 bells. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

PLUMTREE, a hmlt. in the par. of Harworth, co. Notts, 1 mile S.W. of Bawtry.

PLUNGAR, a par. in the hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 10½ miles N.E. of Melton-Mowbray, 6 S.E. of Birmingham, and 5 S.W. of Bottesford railway station. Grantham is its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the Grantham and Nottingham canal, and is wholly agricultural. The surface is level, and the soil a stiff clay. The impropriation belongs to the Duke of Rutland. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £124. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, has a square embattled and pinnacled tower containing a clock. The church was restored in 1829. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum. This parish has the privilege of sending 14 children to Barkstone free school. There is an infant school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor.

PLUSCARDINE, a priory in the co. of Elgin, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Elgin. It was founded by Alexander II. in 1230 for Cistercian monks, and was subsequently made a cell to Dunfermline. The ruins, which comprise the cruciform church embellished with wall paintings, the octagonal chapterhouse, and the cloisters, 114 feet long, now used as a chapel, are situated in a glen belonging to the Earl of Fife.

PLUSH, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Buckland-Newton, Cerne div. of co. Dorset, 3 miles S.E. of Buckland-Newton, and 4 N.E. of Cerne-Abbas. The village, which is small, is chiefly agricultural. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Buckland-Newton, in the dioc. of Sarum. The church is a chapel-of-ease to the vicarage of Buckland.

PLYM, a small river of the co. of Devon, rises near Sheepstor in Dartmoor, and falls into the Channel at Plymouth Sound.

PLYMOUTH, a fortified seaport, market town, a garrison, sessions, and polling town, excise collection, coastguard station, and a municipal and parliamentary borough in the hund. of Roborough, co. Devon, 42 miles S.W. of Exeter by road, or 53 by the South Devon railway, and 216 from London. It stands at the head of Plymouth Sound, between the Plym and the Hamoaze. Before the Norman conquest there was but a small village called *Tamerweorth*, on the spot where Plymouth now stands. The name was afterwards changed to Sutton, and was at various times known as Sutton Priors, being held by Plympton Priory, and Sutton Valletort, when at a later period it was held by the family of that name. Its present name first occurs in the reign of Henry VI., who granted the town a charter, and walled it in, in 1438, in consequence of its having been attacked by the French in 1336, 1350, 1377, and 1403, and in the first mentioned year totally destroyed and plundered. The Black Prince embarked here in 1355 on his way to France, and landed here with King John of France, whom he had taken prisoner at Poictiers. Many of the naval commanders in the reign of Elizabeth—Hawkins, Drake, Sir Richard Grenville, and others belonged to Devonshire, and, consequently, Plymouth was the starting point of many expeditions; of that against the Armada; and later, of the attack on Cadiz. Charles I. visited the town in 1625; but at the commencement of the war it was garrisoned in the interest of the Parliament, and the siege laid by Prince Maurice was raised by Essex. At a later time it was unsuccessfully attacked by the king, and by Sir Richard Grenville. Other sovereigns who have visited Plymouth are Charles II., George III., and the present queen.—Plymouth stands between the Catwater and the Hamoaze, two arms of the sea which run from the corners of the Sound to the mouths of the Plym and Tamar. There are also two smaller inlets, Sutton Pool and Mill Bay; the former on the W. and the latter on the E. side of the town. Between the Sound and the larger portion of the town is the Hoe, a promenade of a quarter of a mile long. Many of the streets in the older part of the town are built on a declivity, and are narrow and irregular at its extremity. The more modern part, however, consists of commodious houses. The guildhall contains, besides the rooms necessary for the town business, the central watchhouse and a prison, which is now disused, as a new one has been erected outside the town. Other buildings worthy of notice are the custom-house, the exchange, built in 1813, and the chamber of commerce. The market-place is in the centre of the town, and consists of covered markets for butter, fish, poultry, and vegetables, and ranges of stalls for other provisions and manufactured goods, with an open space occupied by hawkers of earthenware, &c., covering in all about three acres. There are entrances from Cornwall-street, East-street, and Drake-street, near the former of which the corn-market is held. Cattle markets are held on Tuesday and Thursday in the Tavistock-road, and wholesale fish markets daily at Sutton Pool, Southside, and the Barbican. The post-office is in Whimple-street, and the electric telegraph office in the Union-road.—Plymouth harbour is formed by the Hamoaze, or estuary of the Tamar, and the Catwater, or estuary of the Plym, which, with other smaller arms, unite to form Plymouth Sound, which is about 3 miles in length, and 3 miles across at the opening. The Hamoaze is a station for ships of war, and has moorings for 100 sail, while the Catwater is used for merchant vessels, of which it will accommodate at least 1,000 sail, and is provided with wet and dry docks. Sutton Pool is also used for merchant ships, and Mill Bay, on the other side of the town, for steam vessels. There is a pier in Sutton Pool. The port includes, besides the above harbours, the coast as far as Yealm Mouth with pilotage to Stoke Point on the E., and Love Bay on the W. The interior of the harbour is protected from the S. winds, to which it was much exposed, by the Breakwater which lies in the centre of the Sound, between Cawsand Bay and Staddon Point. This construction was planned in imitation of a coral reef by Rennie, a well-known engineer, and Whidbey, a master in the royal navy. It consists of a straight bar of 1,000 yards, with ends inclining towards the shore at an angle of 120°, of about 350 yards each. The base is about 70 yards in width, and the top about 10 yards. The height above highwater mark, is 2 feet at the ends and 3 at the centre. It contains 3,670,440 tons of loose limestone, and is faced with 2½ millions of cubic feet of granite and other stone, much of which has come from Orestone quarry. It was commenced in August, 1812, and has been only recently finished. A lighthouse, 63 feet in height, was added in 1841 at the W. end, with a lantern visible for 9 miles, and at the other end is a stone, in long. 4° 8′ 21″W., for rating chronometers by. The cost of the work has been about £1,700,000. Its success has been completely proved in many violent storms.—The chief points, &c., round the Sound are as follows:—On the E. side Renny, Mewstone, and Shagstone rocks, off Wembury Point; Tinker, or Shovel Shoals in the Sedley Channel; Staddon Point and pier in Bovisand Bay, where there is a reservoir of water for the supply of shipping containing 12,000 tons; the Duke and Leek shoals; Mount Batten Tower; the Winter Cobbler, and Mallard shoals; and the Asia rock, under the Hoe, where the *Dutton* was wrecked. On the W. side, past the Hamoaze, are Devil's Point; Redding Point; Mount Edgcumbe, with a dangerous passage called the Bridge, between it and Drake's Island; the New and Scotch shoals off Ravenness; Cawsand Bay pilot station; the Knap and Panther shoals, opposite the breakwater; Dragstone Rock, off Penlee Point; and Rame Head, 9 miles S.S.W. of which are the Hand Deeps and Eddystone lighthouse.—The harbour is defended by a battery on St. Nicholas, or Drake's island: by the citadel; and on Staddon Heights, the highlands on the E. of the Sound, are being erected very extensive fortifications, which extend thence round the whole of the three towns, at an average distance of about 3 miles, ending at Tregarth, on the eastern extremity. The citadel was built in 1670, on the site of a more ancient fortress,

and was visited by Charles II. during its erection. It is entered from the town by two gateways with drawbridges, the sides on the E., W., and N. being surrounded by a ditch, with a counterscarp and covered way. It consists of five bastions, and has embrasures for 120 guns. The ramparts are about three-quarters of a mile in circumference, as the fort contains an esplanade for parade as well as barracks, magazines, and a chapel. The dock-yard and victualling yard are in Devonport, and the naval and military hospitals and marine barracks in Stonehouse. Many of the inhabitants of Plymouth are engaged in the government works, and others in the manufacture of sail-cloth, soap, glass, starch, artificial manure and cement, sugar refining and distilling. The merchant service and the navy also employ a large number. Trade is carried on with all parts of the English coast, with America, Mauritius, the West Indies, the Baltic, Africa, the Mediterranean, &c. The coast trade is chiefly in fish to London, wool to Hull, lead to Bristol and London, and manganese to Scotland. Steamers leave regularly for almost every port in the United Kingdom, and emigrant ships, the depôt for which is at Sutton Harbour, are continually sailing for Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. The African mail steamers leave monthly for Madeira, Sierra Leone, &c.—Plymouth is divided, for municipal purposes, into six wards by the new Act, instead of four, as formerly. They are as follows:—St. Andrew's, Charles, Drake, Frankfort, Sutton, and Vintry. The local government is carried on by a mayor, who is returning officer, 12 aldermen, thirty-six councillors, a recorder, town-clerk, &c., with the style of "mayor and commonalty of the borough of Plymouth." The property of the corporation consists of manor rents, granted by Edward IV., several houses and mills in Plymouth, the Royal hotel, the theatre, and the Leat, or water supply from Dartmoor, which was constructed by Sir Francis Drake. The endowed grammar school is also under their control, and they have the management of the police staff, and the lighting and cleansing of the town. During the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II., Plymouth, which was then called Sutton, returned one member to parliament, but none were returned after the reign of the latter, till the time of Henry VI., when the number was increased to two, and it has since remained the same. The bounds of the municipal and parliamentary borough are co-extensive. The population in 1851 was 72,096, with 12,825 inhabited houses, and in 1861 the number of persons was 94,799, and houses 15,819, showing an increase of 22,703 persons in the ten years. The management of the poor is conducted by a board of guardians, instituted by Act of Parliament in 1708. There is a new workhouse on the N.E. of the town adjoining the borough prisons, built in 1851 at a cost of £9,500. Plymouth superior registry includes only the borough, the new County Court district includes also Plympton, East Stonehouse, Stoke Damerel, St. Germans, and the Hamoaze, Catwater, and the Sound, and the excise district comprises Plymouth, Ashburton, Newton, Totness, Brixton, Dartmouth, Kingsbridge, Modbury, Plympton, Saltash, Looe, Liskeard, Callington, and Tavistock. Plymouth is the headquarters of the western military district, and of the South Devon militia. The earldom of Plymouth was held by Charles Fitzcharles, natural son of Charles II., from 1675 to 1680, and in 1682 was given to Thomas Hickman Windsor.—The livings in Plymouth belong to the archdeac. of Totnes and the dioc. of Exeter. They are as follows:—St. Andrew, a vic.,* val. £920, with Pennycross cur. The church is ancient, with a square embattled tower, and was repaired in 1825. King Charles the Martyr, a vic., val. £612, with Compton Gifford cur. The church was begun at the commencement of the Civil War, but was not finished till the Restoration. St. Andrew and Holy Trinity, perpet. curs.,* vals. £115 and £114, in the patron. of the vicar. Christ Church, cur. in the same patron., val. £80. St. Peter, St. James, and Sutton-on-Plym, curs., in the patron. of the crown and bishop, vals. £300, £300, and £150. Plymouth was anciently a prebend to Plympton Collegiate church, and its church belonged to the priory there. At the Reformation the impropriate tithes and advowson were given to the corporation of Plymouth. The Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Presbyterians, Unitarians, Society of Friends, and Jews have places of worship here. In the middle ages there were houses of white and grey friars, and a leper hospital in Plymouth. The grammar school, which gives a gratuitous education to 12 sons of householders, was founded in 1573 by Queen Elizabeth. The new grammar school was founded in 1822, and in 1851 had 70 pupils. Other schools are, the greycoat school, Hele's redboy's school, Lanyon's bluecoat school, Lady Rogers's girls' school, the Household of Faith Sunday schools, National and British schools, and others connected with the various places of worship. There is also a Dissenting theological college, called Western College, founded in 1752. The Athenæum contains a museum and library belonging to the Plymouth literary and scientific institution. The Public and Cottonian library possesses a valuable collection of drawings by old masters, besides a large library, and also possesses a newsroom. There is a government school of art, a mechanics' institute, a natural history society, medical and law libraries, and a commercial newsroom. The theatre and assembly rooms were built by the corporation in 1811, adjacent to the Royal hotel. The charitable institutions are, the South Devon and East Cornwall hospital, the dispensary, the female orphan asylum, the eye infirmary, the Merchant Seamen's hospital, the "old church twelves," New Church and Jory's almshouses.—The most celebrated natives of the town were, Hawkins, who commenced the English slave trade (1520-95); Glanville, the author of a book on witchcraft (1636-80); Sir R. Hawkins, the traveller (1620); Bacon, Crane, and Quick, divines; Northcott, Haydon, Prout, Eastlake, and Lethbridge, painters; and Foulston, the architect.—Plymouth is connected with London by the Great Western railway as far as Bristol, the Bristol and Exeter as far as Exeter, and thence by the South Devon line, which terminates at Plymouth. The Devon and Cornwall railway has also its terminus at Plymouth, crossing the Hamoaze at Saltash. The newspapers published in Plymouth are, the *Mercury* (Liberal), and the *Western News*, both daily papers, and the *Herald*, weekly.—A weekly market on Thursdays was first granted to Plymouth by Henry III., with a three days' fair at the feast of St. John, and later in the same reign a market on Wednesday, with a three days' fair at Ascension. At present the market days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Fairs are held in April and November, the latter being originally a cloth fair. Races are held in May and August in Chelson Meadow, near Earl Morley's seat at Saltram, on an oval flat course of 1½ mile. The regatta, under the management of the Royal Western Yacht Club, is held about the end of July. The late Prince Consort was the patron of the club, the headquarters of which are at Millbay. A new club-house is just being finished, overlooking the Hoe.

PLYMOUTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Merthyr Tydfil, hund. of Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan, 2 miles from Merthyr, and 22 N. by W. of Cardiff. It is situated in the valley of the Taff, and has large coal and iron works.

PLYMOUTH-DOCK. *See* DEVONPORT, co. Devon.

PLYMPTON, a hund. in the co. of Devon, contains the pars. of Brixton, Plympton St. Mary and Earls Plymstock, Revelstoke, Shaugh-Prior, Wembury, and Yealmpton, comprising an area of 32,230 acres.

PLYMPTON EARLS, or PLYMPTON ST. MAURICE, a par. and small market town locally in the above hund., but having separate jurisdiction, in the co. of Devon, 5½ miles S. of Plymouth, 39 S.W. of Exeter, and about half a mile from its station on the South Devon railway. This place, which is noticed in Domesday Survey as a royal demesne under the title of *Terra Regis*, and became the head of an ancient barony shortly after the Norman conquest, is situated about a mile to the S.E. of the river Plym, from which it derives its name.

It returned two members to parliament till disfranchised by the Reform Act, and was constituted one of the stannary towns in the reign of Edward III. The land is in an excellent state of cultivation, the soil being rich and fertile, on a subsoil of clay. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in mining and others in agriculture. The place, though small, consists of well-built houses, and is surrounded by orchards and gardens. It was incorporated under a charter granted by Baldwyn de Rivers, Earl of Devon, in 1241, the government being invested in a mayor, recorder, bailiff, and eight aldermen, who had the privilege of holding courts of quarter sessions for determining offences not capital. The jurisdiction extends over part of the adjoining parish of Plympton St. Mary. The guildhall was built in 1696, has a piazza in front, with granite pillars and circular arches. The post office is situated in the hamlet of Ridgeway, about a quarter of a mile from the town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £100, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, dedicated to St. Maurice, is an ancient structure with a tower containing six bells. The church was erected on the site of a chantry chapel appendant to Plympton St. Mary Priory, 1457. The parochial charities produce about £189 per annum. There is a grammar school, founded and endowed by Elizeus Hele, with an estate now producing about £200 per annum. The Independents have a place of worship. Sir Joshua Reynolds was a native of this parish, and was educated at the grammar school, of which his father was then master. On the N. side of the town are the ruins of the ancient castle once held by Rich. de Rivers or Redvers, afterwards Earl of Devon, to whom Henry I. gave the barony. The ruins occupy a quadrangular area surrounded with a fosse, and skirted on the E. by a steep conical mount, on the summit of which is a small fragment of the keep. Plympton House is now a lunatic asylum, with accommodation for 100 inmates. The principal residence is Whitehall, the seat of C. H. Buller, Esq. Paul Orry Trebey, Esq., is lord of the manor. A cattle market is held on the first Monday in every month, and fairs on 27th February, 5th April, 14th August, and 31st October.

PLYMPTON ST. MARY, a par. and post town in the hund. of Plympton, co. Devon, 5 miles from Plymouth, half a mile N.W. of Plympton Earls, and 1 N.W. of the South Devon railway. The par., which is extensive, includes the hmlts. of Underwood, Ridgeway, Colebrook, Hemerdon, Sparkwill, and Lee Mill Bridge. The village is situated on the river Plym, from which it derives its name, and is chiefly agricultural. The soil is rich and productive, with a subsoil of clay. Copper, lead, and tin mines exist, but are not at present worked. Good slates and ravine stone are extensively quarried at Cann quarry, on the river Plym, and transported by means of a canal and railroad, communicating with the Plymouth and Dartmoor railway to London and Brighton. The parish is intersected by the London road through Exeter to Plymouth, and the river Plym flows at one extremity, the Erm at the other, and the Tory through its centre. The impropriate tithes, which now yield about £2,000 per annum, were given by Edward VI. to the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £150, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, and which stands within the cemetery of the priory, is an ancient structure with a tower containing six bells. In the chancel are three sedilia and a piscina of early date, and in the N. and S. aisles are ancient effigies and tombs of the Strodes of Newnham, the Courtenays, and others, also several tablets. The parochial charities produce about £39 per annum, of which £36 was left for a lepers' hospital, founded in Edward III.'s time, but now appropriated to the relief of the lunatics. There is a National school for both sexes. There are places of worship for Dissenters. In the neighbourhood of the churchyard are traces of a college for Black canons, founded by the Saxon kings, but refounded in 1121 for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, by Bishop Warlewast. The priory continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenues were estimated at £912 12*s.* 8*d.*, and the site afterwards given to the Champernownes. There are numerous gentlemen's seats in this parish, as Saltram House, Newnham Park, Chaddlewood House, Hemerdon House, Goodemoor House, and Blackland House. The Poor-law Union of Plympton St. Mary comprises 19 parishes or places. The union poorhouse until recently occupied the site of the ancient hospital for lepers, now called the Maudlyn lands. Lord Morley is lord of the manor.

PLYMSTOCK, a par. in the hund. of Plympton, co. Devon, 3 miles S.E. of Plymouth, its post town. The par., which is extensive, is situated on the river Plym, near the edge of the Catwater and Plymouth Sound, and includes the flourishing village of Oreston, and the hmlts. of Turnchapel and Elburton. It is intersected by the Totnes and Exeter road. The surface is hilly, and the soil a light loam resting on limestone. The land is well cultivated, about two-thirds being arable and the remainder pasture and woodland. It was a post of considerable importance during the civil war between Charles I. and his parliament, and was once the headquarters of the Royalists in 1642. The manor passed from Childe the Hunter to the monks of Tavistock, who outwitted the Plymstock men at Guile-bridge, on the river Tamar. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in shipbuilding, and many are employed in the limestone quarries for which this neighbourhood is celebrated. At Oreston is the great marble quarry from which the material was obtained for the construction of the Plymouth Breakwater. There are wet docks at Turnchapel sufficiently capacious for the reception of frigates, and extensive building yards adjoining. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £188, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor, to whom the impropriation belongs. The church is dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints. In the interior is part of a screen and several monuments to the Harris family. There is also a district church at Hooe, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £79. The church stands on the site of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Catherine. The parochial charities produce about £81 per annum, £10 of which goes to Harris's almshouse, founded in 1617. There is a National school. The Independents have a chapel at Plymstock, and at Oreston, Turnchapel, and Elburton, in this parish are places of worship for the Calvinistic Methodists and Wesleyans. Plymouth Breakwater is a little over 2 miles from the Hoe. There is a coastguard station at Bovisland, also waterworks and a watchtower called "Mount Batten." The ships outward bound take in water at this place. Radford, the old seat of the Harris family, is believed to have been the residence of Sir Walter Raleigh after his arrival at Plymouth in 1618, and Stoddescombe was the birthplace of Dr. Forster a writer on divinity. The Duke of Bedford is lord of the manor.

PLYMTREE, a par. in the hund. of Hayridge, co. Devon, 4 miles S.E. of Collumpton, its railway station and post town, and 8 S.E. of Honiton. The village, which is small, and chiefly agricultural, is situated on the river Clyst, which rises in this parish. The soil is of a loamy nature. The roads between Cullompton and Exeter, and Cullompton and Honiton, skirt the parish on either side. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £285, in the patron. of Oriel College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is an ancient stone edifice with a tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains an ancient gilt wooden screen, and an octagonal stone font. On the W. front of the tower is a stone statue of the Virgin and Child under a canopy. The parochial charities produce about £29 per annum. The Independents have a place of worship. Hayne House is the principal residence. The Rev. William Blake is lord of the manor.

POBBLEBRIEN, a bar. in the co. of Limerick. *See* PUBBLEBRIEN.

POCKLEY, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Helms-

ley-Blackmoor, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Helmsley, its post town, and 5 W. of Kirby Moorside. The village, which is of small extent and wholly agricultural, is situated on a branch of the river Rye. The soil consists of limestone and clay. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Helmsley, in the dioc. of York. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a modern edifice.

POCKLINGTON, a par. and market town in the Wilton Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 14 miles S.E. of York, 27 N.W. of Hull, and 32 from Scarborough. It is a station on the Beverley branch of the North Eastern railway. It is situated in a level country, about 2 miles from the Wolds, and the Pocklington canal connects it with the river Derwent. The par. comprises the tnshps. of Ousethorpe, Pocklington, and Yapham-with-Meltonby. The town is a polling-place for the East Riding of Yorkshire, and a petty sessions town, the latter being held by the county magistrates at the police station in Great George-street on the first Saturday in each month. In 1851 it contained a population of 2,546, which, in 1861, had increased to 2,671, with 600 inhabited houses. The inhabitants are for the most part employed in agricultural pursuits, and in rope-making, brickmaking, brewing, and malting. There are besides corn mills, iron foundries, and agricultural implement manufactories which materially contribute to the industrial wealth of the town. The living is a vic. with the curs. of Meltonby, Yapham and Ousethorpe annexed, in the dioc. of York, val. £400, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a lofty tower at the W. end, surmounted by pinnacles and containing a peal of six bells. It was erected in 1252, but underwent a complete restoration and alteration some few years ago. The chancel is the most ancient part of the edifice, and has several carved stalls. It contains a stained-glass E. window, illustrative of the life of Christ, another to the memory of the Loftus family, and a third to the Ellis family, all executed by Wailes, of Newcastle; also several mural monuments. The Roman Catholics, Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. The free grammar school was originally founded by Dr. John Dowman or Dolman, in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII., and the appointment of head-master vested in the master and fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, who with the churchwardens appoint the usher. These two officers are called the "Corporation of Master and Usher of the free Grammar School of Pocklington." Through the indefatigable perseverance of the present and late head-masters many of the ancient rights of this excellent school have been regained, and its revenue increased from £100 to £1,500 per annum, with five exhibitions at St. John's College, Cambridge. The school buildings have been materially improved and renovated, and there are now about 40 scholars. Wilberforce received the early part of his education at this school. A National school for boys, girls, and infants was erected in 1854 at a cost of £1,450, including the site. The Wesleyans have also a school. The town is well supplied with water and lighted by gas. The market-place is commodious. The canal, which was completed in 1816, belongs to the North-Eastern railway company, and joins the river Derwent at East Collingwith. It is about 9 miles in length, and is of immense benefit to the town of Pocklington in a commercial point of view. Pocklington Poor-law Union contains 47 parishes and townships. The union workhouse was erected in 1852 at a cost of nearly £2,000. A library and reading-room was established in Waterloo-buildings in 1852, and there are two buildings called the Odd-fellows' Hall and Music Hall, where public meetings, lectures, &c., are held. Petty sessions for the Wilton Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill are held on the first Saturday in every month, and a county court is held monthly. Courts leet, baron, and copyhold are held annually by the Hon. Captain Arthur Duncombe, M.P., who is lord of the manor. The poor-law guardians meet twice a month at the union workhouse. Pocklington is also the seat of a superintendent registry. Market day is Saturday. Fares are held on 7th March, 6th May, 5th August, 8th November, chiefly for cattle and sheep, and a statute fair for hiring servants on the 9th November.

POCKTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of St. James, city of Norwich, co. Norfolk.

POCKTHORPE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Nafferton, East Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Great Driffield. It is situated near the Driffield canal. The making of malt is carried on.

PODEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Church-Honeybourne, upper div. of the hund. of Blackenhurst, co. Worcester, 5 miles E. of Evesham.

PODIMORE MILTON. *See* MILTON-PODIMORE, co. Somerset.

PODINGTON. *See* PUTTON, co. Dorset.

PODMORE, a tnshp. in the par. of Eccleshall, N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 5 miles N.W. of Eccleshall.

POE, or FAIRY WATER, a stream of the co. of Tyrone, Ireland, rises near Castlederg, and falls into the Strule near Omagh.

POINTINGTON, or POYNTINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Horethorne, co. Somerset, 2½ miles N. by E. of Sherborne, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Marston railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The soil consists of a rich loam upon a subsoil of marl and rock. The river Yeo rises in this parish, which is traversed by the road from Sherborne to Wincanton. The Blackmoor Vale harriers meet on Pointington Downs. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200, and there are 26 acres of glebe with some land leased out upon the Downs. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £247. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice with a square tower. It is in a bad state of repair, and contains several effigies and tombs of great antiquity, some of which are greatly obliterated. Some mural paintings were discovered on the pillars by the rector in 1848, but have since been destroyed. The register dates from 1618. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a school for both sexes, erected and supported at the expense of the rector; a Sunday-school is held within the schoolroom. The Manor House, formerly the seat of the Malets, contains some ruins of great antiquity. Lord Willoughby de Broke is lord of the manor and owner of the soil.

POINTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Semperingham, wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 3 miles S.E. of Falkingham, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Bourn. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Semperingham, in the dioc. of Lincoln.

POINTON, or POIGNTON. *See* POYNTON, co. Chester.

POINTZPASS, or POYNTZPASS, a post-office vil. partly in the par. of Aghaderg, co. Armagh, and partly in the par. of Ballymore, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 12 miles E.S.E. of Armagh, and 72 from Dublin. It is a station on the Dublin and Belfast railway. It is situated on the Newry canal, and consists of one chief street. It contains the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, National school, and a dispensary, which last is within the Newry poor-law union. This place takes its name from Sir T. Poyntz, who vanquished a force of Tyrone's men here. Part of the fortress which once commanded the pass was remaining until recently. Drumbanagher Castle, Acton House, and Acton Lodge, are all in the vicinity. Fairs are held monthly, on Saturday.

POISONS, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, near Ramsgate.

POKESWELL. *See* POXWELL, co. Dorset.

POLBOY, a hmlt. in the par. of Kilclooney, bar. of Clonmacnowen, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles S.S.E. of Ballinasloe. It stands on the Grand canal, near the river Suck, and near the Bog of

Polboy. An aqueduct has been erected here, and in the vicinity are remains of a religious house.

POLDERS, a hmlt. in the par. of Woodnesborough, hund. of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent.

POLEASH, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, near Ramsgate.

POLEBROOK, a hund. in the co. of Northampton, contains the pars. of Barnewell St. Andrew, Benefield, Hemington, Oundle, Polebrook, Warmington, and parts of Luddington, Thurning, and Winwick, comprising an area of 19,840 acres.

POLEBROOK, a par. in the above hund., co. Northampton, 2½ miles S.E. of Oundle, its post town. The village, which is of small extent and wholly agricultural, is situated about a mile distant from the navigable river Nene. The par. contains the hmlts. of Armston and Kingsthorpe. Limestone is quarried for burning into lime and for road metal. There are about 30 acres of glebe and a farm of nearly 300 acres assigned in lieu of tithes, under an Enclosure Act in 1790. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £222, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a tower and spire at the W. end. The charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a free school for both sexes.

POLEGATE, a junction station on the Brighton and South Coast railway, co. Sussex, 3 miles S.W. of Hailsham, where the branch lines to Hailsham and Eastbourne turn off.

POLES, a hmlt. in the bar. of Lower Kells, co. Meath, Ireland, 4 miles N. by W. of Nobber.

POLES, a seat in the par. of Ware, hund. of Braughin, co. Herts, 1 mile N. of Ware, and 3 miles N.E. of Hertford.

POLESWORTH, a par. and market town in the Tamworth div. of Hemlingford hund., co. Warwick, 4½ miles S.E. of Tamworth, its post town, and 4 N.W. of Atherstone. It is a station on the North-Western railway. The parish, which is extensive, is situated on the Coventry canal and on the river Anker. It comprises the chplry. of Warton, and hmlts. of Dordon, Freasley, Hall End, and Quarry Hill, also the manors of Pooley and Bramcote. Polesworth formerly had a Benedictine nunnery, of which ruins still exist; it was founded by King Egbert, whose daughter Editha was abbess, to whom on her canonisation it was dedicated. At the Conquest the nuns were dispossessed, and retired to their cell at Oldbury; but in the time of Stephen they returned to this place, and from Henry III. received the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair. At the Dissolution its revenue amounted to £109 6*s.* 6*d.* There are several extensive collieries, stone quarries, and clay pits, which employ a large number of the inhabitants. The market, which had fallen into disuse, has recently been renewed. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £502, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Editha, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower containing five bells. There is also a district church at Warton, erected in 1841, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £122. The parochial charities produce about £874 per annum, chiefly arising from the bequest of Sir F. Nethersole, of which £454 goes to the vicar, and £401 to the free schools. There are also National and infant schools. The Independents and Baptists have each a place of worship. Pooley Hall and Bramcote Hall are the principal residences. Sir George Chetwynd, Bart., is lord of the manor, and chief landowner.

POLEWE. *See* Poolewe, co. Ross, Scotland.

POLGAVIE, a hmlt. in the par. of Inchture, co. Perth, Scotland, 8 miles W. by S. of Dundee. It is situated on the Frith of Tay.

POLGRAIN, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Michael, Carhayes, co. Cornwall, 3 miles S.E. of Tregoney.

POLGOOTH, an extensive tin mine in the par. of St. Austle, co. Cornwall, 2 miles S.W. of St. Austle.

POLHAMPTON, a tythg. in the par. of Overton, co. Hants, 4 miles N.E. of Whitchurch.

POLING, a hund. in the co. of Sussex, contains the pars. of Angmering, Burpham, Ferring, Goring, Little Hampton, Kingston, Leominster, Poling, East Preston, Rustington, and North Stoke, comprising an area of 17,740 acres.

POLING, a par. in the above hund., rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 3 miles S.E. of Arundel, its post town, and 1½ mile N.W. of Angmering railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the South Coast railway, and is wholly agricultural. Poling formerly had a preceptory of the Knights Templars, which at the Dissolution was granted to the college of Arundel. About half the land is arable, and the remainder pasture and woodland. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £220, and the glebe comprises 2 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £220, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient edifice with a square tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains the brass of a priest, bearing date 1460. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a National school.

POLKERRIS, a coastguard station in the par. of Fowey, or Foy, hund. of East Powder, co. Cornwall, 2 miles W. by N. of Fowey. It is situated on the coast of the Channel, under Brown Willy Hill, and is a subport to Fowey.

POLLACAPPUL, a lough in the par. of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Ireland, near Kylemore Lough.

POLLACK, a tythg. in the par. of South Stoneham, hund. of Mainsbridge, co. Hants, 2 miles N.E. of Southampton.

POLLARDS-LANDS, a tythg. in the par. of St. Andrew-Auckland, N.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, near Bishop's Auckland.

POLLARDSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of East Offaly, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Newbridge. Kildare is its post town. It is about 1½ mile in length, and a little less in breadth. The soil is of medium quality. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with Thomastown, £167. There is a day-school, but no church.

POLLEY STREET. *See* Detling, co. Kent.

POLLGLASS, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ballymoe, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles E. of Glennamaddy.

POLLICOT, a hmlt. in the par. of Asherdon, co. Bucks, 4 miles N. of Thame.

POLLINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Snaith, lower div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 2½ miles S.W. of Snaith, its post town. It is situated on the Goole canal, and gives title of baron and viscount to the Earl of Mexborough, of Methley, who is lord of the manor. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £120. The church is modern. There is a place of worship for Independents.

POLLOCKSHAWS, a post town and burgh of barony in the par. of Eastwood, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 2½ miles S. by W. of Glasgow, and 6 E. by S. of Paisley. It is a station on the Glasgow and Barrhead railway. The town, which was erected into a burgh of barony by royal charter in 1813, is situated in a valley at the confluence of the Auldhouse-burn with the river White Cart, here crossed by an ancient stone bridge, which has recently been repaired and widened. It consists of several streets irregularly laid out, but containing many good houses and shops. It is a thriving place, exhibiting much animation in manufacturing and mercantile pursuits. The principal public buildings are the town-hall, surmounted by a tower, the churches, a mechanics' institution, public library, and branch offices of the Western bank, City of Glasgow bank, and four insurance agencies. It is governed by a provost, bailie, treasurer, town-clerk, and dean of guilds, besides six common councillors. The revenue of the burgh is about £35. Justice of the peace courts are held in the townhall on the first Tuesday of each month, and sheriff small-debt courts on the second Friday in February, April, June, August, October, and December. The inhabitants are

principally employed in cotton-spinning, hand and power loom silk and cotton weaving, fancy dyeing, bleaching, and calico-printing, all of which are extensively carried on except the last, which was formerly of greater importance than at present. The parish church of Eastwood is situated in the S.W. suburb, and in another part of the town is the Auldhouse chapel-of-ease, erected in 1840. There are also two Free churches, an United Presbyterian church, an Original Secession church, and a Roman Catholic chapel. In the burial-ground, about a mile from the town, is a monument recently erected to Wodrow, the historian. There are a burgh, an industrial, and several denominational schools, also a trades' friendly society, clerical association, and several other charitable institutions.

POLLOCKSHIELDS, or SHIELDS, a vil. in the par. of Govan, co. Lanark, Scotland, three-quarters of a mile W. of Port-Eglinton, in Gorbals. The village, which is of recent formation, is situated close to the Glasgow and Johnstone canal and the Glasgow and Paisley railway, on which latter it is a station.

POLLRONE, a par. in the bar. of Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Pilltown. Suirville is its post town. It is 5 miles long by 1 mile broad. The surface is drained by the river Suir towards the S. It consists of a very fair soil. It is traversed by the road from Clonmel to Waterford. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with two others, £216. The church is in ruins. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in the neighbourhood. There are two or three day-schools, and a Sunday-school. Pollrone House is the principal seat in the vicinity.

POLMADIE, a hmlt. in the par. of Govan, co. Renfrew, Scotland.

POLMONT, a par. in the co. of Stirling, Scotland. It includes, besides the vil. of its own name, those of Redding and Bennetstone. It extends in length about 6 miles from N.E. to S.W., with an extreme breadth of 2½ miles. It is bounded by the Frith of Forth, the co. of Linlithgow, and the pars. of Muiravonside, Slamannan, Falkirk, and Bothkennar. The surface is moderately even, the greatest altitude being only 553 feet, from which there is an extensive prospect. The land, which is chiefly carse, is fertile, and enclosed and planted. Within the limits of the parish are several mines and quarries, also brick and tile kilns, which together employ a large number of the inhabitants. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Falkirk, by the Union canal, and by the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, which last has a junction station here, where the Grangemouth branch turns off. The village of Polmont is about 3 miles E. of Falkirk. It is situated on the Frith of Forth, near the Linlithgow border, between the river Avon and Grange Burn. The parish is also crossed by the Antonine wall. In the vicinity are several mineral springs. This par. is in the presb. of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £270. The parish church was erected in 1741. There are a Free church, parochial school, and library, also several other schools. Polmont gives title of baron to the Duke of Hamilton.

POLMONTY, a feeder of the Barrow, co. Wexford, Ireland.

POLNOON, or POINON, a ruined castle in the par. of Eaglesham, upper ward, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 10 miles S.E. of Paisley. It is situated in the vale of the White Cart, and was built by Sir John Montgomery with the poind money, or ransom of Hotspur, whom he made prisoner at Otterborne in 1388.

POLPERRO, a seaport and market town, partly in the par. of Llansalloes and partly in that of Talland, hund. of West, co. Cornwall, 5 miles E. of Fowey, 3 W. by S. of West Looe, and 9 S. by W. of Liskeard. It is a small fishing town and coastguard station situated on the slopes of two rocky hills, divided by a ravine through which flows a small rivulet to the English Channel. It has a fishing harbour, capable of admitting vessels of 150 tons burthen. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries and in the coasting trade; the imports being coal, culm, and limestone, and the exports grain and fish, including large quantities of whiting, turbot, plaice, dace, pipers, and pilchards. A rare lancelot fish, known to naturalists as the "comphioxus lanceolatus," was rediscovered here in 1835 by Mr. Crouch. There was formerly a chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. Peter, on the western hill above the town, but now in ruins. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans, also Kendall's school, with an endowment of £15 per annum. A pleasure fair is held on 10th July and two following days.

POLRUAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Lanteglos-by-Fowey, co. Cornwall, 1 mile S.E. of Fowey. It is situated at the mouth of the river Fowey, and is a coastguard station. Polruan was formerly a borough, returning members to parliament.

POLSHAM, a tythg. in the par. of Devizes, co. Wilts, near Devizes.

POLSHAM, a hmlt. in the hund. of Well-Forum, co. Somerset, 3 miles from Wells, and 16 S.W. of Bath. It is a station on the Wells branch of the Somerset and Dorset railway.

POLSILLAGH, a vil. in the par. of Kilmoylan, bar. of Clare, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 7 miles N. of Athenry. It is situated in a boggy and barren district, near the road from Athenry to Tuam.

POLSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Babergh, co. Suffolk, 3 miles N.E. of Nayland, 9 N. of Colchester, and 5 S.W. of Hadleigh railway station. Stoke is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a small stream of the river Stour, and is wholly agricultural. The Red Barn, the scene of the tragic death of Maria Martin, still exists, but the Corders have entirely left the place. There is a corn-mill worked by the stream. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £880, and the glebe comprises 17 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £627, in the patron. of St. John's College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, and situated on an eminence in Polstead Park, is an ancient structure, with a spired tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains two brasses, that of a priest bearing date 1460. There is a parochial school for both sexes, which is supported by the rector and by voluntary contributions. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. C. Tyrell, Esq., is lord of the manor. A fair, lasting for two days, is held on Polstead Green on the Wednesday following 16th July.

POLSTOW, a hmlt. in the par. of Heavitree, hund. of Wonford, co. Devon, half a mile from Exeter, within which borough it is included. There are remains of a priory, founded here in 1146 by Baldwin de Rivers.

POLTIMORE, a par. in the hund. of Wonford, co. Devon, 5 miles N.E. of Exeter, its post town, and 4 from the Hill railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Clist, a branch of the Esk, and on the Exeter turnpike road. The par. includes the hmlt. of Ratsloe. The surface is level, and in some parts subject to inundation. The soil is clay and sand. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. There are mines of manganese. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £297, and the glebe comprises 65 acres. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Huxham, in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £589. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient cruciform structure, with a tower containing six bells. The church was restored in 1830. It contains a carved oak screen, and monuments of the Bampfyldes, by whom the church was built in 1390. The parochial charities produce about £24 per annum, of which £19 goes to Bampfylde's almshouses. There is a school for both sexes, supported at the expense of Lady Poltimore. Poltimore House is the seat of Lord Poltimore, who is lord of the manor and principal landowner, and who takes hence the title of baron. A pleasure fair is held in September.

POLTON-STREET, a vil. in the par. of Cockpen, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 8 miles S.E. of Edinburgh.

POLWARTH, a par. in the co. of Berwick, Scotland. It comprises the vil. of the same name. It extends in length about 3 miles from E. to W., with an extreme breadth of 2 miles, and is bounded by the pars. of Langton Fogo, Greenlaw, and Longformacres. The surface is hilly in some parts, the greatest altitude being at Kyles Hill, about 1,100 feet above sea-level. The soil in the uplands is of a moorish character, but in other parts it is chiefly sandy. The parish is traversed by the road from Greenlaw to Dunse. The village of Polwarth is about 3 miles S.W. of Dunse. It is situated near the river Blackadder, and on the road between Greenlaw and Dunse, and formerly belonged to the Sinclairs and Homes. This par. is in the presb. of Dunse and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister has a stipend of £201. The parish church was erected in 1703. Traces of the original church still exist. There is a parochial school.

POMEROY, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 15 miles E. of Omagh, and 105 from Dublin. It is a station of the Ulster and Omagh Junction railway. The par. is 7 miles long by 3 broad. The interior consists of a good light soil, and is traversed by the road from Dungannon to Omagh. The whole surface was formerly covered with forest. Part of the parish is mountainous, and comprises some extent of bog. The village is situated on the road from Dungannon to Newtown-Stewart. It contains a police station, and petty sessions are held at intervals. The dispensary is within the Cookstown poor-law union. This place was granted to Sir A. Chichester by James I. Pomeroy House and Mulnagore House are the principal residences of the district. Ruins of two castles are seen among the hills. Quartz, basalt, iron, and granite occur. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £487, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is nearly a century old. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Donaghmore. There is likewise a Presbyterian chapel. There are several day and Sunday schools. Fairs are held on 1st June and 31st October, and on the second Tuesday in each month.

POMFRET. *See* PONTEFRACT, co. York.

PONDER'S END, a hmlt. in the par. of Enfield, hund. of Edmonton, co. Middlesex, 11 miles N.E. of London. It is a station on the Cambridge section of the Great Eastern railway. The Lea navigation passes within 1 mile of the village. There is a modern church, erected at a cost of £4,000, partly defrayed by the Parliamentary Commissioners.

PONDISFORD, or POUNDSFORD, a tythg. in the par. of Pitminster, co. Somerset, 3 miles S. of Taunton.

PONDS, a vil. in the par. of Rathfarnham, bar. of Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, about a quarter of a mile S.E. of Rathfarnham. A convent formerly stood here.

POND-STREET, a hmlt. in the par. of Hampstead, co. Middlesex, 4 miles N.W. of St. Paul's, London.

PONSNOOTH, or PONSANOOTH, a hmlt. in the pars. of Gluvias and Stithians, hund. of East Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 3 miles N.W. of Penryn, and 6 from Truro. It is situated on the road from Falmouth and Redruth to Penryn. The inhabitants are partly employed in the woollen manufacture, and others in the Kennal gunpowder mills in the vicinity. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Bible Christians, also a village school.

PONSONBY, a par. in the ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 1 mile from Calder Bridge, its post town, 4½ miles S. by E. of Egremont, and 2 from the station at Sellafield, on the Whitehaven and Furness Junction line of railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Calder, and is wholly agricultural. The soil consists principally of a loamy mould, and is very productive. Freestone abounds. On an eminence at Infell are remains of a Roman camp. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £113. The church is an ancient structure with a spired tower. It has an E. window filled with ancient stained glass, brought from Dalegarth Hall, and bearing the arms of the Stanleys. There is a brass to Frances Patryckson, the daughter of Sir Thomas Wyat, bearing date 1578, and several monuments of the Stanleys. The register dates from 1723. The church is situated in the park, near the centre of the parish. The Hall was erected in 1786, and situated in a well-wooded park. It has a prospect over the sea to Wales, &c. The interior contains relics of the Austhwaites, of Dalegarth, among which is a carved bedstead, made in 1345. E. Stanley, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

PONT-AR-COTHY, a hmlt. in the par. and co. of Carmarthen, 4 miles N.E. of Carmarthen. It is situated on the river Cothi.

PONT-AR-DAWE, a hmlt. in the par. of Killybebyll, hund. of Neath, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles N. of Neath, and 8 from Swansea. It is a station on the Swansea Vale railway. The river Tawe is here crossed by a one-arched bridge of 80 feet span.

PONT-AR-DULAIS, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandilofawr, co. Carmarthen, 9 miles S.E. of Carmarthen. It is a station on the Llanelly and Vale of Towey railway. It is situated near the confluence of the rivers Lougher and Dulais, and is much frequented as a fishing station.

PONTBLYDDYN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Leeswood, par. of Mold, co. Flint, 2 miles S.E. of Mold.

PONTEFRACT, or POMFRET, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the upper div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 9 miles from Wakefield, 23 S. by W. of York, and 176 N. by W. of London. It is a station on the western section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, by which it is connected with the Great Northern and North-Eastern lines. The town is situated on a hill not far from the confluence of the rivers Aire and Don, and about 3 miles from the Aire and Calder canal. It is a place of great antiquity, and appears to have arisen from the ruins of the Roman station *Legiolium*, now Castleford, which is in the vicinity. It was called by the Saxons Kirkby, but after the Conquest obtained the name of "Pontfract" (*Pons fractus*), from the breaking down of the bridge over the river Aire by the Northumbrian insurgents in 1070, to arrest the progress of William the Conqueror, who was in pursuit, with a formidable army. The castle was originally built by Alric, or Ælfric, the Saxon, but having fallen into decay, was rebuilt by Hildebert de Lacy, to whom at the time of the Conquest William granted the honour and manor of Pontefract, and by whose family it was held until the early part of the 14th century, when it came into the possession, through marriage, of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, uncle to Edward II. The history of Pontefract Castle, is, perhaps, one of the most interesting on record, as having been the scene of more stirring and important historical events than any other similar edifice in England. This same Earl of Lancaster was taken prisoner, with many other barons, and beheaded for procuring the death of Gaveston. It was here that Richard II. was imprisoned, and "hacked to death," that Archbishop Scrope was beheaded in 1405, and that Richard III. put to death Anthony Woodville, Earl Rivers, Lord Grey, and others, to pave the way the more readily to his accession to the throne. It was also the place of confinement of the Duke of Orleans, taken prisoner at Agincourt, and was occasionally visited by Edward IV., Henry VII., and Henry VIII. It was taken by the celebrated Robert Aske, at the head of the "Pilgrims of Grace." During the civil wars of the reign of Charles I. Pontefract Castle was more than once besieged by both the royalists and parliamentarians, and was finally taken and dismantled by Major-General Lambert in 1649. The keep, which originally covered 7 acres, is the only portion now remaining. The population of Pontefract in 1851 was 5,100, with 1,069 inhabited houses, which in 1861 had increased to 5,346, with 1,122 inhabited houses; the parliamentary limits, how-

ever, are much more extensive, including in 1851 a population of 11,515, which had increased in 1861 to 11,736. —The town is chiefly noted for its extensive nursery-grounds, the growing of liquorice, and the manufacture of the far-famed Pontefract liquorice cake. There are also hat manufactories, extensive malting and brewing establishments, large potteries, brick and tile works, corn-mills, iron and brass foundries, and several coal-mines, in the immediate vicinity. The town consists mainly of one long street, crossed by several side streets. It is well paved, drained, and lighted with gas, and has a good supply of water. It was first chartered by Richard III., and is governed by the mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, with the style and title of "the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough or town of Pontefract." It returns two members to parliament, the mayor being the returning officer. The principal public buildings are the townhall, erected at the joint expense of the county and the corporation; the market-house, a neat structure of stone, built in 1859; the union workhouse, a mechanics' institute, theatre, dispensary, two commercial banks, and savings-bank. From the castle hill is an extensive prospect over the vale of the Aire, and northwards, as far as York Minster. In the immediate vicinity of the town are extensive market gardens and nurseries.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £258. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient Norman structure, frequently restored, and is now the parish church, having been made parochial by Act of Parliament in 1790. The living of All Saints, which was originally the parish church, is a perpet. cur.,* val. £300, in the patron. of the Archbishop of York. The church of All Saints is the oldest building in the town, and is now in ruins, with the exception of the transept, which was restored some years ago for Divine worship. There are also chapels-of-ease at Carleton and East Hardwick, the latter recently repaired at the expense of the Rev. Bernard Greenwood, the chaplain. In addition to these churches are the district churches of Knottingley and East Knottingley, the livings of which are perpet. curs.,* varying in val. from £150 to £129. There is also a Roman Catholic church, built of stone, about 1750, and enlarged in 1856. The Wesleyans, Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Quakers, have each a place of worship. The free grammar school, founded in the reign of Edward VI., has three exhibitions at University College, Oxford. There are likewise National, Sunday, Roman Catholic, and British schools, besides several denominational schools, and many private schools. The endowed hospitals and almshouses are numerous, some of very ancient date, as Knolle's almshouses, erected in Richard II.'s reign, Bedehouse and Perfect's, Watkinson's, St. Nicholas, Cowper's, Trinity, and Frank's.—The general sessions of the peace for the West Riding are held annually at Pontefract; a county court is likewise held in the town. Archbishop Bramhall, and Lund, "a barber poet," were natives. Johnson, the antiquary, was a resident; and it gives title of Earl Pomfret to the Fermors. Races take place about 1 mile to the W. of the town at the end of July, and there is a good race-stand in the park. The Badsworth hounds are kept within a short distance, and attract many sporting country people to Pontefract. In the park, at a little distance from the town, are traces of the ancient road Watling Street, and vestiges of a Roman camp, but these have been partially obliterated by the recent enclosure of the waste lands. Two newspapers have been established, the *Pontefract Telegraph*, and the *Pontefract Chronicle*.—Market day is Saturday. Fairs are held on the Saturday before Palm Sunday, 5th May, 5th October, and first Saturday in December. A statute fair is held on the Thursday nearest 5th November.

PONTEFRACT-PARK, an ext. par. place in the upper div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 1 mile N. of Pontefract.

PONTELAND, or PONT ISLAND, a par. in the W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 7 miles N.W. of Newcastle, its post town, and 6 E. of Stamfordham. The parish, which is extensive, is situated on the W. bank of the river Pont, from which it takes its name, and is intersected by the river Blythe. It contains the tnshps. of Berwick Hill, High and Little Callerton, Coldcoats, and eight others. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is of a loamy description, well adapted for wheat; and there are extensive portions of rich pasture. It was at this place that Alexander of Scotland made peace with the English in 1244; and the town and castle were subsequently burnt by the Scots previously to the battle of Otterburn. The Bertrams, Erringtons, and Silvertops, formerly possessed the parish, which was originally much more extensive than at present, including the township of Dinnington, which is now a separate parish. There are collieries and stone-quarries. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £2,067 10*s.*, with a glebe of 85 acres, and the vicarial tithes for £296 4*s.*, with a glebe of 143 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £520, in the patron. of Merton College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was formerly collegiate. It is a cruciform structure, with a square tower, surmounted by a low spire containing one bell. The interior of the church contains arms and tombs of the Goftons of Eland, Horsleys of Milburn Grange, Ogles of Kirkby, Carrs of Dunston, and other families. A memorial window has been recently inserted at the expense of Miss Bates, of Milbourne Hall. There is an endowed free school for both sexes, founded by Richard Coates in 1719. The Wesleyans and Scottish Presbyterians have each a place of worship. The Castle ward union poorhouse is situated in this parish. The board of guardians meet in the board-room every alternate Monday. Admiral Mitford is lord of the manor. Races take place annually.

PONTESBURY, a div. in the hund of Ford, co. Salop, contains the pars. of Pontesbury and Habberley.

PONTESBURY, a par. in the Pontesbury div. of the hund. of Ford, co. Salop, 7½ miles S.W. of Shrewsbury, its post town, and 15½ N.E. of Montgomery. It is a station on the Shrewsbury and Minsterley branch of the London and North-Western railway. The parish, which is extensive, is situated on a branch of the river Severn, and on the high road to Bishop's Castle. It comprises Cruckton, Longdon, Pontesford, Asterley, and 17 other tnshps. The village of Pontesbury, which is very considerable, is a polling and petty sessions town. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the coal, lime, and lead mills. On Pontesbury hills are traces of a British encampment, also of a Roman well; and near the village Roman tiles, and other antiquities, have been discovered. The living is a rect.* in three portions, in the dioc. of Hereford. The first portion is valued at £800; the second portion is also a rect.* with the cur. of Cructon annexed, val. £735, in the patron. of Queen's College, Oxford; and the third portion, also a rect.,* val. £473. The church, dedicated to St. George, was formerly collegiate, including a dean and three prebendaries. It has a tower containing five bells, and was rebuilt in 1828. There is a district church at Longden, the living of which is a don. cur., val. £75. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Cructon. The parochial charities produce about £22 per annum. There are two schools for both sexes, one of which is situated at Lea Cross. The Independents and Baptists have each a place of worship.

PONTESFORD, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Pontesbury, co. Salop, 1 mile S.E. of Pontesbury, and 6 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury.

PONTFADOG, a hmlt. in the par. of Llangollen, hund. of Chirk, co. Denbigh, 2 miles from Llangollen, and 19 S.E. of Denbigh. It is situated near the river Dee and the Ellesmere canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Llangollen.

PONTFAEN, a par. in the hund. of Kemess, co. Pembroke, 5 miles from Fishguard, and 4 S.W. of Newport. The village is of small extent. Pontfaen House is an ancient mansion, formerly the seat of the Laugharne family. The living is a perpet. cur. in the

dioc. of St. David's, val. £72. The church is dedicated to St. Bernard.

PONTFATHEW, a vil. in the tnshp. of Gwyddalfynydd, par. of Towyn, co. Merioneth, 2 miles from Towyn.

PONTISBRIGHT. *See* CHAPEL, co. Essex.

PONTLLANYCHAIARN, a vil. in the par. of Llanbadarn-Fawr, co. Cardigan, 2 miles E. of Aberystwith. It is situated in the township of Lower Llanbadarn-y-Croyddin, near the river Ystwith and Sarn Helen Way.

PONT-NEDD-FYCHAN, or PONT-NEATH-VAUGHAN, a hmlt. on the borders of cos. Glamorgan and Brecon, 11 miles N.E. of Neath. It is situated in a wild and mountainous country at the head of the vale of Neath. At a short distance from the village are the Hepste, Melite, Purthen, Llech, and Sychryd falls, also Porth-yr-Ogof Cave, Bwa Maen rock, and a logan stone.

PONTNEWYDD, a hmlt. in the par. of Trevethan, co. Monmouth, 3 miles from Pontypool, and 5 from Newport. It is a station on the Hereford, Abergavenny, and Newport section of the West Midland railway. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the tin works. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £150. The church is a modern structure.

PONTON MAGNA, or PAUNTON, GREAT, a par. in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 4 miles S. of Grantham, its post town, and 4 N.W. of Colsterworth. It is a station on the Great Northern railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Witham and on the Great North road. It is about 1 mile from the ancient Ermine Street, and is conjectured by some to have been the *Ad-Pontem* of Antoninus—many coins, tesselated pavements, and other relics of Roman origin having been discovered. The inhabitants are wholly engaged in agriculture. There are several quarries of good building-stone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £463, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, has a pinnacled tower and spire containing five bells. It was erected in 1519 by a merchant named Anthony Ellys. The parochial charities produce about £53 per annum, which goes towards Archer's school, founded in 1717. The Earl of Dysart is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

PONTON PARVA, or PAUNTON, LITTLE, a par. in the wap. of Winnibriggs, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 3 miles S. of Grantham, its railway station and post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Great North road, near the bank of the river Witham, and is wholly agricultural. Limestone and freestone are quarried. The tithes were commuted for land and corn rents under an Enclosure Act in 1811, and there are 26 acres of glebe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £336. The church, dedicated to St. Guthlac, is a very ancient structure, and partly pulled down in 1657. The Hall is a stone edifice situated in the midst of pleasure-grounds. C. Turnor, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

PONTOP, a vil. in the tnshp. of Collierley and par. of Lanchester, co. Durham, 9 miles S.W. of Gateshead, and 12 N.W. of Durham. It is situated under Pontop Pike, which rises 1,018 feet in height.

PONTRHYDYRUN, a station on the Eastern Valleys branch of the Monmouthshire railway, 2 miles from Pontypool.

PONTRILAS, a hmlt. in the par. of Ewyas Harold, hund. of Webtree, 10 miles S.W. of Hereford. It is a station on the Hereford, Abergavenny, and Newport section of the West Midland railway. The principal residence is Pontrilas Court, in the valley of the river Monnow.

PONT-Y-FEREM, a vil. in the hmlt. of Cilcarw and par. of Llangendeirne, co. Carmarthen, 5 miles S.E. of Carmarthen.

PONTYPOOL, a tnshp., post and market town in the par. of Trevethan, upper div. of the hund. of Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, 8 miles from Newport, 10 from Abergavenny, and 18 S.W. of Monmouth. It is a station on the Taff Vale Extension line, which branches off from the West Midland section of the Great Western railway at Pontypool Road, about 2 miles distant from the town. It is situated among the hills on the river Avon Llwyd, near the Brecon and Monmouthshire canal, and at the base of the bold elevation of Mynydd-Maen. It is supposed to have arisen out of the ancient village of Trevethan, and is now a busy manufacturing place. The town, which is large, but irregularly laid out, is a polling-place for the county elections, and a petty sessions town. In the reign of Charles II., Thomas Allgood introduced the manufacture of japanned wares, in imitation of those brought from Japan, and his son invented a new process of polishing iron, called, from its having been first practised here, "Pont-y-Pool ware;" but these manufactures have since been transferred to Birmingham. The prosperity of the town was further secured by the Hanburys, who first made tinned and sheet iron here in the 17th century. The town of late years has greatly increased in importance, and now contains many well-built houses and shops. The principal public buildings are the townhall, an Italian structure recently presented to the inhabitants by C. Hanbury Leigh, Esq., of Pontypool Park; a theological college, savings-bank, two commercial branch banks, a brewery, gas works, iron mills for making tin plates, and several extensive forges. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring collieries, iron mines, and lime works with which this district abounds. There are tramroads leading from the works in various directions. In the vicinity are the hamlets of Pont-y-Moyle, Trostnant, Trefeddyn, and Varteage, at which last are situated the furnaces of the British Mining Company. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £85, in the patron. of the Vicar of Llanover. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a very ancient stone structure with a small chapel of the Hanburys. There are places of worship belonging to the Roman Catholics, Baptists, Wesleyans, Independents, and Society of Friends, also National and other schools. The principal residence is Pont-y-Pool Park, situated on rising ground on the right of the town, from which it is divided by the river Avon Llwyd. The views from its grounds are varied and extensive. The mansion contains paintings by Murillo and other eminent masters. The Pontypool Poor-law Union comprises 22 pars. or tnshps. It is also the head of new County Court and superintendent registry districts. A court-leet is held annually for the lords of the manors of Wensland and Brynwyn, at which the stewards preside. Market day is Saturday. Fairs are held on the 2nd April, 22nd April, 5th July, and 10th October, for the sale of horses, cattle, and cheese.

PONT-Y-PRID. *See* NEWBRIDGE, co. Glamorgan.

POOL, a vil. in the par. of Muckart, co. Perth, Scotland, 2½ miles W. of Crook-of-Devon. It is situated on the road from Clackmannan to Perth.

POOL, or WELSHPOOL, a par. in the borough of Pool, co. Montgomery. *See* WELSHPOOL.

POOL, a tnshp. in the par. of Brotherton, and partly within the lib. of St. Peter's, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Pontefract, and 1½ mile N.E. of Ferrybridge. It is joined to Byrome, and includes the park.

POOL, a hund. in the co. of Montgomery, contains the par. of Llanfechan and parts of Guilsfield, Llansaintffraid, and Meifod.

POOLANAS, or LOWER LOUGH, a small lake in the Vale of Glendalough, bar. of North Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Ireland.

POOL BAY, a fishing station in the South Shetland Islands, coast of Scotland, 4 miles N. of Sumburgh Head.

POOLBEG LIGHTS, two lighthouses at the end of South Wall, in Dublin Bay, co. Dublin, Ireland. They were put up in 1768, and are visible at sea for 12 miles.

POOLDOODY, a fishing creek on the E. side of Ballyvaughan Bay, co. Clare, Ireland.

POOLE, a seaport, market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, and a county in itself, but locally situated in the hund. of Cogdean, co. Dorset, 23 miles E. of Dorchester, and 106 S.W. of London by road or

123 miles by the South-Western railway, on which it is a station. The Dorset and Somerset Central railway affords direct communication between the Bristol and English channels at Poole. A powerful steam-vessel commenced running between this port and Cherbourg in 1865, forming the most direct means of communication between Bristol, Birmingham, and the whole of the N. of England, and Spain, the Mediterranean, and S. and W. of France. It was inaugurated by international banquets at Cherbourg and Poole in June and September, 1865. It is a very ancient place, and is supposed to have been frequented as a port by the Romans, as traces of a Roman road are met with between it and Winchester. After the Norman conquest it was included in the manor of Canford, and was held by William Longespee, who conferred on it its first charter, with authority to elect a portreeve. It subsequently passed to the Plantagenets, Lacys, Montacutes, and other noble families, and is now the property of the Guests of Dowlais, Sir Ivor Bertie Guest, Bart., being the present lord of the manor. Poole first came into notice in the reign of Edward III., who made use of it as a magazine during his wars with France, and to whom it furnished four ships for the siege of Calais. Henry VI. and succeeding monarchs conferred important privileges on it, but it appears to have declined, and Leland speaks of it as a poor fishing village in his time. In the reign of Elizabeth it enjoyed a profitable trade with Spain, which was interrupted by the declaration of war with that country, but when peace was restored, the Queen granted two additional charters to the town, confirming all its ancient privileges, and making Poole a county of itself. It was garrisoned by the parliamentarian troops during the civil wars of Charles I., but was the object of many severe contests, always siding against the king, for which reason Charles II., when he came to the throne, destroyed all the fortifications that had been there erected. In 1665 it was devastated by the plague.—The town stands on what may be termed a peninsula, on the N. side of Poole harbour. It is well built, and consists of the old and new towns; the former, which lies to the W., has a mean appearance, but the latter contains several good streets, the principal of which run N. and S. The streets are lighted with gas, and the town is well supplied with water. The population in 1851 was 9,255, with 1,903 inhabited houses, which in 1861 had increased to 9,759 with 2,034 inhabited houses. It has returned two members to parliament from the reign of Henry VI., and since the passing of the Reform Bill includes the hamlet of Hamworthy and the townships of Longfleet and Parkstone in the parish of Canford Magna. It is now divided into two wards, and governed by the mayor, who is the returning officer and admiral of the port, six aldermen and eighteen councillors, with the title of "mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the town of Poole." A sheriff is elected annually. The principal public buildings are the guildhall, erected in the middle of the last century, at the expense of the town members, the town-house and harbour office, temperance, Masonic and Odd Fellows' halls, gaol, the custom-house, rebuilt in 1813, union workhouse, vegetable and fish markets, gas and water works, the latter just completed under an Act of Parliament obtained in 1863, a public library situated at the lower end of High-street and erected in 1830, a steam flour-mill, three commercial banks, a savings-bank, and a wooden bridge to Hamworthy; also literary and mechanics' institutes. The new suburbs of Upper and Lower Parkstone, which extend in the direction of Bournemouth, contain many villa residences, commanding views of the English channel, Poole harbour, and the isles of Purbeck and Wight. The harbour is lined with quays and warehouses, close to which ships of considerable tonnage have the advantage of lying afloat at low water. Another advantage which this harbour enjoys is its position with respect to the Solent; instead of twice a day, the tide comes up four times a day, flowing 6 hours, ebbing and flowing 1¼ hour, and then ebbing 3 hours. The entrance to the harbour is a quarter of a mile wide, and a channel from two to six fathoms deep leads up to the town. There are two fixed lights, which were erected in 1849 for guiding vessels entering the harbour at night, and may be seen 6 miles off; one is 16 feet high, the other 38 feet. There is a good fishery of herrings, plaice, and other fish; and excellent wild-fowl sport in winter. The Newfoundland trade, which was formerly the chief trade of the port, is nearly extinct, but a large and increasing business is done in connection with the coasting and foreign trades. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, and some of the swiftest yachts have been built here. The manufacture of cordage, sailcloth, and other articles necessary for the use of shipping, is extensively carried on. There are six rather extensive potteries, and Purbeck clay for the Staffordshire potteries is shipped in the harbour to the amount of 150,000 tons annually. These works, together with the corn and timber trade and fisheries, and a large iron foundry for agricultural instruments, afford employment to many hands.—The living is a perpet. cur. in the archdeac. of Dorset and dioc. of Sarum, val. £307. The church, dedicated to St. James, was rebuilt about 1820, at a cost of nearly £13,000. The E. window of stained glass and the carved mahogany altar-piece are fine specimens of workmanship. Hardy, the Nonconformist minister, lies buried here, as does also W. Thompson, who, in William III.'s reign, assisted only by a man and a boy in a small sloop, captured an armed French privateer with 16 men off Cherbourg, after two hours' hard fighting. There are also the district churches of St. Paul, Parkstone, and Longfleet, and the church of Ham, rebuilt on the site of a very ancient chapel destroyed in the civil wars. The Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, Unitarians, Society of Friends, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship. There was anciently a friary here. There is an endowed free grammar school, also British, Sunday, and National schools. There are several almshouses, some of very ancient date, those in Church-street having been erected in the early part of the 15th century. The union poorhouse is situated at Longfleet, in the parish of Canford Magna, the Poole Poor-law Union comprising seven parishes besides that of St. James's, Poole. It is also the seat of New County Court and superintendent registry districts. A court of quarter sessions and a county court are held in the town.—Many relics of antiquity are to be seen in Poole, including the town cellars near the quay, an ancient wall and gate in Clement's Alley, of the period of Richard III., and in the Isle of Purbeck sepulchral barrows and early earthworks on the hills, with the far-famed Agglestone, supposed to be a Druidical sacrificial stone weighing upwards of 400 tons. R. Gibbon, a divine, and Sir P. Thompson, the antiquary, were natives. One weekly newspaper, the *Poole and South-Western Herald*, is published here on Thursday. Market days are Mondays and Thursdays. Fairs are held on the 1st May and 2nd November, each lasting eight days.

POOLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Acton, hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 2 miles N. of Nantwich. It is a small straggling village, situated near the Chester canal. Its chief attraction is Poole Hall, formerly the seat of the Leycester family.

POOLE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Otley, upper div. of the wap. of Skyrack, West Riding co. York, 3 miles E. of Otley, its post town, and 1 mile from Arthington railway station, on the North Eastern line. The village, which is of small extent, is situate at the bridge over the river Wharfe, of which Poole Bank Hill commands a prospect. A large portion of the inhabitants are chiefly employed in spinning and in paper-making, the latter being carried on to a considerable extent. There are a corn-mill, two paper-mills, and a scribbling and fulling mill. The soil is of a rich description with a subsoil of clay. There are some quarries of good building-stone. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £69, in the patron. of the Vicar of Otley. The church is a stone edifice of

recent erection, with a campanile turret containing one bell. A Sunday-school is held at the church. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. John Pulleine, Esq., is lord of the manor.

POOLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Sourton, co. Devon, 4 miles S.W. of Okehampton. It is situated under Dartmoor.

POOLE-KEYNES, a par. in the hund. of Malmesbury, co. Wilts, 6 miles S. of Cirencester, its post town, and 2 S.E. of Tetbury-road station, on the Great Western railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the line of the Cheltenham railway and the river Thomas, about a mile from its source. It is wholly agricultural, and in some places forest marble is found. The buildings are generally of stone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £367, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a square tower; it was rebuilt in 1778 on the site of an older one. There is a National school. Robert Gordon, Esq., is lord of the manor.

POOLE LODGE, and PRATLEYS LODGE, ext. par. places in the par. of Shipton-under-Wychwood, co. Oxford, 4 miles N.W. of Witney. They are situated in Wychwood Forest.

POOLE, NETHER, a tnshp. in the par. of Eastham, higher div. of the hund. of Wirrall, co. Chester, 2½ miles N. of the Sutton station on the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction railway, and 8 N. of Chester. It is situated on the river Mersey. Poole Hall is an ancient stone mansion, formerly the residence of the Poole family.

POOLE, OVER, a tnshp. in the par. of Eastham, higher div. of the hund. of Wirrall, co. Chester, adjoins Nether Poole.

POOLEWE, or POLEWE, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Gairloch, co. Ross, Scotland, 45 miles W. by N. of Dingwall. It is situated in the Highlands, between lochs Ewe and Mare, the latter studded with numerous islands. It extends near 20 miles in length by 12 in breadth, and is traversed by the river Minch. The surface is mountainous, and interspersed with forest and lakes. The land is chiefly highland pasture and waste. The inhabitants are Gaelic-speaking, and many are engaged in the cod and herring fisheries. A steam-boat keeps up constant communication with Stornoway across the Minch. The par. is in the presb. of Glenelg, and in the patron. of the crown. The church was built in 1828. There are also a Free Church preaching station and schools.

POOLEY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of High Barton, par. of Barton, West ward, co. Westmoreland, 4½ miles S.W. of Penrith. It is situated at the foot of the lake Ulleswater, and on the river Eamont, which flows out of the lake, and is here crossed by a bridge of three arches, uniting at this point Westmoreland and Cumberland.

POOLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Polesworth, co. Warwick, 4 miles N.W. of Atherstone. It is situated on the Coventry canal. The Manor House, built in the reign of Henry VIII., formerly belonged to the Marmions of Tamworth and to the Cokayns.

POOLMERICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Chepstow, upper div. of the hund. of Caldicott, co. Monmouth, 1½ mile S.W. of Chepstow, and 11 miles S. of Monmouth. It is situated about 3 miles from the mouth of the river Wye. The principal seat is Poolmerick.

POOLNASHERRY BAY, a creek near the estuary of the river Shannon, co. Clare, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Kilrush.

POOL, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Coleridge, co. Devon, 4½ miles S.E. of Kingsbridge, its post town. It is situated on Salcombe Creek, and includes the hmlts. of North Poole and Frogmoor. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £376, and there are 45½ acres of glebe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £486. The church is dedicated to St. Cyriac. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum.

POOLVASH, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirk Male, Isle of Man, 2 miles W. of Castletown, and 12 S.W. of Douglas. There is a saline spring, also a quarry of marble.

POOR HOLE, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Peter's, hund. of Ringslow, and lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 2 miles S.E. of Margate.

POORSTOCK, a lib. in the Bridport div. of co. Dorset, contains a part of the par. of Poorstock, comprising an area of 3,680 acres.

POORSTOCK, or POWERSTOCK, a par. chiefly in the above lib., but partly in the hund. of Eggerton, Bridport div. of co. Dorset, 4 miles N.E. of Bridport, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Beaminster. The par. comprises the tythgs. of West Milton, Mappercombe, South Poorton-cum-Loscombe, and Witherston. It was formerly a market town by grant of Edward III. The village is small, and chiefly agricultural. On Eggerton Hill, at the extreme end of the Roman road from Dorchester, are traces of two Roman camps, and at Castle Hill foundations of a castle, built by King Athelstane, who occasionally resided here. There are quarries of freestone and paving stone. The appropriate tithes, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £303, and the vicarial for £230. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of West Milton annexed, in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £195, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was originally built in the reign of Henry VII., and though the greater portion of it has been recently rebuilt, it still retains its chancel arch and S. doorway. In the chancel are six windows of stained glass. The alterations were effected at an outlay of about £2,200. There is also a chapel-of-ease at West Milton. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is an excellent parochial school, erected on a site presented by Mr. Shepperd, of Milton.

POORTON, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Beaminster-Forum, co. Dorset, 4 miles S.E. of Beaminster, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Bridport. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The par. comprises the hmlt. of Loscombe. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £79, and the glebe comprises about 2 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £75. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is of great antiquity, and was enlarged some years back. The Duke of Cleveland is lord of the manor.

POORTON, SOUTH, a tythg. in the par. of Poorstock, hund. of Eggerton, co. Dorset.

POPELEY GATE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Gomersall, par. of Birstal, West Riding co. York, 3½ miles N.W. of Dewsbury.

POPHAM, a par. in the lower half of Bermondspit hund., Basingstoke div., co. Hants, 2 miles E. of Mitcheldever, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Basingstoke. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. Popham was formerly the seat of a family of the same name. The London and South-Western railway passes a little to the W. of the village, through two tunnels, each of 200 yards in length, and has a station at Andover Road. The living is a cur. annexed to the perpet. cur. of Woodmancott, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, is an ancient edifice, and was once the chapel adjoining the Earl of Popham's mansion. There is a National school. Lord Ashburton is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

POPLAR, a par. and populous suburban district in the Tower div. of the hund. of Ossulstone and borough of the Tower Hamlets, co. Middlesex, 3½ miles S.E. of St. Paul's, London. It is connected with the metropolis by the London and Blackwall, and by the North-Western and Docks Junction lines of railway, which last communicates with the North London and Great Eastern lines. It also has constant communication with all parts of London by omnibus and steam-boat. It is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the county, on the N. bank of the Thames, here joined by the

river Lea. The surface is low, but not marshy, lying principally between the Limehouse and Blackwall reaches of the Thames, which bound it on the E., S., and W.; while on the N. it is bounded by the parishes of Bromley and Limehouse. It includes the West India Docks, Blackwall, and the Isle of Dogs, having been separated from Stepney, and created into a distinct parish by Act of Parliament in 1817. It was given by William of Wykeham to the Abbey of St. Mary de Grace at Tower Hill, and formed part of the estates of Charles I. when Prince of Wales. In former times it abounded in poplar trees, for the growth of which its situation near the river was highly favourable, and from which circumstance it derives its name. The greater part of the land is now built over, the parish having more than doubled its population in the last twenty years, viz. from 20,346 in 1841 to 43,529 in 1861, of which latter number the recently formed ecclesiastical district of Christ Church contains 8,579. The inhabitants are chiefly connected with the shipping interest, or are employed in the docks, in Green's and other extensive shipbuilding yards, and in the various factories and warehouses on the river. The place is partly paved, well lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water by the East London waterworks. It contains the K police station, a hospital, union poorhouse, a savings-bank, an institute for the promotion of literature and science, situated in the East India-road, and the town-hall, erected on the removal of a more ancient edifice which stood in the highway. The most distinguishing feature, however, of Poplar are the extensive docks which run across the Isle of Dogs and fill 204 acres, having been formed near the commencement of the present century, at a cost of nearly £1,250,000; the import West India Dock covers 30 acres, and is surrounded with warehouses for sugar, coffee, rum, dyewoods, and other colonial products; the export dock is less capacious, covering 24 acres, but has basins at both ends near Limehouse and Blackwall opening to the Thames. At a short distance from these are the timber dock, the south dock or canal made in 1799 at a cost of about £140,000, and the East India Docks which were constructed under the superintendence of Rennie in 1806, and comprise import and export docks scarcely less capacious than the West India Docks [see BLACKWALL]. There are also extensive works connected with Seaward's steam factories, Smith's wire-rope works, Green's and other extensive shipbuilding yards, iron-foundries, chain-cable factories, ropewalks, pearl ash works, and various other important establishments connected with the shipping trade.—The Borough-English custom prevails within this manor. The Poplar Poor-law Union comprises the pars. of Bow, Bromley, and Poplar. It is also the head of a superintendent registry district, but is divided between the Bow and Whitechapel new county court districts. The quay of the Trinity Board is at the mouth of the river Lea, in the district of Blackwall. It was here that Sir Richard Steele had his laboratory and studied alchemy. George Green, the eminent shipbuilder, who died in 1849, was a munificent benefactor to this parish, having appropriated more than £10,000 to the establishment of schools and other charitable uses; he founded the free school, sailors' home and chapel, the Blackwall free school, and the East India-road school for infants.—The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, val. £632, in the patron. of Brasenose College, Oxford. The parish church, dedicated to All Saints, and which stands on the S. side of the East India-road, in the centre of a cemetery, is a Grecian structure, with a steeple of the composite order rising 161 feet from the ground. It was built by C. Hollin in 1823, at a cost of £35,000, defrayed by the parishioners. The interior is ornamented. There are also the new district church, called Christ Church, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop, and the chplry. of Blackwall, val. £500, attached to the hospital founded by the late East India Company. The latter church, dedicated to St. Mary, was founded in 1654, but was almost entirely rebuilt in 1776 by the East India Company, and is surrounded by a burial-ground, in which are tombs of the Dethicks of Poplar House; of R. Ainsworth, the compiler of the Latin Dictionary; of George Steevens, the commentator on Shakspeare, who was born here in 1736, and has a monument with epitaph by Hayley; of Dr. Ridley, minister of Poplar, who died here in 1774, with epitaph by Bishop Lowth; and of his son, Rev. James Ridley, author of "Tales of the Genii." In the East India-road is the Seamen's chapel, erected at the expense of the late George Green; also another chapel in course of construction. There are places of worship for Roman Catholics, Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans, the last named being erected in 1848, by William Bath, at a cost of near £7,500. The local charities produce about £400 per annum, besides a share in some of those at Stepney, including the endowments of the East India Company's almshouses and Johnson's shipwrights' almshouses. There are a free school, instituted in 1816, which has an income from endowment of £250, also National schools, partly endowed, an infant school in the East India-road, built in 1828, a Roman Catholic school, and a school for Irish Protestants.

POPPLETON, NETHER, a par. in York Ainsty, East Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of York, its post town. It is a station on the York, Knaresborough, and Harrogate section of the North-Eastern railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Ouse, and is chiefly agricultural. The soil consists of sand and clay. The line of the Great Northern railway here crosses the river Ouse on a bridge of three semi-elliptical arches, 30 feet above the bed of that river. The par. includes part of the chplry. of Upper Poppleton. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £155, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing two bells. The interior of the church has several monuments of ancient date, also a stained E. window. The register dates from the 15th century. There is a Church of England school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. Andrew Montague, Esq., is lord of the manor.

POPPLETON, UPPER or OVER, a chplry. in the pars. of Poppleton Nether and St. Mary Bishophill Junior, York Ainsty, East Riding co. York, 4½ miles N.W. of York, its post town. It is a station on the York and Harrogate section of the North-Eastern railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the York and Boroughbridge turnpike road, and is wholly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1769. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Copmanthorpe, in the dioc. of York. The church is an ancient structure with a turret containing one bell. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. A. Montague, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

POPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Pwllcrochan, co. Pembroke, 1 mile S. of Milford. It is situated on the shore of Milford Haven. A large fort has been lately completed on Popton Point, and comprises an immense powder-magazine and barracks for 8 artillery officers and 200 to 300 men.

PORCHESTER, or PORTCHESTER, a par. in the hund. of Portsdown, co. Hants, 2 miles S.E. of Fareham, its post town, and 7½ from Portsmouth. It is a station on the London and South-Western railway. It is situated at the top of Portsmouth harbour under Portsdown Hill, and was the Roman *Portus Magnus* or *Caer Peris* of the Britons. A castle of great strength was erected on the old Roman works by the Saxons, who named it *Port-ceastre*, and which was rebuilt soon after the Norman conquest, and was held by Queen Margaret in the reign of Edward I. It subsequently came through the Nortons to Thistlethwayte of Southwick, and gives title of baron to the Earl of Carnarvon. The walls of the castle, which stands on a neck of land projecting a considerable way into Portsmouth harbour, are from 8 to 12 feet in thickness and 18 feet high, enclosing a quadrangular area of nearly 5 acres, and are

defended by numerous towers, and surrounded by a broad and deep moat. The entrance to the outer area, now laid out as public gardens, is through massive Norman towers on the E. and W. sides, and in front is the keep, a strong square structure with four towers, the largest being at the north-western angle. Many of the rooms, which are very spacious, are vaulted with stone. Previously to the destruction of the harbour, through the retiring of the sea, this place was the principal station of the British navy, now removed to Portsmouth. The village, called by way of distinction Porchester Street, extends for about a mile on the road to Fareham. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The land, which was once forest, is now chiefly arable, except about 200 acres of downs. A Nelson column stands on a hill. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £320, and the vicarial for one of £180, besides 11 acres of glebe. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £223. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient and cruciform structure, with a low central tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains numerous monuments, among which is one to Sir Thomas Cornwallis, groom-porter to Queen Elizabeth and James I. The chancel, which is small, has an E. window of three lights. The building was originally situated within the castle walls, and has been partially destroyed, but the W. front is still in good preservation. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, entirely supported by Thomas Thistlethwayte, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship.

PORGUS, a sandbank off Linney Head, co. Pembroke. It has from 5 to 10 fathoms water.

PORINGLAND, GREAT or EAST, a par. in the hund. of Henstead, co. Norfolk, 4½ miles S.E. of Norwich, and 5 S.E. of Swainsthorpe station on the Great Eastern railway. The village, which is small, is situated on the road from Norwich to Bungay. The tithes have been commuted for corn-rents under an Enclosure Act, and the glebe comprises 18 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £274. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to All Saints. The register commences in 1560. The parochial charities produce about £37 per annum. The Earl of Rosebery is lord of the manor.

PORINGLAND, LITTLE or WEST, a par. in the hund. of Henstead, co. Norfolk, 5¾ miles S. by E. of Norwich. It is a small village united to that of Great Poringland, and is wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Howe, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church of St. Michael has long since been demolished.

PORKINGTON, LOWER and UPPER, tnshps. in the par. of Selattyn, co. Salop, 1 mile N.W. of Oswestry.

PORLOCK, a par., post town, and small seaport, in the hund. of Carhampton, co. Somerset, 6 miles W. of Minehead, and 8 W. of Dunster. This place, which derives its name from the Saxon *portlocan*, "an enclosed harbour," is a decayed market town, situated among the cliffs of Porlock Bay, in the Bristol Channel. The par. contains the hmlts. of Porlock Weir, West Porlock, Yearnor, and Bossington. It was once the seat of the West Saxon kings, and was invaded by Danish pirates in 918. In 1052 it was burnt by Harold, the son of Earl Godwin, who sailed here from Ireland with nine ships, and vestiges of whose camp are still remaining. The town comprises two streets, composed of straggling and small houses. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries, and others in the coasting trade. The soil is of a sandy nature upon a subsoil of hard stone. The surface is diversified by lofty hills, winding valleys, and deep glens. Coal and lime are largely imported from Wales. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £339, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Dubritius, is an ancient structure 90 feet in length, with a wooden spired tower containing a clock and five bells. The interior of the church contains a tomb and effigies of the Rogers family. The church has recently undergone a complete restoration, including new roof, seats, &c. The parochial charities consist of a bequest by Henry Rogers, producing 18*s.* per month, which is distributed among 12 poor persons who have not received parochial relief. There are a day and Sunday Church of England school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Ashby Combe is the principal residence. Colonel Blathwayt is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on the Thursdays prior to the 9th October, 12th May, and 12th November, chiefly for cattle and sheep; the October fair being the largest.

PORLOCK-WEIR, a hmlt. in the par. of Porlock, hund. of Carhampton, co. Somerset, 1½ mile W. of Porlock.

PORLOCK, WEST, a hmlt. in the par. of Porlock, hund. of Carhampton, co. Somerset, 1 mile W. of Porlock.

PORT, a par. in the bar. of Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles E. of Dunleer, its post town. The surface consists of a good soil, and is traversed by the road from Dunany to Drogheda, on which stands the village. It has a coast line of about 1 mile in extent. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Armagh, val., with Rathdrummin, £248, in the patron. of the crown. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, also a day school. Seafield is the principal residence.

PORT, a vil. in the par. of Inver, bar. of Bannagh, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles W.S.W. of Mount Charles. It is situated on the W. side of Inverbay. Fairs are held on 14th March, 12th May, 26th June, 26th August, 5th November, and 15th December.

PORTACHUILLA, a vil. in the island of Clare, bar. of Murrisk, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is chiefly occupied by fishermen. Ruins of a monastery formerly existed here.

PORTACLOY, a harbour on the coast of co. Mayo, Ireland, 1 mile E. of Benwee, and 10 N. by W. of Belmullet. It is a coastguard station.

PORTADOWN, a *quoad sacra* par. in the bar. of West O'Neilland, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing part of the *quoad civilia* par. of Drumcree, and the principal part of the town of Portadown (as under). The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Armagh, and in the patron. of the Incumbent of Drumcree. There is a church erected in 1826, also a Methodist meeting-house, and one or two day schools.

PORTADOWN, a small post and market town in the pars. of Legoe and Drumcree, bars. of East and West O'Neilland, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 10 miles N. of Armagh, and 82 from Dublin. It is a station on the Portadown and Omagh junction railway. It is situated on the banks of the river Bann, which is here spanned by a bridge, and on the road from Armagh to Belfast. The town is a busy place. The surrounding district is well cultivated, and has numerous villa residences. It contains the parish church, two chapels, a market-house, two branch banks, several schools, and a dispensary, which last is within the Lurgan Poor-law Union. Small vessels can approach the town by way of the river, and the Newry canal passes at a short distance. A considerable cotton and linen trade is carried on. Here is a chief police station, and petty sessions are held at intervals. This town was the site of a stronghold of the M'Canns, and was founded by the Obyn family by gift of Charles I. The Duke of Manchester is the present proprietor. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on Easter and Whit Mondays, and on the 3rd Saturday in every month.

PORTAFERRY, a small post and market town and seaport in the par. of Ballyphilip, bar. of Ards, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 8 miles N.E. of Downpatrick, and 103 from Dublin. It is situated on the narrow neck of Lough Strangford, at Strangford ferry. The town consists of three principal streets diverging from a square. It contains the parish church, and several other places of worship. The Nugent family are the present proprietors of the town, into whose pos-

session it came through the Savages and De Courcys. The ruins of the ancient castle form an interesting object at Portaferry demesne. The town was attacked by the rebels in 1798. There are police and coastguard stations, and petty sessions are held in the town. The coasting trade is considerable. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on 1st January and 13th February, and on the first Tuesdays after 12th May and 13th November.

PORT-ALLAN, a creek on Wigtown Bay, co. Wigtown, Scotland, 2 miles E. of Whithorn.

PORT-ALLAN, a creek on the Frith of Tay, in the par. of Errol, co. Perth, Scotland, 6 miles E. of Perth.

PORTARLINGTON, a post and market town and parliamentary borough, partly in the par. of Clonyhurk, bar. of Upper Philipstown, King's County, and partly in the par. of Lea, bar. of Portnahinch, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 10 miles S.S.E. of Philipstown, and 44 from Dublin. It is a station on the Great Southern and Western railway. It is situated on the banks of the river Barrow, near a branch of the Grand canal, and the road from Dublin to Birr. The main street terminates in a square, with several other streets diverging from various points. The principal buildings are the market-house, the two churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, schools, a savings-bank, loan, and a dispensary. The river is spanned by two bridges. The late Duke of Wellington, and his brother, the Marquis of Wellesley, were educated in this town. There are manufactories of tobacco, leather, soap, and candles, but the general trade is limited. It sends one member to parliament, and had two representatives before the Union. It is governed under a charter, granted by Charles II. to Lord Arlington, under its ancient name *Coltodry*. It was afterwards purchased by Sir P. Trant, and having again reverted to the crown, was granted to General Rouvigny by Williiam III. Under its new proprietor it became the home of numerous French and Flemish Protestants. The Dawson family of Emo take the title of earl from this town. Wednesday and Saturday are market days. Fairs are held on 5th January, 1st March, Easter Monday, 22nd May, 4th July, 1st September, 12th October, and 23rd November.

PORT-ASKAIG, a creek on the Sound of Islay, co. Argyll, Scotland. It is situated under a range of hills on the N.E. side of the Isle of Islay, and has a ferry to Jura.

PORTAVENTA, an inlet in the par. of Ardnamurchan, co. Inverness, Scotland, situated near the coast.

PORT BANNATYNE, a vil. in the par. of Rothesay, co. Bute, Scotland, 2 miles N. of Rothesay. It is situated near Kames Bay and castle. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries.

PORTBURY, a hund. in the co. of Somerset, contains the par. of Abbots Leigh, Bourton, Clapton, Clevedon, Easton-in-Gordano, Nailsea, Portbury, Portishead, Tickenham, Walton, Weston-in-Gordano, and Wraxall, comprising an area of 23,980 acres.

PORTBURY, a par. in the above hund., co. Somerset, 7 miles N.W. of Bristol, its post town. It is situated under the hills near Wansdyke, at a short distance S. of the navigable river Avon. The par. contains Caswell, Hamgreen, and 11 other tythgs. The village, which is small, and wholly agricultural, is intersected by the road between Bristol and Portishead. An Act for the construction of a pier, with approaches, was obtained in 1841. Stone is quarried for road-making, and for building purposes. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £400, in the patron. of the Bishop of Worcester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing five bells. The church has some niches. In the churchyard are two trees, one of which measures 19 feet in diameter. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes; also an infant school, in which a Sunday-school is held. Portbury was formerly a British or Roman station on the road to Portishead, whence was a passage to Caerleon, called by the Romans *Isca Silurum*. There was also an Austin cell to Bromere Priory, of which there are still traces. In the vicinity Roman coins, remains of buildings, and other antiquities, have been discovered. Sir William Abdy, Bart., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

PORT-CARLISLE, a creek at the mouth of the river Eden, co. Cumberland, 5 miles N.W. of Carlisle. It is a station on the Carlisle and Silloth and Port-Carlisle branch of the North British railway.

PORTCASSEGG, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Arvans, upper div. of Ragland hund., co. Monmouth, 3 miles N.W. of Chepstow. It is situated near the river Wye.

PORT-CHARLOTTE, a vil. in the par. of Kilchoman-in-Islay, co. Argyll, Scotland, 15 miles S.W. of Port-Askaig. It is situated on Loch Indal. There is a distillery. The Independents have a chapel.

PORT CLARENCE, a hmlt. in the par. of Billingham, ward of Stockton, co. Durham, 4 miles N. by E. of Stockton. It is a station on the West Hartlepool railway.

PORT-COON, a creek on the coast of co. Antrim, Ireland, 1 mile S.W. of the Giant's Causeway. It is celebrated for an extensive sea cavern in the basaltic rock above 300 feet in length.

PORT-CROMMELLIN, a creek in the bar. of Lower Glenarm, coast of co. Antrim, Ireland. It is situated in Cushendall Bay, about 33 miles N. of Belfast.

PORTDIANA, a vil. in the par. of Agherton, within the lib. of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, near Coleraine.

PORT-DINORWIG, a small harbour in the par. of Llanfairis-Gaer, co. Carnarvon, 2 miles N.E. of Carnarvon. It is a station on the Bangor and Carnarvon branch of the Chester and Holyhead railway. It is situated in the Menai Straits, and has a small pier, where slates are shipped from the neighbouring quarries.

PORT-DOWNIE, a hmlt. in the par. of Falkirk, co. Stirling, Scotland, 2 miles W. of Falkirk. It is situated at the junction of the Union with the Forth of Clyde canals.

PORT-DUNDAS, a vil. in the city of Glasgow, co. Lanark, Scotland. It is situated on the Clyde, at the end of the Forth, and Clyde, and Monkland canals. It was named after Lord Dundas.

PORTEASIE, a vil. in the par. of Rathven, co. Banff, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Cullen, and 2 E. of Buckie. It was founded in 1727. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries.

PORT-EAST, or CHAPEL POINT, a hmlt. in the par. of Gorran, co. Cornwall, 8 miles S. of St. Austell. There was formerly a chapel, now in ruins.

PORT-EDGAR, a creek on the Frith of Forth, co. Linlithgow, Scotland, 1 mile W. of Queensferry.

PORT-ELLEN, or PORT-ELLINOR, a vil. in the par. of Kildalton-in-Islay, co. Argyll, Scotland, 11 miles S.E. of Bowmore. It is situated opposite the island of Gigha, near Mull of Islay. It has a quay, constructed in 1826, and improved in 1832. The harbour has a fixed light, erected in 1833, and seen at a distance of 11 miles. Fishing and agriculture are the chief employments of the inhabitants. There is a distillery.

PORT ELLIOT, the seat of the Earl of St. Germans, in the par. of St. Germans, hund. of East, co. Cornwall, 1 mile from St. Germans, and 18 miles S. of Launceston. It is situated on the river Tidi, near Lynher creek, and includes part of the old priory founded by King Athelstan. In the mansion are preserved "Bel and the Dragon," by Rembrandt, also portraits of Locke, Hampden, Rubens, and several of the Elliots by Reynolds.

PORT ELPHINSTONE, a vil. in the par. of Kintore and district of Garioch, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Inverury.

PORT-ERIN, or PORT-IRON, a vil. on a bay of the same name, Isle of Man, 2 miles N. of Spanish Head.

PORT-ERIN, or PORTRAN, an ancient par. in the co. of Roscommon, Scotland, now joined to Roscommon.

PORTEVAD, a small harbour in Ballysadere Bay, co. Sligo, Ireland, 4 miles N. by W. of Ballysadere. It is a coastguard station.

PORT-EYNON, or PORTH-ENION, a par. in the

hund. of Swansea, co. Glamorgan, 13 miles S.W. of Swansea, its post town, and 13 from Penrhys. It is situated on Porth-Eynion Bay, near Porth-Eynion Point, and contains the vil. of Overton. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the oyster fishery and in the lime works. It was once infested by smugglers. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £121. The church is dedicated to St. Cadocus. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum.

PORTFIELD, a vil. in the par. of Oving, hund. of Box, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 2 miles E. of Chichester.

PORTFIELD, a tythg. in the par. of Curry-Rivell, hund. of Abdick, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Langport.

PORTFIELD-WITH-FURZY-PARK, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Haverfordwest, co. Pembroke, near Haverfordwest.

PORTGATE, a tnshp. in the par. of St. John-Lee, S. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 3 miles N. of Corbridge, and 5 N.E. of Hexham railway station. It is situated at the spot where the Roman way Watling Street passed through Hadrian's Wall, hence the origin of its present name. There are collieries; also remains of a border tower, near which the Devil's Causeway branches from Watling Street. Rowland Errington, Esq., is lord of the manor and owner of all the land.

PORT-GAVORN, a small seaport in the par. of Endellion, hund. of Trigg, co. Cornwall, half a mile E. of Port-Isaac. It is situated on the coast of the Bristol Channel. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the shipping of slate from the Delabole quarry, and in the importation of coal from Wales. The pilchard fishery was formerly very productive.

PORT-GLASGOW, a par., market town, and seaport, a royal and parliamentary burgh in lower ward, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 2½ miles S.E. of Greenock, 13 N.W. of Renfrew, and 20 W. by N. of Glasgow. It is a station on the Glasgow and Greenock railway, which is here carried across the beach on a viaduct. The par., which includes the *quoad sacra* par. of Newark, is situated on the N. coast of Renfrewshire, extending along the S. bank of the Frith of Clyde, and formerly formed part of the par. of Kilmalcolm. It is about a mile square, and is bounded by the pars. of Greenock and Kilmalcolm, and by the river Clyde, which is here about 2 miles broad at high water, but the greater part of its bed is left dry at low water. It was anciently the property of the Maxwells, but was purchased in 1668 by the Corporation of Glasgow to form a harbour on the Upper Frith for the extension of the commerce of that city, vessels of large tonnage not being then able to ascend so far as Glasgow. It was constituted a separate parish in 1695, when a charter was obtained from the crown erecting the new town into a free port and a burgh of barony. In 1710 it was constituted the principal custom-house port of the Clyde, and in 1775 was first chartered by Act of Parliament, and incorporated with the village of Newark, then a burgh of barony under the Hamiltons of Wishaw. This town continued to make rapid progress, and two tidal harbours were formed, with quays, docks, and every appliance for commerce, including a graving dock, the oldest in Scotland, having been originally built in 1761, though subsequently much improved at a great expense. The powers of the corporation were enlarged by a statute passed in 1803, which also provided for the erection of a new court-house, a gaol, and other public buildings. Quays have recently been added fronting the Clyde for the accommodation of steamers, and the bay of Newark, which lies to the E. of the town, converted into a wet dock, covering 12 acres, at a cost of £40,000. Although the importance of the place has somewhat declined since the Clyde was deepened, and ships go straight to Glasgow, its trade is still considerable, both coastwise and to foreign ports. The custom-house district extends along the S. bank of the Clyde from Greenock to Blantyre.—The streets are regular, broad, and well paved, and the houses in general lofty. The principal public buildings are the town-house with court-hall and prisons, forming a Grecian structure with a spire 150 feet high, built in 1815, at a cost of £12,000; also a spacious custom-house, market-house, theatre, public library, and three commercial banks—viz. branches of the Royal, Union, and Western banks, besides ten insurance agencies, and six shipping agencies. On the W. quay is a lighthouse with a fixed light. The only noticeable edifice out of the town is Newark Castle, the old seat of the Maxwells, having upon it the inscription, "The Blissinge of God be Herein, anno 1597." Immediately behind the town the surface rises steeply in two successive ridges of hill to an altitude of about 400 feet, the steep slopes being covered with wood and verdure. The principal countries with which commerce is carried on, exclusive of the coasting trade, are British North America, from which nearly 30,000 tons of timber are annually imported, the West Indies, the United States, the Levant, and the East Indies. The articles of export consist of iron, steel, coals, textile fabrics of linen, silk, and cotton, hardware and cutlery, haberdashery, machinery, and numerous other manufactured articles.—The principal manufactures carried on in the town are sailcloth, ropes, anchors, chain cables, and a sugar refinery. There are large ship-building yards, with appliances for the construction of large sailing vessels and steamers. The population of the burgh in 1851 was 6,986, inhabiting 418 houses; which had increased in 1861 to 7,214, inhabiting 438 houses. The revenue of the burgh is about £3,500. Under the New Municipal Reform Act of 1833, the burgh is governed by a provost, two bailies, and nine councillors. It is contributory to Kilmarnock in returning one member to the imperial parliament, and in 1856 had a constituency of 212. The magistrates exercise summary jurisdiction in all civil matters, and a justice of peace court meets every alternate Monday.—The par. is in the presb. of Greenock and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, in the patron. of the town council of Glasgow. The minister's stipend is £200. The parish church was built in 1823. There are also a district church for the *quoad sacra* parish of Newark, a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, an Episcopalian chapel, erected in 1856, at a cost of £4,000, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The principal schools are Beaton's, the new academy, the town school, and eight other schools. Market day is on Friday. A fair is held on the third Tuesday in July.

PORTGLENONE, a small post and market town, partly in the par. of Ahogill, co. Antrim, and partly in that of Tamlaght O'Crilly, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Ahogill, and 96 N. of Dublin. It is situated on the river Bann, and on the road from Randalstown to Kilrea. The town consists of one principal street, formed of very tolerably built houses. A bridge spans the Bann. There is a police station, where petty sessions are held. A fair trade is done in carrying on the river, and a little linen weaving. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in each month and on the 25th May.

PORT-GORDON, a vil. in the par. of Rathven, co. Banff, Scotland, 8 miles N.W. of Keith. It is situated on the Moray Frith, near Port Tannachie. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the fisheries.

PORT-GOWER, a vil. in the par. of Loth, co. Sutherland, Scotland, 2 miles S.W. of Helmsdale. It was founded by the late Duke of Sutherland. The inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries.

PORT-GUIN, or QUIN, a small seaport in the par. of Endellion, hund. of Trigg, co. Cornwall, 8 miles N.W. of Camelford. It is situated on the coast of the Bristol Channel, and was formerly a large fishing village. The only trade is at present in the importation of coal.

PORTH, the prefix to the names of many small creeks on the coast of Wales, as Porthamel, on the Menai Straits.

PORTHALL, a station on the Dundalk and Londonderry section of the Irish North-Western railway. It is the next station to Strabane.

PORTHCAWL, a small harbour on the Bristol Chan-

nel, co. Glamorgan, 5½ miles W. by S. of Bridgend. It is the terminus of the Llynvi Valley rail, which brings down coal and iron to the pier to be shipped. The harbour has from 12 to 20 fathoms water.

PORTHDYNLLAEN, or PORTH-YN-LLEYN, a vil. in the par. of Nevin, hund. of Dinllaen, co. Carnarvon, 2 miles W. of Nevin, and 19 S.W. of Carnarvon. It is a sub-port to Carnarvon, having a sheltered harbour in Carnarvon Bay. The Road has anchorage in 1 to 2 fathoms water, and inside Porthdynllaen Point 4 to 5 fathoms. It was proposed as a mail packet station for Ireland, but was rejected, the entrance being partially obstructed by the Carrig Chwislen rock in front.

PORTHILLY, a vil. in the par. of St. Minver, hund. of Trigg, co. Cornwall, 2 miles from Padstow, and 9 N. by W. of Bodmin. It is situated on a creek in the Bristol Channel, and is a coastguard station. There is a small ancient chapel.

PORTHKERRY, or PORT-CERI, a par. in the hund. of Dinas-Powis, co. Glamorgan, 9 miles from Cowbridge, its post town, and the same distance S.W. of Cardiff. It is a small seaport situated on the Bristol Channel, and formerly belonged to the St. Johns, of Bletsoe. Limestone is abundant. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Barry in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £289. The church is dedicated to St. Curig, and has a cross of great antiquity.

PORTHLEVEN, a vil. and fishing cove in the par. of Sithney, hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 3 miles W. of Helston. It is situated on the northern shore of Mount's Bay in the English Channel. It has a small harbour capable of admitting vessels of 200 tons, which land coals and timber, the chief imports of the place. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £160, in the patron. of the Vicar of Sithney. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was erected in 1841.

PORTH-LOE, a vil. in the par. of Veryan, hund. of West Powder, co. Cornwall, 3 miles S. of Trigony, and 8 S. by E. of Truro. It is situated on Veryan Bay in the English Channel.

PORTHMEAR, or CHARLESTOWN, a maritime vil. and sub-port to Fowey, in the par. of St. Austell, co. Cornwall, 2 miles S.E. of St. Austell. It is situated on St. Austell's Bay, and serves as the shipping-place for that port. The harbour, which was formed in 1790 by Charles Rashleigh, Esq., is accessible for large vessels, and is defended by a battery of heavy cannon. It consists of an inner and outer basin, with commodious docks and a pier. There are long-established yards for building and repairing ships, iron founderies, rope walks, and works for the manufacture of naphtha. Great quantities of china-clay, artificially prepared from granite, together with lime and other mineral produce, are annually exported. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the Charlestown tin and copper mines, and others in the fisheries, particularly that of pilchards, which was formerly more productive than at present. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £130, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. On Gwallon Downs, recently enclosed, are traces of a British camp and several barrows.

PORT-HOPETOUN, a small suburb in Edinburgh, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, half a mile S.W. of Edinburgh. It is situated near the basin of the Union canal.

PORTH-Y-OGOF, an extensive cavern in the limestone rocks in co. Brecon, near the Hepste falls, and through which that river runs.

PORTHYRYD, a vil. in the par. of Llanybyther, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles S.W. of Lampeter.

PORTINCROSS, or PENCROSS, a ruined castle on the cliffs near Fairlie Head, co. Ayr, Scotland. It was once a royal seat of the Stuart kings.

PORTINGSCALE, or COLEDALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Crosthwaite, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 2 miles W. of Keswick. It is situated at the foot of Derwentwater, with a prospect of that and the adjacent lakes.

PORTINGTEN and CAVIL, a tnshp. in the par. of Eastrington, wap. of Howdenshire, East Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Howden. It is situated near the line of the Hull railway.

PORT-ISAAC, a vil. and small seaport in the par. of Endellion, hund. of Trigg, co. Cornwall, 7 miles W. by N. of Camelford. It is situated on the coast of the Bristol Channel, and is a sub-port to Padstow. It has a small coasting trade, the business being chiefly in the shipping of corn and the importation of coal from Wales. The pilchard fishery, which was formerly extensively carried on, has declined. In the vicinity antimony is found. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

PORTISHAM, a par. in the hund. of Uggscombe, Dorchester div. of co. Dorset, 8 miles S.W. of Dorchester, its post town, and 2 N.E. of Abbotsbury. The par. contains the hmlts. of Corfe Gate, Shilvington, and Waddon. The village is small and chiefly agricultural. At Ridge Hill is Hellstone cromlech, the largest in this county, and having on the N.W. an avenue leading to it. The top stone measures 10½ feet by 6, and rests upon nine upright stones with a barrow near it; there is also another cromlech at Blackdown. Relics of great antiquity have been discovered at Corton. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £74. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with a square embattled tower, crowned by pinnacles and containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum, the bequest of Charles Masterman in 1771. There is a free school at Coryates, supported by voluntary contributions. Earl Fitzhardinge is lord of the manor.

PORTISHEAD, or PORTSHEAD, a par. and post town in the hund. of Portbury, co. Somerset, 10 miles N.W. of Bristol, and 5 from the Clevedon railway station. The village, which is large, is situated under the hills at the Severn's mouth, and near the end of Wansdyke. At Portishead Point, opposite King's Road, where ships of war on the station usually anchor, is a battery. The par. includes the hmlt. of North Weston. It is a bathing place, and has excellent bathing accommodation. A steamer runs to and from Bristol daily during the summer months. A large portion of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. In the neighbourhood are the traces of a camp 1,200 feet by 600, successively occupied by the Romans, Britons, and Danes, and which Fairfax took from the royalists in 1645. Limestone, flagstone, and firestone are worked, and coal is supposed to exist. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £628 12*s.*, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £729. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with a tower containing six bells. The register dates from 1570. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, also an infant school in which a Sunday-school is held. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Society of Friends have each a place of worship. The ancient boundary, called *Wansdyke*, terminates here.

PORT KERRY. *See* KERRY, co. Montgomery.

PORTLAND, ISLE OF, a par. and separate lib. in the Dorchester div., co. Dorset, 5 miles S. of Weymouth by road, or 3 by water, steamboats running every half hour during the summer months. This place, which was called by the Saxons *Port*, whence its present name, is situated in the English Channel, in 50° 31′ 24″ N. lat. and 2° 26′ 45″ W. long., nearly midway between Portsmouth and Plymouth, forming the western boundary of Weymouth Bay. It is rather a peninsula than an island, being attached to the mainland by a ridge of shingle, called the Chesil Bank, about 10 miles in length. It is about 4 miles long by half to 1½ mile broad, and 9 miles in circumference, rising to an elevation of 458 feet, at the highest point of the island, where stand the remains of a Roman or Danish camp. On the side opposite to Weymouth is the only landing-place on the island, the rest of the coast being surrounded by inaccessible cliffs, which are 300 feet high in some parts, terminating at the southern extremity in the point called Portland Bill,

or the *Vindelia Promontorium* of Antonine, in N. lat. 50° 30′ 35″, within sight of which the Spanish Armada was defeated in 1588, and Van Tromp beaten by Blake in 1653. The island was ravaged by the Danes in the 8th and 9th centuries, and was seized by Earl Godwin in 1052. The French made an attempt to land here in 1404, and in 1646 the old castle, built by Henry VIII., was taken by stratagem by the Earl of Carnarvon at the head of a party of royalists. It was anciently the property of the Bishops of Winchester, and was subsequently held under the crown by Queen Catherine, Anne of Denmark, the Stewards of Mottington, the Rev. John Manning, and since the accession of Queen Victoria the castle has been granted officially to Captain C. A. Manning, as lieutenant of the island and resident magistrate. The castle contains some paintings, and is mounted with 12 and 24-pounders in time of war. On the top of a hill, at a place called the Grove, is the convict prison, constructed chiefly of wood and iron, with accommodation for 1,500 convicts, who are chiefly employed on the construction of a breakwater in Portland-roads, which, when completed, will extend for above 2½ miles into the sea, with six fathoms water, so as to form a roadstead at the north-eastern corner of the island, of 4 miles in extent, sheltered from all winds, and capable of containing a fleet of 60 sail. On the cliffs, near Cave Hole, a pit 50 feet square, are two lighthouses, the upper one, put up in 1817, with 14 lights and reflectors, being upon the revolving principle, visible for 20 miles, and 198 feet above sea level; the lower, put up in 1789, is built in the form of a cone, with a fixed light visible for 16 miles, and 131 feet high, having a gallery from which may be seen that dangerous sea called the Race, caused by the meeting of the tides and the shambles reef with only 11 feet of water in one part where the *Abergavenny* struck in 1805.—The population is at present (1866) somewhat over 5,000, but at least half this number are non-residents, being engaged on the government works, in the army, or convicts. The inhabitants are a tall, hardy race of people, chiefly employed in the stone-quarries, which were first brought into notice in the reign of James I. They live in scattered villages or hamlets, as Castleton, Chiswell, Church Hope, Easton, Fortune's Well, Maidenwell, Mallams, Reform, Southwell, Wakeham, Weston, and Yeates. The only article of export is stone, of which 45,000 tons are annually shipped, some of the stones varying from 5 to 14 tons each. A short line of railway runs from the quarries to the pier, where the ships lie to receive their lading. The stone is a variety of upper oölite called "roach" or Portland, varying from 137 to 146 lbs. per cubic foot. Of this stone are built the banqueting-hall at Whitehall, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Monument, the Goldsmith's-hall, and the Reform Club, and many other public buildings in the metropolis. In the quarries are found numerous fossils, petrified trees, shells, coal-stone, and sugar-candy stone. Below the beds of stone, which are from 7 to 16 feet thick and extend over nearly the whole island, is a layer of bluish clay, and above a "dirt bed" with shelly chert, slaty limestone, and rough capstone. The soil is in general fertile, though shallow, and affords good pasture for a small choice breed of island sheep. Wood is scarce, and cow-dung mixed with stubble is used for fuel. Water, which is obtained from wells, is good and plentiful, and there is a small mill stream. Land slips took place here in 1734 and 1792. The native plant "arum maculatum" or cuckoo pint, is used as arrowroot, and a delicious little bird, the wheat-ear, is taken in great numbers. The custom of gavel-kind prevails in the island, which forms a liberty of itself.—The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £200, in the patron. of the Bishop of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. George, contains some ancient monuments. There is besides the district church of St. John, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £60, in the patron. of Hyndman's Trustees. The church, which was erected in 1839, is a Gothic structure with a square tower. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Bible Christians have each a place of worship. There is a free school supported by the county members, also National and British schools. There is a dispensary under the patronage of her Majesty, also several good inns in the island, including the new hotel at Castleton and the Portland Arms, where King George III. was in the habit of dining, and where is preserved a specimen of a fossil tree 20 feet in height. On the cliffs, near Pennsylvania House, built by the late Governor Penn, are the ruins of Bow and Arrow Castle, built by William Rufus, and taken by the followers of the Empress Maud in 1192. The family of Bentinck take from this place the title of Duke of Portland.

PORTLAND TOWN, a suburban district in the par. and borough of Marylebone, co. Middlesex, 3 miles W. by N. of St. Paul's, London. It is situated on the farther side of the Regent's Park. There is a church built by Daukes in 1849, and dedicated to St. Stephen.

PORTLAW, a small post town in the par. of Clonegam, bar. of Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles N.W. of Waterford, and 83 S.W. of Dublin. It has a station on the Waterford and Limerick railway. It stands near the river Suir on a small stream called the Cloddagh. The town, since the introduction of cotton mills, has risen from a poor village to a prosperous town. Petty sessions are held here at intervals. Fairs are held on 28th May, 26th August, and Easter Monday.

PORTLEMOUTH EAST, a par. in the hund. of Coleridge, co. Devon, 5 miles S.E. of Kingsbridge, its post town. It is situated on the E. shore of Salcombe bay, near the mouth of the creek, and contains the hmlts. of Holset and Rickham. A ferry-boat plies between here and Salcombe. The village is very small and chiefly agricultural, except a few fishermen. It commands a sea view. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £324. The church is an old structure with a tower. It contains a carved wooden screen.

PORTLICH, a vil. in the par. of Kilmuir Easter, cos. Ross and Cromarty, Scotland, 7 miles S. of Tain. It is situated on Cromarty Frith.

PORT-LOGAN, a creek on the W. coast of co. Wigtown, Scotland, 4 miles N. by W. of Kirkmaiden.

PORTLOMAN, a par. in the bar. of Corkaree, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Mullingar is its post town. It lies along the W. shore of Lough Owel. The soil is rich. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with another, £136, in the patron. of the bishop. Here are a church and a day school. Portloman House is the only residence. A monastery anciently stood here.

PORT-LORGAN, a creek in the bar. of Inishowen, co. Donegal, Ireland, near Malin Head.

PORTMADOC, a vil. in the par. of Ynys-cynhaiarn, co. Carnarvon, 1 mile S.E. of Tremadoc. It is a sub-port to Carnarvon, and has daily communication by coach with Pen-y-Groes railway station on the Carnarvon and Nantlle railway. The village, which contains a commercial inn, is situated at the mouth of the river Traeth Mawr. It is much frequented in the season for sea bathing.

PORTMAGEE, a small vil. and fishing harbour in the par. of Killemlagh, bar. of Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Bray Head.

PORTMAHOMACK, a vil. in the par. of Tarbat, cos. Ross and Cromarty, Scotland, 9 miles E. by N. of Tain. It is situated on Dornoch Frith, under Tarbatness, and is a sub-port to Inverness. There is a pier of about 400 feet, extending along the shore of the harbour, which is low and sandy.

PORTMARNOCK, a par. in the bar. of Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Cloghran is its post town. It is a station on the Dublin and Drogheda line. The greater proportion of the soil is good. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £112, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church was a gift from the late Board of First Fruits in 1788. There is a day school. Portmarnock House is one among the several seats in this parish. Near the village stands Robs-Wall, a small castle, built some three centuries

ago, by the chieftain MacRoebuck of the De Birminghams.

PORT MARY, a creek in the par. of Rerwick, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 5 miles S.E. of Kirkcudbright. It was here that Mary Queen of Scots embarked in her flight to England.

PORT MARY, or PORT ST. MARY, a vil. in the par. of Rushen, Isle of Man, 4 miles S.W. of Castletown. It is situated on Balvash Bay, near Spanish Head, and has a lighthouse, put up in 1812. The inhabitants are principally employed in the fisheries, and in the limestone quarries.

PORTMOAK, a par. in the co. of Kinross, Scotland, 4 miles E. of Kinross, and 28 from Edinburgh. It is situated on the Fife border, under West Lomond and Benartie hills, and takes its name from St. Moak, in honour of whom a priory for Culdees was founded on the banks of Loch Leven in the 9th century by Ungus, a Pictish king. The par. includes the vils. of Kinnesswood and Scotland-wells. The surface comprises mountains, rich meadows, and thriving plantations, lying around Loch Leven. The arable land lies chiefly about the eastern extremity of the lake, and on the banks of the river Leven, which issues from it, while the remainder of the parish is hilly pasture. The prevailing rocks are limestone and sandstone. The soil is light, early, and very productive, and the climate healthy. Limestone is extensively quarried at Bishop's Hill, and there are freestone and muirstone quarries in different parts of the parish. The river Leven is crossed by a bridge, but the roads are not well kept. A portion of Loch Leven, which is about 12 miles in circumference, is in this parish, and abounds with fish and aquatic fowl. On St. Serf's Island in this lake, which comprises about 48 acres of good pasture, are the ruins of the ancient priory of Loch Leven, dedicated to St. Servanus, and was annexed in the 12th century to the priory of St. Andrew's by David I. The castle of Loch Leven, anciently a royal residence, stands on another island in the lake, and was formerly a place of great strength. In 1335 it sustained a siege by Sir John de Stirling, and the English partisans of Edward Baliol; and in the 16th century was the place of confinement of Mary Queen of Scots, after she had separated from Bothwell, and was made captive by the confederate lords at the battle of Pinkie. It is now the property of the ancient family of Douglas, Earls of Morton, to whom it gives the title of Baron Douglas in England. After his victory at Inver-Keithing, Oliver Cromwell halted here on his way to Perth, and lodged in the house of Kirkness, the seat of the Earls of Morton. This par. is in the presb. of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife. The minister has a stipend of £250. The living was once held by Ebenezer Erskine. The church was built in 1659. There are also a Free church, and several other places of worship. To the E. of the village are the ruins of the old castle of Arnott. Andrew Winton, prior of Loch Leven, in the reign of James I. of Scotland, and who wrote "The Loch Leven Chronicle," in Scotch metre, John Douglas, the first Protestant archbishop of St. Andrew's, and M. Bruce, were natives of this parish.

PORT-MONTEITH. *See* MONTEITH, PORT OF, co. Perth, Scotland.

PORTMORE, a small lough in the co. of Antrim, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Crumlin. On its banks are the ruins of Portmore Castle, built by Lord Conway in the reign of Charles I.

PORTMORE, a creek in the bar. of Inishowen, co. Donegal, Ireland, near Malin Head.

PORTMUCK, a harbour in Magee Island, bar. of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, Ireland.

PORTNABLAS AND PORTNACROSS, two small harbours on the coast of co. Donegal, Ireland.

PORTNACURRACH, or PORTA-MUNICH, a creek on the coast of the island of Iona, in the par. of Kilfinichen, co. Argyle, Scotland. It is asserted by tradition to have been the landing-place of St. Columb, and is marked by a mound or barrow, 50 feet long.

PORTNAFRANKAGH, a creek on the coast of the co. of Mayo, Ireland, 5 miles W. by N. of Belmullet.

PORTNAHAVEN, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Kilchoman, Isle of Islay, co. Argyle, Scotland. It is situated on the W. side of the island, near Lochs Indaal and Gruinast, under Rhinns Point, and has a lighthouse. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the cod and herring fisheries, and in the breeding of black cattle.

PORTNAHINCH, a bar. in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is bounded by King's County and co. Kildare, and by the bars. of Stradbally and East Maryborough. This bar. contains the pars. of Ardea, Coolbanacher, and Lea; also the town of Portarlington, and part of that of Mountmellick.

PORTNAHINCH, a vil. in the bar. of Portnahinch, Queen's County, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Portarlington. It is situated on the river Barrow, and gives name to the barony.

PORTNASCULLY, a par. in the bar. of Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Waterford is its post town. It is 2 miles long by 1 mile broad. The surface is flat, and consists of a good soil. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Pollrone, £216. The church is in ruins. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, and Sunday and day schools. In the vicinity are the ruins of Corluddy Castle.

PORTNASHANGAN, a par. in the bar. of Corkaree, co. Westmeath, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Mullingar. The village, in which petty sessions are held, is situated on Lough Hoyle. The land is chiefly arable. There are several stone-quarries. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Portloman. The principal seats are Ballinagall and Mountmurray.

PORTNASON, a vil. in the par. of Innismacsaint, in the bar. of Tirhugh, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is a poor place.

PORTNASPAGNA, a bay on the N. coast of the co. of Antrim, Ireland, near the Giant's Causeway. It takes its name from several of the vessels belonging to the Spanish Armada having been driven ashore here.

PORTNATRUM, a bay on the N. coast of the co. of Antrim, Ireland, between Benbane and Bengore Heads.

PORTNATU AND PORTNEAN, two small bays on the coast of the co. of Antrim, Ireland, near Portrush.

PORTNESSOCK, a creek in the par. of Kirkmaiden, co. Wigtown, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of the Mull of Galloway. It is situated on the North Channel, and is a sub-port to Stranraer.

PORTNOCKIE, a vil. in the par. of Rathven, co. Banff, Scotland, 2 miles N.W. of Cullen. It is situated on the Moray Frith.

PORTNOFFER, a creek on the N. shore of the co. of Antrim, Ireland, between the Giant's Causeway and Portnaspagna.

PORTNOO, or PORTHNOE, a small harbour in the bar. of Boylagh, co. Donegal, Ireland. It has a pier, chiefly used by fishing-boats.

PORTOBELLO, a vil. in the par. of St. Peter, in the bar. of Uppercross, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile S.W. of the castle in Dublin, of which it is a suburb. It is situated on the banks of the Grand canal, and contains the barracks.

PORTO-BELLO, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Bilston, par. and borough of Wolverhampton, co. Stafford, 1 mile of Bilston, and 16 miles S. of Stafford. It is a station on the Birmingham and Wolverhampton section of the London and North-Western railway. It is situated on a branch of the river Tame, near the Grand Junction canal.

PORTO BELLO, a hmlt. in the par. of Watlington, hund. of Pirton, co. Oxford, 2 miles E. of Watlington, and 16 S.E. of Oxford.

PORTO BELLO, a hmlt. in the par. of Shipston-upon-Stour, upper div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 2 miles S.W. of Shipston-upon-Stour, and 17 S.W. of Warwick. It is situated in a fertile country in the vale of the river Stour.

PORTO-BELLO, a *quoad sacra* par., municipal and parliamentary borough in the pars. of Duddingston and South Leith, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 3 miles E. by N. of Edinburgh, of which it may be considered a marine suburb. It is a station on the North British railway. It is a place of recent origin and name, having previously formed part of the "Figget Lands," which, previous to the year 1763, were a mere waste, covered for the most part with furze or whins, and were commonly let for 200 merks, Scots, to one of the Duddingston tenants. Porto-Bello hut was the first house raised in the midst of the original waste about 1742, and derived its appellation from the Spanish American town of that name, at the capture of which its proprietor had been present as a sailor. The place grew rapidly into importance, and besides the ordinary houses, originally designed for the workmen engaged in the neighbouring brick, pottery, and tile works at Brickfield, a number of edifices sprung up, overlooking the Frith of Forth, for the accommodation of the numerous families who resorted here for sea-bathing, and for which the smoothness of the adjacent sandy beach, the purity of the atmosphere, and the propinquity of the great London road, rendered it particularly eligible. The par., which is only 1 mile in length by about half a mile in breadth, includes the vil. of Joppa. The soil is a mixture of clay and sand, originally barren, but converted by artificial means into very productive land, the greater part of which is now built over. A considerable number of the working population are employed in the adjacent collieries and salt-works. The town contains nearly 4,000 inhabitants, and includes a market-house, commercial bank, assembly rooms, baths; also extensive manufactories for soap, glass, and pottery, which last are situated on the Figget Burn, a small stream which falls into the Frith. It is a coastguard station, and a creek to the port of Preston Pans. Since the passing of the Reform Act it is a contributory burgh to Leith. It is governed under the late Municipal Reform Act by a provost, two bailies, and nine common councillors. The par. is in the presb. of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patron. of the male communicants. The minister has a stipend of £190. The church was built in 1815. There are several other churches and schools.

PORTON, a chplry. in the par. of Idmiston, hund. of Alderbury, co. Wilts, 6 miles N.E. of Salisbury, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Amesbury. It is a station on the South-Western railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Avon, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Idmiston, in the dioc. of Sarum. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, with a wooden belfry.

PORT-ON-CRAIG. *See* FERRY-PORT-ON-CRAIG, co. Fife.

PORT-PATRICK, a par., burgh of barony, seaport and sea-bathing place, in the district of The Rhyns, co. Wigtown, Scotland, 21 miles from Donaghadee, on the opposite coast of Ireland, 30 W. of Wigtown, and 130 S. by W. of Edinburgh. It is a station on the Glasgow and South-Western and Portpatrick line of railway. The parish, which was formerly called Port Montgomery, from a noble family of that name who at one time possessed large estates on both sides of the Irish Channel, is about 4½ miles square. The surface is rugged and hilly, the highest eminence being Cairnpiot Hill, which has an elevation of about 800 feet above sea level. The land for the greater part is moorland, abounding in mosses and peat, but has been considerably improved of late years. The town, which is situate with a southerly exposure to the Irish Channel and sheltered on the N. by a semicircle of small hills, is much frequented during the summer season for sea bathing. It is a sub-port to Stranraer, and ever since 1662 has been a mail packet station for Donaghadee on the north-eastern coast of Ireland, across the North Channel. It is not now of so much importance as before the application of steam to ocean transit. The principal trade carried on is the importation of black cattle and horses from Ireland, and the exportation of fish, particularly cod, which employs a large number of boats. There is a good quay with a reflecting light 37 feet high, put up in 1790. The town and harbour were much improved through the exertions of the late Sir James Hunter Blair, Bart., and have been further secured by a new pier built by Rennie at a cost of above £160,000. The harbour has from 8 to 17 feet water. The par. is in the presb. of Stranraer and synod of Galloway. The church was built in 1629. There are a Free church and several other places of worship. About half a mile to the S. of the village stands Dunskey Castle, overhanging the brink of a precipice which projects into the Irish Sea, and near it the modern seat of the Blairs. In June, 1850, the *Orion* steamer struck on Barnough rock, when about 100 lives were lost.

PORT-QUIN. *See* PORT-GUIN, co. Cornwall.

PORTRAINE, a par. in the bar. of Nethercross, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Lusk. Swords is its post town. It includes the island of Lambay, and has a coast open to St. George's Channel. It is situated in a flat district, and has a poor soil. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Donabate, £93, in the patron. of the archbishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, also two day schools. Portraine House stands on the site of the ancient castle. A nunnery also stood here. Red sandstone, greenstone, grauwacke, limestone conglomerate, and slate are found.

PORTREATH, a vil. and small seaport in the par. of Illogan, co. Cornwall, 4 miles N.W. of Redruth. This place, formerly called Basset's Cove, is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, and is a sub-port to St. Ives. It has a harbour and pier made by the Bassets of Tehidy in 1760, which has subsequently been greatly lengthened and improved. Extensive basins and a tramroad extending from the Gwennap and other mines in the vicinity to the shipping place, were formed some years since by a trading company. The principal business is the exportation of copper ore to the smelting furnaces in Wales, and in the importation of coal. The inlet is defended by two batteries. The cliffs on this part of the coast are lofty and bold. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Illogan, in the dioc. of Exeter. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans, also a school supported by subscription.

PORTREE, or PORT A ROI, a par. in the Isle of Skye, co. Inverness, Scotland, 12½ miles N. of Sconcer, its post town. It derives its name from the circumstance of James V. of Scotland, who visited the islands, anchoring in this port. The shores of the harbour are protected by rugged cliffs rising nearly perpendicularly on either side of the mouth of the harbour, which is large and has a quay regularly visited by Glasgow steamers. In the rocks are many large caves, particularly towards the N., where the hills rise to a great height. The parish, which was only a chapelry of Snizort till 1726, is about 19 miles in length by 13 in breadth. It includes the islands of Fladda, Rasay, and Rona, with Lochs Portree, Sligachan, and Inord on the coast, and several freshwater lakes inland, the largest of which are Lochs Fad and Leachan, the superfluous waters from which last are discharged over a precipice forming a cascade. The village is large and contains a court-house, gaol, two commercial banks, and a good inn. A considerable export trade is carried on in cattle and salmon. Near the village on the cliffs is an old castle, formerly the seat of the lairds of Rasay, and in other parts of the parish two ruined chapels, several Danish forts, earthworks, caves, &c. The surface is hilly, especially on the E. side of the island, where the coast is rugged, but in other parts it is diversified with valleys and plains. The most remarkable hill is Ait-Suidhe-Thuin, or Fingal's Seat. The soil is better adapted for pasture than tillage, but some spots are in good cultivation. The principal heritors are Lord Macdonald and the Macleods of Rasay, of which latter family was the celebrated Lady Flora Macdonald, who entertained Dr. Johnson at the family seat of Kingsborough. This par. is in the

presb. of Skye and synod of Glenelg, and in the patron. of the crown. The church was built shortly after the erection of the parish in 1726. There are also a Free church and four other places of worship. Large cattle fairs are held on the last Wednesdays in May and June, each continuing for four days.

PORTROE, a post-office vil. in the par. of Castletownarra, bar. of Owney and Arra, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles N.W. of Nenagh. It is situated on the road from Portumna to Killaloe. It contains a police station, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a dispensary, which last is within the Nenagh poor-law union. Fairs are held on 26th February, 22nd March, 14th May, 23rd July, and 11th November.

PORTRUSH, a small post town and seaport in the par. of Ballywillie, bar. of Lower Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles W. of Bushmills. It is a station on the Belfast and Northern Counties railway. It is a sub-port to Coleraine. The town stands at the extremity of a peninsula very near the basaltic formation known as the Skerries. It is the resort of numerous visitors in the bathing season. The Giant's Causeway is about 6 miles distant. There is a commodious harbour and pier. A considerable coasting and export trade is carried on.

PORTSALLAGH, a small harbour on the coast of co. Donegal, Ireland, 1 mile S. of Inishowen Head, and 4 miles N.E. of Moville.

PORTSBURGH, EASTER AND WESTER, in the borough of Edinburgh, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, adjoining Edinburgh, of which they form extensive suburbs, and are under the government of a baron bailie, and two bailies.

PORTSCUETT or PORTSKEWIT, a par. in the upper div. of Caldicott hund., co. Monmouth, 4 miles S.W. of Chepstow, its post town, and 11 from Usk. It is a station on the South Wales railway. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated near the Black Rock Inn ferry, on the river Severn, formerly called the New Passage. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and meadow. There are traces of an ancient chapel. Near the bank of the Severn are vestiges of a treble-ditched Roman camp at Sudbrook on the *Via Julia*, part of which has been swept away by the river. The ancient road from this station to the great camp at Caerwent passed through this parish. The living is a rect.* with those of St. Pierre and Sudbrook annexed, val. £405, in the dioc. of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

PORTSDOWN, a hund. in the co. of Hants, contains the town of Portsmouth, and the pars. of Bedhampton, Boarhunt, Farlington, Porchester, Portsea, Portsmouth, Great Salterns, Southwick, Waterloo, Widley, and Wymering, comprising an area of 16,800 acres, exclusive of Portsmouth and Portsea.

PORTSDOWN, a hill, forming one of the summits of a ridge between Havant and Fareham, co. Hants, 4 miles N. of Portsmouth. On its summit is the Nelson column, erected in 1805, shortly after the battle of Trafalgar, and on its sides several holes or pits, some of which have recently been filled up in connection with the extensive fortifications at present being constructed for the defence of Portsmouth harbour. The view from this ridge takes in Porchester Castle, Portsmouth and Langston harbours, part of the Isle of Wight, Chichester Cathedral, and towards the N. the heights of Bere Forest. A fair is held at the Running Walk on the 26th of July and two following days.

PORTSEA, a par. and fortified town, including the royal dockyard, on a flat island of the same name, locally in Portsdown hund., and borough of Portsmouth, co. Hants, adjoining Portsmouth, and 69 miles from London by road, or 90 by the South-Western and 95 by the Brighton and South Coast railways. The par. comprises the town of Portsea, the towns and vils. of Southsea, Halfway houses or Landport, Milton, Somers Town, Kingston, Stamshaw, and Buckland, all within Portsea guild. *See* PORTSMOUTH.

PORTSEATON, a vil. in the par. of Tranent, co. Haddington, Scotland, 2 miles N.E. of Prestonpans, and 1 mile from the port of Cockenzie on the Frith of Forth. It is a small fishing village founded by the Seatons, who had a castle here, which was destroyed by the English army in 1544.

PORTSHOLME MEADOW, a level field adjoining the town of Huntingdon, co. Hunts, where the races are held. It is situated on the river Ouse, and once belonged to the Protector Cromwell.

PORTSKERRAY, a vil. in the par. of Reay, co. Sutherland, Scotland, 3 miles E. of Strathy. It is situated on a bay of the same name.

PORTSLADE, a par. in the hund. of Fishergate, rape of Lewis, co. Sussex, 3 miles N.E. of New Shoreham, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Steyning. It is a station on the Brighton and South Coast railway. The village, which is of considerable extent, is situated at the base of the southern slope of the South Downs. The parish is bounded on the S. by the English Channel, and intersected by the road from Brighton to Portsmouth. Copperas Gap, a portion of Portslade, is about 3 miles W. of Brighton, on the Brighton and Shoreham road, near the railway station. The population and property of Portslade has greatly increased of late years, owing to the formation of a canal and basin which is connected with the harbour of Shoreham. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the coal and general trade of Brighton and its vicinity. The appropriate tithes, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £237 9*s.*, with a glebe of 11 acres, and the vicarial tithes for one of £142 14*s.*, with a glebe of 15½ acres. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of St. Andrew's annexed, in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £171. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has an embattled tower, and was enlarged some period back. There is a National school. John Borrer, Esq., is lord of the manor.

PORTSMOUTH, a municipal and parliamentary borough, seaport, market, and garrison town in Portsdown hund., in the southern div. of the co. of Hants, 26 miles S.E. of Southampton, and 28 S. by E. of Winchester. The borough includes Portsmouth, Portsea, Landport, Southsea, and Kingston, all of which are situated on Portsea Island, between Portsmouth harbour on the W., and Langston harbour on the E. It lies in 50° 48′ N. lat., and 1° 6′ W. long., being 94 miles S.S.W. from London by the South-Western railway, and 70 by road. The Saxon name of the locality was Llongporth, but as early as the time of Henry I. it was known as Portesmuth. The Saxon chief, Porta, landed here in 501, and was defeated by King Arthur. Robert, Duke of Normandy, attacked the town in the reign of Henry I., when it had already assumed some importance as a naval station, which it never lost. The fleets of both Richard I. and Henry III. met here before their invasion of France, and it became subsequently the chief station for the royal navies, being scarcely second in importance to Southampton. The return of members to parliament dates from the reign of Edward I. In 1337 the French burnt the town, but it was soon rebuilt and fortified. Edward IV. added two towers at the mouth of the harbour, with a strong chain, which could be fastened between them, to prevent the passage of ships. This was used as recently as 1779, when there was some danger of the harbour being attacked by the French and Spanish fleet. The fortifications were continued by Richard III., by Henry VII., who founded the dockyard, and by Henry VIII., who completed them, and built Southsea, Calshot, and other castles along the S. coast. They have been since extended to meet modern requirements, and additional forts are in course of erection on Portsdown Hill and at Spithead, commanding the harbour. The celebrated ship, the *Henri Grace à Dieu*, was built in the dockyards, by Henry VIII.; and the *Mary Rose*, another of his fleet, was capsized in 1546, while preparing, with other ships, to attack the French fleet, under Viscount Annebaut. The Duke of Buckingham was stabbed at the "Spotted Dog," now

11, High-street, when on his way to the succour of Rochelle. During the civil wars Portsmouth was occupied by Waller for the parliament. Charles II. met his bride, Catharine of Braganza, and was married here in 1662. The fortifications and dockyards have been inspected by nearly every sovereign since the time of Charles, and by the sovereigns of the Holy Alliance in 1814. Napoleon embarked here on his way to St. Helena. The principal naval events connected with Portsmouth have been Anson's voyage round the world, 1740; Byng's execution, 1756; the loss of the *Royal George*, 1782; Howe's return, after his victory, June 1, 1794, when George III. visited the fleet; Lord St. Vincent's return after his victory, 1799; Nelson's last embarkation, Sept. 14, 1805; and Lord Exmouth's expedition to Algiers, 1816. Portsea Island, on which Portsmouth stands, is separated from the main land by a narrow inlet at its northern extremity. Portsmouth harbour, which is on the W. side of it, is entered by a narrow creek at the S., defended by Southsea Castle and Monckton Fort. The narrowest part is at Portsmouth Point, a little higher, where the width is only 220 yards. The basin of the harbour measures about 3 miles each way, and contains three channels, leading to Porchester, Fareham, and the N. of Portsea Island. The depth is sufficient to accommodate men-of-war of all sizes, even at low tide. The jurisdiction of the town of Portsmouth extends from Southampton Water over the harbour, and also Langston harbour; Spithead, St. Helen's Bay, in the Isle of Wight, as far E. as Emsworth channel.—The town of Portsmouth is quadrangular in shape, covering about 1,100 acres. Most of the streets are narrow and mean looking, but well paved and lighted, and supplied with water from Portsdown Hill. The best houses and the chief public buildings are in the High-street.—Portsea, which lies on the N. of Portsmouth, has been built within the last century on what was then called Portsmouth Common. Its present name was given to it by Act of Parliament in 1792, and the town was built entirely in consequence of the requirements of the navy during the American war. The ground on which it stands was granted by Queen Ethelfleda to Winchester College. Most of the streets are narrow, and badly built. Both towns are enclosed by fortifications, consisting of bastioned ramparts, surrounded by a deep moat, which is crossed by drawbridges. The ramparts, which are 1½ mile in circumference, are planted with rows of elms, and form a pleasant walk. The Saluting Battery looks over Spithead and the Isle of Wight. The ordinary garrison consists of three infantry regiments, but a thorough defence of the fortifications would require 20,000 men. The royal dockyard at Portsea covers a space of 120 acres, and is the largest in the kingdom. The frontage on the harbour is nearly three quarters of a mile. It contains stores of every requisite for the navy, factories for sails, ropes, and blocks, copper-sheathing foundry, anchor forge, wood and iron mills, joiners' shops, &c. A basin of 33,000 square yards, with four dry docks; a double dock for frigates; six building slips; a basin for steamers, 3,000 feet in length, opened by the Queen in 1848; a graving-dock, and one or two other smaller ones. The dockyard also includes the Royal Naval College, and school of architecture, a chapel, guard and pay-houses, offices of the ordnance and engineers' services, an observatory, and the residences of the admiral and port admiral. Beyond the Common Hard, where timber is kept for seasoning, is the gun-wharf and ordnance stores, and an armoury for small arms used in the navy. The troops in garrison are distributed between the Anglesea, the Clarence, the Cambridge, and the Colewort barracks, used for troops of the line, and those in Broad-street for the artillery. There are also two barracks, the Tipner and Hilsea at Landport, for artillery, near the Lion Gate, Portsea. The principal public buildings in Portsmouth are the lieutenant-governor's house in High-street, the townhall, the county court, the convict prison near the dockyard, the new market-house, the custom-house at Point, the United Service club, the theatre, and the bridge over the Camber.—The chief imports of Portsmouth are coal from the N. of England, cattle and sheep from the Isle of Wight and the W., corn, &c., from Ireland, eggs from France, and timber from the Baltic, and wine. The trade of the town is chiefly connected with the government establishments. Very many hands are employed in the manufacture of naval and military outfits. There are also several large breweries.—The borough of Portsmouth is divided into six wards—St. Thomas's, St. George's, St. John's, All Saints', St. Paul's, and St. Mary's. The first charter of incorporation was granted by Henry I. The local government is now administered by a mayor, 14 aldermen, 42 councillors, a recorder, coroner, &c., with the style of the "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Portsmouth." Two members are returned by the borough to the House of Commons. The excise district, of which Portsmouth is the head, includes Portsmouth, Petersfield, Hambledon, Farnham, Guildford, Godalming, Haslemere, Midhurst, Petworth, Chichester, Havant, Fareham, Gosport, and Tichfield. The new County Court district includes the superior registries of Fareham, Portsea, Havant, and Alverstoke. Portsmouth is the headquarters of the S.W. military district. Courts of quarter sessions and daily petty sessions are held in the sessions-room over the gaol.—Portsmouth is comprised within the deanery of Droxford, and the archdeac. and dioc. of Winchester. The livings are as follows:—St. Thomas à Becket is a vic.* val. *£555*, in the patron. of Winchester College. The church was built by the Prior of Southwick in 1210, but only a small part of the original building remains. Its shape is cruciform, 110 feet in length, with a cupola and lantern 120 feet high, at the W. end, on the top of which is a gilt ship, 6 feet long, for a vane. It contains the tomb of the Duke of Buckingham, who was assassinated here in the reign of Charles I.; and in the registry there is the entry of the marriage of Charles II. in 1662. St. Mary's is a cur., val. £30, in the patron. of the vicar. The chapel of the Domus Dei hospital, founded by Bishop de Rupibus in the reign of John, which stands on the Grand Parade, has been converted into a garrison chapel. St. Mary's, the parish church of Portsea, is a vic.,* val. £696, in the patron. of Winchester College. The tower dates from the time of Edward III., but the remainder was rebuilt in 1847. The burial-ground covers 8 acres, and many of the crew of the *Royal George* are interred there. St. George's, val. *£45*, All Saints, val. £310, and Trinity, val. £300, are perpet. curs.,* in the patron. of the vicar. St. John's is a perpet. cur.,* val. £300, in the patron. of the pewholders. There is also a chapel in the dockyard. St. James's Landport, St. John's, St. Paul's, St. Luke's, St. Jude's, All Saints, St. Bartholomew's and St. James's, Milton, are perpet. curs., varying in val. from £45 to £650. Other places of worship are numerous. The Roman Catholics have one chapel, the Baptists eight, the Independents four, the Wesleyans three, and the Bible Christians, Unifarians, and Jews, one each. There is a free grammar school at Portsmouth, founded by Dr. Smith in 1732, the Benefit Society's at Portsea, a seamen's orphan school, nine National schools, one Roman Catholic, one at the workhouse, and more than 300 other schools of various descriptions, in addition to numerous Sunday-schools.—There is a theatre in Portsmouth, and rooms at Southsea, known as the King's Rooms. The old cemetery and the Portsmouth and Gosport hospital are at Mile End, Landport. There are at Portsea a dispensary, an eye and ear infirmary, a female penitentiary, and a poorhouse. The Bank of England has a branch at Portsmouth; and there is also a savings-bank in the town.—The only celebrated man who was a native of Portsmouth was Jonas Hanway, founder of the marine society. The newspapers published are the *Portsmouth Times*, the *Hampshire Telegraph*, *South Hants Gazette*, and the *Hampshire Guardian*. The duchy of Portsmouth was conferred by Charles II. on Louise de Querouaille, one of his mistresses, in 1673, but the title expired with her. The earldom was granted to

John Wallop in 1743, and the same family still holds it, though under the name of Fellowes, which was assumed by the late earl in 1853. The London, Brighton, and South Coast, the Mid-Sussex, the London and South-Western, and the London direct railways, all run into Portsmouth, using the same station at Landport as their terminus. Steamers ply from Portsmouth to the Isle of Wight, Plymouth, Southampton, London, and Dublin. Portsmouth is connected with Gosport by a floating steam-bridge, which crosses the harbour every half hour.—Markets are held on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. A fair, called the Free Mart, was formerly held from the 10th to the 24th July, in the High-street, but it was abolished in 1848. A regatta is held in July or August.

PORTSOY, a *quoad sacra* par., seaport, and burgh of barony in the par. of Fordyce, co. Banff, Scotland, 5 miles W. of Banff, and 171 N. of Edinburgh. It is a station on the Banffshire branch of the Great North of Scotland railway. It is a considerable trading and fishing village, situate at the bottom of a bay of the same name, on the Moray Frith. It became a burgh of barony under the Grants, and is governed by a bailie. Part of the inhabitants are engaged in the coasting-trade, and there is a manufacture of thread. The village, which has a population of near 2,000, contains a post-office, two commercial branch banks, and several schools. There are quarries of a species of jasper, called Portsoy marble, also of a flesh-coloured granite, which contains a scarce variety of felspar, equal in brilliancy to the Labrador spar. Asbestos, rock cork, soapstone, puddingstone, graphite, lime crystals, and many other minerals are found. The par. is in the presb. of Fordyce and synod of Aberdeen. The minister has a stipend of £120. There is a school, supported by the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, also two other schools, one of which is partially endowed. A regular weekly market is held here.

PORTSTEWART, a post-office vil. in the par. of Agherton, within the libs. of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.N.W. of Coleraine. It is a station on the Belfast and Northern Counties railway. It is situated at the mouth of the river Bann, and is a bathing-place and fishing station. The parish church is situated in the village.

PORTSWOOD AND HIGHFIELD, a tythg. in the par. of South Stoneham, borough of Southampton, co. Hants, 2 miles N.E. of Southampton, its post town, and of which it is a suburb. It is a station on the London and South-Western railway. It is an increasing and flourishing district. There are many villas in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £270, in the patron. of the bishop. Christ Church has a spired tower containing two bells. It was erected in 1847, at an outlay of £4,000, and a further sum of £1,000 was expended in 1856 upon its enlargement. There is a National school for both sexes, erected in 1848, which has since been enlarged. The Independents have a place of worship at Highfield, and the Baptists one at Bevois Hill.

PORTUMNA, a small post and market town in the par. of Lickmolassey, bar. of Longford, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 39 miles S.E. of Galway, and 112 from Dublin. It is situated near the head of Lough Derg, on the river Shannon. Not many years ago this spot was an assemblage of wretched dwellings, but is now an improving place, containing a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a brewery, mills, &c. The corn trade is briskly carried on. There is a chief police station, and petty sessions are held at intervals. There are still some remains of a friary, which was founded here in the 15th century, also ruins of De Burgh's Castle, in which a council was held by the Earl of Strafford in 1634. The Marquis of Clanricarde is the proprietor of the town through the Mortimer and De Burgh families, who held it by grant of Henry III. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on 15th February, 6th May, 15th August, 17th October, and 15th November.

PORTURLIN, a creek on the coast of co. Mayo, Ireland, near Benwee Head. It is a coastguard station.

PORTWOOD, a ward in the par. of Stockport, hund. of Macclesfield and borough of Stockport, co. Chester, 2 miles from Stockport. It is situated on the river Mersey. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately.

PORTYARROCK, a creek between Wigtown and Luce bays, co. Wigtown, Scotland, near Barrow Head.

POSBURY, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of Crediton, co. Devon, 9 miles N.W. of Exeter, and 2 from Crediton. It is situated in a hollow near the river Creedy. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter. The church is dedicated to St. Luke.

POSENHALL, an ext. par. place in the borough of Wenlock, co. Salop, 1 mile S.W. of Broseley.

POSLINGFORD, a par. in the hund. of Risbridge, co. Suffolk, 2 miles N.E. of Clare, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Stour, and is wholly agricultural. In the neighbourhood are the ruins known as Chipley Abbey, now converted into a farm dwelling. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £100. The church was reseated in 1852, and has been lately restored. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. S. Wear, Esq., is lord of the manor.

POSTCOMBE, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of Lewknor, co. Oxford, 2 miles S.E. of Tetsworth.

POSTERN, a tnshp. in the par. of Duffield, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 4 miles N. of Derby. It is joined with Shottle to form a township.

POSTLING, a par. in the hund. of Hayne, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 4 miles N.W. of Hythe, its post town, and 2 N.W. of Westenhanger railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated at the foot of the chalk hills, near the South-Eastern railway, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £246, in the patron of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to SS. Mary and Rhadegund, is an ancient edifice with a spired tower containing three bells. It is situated in a low and swampy spot, and has recently undergone extensive repairs. The living was once held by the father of Basil Kennet, author of "Roman Antiquities," who was born here in 1674. The East Kent hounds meet at Postling Lees. William Deedes, Esq., of Saltwood, is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

POSTLIP, a hmlt. in the par. of Winchcomb, co. Gloucester, 2 miles S.W. of Winchcomb. It is situated under Cleeve Down, in the Cotswolds.

POSTON, LOWER, a tnshp. in the par. of Munslow, co. Salop, 5 miles N.E. of Ludlow.

POSTWICK, a par. in the hund. of Blofield, co. Norfolk, 4 miles S.E. of Norwich, its post town, and 2 W. of the Brundall railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated in a dale near the river Yare, or Wensum, which is navigable from Norwich to Yarmouth. The parish, which is wholly agricultural, is intersected by the road to Norwich, and by the line of the Yarmouth railway. There is a considerable extent of marsh. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £475, and the glebe comprises 46 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £561. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a lofty square tower. The register dates from 1570. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum. The Earl of Rosebery is lord of the manor, and, with the exception of the detached marshes near Yarmouth, is owner of all the soil.

POTCOTE, a hmlt. in the pars. of Green's Norton and Cold Higham, co. Northampton, 3 miles N.W. of Towcester.

POTHERIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Black Torrington, co. Devon, 2 miles W. of Hatherleigh. It is situated in the vale of the river Torridge, which rises near the Tamar's head. General Monk was born here in 1608.

POTING-WITH-WINSERINGS, a hmlt. in the

tnshp. of Melbecks, par. of Grinton, North Riding co. York, 2 miles E. of Muker. It is situated on the river Etherow.

POTSGROVE, a par. in the hund. of Manshead, co. Bedford, 3 miles S.E. of Woburn, its post town. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Battlesden, in the dioc. of Ely. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a square embattled tower. On the windows are paintings of great antiquity. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum.

POTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Masham, North Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Masham. It is in conjunction with Ilton.

POTTER-BROMPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ganton, wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 1 mile W. of Ganton, and 12 miles N. of Great Driffield.

POTTERCHA, a hmlt. in the bar. of Upper Kells, co. Meath, Ireland, 15 miles N.W. of Trim.

POTTER-HANWORTH, a par. in the second div. of Langoe wap., parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 6 miles S.E. of Lincoln, its post town. It is a small village, and wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Booths. Land was assigned in lieu of tithes, on certain conditions, under an Enclosure Act in 1774. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £665, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was partly rebuilt at the expense of the late Rev. H. A. Arson. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. Eleven boys of this parish have the privilege of a free education at Christ's Hospital Blue-coat school. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship.

POTTER-HEIGHAM. *See* HEIGHAM-POTTER, co. Norfolk.

POTTERIES, THE, a populous district in the N.W. div. of Staffordshire, comprising the greater part of the par. of Stoke-upon-Trent, with the towns of Burslem, Hanley, Hilton, Lane End, Longport, Tunstal, Trent Vale, Wellington, and several adjoining hmlts. It extends about 8 miles in length by 2 wide, with a population of 70,000, and was created a borough by the Reform Bill. [*See* STOKE-UPON-TRENT.] The district abounds with coal, potters' clay, and iron ore, and is one vast factory, being covered with the furnaces, ovens, and chimneys of the banks or pottery works, which were originated by Mr. Wedgwood, whose seat was at Etruria.

POTTERIES, THE, a hmlt. in the par. of Prescot, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 8 miles E. of Liverpool. So named from the potteries established here.

POTTERIES, THE, a hmlt. in the par. of Cranham, co. Gloucester, 2 miles N.E. of Painswick.

POTTERNE AND CANNINGS, a hund. in the co. of Wilts, containing the town of Devizes, and the pars. of Bishop's Canning, Bromham, Highway, West Lavington, Potterne, and Rowde, comprising an area of 26,700 acres, exclusive of Devizes.

POTTERNE, a par. in the above hund., co. Wilts, 2 miles S.W. of Devizes, its post town, and 21 N. of Salisbury. The village, which is large, but chiefly agricultural, is situated near Potterne Butts. It consists of one principal street, extending N. and S. along the turnpike road from Devizes to Market Lavington and Sarum, and is about 2 miles distant from the Kennet and Avon canal. The land is undulating, diversified with plantations and well-cultivated fields. The par. includes the tythgs. of Marston and Worton. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £879, and the vicarial for £726; and there are about 23 acres of glebe. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £601, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient cruciform structure, with a square embattled and pinnacled tower containing six bells. The church has a carved pulpit, and the interior was thoroughly restored in 1833. There is also a chapel-of-ease for the hamlets of Worton and Marston. The register dates from 1557. The parochial charities produce about £44 per annum. There is an endowed National school. There are two places of worship for the Wesleyans, and one for the Baptists. In the neighbourhood is an ancient building, designated the "Porch," recently the "White Horse Inn," but originally the mansion of some noble family. The Bishop of Salisbury is lord of the manor.

POTTER-NEWTON, a tnshp. in the par., borough, and town of Leeds, West Riding co. York, 2½ miles N.W. of Leeds. The tnshp. which is extensive, contains the suburbs of New Leeds, and part of Buslingthorp, and the hmlts. of Gipton, Harehills, and Squire Pastures.

POTTER'S-BAR, a hmlt. in the pars. of Monken-Hadley and South Mimms, co. Middlesex, 4 miles N.E. of Barnet, and 3 N. by E. of Chipping-Barnet. It is a station on the Great Northern railway. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of London, val. £170, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. John, was built at the expense of G. Byng, Esq.

POTTER'S HILL, a vil. in the tnshp. and par. of Ecclesfield, wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of Sheffield.

POTTER'S-MARSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Barwell, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester.

POTTERSPURY, a par. in the hund. of Cleley, co. Northampton, 3 miles N.W. of Stony-Stratford, its post town, and 5½ S.E. of Towcester. The village, which is extensive, is situated near Salcey Forest, on the Roman way Watling Street, and on the Grand Junction canal. There is an extensive pottery work, giving employment to a large number of hands. There is a cemetery with chapel at the S.E. end of the village; its site, including the chapel, was the gift of the Duke of Grafton. The par. comprises the hmlt. of Yardley-Gobion, and part of Old Stratford. The hundred derives its name from Cleley Well, which is in this parish. The Poor-law Union of Potterspury comprises 15 parishes or townships, 11 of which are in the county of Northampton, and 4 in that of Buckingham. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £116. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a square tower, containing a clock and five bells. The church has lately been restored. There is a National school, which is endowed with an annuity of £30 by the Duke of Grafton for the free education of 50 boys. The Independents have a place of worship. The Duke of Grafton is lord of the manor and impropriator of the great tithes.

POTTER'S RIVULET, a stream of the co. of Wicklow, Ireland, rises in the bar. of Arklow, and falls into Brittas Bay near Mizen Head.

POTTER'S-STREET, a hmlt. in the hund. of Waltham, co. Essex, 3 miles N. by E. of Epping, and 10 S.W. of Chelmsford. It is situated on the border of Epping Forest.

POTTERTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Barwick-in-Elmett, West Riding co. York, 8 miles N.E. of Leeds, and 7 W. by S. of Tadcaster.

POTTO, a tnshp. in the par. of Whorlton, W. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Stokesley. It is a station on the North Yorkshire and Cleveland branch of the North-Eastern railway. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. There is a school founded in 1736 by Isabella Harker.

POTTON, a par., post and market town, in the hund. of Biggleswade, co. Bedford, 4 miles N.E. of Biggleswade, 11½ E. of Bedford, and 2½ E. of its station on the Great Northern railway. It is situated at the foot of a hill on the old road from Oxford to Cambridge, and was given to the Burgoynes by John of Gaunt. The town was nearly consumed by fire in 1783. It chiefly consists of one long street, and is abundantly supplied with water from numerous rivulets. The market-house is crowned with a turret containing a remarkable clock, the gift of Lord Torrington, with four dials, the time being indicated by the hour hand only. The manufacture of straw-plait is carried on to a considerable extent, and lace was formerly made here, but has

recently declined. There is a steam corn and flour mill. The Cambridgeshire hounds meet at Potton-Wood. The road from St. Ives, which joins the great North road at Biggleswade, passes through the parish. The land, which is principally arable, is tolerably fertile. The soil of one half of the parish is clay, and of the other a light loam mixed with sand. Sandstone is quarried, chiefly for building fence walls. In the neighbourhood are several mansions. About 300 acres of land and a money payment were assigned in lieu of tithes under an Enclosure Act in 1814. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £516, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower containing five bells. The church is situated on rising ground not far from the town. The parochial charities produce about £103 per annum. There are free schools for both sexes; also Sunday-schools. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Baptists have each a place of worship. William H. Whitbread, Esq., is lord of the manor. Market day is on Saturday, chiefly for corn and straw-plait. Fairs for horses and cattle are held on the third Tuesday in January (old style), for sheep on the last Tuesday in April, for fruit on the first Tuesday in July, and for cattle on the Tuesday next prior to the 29th October (old style), also a statute fair for the hiring of servants on the Monday three weeks prior to Old Michaelmas.

POTTON, GREAT and LITTLE, islands in the pars. of Great and Little Wakering, co. Essex, 5 miles E. of Rochford. They are situated near Wallasea Island.

POTT-SHRIGLEY, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Prestbury, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 4½ miles N.E. of Macclesfield, its post town, and 1 mile from Bollington. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Macclesfield and Congleton canal. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries. There are several brick kilns and tile works. The soil is of a clayey and sandy nature, with a rocky subsoil. Freestone is quarried. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £100. The church is an ancient stone structure, with an embattled tower containing a clock and three bells. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There is an infant school, in which a Sunday-school is also held. Pott Hall and Shrigley Hall are the principal residences; the latter is situated in a well-wooded park.

POTWELL, a hmlt. in the pars. of Widley and Wymering, co. Hants, 4 miles N.E. of Portsmouth.

POUGHILL, a par. in the hund. of Stratton, co. Cornwall, 1 mile N.W. of Stratton, its post town. The village, which is of small extent and wholly agricultural, is situated near Bude Bay on the eastern shore of the Bristol Channel. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Pochehelle*, and was held at that time by Robert Earl of Mortaigne. It afterwards came to Cliff Abbey. This place is memorable as having been the scene of the battle of Stamford Hill, in which the parliamentarians under the Earl of Stamford were defeated by the royalists, headed by Sir Beville Granville, on the 16th May, 1643. The impropriation belongs to the landowners. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £125, and the glebe consists of 3½ acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £116. The church, dedicated to St. Olave, is an ancient stone structure, with a square pinnacled tower containing five bells. The church has some ancient tombs. The register dates from 1537. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum, besides an almshouse founded by Henry VIII. There is a National school for girls. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. At Bushill House are preserved several articles of the costly furniture of the mansion of Stowe, among which is the bed in which Charles I. slept during his stay at that place.

POUGHILL, a par. in the hund. of West Budleigh, co. Devon, 8 miles S.W. of Tiverton, its post town, and 6 N.E. of the Crediton railway station on the North Devon line. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The surface is undulating and the land chiefly arable. The soil consists of loam and clay, with a subsoil of the latter, covering a red sandstone used for building. In some parts of the parish it is very fertile, but in others poor and thin. There was formerly a chantry chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £221. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum. There is a school for both sexes endowed with a £5 annuity from Gertrude Pyncombe's charity, bequeathed in 1730.

POULET. *See* PAWLETT, co. Somerset.

POULSHOT, a par. in the hund. of Melksham, co. Wilts, 3½ miles S.W. of Devizes, its post town, and 7 S.E. of Melksham. The village, which is small, is situated at the extremity of a green; the high road intersecting the parish. The inhabitants are wholly engaged in agriculture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £380, and the glebe comprises 80 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £463, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a stone tower containing three bells. It has recently been restored at the expense of the rector, and stands about a mile S. of the village. There is a National school for both sexes. Walter Long, Esq., is lord of the manor.

POULTNEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Misterton, hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester, 2½ miles N.E. of Lutterworth.

POULTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Pulford, lower div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. Chester, 5 miles S. by W. of Chester. It is situated on a branch of the river Dee. It had formerly a Cistercian Abbey founded by Robert Pincerna, who was butler to Ranulph Earl of Chester, but the monks, having suffered from the frequent incursions of the Welsh, removed to Dieulacres in Staffordshire in 1214; but Poulton contained a parcel of the possessions of the monastery till its dissolution.

POULTON, a par. in the hund. of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 3 miles W. of Dover. The parish, which is considerable, is situated among the hills. It contains the ruins of Bradsole Abbey, founded in 1191 by Richard I. for monks of the Præmonstratensian order, the abbots of which were afterwards summoned to parliament as peers. The ruins have of late years been converted into farmhouses. An inscription stone marks the site of the parish church, which has long since been demolished. There is no village, only a few farmhouses.

POULTON, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Highworth, co. Gloucester, 5 miles S.E. of Cirencester, and 4 W. of Fairford. This parish, previous to 1844, formed part of the county of Wilts. It is intersected by the main road from Cirencester to Oxford, and is a meet for the Vale of White Horse hounds. The village is small, and some of the inhabitants are engaged in the neighbouring stone and slate quarries. Here are traces of a Gilbertine priory, founded by Sir Thomas de Sancto Mauro or Seymour about 1347, as a cell to Sempringham, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. Its revenues at the Dissolution were returned at £20 3*s.* 2*d.* per annum. The impropriate tithes were commuted for land and an annual money payment under the Enclosure Act in 1795. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £46, with £10 additional from Queen Anne's bounty, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure with a tower, situated at a short distance from the village. There is a parochial school. The charities consist of a small allotment of land for the poor.

POULTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 2 miles S.W. of Sandwich.

POULTON, a tythg. in the par. of Mildenhall, co. Wilts, 1 mile N.E. of Marlborough.

POULTON-CUM-SEACOMBE, a tnshp. in the par. of Wallasey, lower div. of Wirrall hund., co. Chester, 3½ miles from Birkenhead. It is situated on the Wallasey Pool, near its confluence with the river Mersey.

POULTON-CUM-SPITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of

Bebington, lower div. of Wirrall hund., co. Chester, 4 miles S. of Birkenhead. The Wirrall union poorhouse is situated in the tnshp.

POULTON-LE-FYLDE, a par. and market town in the hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 15 miles N.W. of Preston, 21 S. by W. of Lancaster, and 5 S.E. of Fleetwood. It is a station on the Preston and Wyre railway. It is situated near the mouth of the river Wyre, and contains the tnshps. of Fleetwood, Poulton, Marton, Thornton, Carleton, and Hardhorn. The town is a small but very ancient port under Lancaster, and is a polling-place for North Lancashire. It was given to Shrewsbury Abbey by Roger de Poictiers. It is also a petty sessions town; the sessions being held at the Golden Ball inn on the first Friday in each month. A new County Court is held at the court-house monthly. There is a savings-bank, also the Fylde union poorhouse. The gas works are situated at Breck. The parish is very extensive, and the soil of a clayey and heavy description, but tolerably fertile. The line of the Preston and Wyre railway passes a little to the E. of the town, which is much frequented in the summer for sea bathing. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £257. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, occupies the site of an ancient structure. The present church was rebuilt in 1751, with the exception of the tower, which is of the time of Charles I., and contains a clock and six bells. The church has tablets to the families of Brockhole, Hesketh, and Fleetwood. In addition to the parish church are the following district churches, viz. at Marton, Thornton, and Fleetwood, the livings of which are all perpet. curs., varying in val. from £150 to £105. The churches are modern. There is a free school for both sexes. The Independents, Wesleyans, Society of Friends, and Roman Catholics have each a place of worship, and the last have also a small cemetery. Market day is on Monday for the sale of corn. Fairs for cattle and sheep are held on 6th February, 13th April, and 3rd November.

POULTON-LE-SANDS, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Lancaster, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 3½ miles N.W. of Lancaster, its post town. It is situated on Morecambe Bay, and on the Preston and Lancashire railway, which has a branch line to Morecambe. It is a bathing place and sub-port to Lancaster. The North Western hotel stands near the bay, from which there is a prospect over the bay and the mountains of Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Yorkshire. The town is governed by a local board of health, established in 1852. There are steam-packets plying three times a week between Morecambe and Belfast. The tnshp. contains the hmlts. of Bare and Torrisholme. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £120, in the patron. of the Vicar of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1745, with a tower containing one bell. There is a National school for both sexes, including infants. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The charities consist of lands bequeathed by Francis Bowes in 1732 for a school now producing an income of about £35 per annum.

POULTON-WITH-FEARNHEAD, or PADGATE, a tnshp. in the par. of Warrington, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 2½ miles N.E. of Warrington, its railway station and post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the old road from Warrington to Bolton, and is chiefly agricultural. The soil is in parts alluvial on sand, and in others clayey. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £120. The church, dedicated to Christ, is new, containing one bell. There is a National school for both sexes, which has an endowment. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics have each a place of worship. There is a Sunday-school.

POUNDEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Twyford, hund. of Buckingham, co. Bucks, 1½ mile N.W. of Twyford, and 6 miles S.W. of Buckingham. It belongs to Wykeham of Thame.

POUNDISFORD, a tythg. in the par. of Pitminster, hund. of Taunton, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.W. of Taunton.

POUNDSTOCK, a par. in the hund. of Lesnewth, co. Cornwall, 5 miles S.W. of Stratton, its post town, and 12 from Launceston. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The parish is bounded on the W. by Widemouth Bay in the Bristol Channel, and is intersected by the road between Stratton and Camelford. This place is mentioned in Domesday Survey as *Poupestock*, and was held by Robert Earl of Mortaigne. The surface is hilly towards the S.W. The soil is clayey. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £370, and the vicarial for one of £200, and the glebe consists of 25 acres, valued at £40. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £174. The church, dedicated to St. Neot, is an ancient stone structure, with a lofty square tower containing five bells. A lead mine was discovered, but not of sufficient extent to repay the expense of working.

POW, or POW WATER, the name of several streams in Scotland. One rises in Guthrie, co. Forfar, and joins the South Esk near Kinnaird Castle; another rises in Methven, co. Perth, and joins the Earn near Innerpeffray; a third rises near Bannockburn, co. Stirling, and falls into the Frith of Forth at Powside; while a fourth rises near Dalton, co. Dumfries, and falls into the Solway Frith at Powfoot.

POWDER EAST, a hund. in the co. of Cornwall, contains the pars. of St. Austell, St. Blazey, St. Dennis, St. Ewe, Fowey, Gorran, Ladock, Lanlivery, Lostwithiel, Luscullian, Mevagissey, St. Mewan, St. Michael Carhayes, Roche, St. Sampson, St. Stephen and Tywardreth, comprising an area of about 74,460 acres.

POWDER, WEST, a hund. in the co. of Cornwall, contains the towns of Grampound and St. Mawes, also the pars. of St. Allen, St. Anthony, St. Clement, Cornelly, Creed, Cuby, St. Erme, St. Feock, Gerrans, St. Just, Kea, Kenwyn, Lamorran, Merther, St. Michael Penkevil, Philleigh, Probus, Ruan-Lanihorne, Truro, and Veryan, comprising an area of 62,000 acres.

POWDERHAM, a par. in the hund. of Exminster, co. Devon, 2 miles N.W. of Starcross railway station, and 7 S.E. of Exeter. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the navigable river Exe, and on the South Devon railway. It was held at the Conquest by William de Ou or Ewe, and came through John of Powderham and the Bohuns to the Courtenays in the reign of Edward III. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The surface is hilly, and the soil of a loamy nature, except in the uplands, which consist of a red sand. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £270, and the glebe comprises 93 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £450. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains a wooden screen, and in the N. aisle is the recumbent figure of a lady, of great antiquity, also a monument to the late Countess of Devon. There is a National school. Powderham Castle, the ancient seat of the Courtenays, Earls of Devon, is built on an acclivity rising from the western bank of the Exe. It has been restored on the site of the Norman castle, described by Leland as a strong fort, with a barbican for the protection of Exehaven. It was garrisoned for Charles I. during the parliamentary war, when it was fortified with 18 pieces of ordnance. The picture gallery contains portraits of Charles I., Queen Henrietta Maria, and Charles II., by Vandyck, besides other paintings. The mansion is surrounded by a well-wooded park, and has a view from the Belvidere tower, which occupies an elevated site above the castle, overlooking Exeter, Dartmoor, &c. The Earl of Devon is lord of the manor.

POWERSCOURT, or STAGONIL, a par. in the bar. of Rathdown, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Bray. It is 7 miles long and 5 broad, and contains the vil. of Enniskerry, its post town. The surface is mountainous, but consists on the whole of a good soil. It is drained by the streams Cookstown,

Glencree, with its fall, and Dargle, all headwaters of the river Brag. The road from Dublin to Rathdrum passes through the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £307, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church was enlarged by the late Board of First Fruits in 1822. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Delgany. Powerscourt, the seat of Viscount Powerscourt, is situated in a demesne extending over an area of 26,000 acres, with deer park and ornamental plantations. A castle formerly stood here, built by the De la Poers, and which was taken in 1535 by the O'Tooles and Byrnes. Upon its capture by the English it was granted to the Talbot family by Henry VIII., and in the middle of the 16th century was retaken by the Cavanaghs. It was subsequently granted to Sir R. Wingfield by James I. in 1609, who took his title of viscount from hence.

POWERSTOCK. *See* Poorstock, co. Dorset.

POWERSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Gowran. Goresbridge is its post town. It is about 3 miles square, lying along the banks of the river Barrow. The road from Gowran to Graignenamanagh passes through the parish. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £359, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is an old building. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ullard. There is a day school in the parish. Near the village are the ruins of two churches, and likewise of Drumroe Castle.

POWFOOT, a hmlt. in the par. of Cummertrees, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of Annan. It is situated at the mouth of a small stream called the Pow Water, on Solway Frith, and is much frequented in the summer for sea-bathing.

POWICK, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Pershore, co. Worcester, 3 miles S.W. of Worcester, its post town, and 6 from Malvern. The village is situated near the confluence of the rivers Severn and Teme. At the old bridge which crosses the latter Princes Rupert and Maurice defeated the parliamentary troops under Colonel Sandes in 1642. Near the old bridge is an iron one of modern date. A portion of the land is rich meadow, especially along the banks of the Teme, the remainder being arable, with some hop-grounds and about 150 acres of woodland and common. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Cleveland and Woodsfield. At a farm in the neighbourhood are the ruins of Beauchamp's Court, formerly the seat of the Beauchamps of Powick. There are many villa residences. The impropriation belongs to the corporation of Worcester. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Cleveland annexed, in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £290. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Lawrence, is an ancient cruciform structure with a tower of great height. The interior of the church has undergone many improvements, and has several stained windows—that in the chancel being of great antiquity. It contains an octagonal stone font, also several tablets and monuments. From the church, which is on a hill in the midst of a cluster of trees, a prospect is commanded of the surrounding country. The parochial charities produce about £51 per annum. There is a National school at Powick, and another situated at Bastenford, about 1½ mile to the S.W. of the village. At Stanbrook, near the river Severn, is a nunnery which removed here from Salford, in Warwickshire. The Earl of Coventry is lord of the manor.

POWIS CASTLE, or CASTELL COCH, the seat of the Earl of Powis, co. Montgomery, 1 mile S. of Welshpool. It is situated on a red sandstone rock in the midst of a park, which is entered by a gate out of the main street of Welshpool, and is free to everybody to enter, through the generosity of the noble owner. The original fortress was commenced by Cadwgan-ap-Bleddyn, Prince of Powisland, in 1109, and was completed by subsequent princes. In 1191 it was taken by Archbishop Hubert, who strengthened the fortifications, which had been dismantled by Llewelyn-ap-Iorwerth in the reign of King John. The castle subsequently came, through the daughter of Owain-ap-Griffith, to Sir John Charlton, Baron of Powis, from whose family it passed into that of the Greys, who sold it to the Herberts in the reign of Elizabeth, and in whose family it has ever since remained. In 1644 it was taken by the parliamentary forces and suffered considerably, but was restored by Smirke, who retained several of the old towers. There is a gallery, built in the latter part of the 16th century, 117 feet long, in the cinque-cento style. It contains portraits of the Herberts, including one of Lady Maria, celebrated by Pope, also Clive, by Dance, several paintings by Italian masters, the Byzantine cup which once belonged to Mary of Modena, sculpture, relics, and antiques from Herculaneum, curiosities from India, and a rare library.

POWMILLION, a stream of the co. of Lanark, Scotland. It joins the river Avon near Strathavon.

POWNALL-FEE, a tnshp. in the par. of Wilmslow, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 3½ miles S. by W. of Stockport, and 7 N.W. of Macclesfield. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the Manchester railway, and on the river Bollin.

POWSAIL WATER, a stream of the co. of Peebles, Scotland. It joins the Tweed at Drumelzier, where is Merlin's Grave.

POWTRAIL WATER, a feeder of the river Clyde, co. Lanark, Scotland. It rises under the Lowther hills.

POXWELL, or POKESWELL, a par. in the hund. of Winfrith, co. Dorset, 6 miles S. by E. of Dorchester, its post town, and 5½ N.E. of Weymouth. The parish is intersected by the road from Wareham to Weymouth. It is inconsiderable, and wholly agricultural. On a hill in the neighbourhood is a Druidical circle of fifteen stones, measuring 13 feet in diameter. Stone is quarried for building purposes. The glebe comprises about 30½ acres. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Warmwill, in the dioc. of Sarum. The church is an ancient structure with the old manor house adjoining. There is a free school, which is entirely supported by J. T. Trenchard, Esq., who is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

POYNINGS, a hund. in the rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, contains the pars. of Newtimber, Poynings, Pyecombe, and part of Edburton, comprising an area of 7,320 acres.

POYNINGS, a par. in the above hund., rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 3½ miles S.W. of Hurstpierpoint, its post town, 6 N.W. of Brighton, and 4½ from Hassocks Gate railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated under the northern escarpment of the South Downs, near "the Devil's Dyke," which occupies the southern extremity of the parish. This entrenchment is of an oval form, and nearly a mile in circumference, being defended on one side by the dyke, a natural ravine, much strengthened by art, and on other sides fortified by a broad ditch and rampart thrown up between the hill and the main downs. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Poynings constitutes a "stewardship," which is given to members of parliament who wish to resign their seat in a similar manner to the Chiltern hundreds. Nearly half the land is arable, and the remainder divided between pasture, sheepdown, and woodland. On the downs stands the Dyke House Tavern, well known to tourists throughout the kingdom. A brook, which rises at the bottom of the Dyke, supplied several fishponds, which once belonged to the Barons Poynings. The glebe consists of about 15 acres in this parish, and 70 in Pyecombe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £297. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a cruciform edifice with a square tower in the centre. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a village school, recently erected by grants from the crown, privy council, &c. The Baptists have a place of worship. The manor belongs to the crown, also the principal portion of the land.

POYNTON, or POIGNTON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Prestbury, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester,

5½ miles S.E. of Stockport, its post town, and 6½ N. of Macclesfield. It is a station on the Macclesfield branch of the London and North-Western railway. The village, anciently called Ponynton and Poynington, is situated near the Macclesfield canal, and on the main road from Macclesfield to Stockport. A large portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries. A court-baron is held twice in the year. The glebe comprises about 18 acres. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £85. The church, dedicated to St. George, or St. Thomas, was rebuilt in 1789, and subsequently enlarged. The parochial charities are of small amount. There are National schools for both sexes, also for infants, in which last a Sunday-school is also held. Lord Vernon is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The hall, built about the middle of the 16th century, was taken down by Sir George Warren at the end of the last century, and a modern mansion erected on the site, which is surrounded by well-laid-out grounds.

POYNTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ercall Magna, co. Salop, 6 miles N.W. of Wellington, on the river Roden.

POYNTZ PASS, a station on the Dublin and Belfast Junction railway, co. Armagh, Ireland.

POYSTON, a hmlt. in the hund. of Roose, co. Pembroke, 2 miles N. of Haverfordwest, within the limits of which borough it is situated.

PRATLEY'S LODGE, an ext. par. place in the chplry. of Leafield, par. of Shipton-under-Wychwood, co. Oxford, 4 miles N.W. of Witney. It is situated in Wychwood Forest.

PRAWLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Chivelstone, co. Devon, 6 miles S.E. of Kingsbridge. It is situated near Prawle Point, and is a coastguard station.

PREBAN, or BRABAN, a par. in the bar. of South Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Aughrim. Rathdrum is its post town. The surface is mountainous, but consists in general of a good soil. The stream Derry flows along the southern border, and the interior is traversed by the road from Tinehely to Rathdrum. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1827. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and three day schools.

PREBEND-END, a precinct in the par., hund. and co. of Buckingham.

PRECELLY, or PERCELLY, a range of mountains in the co. of Pembroke. They extend in length nearly 12 miles, and attain an elevation at Cwn Cerwyn, the highest peak, of 1,758 feet above sea-level.

PREEN-CHURCH. *See* CHURCH PREEN, co. Salop.

PREES, a par. in the Whitchurch div. of the hund. of North Bradford, co. Salop, 14½ miles N. of Shrewsbury, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Wem. It is a station on the Crewe and Shrewsbury branch of the London and North-Western railway. It comprises the chplries. of Calverhall, or Cloverley, Whixhall, and Darliston, and 7 tnshps. The village, which is large, was formerly a market town. A large portion of the land is heathy. Numerous fossils are found in the neighbourhood. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the coal, lime, and slate trade, which is carried on by means of the Ellesmere canal. The parish is intersected by the road from Whitchurch to Shrewsbury, and by the London road from Chester to Birmingham. The glebe comprises 68 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £571, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, is an ancient cruciform structure with a modern tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains tombs of the Hills, two old figures of Moses and Aaron, and some pieces of tesselated pavement. In addition to the parish church are the following district churches—viz. at Calverhall, Fauls, and Whixhall, the livings of which are all perpet. curs.,* varying in val. from £120 to £50. The parochial charities produce about £93 per annum, besides a small endowment to Industry Hall school, situated at Lower Prees Heath. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. There is also a school for both sexes, including infants, at Prees Heath, founded and supported by Lady Hill. Prees Hall is the principal residence, where the first Viscount Hill was born in 1772. Viscount Hill is lord of the manor and principal landowner. A fair for live stock is held on the second Mondays in April and October.

PREESALL-WITH-HACKENSALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Lancaster, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 7 miles N.E. of Poulton-le-Fylde, and 2 E. of Fleetford. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Wyre, and is wholly agricultural. There is a small endowed school, also a place of worship for the Independents. There is a cemetery, which is used by this and the neighbouring township of Stalmine-with-Stainall. D. H. Elletson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

PREESE, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirkham, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N.W. of Kirkham.

PREMNAY, a par. in the district of Garioch, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 2 miles S.W. of Old Rayne, and 7 N.E. of Alford. The par., which is about 3½ miles long by 2 broad, contains the vil. of Auchleven. The surface is generally level, and in good cultivation, exclusive of the uncultivated and uninhabited part of the many-topped mountain of Bennochie, which attains an elevation of nearly 1,000 feet above sea-level. This mountain was formerly a royal forest, but there are no trees now upon it, except about its base, the slopes supplying the inhabitants of the neighbouring parishes with peat for fuel. Along the banks of the river Gadie the soil is both fertile and early, but in other parts it is of middling quality. There are granite quarries. The par. is in the presb. of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen. The minister has a stipend of £170. The church was rebuilt at the commencement of the present century. There are charities for the poor producing about £80 per annum.

PRENDERGAST, a par. in the hunds. of Haverfordwest and Dungleddy, co. Pembroke, 1 mile from Haverfordwest, its post town, and 10 from Narberth. It is a suburb of Haverfordwest, situated at the bridge on the river Cleddy. Here are ruins of Prendergast Place, formerly the seat of the Stepneys and Prendergasts, from which family the parish derives its name. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £183. The church, dedicated to St. David, is an ancient structure with a low turret. The chancel contains tablets to the Picton family, &c.

PRENDWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Alnham, N. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 8 miles N.E. of Rothbury.

PRENTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Woodchurch, lower div. of the hund. of Wirrall, co. Chester, 3 miles S.W. of Birkenhead railway station, and 6 N. by E. of Great Neston.

PRESCOT, a par., post and market town, in the hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 8 miles E. of Liverpool, 51 S. of Lancaster, and 2 from the Huyton station on the Liverpool and Manchester branch of the London and North-Western railway. This parish, which is very extensive, is situated on the edge of a rich coal field, and is traversed by the road from Liverpool to Manchester and by the Liverpool and Manchester railway, which latter passes about a mile S. of the town. It comprises St. Helen's, Eccleston, Farnworth, Parr, Rainford, Rainhill, Great Sankey, Whiston, Sutton, Windle, Peasley Croft, and seven other townships. The town of Prescot, consisting chiefly of one long straggling street, is a petty sessions town, and received a charter for a market and fair in the 7th year of Edward III. The sessions for the Prescot div. of the hund. are held at the new court-house on the first and third Tuesdays in every month, and at the townhall of St. Helen's on the alternate Tuesdays. The town is well built, and is celebrated for its manufacture of watch movements, tools, and coarse earthenware, which are carried on to a great extent. There are also cotton and flax mills, and collieries, potteries, and glass works

in the immediate vicinity. The town contains a town-hall, commercial bank, savings-bank, union poorhouse, and police station. The Poor-law Union of Prescot embraces 20 chapelries and townships. A court-baron is held six times a year, and a court-leet on the festival of Corpus Christi, when a coroner for the manor and liberty is appointed. Above half the land is in pasture. The impropriate tithes belong to the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £760, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, with a modern tower and spire 156 feet high, and containing eight bells. In the interior are several monuments by Westmacott and Chantrey. The tower was erected on the site of the old steeple, which was struck by lightning in 1789. In addition to the parish church are the following district churches, viz. St. Thomas's, Eccleston, Christ Church, Eccleston, St. Helen's with Holy Trinity, Parr-Mount, Parr, Farnworth, Rainford, Rainhill, Great Sankey, and Widnes St. Mary, the livings of all which are perpet. curs.,* varying in val. from £350 to £103. The churches at Rainford, Farnworth, and St. Helen's are ancient. The parochial charities produce about £898 per annum, besides some almshouses. There is an endowed grammar school, also a Roman Catholic school. The Independents, Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics have each a place of worship. There are a floral and horticultural society, and the Prescot Harmonic Society, also a lending library. Among the principal residences are Knowsley and Croxteth Halls. The provost and scholars of King's College, Cambridge, are lords of the manor. The tragedian, John Philip Kemble, was born here in 1757. Market days are Tuesdays and Saturdays. Fairs are held on Ash-Wednesday, 24th and 25th August, 21st October, and 1st November; also fairs every other week for cattle, commencing from Shrove Tuesday to the first Tuesday in May.

PRESCOT, an ext. par. place in the upper div. of the hund. of Tewkesbury, co. Gloucester, 2½ miles W. of Winchcomb, and 5 N.E. of Cheltenham. The Earl of Ellenborough is lord of the manor. This place was anciently covered with wood, and belonged to the Abbey of Tewkesbury, whence it is supposed to have derived its name Priest's Coed, or Prescot.

PRESCOT, a hmlt. in the par. of Cropredy, hund. of Banbury, co. Oxford, 5 miles N.E. of Banbury.

PRESCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Stottesden, co. Salop, 3 miles N. of Cleobury-Mortimer.

PRESCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Baschurch, co. Salop, 6 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury.

PRESHUTE, a par. in the hund. of Selkley, co. Wilts, half a mile S.W. of Marlborough, its post town. It is situated on the river Kennet, and forms part of the borough of Marlborough, containing the hmlts. of Clatford, Eleot, and Manton. The village, which is irregularly built, is wholly agricultural. The appropriation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The tithes were commuted for corn rents under an Enclosure Act in 1790. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £186, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. George, is an ancient Norman edifice with a square tower. The interior of the church contains an ancient font of dark grey marble, and a brass to E. Bailey bearing date 1518. The font is said to be the one in which King John and Edward the Black Prince were baptized. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Marlborough union poorhouse is in this parish.

PRESMENNAN, a loch in the par. of Stenton, co. Haddington, Scotland, 7 miles E. of Haddington. It is an artificial lake about 2 miles in length, surrounded by thriving plantations, and gives name to Presmannan House in Lammermuir.

PRESTACOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Belstone, co. Devon, 2 miles S.E. of Okehampton.

PRESTATYN, a hund. in the co. of Flint, contains the pars. of Dyserth, Gwaenysgor, Llanasaph, Meliden, Newmarket, and part of Rhuddlan.

PRESTATYN, a tnshp. and market vil., in the par. of Meliden, and hund. of Prestatyn, co. Flint, 4 miles N.E. of Rhuddlan. It is a station on the Chester and Holyhead section of the London and North-Western railway. It is situated on the coast, and is in conjunction with the hamlet of Nant. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £233, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. There are ruins of a castle at Prestatyn Plâs, erected prior to Henry II.'s time, and which was once the seat of the Banasters, Crevecœurs, Conways, &c. A market is held on Saturday.

PRESTBURY, a par. in the lower div. of Deerhurst hund, co. Gloucester, 1½ mile N.E. of Cheltenham, its post town. The village is situated under the Cotswolds, and is chiefly agricultural. It was formerly a market town, but was burnt in the reign of Henry VII. It was garrisoned by the parliamentarians in the civil war of Charles I. It has a mineral spring, over which is a pump room. The soil is various, with a subsoil of gravel and clay. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £258, with a glebe of 21 acres, and the impropriate tithes for one of £311 11s., part of which latter belong to the Dean and Precentor of Hereford. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £234. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, with a square embattled tower containing six bells. The church contains some tablets to the De-la-Bere and other families. It has recently undergone a complete restoration. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum, exclusive of an almshouse for ten inmates. There is a National school for both sexes.

PRESTBURY, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 2¼ miles N.W. of Macclesfield, its post town, and 15½ E. of Manchester. It is a station on the Manchester and Macclesfield railway. This par., which is of large extent and very populous, includes the town of Macclesfield, the vils. of Bollington, Bosley, Capesthorne, Chelford, Henbury, Hurdsfield, Marton, Poynton, Pott-Shrigley, Rainow, North Rode, Saltersford, Siddington, Sutton, Wincle, Woodford, and 15 tnshps., each of which is described under its own head. The soil is in some parts sandy, and in other clayey. A considerable portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the silk and cotton mills, and others in agriculture. A court leet and baron for the township is held twice a year in May and December. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £500. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a lofty tower containing eight bells. On the S. side is an ancient building of stone, supposed to have been a Norman chapel, with an enriched western entrance. The church contains a piscina and several mural monuments. The interior was improved and restored in 1857. In addition to the parish church are the following district churches, viz. Macclesfield, Christchurch, St. Paul's, St. Peter, Macclesfield Forestchapel, Bollington, Bosley, Capesthorne, Chelford, Henbury, Hurdsfield, Marton, Poynton, Pott-Shrigley, Rainow, North-Rode, Saltersford, Siddington, Sutton St. George, Sutton St. James, Wincle, and Woodford, most of which are described under their separate heads; the livings are all perpet. curs., varing in val. from £300 to £48. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum. There is a free school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. In the township of Butley, in this parish, several tumuli containing urns and other relics of antiquity, were discovered in 1808. T. Legh, Esq., is lord of the manor. Fairs for cattle are held on the 28th April and 22nd October.

PRESTEIGN, or LLAN-ANDRAS OF THE WELSH, a par., post, and market town, parliamentary borough, and county town of the co. of Radnor, the par. being partly situated in the hund. and co. of Radnor, and partly in the hund. of Wigmore, co. Hereford, 6 miles E. by N. of Radnor, and 151 N.W. of London.

The par., which is of large extent, containing 7,780 acres, includes, besides the town of Presteign, the chplry. of Discoed, and the tnshps. of Combe, Willey, and four others. It is situated in a valley on the Lug, a river celebrated for trout and grayling, and which here separates the counties of Radnor and Hereford. The town of Presteign is small, and a borough by prescription, contributing, under the Reform Act, to New Radnor in returning one member to parliament. It first rose into importance under the patronage of Martin, Bishop of St. David's, who procured for it the grant of a market and many privileges about the close of the 13th century, and as New Radnor subsequently declined Presteign became the capital of the county. During the civil war of the 17th century Charles I. stayed with the Taylors at Lower Heath, near the King's Turning, when flying from Cromwell. It contains a shire hall, situated in Broad-street, and built in 1829, the county gaol, built in 1820, a townhall, commercial bank, a good hotel, and a bridge of three arches. The population of the parliamentary borough in 1851 was 1,617, inhabiting 345 houses, which had increased in 1861 to 1743 persons, and 378 houses. To the W. of the town is a public promenade, called the Warden, occupying an eminence formerly the site of the castle of Presteign, but presented to the inhabitants by Lord Oxford, and now laid out in walks. In the neighbourhood are many seats, the principal of which are Boultibrooke, on the Knighton road, belonging to Sir H. Brydges, Bart., Evenjobb, the residence of Mrs. Harley, and between Presteign and Radnor, Knill Court, the seat of Sir J. Walsh, in the grounds of which is the ivy-grown church of Knill, where Sir Samuel Romilly lies buried. The assizes and quarter sessions are held in Presteign, and the county courts here and at New Radnor alternately. It is also the headquarters of the county militia, the seat of a Poor-law Union, comprising 4 pars. in Radnorshire and 5 in Herefordshire, and the head of a superintendent registry district. Races take place occasionally in the vicinity of the town, on a flat course of seven-eighths of a mile. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Discoed annexed, in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £1,380. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure with a square embattled tower, and bearing an inscription over the great chancel window on the exterior, "M. P. L., 1244." It contains a stained-glass window, a brass, and some monuments and tablets to the families of Owen, Price, Davies, and Parsons, also a piece of tapestry, in good preservation, representing Christ's entry into Jerusalem, said to have been worked by some ladies of the name of Taylor, then residing at Little Brampton, near Presteign. There are two places of worship for Protestant Dissenters, also a free school, founded by John Beddoes in the reign of Elizabeth, which has an endowment of £150 per annum. The principal antiquities are Offa's Dyke, which runs close by, crossing the wooded hills of Herrock and Knill Garraway, and about 3 miles to the S.E. of the town is Wapley encampment, a Roman fortification occupying a towering eminence 1,100 feet above the level of the sea. Between Knill and Presteign is the rock of Nash Scar, formed of the Woolhope limestone, but subsequently fused into one subcrystalline mass of igneous rock. Market day is on Saturday. Fairs are held on the Saturday before 13th February, on 9th May, 20th June, 13th and 14th October, and 11th December.

PRESTHOPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Much Wenlock, co. Salop, 10 miles S.E. of Shrewsbury. It is situated under Wenlock Edge.

PRESTLEIGH, a hmlt. in the par. of Doulting, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.E. of Shepton Mallet.

PRESTON, a par., market and manufacturing town, and municipal and parliamentary borough in the hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 21 miles S. by E. of Lancaster, and 218 from London by road, or 210 by the London and North-Western railway. There is a joint station for the East Lancashire, North Union, and Preston and Wyre lines, which, with the Lancashire canal, afford ready communication with all the great centres of manufacturing industry in the N. of England. The par., which is of large extent, comprises, besides the borough of Preston, the chplries. of Ashton-on-Ribble, Broughton, and Grimsargh, and the tnshps. or hmlts. of Barton, Claughton, or Gloton, Fishwick, Haighton, Lea, and Ribbleton. The manor was held by Earl Tosti, brother of Harold II., before the Norman conquest, but was subsequently forfeited, and came in the reign of Richard I. to Theobald, brother of Archbishop Hubert. The town, which was anciently called *Prestum*, or Prieststown, from the number and extent of its ecclesiastical establishments, stands on an eminence near the head of the estuary of the river Ribble, about 10 miles from the sea at Lytham. It is of great antiquity, and is supposed to have arisen from the ruins of the Roman station *Coccium*, or *Rigodunum*, 11 miles higher up the river, now occupied by the village of Ribchester, near Stonyhurst. It was made a borough by Henry II., who granted the merchant guild, which is still commemorated by a jubilee held by the corporation every twenty years. It was assaulted and partly destroyed by fire by the Scots under Robert Bruce in 1323. In the civil war of Charles I. it declared for the king, and was besieged and taken by the parliamentary forces under General Fairfax. In 1648 the Scottish army, under the Duke of Hamilton, advanced to Ribbleton Moor, in the neighbourhood of the town, but were there met by the parliamentary forces under Cromwell and Lambton, and sustained a severe defeat. In 1715 the town was occupied by Foster, Derwentwater, and other adherents of the Pretender, who erected barricades for its defence, but after a brave resistance were routed by General Willes. In 1745 it was occupied by the retreating forces of the Pretender, Charles Stuart, but was evacuated on the approach of the royal forces under the Duke of Cumberland.—The town is situated in a fertile country abounding in rich scenery, including Avenham Walk and Moor Park. The first charter was granted to the town by Henry II., and no less than eleven different royal charters were subsequently granted before the end of the reign of Charles II. Preston returns two members to parliament, and is a polling-place for the northern division of the county. Since the passing of the Act of 1835 it has been divided into six wards, and comprises an area of 2,736 acres. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors, with the style of "mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Preston." The corporation revenue is about £12,000, including the fishery of the Ribble, which is well stocked with salmon, smelt, and eels. The population in 1851 was 69,542, with 11,348 inhabited houses, which in 1861 had increased to 82,985, with 15,050 inhabited houses.—The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of cotton goods, Preston being one of the largest centres of that trade. Richard Arkwright, who was a native of this town, first introduced spinning by rollers towards the close of the last century, since which time the manufacture of cotton has rapidly increased, until Preston has become second to no town in England in manufacturing importance. There are also several linen factories, flax mills, iron and brass foundries, and machine works. Malting and brewing, rope making, and tanning are carried on to some extent. Although the port of Preston has had restored to it the privileges of a free port, its foreign commerce is small, owing to the difficulty of ascending the river; but a considerable coasting trade is carried on, especially with Ireland, and at spring tides vessels of large tonnage can ascend the Ribble to within a quarter of a mile of the lower bridge. The navigation has been very much improved of late years by the Ribble Navigation Company, and large bonded warehouses have been lately erected near the New Quay, at the Marsh, for the accommodation of shipping and merchants trading to the port. There is also a yard for ship-building near the Old Quay—one where iron vessels are occasionally built. Coal is conveyed in barges or lighters by means of the navigation of the Douglas river, which joins the Ribble 8 miles below the town. The Ribble is crossed by two bridges—one a three-

arched bridge at Walton, on the London road, erected in 1782; and the other a five-arched bridge at Penwortham, of more ancient date, on the Liverpool road, about 1½ mile lower down the stream. The North Union railway has also a viaduct of five arches 70 feet above high water.—There are numerous public buildings. The townhall, rebuilt in 1780, stands near the centre of the town, on the site of the Old Tolbooth, and contains some portraits, including a full-length portrait of George II. The sessions court and house of correction was built at the end of the last century, but has since been considerably enlarged. It stands at the end of Church-street, in the eastern suburb. The building is on the penitentiary plan, capable of holding nearly 1,000 prisoners, and occupies an acre of land, with six acres of land adjoining. The court-house comprises a spacious hall 45 feet square, in which the quarter-sessions for the northern division of the county and the county court are held. The market-house and corn-exchange was erected by the corporation in 1824, at a cost of nearly £12,000. It consists of a large brick building of three stories, the lower area being used for the corn-market, which is one of the largest in the county, and for butchers' shambles, while the body contains a hall for cloth merchants and a large hall for public meetings. The police station, situated in the Lancaster road, is an Italian pile of building, consisting of the court-room, where the magistrates hold petty sessions, and of police offices and barracks. The Institution for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge was completed in 1850 at a cost of nearly 6,000, and contains a library founded and endowed by the celebrated Dr. Shepherd, physician and alderman of the time of George III. The literary and philosophical institution is in the Tudor style of architecture; it has several spacious saloons for billiards, chess, library containing several unique works, and a museum which is very complete of its kind. Besides these are the barracks, a range of buildings at Fulwood, about a mile from the town, the borough prison, a custom house, theatre, public baths and washhouses, which cost upwards of £10,000, the workhouse, the extensive gasworks in Glover-street, temperance hall in the North-road, and the House of Recovery in Deepdale-road, erected in 1829. There are also six banks, a savings-bank, and several insurance offices and benefit societies. The cemetery, which is situated in the adjoining township of Ribbleton, comprises 50 acres, with three chapels for the Established Church, Dissenters, and Roman Catholics. There are two Roman Catholic convents—that of the "Holy Child Jesus," containing about 200 sisters, with schools attached, where nearly 500 children attend daily, and "The Holy Guild," which was established in 1840, and consists of upwards of 120 members.—Preston Poor-law Union contains 28 tnshps. The municipal and parliamentary boundaries are co-extensive, the town occupying an area of nearly 1½ mile square. It includes the ancient borough of Preston and township of Fishwick, and is considered healthy from its high situation. In the four principal streets, all of which are well paved and lighted with gas, are many large houses and shops, but the smaller streets are chiefly inhabited by mechanics; there are also several terraces and squares. The original waterworks are more than a century old, but the present ones were finished about thirty years ago, and furnish an abundant supply.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £665, in the patron. of Hulme's Trustees. The parish church, dedicated to St. John, has been recently rebuilt. It was originally dedicated to St. Wilfred. It is a Gothic structure with a tower surmounted by a spire and containing eight bells. Besides the parish church there are twelve other churches, the livings of which vary from £308 to £150 per annum. Christ Church is in the Norman style of architecture, with two octagonal towers, erected in 1836, and was much enlarged in 1852. St. George's was built about 1725. St. Mary's was erected in 1837; as was also St. James's, originally built by the Dissenters, but subsequently purchased by the late vicar for the Established Church. All Saints is an Ionic structure, completed in 1847 at a cost of about £4,000. St. Peter's, in St. Peter's-square, was erected in 1824, by a grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners; it is Gothic, and cost £6,500. St. Paul's, capable of holding 1,200 people, was completed in 1826, at a cost of £7,000, defrayed by a grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners. St. Thomas's is Gothic, and cost £4,500. Trinity Church, situated at the top of Great Shaw-street, is Gothic with a square tower, and was built in 1815, at a cost of £10,000; it contains an E. window of stained-glass. Besides these churches there are several others scarcely of less note, and numerous Dissenting places of worship, several of which are of considerable pretension—the Baptists have three, the Independents two, the Wesleyans two, and the Primitive Methodists, Unitarians, Swedenborgians, Latter-Day Saints, and Society of Friends each one. The Roman Catholics have six churches:—St. Austin's, in Austin-place, with an entablature and four Ionic columns, has accommodation for 1,000 people, and contains several paintings. St. Ignatius' Church, in Meadow-street, is a spacious cruciform structure in the Perpendicular Gothic style of architecture, and was completed in 1836, at a cost of about £8,000; it has a stained-glass window, and the tower with the spire and cross is 120 feet high. St. Walburga's is upwards of 160 feet long by 55 wide, and when completed will have a tower and spire 300 feet high; it has several stained windows, and cost upwards of £13,000. The other Roman Catholic churches are St. Wilfrid's and St. Mary's—the former, situated in Chapel-street, is capable of accommodating 3,000 persons, and was re-decorated and enlarged in 1840; the latter is a small building in Friargate, on the site of the old church. The free grammar school, founded and endowed in 1663, is a Gothic building of stone situated in Cross-street. It is under the direction of the mayor and corporation, and has an income from endowment of £150. Sidell's blue-coat school is a small ancient building in Main-sprit Weind, with an income from endowment of £90. There are National schools in the several ecclesiastical districts, also six infant schools, besides denominational and private schools. There are nine almshouses, including Worthington's and the corporation, besides other charitable institutions. The parochial charities produce about £800 per annum. Roman coins and other antiquities have been found in and about the neighbourhood. A hospital of St. Mary Magdalene formerly existed here, but of this and of the monastery of the Greyfriars, founded by Edmund Earl of Lancaster in the beginning of the 13th century, no remains exist.—The celebrated Lady Hamilton was born here in 1764, being the child of poor parents named Lyon. A. Kinloch, who built the first power-loom at Glasgow in 1799, died here in 1849.—Three weekly newspapers are published in the town—the *Preston Chronicle*, *Preston Guardian*, and *Preston Pilot*—all on Saturday; but the two first have supplements published, the former on Tuesday and the latter on Wednesday. Preston is the headquarters of the 3rd Lancashire militia, which have spacious barracks and stores, erected here in 1856. Races are held annually in the Holme, on the bank of the Ribble. A horse-fair, called Great Saturday, is held in the first week after Epiphany. Other fairs on the 27th March, 26th August, and 7th November, lasting from three days to a week each. Market days are Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; the last, which is the largest, is chiefly for corn.

PRESTON, a par. in the lib. of Sutton-Poyntz, Dorchester div. of the co. of Dorset, 3 miles N.E. of Weymouth, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the bay of Weymouth. Preston is a coastguard station, and includes the hmlt. of Sutton-Poyntz. The road from Weymouth to Wareham intersects the parish. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £270, and the vicarial for £250; the impropriate glebe comprises 64 acres, and the vicarial 3 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £202, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient struc-

ture, with a square tower containing four bells. It has lately undergone restoration, and has a stained window. The church had formerly ten pensionary chapels belonging to it. There is a National school supported by voluntary contributions. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. J. Weld, Esq., of Lulworth Castle, is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

PRESTON, a par. in the hund. of Crowthorne, co. Gloucester, 1¾ mile S.E. of Cirencester, its post town, and 6 miles from Cricklade. This place anciently belonged to a priest named Reinbald, chancellor to Edward the Confessor. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Churn, and is wholly agricultural. The surface is generally level, and comprises some rich meadow land on either side of the river. The subsoil is of clay and oolite, and the soil chiefly a loamy clay, with stonebrash and gravel in parts. Slates or stone tiles are found in some places. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an Enclosure Act in 1771. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £338. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure with a low tower. There is a parochial school. Miss Master is lady of the manor.

PRESTON, a par. in the lower div. of Dudstone hund., co. Gloucester, 3 miles S.W. of Ledbury, its post town, and 15 N.W. of Gloucester. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the borders of Herefordshire. The par. is intersected by the turnpike road leading from Gloucester and Newent to Leominster, and by that from Ledbury to Ross. Preston anciently belonged to a religious house, hence its present name. The neighbourhood is celebrated for its perry and cider. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £128, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, has a low turret containing two bells. Preston Court, the principal residence, stands near the church. The Pauncefoote family are lords of the manor.

PRESTON, a hund. in the rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, contains the pars. of Howe and Preston, comprising an area of 1,840 acres.

PRESTON, a par. in the hund. of the same name, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 1½ mile N.W. of Brighton, its post town, and 51 miles from London. The village is situated in a valley near the Brighton railway, and on the London road, near the entrance to Brighton. It includes the cavalry barracks and the water-works for supplying Brighton. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £304, with a glebe of 4½ acres, and £13 are paid to the Prebendary of Hove in the cathedral of Chichester. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. with the vic. of Hove annexed, £306, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a small tower containing three bells. The register dates from Queen Elizabeth's time. There is a National school. The Independents have a place of worship. In the neighbourhood are numerous villa residences.

PRESTON, a par. in the hund. of Babergh, co. Suffolk, 2 miles N.E. of Lavenham, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Sudbury. The village, which is small, is situated near the river Brett, and is wholly agricultural. There was formerly a mansion called Preston Place, the seat of Robert Ryece, a preserver of the antiquities of the county. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £402, in the patron. of Emanuel College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower containing six bells. The windows are emblazoned with the coats of arms borne by the principal families of this and the adjoining counties. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum. The rectory-house was rebuilt in 1835. There is a National school, which was built in 1843. The parish is divided into four manors, of which Mr. W. Makin, Mr. John Wright, and Sir B. C. Brodie Bart., are lords.

PRESTON, a par. in the hund. of Martinsley, co. Rutland, 2 miles N. of Uppingham, its post town, and 1½ mile S. of the Manton station, on the Lyston and Peterborough railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Chator, and is chiefly agricultural. It is a place of ancient date, and formerly belonged to the Nevilles. The road from London through Bedford to Leeds intersects the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £249. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient structure, with a square tower surmounted by a spire, and contains three bells. In the interior are two Norman arches, and a stone canopy in the S. wall of the chancel. The parochial charities produce about £7 12*s.* per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, erected in 1854. The Wesleyans and Independents have each a place of worship. Preston Hall is the principal residence. The ancient manor house is converted into a farmhouse. The Earl of Gainsborough is lord of the manor.

PRESTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellingham, S. div. of Bambrough ward, co. Northumberland, 8 miles N. of Alnwick. Preston Tower, in this township, is situated on an eminence, and commands an extensive view.

PRESTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Tynemouth, E. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 1 mile N. of North Shields. In this township is the borough of Tynemouth Cemetery, which was opened in 1857, and comprises an area of 28 acres. Here are the old barracks, which have been converted into cottages, also a linen manufactory and two breweries.

PRESTON, a par. and tnshp., partly in the middle div. of Holderness wap., and partly in the lib. of St. Peter's, East Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of Hull, and 1 mile from Hedon, its railway station and post town. The village, which is extensive, is situated on the Hedon and Hull old turnpike road. The soil consists of warp, marl, &c., with a subsoil of clay. The par. contains the tnshp. of Lilley. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £81, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a stone tower containing three bells. The register dates from 1559. The parochial charities produce upwards of £150 per annum, £27 of which goes to the free school. There is also a Sunday-school in connection with the Church. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Sir T. A. C. Constable, Bart., is lord of the manor and principal landowner. A cattle fair, which goes by the name of "Magdalen Fair," is held on 2nd August.

PRESTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Stogumber, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.E. of Watchet.

PRESTON, a tythg. in the par. of Aldbourn, co. Wilts, 5 miles N.W. of Hungerford.

PRESTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Harrow-on-the-Hill, co. Middlesex, 2 miles N.E. of Harrow. J. Lyon, founder of the grammar school, lived at this hamlet.

PRESTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Hitchin, co. Herts, 2 miles from Hitchin.

PRESTON, a vil. in the par. of Cranstown, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Dalkeith. It is situated on the river Tyne, near Preston Hall.

PRESTON, an ancient par., now united to that of Bunkle, co. Berwick, Scotland, 3 miles N.E. of Dunse. It is situated under Bunkle Edge, in Lammermuir.

PRESTON, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Alkmond, co. Salop, 4 miles W. by N. of Shrewsbury. It is situated on the river Severn. It is joined with Dinthill and Montford to form a township.

PRESTON, a hund. in the lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, contains the pars. of Preston-by-Wingham and Elmstone, comprising an area of 2,030 acres.

PRESTON-BAGGOTT, a par. in the Henley div. of the hund. of Barlichway, co. Warwick, 2 miles S.E. of Henley-in-Arden, its post town, and 3 W. of the Hatton railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Birmingham and Stratford canal, at the bridge over a branch of the river Alne. It is wholly agricultural. The land is partly in common. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £312, and there are 20 acres of glebe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc of Worcester, val. £385. The church

is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities consist of some poor's land. There is a Sunday-school entirely supported by the clergyman.

PRESTON-BISSET, a par. in the hund. of Buckingham, co. Bucks, 4½ miles S.W. of Buckingham, its post town, and 9 E. of Winslow. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Ouse, which here divides the counties of Buckinghamshire and Oxford. The par. includes the hmlt. of Cowley. The tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments under an Enclosure Act in 1781. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £457. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is of great antiquity. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a parochial Sunday-school for both sexes, also a day school for boys. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship.

PRESTON-BOWER, a tythg. in the par. of Milverton, co. Somerset, 1 mile N.E. of Milverton.

PRESTON-BROCKHURST, a tnshp., partly in the par. of Shawbury, and partly in that of Moreton-Corbet, Wem div. of the hund. of North Bradford, co. Salop, 3 miles S.E. of Wem.

PRESTON-BROOK, a hmlt. in the par. of Runcorn, co. Chester, 1 mile from Preston-on-the-Hill, and 5 miles S.W. of Warrington. It is a station on the Manchester and Crew section of the London and North-Western railway. It is situated at the junction of the Bridgwater and Grand Trunk canals.

PRESTON-BY-WINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Preston, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 2 miles N. of Wingham, its post town, and 9 N.E. of Canterbury. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on an eminence near the river Stour. It is wholly agricultural. Above half the land is arable, and the remainder pasture, hop grounds, and waste. The impropriation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £399, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Mildred, or St. Michael, has an ancient tower at the W. end. The interior of the church contains two brasses, the one to V. Bacet bearing date 1412. The church was thoroughly restored in 1857. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum, besides 33 acres to the vicar. There is a parochial school for both sexes, which is supported by voluntary contributions.

PRESTON CANDOVER. *See* CANDOVER, PRESTON, co. Hants.

PRESTON-CAPES, a par. in the hund. of Fawsley, co. Northampton, 5½ miles S. of Daventry, its post town, and 6 from the Weedon station on the London and North-Western railway. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Little Preston. A portion of the land is in pasture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £426. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient, ivy-covered structure, with an embattled tower containing a clock and five bells. The church was thoroughly restored in 1853. There are schools for both sexes; the boys' school has an endowment for the education of 20 pupils, and the girls' school is supported by Lady Knightley and the Rev. N. Knightley, M.A., by whom a Sunday-school is also supported. Preston Capes had formerly a Cluniac priory, founded by Hugh de Leycester in 1090, but which was subsequently removed to Daventry. Sir Rainald Knightley, Bart., of Fawsley Park, is lord of the manor.

PRESTON-DEANERY, a par. in the hund. of Wymersley, co. Northampton, 5 miles S.E. of Northampton, its post town. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated on a branch of the river Nen. The parish is intersected by the road from London to Birmingham. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £173 15*s*. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £173. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. The body of the church is modern, but the steeple is supposed to have been built about the time of Stephen.

PRESTON, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Poling, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, half a mile S.E. of Angmering station on the South Coast railway, 2 miles S.W. of Goring, and 3 E. of Littlehampton, its post town. It is situated near the coast of the English Channel, and comprises only 560 acres. There is no village, only a few scattered houses. It gives name to a Poor-law Union of 19 parishes. The surface is level and the land chiefly arable. The soil is a rich loam. The impropriate tithes, valued at £210, are paid to the prebendary of Ferring. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £40, and the glebe comprises 9½ acres. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Ferring, in the dioc. of Chichester. The church is an ancient structure, with a lofty tower surmounted by a spire, serving as a landmark at sea. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum. There is a small endowed school, built by G. Oliver in 1840.

PRESTON-GRANGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Preston-Pans, co. Haddington, Scotland, 2 miles from Preston-Pans, and 9 E. of Edinburgh. It is a burgh of barony, and is commonly called "the West Barony." It takes the adjunct of Grange from the Grange which the monks of Newbottle Abbey established here. The principal residence is Preston-Grange House, the seat of Sir G. G. Suttie, Bart., through the Grants.

PRESTON, GREAT AND LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Kippax, lower div. of the wap. of Skyrack, West Riding co. York, 7 miles N.E. of Wakefield, and 8 S.E. of Leeds. The tnshp. includes the hmlt. of Astley. There are several collieries in the immediate vicinity. Preston Hall, the ancient seat of the Lowther family, was purchased for the union workhouse.

PRESTON-GUBBALS, or GOBALDS, a par. in the Albrighton div. of co. Salop, 4½ miles N. of Shrewsbury, its post town. It comprises the hmlts. of Merrington and Bomere Heath. The village is small and chiefly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £167. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £167. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, or St. Martin, is an ancient structure, with a small turret containing one bell. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum.

PRESTONHOLME, a hmlt. in the par. of Cockpen, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 2 miles S. of Dalkeith, and 8 from Edinburgh, near the river South Esk.

PRESTONKIRK, or PRESTONHAUGH, a par. in the co. of Haddington, Scotland, 5 miles W. of Dunbar, and 5 N.E. of Haddington. This par. is about 5 miles in length by 3 in breadth, and includes the vil. of Linton, situated on the northern bank of the Tyne, a little above Preston. From the 12th century till the time of the Reformation this parish was called Linton, and is now sometimes colloquially called Haugh, or The Hatch, from the situation of the church on a flat or haugh on the margin of the Tyne. It is watered by the river Tyne, which winds through the middle of the parish, and falls into the German Ocean about 3 miles to the E. of the church, on a flat, sandy beach. The surface is in general level, except a solitary rock of an oval form, called Traprane Law, or Dun-Pender, which has an elevation of 700 feet above sea level, and forms one of the most conspicuous objects after entering the mouth of the Frith of Forth. The soil is exceedingly fertile, with clayey marl and lime. The village of Preston is very ancient, and is supposed to have had a church in the 7th century, built by Baldred, long the patron saint of this parish. Near the ruins of the old church is St. Baldred's Well, and an eddy in the Tyne is still known as St. Baldred's Whirl. This par., formerly a rectory, is in the presb. of Dunbar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The present church was built in 1770. There are a Free church and schools. The chancel of the old church is still standing, and is used as the mortuary chapel of the Smeaton family. On the S. bank of the Tyne stands Hailes Castle, once the seat of Earl Bothwell, who is said to have here concerted the murder of Darnley, with the Earl of Morton. It was

dismantled by Cromwell in 1650, and afterwards became the property of Sir David Dalrymple, who, as one of the Lords of Session, was entitled Lord Hailes, and who wrote the "Annals of Scotland." In this parish is also an ancient pillar stone 10 feet high; and at Markle are the ruins of a religious house.

PRESTON-LE-SKERNE, a tnshp. in the par. of Aycliffe, S.E. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 6 miles N.E. of Darlington, on the river Skerne. The Newcastle railway passes through the township.

PRESTON, LONG, a par. and tnshp. in the wap. of Staincliff West, West Riding co. York, 11¼ miles N.W. of Skipton, its post town, and 4 N.E. of Settle. It is a station on the North-Western railway. The village, which is of large extent, is situated on the western bank of the Ribble. The par. which is extensive, comprises the tnshps. of West Halton, Hellifield, and Wigglesworth. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in cotton weaving. The soil, though fertile, is of various qualities, consisting chiefly of a brown sandy loam upon a gravelly subsoil. Limestone and freestone are extensively quarried. A large portion of the land is devoted to grazing. There are several mineral springs. The impropriate tithes belong to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £302, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a low embattled tower containing three bells. The church has an E. window by Capronnier, of Brussels. The parochial charities produce about £206 per annum, of which £125 goes to Knowles' almshouses, founded in 1615, and which have recently been rebuilt. There is a free school for children of both sexes, founded in 1835 by Mrs. Hall, who endowed it with land now producing £150 per annum. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a place of worship. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor.

PRESTON-MILL, a vil. in the par. of Kirkbean, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 12 miles S. of Dumfries. It is situated near the coast of the Solway Frith, and had once a market, of which the old market-cross still remains.

PRESTON-NEXT-FAVERSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Faversham, upper div. of the lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 1¼ mile S. of Faversham. The village, which is considerable, has of late years been much improved. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the oyster fishery. About two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder pasture, woodland, and waste. The impropriation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, who enjoy a portion of the rectorial tithes. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £324, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, is an ancient structure, with a small tower at the E. end of the S. aisle. On the N. side of the chancel is an altar-tomb of the Boyles, ancestors of the earls of Cork, also several sepulchral brasses of, the Bacet family, one bearing date 1442. Preston House is the principal seat.

PRESTON-ON-STOUR, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Deerhurst, co. Gloucester, 3½ miles S.E. of Stratford, its post town. The Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line of railway passes in the vicinity. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Stour. It is chiefly agricultural. The soil is mostly clay and marl, intermixed in parts with gravel and sand. The principal seat is Alscot Park. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £55. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, has a square tower crowned with pinnacles, containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. J. R. West, Esq., is lord of the manor.

PRESTON-ON-THE-HILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Runcorn, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 5 miles S.W. of Warrington, 4 N.E. of Frodsham, and the same distance from Runcorn. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the Preston Brook station of the Grand Junction railway, which here passes through a tunnel 40 yards long. The grand Trunk and Bridgwater canals form a junction in this township. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is of a clayey nature, upon a subsoil of clay. There is a National school for both sexes. Miss E. A. Yates is lady of the manor. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

PRESTON PANS, a par., market town, and burgh of barony in the co. of Haddington, Scotland, 8 miles E. of Edinburgh, and 9 W. of Haddington. It is a station on the North British railway. It comprehends the two baronies of Preston and Preston-Grange, which are commonly called the East and West baronies, and formed part of the par. of Tranent previous to 1606, when it was created a separate parish by the Parliament of Perth. In ancient documents it is called Aldhammer, but took the names of Preston Pans and Salt Preston from the salt works established here by the monks of Newbottle, to whom the manor was given by Robert de Quincey in the 12th century. The charter erecting the East barony was granted in favour of Sir John Hamilton, of Preston, in 1617. It is famous in history as the scene of the battle in which the Pretender Charles Stuart defeated the English forces under Cope, on the 21st Sept., 1745, and in which Colonel Gardiner was slain. This action was called by the Jacobites, "the action of Meadowmills," and by the Highlanders, "the battle of Gladsmuir." The par., which is about 5 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth, extends along the shore of the Frith of Forth, and includes, besides the town of Preston Pans, the vils. of Cuttle or Kuittle, Dolphinston (with Dolphinston Mains), Preston (including Northfield and Shaw's Hospital), Preston Grange (with Drummore, part of the *quoad sacra* par. of Cockenzie). The only harbour in the parish is Morison's Haven, formerly called New Haven, which has 10 feet water at spring tides, and is esteemed one of the safest harbours in the Frith of Forth. The creeks are the Figgat-bourn, Mussel-burgh, Port Seaton, Aber-Lady, and North Berwick. The surface is in general level, and the soil fertile. The subsoil is sandstone and coal, with gravel and clay in parts. The collieries, though long ago opened by the monks of Newbottle, have not recently been worked, owing to the cheap supplies from the neighbourhood. The town of Preston Pans, which grew out of the salt manufacture, is of considerable antiquity, and has about 16,000 inhabitants, now decreasing. It is under the government of two bailies. It contains a custom-house, post-office, good ale brewery, soap factory, works for the manufacture of oil of vitriol, spirits of salt, and Glauber salts. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the coasting trade, and in the Pandoor oyster and other fisheries; also, some in the making of bricks and tiles. The parish is in the presb. of Haddington, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister has a stipend of £290. The church was rebuilt in 1774. There are also a Free church and several other places of worship. At Preston Pans school, Sir Robert (afterwards Lord) Keith received his education.

PRESTON-PATRICK, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Burton-in-Kendal, ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 3 miles N.E. of Milnthorpe railway station, and 6 S.W. of Kendall. Burton is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Lancaster canal, which here crosses the small river Beetha or Belo. Challen or Chanon Hall stands on the site of an abbey, founded by Thomas Cospatrick, in 1119, but removed to Shap about 1150. There are bleaching works, a bobbin factory, two corn mills, and extensive marble works, where large blocks brought from Dent, in Yorkshire, are cut and polished. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1814. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £132, in the patron. of landowners. The church, dedicated to St. Patrick, has a tower containing one bell. The charities produce about £14 per annum. There is an endowed school, founded in 1676. On a hill near the church is a moat, called "Swainshaw Bank Abbey."

PRESTON-PLUCKNETT, a par. in the hund. of

Stone, co. Somerset, 1 mile N.W. of Yeovil, its nearest railway station and post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Yeovil and Ilminster road. The soil consists of loam and clay, with a subsoil of clay. Above half the land is meadow and pasture, and the remainder arable, orchards, and waste. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and in the manufacture of kid gloves. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Yeovil, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. The church is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing four bells. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum.

PRESTON-QUARTER, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Bees, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland. It is a large township, extending northward from St. Bees to Whitehaven, and contains the hmlt. of Harris Moor. There are numerous large collieries belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale, who is lord of the manor. There is an endowed free school.

PRESTON-RICHARD, a tnshp. in the par. of Heversham, ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 2¾ miles E. of Milnthorpe, and 6 N.W. of Kirkby-Lonsdale. It is situated near the Kendal and Lancaster canal, and includes the hmlts. Crooklands, End Moor, and Milton. There is a bobbin manufactory, and at Gate Beck are powder mills. The principal residence is Summerlands, situate at a short distance from the high road. On the banks of the canal are several coke ovens and a large coal wharf. The Society of Friends had formerly a burial ground at Birkrigg in this township, now disused. At End-Moor an antique hammer-head of stone was found in 1770.

PRESTON TARRANT, a tythg. in the par. of Crawford Tarrant, hund. of Banbury, co. Dorset, 3 miles S.E. of Blandford. It is situated near the confluence of the river Tarrant with the Stour.

PRESTON-UNDER-SCAR, a tnshp. in the par. of Wensley, wap. of Hang West, North Riding co. York, 1½ mile N.W. of Wensley, and 5 miles N.W. of Middleham. The village, which is of small extent, is situate under a high range of crags, at the W. end of Leyburn-Shawl. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the lead and iron works. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Lord Bolton is lord of the manor.

PRESTON-UPON-TEES, a tnshp. in the par. of Stockton, S.W. div. of Stockton ward, co. Durham, 3 miles S.W. of Stockton. It is bounded on the S. by the navigable river Tees, and is intersected by the Stockton and Darlington railway. The Whinstone Dyke, which runs through this township, is 75 feet in width, and has been worked to a great depth. The principal residence is Preston Hall, on the northern bank of the Tees.

PRESTON-UPON-THE-WILD-MOORS, a par. in the hund. of South Bradford, co. Salop, 4 miles N.E. of Wellington, its post town, and 5 E. of Newport. The village, which is of small extent, is situate on the Newport Branch of the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction canal, and about three miles distant from the Holyhead road. It is wholly agricultural. The surface appears to have been once an extensive morass, but is now well drained. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £198. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, has a tower containing two bells. The parochial charities produce about £1,757 per annum, the greater part of which goes to Lady Herbert's Hospital, founded in 1716. This has accommodation for 28 widows and 20 girls. It was enlarged in 1827, and has in the centre a grand hall, used as a chapel and school-room.

PRESTON-UPON-WYE, a par. in the hund. of Webtree, co. Hereford, 9 miles W. by N. of Hereford, its post town, and 6 S. of Weobley. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Wye, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is sandy in parts, and in others loamy, upon a subsoil of clay and sandstone. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Blakemere, in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £250, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient stone edifice, containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a small charity school for both sexes. Sir V. Cornewall, Bart., is lord of the manor.

PRESTON-WYNNE, a chplry. in the par. of Withington, hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford, 6¼ miles N.E. of Hereford, its post town, and 10 from Leominster. The village, which is of small extent, is situated about half-a-mile W. of the Hereford and Bromyard turnpike road. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is of a clayey and loamy nature. This village once formed a separate parish. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a modern stone edifice, with a square pinnacled tower containing one bell. The church has a marble monument to Henrietta Pugh. The proceeds of the six acres of land bequeathed by the late Mrs. Henrietta Pugh, of Great Baddow, in Essex, are expended in clothing for the poor.

PRESTWICH-CUM-OLDHAM, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N.W. of Manchester, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Bury. It is situated on the old turnpike road from Bury to Manchester, and contains the tnshps. of Prestwich, Great-Heaton, Little-Heaton, Tonge-with-Alkrington, Oldham, Chalderton, Crompton, Royton, and Polkington, most of which are described under their several heads. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton mills. [*See* OLDHAM.] The county lunatic asylum is a range of brick buildings faced with stone. It includes a chapel, erected in 1851. Near the centre of the parish is a Jewish cemetery, formed in 1841. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of St. Margaret's annexed, in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £1,230. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is an ancient structure of red sandstone, with a lofty square tower containing a clock and six bells. Adjoining it is the Wilton chapel, containing several monuments to the Earls of Wilton. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum. On a site presented by the Earl of Wilton, stands St. Margaret's Chapel, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Duchess of Cambridge, in 1848. There are numerous district churches, also National, British, and infant schools. Among the principal residences are Butt-Hill, Prestwich Lodge, Headlands, and Wood Hill. T. Drinkwater, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

PRESTWICK, a tnshp. in the pars. of Dinnington and Ponteland, W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 7 miles N.W. of Newcastle, and 2 from Dinnington. It includes Prestwick Carr, an extensive marsh, so completely inundated by the river Pont as to form one vast lake; but in the summer, when the waters retire, it affords excellent pasturage.

PRESTWICK, a vil. in the par. of Monkton, district of Kyle, co. Ayr, Scotland, 4 miles N. of Ayr. It is a station on the Ayr section of the Glasgow and South Western railway. It is an ancient burgh of barony, situated on Ayr Bay, and once formed a separate parish. It is governed by a provost and two bailies, under a charter of James VI., granted in 1600. It contains an ancient market-cross, court-house, and gaol. *See* MONKTON.

PRESTWICK TOLL, a hmlt. in the par. of Monkton-with-Prestwick, co. Ayr, Scotland, adjoining Prestwick. A fair is held on the 6th November.

PRESTWOLD, a par. in the hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 2 miles N.E. of Loughborough, its railway station and post town, and 15 from Leicester. It is situated on a branch of the river Soar, and near the Loughborough canal. The par. contains the tnshps. of Burton-on-the-Wolds, Cotes, and Hoton. The inhabitants are wholly engaged in agriculture. The living is a don. cur. with the perpet. cur. of Hoton annexed, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £18. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a square embattled tower. The church contains monuments to the Packe family. The parochial charities produce about £44 per annum, of which £37 goes to Newton's School. There is a chapel-of-ease

at Hoton, which was rebuilt in 1838. It has an embattled tower, containing a clock and one bell. There are places of worship for the Wesleyans at Burton and Hoton. Prestwold Hall, the residence of the Packe family, is situated in the midst of the well-wooded grounds. It contains a good collection of portraits by Jansen, Kneller, Lely, and other masters, and commands a prospect westward over Charnwood Forest. C. W. Packe, Esq., is lord of the manor.

PRESTWOOD, a tnshp in the par. of Ellastone, E. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 1 mile S.W. of Ellastone, and 6 N. of Uttoxeter. The village is small, and entirely agricultural.

PRESTWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Stoke Mandeville, co. Bucks, 2 miles N.W. of Wendover.

PRETTYS, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Cleeve, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Watchet.

PRIDDBWLL, a tnshp. in the par. of Llansilin, co. Denbigh, 5 miles S.W. of Oswestry.

PRIDDY, a par. in the hund. of Wells Forum, co. Somerset, 5 miles N.W. of Wells, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, and wholly agricultural, lies in a small hollow near the summit of the Mendip range of hills, at an elevation of nearly 1,000 feet above sea-level. A great portion of the land is in pasture. The soil is of a light nature, with a subsoil of limestone. A Roman camp exists in the neighbourhood, and there are traces of numerous lead and silver mines, supposed to have been worked by the Romans and Britons. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £40, and the vicarial for one of £43. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £232. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing three bells. There is a place of worship for Independents. The parochial charities produce about £23 per annum. The register dates from 1761. James Green, Esq., is lord of the manor.

PRIESTCLIFF, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Bakewell, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 3 miles S. of Tideswell. It is a joint township with Taddington, and derives its name from a cliff over Blackwall Dale, near the river Wye. There is a school in this township, founded and endowed by the late Rev. Roger Wilkinson.

PRIESTEND, a hmlt. in the par. of Thame, co. Oxford, near Thame.

PRIESTFIELD, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Bilston, par. of Wolverhampton, co. Stafford, 1½ mile from Wolverhampton. It is a station on the West Midland section of the Great Western railway.

PRIESTHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Muirkirk, co. Ayr, Scotland, 4 miles N.E. of Muirkirk, and 23 E. by N. of Ayr. It is situated under the Haughshaw hills, at the head of Ayr and Greenock waters. At this place, John Brown was shot by Claverhouse whilst standing at his own door.

PRIESTHOLME. *See* PUFFIN ISLAND, co. Anglesea.

PRIEST-HUTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Warton, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster.

PRIEST ISLAND, an islet at the entrance to Loch Broom, co. Ross and Cromarty, Scotland.

PRIESTPEOPLE, a ward in the par. of Hexham, co. Northumberland, 2 miles from Hexham.

PRIEST-THORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bingley, wap. of Upper Skyrack, West Riding co. York, 2 miles from Bingley, and 32 S.W. of York. It is situated near the river Aire and the Leeds and Liverpool canal.

PRIESTWESTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Chirbury, co. Salop, 6 miles N.W. of Bishop's Castle.

PRIMETHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Broughton-Astley, hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester, 5 miles N.W. of Lutterworth. It is situated on the Fosse Way.

PRIMROSE. *See* CARRINGTON, co. Edinburgh, Scotland.

PRIMROSE HILL, a small isolated hill, in the hund. of Ossulstone, and borough of Marylebone, co. Middlesex, 3½ miles N.W. of St. Paul's, London. It is situated at the northern extremity of the Regent's Park, to which it has recently been added, with Barrow Hill reservoir adjoining it on the W. side. Its summit commands a view of the metropolis, with the hills of Hampstead and Highgate towards the N., and at its base is the Shakspeare oak, planted in 1864. The London and North-Western railway passes underneath it through a tunnel 3,360 feet long, and in excavating which nautili and other fossil shells were found.

PRINCELETT, a vil. in the par. of Newchurch, Isle of Wight, co. Hants.

PRINCE'S CHANNEL, a passage at the mouth of the Thames, between the Tongue and Girdler sands, 6 miles N.W. of Margate.

PRINCE'S RISBOROUGH. *See* RISBOROUGH, PRINCE'S, co. Bucks.

PRINCETHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Stretton-upon-Dunsmoor, Rugby div. of the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 7 miles S.W. of Rugby, 6 N. by W. of Southam, and 4 S. of the Brandon railway station. It is situated on the Fosse Way, near the river Ichene. There is a Roman Catholic establishment for nuns, called St. Mary's Priory, erected in 1833, on a plot of land four acres in extent. The extensive buildings are situated on an eminence covering two acres, and include a chapel, which is crowned with a low steeple, and contains a clock and three bells. There are also a circular-shaped cemetery and pleasure gardens. In the village is a National school.

PRINCETOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Lidford, co. Devon, 7 miles N.E. of Tavistock. It is situated in Dartmoor Forest, and is the site of a convict prison and barracks. Some years past works were established here for extracting naphtha from peat.

PRINKNASH-PARK, an ext. par. place in the middle div. of Didstone hund., co. Gloucester, 2 miles N. of Painswick. It was once the seat of Judge Bridgman, and the abbots of Gloucester in the reign of Edward I.

PRINSTED, a tythg. in the par. of Bourne, co. Sussex, 5 miles W. of Chichester.

PRIOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanrhaidr-in-Kinmerch, hund. of Isaled and borough of Denbigh, co. Denbigh, 2 miles from Denbigh, and 5 N.W. of Ruthin. It is situated near the river Clwyd.

PRIOR, a hmlt. in the bar. of Trughanacmy, co. Kerry, Ireland, 10 miles S. of Tralee. It is situated near the river Main.

PRIOR, a par. in the bar. of Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles S. of Cahersiveen, its post town. It is situated in a mountainous and wild district on Ballinaskelleg Bay, and not far from Bolus Head. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val., with Dromod, £260, in the patron. of the crown. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Killenlagh.

PRIOR PARK HOUSE, formerly a Roman Catholic college, on Combe Down, co. Somerset, 1 mile S.E. of Bath. It is a Grecian structure, originally built by Ralph Allen, the friend of Pope, for his private seat, at an elevation of 400 feet above the city of Bath, over which it commands a prospect; but was purchased in 1829 for the college, which was lately broken up.

PRIOR'S ASH. *See* ASH-PRIORS, co. Somerset.

PRIORS-DEAN, a par. in the upper half hund. of East Meon, Petersfield div. of co. Hants, 7 miles S.W. of Alton, its post town, and 5 N.W. of Petersfield. The village is of small extent, and wholly agricultural. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Colemore, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church has a tower containing two bells.

PRIORS HARDWICK. *See* HARDWICK, PRIORS, co. Warwick, and the same for other places with this prefix.

PRIORS-HAY, an ext. par. place in the 2nd div. of Eddisbury hund., co. Chester, 4 miles E. of Chester.

PRIORS-LEE, or LEIGH, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Shiffnal, Shiffnal div. of the hund. of Brimstree, co. Salop, 3 miles N.W. of Shiffnal, its post town, and 4½ N.E. of Wellington. It is situated on the turnpike road from Shiffnal to Wellington. The township is intersected by the Shrewsbury and Birmingham rail-

way. The village, which is considerable, is in close proximity to the chief coal and iron districts of Shropshire. The tnshp. includes the hmlt. of Oakengates. There are numerous blast furnaces, rolling and slitting mills, and foundries for castings of all kinds. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Shiffnal. The church has a square tower containing a clock and one bell. The church was rebuilt in 1836. There is a free school at Snedshill. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Priors Lee Hall, the principal residence, is situated at a short distance from the village.

PRISK AND CARFAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanddewi-brefi, hund. of Penarth, co. Cardigan, 3 miles S.W. of Tregaron.

PRISK AND KILLEY, a parcel in the par. of Llangattock, hund. of Crickhowell, co. Brecon, 2 miles W. of Crickhowell. It is situated on the river Usk, near the Brecon canal and Beaufort iron works.

PRISTON, a par. in the hund. of Keynsham, co. Somerset, 5 miles S.W. of Bath, its post town. The village, which is of small extent and wholly agricultural, is situated to the right of the road leading from Bath to Wells. The par. includes the hmlt. of Wilmington. The surface is for the most part hilly. The soil is of a loamy description. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £400, and the glebe comprises 48 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £384. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is an ancient stone edifice, with a tower containing six bells. The church has been recently restored. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum.

PRITTLEWELL, a par. in the hund. of Rochford, co. Essex, 3 miles S. of Rochford, its post town, and 1 mile N. of Southend. It is situated near the Thames, and includes Southend, a thriving bathing-place, and the hmlt. of Milton. The parish contains several modern houses. It formerly had a Cluniac priory founded by Robert Fitz-Swaine, in the reign of Henry II., as a cell to the abbey of Lewes, in Sussex, the revenue of which at the Dissolution was valued at £194 14*s.* 3*d.* The site was afterwards given to the Audleys. Prittlewell derives its name from the well at the Priory, which is the source of several fishponds in the neighbourhood. The village is of ancient date. It consists principally of two streets on the declivity of a hill, at right angles with each other. A little above Southend (which see) is Crow Stone, marking the extreme eastern boundary of the jurisdiction of the mayor of London as conservator of the Thames. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £390, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a lofty, pinnacled tower, which serves as an excellent sea-mark. The church has a brass bearing date 1612. There is also a district church at Southend, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £50. The parochial charities produce about £31 per annum. There is an endowed parochial school. D. R. Scratton, Esq., J.P., is lord of the manor. A fair is held on 15th and 16th July.

PRIVETT, a par. in the upper half of the hund. of East Meon, Petersfield div. of co. Hants, 6 miles N.W. of Petersfield, and 13 from Winchester. Alton is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. It was called by the Saxons *Pruntesfiod* and *Pryfeas*. The living is a cur.* annexed to the rect.* of West Meon, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church has a tower containing five bells. There is a free school, also a girls' school.

PROBUS, a par. in the W. div. of the hund. of Powder, co. Cornwall, 4 miles N.E. of Truro, its post town, 2 S.W. of Grampound, and 5½ N.E. of the West Cornwall railway. The par., which is extensive, comprises a part of the borough of Grampound, and the hmlt. of Tresillian. It is a healthy village, being situated on an eminence over 300 feet above sea level. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is of a loamy nature. A market was formerly held in the village, which skirts the road from London through Plymouth to the Land's End. At the time of the Domesday Survey there was a college for 5 prebends, founded and endowed by Edward the Confessor, and afterwards given by Henry I. to the bishop and church at Exeter. There are traces of an ancient chapel at Golden. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £509, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to SS. Probus and Grace, has a lofty pinnacled tower, containing seven bells. The church is constructed of granite, and was erected by the parishioners in 1550, but has since been enlarged. The interior contains tombs of the Hawkins family, of Trevithian. The parochial charities produce about £110 per annum, of which £10 goes to Williams's school. There are National and parochial schools for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Near Carvoza are traces of a Roman camp, extending over 7 acres. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Walvedon and Golden were forfeited by Tregion for harbouring a priest named Mayne, who was hung. C. H. Hawkins, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner. Fairs for cattle and sheep are held on 5th and 23rd April, 5th July, and 17th September.

PROSEN, a river of the co. of Forfar, Scotland, rises in the Braes of Angus, and flowing through Glenprosen joins the South Esk near Cortachie.

PROSPEROUS, a small vil. in the par. of Killybegs, in the bar. of Clane, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Clare. It is situated on the Grand Canal. Here is a police station.

PROVIDENCE, a hmlt. in the par. of Long Ashton, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Bristol.

PROVOST'S FEE, a manor in the par. of Walkington, Hunsby-Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Beverley.

PRUDHOE and PRUDHOE CASTLE, tnshps. in the par. of Ovingham, E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 1 mile S. of the Prudhoe station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, and 10½ miles E. of Hexham. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Tyne. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries, and some in the tile and brick kilns. On a rocky eminence, 60 feet above the river Tyne, are the ruined keep and ivy-mantled towers of the castle given to the Umfranvilles by William the Conqueror. This fortress was ably defended in 1174 against William of Scotland, and subsequently came through the first Earl of Northumberland to the Percys. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor.

PRYORS, a quarter in the par. and hund. of Tiverton, co. Devon, 2 miles from Tiverton. It is situated near the confluence of the river Loman with the Exe.

PRYSE, or PRUSAN, a tnshp. in the par of Ysceifiog, co. Flint, 6 miles W. of Flint.

PUBBLEBRIEN, a bar. in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Its boundaries are the Shannon, city of Limerick, and the bars. of Clanwilliam, small county Coshma, Upper and Lower Connello, and Kerry. It contains the pars. of Crecora, Kilkeedy, Knocknagaul, Mungret, and parts of those of Ballycahane, Croom, Killeely, Killeenoughty, Killonaghan, Kilpeacon, Monasteranenagh, St. Michael's, St. Munchin's, and Nicholas.

PUBBLEDRUM, an ancient par. in the bar. of Rathvilly, co. Carlow, Ireland, 2 miles E. of Tullow, and 7 N. of Carlow. It is situated near the confluence of the rivers Derreen and Slaney, at the five-arched bridge, and has remains of the old castle of the Butlers, Earls of Ormonde.

PUBLOE, a par. in the hund. of Keynsham, co. Somerset, 5 miles S.E. of Bristol, its post town, and half a mile N.E. of Pensford. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Chew, a branch of the Avon, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Woolard. There are collieries, and some traces of copper-ore The soil is fertile, with a subsoil of red sandstone and white lias. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £266 16*s.* 1*d.*,

and the glebe comprises 64 acres. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower containing six bells. The church underwent a thorough repair in 1860, but in the following year a part of the roof and summit was destroyed by lightning. The register dates from 1569. The charities consist in the interest of £500 for apprenticing boys of the parish. There are parochial and Sunday schools. The Wesleyans and Calvinists have each a place of worship. E. L. Popham, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

PUCKAUN, a post-office vil. in the par. of Killodiernan, in the bar. of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Nenagh. It stands at the head of Lough Derg, and contains a police station and a Roman Catholic chapel.

PUCKERIDGE, a hmlt. in the pars. of Standon and Braughin, co. Herts, 6 miles N.E. of Ware, and 9 N. by E. of Hertford. It is situated on the ancient way Ermine Street. According to Tanner, a free chapel with a chantry existed here in the reign of Edward II.

PUCKINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Abdick, co. Somerset, 3 miles N.E. of Ilminster, its post town, and 6 W. of the Martock station on the Yeovil branch of the Bristol and Exeter railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Isle, and is chiefly agricultural. The soil is clay, with a subsoil of limestone. The par. includes the hmlt. of Little Puckington. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £234. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a tower containing a clock and five bells. The register dates from 1693. The church was restored in 1857. There is a day school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school held in the church schoolroom. Lord Portman is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

PUCKLECHURCH, a hund. in the co. of Gloucester, contains the pars. of Abson, Cold Ashton, Pucklechurch, Siston, and Westerleigh, comprising an area of 12,250 acres.

PUCKLECHURCH, a par. in the above hund., co. Gloucester, 8 miles N.E. of Bristol, its post town, and 2 E. of the Mangotsfield railway station. It is situated near the line of the Bristol and Gloucester railway, and contains the hmlt. of Shortwood. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and in the collieries. The soil is of a loamy description, with a subsoil of clay and rock. The village, which is considerable, was formerly a market town. At this place was a palace of the Saxon kings, in which Edmund the Elder was stabbed by Leolf, a robber, in 946. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £765 8s., and there are about 60 acres of glebe. The living is a vic.* with the curs. of Abson, Wick, and Westerleigh annexed, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £765, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, is an ancient stone structure with a square tower containing six bells. The church has been partly restored. The parochial charities produce about £65 per annum, of which £53 goes to Berrow's school. There is a National school for both sexes. There are places of worship for the Independents and Wesleyans. The Earl of Radnor is lord of the manor.

PUDDING-NORTON, a par. in the hund. of Gallow, co. Norfolk, 1½ mile S. of Fakenham, its nearest railway station and post town. The parish is inconsiderable, and contains only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich. The church has long been in ruins.

PUDDINGTON, or PODDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Willey, co. Bedford, 5 miles from Wellingborough, its post town, and 4 N. of Harrold. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Hinwick. The soil is chiefly a strong loam, intermixed with clay. There is a petrifying spring, and small shells and fossils are found in the gravel pits. Canary birds are found to live here in a wild state. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1765. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £134. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, has a spired tower containing a clock and four bells. The church has been recently thoroughly restored. The interior contains some brasses, one of which is to J. Howard, bearing date 1518, also a monument to General Livesay, at whose expense the church was erected. There is a National school. Hinwick House and Hinwick Hall are the principal residences. R. L. Orlebar, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

PUDDINGTON, or PODINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Witheridge, co. Devon, 7 miles N. by W. of Crediton, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Tiverton. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Credy, and is chiefly agricultural. The soil consists of loam upon a subsoil of clay. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £131, and there are 81 acres of glebe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £136. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, or St. Thomas-à-Becket, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing three bells. The Presbyterians have a place of worship. The landowners are lords of the manor.

PUDDINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Burton, higher div. of the hund. of Wirrall, co. Chester, 7½ miles N.W. of Chester, and 3 S. of Sutton railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Dee, and is wholly agricultural. In the neighbourhood is an ancient moated mansion, which has been converted into a farm dwelling. There is a place of worship for the Roman Catholics. Puddington Hall is situated in the midst of well-wooded grounds.

PUDDLEDOCK, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet and lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 2 miles from Ramsgate.

PUDDLE-MILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Church-Knowle, hund. of Hasilor, co. Dorset, 3 miles S. of Wareham.

PUDDLESTONE, a par. in the hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 6 miles N.E. of Leominster, its post town, and 16 from Hereford. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the N. of the turnpike road from Leominster to Worcester. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. The soil consists of clay and loam. The par. includes the tnshps. of Whyle and Brockmanton. The living is a rect.* with Whyle, in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £276. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a tower containing four bells. The church has been thoroughly restored and enlarged. There is a National school for both sexes. Puddlestone Court is a modern mansion. Hops are grown in the parish. Elias Chadwick, Esq., is lord of the manor.

PUDLICOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Shorthampton, co. Oxford, 4 miles S.W. of Chipping-Norton, on the river Evenlode.

PUDSEY, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Calverley, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 6 miles S. of Leeds, its post town, 4 E. of Bradford, and half a mile from the Stanningley station, on the Leeds and Bradford railway. This place is mentioned in the Domesday Survey as *Podechesaie*, and at that time belonged to the Calverley family, by whom the manor was sold in the reign of Edward II. to an ancestor of the Milners. The township, which is extensive, is situated on the brow of a lofty acclivity rising from the valley of Airedale. A large number of its inhabitants are employed in the woollen manufacture, which is carried on to a considerable extent, and is the staple trade of the town. The tnshp. comprises the vil. of Fullneck, with part of Stanningley and the hmlt. of Tyersall. The town formerly consisted of only a few scattered hamlets, but now forms one of the most extensive clothing towns in the West Riding. It is well lighted with gas, and has a bank and mechanics' institute. On the banks of the small stream which flows through the valley below the town are numerous scribbling and fulling-mills, and various establishments for dyeing the wool used in the factories. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £300, in the patron. of the Vicar of Calverley.

The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a spacious structure with a lofty square embattled tower containing a peal of eight bells. The church was erected in 1823 by the Parliamentary Commissioners, at an outlay of £13,362. It has an E. window enriched with tracery and embellished with stained glass. There is also the district church of St. Paul's, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £150. This last is a modern erection. There are various charities, and two National schools for both sexes. The Independents, Wesleyans, New Connexion Methodists, Baptists, Unitarians, Moravians, and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. H. Stowe, Esq., is lord of the manor. On taking down an old house at Fartown in 1834, nearly 400 silver coins were discovered of Edward VI., Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I.

PUFFIN ISLAND, or PRIESTHOLME, an islet at the entrance of the Menai, co. Anglesea, 4 miles N.E. of Beaumaris. It is about 1 mile in length, and is the Welsh Ynys Seiriol. It formerly belonged to the monks of Penmon, and is much frequented by puffins, from which circumstance it derives its name. In 1831 the *Rothsay Castle* was wrecked at Dutchman's Spit, on the coast, when 100 lives were lost.

PUFFIN ISLAND, an islet off the coast of co. Kerry, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Bray Head.

PULBOROUGH, a par., post and market town in the hund. of West Easwrith, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 6 miles E. of Petworth, its post town, and 9 N. of Arundel. It is a station on the Brighton and South Coast railway. The village, which is of large extent, is situated at the confluence of the rivers Arun and West Rother. It consists in one long street forming part of the road from Arundel to London, and is partly built upon elevated ground. In this street the chief part of the inhabitants reside. The par. is of large extent, and includes the hmlt. of Nutbourne. A large portion of the land is in marsh and meadow. The parish is traversed by the Arun navigation, and by the Great Roman road from *Regnum* (Chichester) to London; on the line of the latter many Roman antiquities have been discovered. The soil consists of a strong loam intermixed with clay in some parts. Sandstone is quarried for building. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,700, and the glebe consists of 165 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £1,876. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated on the summit of a sandstone hill. It is an ancient structure with a tower containing a clock and five bells. On the S.W. of the churchyard was a small chapel, taken down in the latter part of the last century, when some ancient brasses in the chancel were removed. The register dates from 1595. The church has recently undergone restoration. The parochial charities consist of almshouses for six aged widows, who receive weekly a quartern of flour and 1s. 6d. each. They were erected at the expense of Mrs. Helen Anne in 1861. There are three commodious National schoolhouses, recently erected. There are places of worship for the Independents and Wesleyans. In this parish are the remains of two old houses, one built in the reign of Edward I. and the other in that of Henry VI., also the foundations of a castle a little to the W. of the village. A market for corn is held every Friday, also one for the sale of barley, which latter is the largest in West Sussex. A fair is held on Easter-Tuesday for toys and pedlary.

PULFORD, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. Chester, 6 miles from Wrexham, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Chester. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on Pulford brook, a branch of the river Dee, and near the line of the Shrewsbury railway. The inhabitants are wholly agricultural. The par. comprises the hmlt. of Poulton, and is traversed by the road from Chester to Wrexham. The soil is of a heavy description, but favourable to the growth of wheat. A court-leet is annually held by the Marquis of Westminster, as lord of the manor. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200, and the glebe consists of 6 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a cruciform structure with a square tower containing two bells. The church was rebuilt at the expense of the Marquis of Westminster in 1833. There is a school for both sexes supported by the Marquis of Westminster, who owns the chief part of the soil. In a field called the Castle Hill, adjoining the rectory house, are traces of a fosse and ancient fortifications.

PULHAM, EAST, a par. partly in the hund. of Buckland-Newton, and partly in the lib. of Bindon, co. Dorset, 5½ miles N.E. of Cerne, and 8 S.E. of Sherborne, its post town. It is situated on the river Lyd. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £410, and the glebe comprises 54 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £350. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, is an ancient structure with a tower containing three bells. The Rev. John Moore Halsey, lord of the manor, resides at Gaddesden Park.

PULHAM MARKET, or PULHAM ST. MARY MAGDALENE, a par. in the hund. of Earsham, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.W. of Harleston, its post town. It is a station on the Waveney Valley section of the Great Eastern railway. The village, which is situated on the road from Harleston to Norwich, was formerly a manufacturing and market town of some importance. It contains the Depwade Union poorhouse. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and a few in weaving for the Norwich manufacturers. The land is chiefly arable, with a small proportion of pasture. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Norwich, annexed to the rect. of St. Mary the Virgin. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is an ancient structure with a square embattled tower containing six bells. The register dates from 1538. The parochial charities produce about £160 per annum, appropriated to the repair of the church and the relief of the poor. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. The ancient mansion of Pulham Hall, formerly the seat of the Percy family, has been taken down. George Copeman, Esq., is lord of the manor. A fair is held on the third Thursday in May for cattle.

PULHAM ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, a par. in the hund. of Earsham, co. Norfolk, 3 miles N.W. of Harleston, its post town, and 4 E. of Tivetshall. It is a station on the Waveney Valley branch of the Great Eastern railway. The village is situated on an eminence, and is chiefly agricultural. The common land was enclosed in 1858, according to an Act of Parliament. In 1294 the inhabitants, conjointly with those of Pulham St. Mary Magdalene, obtained the grant of a weekly market, which has long been discontinued. The land is chiefly arable, with a small proportion of pasture. The tithes of this and of the adjoining parish of St. Mary Magdalene have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,308, and the glebe comprises 37 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with St. Mary Magdalene, £1,378, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is an ancient structure with a square embattled tower formerly surmounted by a spire and containing six bells. The interior of the church contains some carved figures and several stained windows. The S. porch, which is decorated with sculpture, is said to have been built by William of Wykeham. The register dates from 1538. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum, of which £10 goes to a Sunday-school. There is a parochial school, founded and partially endowed by William Pennoyer in 1670. The Baptists have a place of worship. George Copeman, Esq., is lord of the manor. The living of this parish has been held by several eminent men, as Henry de Wingham, Bishop of London, William de Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, N. Claggett, Bishop of Exeter, Dr. Broome, the eminent Greek scholar and poet, and several others.

PULHAM, WEST, a manor in the par. of East Pulham, hund. of Buckland-Newton, co. Dorset, 9 miles S.E. of Sherborne.

PULLAGHEENY and PULLENDIVA, two hmlts. in the bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo, Ireland, 6 miles W. of Dromore. They are fishing and coastguard stations, near Rathlee Point, on the E. side of Killala Bay.

PULLEY, a tnshp. in the pars. of St. Julian and Brace Meole, co. Salop, 2 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury.

PULLOXHILL, a par. in the hund. of Flitt, co. Bedford, 4 miles S.E. of Ampthill, its post town, and 11 S. of Bedford. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The surface is undulating, and for the most part a rich grazing land. Gold dust was discovered in the greensand, but the produce was not sufficient to defray the expense of working it. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £210. The church, dedicated to St. James, has been recently restored and enlarged. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a National school. Earl de Grey is lord of the manor.

PULSHASY, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ballymoe, co. Galway, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Dunmore.

PULTENEY-TOWN, a vil. in the par. of Wick, co. Caithness, Scotland, 1 mile from Wick, of which it is a populous suburb. It is situated under Wick Head, where the Wick Water falls into the Bay of the same name. It was founded in 1808 by the British Fisheries Society, and has on the pier head a fixed light at Pulteney Tower 25 feet high, put up in 1837. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the herring fishery, and in the distilleries.

PULVERBATCH. *See* CHURCH PULVERBATCH, co. Salop.

PUMNEY, a farm in the par. of St. Helen, hund. of Hormer, co. Berks, 2 miles N.E. of Abingdon. It is situated on the Thames.

PUMPSAINT. *See* LLANPUMPSAINT, co. Carmarthen.

PUNCHESTON, a par. in the hund. of Kemess, co. Pembroke, 6 miles S.E. of Fishguard, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Cleddy. There are traces of Castell Mael Camp. The land is of a hilly nature. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £101. The living was once held by Gambold, author of a "Welch and Latin Dictionary."

PUNCKNOWLE, a par. in the hund. of Uggscombe, Dorchester div. of co. Dorset, 6 miles S.E. of Bridport, its post town, and 10 W. of Dorchester. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Bride, near the coast of the English Channel. The par. includes the hmlt. of West Bexington, once a considerable village, which was burnt by the French in 1470, who carried off the inhabitants. There are several limestone quarries. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and some of the women in making fishing nets. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £300, and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure with a spired tower. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There is a small school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There are traces of Roman encampments, and about 1,200 ancient coins were discovered here in 1791.

PURBECK, ISLE OF, properly a peninsula, forming the S.E. angle of co. Dorset. It is surrounded by the sea on the S. and E., while on the N. it is divided from the mainland by Poole Harbour and the Frome, and on the N.W. by a rivulet called Luckford Lake. It comprises the hunds. of Hasilor and Rowbarrow, with Corfe Castle near the centre, and Studland and Swanwich bays on the coast. It is near 12 miles long by 7 broad, and is traversed from W. to E. by a chalky ridge of hills from Warbarrow Down to Foreland Point, on the coast, dividing it into two sections. The southern half is generally fertile, with a subsoil of greensand, while the northern is mostly barren heath on a subsoil of London clay. Prior to the 17th century it was a royal forest, and some of the old hunting seats are still remaining, having been converted into farmhouses. The prevailing rock is limestone, with oolite and Portland stone, in parts, as at Durlestone and St. Alban's Heads. One variety of the limestone, called Purbeck marble, was formerly much used in the building of churches, being susceptible of a good polish, but is deficient in durability under exposure to the air. It weighs about 150 lbs. per cubic foot, and abounds in shells and fossils, including several species of the iguanodon, crocodile, and plesiosaurus. There are also found a kind of slate, a very hard paving stone, a pure potter's clay, Kimmeridge clay, and firestone near Wareham.

PURBRIGHT. *See* PIRBRIGHT, co. Surrey.

PURBROOK, a vil. in the pars. of Farlington and Widley, co. Hants, 6 miles N.E. of Portsmouth. It is situated near Portsdown Hill.

PURDIS FARM, an ext. par. place in the par. of Nacton, co. Suffolk, 4 miles S.E. of Ipswich.

PURDYS-BURN, a vil. in the par. of Drumbo, bar. of Upper Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Belfast. It stands on the river Lagan, not far from the Giant's Ring.

PURFLEET, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of West Churrock, hund. of Chafford, co. Essex, 4½ miles W. of Grays, and 6½ from Tilbury. Romford is its post town. It is a station on the London and Tilbury railway. The village, which is small, is situated on rising ground at the mouth of a rivulet which falls into the Thames at Rand's Reach, below Erith. It anciently belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and was called *Pourteflete*. The Purfleet Barracks and the government powder magazines are in this neighbourhood, also a house with gardens has been built for the use of the Ordnance. The Botany Bay Gardens are attractive to visitors during the summer season. A bridge crosses the Marditch stream, which here forms a little harbour for boats. On Beacon Hill is a small observatory. The neighbourhood abounds in chalk and lime pits. Here was formerly a ferry across the Thames. Steamboats ply daily between London and Gravesend, weather permitting.

PURITON, a par. in the hund. of Huntspill-with-Puriton, co. Somerset, 3½ miles N.E. of Bridgwater, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Parrett, and is wholly agricultural. The Bristol and Exeter section of the Great Western railway intersects the parish, which is also traversed by the roads from Exeter to Bath and Bristol. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Woolavington, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, erected in 1450, with a tower containing six bells. The church has some stained windows. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum, of which £10 goes to a school. There is a parochial school for both sexes. The Independents have a place of worship. B. C. Greenhill, Esq., J.P., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

PURLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Dengie, co. Essex, 4 miles S.W. of Maldon, its post town, and 10 S.E. of Chelmsford. This village, which is considerable but chiefly agricultural, is near Purleigh Wash. The parish is extensive, and has a police station near Latchingdon. The land is chiefly arable with a small proportion of pasture and woodland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £1,141, annexed to the Provostship of Oriel College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has an old embattled tower containing a clock and five bells. The mortuary chapel of the Bourchier adjoins the N. aisle. The register dates from 1593. The parochial charities produce about £3 18*s.* per annum, also the annual rent of three acres of land, which is paid to the parish clerk. Horsmanden's free school is situated near the church, and is endowed with an annuity of £32. There is also a school supported by the rector. A fair is held on the 15th June.

PURLEY, a par. in the hund. of Theale, co. Berks, 4 miles N.W. of Reading, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Thames and

near the line of the Great Western railway. It is chiefly agricultural. The greater portion of the land is arable, with some pasture and woodland. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £300, and the glebe comprises 48 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £281. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated about a mile distant from the village.

PURLEY HOUSE, an old seat in the par. of Croydon, co. Surrey, 2 miles S. of Croydon. It occupies the site of an earlier mansion once occupied by President Bradshaw, and subsequently by Horne Tooke, while writing his "Diversions of Purley."

PURLWELL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Batley, and par. of Dewsbury, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N. of Dewsbury. and 5 N.W. of Wakefield.

PURPLE MOUNTAIN, a lofty summit in the middle lake of Killarney, co. Kerry, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Killarney.

PURSE-CAUNDLE. *See* CAUNDLE PURSE, co. Dorset.

PURSLOW, a hund. in the co. of Salop, contains the divs. of Bishop's Castle and Stow, comprising an area of 64,320 acres.

PURSLOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Clunbury, in the above hund., co. Salop, 5 miles S.E. of Bishop's Castle.

PURSTON, a hmlt. in the pars. of King's Sutton and Newbottle, co. Northampton, 5 miles N.W. of Brackley.

PURSTON-JAGLIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Featherstone, upper div. of Osgoldcross wap., West Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Pontefract. It is a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Wakefield and Pontefract road, and is chiefly agricultural.

PURT, a vil. in the bar. of Tirhugh, co. Donegal, Ireland, 1 mile from Ballyshannon, of which it is a suburb, and 11 miles S.W. of Donegal. It is situated near the mouth of the river Erne, which is here crossed by the fourteen-arched bridge connecting this village with the town of Ballyshannon.

PURT, a ruined castle in the par. of Abbeyfeale, bar. of Glenquin, co. Limerick, Ireland, 36 miles S.W. of Limerick. It is situated near the confluence of the rivers Allaghaum and Feale, and was once a stronghold of the Geraldines.

PURTHEN, a stream of the co. of Brecon. *See* PYRRDIN.

PURTON, a par. in the hund. of Highworth, co. Wilts, 6 miles N.W. of Swindon, its post town, and 4 N.E. of Wootton Bassett. It is a station on the Cheltenham branch of the Great Western railway. The village is situated on an eminence near the Wilts and Berks canal, and is chiefly agricultural. Red-street, in this parish, is the site of a battle between the royalists and parliamentarians. At a short distance from the village are traces of a double-ditched Danish camp. The par. includes the hmlt. of Braydon, once a forest, but disafforested in the 5th of Charles II. The Cricklade union poorhouse is situated in this parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £690. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a commodious structure with two towers, one of which is crowned with a lofty spire, and contains five bells. The interior of the church contains monuments to the families of Ashley Cooper and Maskelyne. The parochial charities produce about £97 per annum, of which £17 goes to Stephen's school. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Dr. Maskelyne, the Astronomer Royal, was buried here in 1811.

PURTON, a tythg. in the par. of Lydney, co. Gloucester, 3 miles N.W. of Berkeley. There is a ferry over the Severn sands.

PUSEY, a par. in the hund. of Ganfield, co. Berks, 5 miles E. by N. of Great Faringdon, its post town, and 12 from Oxford. The village, which is of small extent, is situated in the vale of White Horse, on the river Ock. The inhabitants are wholly agricultural. Pusey was the Saxon *Pefesige*, and was held under a grant from Canute by the Puseys, one of whom, Charles Pusey, recovered the manor in Chancery, before Lord Chancellor Jeffreys, by production in court of the identical horn entrusted to his ancestors by Canute the Great, above 700 years before. The horn is that of an ox, and is of a dark brown colour, 2 feet in length, and upon it is the inscription, "Kyng Knowd gave Willyam Pewse Thys horn to hold by thy Lond." It was perhaps used for drinking, or more probably as a hunting horn. The old Berkshire hounds have a meet in this parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £173, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains a marble monument to J. Allen Pusey, and a singular epitaph to Lady O'Loonry, grandniece of Burke, who went by the name of "Sublime." The church was rebuilt by J. Allen Pusey about 1754. Buckland House and Pusey House are the principal residences.

PUTFORD, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Shebbear, co. Devon, 9 miles W. of Great Torrington, its post town. It is situated on the river Torridge. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Buckland-Brewer, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church is an ancient stone structure, with stained-glass windows. It contains several ancient monuments and brasses. The register is of early date. The trustees of the late Lord Rolle are lords of the manor and principal landowners.

PUTFORD, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Black Torrington, co. Devon, 8 miles N.E. of Holsworthy, its post town, and 9 S.W. of Great Torrington. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the river Torridge, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is of a clayey and loamy nature, with a subsoil of clay. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £195, and the glebe comprises 70 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £186. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, with a tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. The Wesleyans and Bible Christians have each a place of worship. William May, Esq., is lord of the manor.

PUTLEY, a par. in the hund. of Greytree, co. Hereford, 5 miles W. of Ledbury, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated to the S. of the road leading from Ledbury to Hereford. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. The soil is of a heavy nature, but very fertile. Hops are grown in this parish. A hard clay stone is quarried for the repair of the roads. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £110, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £118, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church has a square embattled tower containing three bells. The church is partly enveloped in ivy. The churchyard contains a cross of great antiquity. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. Putley Court, a modern mansion, is the principal residence. Major Stock is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

PUTLEY, a tnshp. in the par of Woolhope, hund. of Greytree, co. Hereford, 6 miles S.W. of Ledbury.

PUTLOE, a tythg. in the par. of Standish, hund. of Whitstone, co. Gloucester, 5 miles S. of Gloucester. It is situated on the road from Gloucester to Bristol.

PUTNEY, a par. and post town in the W. div. of Brixton hund., co. Surrey, 4½ miles from Hyde Park Corner, and 6 S.W. of St. Paul's. It has a station on the Richmond and Windsor railway. Steamboats ply to and from London during the summer season. It is a suburban district of the metropolis, situated on the S. bank of the river Thames, opposite Fulham. The par. contains the hmlt. of Roehampton. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Putelei*, and was subsequently called Puttenheath, since contracted into its present name. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I. it was fortified by the Earl of Essex, and in 1647 it became the headquarters of Cromwell's army, while the king was prisoner at Hampton Court. An ancient ferry over the Thames at this place is mentioned in

Domesday Book, and in 1729 an Act of Parliament was passed for the construction of a bridge to connect this parish with that of Fulham. The bridge, which is of wood, is 805 feet in length, and was erected at a cost of £23,976. The town of Putney is well paved, lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with water from the reservoir on Putney Heath, in connection with the Chelsea Water Works. In 1861 it contained a population of 6,481. There are many good streets and shops, and the neighbourhood is studded with villas and mansions. The College of Civil Engineers was founded here in 1804, under the presidency of the Duke of Buccleuch, for the purpose of affording sound instruction in the theory and practice of civil engineering and architecture. The impropriation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The living is a perpet. cur. with the cur. of St. John's, in the diec. of London, val. £362, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower containing eight bells. It was erected in the reign of Henry VII., and had a chantry founded by Bishop West. The whole structure was thoroughly restored in 1836, at an outlay of £8,000, including the repairs of the tower and hanging of the eight bells. The communion table is the same at which Cromwell held his councils of war. The church contains two brasses of J. Welbek, bearing date 1478. The churchyard contains tombs of Toland, and of Wood, the traveller, with an epitaph by Walpole. In addition to the parish church there are two district churches—viz. Roehampton and St. John's—the livings of which are perpet. curs. The latter church is situated in St. John's-road, Putney-hill, and was erected in 1859 at an outlay of £4,500. There are almshouses for 12 poor women, founded by Sir Abraham Dawes in 1629. The Independents, Wesleyans, and several other Dissenting congregations have chapels here. There are National and infant schools, also a free school for watermen's children. Nicholas West, Bishop of Ely, Gibbon, the historian, and Cromwell, Earl of Essex, were natives of this place. Queen Elizabeth often visited Mr. Lacy, a clothier, who resided in this parish, and whose house was rebuilt in 1596. A cemetery was formed here in 1856. On Putney Heath, in 1684, Charles II. held a review, and near the telegraph station, to the S. of the village, is an obelisk erected by the corporation of London, in commemoration of Dr. Hartley, who tried here his fire-resisting plates before George III. in 1776.

PUTSBROUGH, a creek in Morte Bay, co. Devon, 7 miles N.W. of Barnstaple.

PUTTENHAM, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Godalming, co. Surrey, 4 miles W. of Guildford, its post town and nearest railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated under the Hog's Back hills, and is chiefly agricultural. The land is partly in common, but the greater part is arable. On the hills the soil is chiefly chalk, but in other places sand or a sandy loam. The living is a rect.* in the diec. of Winchester, val. £279. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing five bells. The tower, which formerly had a spire, was burnt down in 1736. The church has been recently restored, at an outlay of £1,400. It contains several ancient brasses and monuments to the Sumner and Cornish families, of which latter was Admiral Cornish. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There is a National school. The Priory House is situated in well-wooded grounds, from which there is a fine prospect.

PUTTENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Dacorum, co. Herts, 4 miles N.W. of Tring, its post town, and 5½ E. of Aylesbury. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the Aylesbury branch of the Grand Junction canal, and on the road between Aylesbury and Tring. The inhabitants are wholly engaged in agriculture. The Aylesbury branch of the London and North-Western railway passes within a mile of the village. The tithes were commuted for 150 acres of land under an Enclosure Act in 1814. The living is a rect.* in the diec. of Rochester, val. £166, in the patron. of the Bishop of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has an embattled tower containing three bells. The church has a roof of carved oak, supported by figures representing some of the apostles, and emblazoned with coats of arms, said to be those of Queen Elizabeth, James I., and the founder. Not far distant are the Clinton chalk hills.

PUTTERIDGE PARK, a demesne in the hund. of Hitchin and Pirton, co. Herts, 5 miles S.W. of Hitchin, and 17 N.W. of Hertford. It was anciently called Poderich Bury, and was given by William the Conqueror to William Earl of Ewe, from whom it came to the Darells.

PUTTON, or PODINGTON, a tythg. in the par. of Chickerell, co. Dorset, 4 miles N.W. of Weymouth.

PUXLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Cosgrove, hund. of Cleley, co. Northampton, 2 miles N. of Stony Stratford. It is situated near the river Ouse and Grand Junction canal.

PUXTON, a par. in the hund. of Winterstoke, co. Somerset, 5 miles N.W. of Axbridge, and 2 from the Barwell station on the Bristol and Exeter railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from Bristol to Weston-super-Mare, and near the river Axe. The inhabitants are wholly engaged in agriculture. The soil consists of loam, with a subsoil of clay. The impropriate tithes, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £164; and there are 23½ acres of glebe. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £60, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church, dedicated to St. Saviour, has a tower containing two bells. The porch bears the date of 1557. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. William Windham, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

PUXTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Kidderminster, hund. of Lower Halfshire, co. Worcester, 1 mile N. of Kidderminster. It is situated in Kidderminster Foreign, beyond the limits of the borough.

PWLL, signifying a "pool," is a common prefix to the names of many small places in Wales.

PWLLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Tregynon, co. Montgomery, 4 miles N. of Newtown.

PWLLCROCHAN, a par. in the hund. of Castlemartin, co. Pembroke, 4 miles W. of Pembroke, its post town, and 2 from Milford. The village, which is small, is situated on Milford Haven. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built in 1342, by the Rev. R. Beneger, whose tomb it contains. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum, which goes to Mear's school.

PWLL DU POINT, or "Point-of-the-Pool," a headland on the E. side of Oxwich Bay, co. Glamorgan. It is the highest promontory in Gower, and commands a fine view.

PWLL-ELECH, a hmlt. in the par. of Llantwit-Major, hund. of Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles S.W. of Glamorgan. It is situated near the coast of the Bristol Channel.

PWLL-GWAELOD, a creek on the E. side of Fishguard Bay, co. Pembroke.

PWLLHELI, a seaport, market town, and municipal and parliamentary borough in the par. of Denio, hund. of Gafflogian, co. Carnarvon, 19 miles S. by W. of Carnarvon. There is a station at Pwllheli Road on the Carnarvon and Nantlle railway. The town, which is situated on Cardigan Bay, was first chartered by Edward the Black Prince, who gave it to one of his followers named Nigel de Lohayren. It is a brisk little seaport, and during the season it is much frequented for sea-bathing, the facilities for which are unsurpassed. It is also a petty sessions town, and a polling-place for the county elections. Many of the inhabitants are employed in ship-building, and others in the coasting trade and the fisheries. The mouth of the Penkos river forms the harbour, which admits vessels of ten tons burden, and has been recently secured by a large embankment, made

at a considerable expense, to protect the harbour from encroachment of the sea. The town, which contains over 2,000 inhabitants, has a townhall (built in 1818), spacious assembly rooms, union poorhouse, a savings-bank, and two commercial branch banks. It is a contributory borough to Carnarvon in returning one member of Parliament, and is governed under the new Municipal Reform Act by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve common councillors, with the style of the "mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Pwllheli." Its revenue is about £140 per annum. The Poor-law Union comprises 32 parishes. It is also the head of superintendent registry and new County Court districts. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic.* of Llannor, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was erected in 1834. There are four chapels belonging to Dissenting congregations. A good road was constructed from this town to Porthddinllaen many years ago, under the impression that Government was going to make it a packet station for Ireland. From the heights above Denio, where the parish church is situated, there are views of the Merionethshire coast, the summits of Snowdon, the village of Llannor, with its ancient inscriptions, and Bodfel, where Mrs. Thrale was born. Market days are Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on the 5th March, 13th May, 28th June, 19th August, 24th September, and 11th November.

PWLL-Y-WRACH, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Talgarth, co. Brecon, 2 miles from Talgarth, and 8 S. by W. of Hay. It is situated under Pen-cader-fawr, in the Black mountains, and near the river Llyffin.

PYDER, a hund. in the co. Cornwall, contains the town of Wadebridge and the pars. of St. Agnes, St. Breock, Colan, St. Colomb Major, St. Colomb Minor, Crantock, Cubert, St. Enoder, St. Ervan, St. Eval, St. Issey, Lanhydrock, Lanivet, St. Mawgan, St. Merryn, Newlyn, Padstow, Perranzabuloe, Little Petherick, St. Wenn, and Withiel; comprising an area of 103,000 acres.

PYECOMBE, or PIECOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Poynings, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 5½ miles N. of Brighton, its post town, and 2½ from the Hassocks Gate railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the line of the London and Brighton railway, and on the road from Brighton to London, by way of Hixted and Cuckfield. It is sheltered on the N. and W. by the downs. At the northern extremity of the parish is the fort of Wolstonbury on the South Downs. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £321, and there are 30 acres of glebe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £315, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, which has been restored, is an ancient structure. There is a National school. The manor and chief part of the land belongs to the crown. In excavating for the railway, Roman urns, coins, and other remains were found.

PYLE, a par. in the hund. of Newcastle, co. Glamorgan, 6 miles N.W. of Bridgend, its post town, and 6 from Aberafon. It is a station on the South Wales railway. The village, which is small, is situated near Margam Abbey, and is famed for its good building-stone, similar to that of Rock Abbey. The Llynvi Valley tramroad has recently been formed into a railway. The living is a vic. with Kenvig, in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £110, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. James, contains an ancient cross. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum.

PYLLE, a par. in the hund. of Whitstone, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.W. of Shepton Mallet, its post town, and 7 from Wells. It is a station on the Somerset and Dorset railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the ancient Fosse Way, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is of a clayey nature, with a subsoil of blue lias. The land is chiefly in pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £174, and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £181. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing five bells. The register dates from 1591. There is a day school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Lord Portman is lord of the manor.

PYRFORD, or PIRFORD, a par. in the first div. of Godley hund., co. Surrey, 2 miles N.W. of Ripley, its post town, and 3 from the Woking station on the South-Western Railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Wey navigation, and is wholly agricultural. The line of the London and South-Western Railway passes through the parish. The living is a vic.* annexed to the rect. of Wisley, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure, with a wooden spire containing one bell. There is a parochial school. The manor of Pyrford was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the Wolleys, the ruins of whose mansion still exist. The Earl of Onslow is lord of the manor.

PYRRDIN, a river of the co. of Brecon, rises in the mountains near Capel Colben, and unites with the Nedd, or Neath, about 1½ mile above Pont-Neath-Vaughan. It has two cascades, one of 90 and the other of 40 feet.

PYSCOTTWR, a feeder of the river Dothi, rises on the borders of cos. Cardigan and Carmarthen.

PYSLLY-GOED, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfairtal-haiarn, co. Denbigh, 4 miles S. of Abergele.

PYWORTHY, a par. in the hund. of Black Torrington, co. Devon, 2 miles S.W. of Holsworthy, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the Bude canal. In the neighbourhood are several barrows which have been opened, and in which sepulchral urns were found. The surface is hilly, and about half the land is moor and marsh, the remainder being good arable and pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £370, and the glebe comprises 185 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £360. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, has a lofty tower, containing five bells. In the interior is an arch of great antiquity. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Bible Christians have each a place of worship.

Q.

QUADRING, a par. in the wap. of Kirton, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 8 miles N.W. of Spalding, its post town, and 2 S.E. of Donington. The village, which is large, is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Eandyke. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1775. The living is a vic.* annexed to that of Wigtoft, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. The parochial charities produce about £215 per annum, of which £65 goes to Brown's school.

QUAINTON, or QUINTON-MALET, a par. in the hund. of Ashendon, co. Bucks, 7 miles N.W. of Aylesbury, its post town, and the same distance from Winslow. The par., which is extensive, comprises the tnshp. of Shipton Lee and the hmlts. of Dereham and Doddershall. It lies between the two great roads which branch off from Aylesbury to Buckingham and Birmingham. The village is chiefly agricultural. It was formerly a market town under the Maleta. Petty sessions are held at the White Hart Inn. The surface is in general level, and the soil clayey. An Act was passed in 1840 for enclosing waste lands. From Quainton Hill stone of various kinds is quarried. In the neighbourhood is a decayed stone cross of great antiquity. There are several mineral springs. A portion of the female inhabitants are engaged in lace-making. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £500. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains tombs of the Dormer and Pigot families, and a curious monument

to Dr. Brett, once rector, and one of the translators of the Bible in the reign of James I.; there are also several brasses, one of which resembles a half figure of a female, bearing date 1350. In 1687, almshouses were founded by R. Winwood, for 8 widows and widowers, but the present state of the funds will only admit half the number to be inhabited. There is a free school. The Baptists have a place of worship. The parochial charities produce about £2 10s. per annum.

QUAIR, a trout stream of the co. of Peebles, Scotland. It rises in the par. of Traquair, and joins the Tweed near Inverleithen. Its principal tributaries are the united waters of Newhall and Shilling-law burns.

QUANTOCK, a tythg. in the par. of Bishop's Lydeard, co. Somerset, 5 miles N.W. of Taunton.

QUANTOXHEAD, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Williton, co. Somerset, 4 miles E. of Williton station on the West Somerset line, and 13½ W. of Bridgwater, its post town. It is situated on the high road from Bridgwater to Minehead. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. Near a third of the land is unenclosed common and waste. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £260, and there is nearly 24 acres of glebe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £325. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes. H. F. Luttrell, Esq., is lord of the manor.

QUANTOXHEAD, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Williton, co. Somerset, 2¼ miles E. of the Williton station on the West Somerset railway, and 15½ W. of Bridgwater. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the turnpike road from Bridgwater to Minehead, and is within half a mile of the Bristol Channel. The soil consists of stonebrash and clay. The parish is bounded on the N. by the Bristol Channel. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £220, and there are 38 acres of glebe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £232. The church, dedicated to St. Etheldreda, has a square tower containing four bells. The interior has a marble font and a painted window. The church was erected in 1856 at an expense of £8,000, defrayed by Sir P. Acland, Bart., and Sir Alexander Acland Hood Bart., M.P. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes, erected in 1857, and entirely supported by Sir Acland Hood. The principal residence is St. Andries House, situated in the midst of an extensive and well-wooded park. Sir A. A. Hood, Bart., is lord of the manor.

QUAR, a vil. in the par. of Worth Matravers, co. Dorset, 3 miles S. of Corfe Castle.

QUARFF, an island and *quoad sacra* par., with Burra and Noss Island, Shetland Isles, coast of Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Lerwick on Mainland. The populated part of the island consists of a valley, extending two miles in length by half a mile broad, and flanked on each side by lofty hills. This par. is in the presb. of Lerwick, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £120. The parish church was erected in 1828, this parish having previously formed part of Bressay. There is an Established church in Burra. There are besides a Free Church preaching station, and places of worship for the Independents, Wesleyans, and Baptists.

QUARLES, an ext. par. place in the hund. of North Greenhoe, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.W. of New Walsingham. Here was once a church, subject to the abbey of Creak, and which was granted by the Countess of Richmond to Christ's College, Cambridge. The lodge, and part of the plantations of Holkham Park, are within this district.

QUARLEY, a par. in the upper half div. of Andover hund., co. Hants, 6 miles W. of Andover, its post town, and 16 N.W. of Winchester. The village, which is of small extent, is situated under Quarley Hill, and is wholly agricultural. On the above-mentioned hill is a double-ditched camp, with an entrenchment traversing Cholderton Hill, and various tumuli are scattered over the adjacent downs. The land is chiefly arable, with a small proportion of pasture and woodland. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £341. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £289, in the patron. of St. Katherine's Hospital, London. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient edifice, with a wooden tower containing three bells. There is a free school for both sexes. The Marquis of Winchester is lord of the manor.

QUARLTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bolton, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 5 miles N.E. of Bolton, and three-quarters of a mile S.E. of Chapeltown railway station. The principal portion of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries and calico print works. The soil is of various quality. H. Wright, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

QUARMBY-CLIFFE, a hmlt. in the par. of Huddersfield, upper div. of Agbrigg wap., West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Huddersfield. It is joined with Lindley to form a chapelry.

QUARNDON, a par. in the hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 3 miles N.W. of Derby, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. There are a chalybeate spring and sulphur baths near the village. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £110. The church has a turreted tower containing two bells. It was erected in 1790 on a site presented by Lord Scarsdale. The parochial charities produce about £35 per annum, of which £20 goes to Curzon's free school, which educates 20 poor children of the parishes of Kedleston, Quarndon, Weston, and Ravensdale Park. There are also two schools founded by William Evans. In the village are several lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors to the baths.

QUARNFORD, a tnshp. and chplry in the par. of Allstonefield, N. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 5 miles S.W. of Buxton, its post town, and 7½ N.E. of Leek. This place, which borders on the counties of Derby and Chester, is situated at a considerable elevation amidst the Moorland hills, near the sources of the rivers Dane and Dove. The principal village, called the Flash, skirts the road between Leek and Buxton. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. There are a flax and a silk mill at Gradbach. Several coal mines are in operation. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £85. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Gladbach, erected in 1833. There is a free school endowed with an annuity of £15, which goes to the master for the free education of 36 boys. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Sir J. H. Crewe, Bart., is lord of the manor.

QUARR ABBEY, an ext. par. place in the lib. of East Medina, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 2 miles W. of Ryde and 4 N.E. of Newport. It is situated near Wootten Bridge, on a creek which runs from Fishbourne to Bridesford, and has remains of a priory founded by Baldwin de Rivers in 1132 for monks of the Cistercian order.

QUARRELTON, a vil. in the par. of Abbey-of-Paisley, co. Renfrew, Scotland. It is situated on the road from Paisley to Beith, adjoining Thorn, and within half a mile of Johnstone. It is celebrated for its excellent coal measures, which occur in five beds or layers 50 feet thick. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the collieries.

QUARRENDON, or QUARRINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Ashendon, co. Bucks, 2 miles N.W. of Aylesbury, its post town. The parish, which is inconsiderable, is situated between the Bicester and Buckingham roads. Nearly the whole of the land is devoted to grazing, the pasture being exceedingly rich. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Bierton, in the dioc. of Oxford. There is no place of worship in the parish. In the midst of a meadow stands the half-ruined church of St. Peter, founded in 1392 by John Farnham. The ruins chiefly consist of arches, which are in good preservation, and tombs of the Lees, who were seated here in Henry VII.'s time. James Dupre, Esq., is lord of the manor.

QUARRINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kelloe, S. div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 5 miles S.E. of Durham. It is situated near Quarrington-Hill-Top, and was anciently the chief town of a district called Queringdonshire. The inhabitants are principally employed in the collieries.

QUARRINGTON, a par. in the wap. of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 1 mile S.W. of Sleaford, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the canal, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £287. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is an ancient structure, with a spired tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains a font of great antiquity. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. The Marquis of Bristol is lord of the manor.

QUARRY BANK, a chplry. in the par. of Dudley, hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 1 mile from Dudley, and 8 miles N.W. of Birmingham. The village may be considered a suburb of Dudley. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is a modern structure.

QUARRYHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Bolton, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 1 mile N.W. of Ireby. It is in conjunction with Low Bolton to form a township.

QUARTER, a mining district in the par. of Hamilton, co. Lanark, Scotland, 3 miles from Hamilton. There are extensive collieries, also newly formed ironworks, which employ the chief part of the inhabitants. There is a railway in connection with the Hamilton branch of the Caledonian railway.

QUARTER-BACH, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Gwynfe-Quarter-Bach, par. of Llangadock, co. Carmarthen, 2 miles from Llangadock. It is situated under the Black mountains.

QUARTER HIGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-Ireleth, hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. Lancaster.

QUARTRE-MAWR, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandausaint, hund. of Perfedd, co. Carmarthen, 6 miles S. by E. of Llandover, and 5 from Llangadock. It is situated under Ben Sîr Gaer Mountain.

QUATFORD, a par., partly in the borough of Bridgnorth, but chiefly in the hund. of Stottesden, co. Salop, 2 miles S.E. of Bridgnorth, its post town, and 11½ from Shiffnal. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Severn, and on the turnpike road from Bridgnorth to Kidderminster. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is of a sandy nature, with a subsoil of red sandstone. The par. includes the tnshp. of Eardington, and was once a Roman settlement. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £59. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing three bells. The interior contains some marble slabs of great antiquity. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. There is a National school, endowed with an annuity of £5. The Baptists have a place of worship. Quatford Castle is a modern mansion.

QUATT-MALVERN, a par., partly in the borough of Bridgnorth, and partly in the hund. of Stottesden, co. Salop, 4 miles S.E. of Bridgnorth, its post town, and 9 N. of Kidderminster. It comprises the tnshp. of Quatt-Jarvis. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Bridgnorth and Kidderminster turnpike road. It is bounded westward by the river Severn. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is in some parts sandy, and in others a dark clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £430. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was rebuilt in 1763, with a tower containing a clock and six bells. The interior contains monuments to the Wolryche family, and an ancient font. There is a parochial school, also the South-Eastern Shropshire district school, for the education of children belonging to Bridgnorth, Cleobury Mortimer, Madeley, and Seisdon unions. Dudmaston Hall is the principal residence. There are traces of a Roman camp called "The Walls." W. W. Whitmore, Esq., J.P., is lord of the manor.

QUEDGELEY, a par., partly in the middle div. of Dudstone hund., but chiefly in the upper div. of Whitstone hund., co. Gloucester, 3 miles S.W. of Gloucester, its post town, and 9 from Stroud. The village, which is small, is situated on the Berkeley Ship canal, and near the river Severn. It is wholly agricultural. In 1838, an Act of Parliament was obtained for enclosing 93 acres of waste land, of which two were appropriated for recreation. The soil consists of blue lias. The par. includes the hmlt. of Woolstrop. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £122. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £161. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient stone edifice, with a spired tower containing six bells. There is a National school. Quedgeley House, the principal residence, is situated in a park. J. C. Hayward, Esq., is lord of the manor.

QUEENBOROUGH, a par. and post town in the Isle of Sheppey, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 2 miles S. of Sheerness, and 17 N.W. of Canterbury. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Swale and Medway, and was anciently called Cyningburgh, from a palace of the Saxon kings. Queenborough is a decayed market town, and consists mainly of one wide street near the West Swale, which is navigable. It formerly returned two members to Parliament, but was disfranchised by the Reform Act. It was made a free borough by Edward III., who rebuilt the castle from a plan by William of Wykeham, and conferred on it its present name in honour of his queen Philippa. The castle was afterwards restored by Richard II., Henry VIII., and Queen Elizabeth; but was finally demolished by order of the Parliament in 1650. The moat of the castle still remains, and within it is a well 271 feet in depth, which was reopened in 1725. The staple trade was formerly wool, but the inhabitants are now chiefly engaged in the lobster and oyster fisheries, the latter being let on lease. There is a copperas manufactory, which was the first established in England. The town contains a guildhall, under which is a small gaol. The property belonging to the corporation is held under trustees. The two weekly markets granted by Edward III. are now obsolete. There was anciently a hospital dedicated to St. John. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £85, in the patron. of the mayor and corporation. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a neat structure, with an ancient tower at the W. end. The parochial charities produce about £51 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, erected in 1857. A fair is held on August 5th.

QUEEN CAMEL. *See* CAMEL, QUEEN, co. Somerset.

QUEENHILL, a chplry. in the par. of Ripple, lower div. of the hund. of Pershore, co. Worcester, 2½ miles S.E. of Upton, its post town, and 4 N.W. of Tewkesbury. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Severn. The chplry. includes the hmlt. of Holdfast. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Ripple, in the dioc. of Worcester. The church has a tower containing 4 bells.

QUEENIBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 6½ miles N.E. of Leicester, its post town, 1½ mile S. of Rearsby, and 2½ miles S.E. of the Syston station on the Midland Counties railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from Leicester to Melton-Mowbray, and near a branch of the river Wreak, which bounds the parish on the N.W. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural, but some few are employed in frame-work knitting. The tithes have been commuted for land and corn rents under an Enclosure Act in 1794, and there are 9 acres of glebe. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £106. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a lofty spired tower containing four bells. The charities produce about £24 per annum, applied to the restoration of the church. The National school was erected in 1848. The Baptists and

Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Upper Hall and Lower Hall are the principal residences. Mrs. Williamson is lady of the manor.

QUEENSBERRY, a mountain in the par. of Closeburn, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 6 miles S.W. of Moffat. It is situated at the Clyde's Head, and rises 2,140 feet above sea level. It gives the title of duke to the Buccleuchs, and that of marquis and earl to the Douglases of Kinmount.

QUEENSBOROUGH, a hmlt. in the par. of Beaulieu, bar. of Ferrard, co. Louth, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Drogheda. It is situated on the Boyne.

QUEEN'S CHANNEL, a passage between the Tongue and Margate Sands, at the Thames' mouth, 4 miles N.W. of Margate.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, an inland co. in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, is bounded N. by King's County, E. by co. Kildare, a detached portion of King's County and co. Carlow, S. by co. Kilkenny, and W. by co. Tipperary and King's County. It lies between 52° 45′ and 53° 13′ N. lat., 6° 54′ and 7° 47′ W. long. Its greatest length from E. to W. is 37 miles, and from N. to S. 33 miles. Its area is 664 square miles, or 424,854 statute acres; of which 342,422 acres are arable, 69,289 acres uncultivated, 11,630 acres in plantations, 1,117 acres in towns, and 396 acres under water. The population in 1841 was 153,930, in 1851 it was 111,623, and in 1861 it had fallen to 90,650, or 137 to every square mile of the entire surface—little more than half of the number in 1841, when there were 232 to every square mile. The number of persons from this county who emigrated from Irish ports, stating it was not their intention to return, from the 1st May, 1851, to the 31st December, 1864, was 23,442, or nearly 16 per cent. of the population at the former dates. The number of inhabited houses in 1861 was 16,768, and of uninhabited 533. The poor-law valuation in 1851 was £223,299, and the general valuation in 1861 was £257,249. The county was anciently comprehended in the districts of Leix on the N. and E., and of Ossory on the W. The latter kingdom was of considerable importance, and its king took an active part in the war undertaken by Roderick O'Conor, King Paramount of Ireland, against Dermod MacMurrough, King of Leinster, which led to the invasion by Strongbow and the English, and his territories were repeatedly ravaged by the invaders. He subsequently made peace with the English, and managed to retain his independence. Queen's County was at this time known as Glenmaleire and Leix, and the latter part was a county palatine, and was subsequently given to the youngest daughter of William Earl Marshal, on her marriage with William de Braosa, Lord of Brecknock. Their daughter married Roger Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore, and from this connection the royal family of England is descended. O'More, an Irish chieftain to whom, in the reign of Edward II., Mortimer had confided the management of his domain of Leix, took possession of it in his own behalf, and resisted all attempts to dislodge him. Meanwhile the Fitzpatricks, the chiefs of Ossory, succeeded in preserving their independence, and were generally friendly to the English. In the reign of Edward VI. Sir Edward Bellingham, the lord-deputy, reannexed Leix to the English pale; and a rebellion in the reign of Mary having been successfully quelled, both districts were united, and named after the queen, the assize town being called Maryborough in her honour. A new rebellion in the latter part of Elizabeth's reign was crushed in 1599 by the Earl of Essex, and the O'Mores were annihilated by his successor, Lord Mountjoy. During the rebellion of 1641, this county was the scene of many struggles between the royalist troops and the insurgents under Roger More, head of the now reduced sect of the O'Mores; and in 1646 Owen Roe O'Neill held Maryborough and many other strongholds, but lost them in 1649 to the royalists under Ormond, who, in his turn, was obliged to surrender to the Cromwellian forces under Colonels Hewson and Reynolds. In the war of the revolution in 1688, William gained a decisive victory over the Irish near Cappard; and soon after a force of infantry and dragoons was stationed at Lea by request of the residents, to protect them from roving bands of rapparees who infested the country, since which time the county has been a military station. The county is for the most part flat or gently undulating. The greater portion is in the basin of the Barrow, but parts to the N. and W. incline to the Shannon. Extending through the county are a series of ridges or escarpments, which, having their rise near Athlone, cross King's County, and, entering near Mountmellick, run southwards past Maryborough in an almost unbroken line. They are principally formed of limestone and calcareous sandstone, varying in height from 12 to 45 feet, and are generally broad at the base and narrowed to a few feet at the top. The Dysart hills, in the S.E. of the county, lie between the villages of the Barrow and of the Nore, and relieve the monotony of the scenery. They are wholly composed of limestone, and consist generally of single elevations, of which the most striking are the Doon of Clopoke and the Rock of Dunamase. Towards the S. the Slievemargue hills separate this county from Kilkenny. The Slieve Bloom mountains, of the Old Red sandstone formation, occupy the north-western part, and form the boundary with King's County. Their summit rises 1,753 feet, and was popularly thought to be the most elevated point in the island, whence it obtained the name of *Ard Errin*, or "Height of Ireland." They are traversed by a narrow defile, called the Gap of Glendine, the only communication in this part with King's County. The central parts of the county abound in bogs, the Heath of Maryborough extending over 425 acres. The only rivers of importance are the Barrow and its tributary, the Nore. The former, rising in the Slieve Bloom mountains, flows across the N. of the county to Portarlington, and thence S. along the boundary, except where it enters Kildare at Monastereven and Athy, till its reaches Carlow. It is navigable for barges from Athy. The Nore has its source in the Slieve Bloom mountains in Tipperary. It enters Queen's County near Borris-in-Ossory, flowing eastward to Castletown, and then in a southerly direction till it reaches Kilkenny near Durrow. The lower Brosna, which is joined by the Clodagh, rises in the W. of the county, and flows across King's County into the Shannon near Banagher. Lough Annagh, the only lake of any importance, is on the northern boundary of the county. It is only 207 acres in extent, and does not exceed a mile in length. The Grand canal, entering the county at Portarlington, runs 12 miles southwards, and joins the Barrow just below Athy in Kildare. A branch of the canal, about 12 miles long, communicates with Mountmellick. The Great Southern and Western railway crosses the county in a north-easterly direction, and connects it with Limerick, Kilkenny, and Cork on the S., and Dublin on the N. The roads are numerous and well laid out, and are generally kept in good order. The principal portion of the county belongs to the limestone formation, which extends over most of Ireland. The Slieve Bloom mountains consist chiefly of sandstone, with thin beds of limestone and coal; and mica slate is found in the higher parts. One of the seven coalfields in Ireland commences in the Slievemargue Hills, and extends into Kilkenny and Carlow, and is extensively worked. The coal, which is of the anthracite quality, and unsuited for domestic purposes, is purchased by the maltsters and distillers of Kilkenny and the neighbourhood. Iron ore, copper, and manganese exist in small quantities, but are not worked. Potters' clay is found, and made into tiles, crocks, and other coarse earthenware. Slate and (in some places) marble are quarried; and near Mountmellick is found sandstone of soft texture, which is used for chimney-pieces and hearthstones.—The climate is dry and salubrious. The occupations of the population are almost wholly agricultural. The soil is generally fertile, but in some parts, especially towards the N., it is light and unproductive, though capable of improvement. In the Slieve Bloom mountains, a yellow clay, and, in some parts, a strong red clay, produce good crops of oats and potatoes, but

are often wet and spongy as well as rocky. The Dysart Hills, and the plain from which they rise, consist of rich loam, and are good grazing grounds; and the lands on either side of the Barrow are rich and alluvial, and specially suited for pasturage. Bogs are to be found in many places, especially about Maryborough, and afford a valuable supply of turf for fuel or for manure. Pasturage predominates over tillage. In 1865 there were 148,391 acres under crop, of which 5,966 acres were devoted to wheat, 23,414 acres to oats, 22,905 to barley, bere, rye, vetches, and rape, 21,105 acres to potatoes, 15,987 to turnips, mangel wurzel, beetroot, carrots, and other green crops, 422 acres to flax, and 58,593 to meadow and clover. 359 acres were left fallow or uncultivated, and 214,132 acres were under grazing land. Upon the several holdings there were 12,822 horses, 65,785 cattle, 97,132 sheep, and 29,818 pigs. The acreage under wheat in 1865 was not one-fourth of that in 1848, when 24,944 acres were sown, since which time the quantity gradually decreased, except during and immediately succeeding the Crimean war, when there was a temporary reaction. The large importations of foreign grain in later years will account for this change. The extent under oats in 1848 was 32,941 acres, or more than 40 per cent. over that of 1865, while that of barley, bere, &c., was only 6,881 acres. That under turnips and other green crop increased from 10,262 acres in 1848 to 15,987 acres in 1865. Flax is still little grown, and only for domestic consumption. The cattle are generally of a very superior description, and have increased in numbers from 50,753 in 1848, the number of pigs increased from 16,571 in the same year, while sheep gradually declined from 198,208 in the same year to less than half that number in 1865. The value of live stock generally increased from £571,390 in 1851 to £661,511 in 1861. The average rent of land is 12s. per acre. The farm buildings and peasants' cottages are generally of a poor description. The farms are divided principally by hedgerows, but ditches and stone walls are occasionally met with. Dairies are numerous, and the butter is much esteemed; some cheese also is made. The woollen trade was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, and broadcloths were manufactured at Maryborough and Mountmellick, but the business is now very limited, and is confined to flannels, friezes, and coarse stuffs. There is also something done in weaving of linen and cotton.—The religion of the county is principally Roman Catholic, 80,025 persons, or 88 per cent., having in 1861 belonged to that persuasion; 9,683, or 11 per cent., were members of the Established Church, and 942, or 1 per cent., were of other Christian denominations. Most of the county is in the united diocese of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, of which Kilkenny is the episcopal seat, but it extends also into Kildare, which is joined with Dublin and Glandelagh. It belongs to the Roman Catholic dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin, with Carlow as the episcopal residence, and of Ossory, with Kilkenny as the cathedral town.—It is divided for civil purposes into 11 baronies, Ballyadams, Clandonagh, Clarmallagh, Cullenagh, Maryborough, East and West, Portnahinch, Slievemargy, Stradbally, Tinnahinch, and Upperwoods, and containing 53 parishes. The chief towns are Maryborough, Mountmellick, Mountrath, Abbeyleix, and part of Portarlington, the rest of which is in King's County; also the market towns of Ballinakill, Durrow, and Stradbally. The county returns three members to parliament, two for the county at large—constituency in 1863, 3,554—and one for the borough of Portarlington—constituency 99. It is in the Dublin, or northern military district; and there is a barrack station at Maryborough, in which town the assizes are held. The county town is in the home circuit. It is governed by a lieutenant and custos, high sheriff, 17 deputy-lieutenants, and about 65 magistrates. The county gaol, county infirmary, and the district lunatic asylum for King's and Queen's counties are at Maryborough. In 1861 there were 83 National schools within the county, besides 39 under the Church Education Society and other societies, and 14 private schools, in which a course of primary instruction was imparted, and there were 19 other schools in which one or more foreign languages were taught. The standard of education has been steadily raised since 1841, when only 33 per cent. of the population over five years of age could read and write, 26 per cent. could read only, and 41 per cent. could neither read nor write. The per-centage in 1851 of those who could read and write had increased to 37, and that of persons who could read only, and who could neither read nor write, had fallen to 25 and 38 respectively. In 1861 46 per cent. of those above five years of age could read and write, 23 per cent. could read only, and the per-centage of persons wholly ignorant had fallen to 31.—The principal seats are, Emo Park, Earl of Portarlington; Abbeyleix, Viscount de Vesci; Durrow, Viscount Ashbrook; Rathleague, Lord Congleton; Ballyfin, Sir Charles Coote; Lisduff, J. W. Fitzpatrick; Indiaville, Des Vœux; Bellegrove, Adair; Stradbally, Cosby; Cremorgan, Moore; Cooperhill, Cooper; Dunmore, Staples; besides many other private residence. The chief antiquities are, a cromlech and rath at Gracefield; a round tower, almost perfect, at Timahoe, near the ruins of a monastery; the remains of two others at Killeshin and Rosenalis; several tumuli around Mountmellick; a rath and the ruins of an abbey at Aghaboe; of a priory at Aghmacart; and of a monastery at Rathapick. There are also the remains of many old fortresses, amongst which are Lea Castle, near Portarlington; the strongholds of the Fitzpatricks at Castletown and Borris-in-Ossory; Castlecuff, in Timehinch, built in 1641 by Sir Charles Coote; and a castle of Earl Strongbow on the rock of Dunamose, about four miles from Maryborough. These last named stand on the top of a single elevation, which projects from the more lofty range of the Dysart hills. They were formerly of great strength and of considerable importance, and were the scene of many acts of bloodshed. The castle was at length destroyed by Cromwell's army, but the remains are yet very extensive, and are among the most remarkable military ruins in Ireland.

QUEEN'S-FERRY, a hmlt. in the par. of Hawarden, hund. of Mold, co. Flint, 2 miles N. of Hawarden, and 7 N W. of Chester. It is a station on the Chester and Holyhead railway. It is so named from the ferry across the Dee.

QUEENSFERRY, NORTH, a vil. in the par. of Inverkeithing, district of Dunfermline, co. Fife, Scotland, 2 miles S. of Inverkeithing, and 4 S.E. of Dunfermline. It is a ferry station situated on Cruick's peninsula, opposite South Queensferry, and is much frequented during the summer season as a bathing-place. There is a natural basin called Cruick's Harbour, which affords accommodation to vessels during rough weather. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries. A small kind of fish resembling the sprat is taken on the coast in prodigious quantities. Cromwell encamped here in 1651.

QUEENSFERRY, SOUTH, a par., royal and parliamentary burgh, co. Linlithgow, Scotland. The parish, which is of small extent, is bounded by the Frith of Forth on the N. side, and on the other sides by the parish of Dalmeny, from which it was separated and formed into a separate parish in 1636. The town of Queensferry is about 11 miles from Edinburgh, 8 E. of Linlithgow, and 4 S.E. of the Ratho station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. It is situated betwixt the shore of the Frith of Forth and a ridge of hills that skirt the coast, and has an important steam ferry station. It was presented by Malcolm IV. to the monks of Dunfermline, and derives its name from Margaret, Queen of Malcolm Canmore, who frequently used the ferry for the passage of the Frith, which is here only two miles across. As a royal burgh Queensferry was first chartered by Charles I., and under the late Act is governed by a provost, a land bailie, two sea bailies, a dean, and three guilds, and a town council. The municipal revenues amount to about £200 per annum. The town is well supplied with water, but the streets are long and narrow. There is a small pier harbour at

Newhall; also another pier for the convenience of boats when they fail to make the former point. In the middle of the strait is a small rocky island designated Inch Garvie, and about half a mile to the westward is Port Edgar, the place of embarkation of George IV. on his return to England. Queen Victoria embarked at Queensferry for North Queensferry on her way to Perthshire in 1842. The principal business is in the coasting trade, and in coals. There are an extensive distillery, a brewery, and soap factory. During the winter season the inhabitants are principally engaged in the herring fisheries. The burgh unites with Stirling, Culross, Inverkeithing, and Dunfermline in returning one member to parliament. The par. is in the presb. of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patron. of the town council. The minister has a stipend of £171. The parish church was restored in 1821. There are a parochial and other schools. The principal residence is Hopetoun House, the seat of the Earl of Hopetoun. A pleasure fair is held on the first Friday in August.

QUEEN'S HEAD, a vil. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Bradford, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Bradford, and 32 S.W. of York. It is situated near the head of the river Aire, partly in the tnshp. of Clayton and partly in North Owram. The village stands on the summit of a bold eminence, surrounded by wild moorland country. The population are chiefly employed in the manufacture of worsted goods and in weaving. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is a modern structure. There are also places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans within the township of Clayton.

QUEENSIDE, a small loch in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Lochwinnoch.

QUEENSTOWN, formerly COVE OF CORK, a seaport town, partly in the par. of Clonmel, but principally in that of Templemore, bar. of Barrymore, co. Cork, Ireland, 14 miles E.S.E. of Cork. It is situated on the S. side of Great Island, in Cork Harbour, in 51° 51′ N. lat, and 8° 18′ W. long. The population in 1851 was 11,419, including 4,172 persons, passengers and crew on board vessels then in the harbour; but in 1861 it was only 8,719. This town overlooks, and almost literally overhangs, the basin of Inner Cork Harbour, and occupies the steep and southern face of a hill, rising from near the edge of the water to a considerable height. The principal seats are wide and commodious, and the houses are regularly built, and in many places faced with slate to protect them from the effects of the prevailing storms. Previous to 1786 Queenstown was but a small village, occupied only by tide waiters and pilots of Cork, and by a few fishermen. During the French war it was made an admiral's station, and quickly rose in importance. It was used as a port for the embarkation of troops going on foreign service, and a rendezvous for ships about to sail under convoy. Six hundred merchant vessels have been at anchor in the harbour at one time, and 400 sail have left on a single day. It is suited for the scene of extensive commerce. The harbour is 3 miles long by 2 broad, with an entrance 2 miles long and 1 mile wide. It is bounded on one side by Great Island, and on the other by the mainland and Spike Island, which form an oval basin sufficiently capacious to contain and shelter the whole navy of England, and the entrance is commanded by the Carlisle and Camden forts, which frown from the summit of two lofty cliffs on either side, but are not now maintained. Spike Island contains an artillery barracks and a depôt for convicts. There is an ordnance depôt on Haulbowline, a small island opposite Queenstown, and near it, in Rocky Island, two powder magazines have been cut out of the solid rock. Queenstown carries on but little trade. It is resorted to as a port of call where vessels wait for orders to proceed to their destination. From its salubrity, and the comparative equality of the temperature, and the dryness of the air, it is much resorted to by consumptive patients, and other classes of invalids. The climate is reputed by some authorities to be more equable and mild than that of any part of England or France, and even to equal that of Rome or Naples. In summer it is much used as a bathing-place, and is at all times a favourite resort of the citizens of Cork. It contains a parish church in the early English style of architecture, with stained-glass windows; a Roman Catholic chapel, which serves as the cathedral of the diocese of Cloyne; and a Wesleyan chapel. National schools, parochial schools under the Church Education Society, and an infant school; a club room, a literary society, a public library, and reading rooms. It has also a market-house, a fever hospital, a dispensary, and a bridewell. Near the western entrance to the town is a pier erected in 1805 at a cost of £20,000, which forms a promenade, and commands a view of the harbour. In the centre of the beach, near the custom-house, is the club-house of the Royal Cork Yacht Club, built in the Italian style of architecture. The annual regatta given by the club is usually held in the month of July, and attracts the best yachts of the sister country. The government of the town is chiefly vested in the local magistrates; and the Cork Harbour Board have likewise a certain jurisdiction. Petty sessions are held every Monday. A market is held on Saturday. The views round Queenstown are beautiful. Rostill, on Castle-Mary, and the Vale of Cloyne, with its ancient cathedral and round tower, lying on the E.; to the S. the harbour; and to the W. Carrigaline, with its estuary, and the expanse of the river Lee. In a cemetery surrounding the ruins of Clonmel church, a short distance from the town, lie the remains of Tobin, the author of the "Honeymoon," and Woolfe, the author of the verses on the death of Sir John Moore.

QUEENWOOD, a hmlt. in the hund. of King's-Sombourn, Romsey div. of co. Hants, 3 miles N.W. of Romsey, and 10 from Southampton. It was here that Robert Owen, in 1842, established Harmony Hall, on the socialistic principle, since converted into a training agricultural school.

QUEICH, two streams of this name in the co. of Kinross, Scotland. They are distinguished as North and South Queich, and both fall into Loch Leven.

QUEMERFORD, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Calne, co. Wilts, 2 miles from Calne, and 28 N.W. of Salisbury. It is situated on a branch of the Wilts and Berks canal near the river Marlan.

QUENBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Hungerton, hund. of East Goscote, co Leicester, 7 miles N.E. of Leicester, and 1 mile S.E. of Hungerton. The ancient manor house has been in the possession of the Ashby family upwards of seven centuries.

QUENDAL VOE, a harbour in the most southerly part of the Shetland Isles, coast of Scotland. It is situated between Fitful and Sumburgh Heads, about 24 miles S.W. of Lerwick.

QUENDON, a par. in the hund. of Uttlesford, co. Essex, 6 miles N.E. of Bishop Stortford, its post town, and 3 N. of Elsenham railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road to Newmarket, and on the river Stort. It is chiefly agricultural. It is a place of ancient date, having existed prior to Edward the Confessor's time. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £150, and there are 35 acres of glebe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £165. The church was rebuilt in 1861. The register dates from 1687. The principal residence is Quendon Hall. Captain Byng is lord of the manor.

QUENINGTON, a par. in the hund of Brightwells Barrow, co. Gloucester, 2 miles N. of Fairford, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Coln. In the vicinity are traces of a commandery of Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by Agnes de Laci in John's time. Its revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £137 7*s.* 1*d.*, and the site given to the Kingstones. The tithes were commuted for a money payment in 1754, and there are 75 acres of glebe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc.

of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £192. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is an ancient edifice built by the Lacys; it has two Norman doorways. The windows have been altered in a later style. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There are Church of England day and Sunday schools. The Baptists have a place of worship. Various Roman coins have been found on the line of the ancient Fosse Way which passed through the parish.

QUENNY, a stream of the co. of Salop, rises in the Longmont hills, near Church-Stretton, and joins the Ony at Halford Chapel.

QUERNMOOR, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Lancaster, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 3 miles S.E. of Lancaster, its post town. It was formerly a forest, and a great portion is still occupied by fells and moorland. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £137, in the patron. of the Vicar of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a tower containing one bell. There is an endowed National school for both sexes, also a free school. The principal residence is Quernmoor Park. The manor is held by the crown.

QUERRIN, a cove or harbour at the mouth of the Shannon, co. Clare, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Kilrush. It is sheltered by Querrin Point.

QUETHIOCK, or QUITHICK, a par. in the middle div. of the hund. of East, co. Cornwall, 4 miles E. of Liskeard, its post town, and 9 from Saltash. The parish, which is of large extent, is bounded on the E. by the river Lynher, and on the W. by the Tidy, or Tide. The land belongs chiefly to Coryton of Pentilly. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil in the southern portion is rich, but gradually deteriorates towards the northern boundary. There are numerous stone and slate quarries, also mines of manganese, which have been occasionally worked with profit, and indications of copper, lead, and silver. The great tithes are in two portions, one belonging to the vicar of this parish, and the other to the incumbent of the chantry of Haccombe, in Devon; the tithes for each of these separate portions have been commuted for a rent-charge of £340, and there are about 30 acres of vicarial glebe. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £326, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Hugh, is an ancient stone structure, with a square tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. The church has several bronze tablets, the earliest of which bears date 1371, also a brass of R. Kingdom, his wife, and 15 children, bearing date 1462. There is a National school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. A. Coryton, Esq., is lord of the manor. A fair for cattle is held on the last Monday in January.

QUEX, a seat in the par. of St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 3 miles. W. by S. of Margate. It is situated on the coast, near the North-Foreland, and anciently belonged to the Quek and Crispe families. The house, and the Wellington tower near it, were rebuilt by the late J. Powell.

QUICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Rochdale, upper div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 3 miles E. of Oldham. It is in conjunction with the tnshp. of Saddleworth, and includes Quick Mere Quarter. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the mines.

QUIDDENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Guiltcross, co. Norfolk, 2 miles E. by N. of East Harling, and 1 mile S. of Eccles Road railway station. Attleborough is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the Little Ouse, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Snetterton, in the dioc. of Norwich, joint val. £636. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a round tower surmounted by an octangular lantern. The church is situated on an eminence a short distance W. of the Hall, and has monuments of the Keppel family, one of whom was the celebrated Admiral Keppel, ancestor of the present Earl of Albemarle. In connection with the church is a school supported by the rector. The Hall, once the seat of the Keppels, is situated in a well-wooded park, having in its centre a barrow surrounded by fir trees. There is an avenue of trees extending uniformly for 1 mile, from the church on the high road to Kenning Hall. The Earl of Albemarle is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

QUIDHAMPTON, a tythg. in the par. of Overton, co. Hants, 4 miles N.E. of Whitchurch.

QUIDHAMPTON, a tythg. in the par. of St. Peter, Fugglestone, co. Wilts, 1 mile from Wilton, its post town. It is situated on the river Wiley, and had once a monastery, in which King Ethelbert was buried in 827.

QUIN, a par. and post office vil. in the bar. of Upper Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Ennis, and 130 from Dublin. There is a joint station for Ardsollus and Quin on the Limerick and Ennis railway. The parish is 5 miles long by 3 broad. The surface comprises a considerable proportion of bog, but the remainder is chiefly good arable land. It is watered by the river Quin, a tributary of the Fergus. The interior is traversed by the roads from Killaloe to Ennis, and from Limerick to Kilfenora. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with two others £279, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was a gift from the late Board of First Fruits in 1792. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Cloney and Dowry. There are several schools. The village is a poor little place, but contains the church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a dispensary, which last is within the Ennis poor-law union. Quin Abbey, a very interesting ruin, was founded in 1402 by MacNamara, lord of Glencoilean. The principal residences are Quin Ville, Knopouge Castle, formerly a seat of the MacNamara family, and Castle Fergus. Ballymarkahan and Dangan are interesting ruins.

QUINCE, or SQUINCE, an islet on the coast of co. Cork, Ireland, 5 miles W. of Roscarbery. It is situated outside Glandore Bay, opposite Filneshawk Head.

QUINTIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Witter, bar. of Ards, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles E. of Portaferry. It stands at the eastern mouth of Lough Strangford, on the bay of Quintin. Near the village are ruins of Quintin castle.

QUINTIN, a par. in the hund. of Wymersley, co. Northampton, 4¼ miles S.E. of Northampton, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. Land was assigned in lieu of tithes under an Enclosure Act in 1814. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £295. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has a tower containing two bells. The Rev. Sir H. J. Gunning is lord of the manor.

QUINTON, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester, 6 miles from Stratford-on-Avon, its post town, and the same distance from the Campden station on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near Meen Hill, on the summit of which is a Saxon camp with double intrenchments, and near which many skeletons, swords, and warlike implements have been dug up. The inhabitants are wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Admington, and was given by Henry II. to Polesworth Nunnery. Near two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder pasture and woodland. A portion of the impropriate tithes belong to the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, and the remainder to Magdalen College, Oxford. The former were commuted for a rent-charge of £63, and the latter for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1772. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £70, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a stone structure, with a spired tower containing six bells. It is supposed to have been erected by the Lacies soon after the Norman conquest. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum. The president and fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, are lords of the manor.

QUINTON. *See* QUAINTON, co. Bucks.

QUIRAING, a mountain in the par. of Snizort, Isle

of Skye, co. Inverness, Scotland, near Uig Loch. It is 1,000 feet in height, and commands views of Skye and the basaltic cliff of Aird.

QUIVOX, ST., a par. in the district of Kyle, co. Ayr, Scotland. It contains the vils. of Whiteletts and Wallacetown. It extends 3 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 3, and is bounded by the pars. of Monkton, Prestwick, Tarbolton, Ayr, and Newton-upon-Ayr. The surface, which lies low, is moderately even. The soil is light on sandstone and coal measures. The parish is situated on the river Ayr, and is traversed by the roads from Ayr to Galston and Mauchline. The village is situated about 3 miles E. of Ayr, and is within easy access by railway, steampacket, and coach. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the collieries and stone quarries. This par. is in the presb. of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister has a stipend of £294. The parish church stands nearly central of the parish, but 3 miles distant from the bulk of the inhabitants. It was built prior to the Reformation on the site of Sanchar or Sanquhar chapel, which belonged to Paisley Abbey. The church was restored and enlarged in 1834. At Wallacetown are a Free church, United Presbyterian church, Reformed Presbyterian church, Original Secession church, and a chapel-of-ease. The Independents, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics have each a chapel. There are a parochial and several other schools.

QUIXHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Rocester, co. Stafford, 5 miles N.E. of Uttoxeter. It is situated on the canal, and near the one-arched bridge over the river Dove.

QUOICH, a loch in the co. of Inverness, Scotland, 17 miles W. of Fort Augustus. It is about 4 miles in length by 1 broad, and gives name to the glen of Glenlochquoich.

QUOILE, or BALLINAHINCH, a river in the co. of Down, Ireland. It falls into Lough Strangford, at the S.W. corner of which is Quoile-quay, which serves as the port for Downpatrick and sub-port to Newry.

QUOISLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Marbury, hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 3 miles N.E. of Whitchurch. It forms in conjunction with Marbury a township.

QUORNDON, a chplry. in the par. of Barrow-upon-Soar, hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 2½ miles S.E. of Loughborough, its post town, and 1 mile S.W. of Barrow-upon-Soar railway station. It is situated on the river Soar and Loughborough canal, and near the Midland Counties railway. The town, which contains about 2,000 inhabitants, is well lighted with gas, and paved. Some of the inhabitants are employed in stocking weaving and frame-work knitting. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments under an Enclosure Act in 1762. The living is a perpet cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £120, in the patron. of the Vicar of Barrow. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing six bells. The church had a chantry founded by the Hamleyns in 1328, also another in 1379. The parochial charities produce about £100 per annum. There are a National and an infant school. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Baptists have each a place of worship. The kennels of the Quorn hunt are situated in this neighbourhood. Quorn Hall and Quorn House are the principal residences.

QUOTHQUAN or COUTHBOAN, a vil. in the par. of Libberton, co. Lanark, Scotland, 3 miles W. of Biggar. It contains Quothquan Hill, which rises 600 feet above sea level, and has on its summit Wallace's chair, consisting of a huge rough stone in which, according to tradition, Sir William Wallace sat and held conferences of war prior to the battle of Biggar.

QUY, a chplry. in the par. of Stow, hund. of Staine, co. Cambridge, 5 miles N.E. of Cambridge.

R

RAASAY. *See* RASAY, co. Inverness, Scotland.

RABY, a tnshp. in the par. of Neston, higher div. of Wirrall hund., co. Chester, 2 miles from Great Neston, and 2 N. of Bromborough railway station.

RABY AND KEVERSTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Staindrop, S.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 5 miles N.E. of Barnard Castle. It is situated on a branch of the river Tees, and contains Raby Castle, the seat of the Duke of Cleveland. The castle, which is built on an eminence, was founded by John de Nevile in 1379. It was bought by Sir H. Vane in the reign of James I., but since that period great additions and alterations have been made. It retains much of its original appearance, being still surrounded with ramparts and a deep moat two acres in extent. A carriage road now passes through the great hall, which is approached under a machicolated gateway. Clifford's and Bertram Bulmer's are the oldest of its towers, and from which there are extensive views. The interior has been much modernised. The castle is surrounded by a well-wooded park. That part of the township which forms the hamlet of Keverstone is situated on high ground commanding a prospect to the eastward.

RACAVAN, a par. in the bar. of Lower Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, contains Broughshane, its post town. It is 8 miles long by 4 broad. The parish is traversed by the road from Ballymena to Glenarm, and by the river Braid. The surface is hilly, attaining an altitude of 1,457 feet on Flemish Mountain. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Connor, val. with Skerry, £535. Race View is the chief residence. There are two Sunday and three or four day schools.

RACE-BANK, a shoal near the Dudgeon lighthouse, coast of Norfolk, 20 miles N.W. of Cromer.

RACEIT, a hmlt. in the par. of Shap, co. Westmoreland, 1 mile W. of Shap, on the river Lowther.

RACKENFORD, a par. in the hund. of Witheridge, co. Devon, 8 miles N.W. of Tiverton, its post town, and 10 S.E. of South Molton. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on the Little Dart river. It was formerly a market town under a charter granted in 1235. The soil is of a clayey but productive nature, with a subsoil of gravel. Stone is quarried for building. The glebe comprises 48 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £311. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains several monuments. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. There is an endowed National school for both sexes, also a place of worship for the Bible Christians. Crewshay House is the principal residence. Charles Devon, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner, by whom courts leet and baron are held annually. A fair for the sale of sheep and cattle is held on the 8th July.

RACKHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Amberley, hund. of West Easwrith, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 4 miles N.E. of Arundel.

RACKHEATH, a par. in the hund. of Taverham, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N. of Norwich, its post town. The village, which is small but widely scattered, is wholly agricultural. The par. formerly comprised two villages, Magna and Parva, but the latter now no longer exists, the church, situated in the park, having been demolished and the livings consolidated. It had anciently a small priory cell, the revenue of which was valued in 1428 at £2 1*s.* 3*d.* The road from Norwich to North Walsham intersects the parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £416, and the glebe comprises 26 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £400. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is situated in a meadow half a mile distant from the village. There is a free school, which is entirely supported by the lord of the manor. Rackheath Hall, the seat of the Stracey family, is a mansion of white brick, situated in the midst of a well-wooded park. It has recently undergone considerable improvements. Sir Henry Stracey, Bart. is lord of the manor.

RACKS, a vil. in the par. and co. of Dumfries, Scotland, 74 miles from Edinburgh, and 3½ from Dumfries. It is a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway. It is situated near the river Nith, and about 8 miles from the Solway Frith.

RACTON, a par. in the hund. of Westbourne, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 7 miles N.W. of Chichester, its post town. The parish, which is inconsiderable, is situated near Stanstead Park. Near it are the ruins of a lofty castellated building, erected by Lord Halifax, commanding sea and land views. The soil is principally chalk and marl. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £220. The living is a rect. with the cur. of Lordington annexed, in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £183, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is an ancient structure containing monuments to the Gocenter family. Sir Richard Pole and Margaret Countess of Salisbury, his wife, resided at Lordington, where Cardinal Pole was born.

RADBOURNE, a par. in the hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 4½ miles W. of Derby, its post town, and 6 N. of the Wellington railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. In the reign of Edward III. Radbourne came from the Walkelynes and Chandoses to the Poles. The surface is varied with hill and dale. The Hoar Cross hounds meet in the neighbourhood. The soil is a strong marl and clay, affording excellent pasture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £372. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a low embattled tower containing three bells. The church was restored in 1844. The parochial charities produce about £142 per annum, of which £126 goes towards Pole's school and the apprenticing of poor children. Radbourne House and Old Park House are the principal residences. E. S. C. Pole, Esq., is lord of the manor.

RADBOURN, UPPER AND LOWER, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 3 miles S.E. of Southam. It is situated near the Oxford canal.

RADCLIFFE, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 7 miles N.W. of Manchester, and 3 S.W. of Bury. It is a station on the East Lancashire section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The village is situated on the old Roman way, Watling Street, and near the Bolton and Bury canal. This par., which includes the hmlt. of Starling, is one of the smallest in the shire. It derives its old English name from a cliff of red rock on the S.E. side of the river Irwell, below its confluence with the Roach, and facing the village of Radcliffe. The village is built in two detached portions, designated Radcliffe and Radcliffe Bridge, about half a mile distant from each other. The parish is separated from the township of Pilkington by the river Irwell, which is here crossed by a bridge of two arches. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton mills; and several coal mines are worked in the neighbourhood. The principal part of the land is in meadow and pasture, with some orchard and woodland. A market house was erected in 1851, at the expense of the Earl of Wilton. There is also a gas company. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £346. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, with a low square tower. It has an E. window in the chapel, which was restored in 1845, when a N. transept was added. There is also the district church of St. Thomas, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £150. This church was erected in 1819 at an expense of £5,000, defrayed by the Dowager Marchioness of Westminster. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. There are a National school and a Wesleyan day school, also a Sunday-school. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Bishop Kilbye, one of the translators of the Bible, was born in this parish. There are ruins of Radcliffe Tower. The Earl of Wilton is lord of the manor. Fairs for horses and cattle are held on the 29th and 30th of April, and on the 28th and 29th of September for wool, cloth, and pedlary. Races take place about the middle of August.

RADCLIFFE. *See* RATCLIFFE-ON-TRENT, co. Notts.

RADCLIVE, a par. in the hund. and co. of Buckingham, 2 miles W. of Buckingham, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Ouse and is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Chackmore. In the neighbourhood are the remains of Radcliffe House, which have been converted into a farmhouse. About one half of the land is arable and the other pasture. The tithes have been commuted for land and a rent-charge of £168, and the glebe comprises 13 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £434, in the patron. of New College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is an ancient structure, and formerly had a chantry attached to it. There is a day school at Chackmore.

RADCUTT, or RADCOT, a hmlt. in the par. of Langford, hund. of Bampton, co. Oxford, 2 miles S.W. of Bampton-in-the-Bush, and 4 N.E. of Lechlade. It is situated on the Thames, near the ancient three-arched bridge, where, in 1387, Robert de Vere, the favourite of Richard II., was defeated by the Duke of Gloucester.

RADDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Williton, co. Somerset, 5 miles W. of Wiveliscombe, its post town, and 10 from Wellington. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Batharham, and near the Bristol and Exeter railway. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. The soil consists of a white shillet, with a subsoil of rock. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £180. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone structure, with a square tower containing four bells. The church was restored in 1845 and 1852. There is a Sunday-school.

RADERNEE, a vil. in the par. of Cameron, co. Fife, Scotland. The village is of a straggling form. The neighbourhood abounds in limestone, which is worked to a considerable extent.

RADFIELD, a hund. in the co. of Cambridge, contains the pars. of Balsham, Brinkley, Burrough-Green, Carlton-cum-Willingham, Dullingham, Stetchworth, Westley Waterless, Weston-Colvill, and West Wrattin, comprising an area of 23,550 acres.

RADFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Enstone, hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 6 miles N.W. of Woodstock.

RADFORD, a hmlt. in the pars. of St. Michael and Holy Trinity, in the co. of the city of Coventry, co. Warwick, 1½ mile N.W. of Coventry.

RADFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Rouse Lench, middle div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 6 miles N.E. of Pershore. The Worcestershire hounds meet in the neighbourhood.

RADFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Worksop, wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Notts, 2 miles from Worksop. It is situated near Sherwood Forest, on the river Ryton.

RADFORD, OLD and NEW, a par. and tnshp. in the S. div. of Broxtow wap., co. Nottingham, 1 mile N.W. of Nottingham, its post town. It is a station on the Nottingham and Mansfield branch of the Midland railway. The parish, which was formerly a part of the ancient forest of Sherwood, is situated on the river Leen, and on a branch of the Grantham canal. It comprises the tnshps. of Old and New Radford, the latter of which has recently been erected into a separate ecclesiastical district; also the hmlt. of Hyson-Green. The town, which is an extensive modern suburb of Nottingham, is well lighted with gas, and contains several good streets. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in manufactures similar to those at Nottingham. There are extensive bobbin manufactories, bleach works, cotton and worsted mills, good collieries, and several corn mills. The more ancient part of the town is built on the river Leen, but the modern portion adjoins the western limits of Nottingham, extending along the Derby and Alfreton roads. In 1861 the parish contained 13,495 inhabitants, and the ecclesiastical district of New Radford, 5,145. The Poor-law Union of Radford comprises 4 parishes or townships. The Peverel Court, which has jurisdiction over the whole of the honour of Peverel, extending into the counties of Derby, Leicester, and York, has from time immemorial been held here. A priory of Black canons was founded here about 1102, by William de Luvitot, which, at the Dissolution, had a revenue of £302 6*s.* 10*d.* The impropriation belongs to the crown. The glebe comprises

57 acres. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £293. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a tower at the W. end containing two bells. The church was rebuilt in 1812. There is also a district church at New Radford, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £150. There are National schools for both sexes. The Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, Methodist New Connexion, Association, Old, and Primitive Methodists, have each a place of worship. George Gregory, Esq., is lord of the manor.

RADFORD-SEMELE, a par. in the Kenilworth div. of Knightlow hund., co. Warwick, 1¼ mile E. of Leamington, its nearest railway station and post town, and 4 miles E. of Warwick. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Napton and Warwick canal, and is chiefly agricultural. The soil consists of loam and clay, with a subsoil of clay. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £136. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing four bells. The chancel was restored in 1833, and three stained windows were inserted in 1837. The register dates from 1565. The parochial charities produce about £17 per annum. There is a village school for both sexes. F. E. Williams, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

RADIPOLE, a par. in the hund. of Culliford-Tree, Dorchester div. of co. Dorset, 2 miles N.W. of Weymouth, its post town, and 5 S. of Dorchester. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the harbour formed by the mouth of the river Wey. There are a mineral spring (discovered in 1830) and sulphur baths in the neighbourhood. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. Previous to the dissolution of monasteries, the manor belonged to Cerne-Abbas convent. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £280, and the glebe comprises 3½ acres. The living is a cur.* annexed to the rect.* of Melcombe Regis, in the dioc. of Sarum. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1817, and is the mother church to Melcombe Regis. There are places of worship for the Independents and Roman Catholics. The neighbourhood is studded with residences, the principal of which are Nottington House and Corfe Hill. A portion of the parish is in the borough of Weymouth.

RADLEY, a par. in the hund. of Hormer, co. Berks, 2½ miles N.E. of Abingdon, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the line of the Oxford railway. The parish is bounded by the navigable river Isis, and is wholly agricultural. Radley once belonged to the priory of Abingdon, and in the reign of Elizabeth was purchased by George Stonehouse, Esq., one of the clerks of the Board of Green Cloth. The par. comprises the lib. of Thruppwick and a portion of the tnshp. of Kennington. The soil consists of a rich loamy earth. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. James, was rebuilt in 1842, with an embattled tower. The interior of the church contains effigies and monuments of the Stonehouse family. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. The Hall is the principal residence. Sir G. Bowyer, Bart., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

RADLOW, a hund. in the co. of Hereford, contains the pars. of Ashperton, Aylton, Bishop's Frome, Bosbury, Canon-Frome, Castle-Frome, Coddington, Colwall, Cradley, Donnington, Eastnor, Evesbatch, Ledbury, Lugwardine, Little-Marcle, Moreton-Jeffries, Munsley, Pixley, Stoke-Edith, Stretton-Grandison, Tarrington, Weston-Beggard, and Yarkhill; comprising an area of 53,340 acres.

RADMORE, a hmlt. in Cannock Chase, co. Stafford. This was the site of a Cistercian priory, founded in 1140 by Queen Maud, and afterwards removed to Stoneleigh in Warwickshire.

RADNAGE, a par. in the hund. of Desborough, co. Bucks, 6 miles N.W. of High Wycombe, its post town, and 3 N.E. of Stokenchurch. The village, which is of small extent, is situated in a valley in the midst of lofty hills. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Nearly two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder pasture, woodland, and common. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £220. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, has a square spired tower containing four bells. The parochial charities produce about £24 per annum, arising from bequests for the poor. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

RADNOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Astbury, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 2 miles E. of Astbury, and 2 N.W. of Congleton. It is situated on the river Dane.

RADNOR, or RADNORSHIRE, an inland co. of South Wales, lying between 52° 2′ and 52° 33′ N. lat., and between 2° 57′ and 3° 45′ W. long. It is bounded on the N. by co. Montgomery, on the E. by cos. Salop and Hereford, and on the S. and W. by cos. Brecon and Cardigan. Its greatest length from E. to W. is 32 miles, and its greatest breadth from N. to S. about 28 miles. The area is 429 square miles, or 272,128 statute acres, of which about one-third is enclosed, and the remainder mountain, common land, bogs, and moorland. Of the enclosed portion only one-fourth is under the plough. The general aspect of this county is mountainous, bleak, and dreary, with the exception of the south-eastern districts, which are comparatively level, and producing good crops of corn. The hills in the northern and southern portions of the county are of considerable height, but the highest and most connected range is that of Radnor Forest, running nearly E. and W. from the Herefordshire border to the river Ithon, and reaching an elevation of 2,163 feet above sea-level. This wild tract is supposed to have been anciently covered with wood, as its name implies, although it now produces nothing but moss and heath. It is the property of the crown, and is chiefly useful for the production of game, and according to Leland wild deer were once in great abundance. The waste lands are also of considerable value as sheep-walks, and recently large tracts have been planted in larch and fir.—The geological formation of the county is chiefly composed of the strata forming the Silurian system, but on the W. and N.W. sides of the county the upper beds of the older rocks, comprising the Cambrian system, crop out, and limestone underlies the surface generally in the vale of Radnor; but the want of coal prevents the preparation of lime for manure. Syenite and porphyry occur in many parts, and a coarse amygdaloidal trap is met with. The mineral produce is of little importance, comprising only lead, which is found at Caen-Elan, and traces of copper in the vicinity of Llandrindod.—This county is almost environed by rivers, but none of them are navigable. The principal is the Wye, which rises in Plinlimmon Hill, and crossing the north-eastern corner of the county, forms the boundary between this county and those of Brecknockshire and Herefordshire, till it enters the latter county below Clifford Castle. In the S. are the Arrow, Machawy, and Eddow, or Edw. The central districts are watered by the Lug, which rises in the hills to the W. of Knighton, and passing the town of Presteign joins the Wye about 4 miles below the city of Hereford. One branch of this stream, called the Somergill, forms the waterfall called "Water-break-its-Neck," about 2 miles W. of New Radnor, and then flows for a short distance underground below Aber Edw church. The Ithon, or Ython, rises in the Kerry hills on the northern border, and flowing S. joins the Wye about 6 miles above the town of Builth; the Clywedog is a branch of the Ithon, and the small river Aran also joins the Ithon. In the N. are the Glan, a considerable stream, rising on the Cardigan border, and after a circuitous, but rapid, course, joins the Wye a little below the town of Rhayader; the Teme, also a considerable stream, rises in the Kerry Hills, and skirting the Shropshire border for several miles, at length enters Herefordshire a little to the N. of Brompton Park, and joins the Severn a little below Worcester; another stream rising on the northern border also joins the Severn near Llanidloes in Montgomeryshire. With these two exceptions, all the rivers of Radnorshire, including several mountain streams, as the Bach-wy,

Claer-wen, Aran, Dernol, &c., besides those above mentioned, all flow directly or indirectly into the Wye. The Wye, with its main tributary, the Ython, abounds in salmon; the other streams are principally famed for trout and grayling. The lakes are Llyn-Gwynne near Rhayader, Llanbychllyn in Llandilo-graban, nearly a mile and a half in circumference, Glanhilyn or Llyn-ellyn in Radnor Forest, and Llyn-Hindwell near old Radnor. The ancient forests of Radnorshire, which were of great extent, have long since disappeared.—In the earliest times of which we have any authentic history Radnorshire formed part of the territory of the *Silures*, a British tribe who were subjugated by the Romans; the latter had a camp at Cwm, on the right bank of the river Ithon, of which the remains cover about 4 acres. After the departure of the Romans this county was again merged in the Welsh principalities, and was frequently overrun by the Mercian kings, whose territories included a small portion of the county around Presteign, and were separated from Wales by an artificial dyke made by King Offa, the remains of which are still visible in many places. In later times Radnorshire was overrun by several of the Norman adventurers, chiefly of the families of Mortimer and De Breos, who acquired large possessions, and built castles here, but the remains are very dilapidated, the only castle of interest being that of Aber Edw, at the junction of the Edw with the Wye, which was the last retreat of Llewellyn ap Griffyth.—In the reign of Henry VIII. Radnorshire was made shire ground, and is divided into the hunds. of Radnor, Rhayader, Knighton, Keven-Lleece, or Cefn-llys, Colwyn, and Painscastle, comprising 53 parishes and townships. It returns two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for the borough of New Radnor, with its five contributory boroughs, Presteign, Knighton, Cefn-llys, Rhaydrgwy, and Knucklas, the three first being also market towns. By the Poor-law Commissioners the county is divided into three unions—Knighton, Presteign, and Rhayader. It is included in the South Wales circuit. The assizes are held at Presteign, and quarter sessions alternately at Presteign and New Radnor. The county courts are held monthly in New Radnor and Presteign alternately. The eastern part of the county is included in the diocese of Hereford, and the western in that of St. David's.—The county has no canal or other water communication, and only a short branch line of railway to Knighton, but two new lines are in progress, one to connect the Shrewsbury and Herefordshire line with the South Wales line by way of Knighton, Builth, and Llandovery, and the other an extension of the Oswestry and Newton by way of Llanidloes through Rhayader to Builth. The principal road enters the county by Presteign, where it branches off in three directions, one road running by Knighton into Shropshire, another by Llanbadarn-Nynidd into Montgomeryshire, and the third, which traverses the centre of the county, passes through New Radnor, where it again diverges by Llanelweth and Builth into Brecknockshire, and by Rhayader into Cardigan and Montgomeryshire. Besides these there is the old road along the valley of the Wye from Builth in Brecknockshire through Rhayader to Llanidloes in Montgomeryshire, and the road which runs from Knighton along the right bank of the Teme to the Newton road on the Montgomeryshire border.—Radnorshire is pre-eminently a pastoral county, there being scarcely any manufactures except that of flannel, which is carried on only to a small extent; and the quantity of wheat grown in the county is considerably less than the consumption, notwithstanding the sparsity of the population, which in 1851 was 24,716, and in 1861 25,382. Although wheat, barley, potatoes, and flax are grown in the neighbourhood of market towns, and in the fertile district of the S. and E., the principal dependence of the farmer is on his dairy produce and live stock reared on the pasture lands and common lands, which not only support numerous flocks of sheep, but in the more sheltered districts cattle of all sorts. The cows are principally of the Herefordshire breed, and large quantities of salt butter are made. The draught horses are rather below the ordinary size, and in the mountains the native Welsh ponies are still bred.

RADNOR, a hund. in the co. of Radnor, contains the town of New Radnor, and the pars. of Colva, Gladestry, Norton, Old Radnor, and part of Presteign.

RADNOR, NEW, or MAES-HYVED, a par., post and market town in the above hund., co. Radnor, 9 miles S.W. of Presteign, and 26 from Hereford. It is situated on the river Somergill, under Radnor Forest mountains, and was once a place of great importance. It has for a long period been reduced to a village consisting only of a few thatched cottages. It contains a townhall, prison, &c., also the ruins of a border castle of the Mortimers, which was pulled down by John, but afterwards rebuilt by the English, and finally destroyed by Owain Glyndwr in 1401. Many of the cottages are in a ruined condition, and most of the business has been transferred to Presteign. About a mile from the turnpike road is the cascade designated "Water-break-its-Neck," which descends from a height of 70 feet, being one of the largest in Wales. Radnor gives title of earl to the Bouveries. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £304, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower containing a clock and four bells. It is situated on the declivity of a hill, and was rebuilt by Dean Merewether. The parochial charities produce about £27 per annum, of which £15 goes to Green's school. The Dissenters have a place of worship. In 1188 Giraldus Cambrensis, the historian, began his Itinerary at this point with Archbishop Baldwin, who came hither to preach the Crusades. Fairs are held on 14th August and 28th October.

RADNOR, OLD, or MAES-HYVED HEN, a par. partly in the hund. of Radnor, and partly in that of Wigmore, co. Radnor, 4 miles from Kington, its post town, and 3 from New Radnor. It is situated on the river Somergill, and contains the tnshps. of Ednal, Kinnerton, Evenjobb, Upper and Lower Harpton, and Walton. It had formerly a castle, which was burnt in 1189 by Rhys ap Gruffydd, and of which there are still traces. There are also remains of a Druidical circle. The hills of Old Radnor, Stanner, Hanter, and Worzel are worthy of the geologist's attention. Some of the hills consist of trap and greenstone, similar to the rare hypersthene rock of Coruisk in the Isle of Skye. Limestone is abundant, and there is a tram rail from the works to Kington. At Stones, in 1645, Charles I. supped with a yeoman, when retreating before Cromwell. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Kinnerton annexed, in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £195, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing six bells. The roof of the church is carved. In the interior are an old font, a carved-oak screen, and several monuments to the family of Lewis, of Harpton. The parochial charities produce about £59 per annum, of which £40 goes to Hartstonge's school.

RADSTOCK, a par. in the hund. of Kilmersdon, co. Somerset, 8 miles S.W. of Bath, its post town, and the same distance N.W. of Frome. It is a prosperous village situated on the road from Bath to Exeter, and near the river Avon, which here receives several small streams. This parish is very productive of coal, of which there are several mines in operation, and there are quarries of corngrit and lias stone, which last, when burnt, makes excellent brown lime, that hardens under water. In 1849 two veins of coal were discovered, from 5 to 6 feet in thickness. The coals are conveyed from the collieries by tramways to the Kennet and Avon canal, and by a branch line of railway, which forms a junction at Frome with the Wilts and Somerset section of the Great Western line. The mines are worked by the Countess Waldegrave, and employ a large number of the inhabitants. The soil is chiefly of a light nature, with a subsoil of clay and ruckey stone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £270. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a tower containing five bells. There is a parochial school for both sexes. The Wes-

leyans, Primitive Methodists, Reformed Methodists, and Baptists have each a place of worship, with Sunday-schools in connection. Round-Hill-Barrow is in this parish. Radstock gives the title of baron to a branch of the family of Waldegrave. The Countess of Waldegrave is lady of the manor and principal landowner.

RADSTONE, a par. in the hund. of King's-Sutton, co. Northampton, 2 miles N. of Brackley, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £90. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient stone structure, with a low tower containing two bells. There is an endowed free school, with an annuity of £20. William Holbech, Esq., is lord of the manor.

RADWAY, a par. in the Kington div. of the hund. of Kington, co. Warwick, 4 miles S.E. of Kington, and 4 S.W. of Fenny Compton railway station. The village is situated at the foot of Edge Hill, and is chiefly agricultural. On the borders of the parish the memorable battle of Edge Hill was fought on the 23rd October, 1642, and King Charles I. slept at this village the night after the engagement. The tithes were commuted for land at the time of the enclosure of the parish, and the glebe comprises 87 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £114. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a wooden tower containing one bell. The church was restored in 1841. There is a free school, also a literary institution. The Duchy of Lancaster is lord of the manor.

RADWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Felmersham, hund. of Willey, co. Bedford, 6 miles N.W. of Bedford, on the river Ouse. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship.

RADWELL, a par. in the hund. of Odsey, co. Herts, 1½ mile N.W. of Baldock, its nearest railway station and post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Ivell, and near the Biggleswade road. The inhabitants are wholly engaged in agriculture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200, and the glebe comprises 9 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £226. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing two bells. Radwell House is the principal residence.

RADWINTER, a par. in the hund. of Freshwell, co. Essex, 4 miles N. of Thaxted, 5 E. of Saffron Walden, its post town, and 7 E. of Audley End railway station. The parish is situated on the river Pant, and is chiefly agricultural. The village is of ancient date, having existed in the reign of King Edward the Confessor. The surface is varied, and richly wooded. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £700, and the glebe comprises 62 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £566. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is an ancient structure, with an embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire, containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum, which goes towards the repairs of the church. St. Pris's Well is situated in this parish.

RADYR, or RHAYADER, a par. in the hund. of Miskin, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles N.W. of Cardiff, its post town, and 2 from Llandaff. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Merthyr Tydfil canal, and near the river Taff. Limestone abounds, and is extensively quarried. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £115. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Radyr Court, formerly the seat of the Matthews family, is now a farmhouse.

RAE, a small loch in the par. of Kinloch, co. Perth, Scotland, 8 miles N.E. of Dunkeld. It abounds in pike, perch, and trout.

RAEBERRY CASTLE, an ancient stronghold on the shore of the Solway Frith, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Kirkcudbright.

RAEMOIR, a demesne in the par. of Banchory-Ternan, co. Kincardine, Scotland, 2 miles N.W. of Banchory, and 19 W. by S. of Aberdeen. It is situated near the confluence of the river Feugh with the Dee.

RAFFORD, a par. in the co. of Elgin, Scotland. It includes a post-office vil. of the same name. The parish extends 8 miles in length from E. to W., with a varying breadth of from 3 to 4 miles. It is bounded by the parishes of Forres, Kinlop, Alves, Elgin, Dallas, Edenkillie, and Dyke and May. The surface is of a diversified character, in some parts being moory. From the uplands varied prospects are obtained. Within the last half century much of the moor and mossland has been reclaimed, and is now in a prosperous and productive condition. Stone and slate are abundant. The parish is traversed by the road from Forres to Grantown. The village, which is distant about 3 miles S.E. of Forres, is a station on the Inverness and Perth railway. It is situated on the river Findhorn. In the neighbourhood are Sueno's Danish pillar, 23 feet in height, also Burgie Castle, erected in 1602. This par. is in the presb. of Forres and synod of Moray. The minister has a stipend of £233. The parish church was erected in 1826. There are a Free church, a parochial school, and three other schools. Fairs are held at the beginning of April and November for cattle.

RAFFORD, a lib. in the par. of Chalgrove, hund. of Ewelme, co. Oxford.

RAGDALE, RAKEDALE, or WREAKDALE, a par. in the hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 6 miles N.W. of Melton-Mowbray, its post town, and 2 N. of Brooks railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Wolds near the Roman Fosse Way. It is wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £40. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice, with a low tower containing two bells. The churchyard has a raised stone cross, and the windows of the church are emblazoned with the arms of the Earl of Ferrers. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. Ragdale Hall is the principal residence; it is situated on an eminence near the old hall, which is now a farmhouse. The Duke of Sforza is lord of the manor.

RAGDON, a tnshp. in the par. of Hope Bowdler, co. Salop, 1 mile S.E. of Church Stretton.

RAGGED ISLAND, an islet on the coast of the co. of Cork, Ireland, 5 miles W. of Roscarberry. It is situated near the entrance to Glandore harbour, nearly opposite Filneshawk Head, and is surrounded by dangerous reefs.

RAGHLY, or RAUGHLEY, a vil. in the bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo, Ireland, 7 miles N.W. of Sligo. It is a fishing village, with a pier harbour in Sligo bay, and has a coastguard station.

RAGHTINMORE, a mountain in co. Donegal, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Dunaff. It is situated to the E. of Lough Swilly, and attains an altitude of 1,656 feet.

RAGLAND, a hund. in two divs., upper and lower, co. Monmouth. The former contains the pars. of Chapel Hill, Cwmcarvan, Kilgwrrwg, Llandogo, Llangoven, Llanishen, Llansoy, Llanvihangel-Tory-Mynydd, Mitchel-Troy, Penalth, Tintern-Parva, Trelleck, Wolves-Newton, with part of St. Arvan's, comprising an area of 26,170 acres; while the lower div. contains the pars. of Bettws Newydd, Bryngwyn, Dingestow, Llandenny, Penrose, Pen-y-Clawdd, Ragland, Tregare, and parts of Llanarth and Llanvihangel-ystern-Llewern, comprising an area of 18,770 acres.

RAGLAND, a par. and small town in the lower div. of the above hund., co. Monmouth, 7 miles S.W. of Monmouth. It has a station at Ragland Road, about a mile from the village on the Monmouthshire branch of West Midland railway. The town is situated midway on the road from Monmouth to Abergavenny. It is celebrated for the ruins of its moated castle, which stands on a gentle eminence partially hidden from view by a grove of ancient trees. It is said to have been mostly built by one of the Lords Herbert on the old castle erected in the reign of Richard II. It was gallantly defended by the renowned Marquis of Worcester against General Fairfax, after the entire reduction of Wales, and until the imprisonment of Charles I. at Holmby, when at last the marquis surrendered it to the parlia-

mentarians after a siege of 10 weeks. The ruins of the castle cover a large space of ground in which is the Yellow Tower, 10 feet in thickness and 193 in circumference, also a large gateway with machicolated hexagonal towers, a hall with an oriel window, extensive stone court, a chapel and Charles I.'s tower. There are also a terrace 260 feet in length, and an oak tree, measuring 28½ feet in circumference. A fine prospect is obtained from the tower. The Monmouthshire hounds meet in the neighbourhood. There are quarries of building stone. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £301, and the glebe consists of 25 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £270. The church, dedicated to St. Cadocus, is a stone structure with a square embattled tower. It stands about the centre of the village, and contains several monuments to the earls of Worcester and the Somerset family. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum, exclusive of a share with Eton Bishop. The Baptists have a place of worship. This place confers the inferior title of baron on the Duke of Beaufort.

RAGLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Arrow, Alcester div. of Barlichway hund., co. Warwick, 1½ mile S.W. of Alcester. Its chief attraction is Ragley Hall, the seat of the Marquis of Hertford. The mansion, which has four fronts, is surrounded by an extensive demesne laid out with oak trees.

RAGNALL, a parochial chplry. in the par. of Dunham, South Clay div. of Bassetlaw wap., co. Nottingham, 5 miles E. of Tuxford, its post town, and 1 mile W. of Dunham. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Trent, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is of an alluvial nature. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1803. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Dunham, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Oswald. There is a National school, which is frequented by the children of the parishes of Darlton, Dunham, Fledborough, Laneham, and Ragnall. John Angerstein, Esq., is lord of the manor.

RAHAN, a par. in the bar. of Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2½ miles E. of Mallow, its post town. The par., which contains the vil. of Ballymagooley, is 6 miles long by 2½ broad. The surface is partly hilly, lying among the Nagles mountains, except along the banks of the river Blackwater. The soil for the most part is good, but in the hills there is a considerable proportion of bog and waste land. The road from Mallow to Fermoy traverses the interior. Limestone occurs in the district. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £182, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1792 by means of a sum chiefly granted by the late Board of First Fruits. There are five day schools. The chief residence is Rockforest, the seat of Sir James L. Cotter, Bart.

RAHAN, a par. in the bar. of Ballycowan, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4½ miles W. of Tullamore. Ballycumber is its post town. It is 5½ miles long by 4½ broad. The surface, which consists for the most part of bog, is situated in a flat and uninteresting district. It is crossed by the Grand canal and by the Clodagh rivulet. The Brosna touches it on the W. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £115, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Fircall. The church was built in 1732 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Roman Catholic chapel, or convent, is the head of a church district. Here are also a Jesuits' college and the remains of an abbey.

RAHARA, a par. in the bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 9 miles N.W. of Athlone, its post town. It is 3½ miles long by 2 broad. It consists of pasture and arable lands, and includes Lough Funcheon. It is traversed by the road from Athleague to Athlone. Wind Hill is a prominent feature in the landscape. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with Killenvoy, £253, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of St. John's. Loughfield and Rahara House are the chief residences. Petty sessions are held fortnightly.

RAHARNEY, *See* RATHFARNE, co. Westmeath.

RAHEEN, a vil. in the par. of Knocklong, bar. of Coshlea, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of Bruff.

RAHEEN, a vil. in the pars. of Clonenagh and Clonagheen, bar. of West Maryborough, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3½ miles N.W. of Abbeyleix, and 4½ S.E. of Mountrath. In the neighbourhood are the seats of Tillakin and Raheen.

RAHELTY, a par. in the bar. of Eliogarty, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Thurles. It is three miles long by 2½ broad. The surface consists principally of a good soil with a small proportion of bog. It is crossed by the road from Thurles to Moyne. The living is united to Thurles, which see. There are two private schools and a police station. Acherstown House, Turtulla House, and Rathmanna are the chief seats. Remains of Rahelty Castle are seen.

RAHENY, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Dublin. It is a station on the Drogheda railway, not far from Clontarf, on Dublin Bay. The par., which is 1½ mile long by 1½ broad, contains the hmlt. of Eliogarty. The surface consists chiefly of pasture and arable land. Limestone is abundant. Here is a police station and court-house, in which petty sessions are held at intervals. The dispensary is within the Dublin poor-law union. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £231, in the patron. of the crown. The church is a small building, supposed to have been erected in 1712. There are two day schools. The principal seats are Raheny House, Raheny Park, and Killester. Near the village are remains of a Danish rath.

RAHILL, a par. in the bar. of Rathvilly, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile N.W. of Rathvilly. It is 2¼ miles long, and 2 broad. The surface for the most part is good, and is watered by the river Slaney. The parish is crossed by the road from Tullow to Baltinglass. The living is a cur. forming part of the benefice of Rathvilly. There are two free schools. It has the ruins of an old church. The principal seats are Broughilstone House and Rahill Cottage.

RAHOLP, a vil. in the pars. of Ballyculter and Saul, bar. of Lecale, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Downpatrick. It is situated on the road to Strangford. There are a school and the ruins of an old church.

RAHOON, a par. in the bars. of Galway and Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, containing part of the town of Galway. It is 6 miles long and over 3 broad. It includes Mutton Island and Claddagh on Galway Bay. The surface comprises a fair proportion of good land, and is partly bounded by the river Corrib. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, forming part of the benefice of Galway. There are two Roman Catholic chapels and several day schools. Rahoon House and Barna House are the chief residences.

RAHUGH, a par. in the bar. of Moycashel, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. from Kilbeggan. The surface consists of a light soil with a small proportion of bog. The road from Kilbeggan to Philipstown crosses the interior, and likewise a branch of the Grand canal. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Ardnurcher, £359, in the patron. of the crown. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilbeggan. Here is a Baptist meeting-house, also three day schools. This parish is the reputed site of a monastery founded by St. Aid in the 6th century. In the vicinity are two or three raths and some ruins.

RAIKES, a hmlt. in the chplry. of High and Low Bishopside, par. of Ripon, West Riding co. York, near Pateley Bridge. It is situated on the river Nidd.

RAILSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Cashel. The parish is small, and wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable. The living is a rect. united with Fethard,

RAINFORD, a chplry. in the par. of Prescot, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 5 miles N.E. of Prescot, its post town, and 4½ from St. Helen's. It is a station on the W. section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. A considerable portion of the land now drained was formerly a morass. There are tobacco-pipe and crucible manufactories. The village is considerable. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £135, in the patron. of the Vicar of Prescot. The church, which was built as a chapel-of-ease to Prescot, is an ancient edifice. The charities produce about £30 per annum, which goes towards the support of a school.

RAINHAM, or RAYNHAM, a par. in the hund. of Chafford, co. Essex, 4 miles S. of Romford, its post town, and 3½ N.W. of Purfleet steamboat station. It is a station on the London and Southend railway. The village forms an extensive street skirting the London road, and is traversed by the rivulet Ingerburn, over which is a bridge, and which here falls into the Thames. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The land is of a marshy nature, affording pasture in the summer months to numerous herds of cattle. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £259, and the vicarial for £430 15*s.*; the glebe comprises 4 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £412. The church, dedicated to SS. Helen and Giles, is of great antiquity, with a square embattled tower.

RAINHAM, a par. in the hund. of Milton, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 6 miles N.W. of Sittingbourne, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Chatham. It is a station on the London, Chatham, and Dover railway. It is bounded on the N. by the river Medway, which, in the reign of Elizabeth, had three quays on its banks, with 13 small vessels belonging to this port. The S. part of the parish is poor flinty land covered with wood, but the northern is a rich loam, and includes numerous marsh islands. The subsoil is chalk. A considerable portion of its surface is in hop grounds, orchards, and market gardens. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The village, which is large, is situated on the main London and Dover road. The Tickham hounds meet in the neighbourhood. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £752, and the vicarial for one of £519 17*s.*, while the impropriate glebe comprises 62 acres, and the vicarial 3 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £404, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is situated near the high road. It is an ancient structure, with a lofty beacon tower. The interior of the church contains a carved wooden screen, three stone sedilia, and several monuments to the Tuftons, Earls of Thanet, also brasses bearing date 1409. The register dates from 1592. The parochial charities produce about £22 per annum. There are National schools for both sexes, erected in 1846 on a site presented by the Earl of Thanet. There are places of worship for the Independents and Wesleyans. Rainham manor has belonged to the Tufton family from the reign of Henry III. Sir R. Tufton, Bart., is lord of the manor.

RAINHAM, EAST, or RAYNHAM ST. MARY, a par. in the hund. of Gallow, co. Norfolk, 4 miles S.W. of the Fakenham station on the Dereham and Wells branch of the Great Eastern railway, and 4½ N.E. of Rougham, its post town. The village is small and wholly agricultural. About one-third of the land is arable, and the remainder pasture, meadow, and woodland. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £359 10*s.* The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with that of West Rainham annexed, £717. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated in the park, with a square embattled tower, and contains inscriptions to the Townshend family. The register commences in 1621. Raynham Hall is of the 17th century, built from designs of Inigo Jones, by Sir Roger Townshend, Bart., and contains a collection of paintings, including the picture of Belisarius, by Salvator Rosa, presented to the second Viscount Townshend by the late King of Prussia.

RAINHAM, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Gallow, co. Norfolk, 4½ miles S.W. of Fakenham railway station, and 3½ N.E. of Rougham, its post town. The village is of small extent and wholly agricultural. It once had a Cluniac cell to the priory of Castle-Acre, founded by William de Lisewes about 1160. About two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and woodland. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £185 5*s.*, and the vicarial for one of £106 8*s.*, and there is a glebe of 28 acres. The living is a vic.* annexed to that of Helhoughton, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower, and the nave is lighted by clerestory windows. In the chancel is the mausoleum of the Townshend family, also several monuments. The Marquis of Townshend is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

RAINHAM, WEST, or ST. MARGARET, a par. in the hund. of Gallow, co. Norfolk, 4½ miles S.W. of Fakenham railway station, and 5 N.E. of Rougham, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. This parish is in conjunction with that of East Rainham. The greater part of the land is arable, with a small proportion of meadow and woodland. There is a lake extending over an area of 23 acres in the park belonging to Rainham Hall, which is situated in the adjoining parish of East Rainham. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £345 10*s.*, and there are about 155 acres of glebe. The living is a rect. annexed to that of East Rainham, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church of St. Margaret has long been in ruins. The ruined tower is crowned with ivy. The inhabitants frequent St. Mary's church, situated in the park. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. There is a girls' school, built and entirely supported by the Marquis of Townshend. The rectory house was the birthplace of the Rev. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, D.D., the topographer and antiquary.

RAINHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Prescot, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 3 miles S.E. of Prescot, its post town, and 6¾ from Newton. It is a station on the Liverpool and Manchester section of the London and North-Western railway. The district is studded with villas and well-built residences. A large portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of watchmakers' tools. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £178. The church is modern, built by subscription.

RAINOW, or RAINHOW, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Prestbury, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 3 miles N.E. of Macclesfield, its post town. The village, which is large but straggling, is situated on the road between Macclesfield and Sheffield, and near the Roman way from Manchester to Buxton. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in the silk and cotton mills, and some in the slate and flagstone quarries at Kerridge Hill. The soil is of a clayey and sandy nature, with a subsoil of rock. The par. includes the hmlt. of Harrop. In the vicinity are numerous collieries. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £120, in the patron. of the Vicar of Prestbury. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is usually called Jenkin or Saltersford chapel. It is of modern erection, with a square embattled and pinnacled tower containing two bells. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There are National and Sunday schools, also a place of worship for the Wesleyans.

RAINSCOMBE, a tythg. in the par. of Newnton, co. Wilts, 3 miles S. of Marlborough.

RAINSTHORPE. *See* TASBURGH, co. Norfolk.

RAINTON-CUM-NEWBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Topcliffe, wap. of Hallikeld, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Ripon, and 5 N.W. of Boroughbridge. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The soil consists of clay and gravel. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, erected in 1811. Earl de Grey is lord of the manor.

RAINTON, EAST, a tnshp. in the par. of Houghton-le-Spring, N. div. of Easington Ward, co. Durham, 5

miles N.E. of Durham. The tnshp. is intersected by the Durham Junction railway. The village is considerable. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring collieries and stone-quarries. In 1817, and again in 1823, an explosion took place in Plain-pit, which destroyed near 80 lives. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

RAINTON, WEST, a district par. and tnshp. in the ward of Easington, co. Durham, 4 miles N.E. of Durham, its post town. It is a station on the North-Eastern railway, which is here joined by the Durham junction. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the road from Durham to Sunderland, and is chiefly agricultural. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries. West Rainton was separated from Houghton-le-Spring in 1838, and erected into a separate parish. This place anciently belonged to the convent at Durham, and had a chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, but there are now no traces of it. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £310, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1825. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There are National schools for both sexes, also a school erected and supported at the expense of the Marchioness of Londonderry, who is lady of the manor and principal landowner.

RAINWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Blidworth, co. Notts, 3 miles S.E. of Mansfield.

RAISBECK, a tnshp. in the par. of Orton, co. Westmoreland, 1 mile S.E. of Orton.

RAISDALE, a district in the chplry. of Bilsdale-Midcable, par. of Helmsley, North Riding co. York, 5½ miles S.E. of Stokesley.

RAISEBECK and RAISE-GAP, a stream and pass in co. Westmoreland, 5 miles N.W. of Ambleside. They are situated near the Cumberland border, and from the latter, which is a pass above 750 feet high, a view is obtained of Helvellyn and other fells.

RAISGILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Orton, co. Westmoreland, 2 miles S.E. of Orton.

RAISTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Wharram-Percy, wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 9 miles N.E. of Pocklington, and 2 from Burdale station on the Malton and Driffield line of railway.

RAIT, a vil. in the par. of Kilspindie, co. Perth, Scotland, 7 miles N.E. of Perth. It was formerly a separate parish. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the linen manufacture.

RAITH, a demesne in the par. of Kircaldy, co. Fife, Scotland, 2 miles from Kircaldy, and 16 S.W. of Cupar. It is situated upon Loch Camilla near Kircaldy Bay, in the Frith of Forth, of which it commands a view.

RAITHBY, a par. in the E. div. of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N.W. of Spilsby, its post town, and 7 from Firsby railway station. The village, which is of small extent and chiefly agricultural, is situated on the road to Horncastle. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an Enclosure Act, in 1776. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £301, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient structure with a tower containing three bells. The register dates from 1640. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum, which goes to Lawford's free school, founded in 1683. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans. Raithby Hall is the principal residence.

RAITHBY, a par. in the Wold div. of the hund. of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles S.W. of Louth railway station. The village, which is small and chiefly agricultural, is situated in a valley near the Louth navigation. The par. includes the hmlt. of Maltby. The glebe comprises 74 acres. The living is a rect. with the vic. of Hallington annexed, joint val. £570. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a Gothic structure, rebuilt in 1839 at a cost of £4,000, and has a square tower surmounted by eight crocketed pinnacles. It contains several stained-glass windows and an altar-piece representing Christ surrounded by his apostles. The register dates from 1657. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum, of which £13 goes to the support of Lawford's school founded in 1683, and there are rent-charges of small amount for the poor. The school is situated in the adjoining parish of Tathwell. H. Chaplin, Esq., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

RAKEDALE. *See* RAGDALE, co. Leicester.

RAKESBOROUGH, a vil. in the par. and hund. of Oakham, co. Rutland, 2½ miles N.W. of Oakham. It commands a view of the vale of Catmore.

RAKES-FARM, an ext. par. place in the wap. of Kirton, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, near Swineshead.

RAKE-WITH-MANOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Hawarden, co. Flint, 1 mile E. of Hawarden.

RALEIGH. *See* RAYLEIGH, co. Essex.

RALEIGH'S CROSS, a meet for the West Somerset hounds, co. Somerset, 4 miles N.W. of Wiveliscombe.

RALIA, a hmlt. in the par. of Kingussie, co. Inverness, Scotland, 4 miles N.E. of Pitmain. It is situated in the district of Badenoch, near the river Spey.

RALOO, a par. in the bar. of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles N. of Carrickfergus, its post town. The surface is mountainous and boggy, but the arable land is of medium quality. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Connor, in the patron. of the dean. It forms part of the Larne and Carrickfergus Roman Catholic district. There are one or two National schools.

RAME, a par. in the S. div. of East hund., co Cornwall, 5 miles S.W. of Devonport, its post town. It is a small agricultural village, situated on the shore of the English Channel, between Penlee Point and Rame Head, which latter promontory is the nearest point of land to the Eddystone lighthouse. Here is a coast-guard station. Crawsand Bay is partly in this parish, and at the entrance is a beacon on Penlee Point. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £206. The church, dedicated to St. German, is on the cliff, near the ruins of the chapel of St. Michael. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum.

RAMELTON. *See* RATHMELTON, co. Donegal.

RAMHEAD, a promontory on the coast of Waterford, Ireland, 1 mile S.E. of Ardmore. It is situated at the northern end of Youghal Bay.

RAMOAN, or RATHMORAN, a par in the bar. of Cary, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing its post town, Ballycastle. The surface, which comprises a considerable amount of bog, lies along the W. shore of Ballycastle Bay. The coast is forbidding, and is only approachable at Ballycastle. A great portion of the Knocklaide mountain is within the limits of this parish. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Connor, val. £357, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was restored in 1812, by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits; it has some very old monuments. Here are two Roman Catholic chapels, two Presbyterian and one Methodist meeting-house; also a parochial school, four other public and several private schools. Boyd's almshouses are at Ballycastle, Doonaninny Castle is prominent in the landscape, as are also ruins of Kenbane Castle, standing on a spur of rock running out into the sea. At Glenslush are the remains of Goban-Saor, formerly the seat of O'Cahan, and near Ballycastle are the ruins of Bonamargy Abbey, founded as late as 1509 by MacDonnell. Several raths are also remaining in this parish and on Knocklaide Hill is a cairn pointed out by tradition as the tomb of a Danish princess. Clare Park and Glenbank are the chief seats. Coal and freestone occur, the former in some quantity. Numerous beautiful pebbles are found on the beach. There is a mineral spring at Drumans.

RAMOR, a lough in the par. of Lurgan, bar. of Castlerahan, co. Cavan, Ireland, 16 miles S.E. of Cavan. The lough is about 4 miles long by 1 wide, and has on its shore the market village of Virginia.

RAMORE-HEAD, a promontory near the entrance of Portrush harbour, co. Londonderry, Ireland.

RAMPISHAM, a par. in the hund. of Tollerford, Dorchester div. of co. Dorset, 12 miles N.W. of Dor-

chester, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Beaminster. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Frome, and is chiefly agricultural. A Roman pavement was discovered in 1799, measuring 14 feet by 10. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £198; and there are 62 acres of glebe. The living is a rect.* with that of Wraxall united, in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £444, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge The church, dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels, is of recent erection. It has a brass of T. Dygney, bearing date 1523; also the remains of a large cross with a figured base, and two smaller ones. The old church was dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £102 per annum. There is a newly built National school. Lord Auckland is lord of the manor.

RAMPSHOLME, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Muker, par. of Grinton, North Riding co. York, 1 mile N.E. of Muker. It is situated on the moorlands under Shunner Fell, and near the river Swale.

RAMPSHOLME, an islet in the lake of Derwentwater, co. Cumberland.

RAMPSIDE, or RAMSYDE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Dalton-in-Furness, hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 5 miles S.E. of Dalton. It is situated on Morecambe Bay, near the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, and opposite Walney Island. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £105, in the patron. of the Vicar of Dalton. The church is of some antiquity. There is a National school.

RAMPTON, a par. in the South Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 4 miles N.W. of Dunham railway station, its post town, and 7 S.E. of East Retford. The village, which is of small extent, is situated about a mile from the river Trent, and is wholly agricultural. About half the land is in pasture and common, and there is a large marsh, protected by a strong embankment, on the Trent. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £349, and the vicarial for one of £120; and the glebe consists of 41 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £173, in the patron. of the Prebend of Southwell. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a lofty tower containing four bells. The church contains tombs of the Babingtons, Stanhopes, and Eyres of Ramton House. The parochial charities produce about £21 per annum, of which £4 goes to the free school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The Rev. C. W. Eyre is lord of the manor. There is a curious ancient gateway, which formerly belonged to Rampton House.

RAMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Northstow, co. Cambridge, 7 miles N.W. of Cambridge, its post town, and 2 N.E. of the Stanton railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Ouse, and is wholly agricultural. Rampton was anciently a market town. A portion of the land is in pasture. The waste lands were enclosed under an Act of Parliament in 1839. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £342. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is built of rubble, with a tower containing two bells. The register dates from the latter part of the 16th century. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. There is a National school, of recent erection. The Baptists have a place of worship. Henry Effingham, Esq., is lord of the manor.

RAMSBOTTOM, a vil. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Bury, hunds. of Blackburn and Salford, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N. of Bury, and 9 N.W. of Manchester. It is a station on the East Lancashire section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. It is situated near the rivers Irwell and Roche, and forms a suburb of the town of Bury. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £710, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is a modern structure. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

RAMSBURY, a hund. in the co. of Wilts, contains the pars. of Baydon, Bishopston, and Ramsbury, comprising an area of 16,350 acres.

RAMSBURY, a par. and post town in the hund. of the same name, co. Wilts, 7 miles N.E. of Marlborough, 5 N.W. of Hungerford, and the same distance from its station on the branch line of the Great Western railway from Reading to Hungerford. The village, which is large, is situated on the banks of the river Kennet. Ramsbury was formerly a market town and a seat of the bishops of Wilts, in the 10th century, to which 13 bishops were appointed in succession when the see was annexed to that of Sherborne, co. Dorset; and in 1072 the united sees were removed to Sarum. The par., which is extensive, contains the hmlt. of Park Town, with the tythgs. of Axford, Eastridge, and Whittonditch. The village chiefly consists of one long street, and contains several tanning, brewing, and malting establishments. The ancient episcopal palace is still remaining, and is situated near the church, with which it once had a subterraneous communication. The glebe comprises about 70 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £219. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, has a massive square tower, strengthened with buttresses. The interior of the church contains tombs of the Dorells of Littlecot, of the Reads of Crowood, and a monument to Sir William Jones, late of Ramsbury House. This church was the mother church to Sarum, and was a cathedral up to the time of the Norman conquest. The vicarage is a modern house, built by a late incumbent. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Littlecot Park, Crowood, The Cedars, and Ramsbury Manor House are the principal residences. The last-named is situated in a park watered by a stream of the river Kennet; and was for many years the residence of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. At Littlecot Park is preserved a collection of ancient armour. Fairs are held on the 14th May for cattle and toys, and on the 11th October for hiring servants.

RAMSDALE, a hmlt. in the par. of Fylingdales, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Whitby.

RAMSDEAN, a tythg. in the par. of East Meon, co. Hants, 3 miles S.W. of Petersfield.

RAMSDEN, a chplry. in the par. of Shipton-under-Wychwood, hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 6½ miles from Woodstock, its post town, and 4 N. of Witney. The village is small and chiefly agricultural. The chplry. includes Poole's Lodge. The living is a perpet. cur.* annexed to the vic.* of Shipton-under-Wychwood, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church was erected in 1841. There is a Sunday-school, Lord Churchill and the Vicar of Shipton being its principal supporters. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

RAMSDEN-BELLHOUSE, a par. in the hund. of Barstable, co. Essex, 3½ miles E. of Billericay, its post town, and 10 E. of the Brentwood station on the Great Eastern railway. The village, which is small, is situated near the river Crouch, and on the high road from Billericay to Rochford. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is a strong and heavy loam, producing good crops of wheat. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £450, and there are 22 acres of glebe. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Stock Harward, in the dioc. of Rochester. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an ancient structure with a spired tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum.

RAMSDEN-CRAYS, a par. in the hund. of Barstable, co. Essex, 3 miles S.E. of Billericay, its post town, and 9 from Brentford railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Crouch, and on the high road from London to Southend. The inhabitants are wholly agricultural. The soil is of various qualities, consisting of fine hazel mould in the lowlands, and in the upper part of a mixture of clay and loam upon a subsoil of clay. The land is chiefly arable, bordering in the N. upon some extensive woods and commons. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £370. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is of great antiquity, with a tower containing two bells. T. M. B. Batard, Esq., J.P., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

RAMSEY, a par. in the hund. of Tendring, co. Essex,

3 miles W. of Harwich, its post town, and 7 N. of Thorpe. The village, called Ramsey-Street, is situated near the river Stour's mouth, a narrow creek of the sea, over which is a bridge on the Harwich road, and near the line of the Great Eastern railway. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Of late years above 500 acres of land have been recovered from the encroachments of the sea. The surface is in some parts considerably elevated, though in others low and marshy, having to be protected from the sea by an embankment. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £300, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a tower containing five bells. The register dates from 1644. The parochial charities produce about £38 per annum. From the churchyard there is a prospect over the valley of the river Stour. There is a parochial school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. E. W. Garland, Esq., is lord of the manor.

RAMSEY, a par., post, and market town in the hund. of Hurstingstone, co. Huntingdon, 10 miles N.E. of Huntingdon, and 69 N.W. of London. It is the terminus of the Holme and Ramsey branch of the Great Northern railway. The parish, which is extensive, is watered by Bill-Load, a branch of the river Nen, near Ramsey Mere. At Ram's Eye, in this parish, there formerly stood a mitred Benedictine abbey of great wealth and magnificence, founded about 967 by Alderman Ailwine, Duke of the East Angles, and dedicated to SS. Mary and Benedict. At the Dissolution the site was given to the Cromwells, who converted it into a private seat. The tower of the abbey was rebuilt by Aednoth, the first abbot, and contained a good library of Hebrew and other books. Its revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £1,983 13*s.* 3*d.* The ancient gateway is still in a state of preservation, and there are remains of a grange at Ramsay House. The town of Ramsay, which is situated at the bottom of a hill on Burybrook, is well built, and principally consists of two streets, one of them extending northward from the bridge along the bank of the stream. It was afflicted with the plague in 1555, and was much damaged by a fire which broke out in 1731. A considerable portion of the land was formerly fenny, but has of late years been drained, and is now in a high state of cultivation. The surface is flat, and the soil generally rich and light. Manorial courts-leet are held every year in May or June, at which a constable is appointed. The impropriation belongs to Edward Fellowes, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £648. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £47. The church, dedicated to St. Benedict, or according to others, to St. Thomas à Becket, is a Norman structure, with an embattled tower. The church has remains of stained glass and several brasses. It was thoroughly restored and repaired in 1844 and 1845, the expense being defrayed by the lord of the manor. There is also the district church of St. Mary's, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £150. The church is of recent erection. The parochial charities produce about £50 per annum, exclusive of almshouses for 12 poor women, erected and endowed by Mrs. Fellowes and E. Fellowes, Esq., in 1837. There are free schools for both sexes, and a spinning school for 50 girls, with an income of £40. There are places of worship for the Wesleyans, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Particular Baptists. The manor house, the principal residence, is built out of the ruins of the abbey. Edward Fellowes, Esq., M.P., is lord of the manor. Market day is Wednesday. A fair is held on the 22nd July for cattle and toys.

RAMSEY, an island in the hund. of Dewisland, co. Pembroke. It is about 2 miles in length, by half a mile in breadth, and is separated from the main land by a strait called Ramsey Sound, 1 mile in breadth. Its extremities are defended by two rugged mountains of great altitude. A large portion of the island is in an excellent state of cultivation. Among the surrounding rocks are those designated the Horse, Horse-Shoe, Bitch and Whelps, Ynysberi, Pont-yr-Ellan, Bishop and Clerks, &c. A lighthouse was erected in 1783, and has since been greatly improved. Among the cliffs is a place called the Organ and Choir, from the noise of the birds which abound in large quantities throughout the island. There are ruins of two pilgrims' chapels which formerly existed here. The tide is of considerable strength outside the Sound, which has from 3 to 12 fathoms water. The *Nimrod* steam vessel was wrecked here in 1860, when all hands perished.

RAMSEY, an islet in the par. of Steeple, co. Essex, 5 miles S.E. of Maldon. It is formed by the river Blackwater.

RAMSEY, a market town and seaport in the par. of Kirk-Maughold, Ayre Sheading, Isle of Man, 14 miles N. of Douglas, and 24 N.E. of Castletown. It is a subport to Douglas, and has a small but safe harbour, where steam-boats between Liverpool and Glasgow call several times in the week. The town, which is of considerable antiquity, was the scene of numerous battles fought between the Danes and the Scots, when the latter had possession of the island, and in the 12th century the good King Olave was murdered here by his nephews. It is built on Ramsey Bay, at the north-eastern end of the island, and near the mouth of the river Sulby, which is the largest stream in the island, and is here crossed by a stone bridge of three arches. It is irregularly built, but the streets are wide, clean, and well paved. It contains a spacious market-place, a good hotel, "The Mitre," several seats and villas, and a court-house, said to be the largest in the island. The harbour was much improved in 1830 by the construction of an additional pier, and on the quay is a lighthouse put up in 1800, with a light 25 feet above sea-level and visible for 10 miles. The bay has shelter from the western winds, with from 4 to 10 fathoms water, and vessels of 100 tons burden can approach the quay, but the entrance is obstructed by the Bahama bank. The principal trade is in the export of wheat, and other Manks produce, and a few fishing boats belong to the harbour. The population in 1861 was 2,891. There are bailiffs' and deemsters' courts, the former held every Saturday, and the latter quarterly, at which a deemster presides. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Sodor and Man, val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, and situated in the market-place, was erected in 1819 by subscription. The old church of St. Peter's, situated just without the town, is now in ruins, and only used as a burial chapel. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. Besides Cowell's grammar school, there are two National schools. Market day is on Saturday.

RAMSGATE, a par., seaport, watering-place, post and market town, in the hund. of Ringslow, or Isle of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 4 miles S. of Margate, and 17 N.E. of Canterbury. It is a station on the Margate branch of the South-Eastern railway. The town is a watering-place situated on the cliffs opening southward to the sea, and commands extensive marine and land views, embracing Pegwell Bay, and the Downs, and in clear weather, the French coast. The par., which includes the hmlt. of Ellington, was part of St. Lawrence par. up to 1827, when it was constituted a distinct par. by Act of Parliament. It is a member of Sandwich Cinque Port, a coastguard station, and a polling-place for East Kent. In Leland's time it had only a small wooden pier, for the maintenance of which the merchants of London paid dues by order of Henry VII. The present pier harbour was constructed between the years 1780—1795, by Smeaton and Rennie. It consists of two basins, comprising an area of about 40 acres, and protected by stone piers, 26 feet in width, on the E. and W. The east pier is 3,000 feet in length, and the west pier 1,500 feet. The inner basin, which can accommodate 200 craft, contains a dry dock, and communicated with the outer basin by flood-gates 49 feet in width. The outer basin, which has a new slipway, built in 1838 on Morton's patent plan, is 480 feet in length, by 60 in width, and will receive vessels of 500

tons burthen. The entrance is 940 feet wide. There is a red tide light on the western pier head, 37 feet in height, and visible at a distance of 6 miles. The piers extend a considerable length out to sea, which causes them to be favourite promenades. From the pier, a flight of steps, called Jacob's Ladder, leads down the cliffs to the bazaar, and tea gardens at Pegwell Bay, which last is noted for its shrimps. The town of Ramsgate, which, in the reign of Elizabeth, contained only 25 houses, had, in 1861, a population of 11,865, and is rapidly increasing. It is well built, containing many good streets and shops; and the boarding and lodging houses are generally of a superior character. The town is paved, lighted with gas, and watched, and under an Act of Parliament, obtained in 1838, is abundantly supplied with excellent water by a company incorporated in 1835. The public buildings comprise the county court, gas works, Royal Victoria baths, assembly rooms, music hall, St. James's hall, working men's institute, literary and scientific institution, besides libraries, bazaars, and other useful institutions. There are two banks and a savings-bank. Townley House, for several seasons the residence of Her Majesty, when Princess Victoria, and of the Duchess of Kent, is now a ladies' boarding school. The petty sessions for the division are held every Monday. An extensive trade is done in the importation of coal, timber, and in the supply of marine stores to shipping; ship repairs are also carried on to a considerable extent. There are breweries, rope walks, and an extensive fishery off the coast. Numerous yachts are kept here for pleasure excursions during the season. The Royal bathing rooms are situated beyond the E. pier, in front of a range of chalk cliffs, and on a beach of soft reddish sand; and on the W. cliff, 100 feet above the level of the sea, are the Royal Kent warm sea-water baths. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £400, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. George, was erected at an outlay of £28,000, towards which the parliamentary commissioners granted £9,000. The church is 148 feet in length, with a width of 68½ feet, and has a tower with a lantern 137 feet high. In addition to the parish church, are the district churches, Christ Church, and Holy Trinity, the livings of both which are perpet. curs. There are also several proprietary chapels, the principal of which is the Cavendish chapel, erected in 1840 at a cost of £4,000. The parochial charities produce about £59 per annum, including Petley's bequest of £30 for poor women. There are National and infant schools, also a free school at St. Lawrence. The Independents, Wesleyans, Calvinistic Methodists, Particular Baptists, General Baptists, and Unitarians, have each a place of worship. There is also a Jews' synagogue, situated on the road to Broadstairs, with a house for the minister, erected by Sir Moses Montefiore. In the vicinity are several seats, as East Cliffe Lodge, Pegwell Lodge, Southwood House, Cliffe House, and West Cliffe House. Market days are Wednesdays and Saturdays. A fair is held at St. Laurence on the 10th of August.

RAMSGILL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Stonebeck Down, par. of Kirkby-Malzeard, West Riding co. York, 12 miles S.W. of Ripon. It is situated in the moorlands on the southern side of the valley of the Nidd. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £135, in the patron. of the vicar. The church is of recent erection.

RAMSGRANGE, a vil. in the par. of St. James and Dunbrody, bar. of Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles from Duncannon, and 2 from Ballyhack. It is situated on the road from Ballyhack to Titern and Clonmines. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. Fairs are held on 17th March, 1st May, 1st November, and 20th December.

RAMSGRAVE, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 2½ miles N.W. of Blackburn. It forms part of the chplry. of Mellor. A large portion of the township is occupied by the East Lancashire railway. The land is partly in pasture, with a soil and subsoil of clay. Stanley Hall, the old manor house, is now converted into a farm dwelling. Lord de Tabley is lord of the manor.

RAMS-HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Horsemonden, hund. of Brenchley, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 8 miles S.E. of Tonbridge.

RAMSHOLT, a par. in the hund. of Wilford, co. Suffolk, 3½ miles S.E. of Hadleigh, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Woodbridge. It is a station on the Hadleigh railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the navigable river Deben, where is a dock. In the neighbourhood are ruins of an old seat of the Peytons and Uffords. The great tithes were commuted for a rent-charge of £453, and there are 16 acres of impropriate glebe. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £50, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a round tower. The register dates from 1682. Mrs. C. Cripps is lady of the manor, and one of the chief landowners.

RAMSHOPE, an ext. par. place in the S. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 15 miles N.W. of Bellingham. It is situated in a wild spot on the river Reed under Carter Fell, one of the Cheviots, which here separates England from Scotland, and attains an elevation of 1,602 feet above sea level. A conflict took place at a short distance from this spot in 1575 between the English and Scotch wardens, which is celebrated in the old ballad called "The Battle of Reedswire, or Reidssquair."

RAMSHORN, or RAMSOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellaston, S. div. of Totmonslow hund., co. Stafford, 5½ miles N.E. of Cheadle, and 3 N.W. of Ellaston. It is situated on an eminence, and includes Wootton Lodge and Park, also the Waste farm. Miss Unwin is lady of the manor and sole landowner.

RAMS-ISLAND, an islet in the par. of Glenavy, bar. of Upper Massareene, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. The island lies at the entrance of Sandy Bay, a little over a mile W. of the mainland, to which it presents the appearance of having been joined. It has been much improved through the exertions of Mr. Whittle, who lately resided in the island.

RAMSLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Tawton, co. Devon, 3 miles S.E. of Okehampton.

RAMSYDE. *See* RAMPSIDE, co. Lancaster.

RANBY, a par. in the N. div. of Gartree wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6½ miles E. of Wragby, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Horncastle. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Wolds near the river Bain, and is wholly agricultural. The parish is intersected by the old Roman road from Horncastle to Caistor, and was forfeited by the family of Dicconson at the time of the Gunpowder Plot. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £86. The church, dedicated to St. German, has a lofty tower containing three bells. The church was rebuilt in 1839. The register dates from 1550.

RANBY, a hmlt. in the pars. of Babworth and Blyth, co. Notts, 3 miles N.W. of Great Retford. It is situated on the Chesterfield canal, near the river Ryton.

RAND, a par. in the W. div. of Wraggoe wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2½ miles N.W. of Wragby, and 3 from the Snelland station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The par. includes the chplry. of Fulnetby, and is intersected by the road from Lincoln to Horncastle. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln. val. £402. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, has a tower containing two bells. The interior of the church contains monuments of great antiquity. Mrs. Barker is lady of the manor.

RANDALSTOWN, a post and market town in the par. of Drummaul, bar. of Upper Toome, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 17 miles N.W. of Belfast, and 97 N. of Dublin. It is a station on the Cookstown branch of the Belfast and Northern Counties railway. It is situated on the bank of the river Main, which is here crossed by a bridge of 9 arches. The town contains the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, a dispensary, and a police station.

The headquarters of the county militia are situated here. Petty sessions are held fortnightly. Spinning and calico weaving are carried on to a small extent. This town was formerly a parliamentary borough, returning two members before the Union. The Earl of Antrim's troops had their quarters here during the revolution, and in 1798 the rebels committed great havoc in the town. Wednesday is market day. Fairs are held on 16th July, and 1st November.

RAND'S-GRANGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bedale, wap. of Hang East, North Riding co. York, half a mile N.W. of Bedale. It consists of a farmhouse, and comprises an area of 344 acres.

RANDS, THE, a reach or bend of the Thames between Erith and Purfleet, with Randhill shoal in the midst of the stream.

RANDWICK, a par. in the upper div. of Whitstone hund., co. Gloucester, 1½ mile N.W. of Stroud, its nearest railway station and post town, and 8 miles S. of Gloucester. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the slope of a hill on the line of the Great Western railway, and near the Thames and Severn canal. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the woollen mills. Oolite stone is quarried for building. The surface is hilly, and the soil light and stony, but there is some rich pasture land. From the summit of Randwick Ash a view is obtained over the valley of the Severn, Wales, and the surrounding counties. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £84, and those of the incumbent for £72, and there are 56 acres of glebe. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £124, in the patron. of the Vicar of Standish. The church, dedicated to St. John, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing four bells. The church has lately been enlarged and restored. The parochial charities produce about £50 per annum. There is an endowed school for both sexes. The Primitive Methodists and the Connexion of the Countess of Huntingdon have each a place of worship. The Rev. R. Morris is lord of the manor.

RANELAGH, a post-office vil. in the par. of St. Peter's, bar. of Upper Cross, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1½ mile S.E. of the post-office at Dublin. It is situated on the Enniskerry road. It is divided into North and South, and contains a nunnery, with a charity school annexed. The Bishop of Derry has a residence here. Cullenswood, near the village, was the scene of the slaughter of 500 British colonists in 1209. The spot is sometimes called "the Bloody Field."

RANEY, a feeder of the river Conan, rises in co. Ross, Scotland.

RANFURLEY, a demesne in the par. of Kilbarchan, Upper ward, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 6 miles N.W. of of Paisley. It is situated near the rivers Locker and Black Cart, and belongs to the Knoxes of Dungannon, to which family it gives title of baron and earl.

RANGER'S-LODGE, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 6 miles N.W. of Witney.

RANGEWORTHY, a chplry. in the par. and lower div. of the hund. of Thornbury, co. Gloucester, 3¾ miles S.W. of Wickwar, and 4 S.W. of Thornbury. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from Wotton-under-Edge to Bristol, and near the Bristol and Gloucester railway. The manufacture of hats was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but the village is now wholly agricultural. The impropriation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £80, in the patron. of the Vicar of Thornbury. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, contains one bell. It has been recently rebuilt. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship.

RANKLE-BURN, a feeder of the river Ettrick, rises in co. Selkirk, Scotland, near Loch Moodlaw, in Ettrick Forest.

RANMOOR, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Upper Hallam, par. of Sheffield, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Sheffield.

RANNACH POINT, a promontory on the coast of co. Donegal, Ireland. It is situated at the S.W. corner of Aranmore, and has a shoal off it.

RANNOCK, or RANNOCH, a *quoad sacra* par. in the pars. of Fortingal and Logierait, co. Perth, Scotland. It includes part of Rannock Moor, and extends 28 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 16. The inhabited part is only 16 miles by 2. It is bounded by the pars. of Lochabar on the N.W., Badenoch on the N., Blair-Athole on the E., the Glenlyon and Fortingal sections of Breadalbane on the S., and Glenorchy and Appin on the W. The surface is of a hilly nature, including Rannock Moor, which lies at an elevation of 1,000 feet above sea-level, and is one of the most dismal and barren tracts in Scotland. It is watered by Loch Lydoch, near the centre of the parish, from which the Gauer water runs down to Rannock Loch, and thence, by a rapid course under Schiallion, to Loch Tummel. On the bank of the stream is Mount Alexander, the ancient seat of the Donachies or Robertsons. The village of Rannock is about 10 miles N.W. of Taymouth. It is situated under the Grampians, but is void of the scenery common to the similar Highland glens. This par. is in the presb. of Weem, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £120. The parish church, situated at the E. end of Loch Rannock, was erected in 1829. At the W. end of the Loch is a chapel-of-ease.

RANSCLIFF, RAINSCLIFF, or RAVENSCLIFFE, a tnshp. in the par. of Wolstanton, N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 2 miles N.W. of Burslem. The township abounds with coal and iron-stone, which are worked to a considerable extent, and give employment to the population, who are principally seated at Kidsgrove.

RANSKILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Blyth, lib. of Southwell and Scrooby, co. Nottingham, 3 miles S.E. of Bawtry, and 6 N.W. of Retford. It is a station on the Gainsborough line of railway. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. There is a place of worship for the Independents.

RANSTON, a tythg. in the par. of Iwerne Courtnay, co. Dorset, 4 miles N.W. of Blandford.

RANTON, or RONTON, a par. in the S. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford. *See* RONTON.

RANTON ABBEY, an ext. par. place in the S. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford.

RANVILLS, a tythg. in the par. of Romsey-Extra, co. Hants, 2 miles S.W. of Romsey.

RANWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Walsham, co. Norfolk, 10 miles N.E. of Norwich, and 4 N.W. of Acle, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Bure, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Panxworth, and contains several small lakes, from one of which a canal has been cut to the navigable river Bure. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £227 16*s.*, and the vicarial for one of £132; there are 10 acres of glebe. The living is a vic.* with that of Upton united, in the dioc. of Norwich; joint val. £308, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is an ancient structure, with a lofty embattled tower. The interior contains six ancient stalls. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

RANZA, a loch on the north-western coast of the Isle of Arran, co. Bute, Scotland. It is nearly 3 miles in length by 1 wide, and is a fishing station.

RAPE-MILLS, a hmlt. in the par. of Reynagh, bar. of Garrycastle, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.N.W. of Birr. It contains a police station and some rape-mills, from which it derives its name. In the neighbourhood are the seats Mount Erin, Ballaghanoher House, and Hill House.

RAPHOE, a bar. in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is bounded by the bars. of Kilmacrenan, Innishowen, Tirhugh, and Bannagh, and by the cos. of Londonderry and Tyrone. It is 24 miles in length, and over 14 in breadth. The rivers of this bar. are the Swilly, the Finn, the Foyle, and the Deel. It contains the pars. of All Saints, Clonleigh, Convoy, Donaghmore,

Killea, Kiltevoge, Leck, Raphoe, Namoghy, Stranorlar, Taughboyne, and parts of Conwal and Urney.

RAPHOE, a par., post and market town in the bar. of Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 137 miles from Dublin. The par. is 7 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 5 miles. The surface is mostly well cultivated, and is crossed by the road from Lifford to Letterkenny. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Raphoe, val. £826, in the patron. of the crown. The church, which serves as the cathedral of the diocese, was founded by St. Unan in the 11th century. It is a cruciform structure, and has a tower, added at a later date. There is a Presbyterian meeting-house, also several day-schools, in the parish. The town is situated on the road from Strabane to Stranorlar, near Raphoe Hill, and consists chiefly of a market-place and three small streets diverging therefrom. It contains a chief police station and court-house, in which petty sessions are held at frequent intervals. Here are also the deanery, Forster's free school, Charles I.'s grammar schools (adjoining which is a library), Bishop Forster's almshouses for four clergymen's widows, and a dispensary. Raphoe appears to have originated in a large monastic establishment, founded by St. Columb, and was anciently called Rathboth. The monastery was restored early in the 8th century, and the diocese of Raphoe was then established. It is now annexed to Derry, and forms part of the ecclesiastical province of Armagh. The chapter consists of a dean, archdeacon, and four prebendaries. Ruins of the castle, which was surrendered to Cromwell, and subsequently destroyed by the troops of James II., are still remaining. Greenhill is among the principal residences. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on 1st May, 22nd June, 27th August, and 4th November.

RAPLEYS, a district in the par. of Shalbourn, co. Berks, 3 miles S.W. of Hungerford.

RAPLOCH, a vil. in the par. and co. of Stirling, Scotland. It is a suburb of Stirling, situated about three-quarters of a mile from the bridge, and immediately under the castle. This was the birthplace of Dougald Grahame, the bellman of Glasgow, who composed numerous ballads, and penny histories.

RAPNESS, a promontory on the E. side of Westray, Orkney Isles, coast of Scotland.

RAPPS, a tythg. in the par. of Broadway, co. Somerset, 2 miles N.W. of Ilminster.

RAPSGATE, a hund. in the co. of Gloucester, contains the pars. of Brimpsfield, North Cerney, Chedworth, Colesborne, Cowley, Cranham, Cubberley, Elkstone, Rendcombe, Side, and part of Duntisbourne-Abbotts, comprising an area of 26,900 acres.

RASAY, or RASSAY, a small island in the par. of Glenelg, co. Inverness, Scotland, 5 miles S.E. of Broadford. It is situated in Slate Sound.

RASAY, a feeder of the river Conan, rises near Contin, co. Ross, Scotland.

RASAY, or RAASAY, an island in the par. of Portree, co. Inverness, Scotland. It is situated on the E. side of Skye, from which it is divided by Rasay Sound, about 4 miles in width. It extends about 14 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 3 miles. The surface is hilly, the greatest altitude being at Dunlan Mountain, which rises 1,500 feet above sea level. The prevailing rocks are gneiss, porphyry, oolite, and sandstone. The E. side of the southern district is interspersed with arable lands and farm dwellings, but the rest of the island is chiefly pasture and moorland. Rasay House has been the seat of the Macleod family for a considerable period. Broichel Castle is of great antiquity, and formerly belonged to a person designated "John the Strong," ancestor of the above-named family; it is situated in a small bay on the E. coast, and its approach is steep and difficult.

RASEN, MARKET, a par., post and market town in the wap. of Walshcroft, co. Lincoln, 9 miles S. of Caistor, and 13 N.E. of Lincoln. It is a station on the Hull and Lincoln section of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line of railway. It is a prosperous little town situated on the river Rasen, which rises in the Wolds close by, and thence flows 7 miles to join the river Ancholme. It chiefly consists of one long street, forming part of the road from Louth to Lincoln, and is well paved and lighted with gas. The public buildings are the corn exchange, market hall, county court, dispensary, mechanics' institution, and gasworks. It is a polling-place for the county election, and a petty sessions town, the sessions being held every alternate Monday. There is a bank, also a savings-bank. Bricks and tiles are extensively made. The surrounding country is fertile. The soil is sandy, upon a substratum of clay. The greater part of the parish is in grass lands. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1779. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £233. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, is an ancient structure, built of friable sandstone, with an embattled tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains numerous monuments, and on the outside of the tower, at the southern angle, is a representation of Adam and Eve under a fruit tree. The register dates from 1561. The parochial charities produce about £135 per annum. There are almshouses founded by G. H. Paul and Lady Warwick, also almshouses for Roman Catholics, built in 1841. There is a National school for both sexes, which is partly endowed, also a Roman Catholic school. The Independents, Wesleyans, Reformed Wesleyans, Roman Catholics, and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. There is also a chapel, situated on the site of a newly-formed cemetery on the E. side of the town. Captain W. Conway Gordon, Esq., is lord of the manor. Market day is on Tuesday for corn and provisions, and a cattle market is held every other Tuesday, from Palm Sunday to Michaelmas. Cattle fairs are held on the fourth Thursday in Lent, and on 25th September.

RASEN, MIDDLE, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Walshcroft, co. Lincoln, 1½ mile N.W. of Market-Rasen, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the road from Louth to Gainsborough, and is wholly agricultural. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Rasen Tupholme and Rasen Drax, each of which has a separate living. The tithes of both vicarages were commuted for land at the enclosure of the parish. The living consists of two vicarages in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. jointly £313. The church of Tupholme has a Roman entrance, but is in a bad state of repair. It is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. In the church of Drax is an ancient altar-tomb of a priest. The charities produce about £20 per annum, exclusive of 2 acres of land, which goes towards the support of a school. The Wesleyans, Reformed Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. At the enclosure of the parish an allotment of 19 acres of land was made for the poor, now yielding £20 per annum.

RASEN, WEST, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles W. of Market Rasen, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from Bawtry to Louth, and near the river Rasen, and is wholly agricultural. The surface is undulating, and the soil chiefly a rich loam. About two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder pasture and woodland. The tithes were commuted for land in 1803. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £543. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has four octagonal turrets surmounted by castellated tower coronets, and containing three bells. It has been repaired and enlarged at various times. The register dates from 1683. There is a National school. Lord Herries is lord of the manor.

RASH, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Muker, par. of Grinton, North Riding co. York, 2 miles from Muker, and 58 N.W. of York. It is situated on the moorlands, under Shunner Fell.

RASHARKIN, a par. in the bar. of Kilconway, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 8 miles N.W. of Ballymoney, its post town. It is 6 miles long by 5 broad. The surface comprises a considerable proportion of mountain, bog, and waste land, with some good soil. The road from Kilrea to Ballymena traverses the parish,

and the river Bann flows in the vicinity. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Connor, val. with others, £323, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Finvoy. There are two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and several day schools. There is a chief police station in the village. The linen and bleaching trade is carried on here to some extent. Several Danish raths are observed, and numerous ancient coins have been found. Cannel coal and basalt occur.

RASHEDAGH, a vil. in the bar. of Raphoe, co. Donegal, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Letterkenny. It is situated in the vale of the Swilly, and is celebrated for its monthly markets.

RASHEE, a par. in the bar. of Upper Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Ballyclare. It is situated on the road from Larne to Broughshane. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Connor, forming part of the benefice of Ballyeaston.

RASKELF, a chplry. in the par. of Easingwold, wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 2½ miles N.W. of Easingwold, its post town. It is a station on the North-Eastern railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the little river Kyle, and is chiefly agricultural. Three-parts of the land are arable, and the remainder pasture and woodland. There are brick and tile kilns. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £216, in the patron. of the Bishop of Chester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, with a wooden tower containing three bells. The tower is covered with ivy. In the church windows are the arms of Neville Earl of Westmorland, Scrope, Dacre, and Percy, probably commemorating ancient benefactors. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. There is a parochial school, erected in 1856, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. W. F. Webb, Esq., is lord of the manor.

RASTRICK, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Halifax, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 3½ miles N. of Huddersfield, and 5 S.E. of Halifax. Normanton is its post town. This chapelry is bounded on the N.E. by the river Calder, and is skirted by the Calder and Hebble navigation. The village, which is of large extent, is situated on the road from Huddersfield to Bradford, and near the Manchester and Leeds railway, which latter passes through part of the township, and has a station at Brighouse. There are silk and woollen mills, which employ a large number of the inhabitants. The substratum abounds in building-stone of excellent quality, and which is largely quarried. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £135, in the patron. of the Vicar of Halifax. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, was rebuilt at the commencement of the present century, and is a Grecian edifice with a cupola. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum, exclusive of a small clothing charity. There is a Church school for the free education of 20 children, endowed with an annuity of £56. There is also a British and Foreign school, erected and endowed by the late John Clay, Esq. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a meeting-house belonging to the Society of Friends. C. C. Thornhill, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

RASYTH, an ancient par., now joined to Inverkeithing, co. Fife, Scotland.

RATAINE, a par. in the bar. of Lower Navan, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Trim, its post town. The surface mainly consists of good soil, and is traversed by the road from Bective-Bridge to Athboy. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val., with Ardbraccan, £684, in the patron. of the crown. It is joined to Dunderry in the Roman Catholic arrangement.

RATASS, or RATHASS, a par. in the bar. of Trughanacmy, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 1½ mile E. of Tralee, its post town. The parish is traversed by the road from Tralee to Killarney. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. £42, in the patron. of the crown. It is united to Ballymacelligott in the Roman Catholic arrangement. There are one or two day schools. In this parish are the ruins of Ballybeggan Castle, formerly a stronghold of the Desmonds. It was burnt by the Irish during the revolution. Remains of the old church are also visible, and other castle ruins at Ballymullen. Marble is worked.

RATBY, or RATEBY, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 5 miles N.W. of Leicester, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Market-Bosworth. It is an occasional station on the Leicester and Coalville branch of the Midland Counties railway. It is situated on a branch of the river Soar, and contains the hmlts. of Botcheston, Groby, and Newton Unthank. The village is large, but irregularly built, and extends along the road from Leicester to Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and in framework knitting. There are some brick kilns. At Springswell is a Roman camp, near the *Via Devana*, of 9 acres, supposed to have been the *Ratæ*, mentioned by ancient writers; it is still in a perfect state, and the ditches and breastworks are distinctly marked. In this parish is Groby Pool, a sheet of water covering 60 acres, and on the northern border is Charnwood Forest. The soil is in parts a strong clay, and in other parts gravel. The impropriation belongs to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1770. The living is a vic. with the cur. of Groby annexed, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. Philip, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing four bells. The church contains a monument to Sacheverell, of Steward's Hay. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Groby, erected in 1840. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum. There is an infant school. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington is lord of the manor.

RATCHWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Bambrough, co. Northumberland, 4½ miles S.E. of Belford.

RATCLIFF, a hmlt. and populous suburban district in the par. of Stepney, Tower div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, 1½ mile E. of St. Paul's, London. Its present name appears to be a corruption of Redcliff, an appellation derived from the red cliff, or bank, of the river Thames, which flows southward of the parish. In Camden's time it was a village principally inhabited by sea-faring men, but is now a populous suburb of the metropolis. The main street, called Ratcliff-highway, was formerly planted on each side with elm-trees, but now consists of lines of houses, and extends to Limehouse. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of London, val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. James, was erected in 1838, by a grant from the parliamentary commissioners. There are also several chapels and schools. In the Commercial-road is situated the Eastern Institution, established in 1839, by a proprietary of shareholders for the promotion of literature and science. *See* STEPNEY.

RATCLIFFE, a hmlt. in the par. of Worksop, co. Nottingham, 2 miles S.W. of Worksop. It is situated on the river Ryton.

RATCLIFFE-CULEY, a chplry. in the par. of Sheepy-Magna, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 1½ mile N.E. of Atherstone, its post town, and 6½ S.W. of Market Bosworth. The village, which is of small extent, is situated at the confluence of the rivers Sene and Anker, and is entirely agricultural. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1766. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Sheepy-Magna, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice with a tower crowned with a spire.

RATCLIFFE-ON-THE-WREAK, a par. in the hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 7 miles S.E. of Loughborough, its post town, 6½ N.E. of Leicester, and 2 N. of the Syston railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Fosse Way, and near the river Wreak, which is here crossed by a bridge. It is

chiefly agricultural. In this parish is the Shipley Hill barrow, 40 feet in height. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1774. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £239. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is an ancient structure with a modern spired tower containing a clock and five bells. The tower was erected at the expense of the late Earl Ferrers. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. The Roman Catholics have a college a little to the W. of the village. The building was erected about 1845, but has since been greatly improved. A church has recently been erected. Ratcliffe Hall is the principal residence. The Duchess of Sforza is lady of the manor.

RATCLIFFE-ON-TRENT, a par. in the S. div. of Bingham wap., co. Nottingham, 5½ miles S.E. of Nottingham. It is a station on the Nottingham and Grantham branch of the Great Northern railway. This place takes its name from a perpendicular cliff of red clay. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the river Trent, here fordable in two places, and is intersected by the road from Bingham to Nottingham. On the river bank is a wharf belonging to the Earl of Manvers, chiefly used for coal. The surface is hilly in parts, but the land along the river is subject to inundation. The soil is partly clay and partly gravel. There are about 60 acres of glebe. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £198. The impropriate tithes belong to Earl Manvers. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt about 1795. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There is a school chiefly supported by Earl Manvers.

RATCLIFFE-UPON-SOAR, a par. in the N. div. of Rushcliffe wap., co. Nottingham, 10 miles S.E. of Derby, its post town, and 2 N.E. of Keyworth station on the Midland Counties railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the confluence of the rivers Trent and Soar, and is wholly agricultural. The soil consists of a stiff clay intermixed with loam. At a farm in the neighbourhood are the remains of a seat of the Pigotts and Sacheverells. Limestone abounds, and alabaster is quarried. The impropriation belongs to Earl Howe. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £71. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient structure with a square tower, surmounted by a spire and containing three bells. Lord Howe is lord of the manor.

RATESH, a village in the bar. of Dunmore, co. Galway, Ireland, 7 miles N.W. of Tuam.

RATH, a par. in the bar. of Inchiquin, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5½ miles N.W. of Ennis. The parish is intersected by the road from Ennis to Ennistymon, and includes parts of the loughs Inchiquin and Tadane. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, and in the patron. of the trustees of the late Marquis of Thomond. The Roman Catholic chapel, which is situated at Liscullane, is united to that of Corofin. There are two schools. The parish church is a mere ruin. The principal residences are Adelphi, Roxton, Clifden, Willbrook, and Riverston. There is a chief police station in the village. In the vicinity are ruins of the ancient seat of the O'Neils and of Tier MacBran's Castle.

RATH, a vil. in the par. of Drumcullin, bar. of Eglish, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles W. of Frankford, on the road to Parsonstown.

RATHANGAN, a par., post, and market town in the bars. of East and West Offaly, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Kildare, and 26 S.W. of Dublin. The parochial surface, which extends over 8,872 acres, is varied by hill and dale. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. £459, in the patron. of the Duke of Leinster and Bishop of Kildare alternately. The church occupies a prominent site. There are likewise a Roman Catholic chapel and Methodist and Quaker meeting-houses. There are two or three private schools and a National school. Lord Harberton resides at Spencer Farm. The town is situated on the E. side of the Grand canal, and on the road from Kildare to Edenderry. It contains a chief police station and a dispensary. Though well suited for trade, its business is but trifling. Viscount Harberton and the Duke of Leinster are the sole proprietors. Petty sessions are held weekly. Monday is market day. Fairs are held on 26th June, 26th August, 12th November, and Whit-Tuesday.

RATHASPICK, a par. in the bar. of Forth, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2½ miles S.W. of Wexford, its post town. The surface extends from Forth Mountain to Wexford Haven. The soil is of good quality. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. £108, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Wexford. The church was rebuilt by the late Board of First Fruits in 1823. It is annexed to Piercetown in the Roman Catholic arrangement. There is a school built and supported by the Morgan family, who are the principal proprietors of the parish, and have their seat at Johnstown Castle. There is a police station in the village. The ruins of Rathlannan Castle stand near Johnstown.

RATHASPICK, a par. partly in the bar. of Fassadinin, co. Kilkenny, and partly in the bars. of Ballyadams and Slievemargue, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Castlecomer, its post town. The surface is varied, and is intersected by the road from Castlecomer to Athy. The substratum abounds in coal, which is worked. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1814. Two Roman Catholic chapels are united to that of Ballyadams. There are a parochial school and another supported by private charity, besides several pay day schools. Gracefield is the principal seat. In the village is a chief police station. There are traces of a rath near the site of the old church, and within a short distance is Milltown Castle. Numerous relics of antiquity have been picked up here.

RATHASPICK, a par. in the bar. of Moygoish, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Rathowen is its post town. The surface lies along the river Inny and Lough Glynn. There is a considerable area of bog belonging to this parish. It is traversed by the road from Dublin to Sligo. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Ardagh, val. with Russagh, £200. The church was erected by means of a gift and loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Russagh. There are two or three private schools and a Sunday-school. Among the several residences are Newpass, Ardglass, and Rockglass. The Inny is crossed by a bridge within the limits of the parish. Near the village are remains of a religious house established by the Petyts, likewise of a rath and some castle ruins.

RATHBARRY, a par. in the bars. of Ibane and Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Clonakilty. Castlefreke is its post town. The surface extends along the sea-coast. The soil inland is of good quality, and the road from Cork to Skibbereen traverses the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ross, val. £180. The church is in the later English style. It was erected in 1825 by means of a gift from the late Board of First Fruits, and a donation from Lord Carbery. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ardfield. There are a parochial school, and another founded by Lord Carbery. Castlefreke, the seat of Lord Carbery, and Kilkerran are the principal residences. There is a police station at Milltown. In the demesne of Castlefreke stand the ruins of Rathbarry Castle, which gave name to the parish. It was built in the 15th century by the Barrys, and has been at various periods the scene of conflict. Ruins are likewise seen of the castles of Dundedy and Dunowen. Great quantities of calcareous sand are collected on the strand, which is most valuable for manure. Fairs are held on 25th March, 29th June, and 29th September.

RATHBEAGH, a par. in the bar. of Galmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2½ miles N.E. of Freshford, its post town. The surface is undulating. The soil is good, and the greater part is under cultivation. The road from Kilkenny to Ballyragget passes

through the parish, as does the river Nore. In the village is a police station. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Freshford, or Aghoure, £704, in the patron. of the bishop. It is united to Lisdowney in the Roman Catholic arrangement. There is one public school and several day schools. The old manor house of Clone was formerly the residence of Sir Toby Caulfield. Fairs are held on the 1st May and November, and on 6th December.

RATHBEGGAN, a par. in the bar. of Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Dunshaughlin Cloneé, its post town. It is traversed by the road from Dublin to Enniskillen. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £122. The church was erected by the late Board of First Fruits. The parish is united to Ratoath in the Roman Catholic arrangement. Rathbeggan House is the neighbouring seat. Building-stone is quarried.

RATHBOURNEY, a par. in the bar. of Burren, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles S.W. of Burren. Ballyvaughan is its post town. The parish, which is of large extent, includes a large proportion of mountain and bog. The road from Burren to Enniskillen passes through the parish. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Kilfenora, val. £247, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a small church. The Roman Catholic chapel is the head of the Glynn district. Gregans is the principal residence. The remains of Gregans Castle are visible.

RATHBOYNE, a par. in the bars. of Lower and Upper Kells, co. Meath, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2½ miles S.E. of Kells. It is traversed by the roads from Kells to Kilcock, and from Longford to Drogheda. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, and is joined to the benefice of Kells (which see). The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ardbraccan. There is a school endowed by C. T. Tisdale, Esq. Ballybeg and Charlesfoot are the chief residences. There is an extensive nursery-garden. Limestone is abundant.

RATHBRAN, or RATHBREA, a par. in the bar. of Tirawley, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles W. of Killala, its post town. The surface extends along the river Owenmore, and is intersected by the road from Ballina to Crossmolina. The soil is of medium quality. The land is pretty generally under cultivation. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Killala, val. £265, in the patron. of the bishop. It is united to Kilfian in the Roman Catholic arrangement. There are a parochial and another public school. Among the residences are Farm Hill, Court Hill, and Spring Hill. Fairs are held on 17th March, 24th June, 29th September, and 26th December.

RATHBRAN, co. Wicklow. *See* STRATFORD-UPON-SLANEY.

RATHBRIDE, a vil. in the par. of Tully, bars. of Kilcullen and East Offaly, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Kildare. A fair is held on the 5th July.

RATHCAVAN, a par. in the bar. of Lower Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing the post town Broughshane. The parish, which is very extensive, includes a large proportion of mountain and waste land. The river Braid takes part of its course through the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Connor, val. with Skerry, £535. The church is at Broughshane. There are a Presbyterian meeting-house, also a National, day, and Sunday schools. The linen manufacture is carried on to some extent. Race View is the principal seat. Basalt and greenstone are the prevailing rocks among the hills.

RATHCLARE, a vil. in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Buttevant, and 126 miles from Dublin. Fairs are held at intervals between April and December.

RATHCLARIN, a par. in the bar. of East Carbery, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4½ miles S.E. of Bandon, its post town. The surface extends along the N. shore of Court McSherry Bay. The Arigadeen rivulet flows through the interior. The soil is generally fertile. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £431, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was restored in 1835. The Roman Catholic chapel is the head of a district. There are National schools, besides two or three other public, private, day, and Sunday schools. Among the residences are Gortnahorna and Glenville. Near the village are ruins of a church, founded at the close of the 13th century by the Knights Templars.

RATHCLINE, or RATHLINE, a par. in the bar. of Rathcline, co. Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing the greater portion of its post town, Lanesborough. The parish, which is of large extent, includes some bog and a poor soil. The river Shannon bounds it on one side. The island of Inchenagh is within the parochial limits. The linen trade is pretty briskly carried on. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardagh, val. £146, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1678 by the Lanesboroughs. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, likewise several private schools. Near the church is the site of a small religious house, supposed to have been founded in the 4th century. There are also ruins of Rathcline castle, which was reduced by Cromwell and fired during the revolution. Near these ruins stand those of the old church. Rathcline and Clonbonny are among the residences. A fair is held on 12th February.

RATHCONDRA, a vil. in the par. of Rathcondra, bar. of Rathcondra, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles from Mullingar. Mount Dalton is the chief seat in the neighbourhood.

RATHCONNEL, or TURIN, a par. in the bar. of Moyashell and Magheradernon, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles E.N.E. of Mullingar. Killucan is its post town. The surface extends over 12,440 acres. There is a tract of bog, but the greater part is good arable and pasture land. The Royal canal passes through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £170. The church was erected by means of a loan and gift from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is at the head of a district. There are a parochial school and a dispensary. Clonlost and Knockdrin are among the numerous seats. Petty sessions are held at intervals.

RATHCONRATH, a bar. in the co. of Westmeath, Ireland, contains the pars. of Ballymore, Ballymorin, Churchtown, Conry, Killare, Piercetown, Rathconrath, Templepatrick, and part of Dysart, comprising about 48,500 acres.

RATHCONRATH, a par. in the bar. of Rathconrath, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3¼ miles S. of Ballynacargy, its post town. The surface comprises 7,563 acres, consisting very generally of good land. The road from Dublin to Athlone traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £227. The church was erected in 1809 near the site of a more ancient one by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is at the head of a union. There are National and two other public schools, also a police station. Mount Dalton and Neares Court are the principal residences. The Cat and Mouse, on the Ballymore road, are two curious rocks, near which a subterraneous river has its source. At Mount Dalton a monument has been erected in honour of the Empress Maria Theresa, the Emperor Joseph II., and George III.

RATHCOOLE, a par. in the bar. of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Kilkenny. Freshford is its post town. The surface extends over a well-cultivated district, and is undulating. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Kilkryan £82, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. It is united to St. John's in the Roman Catholic arrangement. There are a chapel, a schoolhouse, and a police station. Sandsford's Court is the principal residence in the neighbourhood.

RATHCOOLE, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 1 mile N.W. of Fethard, its post town. The surface extends over a well-cultivated district. The soil is excellent. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cashel, and forms part of

the union of Fethard (which see). Derrylusker, Ardsally, and Rocklow are among the numerous seats in this parish. There are traces of Slanestown Castle.

RATHCOOLE, a par. and post town in the bar. of Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles S.W. of Dublin. The parochial surface extends over a richly cultivated district. The soil is mostly good. It becomes hilly towards the west. The road from Dublin to Naas passes through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with another, £220, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church has been lately repaired by the ecclesiastical commissioners. The parish is annexed to Saggard in the Roman Catholic arrangement. There are two schools and a dispensary. The village consists of one street about a quarter of a mile long, and contains a chief police station.

RATHCOONEY, a par. in the N. liberties of the co. of the city of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. from Cork. Glanmire is its post town. It is partly bounded by the streams Glanmire and Lee. The road from Cork to Dublin traverses the interior. In the village is a dispensary. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £760, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which is situated at Glanmire, was erected in 1784 by means of private subscriptions. The parish is joined to Upper Glanmire in the Roman Catholic arrangement. There are three schools, one of which is supported by private charity. Ruins of the old church are seen, and several raths.

RATHCOR, a vil. in the par. of Carlingford, bar. of Lower Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3½ miles S. of Carlingford, on Dundalk Bay.

RATHCORE, a par. in the bars. of Upper Deece and Lower Moyfenrath, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Summerhill. Enfield is its post town. The surface lies along the Royal canal and river Blackwater. The road from Dublin to Athlone traverses the parish, which is extensive. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £338, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Rathmolion. Here are a public and three or four private schools. Johnstown, Rahinstown, and Newcastle are the principal residences. Limestone is quarried.

RATHCORMACK, a par., post and market town in the bar. of Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 18 miles N.E. of Cork. The parish, which is of large extent, comprises a considerable proportion of mountain and bog. The surface is traversed by the river Bride, and by the road from Cork to Dublin. In the village are a fever hospital, dispensary, police station, and a depôt of the South Cork militia. It was chartered by Charles II., and sent two representatives to parliament previous to the Union. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £694. The church is an ancient building, but was restored in 1828 by aid of the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Gortroe. There are a Methodist meeting-house, also a parochial school, and several other private schools.

RATHCORMACK, or RATHGORMUCK, a par. in the bar. of Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.S.W. of Carrick-on-Suir, its post town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with Mothell £591. It is united to Mothell in the Roman Catholic arrangement. There is a school supported by Lady Osborne, also one or two private ones.

RATHCOURSEY, a vil. in the bar. of Barrymore, co. Cork, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Cloyne.

RATHDOWN, a half bar. in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It extends along the sea coast, and contains, besides 12 parishes and several villages, the towns of Blackwater, Kingstown, Old Drumleary, and Little Bray.

RATHDOWN, a half bar. in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It contains the town of Bray, and the vil. of Rathdown, besides 5 parishes. This barony gave title of earl to the family of Monck.

RATHDOWNEY, a par., post and market town in the bar. of Clandonagh, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 72 miles S.W. of Dublin, and 3 from Roscrea railway station. The parish, which is of large extent, comprises a small tract of bog, but the land is in general good. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £763, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, in the later English style, was erected in 1815, partly by the late Board of First Fruits. There are likewise a Roman Catholic chapel, a parochial and a National school. There are numerous seats in the neighbourhood. The town is situated on the road from Mountrath to Thurles. Its trade is entirely local. It contains a poorhouse, and a police station. Petty sessions are held once a month. Fairs are held on 27th January, 1st April, 6th May, 10th July, 12th September, 1st November, 15th December.

RATHDRUM, a par., post and market town in the bar. of Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The parish is large, extending over 41,617 acres of country, one great feature being "the meeting of the waters" in the S. of the parish. The town is situated near the coast, on the road from Dublin to Arklow, 38 miles S. of Dublin, and 8 W. from Ballynacarrig. It is a station on the Dublin and Waterford railway. It contains a dispensary, police station, and workhouse. The woollen trade was formerly carried on here, but has now become extinct. The woollen-hall is converted partly into a Roman Catholic chapel, and partly into a home for paupers. Valuable mineral works are carried on in the mountains. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £438. The church is erected on the site of the old church. There are two or three chapels-of-ease in the parish, and likewise one or two Roman Catholic chapels. There are several schools, some of which are supported by private charity, and one by royal endowment. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held on 3rd January, 17th February, 11th March, 5th April, 25th May, 19th June, 5th July, 31st August, 10th October, 11th November, and 11th December.

RATHDRUMIN, a par. in the bar. of Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Dunleer, its post town. The surface consists of well-cultivated and fertile ground. The road from Drogheda to Dundalk traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £248, in the patron. of the crown. The church was erected in 1814 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is the head of a district. A large rath is still remaining.

RATHEN, a par. in the district of Buchan, co Aberdeen, Scotland. It contains the post-office vil. of Inverallochy, and the vils. of Cairnbulg and Charleston. It extends in length about 7 miles, with an extreme breadth of 4 miles. It is bounded on one side by the German Ocean, and on the others by the parishes of Lonmay, Stucken, Tyree, and Fraserburgh. The surface is moderately flat. The land is nearly evenly divided between woodland, pasture, and arable, the whole of which are well drained by the Rathen rivulet. Limestone abounds, and is worked to some extent. The village of Rathen is about 4 miles S. of Fraserburgh. It is situated on the river Rathen, under Mormond Hill, which rises 810 feet above sea-level. The parish is traversed by the roads from Fraserburgh to Peterhead and Aberdeen. There are two old castles at Cairnbulg and Inverallochie, which seem to have been places of considerable strength. This par. is in the presb. of Deer and synod of Aberdeen. The minister has a stipend of £169. The parish church is an ancient structure, but was restored in 1767. There are a Free church and two parochial schools.

RATHENDRICK, a vil. in the par. of Loghan, bar. of Upper Kells, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Moynalty.

RATHERNAN, a par. in the bar. of Connell, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5½ miles N.E. of Kildare. Naas is its post town. The parish is entirely surrounded by the Bog of Allen. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with Kilmeague, £344, in the patron. of the bishop. It is united to Allen and Miltown in the Roman Catholic arrangement. Ruins

of the old church and of Ballyteigne Castle are remaining. Limestone is the prevailing formation of rock.

RATHFARNE, a vil. in the par. of Killucan, bar. of Farbill, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4½ miles N. of Kinnegad. It is situated on the banks of the river Deel, and on the road from Killucan to Trim. It contains a police station, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a school. The river is crossed by a bridge at this place. Market day is Tuesday.

RATHFARNHAM, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Dublin. The par. includes the vils. of Templeogue and Roundtown. Of the numerous residences in the parish, the most remarkable is the castle, which was built by Archbishop Loftus, and is now the property of the Marquis of Ely. The river Dodder, which passes through the parish, is here crossed by a bridge of one arch. The village contains a police station and a dispensary. Petty sessions are held weekly. Wilkes the comedian was born here. It is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £218, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church was renovated and received the addition of a tower and spire in 1821, by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is the head of a union. There is also a nunnery near the village, to which a school is attached. Besides the parish school there are several private establishments. A fair is held on 10th July.

RATHFAYGHT, or RATHFEIGH, a par. in the bar. of Skreen, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles S. of Slane. Dunshaughlin is its post town. The soil is of medium quality. The road from Dublin to Slane crosses the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Skreen, £507, in the patron. of the crown. The church has long been in ruins. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Skreen. There is a private day school.

RATHFRAN, a vil. in the par. of Lacken, bar. of Tirawley, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is situated on the W. side of Killala Bay.

RATHFRYLAND, a post and market town in the pars. of Drumballyroney and Drumgath, bar. of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 72 miles N. of Dublin, 21 W. of Downpatrick, and 9 S.W. of Castlewellan. It is situated at the crossing of the roads from Newry to Downpatrick, Warrenpoint to Dromore, and Kilkeel to Bainbridge. It consists of a square and five streets diverging from the same. The houses are substantially built. It has a good general trade, and is paved and lighted with gas. It contains, besides a dispensary and police station, the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Friends' meeting-houses. Petty sessions are held fortnightly. The hill upon the site of which the town stands is crowned by the remains of an ancient seat of the Magennises. Wednesday is market day. Fairs are held in January, February, July, and November.

RATHGAR, a vil. in the par. of Rathfarnham, bar. of Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1½ mile S. of the post-office, Dublin. It is situated on the road to Roundtown. In the vicinity are extensive limestone quarries, also large bleaching and printing works.

RATHGARVE. *See* RATHGRAFF, co. Westmeath.

RATHGOGGAN, a par. in the bar. of Orrery and Kilmore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, containing the post town Charleville. It is situated in an unattractive country, and the surface is principally pasture lands. The road from Limerick to Cork passes through the interior. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. with Ballyhay, £501, in the patron. of the bishop. The church stands at Charleville. The Roman Catholic chapel is the head of a district. Several schools have been established in the parish. Sanderspark and Fortlands are among the principal residences. Near Moatville are the ruins of a seat of Lord Orrery, which was burnt in the war of 1688. There are also remains of an old church, and numerous raths.

RATHGORMUCK. *See* RATHCORMACK, co. Waterford.

RATHGRAFF, or RATHGARVE, a par. in the bar. of Fore, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing its post town, Castle Pollard. The parochial surface is slightly hilly, and is watered by the river Glore. The village is traversed by the road from Dublin to Granard. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £361, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a Gothic structure renovated in 1821 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is the head of the Castle Pollard district. There are a parish and several private day schools, also a Sunday-school. Kinturk is the principal residence. Ruins of the old church are seen. Limestone is quarried.

RATHGRANAGHER, a vil. in the bar. of Kilmaine, co. Mayo, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Kilmaine.

RATHJORDAN, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Cahirconlish. Sixmilebridge is its post town. The soil is mostly good. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Emly, and forms part of that union. It is united to Herbertstown and Hospital in the Roman Catholic arrangement. Ruins of the old church remain, near which is a holy well. There is a police station.

RATHKEALE, a par., post and market town, in the bar. of Lower Connello, co. Limerick, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 17 miles S.W. of Limerick. It is a station on the Limerick and Foynes railway. The parish, which is of large extent, is slightly hilly and has a soil of varying quality. The town is situated on the banks of the river Deel, and on the road from Limerick to Tralee. It consists chiefly of one wide street, edificed with a few good shops and houses. It contains a courthouse, bridewell, police station, and dispensary. Quarter and petty sessions are held here. The town was formerly incorporate and of more importance than at present. Gilbert Harvey founded a priory here in 1289, remains of which are still seen at the extremity of the main street. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. with others, £1,027, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in the early English style. It stands near the site of the old church. The Roman Catholic chapel is the head of a union. There are Methodist and Independent meeting-houses, also two free schools and several private ones. Beechmount, Ballywilliam, Mount Brown, and Rathkeale Abbey are the principal residences. In this parish are the ruins of Liosnacoille Castle, and about 2 miles S. of the town are those of Ballyallinan Castle. Lead ore occurs in this district. Thursday and Saturday are market days. Fairs are held on 6th January, 7th February, 10th March, 4th April, 8th May, 1st and 19th June, 17th July, 25th August, 18th September, 15th October, 18th November, and 13th December.

RATHKENNAN, a par. in the bar. of Kilnamanagh, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4½ miles S.W. of Thurles, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Holy Cross, £173, in the patron. of the bishop.

RATHKENNY, a par. in the bar. of Upper Slane, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Slane. Navan is its post town. The surface comprises a large extent of good arable and pasture land, with some little bog. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £143. There is a small church. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Slane. There is a Roman Catholic school. Mullaha and Rathkenny House are the principal seats. There is a police station in the parish.

RATHKIERAN, a par. in the bar. of Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4½ miles N.W. of Waterford, its post town. The parish is crossed by the road from Waterford to Carrick-on-Suir. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, in the patron. of the Vicars Choral of St. Canice. The church is small. The Roman Catholic chapel is the head of a district. There are a Roman Catholic school, a private day school, and a Sunday-school.

RATHLACKAN, a post-office vil. in the par. of Lackan, bar. of Tirawley, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught,

Ireland, 5 miles N. of Killala. It is situated on the coast.

RATHLIN, a bar. in the co. of Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It contains six parishes.

RATHLIN, an island and par. in the bar. of Cary, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6½ miles N. of Ballycastle, its post town. It lies about 4 miles off the N. coast of Antrim. The greater part of the surface is rocky pasture. The prevailing geologic formation is basalt, which forms a grand coast line on the W. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Connor, val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1815, partly by means of a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and three public schools. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries, and are a primitive and secluded race. There is a coastguard station, also traces of a fortress, said to have been erected and used as a place of refuge by Robert Bruce. Church Bay is the chief landing place. A religious house is alleged to have been founded here by St. Colomb, in the 6th century.

RATHLIN O'BIRNE, a cluster of small islands in Malin Bay, co. Donegal, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Killybegs.

RATHLOGAN, an ancient par. now united to that of Fartagh, bar. of Galmoy, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Munster, Ireland. Durrow is its post town.

RATHLYNAN, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Tipperary, its post town. The surface consists generally of a good soil. It is intersected by the road from Tipperary to Thurles, and by the river Multeen. The living is a vic. and rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Ballintemple, £690, in the patron. of the bishop. Lacken and Mountwilliam are the principal residences. There is a police station.

RATHMACKNEE, a par. in the bar. of Forth, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Wexford, its post town. The parish is crossed by the road from Wexford to Kilmore. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. £123. The church is in the later English style, built in 1813 by means of a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is the head of a district called Piercestown. There is a school supported by private charity, also remains of a castle in very good preservation. Limestone is quarried.

RATHMELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Giggleswick, W. div. of Staincliff wap., West Riding co. York, 3½ miles S. of Settle, its post town. It is mentioned in Domesday Survey under the appellation of *Rodemell*. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Ribble, and is wholly agricultural. The land is principally in pasture; the soil is of a loamy nature upon a subsoil of limestone. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £101, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a modern edifice of stone, with a square embattled tower containing one bell. The register dates from 1842. There is a free school for both sexes, founded in 1716 by G. Clarke, who endowed it with land, now producing about £20 per annum. A Sunday-school is held in the schoolhouse. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

RATHMELTON, or RAMELTON, a post and market town, in the par. of Aughnish, bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 19 miles N.N.W. of Lifford, and 123 from Dublin. It is situated on the river Lennan, at the embouchure of that stream into Lough Swilly. The town, which was founded by Sir William Stewart, under patent of James I., consists of 3 principal streets, and contains the parish church, and meeting-houses for Presbyterians and Methodists. Also a chief police station, fever hospital, and a dispensary, which last is within the Milford poor-law union. Petty sessions are held fortnightly. The manufacture of linen is extensively carried on, and there are bleaching grounds, a brewery, and large corn-mills. Small vessels are able to approach the town by way of the river. Fort Stewart and Stewart Castle are the neighbouring seats. Salmon fishing is carried on, and pearls of some value are occasionally found in the river bed. Market days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Fairs are held on the Tuesdays following 20th May, 15th November, and 11th December.

RATHMICHAEL, a par. in the bar. of Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Bray, its post town. The surface is varied by hill and dale, and the soil is good. There is a proportion of mountain pasture, and a little common. The road from Bray to Dublin crosses the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £221, in the patron. of the archbishop. The ruins of the church only remain. The parish belongs to the union of Kingstown in the Roman Catholic arrangement. There are a parish and a private school. Shanganagh is the chief residence. In this parish are remains of a round tower, and of one or two castles, likewise the traces of a line of entrenchments and forts. Lead ore is worked.

RATHMINES, a post-office, vil., and suburb of the city of Dublin, in the par. of St. Peter, bar. of Uppercross, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of the General Post-office. It is situated on the Rathfarnham and Tallaght road. The village consists of a long line of fashionable residences, commencing at Latouche bridge over the Grand canal, and extending for nearly 2 miles. There are a church, and a Roman Catholic chapel, also free and National schools. There is a good water supply, and frequent omnibus conveyance. Here was the battle in which the Duke of Ormond was routed by Colonel Jones in 1649.

RATHMOLYON, a par. in the bar. of Lower Moyfenrath, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3½ miles N.W. of Summerhill. The parish is of large extent. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £250. The church was built in 1797. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Rathcore. There is a parish school in the village, likewise a dispensary and a police station. Rathmolyon House and Tubbertinan are the chief residences. Remains of an old church exist, and also of a Danish fort. Fairs are held on 19th April, 30th June, and 29th September.

RATHMORE, a par. in the bar. of Rathvilly, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles S.W. of Baltinglass, its post town. The surface, which is bounded on the S.E. by the river Slaney, consists chiefly of profitable land. The road from Tullow to Castle-Dermot traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. with Rathvilly, £865, in the patron. of the crown and bishop. It is united to Rathvilly in the Roman Catholic arrangement. There is a school endowed by the late Mr. Disraeli.

RATHMORE, an extensive bog in the bar. of Magunihy, co. Kerry, Ireland. On its border is Rathmore monastery.

RATHMORE, a par. in the bar. of Lune, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1½ mile N. of Athboy, its post town. The surface consists of a fair soil, and is crossed by the road from Mullingar to Athlone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Athboy, £380, in the patron. of the crown, primate, and bishop. The church, which is in ruins, contains monuments to one of the Bligh family, and to Sir F. Hopkins. Near the village are the remains of an ancient castle. The Bligh family took the title of Baron Clifton of Rathmore from hence.

RATHMORE, a par. in the bar. of North Naas, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles E. of Naas, its post town. The surface is traversed by the road from Dublin to Ballymore-Eustace. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Tipper, £317, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church was erected by the late Board of First Fruits in 1776. The parish is united to Blessington in the Roman Catholic arrangement. There is a school supported by the Erasmus Smith charity, and another depending on private charity. The name of the parish signifies the "Great Rath," which is seen near the church.

RATHMORE, a demesne in the par. of Croom, co. Limerick, Ireland, 12 miles S. of Limerick. There are remains of a ruined castle, once a stronghold of the Earls of Desmond.

RATHMOYLAN, a par. in the bar. of Gaultiere, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Dunmore. East Passage is its post town. This parish lies along the coast of St. George's Channel, and includes the vil. of Ballymacaw. The coast is rocky. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Waterford, val. with Killea, £331, in the patron. of the crown. There are two schools. Numerous caves occur along the coast, formed by the action of the waves.

RATHMUIGHE, a vil. in the bar. of Lower Dunluce, co. Antrim, Ireland. It was once a place of considerable importance.

RATHMULLAN, a small seaport and site of a post-office in the par. of Killygarvan, bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles N. of Rathmelton. It is seated on the W. side of Lough Swilly, and consists of one principal street, containing police and coastguard stations. Petty sessions are held at intervals. Near the village are ruins of a castle, said to have been built by Mac Swine Fannagh, who was also the founder of a religious establishment of which traces are seen.

RATHMULLAN, a par. in the bar. of Lecale, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing the post town of Killough. The surface lies on the N. side of Dundrum Bay, and is crossed by the Downpatrick road. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Down, val. £199. The church is in the Grecian style, erected in 1701. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Killough. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Bright. There are likewise meeting-houses for Wesleyans and Presbyterians. There are two public schools, besides private and Sunday schools. Janeville is the chief seat. A preceptory of the Knights of St. John formerly stood at St. John's Point, where remains of the church are visible. Several small forts are scattered about the parish, and there is a curious cave near the church. Numerous mineral springs exist, and there is a coastguard station.

RATHNAVEOGE, a par. in the bar. of Ikerrin, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Roscrea, its post town. It comprises some waste land, and a part of Benduff Mountain, on which rises a small tributary to the river Nore. The road from Dublin to Limerick crosses the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Dunkerrin, £773, in the patron. of the bishop. It is joined to Dunkerrin in the Roman Catholic division. Lisduff, Honey Mount, Summer Hill, and New Grove are the principal residences. The ruins of Ballynakill Castle are situated on an eminence, and near which are those of the old church and castle of Rathnaveoge.

RATHNEW, a par. and vil. in the bar. of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing the post town of Ashford. The surface consists of a good soil, and is crossed by the roads from Dublin to Wicklow, upon which stands the village. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, forming part of the prebend of Wicklow. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Wicklow. Clonmannon is one of the principal seats. There is a police station, and petty sessions are held once a fortnight. There are remains of a rath, from which the parish takes its name; also ruins of the old church.

RATHO, a par. in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 2½ miles S.E. of Kirkliston, and 8 S.W. of Edinburgh. It is a junction station on the Glasgow and Edinburgh railway. This parish, which formerly belonged to the princes of Scotland, is about 5 miles in length by 2½ wide, and contains the post-office village of the same name, and the village of Bonnington, where was the ancient seat of the Wilkie family. The parish is bounded by Costorphine, Currie, Kirkliston, and Kirknewton. It is traversed by the Union canal, on the banks of which the village of Ratho stands, and is watered on the E. by the Gogar burn. The surface is undulating, and even hilly towards the southern boundary, where the two bold isolated heights of Dalmahoy and Kaimes Hill attain an elevation of 660 and 680 feet above sea-level. The prevailing rocks are trap, sandstone, and claystone, all of which are largely quarried; and coal is said to have been formerly worked near Bonnington. The soil is in general fertile, and the greater part is in tillage or arable; but there are considerable plantations and a little pasture. The higher grounds command views of the Lothians, the shores of the Frith of Forth, the Ochil Hills, and the frontier Grampians, with part of Fifeshire. The village, which is built on the declivity of a hill running down to the canal, consists of one street of cottages, built of stone and roofed with tiles or slate. It has recently been much extended and improved. The principal seats are Dalmahoy House, the residence of the Earl of Morton; Ratho House, a Grecian edifice; Hatton House, Bonnington House, Norton House, Millburn Tower (built by the late Sir R. Liston), and several others. The Edinburgh and Glasgow railway and the S. road from Edinburgh to Glasgow traverse the parish. The par. is in the presb. of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, in the patron. of trustees. The minister has a stipend of £306 0*s.* 11*d.* The church is an ancient cruciform structure, altered by modern improvements, and near it is a fountain called "Our Lady's" well. There is a free church for Ratho and Kirknewton; also a small public library and two non-parochial schools. Dr. William Wilkie, the eccentric author of the "Epigoniad," and sometimes called "the Scottish Homer," was once minister here.

RATHOWEN, a small market and post town in the par. of Rathaspick, bar. of Moygoish, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 10½ miles N.W. of Mullingar, and 3 from Ballinalack. Here are situated the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a school. The village also contains a police station and a comfortable inn. Newpass is the neighbouring residence. Several small loughs make the locality interesting. Tuesday is market day. Fairs are held on 15th May and on the second Tuesday in December.

RATHPATRICK, or BALLYPATRICK, a par. in the bar. of Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3½ miles N.E. of Waterford, its post town. The parish is crossed by the river Suir, and by the road from Waterford to New Ross. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Rossbercon, £328. The church is in ruins. The Roman Catholic chapel is at the head of a division. There are a Lancasterian and private schools. In the vicinity are ruins of an ancient castle.

RATHREAGA, a par. in the bar. of Ardagh, co. Longford, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Edgeworthstown. It is situated in a wild district on the banks of the river Inny. The surface is chiefly bog and mountain pasture; the soil near the river is a rich loam, upon a substratum of limestone. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardagh, united with Kilglass. The church has long been in ruins. The chief seat is Fox Hall, a modern mansion built on the site of Rathreagh Castle.

RATHREAGH, a par. in the bar. of Tirawley, co. Mayo, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Killala. The village, which is considerable, was formerly a place of more importance than at present, and has the remains of an abbey for Dominican Friars, founded in 1274 by the McJordan family, to whom this district anciently belonged. The soil is fertile, upon a substratum of limestone. The land is chiefly arable. The living is a vic. annexed to Ballisakeery. Fairs are held on 17th March, first Thursday after Trinity Sunday, 24th June, 29th September, and 26th December.

RATHREGAN, a par. in the bar. of Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Dunshaughlin, its post town. The parish is intersected by the road from Dublin to Trim. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Dunshaughlin, £333, in the patron. of the crown. The Roman Catholic chapel is at the head of a union. There are a police station and a school. Parsonstown is the principal residence.

RATHROE, a par. in the bar. of Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles E. of Arthurstown, its post town. This par. is now both civilly and ecclesiastically annexed to Dunbrody and St. James's (which see).

RATHRONAN, a par. in the bar. of Lower Connello, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Newcastle. Ardagh is its post town. The parish, which is of large extent, comprises much mountain and waste, with only a small proportion of arable land. Coal is worked. The parish is traversed by the road from Newcastle to Shanagolden. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. £111, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was entirely rebuilt in 1820, by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ardagh. There are two public schools and a police station. Glenville and Cahermoyle are the principal residences. The ruins of Ballyvohan Castle are in this parish; likewise those of an ancient church.

RATHRONAN, a par. in the bar. of Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 1½ mile from Clonmel, its post town. The surface consists generally of excellent arable soil. The road from Clonmel to Fethard crosses the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. £99. The church was erected in 1825 by the wife of Gen. Sir William Meadows. The Giant's Grave is an elevated spot, surmounted with a sculptured stone.

RATHSALLAGH, a par. in the bar. of Upper Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile S. of Dunlavan, its post town. The surface consists of well-cultivated land. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Dunlavan, £447, in the patron. of the archbishop. It forms part of the Dunlavan union in the Roman Catholic arrangement. Here is a school supported by the Pennyfather family, who are the proprietors of the parish, and have their seat here. A large fair is held on the 4th September. A rath is visible in the parish.

RATHSARAN, a par. in the bar. of Clandonagh, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2½ miles W. of Rathdowney, its post town. The surface is traversed by the road from Dublin to Thurles. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £265, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1797, by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Rathdowney. There is a parish school.

RATHTOOLE, or BALLYCOR, a par. in the bar. of Upper Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Baltinglass, its post town. It is crossed by the road from Baltinglass to Ballitore. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Timolin, £272, in the patron. of the archbishop. There is an ancient burial place.

RATHVEN, a par. in the district of Enzie, co. Banff, Scotland. It comprises the vils. of Buckie, Port Gordon, Porteasy, Portnockie, Findochtie, New Tannachie, and Rathven. It extends about 10 miles in length from S.W. to N.E., with an extreme breadth of 5 miles. It is bounded by the Moray Frith, and by the pars. of Cullen, Deskford, Keith, and Bellie. The greater part of the surface is of a hilly nature, the highest point being at Binhill, which rises 1,050 feet, and serves as an excellent sea mark. A carriage road was constructed to its summit by the late Earl of Seafield. The soil is of various quality. The chief part of the land is in moss and moor, but the level parts are in a good state of cultivation. There is an abundance of slate, lime, and sandstone, all of which are worked. There are also several mineral springs, and traces of a camp at King's Cairn, where King Indulphus defeated the Danes. The parish is traversed near the coast by the road from Fraserburgh to Fochabers. The village of Rathven is about 3 miles S.W. of Cullen, and 1½ N.E. of Buckie. It is situated on the Moray Frith, and is of small extent. In the vicinity are corn and other mills. It contains a public library, and a bead house for six male inmates. This par. is in the presb. of Fordyce and synod of Aberdeen. The minister has a stipend of £228. The parish church was erected in 1794. In the western district there is a *quoad sacra* parish church, called Enzie church. There are two chapels-of-ease, designated Seafield church and Buckie church. There are also Episcopalian chapels at Arradoul and Buckie, and Roman Catholic chapels at Buckie and Presholm. There is a parochial school, besides numerous other schools, several of which are endowed. The principal residences are Cairnfield, Buckie Lodge, Burnside, Letterfourie, Presholm, and Tannachie. A fair for cattle is held on the Friday in July prior to Glass fair.

RATHVILLY, a bar. in the co. of Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, contains the pars. of Ardristan, Clonmore, Haroldstown, Rahill, Rathmore, Rathvilly, Straboe, Tullowphelim, and parts of Ardoyne, Ballinglass, Crecrin, Fennagh, Hacketstown, Kiltegan, and Kineagh, comprising about 45,000 acres.

RATHVILLY, a par. in the bar. of Rathvilly, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Tallow. Baltinglass is its post town. The surface consists principally of pasture land. The road from Tallow to Baltinglass traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc of Leighlin, val. with Rathmore and Straboe, £865, in the patron. of the crown and bishop. The church was erected in 1751. The Roman Catholic chapel is at the head of a union. There are a National and a private school. Lisnoon is the principal residence in the parish. There is a large cromlech at Tobinstown, and in other parts of the parish are remains of a rath, some church ruins, and an ancient cross. Fairs are held in the village on 1st January, 25th March, 24th June, and 1st August.

RATHWIRE, a vil. in the par. of Killucan, bar. of Farbill, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.N.W. of Kinnegad. It is situated on the road from thence to Killucan. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, also remains of a castle built by Hugh de Lacy.

RATLEY, a par. in the Burton-Dassett div. of Kington hund., co. Warwick, 4 miles S.E. of Kineton, and the same distance S.W. of Fenny Compton railway station. Banbury is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated under Edgehill, once the scene of a sanguinary battle between the royalists and parliamentarians in the reign of Charles I. The hills in the neighbourhood afford excellent pasturage for large quantities of cattle. A large portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the stone quarries, which are very extensive. On the brow of Edgehill is a large triangular fortification called Nadbury camp, supposed to be Roman, which commands a prospect over a fertile country, including the Vale of Red Horse, which skirts its base. The tithes were commuted for land, under an Enclosure Act in 1795, and there are 40 acres of glebe. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £120. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, has a lofty square tower containing three bells. There is an endowed free school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The Earl of Jersey is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

RATLINGHOPE, a par. in the Bishop's Castle div. of Purslow hund., co. Salop, 4 miles N.W. of Church Stretton, its post town, and 12 S.W. of Shrewsbury. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Onny, and on the road from Shrewsbury to Bishop's Castle. A portion of the district is in a wild state, and becomes impassable during the inclemency of the winter season. The par. includes the tnshps. of Stitt and Gatten. A thin vein of copper has been found, but is not worked. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £65. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. R. Scott, Esq., is lord of the manor.

RATOATH, a bar. in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, contains the pars. of Ballymaglassan, Cookstown, Crickstown, Donaghmore, Dunshaughlin,

Greenoge, Kilrew, Killegland, Rathbeggan, Rathregan, Ratoath, and parts of Culmullin and Trevet, together comprising about 35,700 acres.

RATOATH, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Ratoath, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Ashbourne, and 14 S.W. of Trim. The surface consists very generally of profitable land. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with others, £595, in the patron. of the crown. The church was erected in 1817, by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is at the head of a district. There is a National school. Manor House and Lagore are the chief seats. The village was formerly a parliamentary borough, and had an abbey. A large mound, or rath, stands near the church, from which the place probably takes its name. Here are a dispensary and a police station. Fairs are held on 18th April, 1st June, and 20th November.

RATSLOE, a hmlt. in the par. of Poltimore, co. Devon, 3 miles N.E. of Exeter.

RATTEN-ROW, a vil. in the tnshp. of Stainbrough, par. of Silkstone, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Barnsley. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the collieries.

RATTERY, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Stanborough, co. Devon, 4½ miles N.W. of Totnes, its post town. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The land is fertile, and well cultivated. Lady Carew owns the greater part of the parish. A vein of lead ore has been discovered, but is not worked. The rectorial tithes, which belong to Lady Carew, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £189 9*s.*, and the vicarial for one of £200. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £240. The church is an ancient structure with a tower surmounted by a spire, and containing four bells. It has been recently repaired at the expense of Lady Carew. The interior contains specimens of ancient stained glass, a wooden screen, and a Norman font. The charities produce about £15 per annum, besides an almshouse for six poor persons, and a small bequest for the repairs of the church. There is a village school, partly supported by Lady Carew. The principal residence is Morley House.

RATTLESDEN, a par. in the hund. of Thedwestry, co. Suffolk, 9 miles S.E. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town, and 5 W. of Stow-Market. The village is situated on a small stream, which joins the river Gipping at Combs. The manor was alienated from the bishopric of Ely in the 4th year of Queen Elizabeth, and was given to William Blake by James I. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £770, and the glebe comprises 43 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £930. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient stone edifice with a small tower, surmounted by a spire, and contains five bells. The roof of the church is of open carved work, and there are tablets to two former rectors. The register dates from 1558. There are some small charities. There are a National and a Sunday-school, the former partly endowed. The Baptists have a place of worship. Clapton Hall and Rattlesden Hall are the principal residences. F. L. Cocksedge, Esq., is lord of the manor.

RATTOO, a par. in the bar. of Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles S.W. of Listowel. Tralee is its post town. It lies at the junction of the rivers Feale and Brick. The surface consists of arable and hilly pasture lands. The road from Tralee to Ballybunion traverses the interior. The living is an impropriate rect. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. It is united to Killury in the Roman Catholic arrangement. There are three private schools. The principal seats are Ballyhorgan, Rattoo Lodge, and Bushmount. A castle formerly existed here, and there are some remains of a round tower, and of an abbey. The latter was founded by Friar William in the time of John.

RATTRAY, a par. in the district of Strathmore, co. Perth, Scotland. It comprises a vil. of the same name. The parish extends in length about 5½ miles from S. to N., with a breadth of about 1¾ mile. It lies on the left bank of the river Ericht, and is bounded by Bendochy on the E., and by Blairgowrie on the opposite side of the river. The surface is moderately flat, and of a diversified character. The lands along the banks of the river are arable and fertile, but the higher grounds are only suitable for pasture and sheep-walks. The parish is traversed in an easterly direction by the road from Dunkeld to Kirriemuir, and is within easy access of the Scottish Midland railway. The village of Rattray is about 9 miles N.E. of Dunkeld, and 4½ S.W. of Alyth. It is irregularly built on the declivity of a hill, near the river Ericht. The modern village, called New Rattray, is connected with Blairgowrie by a bridge of four arches across the Ericht, on the banks of which are flax-spinning mills. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in the mills, hence the rapid growth of this prosperous little village. This par. is in the presb. of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister has a stipend of £157. The parish church was erected in 1821. There are a Free church and an United Presbyterian church. There is a chapel-of-ease at Bendochy, and a parochial school at Rattray. To the S.E. of the village are traces of the old castle of Rattray; and about 2 miles N. stands Craig Hall on a perpendicular rock, 100 feet in height. Fairs are held on the first Fridays in April and August for the sale of cattle.

RATTRAY, a vil. in the par. of Crimond, district of Buchan, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 7 miles N.W. of Peterhead. It is situated on the coast of the North Sea, under Rattray Head, which has a ledge of rocks off it, called Rattray Brigs.

RAUCEBY, NORTH, a par. in the wap. of Flaxwell, co. Lincoln, 4 miles W. of Sleaford, its post town, and 10 N.E. of Grantham railway station. The village, which is large, is wholly agricultural. There are several quarries of soft freestone. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an Enclosure Act, in 1788, and there are 60 acres of glebe. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £165. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a spired tower containing four bells. There is a National school for both sexes. The Marquis of Bristol is lord of the manor.

RAUCEBY, SOUTH, a par. in the wap. of Flaxwell, co. Lincoln, half a mile from North Rauceby, and 3½ W. of Sleaford, its post town. The village, which is large, is wholly agricultural. The inhabitants frequent the church of North Rauceby, as the church of this parish has long been in ruins. Rauceby Hall is the principal residence. The Marquis of Bristol is lord of the manor.

RAUGHLEY, a vil. in the par. of Drumcliff, bar. of Lower Carbery, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 10 miles N.W. of Sligo. It is situated on the N. shore of Sligo Bay, and has a coastguard station. A small pier has been erected for the convenience of traffic in fish and sea manure. Rockley Lodge is the principal seat, and on the western side of a peninsula are some curious caverns. The ruins of the old church and of Artarmon Castle are seen nearly swallowed up in sand.

RAUGHTON AND GAITSGILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Dalston, Cumberland ward, co. Cumberland, 5 miles S.W. of Carlisle. It is in conjunction with the parish of Dalston.

RAUGHTON-HEAD, a chplry. in the par. of Castle-Sowerby, Leath ward, co. Cumberland, 7 miles S.W. of Carlisle, and 9 N.W. of Penrith. It is situated in Inglewood Forest, near the river Calder. The impropriation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £100. The church was rebuilt in 1678, and repaired and enlarged in 1760. There is a parochial school with a small endowment.

RAUNDS, a par. in the hund. of Higham-Ferrers, co. Northampton, 6 miles S. of Thrapston, its post town, and 4 N.E. of Higham-Ferrers. The village, which is of large extent, is situated on the river Nene, and near

the Northampton railway. Shoes are manufactured here to a considerable extent. The surface is undulating; three-fourths of the land are arable, and the remainder pasture. The soil consists of clay and gravel, with sand and rich alluvial mould near the river. Freestone abounds, and there is a petrifying spring. The tithes were commuted for land and a money-payment under an Enclosure Act in 1797. The glebe comprises about 200 acres, and the vicar receives a rent-charge of £9 13*s.* out of the tithes of Ringstead. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £250. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with a lofty spired tower. Attached to the church is a chantry chapel. In the churchyard is the stump of an old cross. The parochial charities produce about £62 per annum, of which £18 goes towards the support of the National school. The Wesleyans and the Baptists have each a place of worship. The Queen and Sir J. Langham, Bart., of Cottesbrooke, are proprietors of the manor.

RAVEL, a stream of the co. of Antrim, Ireland, rises near Cary, and joins the river Main a little below Cloughmills.

RAVELEY, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Hurstingstone, co. Hunts, 3½ miles S.W. of Ramsey. It is situated in the eastern part of the county. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Upwood, in the dioc. of Ely. The church has long been in ruins. The Wesleyans have a small chapel. Sir Henry Peyton, Bart., is lord of the manor.

RAVELEY, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Hurstingstone, co. Hunts, half a mile S. of Great Raveley, and 4 S.W. of Ramsey. The parish is of small extent, and the village consists of only a few scattered houses. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £50. The church, dedicated to St. James, was erected in the middle of the 14th century, and was formerly a chapel-of-ease to Bury. It is an ancient structure capable of containing eighty persons, and has recently been repaired and much improved. The Earl of Sandwich is lord of the manor. A Roman urn of blue earth and several skeletons were found while working a gravel pit.

RAVELRIG, a hill near Currie, co. Edinburgh, Scotland. It attains an elevation of 800 feet above sea-level, and has on its summit remains of a Roman station called Castlebank.

RAVENDALE, EAST, a par. in the wap. of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 8 miles S.W. of Great Grimsby, its post town, and 5 W. of North Thoresby railway station. The parish, which is of small extent, is intersected by two roads from Great Grimsby, one in the direction of Lincoln, and the other traversing the low country to the Wolds. The surface is undulating, and the soil clay and sand upon a substratum of chalk. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The glebe comprises about 4 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £66, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, has recently been rebuilt on the site of the old one. The register commences in 1723. There is a charity school for both sexes. Henry Thorold, Esq., is lord of the manor. In the chalk pits various fossils are found.

RAVENDALE, WEST, a chplry. in the par. of East Ravendale, hund. of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 8 miles S.W. of Great Grimsby, its post town, and 8½ S.E. of Caistor. There is no village, but only a few dwellings, two of which are farmhouses. The old seat of the De Ravendales, built out of the materials of the priory, has long been in ruins. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect.* of Hatcliffe, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church has long been in ruins. Here was formerly a priory founded by Alan, son of the Earl of Brittany, in 1202, as a cell to the Abbey of Beaufort, in Brittany. The site was granted to the collegiate church of Southwell in 1438.

RAVENFIELD, a par. in the S. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Rotherham, its post town, and 9 from Doncaster and Stickhill. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. It took its name from the erection of the Danish standard here during the northern incursions of that people in the 9th century. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. James, has a square tower containing six bells. The church was erected in 1756 on the site of the former one. The parochial charities produce about £32 per annum. There is a school for both sexes, partly maintained by T. B. Bosvile, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The principal residence is Ravensfield Park, formerly the seat of the Wesleys and Bosviles.

RAVENGLASS, a small seaport and market town in the par. of Muncaster, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 56 miles S.W. of Carlisle. It is a station on the Whitehaven and Furness junction railway. It is situated on the shore of the Irish Channel, near the estuary of the rivers Eske, Mite, and Irt, which here falling into the sea form a safe and commodious harbour. The town consists mainly of one large range of houses, facing the sea, and is sheltered from the N.E. winds by the Black Combe mountains. In the vicinity are limekilns, and there are shipbuilding yards where boats and small vessels are constructed. The trade is inconsiderable, consisting chiefly of the importation of coal from Whitehaven, and the export of oysters, corn, and timber. The oyster trade employs a considerable number of vessels. There is an endowed National school. The principal residence is Muncaster Castle, about a mile from the town, the seat of Lord Muncaster, a lineal descendant of the Penningtons, who have held the manor since the Norman conquest. On the opposite bank of the river Eske is the "old city of Barnscar," the origin of which is traditionally ascribed to the Danes, but of its history no records exist. The city was defended by a wall, and was intersected by one long street and several transverse ones. On a rugged eminence, called Hard Knot, in which the river Eske has its source, are the ruins of an ancient church and castle, also the remains of a round tower on one of the adjacent mounds. Many relics of antiquity, consisting of flint battle-axes and arrow-heads, and Roman and Saxon coins, have been found here. Market day is on Wednesday. Fairs are held on 8th June and 5th August for horses, cattle, and yarn.

RAVENHEAD, a hmlt. in the chplry. of St. Helen's, and par. of Prescot, co. Lancaster, 1 mile S.W. of St. Helen's, and 2 miles N.E. of Prescot. It is situated on the Sankey canal, and is celebrated for its extensive glass works, established in 1773, covering above 20 acres.

RAVENHILL, several places of this name in the vicinity of Whitby, North Riding co. York, so named from having been the site of the Danish standard or *Reafen* during the invasions of Inguar and Ubba in the 9th century.

RAVENINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Clavering, co. Norfolk, 3½ miles S.E. of Loddon, its post town, and 4 N.W. of Beccles. The village, which is small and straggling, is situated on the road from Norwich to Beccles and Yarmouth. It is entirely agricultural. Here was formerly a college for a master and eight secular priests, founded by Sir John de Norwich in 1348, but was shortly after removed to Norton-Subcourse, and in 1393 to Castle-Mettingham in Suffolk. At its dissolution the manor came to the Derrys, and afterwards to the Bacon family, whose ancestors were Friar Roger Bacon and Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £518 8*s.* The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £70. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a circular tower, the upper part of which is octagonal. It was restored and redecorated at the expense of Sir E. Bacon, to whose family there are many monuments in the chancel. The register dates from 1558. There is a National school. Raveningham Hall, the seat of the Bacon family, is situated in a well-wooded park. Sir H. H. Bacon, Bart., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

RAVEN-MEOLS, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Formby, and par. of Walton-on-the-Hill, co. Lancaster, 7 miles W. of Ormskirk, and 10 N.W. of Liverpool. It is situated on the sea-coast near Formby Point, at the mouth of the river Alt.

RAVEN POINT, a promontory on the coast of co. Wexford, Ireland. It forms the northern point at the entrance to Wexford haven, nearly opposite to Roslare Point.

RAVEN ROCK, a peak of the Axedge hills, co. Derby, 2½ miles S.W. of Buxton. From its summit is a view of Snowdon and Lincoln cathedral, and near its foot the river Dove has its source.

RAVENSBURN, a small river of the co. of Kent, rises near Farnborough, and passes under the Greenwich railway to the Thames at Deptford Creek.

RAVENSBURY CASTLE, an ancient camp on Icknield Street, co. Herts, near Hexton. It covers 16 acres, and is supposed to be of Danish origin.

RAVENSCRAIG, two ancient castles of this name in Scotland, one, the seat of the St. Clairs, is in co. Fife, and now belongs to Earl Rosslyn; the other, a seat of the Keiths, is in co. Aberdeen, near Peterhead.

RAVEN'S CLIFF, a spot on the Wye, co. Hereford, near Bicknor.

RAVENSCROFT, a tnshp. in the par. of Middlewich, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 1 mile N.W. of Middlewich. It is situated on the river Dane.

RAVENSDALE PARK, a hmlt. in the par. of Muggington, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 5 miles S.W. of Belper, near a branch of the river Derwent.

RAVENSDALE PARK, a demesne in Ravensdale, co. Louth, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Dundalk. The mansion occupies a site between the Slieve Gullion and Carlingford mountains.

RAVENSDEN, a par. in the hund. of Barford, co. Bedford, 4 miles N.E. of Bedford, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The surface is rather hilly, and the soil clayey. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1809. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £100. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure of stone with a square embattled tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. There is a National school adjoining the church. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

RAVENSEAT, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Muker, par. of Grinton, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Muker. It is situated in the Moorlands near Shunner Fell.

RAVENSFLAT, a hmlt. in the par. of Laughton, wap. of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles N.E. of Gainsborough, near the river Trent.

RAVENSPUR or RAVENSER, an ancient borough in the East Riding co. York. It stood near Spurn Head, and was a place of considerable trade in the 14th century; but was long ago overwhelmed by the sea.

RAVENSTHORPE, a par. in the hunds. of Nobottle Grove and Guilsborough, co. Northampton, 8 miles N.W. of Northampton, its post town, and the same distance N.E. of Daventry. The village, which is of considerable extent, is situated on a branch of the river Nen, and about 2 miles from the main road between Northampton and Dunchurch. The par. includes the hmlts. of Coton-under-Guilsborough and Teeton. The surface is undulating, and the land nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £81, and there are 96 acres of glebe. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £243, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, has an embattled tower containing a clock and five bells. The parochial charities produce about £85 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Baptists have a place of worship. Lord Willoughby de Brooke is lord of the manor.

RAVENSTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Appleby, co. Lincoln, 5 miles N.W. of Glanford-Brigg. It is situated on the line of the ancient Ermine Street, near the river Ancholme.

RAVENSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 5 miles N.W. of Newport Pagnel, its post town, and 3 S.W. of Olney. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Ouse, which flows to the S. of the parish. In 1246 a priory of Black canons was founded here by Henry III. In the 15th year of Henry VIII. its revenues were valued at £66 13*s.* 4*d.*, and were given to Cardinal Wolsey towards the endowment of his intended colleges. The surface towards the northern boundary is undulating, but generally flat towards the Ouse. The soil is clay, alternating with gravel, upon a subsoil of limestone. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £104. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains a monument to Lord Chancellor Finch, who died in 1682, and one to the late Earl of Northampton. The parochial charities produce about £282, part of which goes to the Earl of Northampton's almshouses, and £150 to Chapman's school, which is conducted on the National system. G. Finch, Esq., of Burley Hall, in Rutlandshire, is lord of the manor. The Rev. Thomas Seaton, founder of the Seatonian prize poem at Cambridge, was once vicar; and the Rev. Thomas Scott, author of a commentary on the Bible, was once curate.

RAVENSTONE, a par. in the hunds. of West Goscote and Repton, cos. Leicester and Derby, 3½ miles S.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, its post town, and 2½ S.W. of the Coalville railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries. There are also some brick-kilns. The parish is intersected by the road from Leicester to Ashby, and the railway from Swannington to Leicester runs about a mile distant from the village. The surface is undulating, and the soil is a rich sandy loam upon a substratum of coal. The tithes have been commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1770, and the glebe comprises 165 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £300, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, with a spired tower containing three bells. The whole edifice has been put in an excellent state of repair. The parochial charities produce about £881 per annum, chiefly the endowment of Rebecca Wilkins's almshouses, founded in 1712, for 32 single women above the age of 50 years. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Ravenstone Hall and Ravenstone House are the principal residences. Leonard Fosbrooke, Esq., is lord of the manor.

RAVENSTONEDALE, a par. in the E. ward. of co. Westmoreland. It is an extensive par. equalised into four quarters, called The Town, Bowderdale, Fell End, and Newbiggen angles, extending in length about 7 miles, with a breadth of about 5 miles. It is bounded by part of Yorkshire on the N., and by the tnshps. of Mallerstang, Smardale, Raisbeck, and Tebay on its other sides. The town of Ravenstonedale is about 4½ miles S.W. of Kirkby-Stephen, its post town, 13 S.E. of Appleby, and 270 N.W. of London. It is situated under Ravenstonedale Fell, near the source of the river Eden and Lune. The manor was formerly held by Watton Priory, in Yorkshire, and in common with other possessions of that monastery, enjoyed the privilege of sanctuary. After the Dissolution it came to the Whartons and Lowthers. The substratum abounds in a peculiar kind of red sandstone, which becomes very hard upon exposure to the air. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in frame-work knitting; but the staple trade of the town is derived from agricultural produce. The district abounds with thwaites and fells, intervened by fertile valleys. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £110. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, was rebuilt in 1744, near the site of a more ancient one, in which the steward and jury of the manor were wont to hold their court for the trial of felons and other offenders. The parochial charities produce about £64

per annum, £42 of which sum goes towards the support of the free grammar school, founded by Thomas Fothergill, B.D., in 1688. A school-house was built by contributions in 1758. The Rev. Dr. John Robinson, author of the "Theological Dictionary," and other eminent men, were educated in the above school, where Latin and Greek are taught to all scholars belonging to this parish free of expense. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship, and at Newbiggen the Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. There are remains of St. Helen's chapel with a holy well. Near Rotherbridge is a circle of stones, supposed to be of Druidical origin. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor. Market day is on Thursday. Fairs are held on the Thursday following Whit-Sunday, on the Wednesday prior to the second Thursday in March, and on the Wednesday prior to the second Sunday in April, also on the 29th August.

RAVENSTRUTHER, or RAVENSWORTH, a vil. in the par. of Carstairs, co. Lanark, Scotland, 3 miles N.E. of Lanark, and 1 mile N.W. of Carstairs station on the Caledonian railway.

RAVENSWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Chester-le-Street, middle div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 4 miles S.W. of Gateshead. It is situated on the river Team, opposite Gateshead Fell, and was once held by the Lumleys, Gascoignes, and others. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the coal mines. The principal residence is Ravensworth Castle, rebuilt in the ancient baronial style, after designs by Nash, in 1808. It has the ruined towers of the old castle, and in the neighbourhood is a cross where, during the prevalence of the plague at Newcastle in 1645, the market was held. Ravensworth gives the title of baron to the family of Liddely.

RAVENSWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-Ravensworth, wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 4½ miles N.W. of Richmond. At the Conquest it belonged to Bardulf, and was given to St. Mary's abbey, at York. There are traces of an ancient castle, which is said to have existed before the Conquest. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans, also a parochial school.

RAVENSWORTH, KIRKBY. *See* KIRKBY-RAVENSWORTH, co. York.

RAVENTHORPE. *See* RAVENSTHORPE, co. Lincoln.

RAVENTOFTS, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Bishop Thornton, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Ripley.

RAW, a tnshp. in the par. of Rothbury, W. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 3 miles S.E. of Rothbury, its post town. The township, which is of small extent, is situated on the S. side of the river Coquet, and at a short distance from the Rothbury road to Morpeth. There is no village, only a few scattered houses. In the vicinity is a small colliery. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor and owner of all the soil.

RAW, a hmlt. in Lyth quarter, par. of Heversham, co. Westmoreland, 4 miles S.W. of Kendal, and 5 N.W. of Milnthorpe, near the edge of an extensive bog.

RAWCLIFFE, a tnshp. partly in the par. of St. Olave Mary-Gate, wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, and partly in the par. of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, city of York, 2 miles N. of York. It is situated on the Scarborough railway, near the river Foss. It is famed for the breeding of blood stock, and designated the Rawcliffe stud farm. Earl de Grey is lord of the manor.

RAWCLIFFE, a tnshp. and chplry in the par. of Snaith, lower div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 3 miles E. of Snaith, 5 W. of Goole, and 11 S.E. of Selby, its post town. It is a station on the Wakefield, Pontefract, Doncaster, and Goole line of railway. It is bounded on the N. by the river Aire, and is chiefly agricultural. The village, which is large, is built round a spacious green, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of cloth for sacking. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £126. The church, dedicated to St. James, was erected in 1842 at an expense of £2,000. The parochial charities produce about £47 per annum, of which £30 goes to the free school, and £7 to an almshouse for four poor widows. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Mrs. Creyke is lady of the manor.

RAWCLIFFE, OUT, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of St. Michael-on-Wyre, co. Lancaster, 6 miles S.W. of Garstang, its post town, and 4½ of Poulton-le-Fylde. The township, which is much scattered, is situated on the river Wyre, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £105, in the patron. of the Vicar of St. Michael-on-Wyre. The church, dedicated to St. John, was erected in 1838, on a site of land presented by F. R. W. Ffrance, Esq., by whom its expense was most liberally defrayed. It was designed after the ruins of Glastonbury abbey. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. R. W. Ffrance, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

RAWCLIFFE, UPPER, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Michael's-on-the-Wyre, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N.E. of Rawcliffe, Out, and 6 S.W. of Garstang. It is joined with Tarnicar, or Tarnacre, to form a township. There is a school with a small endowment.

RAWDEN, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Guiseley, upper div. of Skyrack wap., West Riding co. York, 7 miles N.W. of Leeds, its post town, and 5 S. of Otley. It has a station at Apperley Bridge, on the Midland Counties railway. The village is situated near the road from Leeds to Otley, on the brow of an eminence in the valley of Airedale. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the cloth trade. The soil consists of sand, loam, and gravel. The substratum contains coal of inferior quality, which is wrought to a moderate extent, and there are quarries of excellent building-stone, from which the materials for St. Katherine's docks in London were partly supplied. The land is chiefly in pasture and meadow, with a small proportion of arable and woodland. The neighbourhood is studded with numerous gentlemen's seats. Rawdon Hall, the ancient seat of the Rawdons, Earls of Moira in Ireland, is now in a dilapidated state, and Layton Hall, for many centuries the seat of the Layton family, has been converted into cottages. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £108. The church is an ancient stone edifice with a square tower containing a clock and one bell. It was thoroughly repaired in 1825. The parochial charities produce about £50 per annum, of which £10 goes to the free school. There are also a British and a Sunday school. The Independents, Wesleyans, Society of Friends, and Baptists have each a place of worship. The Baptist college, founded by the Northern Baptists, was erected at an outlay of £10,000, and opened in 1859. There is a training school for both sexes belonging to the Society of Friends. This place gives the title of earl and baron to the Marquis of Hastings.

RAWLEIGH, a tythg. in the pars. of Bicton and Rockbear, hund. of East Budleigh, co. Devon.

RAWMARSH, a par. in the N. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding co. York, 2½ miles N.E. of Rotherham, and 7 from Sheffield. It is a station on the Doncaster and Sheffield branch of the North Midland, which runs through the parish. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the river Don. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of steel, iron, and earthenware, and in the collieries. Above half of the land is arable, and the remainder pasture and woodland. The substratum abounds with coal. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1774, and the glebe comprises 140 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £402, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1839, with the exception of the tower, which is ancient. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The charities produce about £65 per annum, besides almshouses founded by Edward Goodwin for six aged women. There are National schools for both sexes partially endowed.

RAWRETH, a par. in the hund. of Rochford, co.

Essex, 3 miles N.W. of Rayleigh, and 7 N.E. of Pitsea railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Crouch, which is here crossed by a bridge designated Battle Bridge. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The land is almost wholly arable, with a small tract of common. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £750, and the glebe comprises 45 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £660, in the patron. of Pembroke College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has recently undergone complete restoration and enlargement. The S. aisle belongs to the lord of the manor of Beccles, by whom it is kept in repair. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum.

RAWRIDGE, a tythg. in the par. of Upottery, co. Devon, 5 miles N.E. of Honiton.

RAWTENSTALL, a vil. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Whalley, co. Lancaster, 2 miles E. of Haslingden, and 16 N. of Manchester. It is a station on the Manchester, Bury, and Bacup section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The village is situated in the valley of the river Irwell, near Rosendale Forest. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring woollen and cotton mills. There are a savings-bank and post-office in the village, which has much increased of late years. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £300. The church is a modern structure.

RAWYARDS, a vil. in the par. of New Monkland, Middlewood, co. Lanark, Scotland, half a mile from Airdrie, of which it is a suburb, and 12 E. of Glasgow by the Monkland railway, on which it is a station. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the neighbouring collieries and ironworks.

RAYDON, a par. in the hund. of Samford, co. Suffolk, 3½ miles S.E. of Hadleigh, its nearest post town. It is a station on the Hadleigh branch of the Great Eastern railway. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £500, and the glebe comprises 43 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £554. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register dates from 1682. Mrs. C. Cripps is lady of the manor.

RAYDON, a hmlt. in the par. of Orford, hund. of Plomesgate, co. Suffolk, 2 miles from Orford, and 18 N.E. of Ipswich, on the river Ore near Orford Haven.

RAYE, a stream of the co. of Donegal, Ireland.

RAYLEIGH, or RALEIGH, a par. and post town in the hund. of Rochford, co. Essex, 4 miles from the South Benfleet railway station, and 14 S.E. of Chelmsford. It is situated near the shore of Hadley Bay, and on the road from London to Rochford. The village, which was formerly a market town, chiefly consists of one long street, and contains an extensive brewing and malting establishment. It is mentioned in Domesday Survey as being held at that time by Swene, or Sweyn, the Dane, who founded a castle here, of which there are still traces, surrounded by earthworks and ditches. The site of the castle is at a great altitude. The surface is elevated, and the soil a stiff clay. Roman coins of great antiquity were discovered in the neighbourhood in 1849. This place, anciently the head of an honour or barony, gives title of baron to the Strutts of Terling. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £800. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient structure, with a lofty embattled tower surmounted by a shingled spire. It contains tombs of great antiquity. The parochial charities produce about £21 per annum, of which £17 goes towards a National school for both sexes. The Baptists have a place of worship. R. Bristow, Esq., is lord of the manor. A fair is held on Trinity Monday for horses and cattle.

RAYLESTOWN, or VILLARAILE. *See* RAILSTOWN, co. Tipperary.

RAYMOGHY, or RAY, a par. in the bar. of Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Letterkenny, its post town. The parish, which is of large extent, is chiefly arable and pasture, but comprises some mountain and waste. It lies along the margin of Lough Swilly. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Raphoe, val. £768, in the patron. of Trinity College, Dublin. The church was erected in 1792. It is united to Lagan in the Roman Catholic arrangement. Here are two Presbyterian meeting-houses, two public and several private schools. Leslie Hill is the chief seat. Fairs are held on 6th January and following months.

RAYMUNTERDONY, a par. in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Dunfanaghy, its post town. The surface lies along the coast, and is generally mountainous. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Raphoe, val. £301, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1803 by means of a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and two schools, the latter partly supported by private donations. There is a dispensary in this parish. Ballyconnell and Carrow-cannon are the principal seats. In the old churchyard is an ancient cross. Fairs are held on the last Thursday in each month.

RAYNE, a par. in the district of Garioch, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It comprises besides a village of the same name, the villages of Old Rayne and Meiklewarthill. It extends about 3½ miles in length by about the same in breadth, and is bounded by the pars. of Auchterless, Fyvie, Daviot, Chapel of Garioch, Ayne, and Culsalmond. The surface is moderately ven, except towards the N., where the Rothmaise Hill rises to an altitude of 850 feet. The soil is chiefly a rich loam upon a subsoil of clay, but in the hilly parts a gravelly loam upon a subsoil of rock. The district is studded with wooded plantations. In the neighbourhood are three meal mills. The parish is traversed by the road from Old Meldrum to Huntly, and is within easy access to the Oyne station on the Great North of Scotland railway. The village of Rayne is about 7 miles N.W. of Inverury. It is situated on the river Urie, near the centre of the parish. At a short distance on the public road stands the little post village of Old Rayne, in which the parish church is situated. It formerly belonged to the Bishop of Aberdeen. In the vicinity are traces of a Roman way, two Druidical circles, and several cairns, under one of which Irvine of Drum, who fell at the battle of Harlaw in 1411, lies buried. This par. is in the presb. of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £225. There is a Free church which, though situated in the parish of Fyvie, takes its name from Rayne. There is a parochial school. Fairs for cattle, &c., are held on the Thursday prior to 26th May, on the Wednesday following the first Tuesday in August, on the day after Turriff fair, and on the fourth Tuesday in November (old style).

RAYNE, or RAINE, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 2 miles W. of Braintree, its post town, and 7 E. of Dunmow. It anciently formed part of the parish of Braintree, to which it is contiguous. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road to Dunmow, and near the small river Brain, or Podsbrook. It is chiefly agricultural. The soil is a strong loam, on a substratum of clay, which is worked for the manufacture of white bricks. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £500, and the glebe comprises 27 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £466. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a lofty tower surmounted by a shingled spire and containing five bells. The church was rebuilt in 1840. The register dates from 1558. The old church is said to have been erected in Henry II.'s time, and had a shrine to which pregnant women were wont to resort. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a National school for girls and infants. The Earl of Essex is lord of the manor.

RAYNE, a hmlt. in the par. of Orton, E. ward, co. Westmoreland, 2 miles from Orton, and 8 S.W. of Appleby. It is situated on a feeder of the river Lime, under Orton Scar beacon.

RAYNE HATCH FARM, a hmlt. in the par. of

Braintree, hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 1½ mile W. of Braintree.

RAYNHAM. *See* RAINHAM, cos. Essex and Norfolk.

REA, two streams of this name, one rises near Stanton Long, in co. Salop, and joins the Teme at Rochford; the other rises under the Clent hills in co. Worcester, and passing under the Grand Junction viaduct, which is here carried across the valley on 28 arches, joins the Teme near Castle Bromwich.

REACH, a chplry. in the par. of Leighton-Buzzard, hund. of Manshead, co. Bedford, 2 miles N.E. of Leighton-Buzzard. It is in conjunction with the hamlet of Heath. The village is situated near the Grand Junction canal and the river Ouzel.

REACH, or RECHE, a hmlt. in the pars. of Burwell and Swaffham Prior, hunds. of Staploe and Staine, co. Cambridge, 1 mile from Swaffham Prior, and 6 miles N.W. of Newmarket. It was formerly a market town. The Independents have a place of worship.

READ, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, higher div. of the hund. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N.W. of Burnley, 5 S.E. of Clitheroe, and 2 E. of the Whalley railway station. It is situate on the road from Padiham to Whalley. The soil consists of loam and clay, with a subsoil of shale. There is a National school. Dean Nowell, composer of the Church Catechism, was born here in 1506, and died in 1602.

READ'S ISLAND, a shoal in the river Humber, co. Lincoln, near Whittonness. Until recently it formed part of the Pudding-Pie Sand, but has been reclaimed, and now affords good pasturage.

READING, a hund. in the co. of Berks, contains the borough of Reading and the pars. of Beenham-Vallence, Bucklebury, Cholsey, Pangbourne, Sulhampstead Abbots, Tilehurst, and parts of Blewberry, St. Giles, St. Mary, Stratfield Saye, and Thatcham, comprising an area of 37,510 acres, exclusive of Reading.

READING, a market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, and county town, co. Berks, locally in the hund. of Reading, but exercising separate jurisdiction, 39 miles S.W. of London by road, and 36¼ by the Great Western railway, on which it is a principal station. There are also branch lines of the Great Western to Hungerford and Basingstoke, and of the South-Eastern to Reigate, by which last the main lines of the Great Western, South-Western, and South-Eastern are connected. There is also water communication with most of the chief ports of England by means of the Kennet and Avon canal and the river Kennet, which last is navigable from Reading for vessels of 120 tons burden, and has commodious wharves on its banks.—The town, which is of great antiquity, is situated in a richly cultivated country on the banks of the river Kennet, just above its junction with the Thames. It was called by the Saxons *Redinges* and subsequently *Reddynge*, as is supposed from the overflowing of the meadows in the vicinity, *Rhea* signifying "a river," and *ing* "a meadow," though other antiquaries derive it from the British word *rhyd*, "a ford." It is first noticed in history about 871, when it was taken from the Saxons by the Danes, who retired hither after their defeat at Englefield by Earl Ethelwolf, and were pursued by that Saxon nobleman, who was slain in attempting to take the town of Reading. On the invasion of England by Sweyn, King of Denmark, in 1006, to revenge the massacre of his countrymen in the reign of Ethelred, this town was again stormed by the Danes, who burnt it to the ground, together with the nunnery founded by Elfrida, in expiation of the murder of her step-son, Edward the Martyr. From this calamity it appears to have only partially recovered, for in the Domesday Survey it is noticed as containing only 28 houses, and at that time formed part of the royal demesne. In 1121 Henry I. founded, on the site of the Saxon fort, an abbey for monks of the Benedictine order, which he endowed with an ample revenue and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and St. John the Evangelist, in expiation for his having put out his brother Robert's eyes. This monastery ranked among the most wealthy in the kingdom, the abbots being mitred and enjoying the privileges of coining money, conferring the honour of knighthood, and many other immunities. It subsequently became one of the favourite abodes of Henry, who died and was buried here in 1135, as were also his queen Adeliza and his eldest son William. In the succeeding reign a strong castle was built at the top of Castle-street, which changed hands several times during the civil war of Stephen and the Empress Maud, but was demolished by Henry II. on his ascending the throne, together with other fortresses erected in the preceding reign. This monarch, in 1163, presided at a judicial combat which took place here, on an island to the E. of Caversham Bridge, between Robert de Montford and Henry de Essex, the royal standard-bearer, who was accused by his antagonist of treasonable cowardice in a battle with the Welsh near Chester. Victory having declared for the former, Essex's lands were forfeited to the crown, but his life being spared, he became a monk in the abbey. Another ceremony took place here in 1185, when the same monarch received from the hands of Herodius, the patriarch of Jerusalem, the keys of the Holy Sepulchre and the royal banner of Jerusalem, but Herodius failed in his endeavours to induce the king to undertake an expedition for the recovery of the Holy Land. In the following reigns the kings frequently resided at Reading, where a tournament was held by Edward III. in 1346, and in 1359 a grand ceremonial took place on the occasion of his son John of Gaunt's marriage with Blanche, co-heiress of Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster, the ceremony being performed in the abbey church. In the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. four parliaments were held here, the meetings being mostly convened in the great hall of the abbey, where also the latter monarch received his queen Elizabeth Woodville, as portrayed in the illuminated missal in the British Museum. On the dissolution of monasteries the abbey buildings were appropriated as a royal palace, and Henry VIII. took up his residence here for some time after Abbot Farringdon had been hanged for not giving up the abbey. It continued to be a resort of succeeding sovereigns, and Elizabeth had a canopied pew appropriated to her use in the parochial church of St. Lawrence, the floor of which was strewn with flowers and rushes for her reception. In the beginning of the reign of Charles I. the law courts were twice adjourned from Westminster to Reading, viz. in 1625 and 1635, in consequence of the prevalence of the plague which was then raging in the metropolis. At the commencement of the Civil War, the town was garrisoned for the parliament, but was abandoned by the governor on the approach of the royal forces in 1642, after which, being strongly fortified, it was held by the king's troops till 1643, when it sustained a siege of eight days by the parliamentarians under the Earl of Essex. The King and Prince Rupert attempting to relieve the town were defeated on Caversham Bridge, and the town was eventually surrendered, but not until it had suffered severely from the cannon of the parliamentarians placed on Caversham Hill. After the battle of Newbury, the town was abandoned by the parliamentarians and garrisoned for the king, but on Charles I.'s visit here in 1644 he ordered the military works, of which considerable remains are still traceable in the Forbury, to be demolished. The only other event of historical interest connected with the town was the skirmish which took place in 1688 between some of the Irish and Scotch troops belonging to the army of James II. and the Dutch troops under the Prince of Orange, the anniversary of which, called the "Reading Fight," was annually commemorated till about the year 1788. From having been so long a garrison town, Reading suffered severely, and eventually the once flourishing trade of cloth-working entirely decayed. It has, however, long since recovered its prosperity.—The houses are mostly of red brick, and the more modern of Bath stone. Within the last quarter of a century the town has been considerably extended, and great improvements have recently been effected. The parish of St. Lawrence, lying to the N. of the Kennet, and occupying the point of land at the

junction of the Kennet with the Thames, comprises the older part of the town, including the market place, and several of the best business streets; while the parish of St. Giles, which lies to the S. of the Kennet, contains the newer portion of the town, and is occupied by the wealthier classes. St. Mary's parish, on the W. of the other two, is chiefly occupied by the working classes. A large extension has recently taken place in the direction of the London Road, where several new streets and squares have been formed, and for several miles along which the road is skirted by detached villa residences. The population of the borough has gradually increased from 16,042 in 1831, to 25,045 in 1861. Under the old charter the inhabitants were exempt from serving on juries at the assizes and sessions for the county of Berks, and from the payment of county rates. The sanitary arrangements of the town are under the management of a local board of health, and it has an efficient and well-regulated police. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas, and there is an abundant supply of water from the tank situated on Castle Hill, which contains about 240,000 gallons, raised by means of a water tower 100 feet high, and which stands in Mill-lane between two branches of the river Kennet. Amongst the principal public buildings are the townhall, rebuilt in 1786, of which the upper part, forming the Council Chamber, contains portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Archbishop Laud, and other worthies, and the under part is appropriated to the use of the free grammar school. The new public hall is a modern structure situated in London-street, and comprises spacious assembly rooms, and offices for the literary and scientific society and mechanics' institute. The county gaol and house of correction is a castellated modern structure, on the summit of Forbery Hill, and is built after the plan of the model prison at Pentonville. The Athenæum is situated in Friar-street, nearly opposite the railway station. The Berkshire hospital is a modern structure, as are also the new cattle markets, situated near the railway station, and the new corn market, in course of construction. Among other buildings requiring notice are the borough buildings, the new assize hall, the theatre, the union poorhouse, public baths, savings-bank, three branch banks, a post-office, gas and waterworks, and two railway stations, the one belonging to the Great Western, and the other to the Reading, Guildford, and Reigate lines. There is also a peculiar structure founded by John Kendrick the clothier, towards the commencement of the 17th century, for the employment of poor people, and which has been used for weaving and other trades, but is now in contemplation to be taken down, and private houses and shops erected on the site. In the town and its immediate vicinity are several bridges over different branches of the Kennet, and one, called the High Bridge, over the Thames into Oxfordshire, also a railway viaduct for the Great Western line over the mouth of the Kennet where it joins the Thames. In the town are iron foundries, boatbuilders' yards, extensive breweries, biscuitmaking establishments, and manufactories for the celebrated Reading and other sauces. A flourishing trade is carried on in the transmission of flour and other agricultural produce, including timber, corn, seeds, bark, hops, wool, cheese, &c., to London by railway and barges. There are a few persons employed in the manufacture of silk for umbrellas, ribbons, crapes, and galloons, and some in the weaving of floor-cloth, sail-cloth, and coarse linen.—The town, which is a borough by prescription, was first chartered by Henry III. in 1253, and received various immunities from subsequent sovereigns. In 1836 it was divided into three wards, and is governed under the new Municipal Reform Act by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, with the style of "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Reading." The municipal revenue amounts to about £3,700 per annum, partly arising from the manor rents. The limits of the municipal and parliamentary boroughs are co-extensive, comprising, with the hamlets, an area of 4,870 acres. It has continued to return two members to parliament, from the 23rd of Edward I. to the present time, the mayor being the returning officer. The petty sessions for the Reading division of the county are held here every Saturday, and the borough justices hold their sittings four times a week. The borough quarter sessions, and the county quarter sessions at Easter and Michaelmas, and the spring assizes regularly occur in the town. The Berkshire county court is held here monthly, and the poor-law guardians for the union of Reading, which comprises three parishes, meet every Thursday. It is also the head of an excise collection district, a polling place for the county elections, and the headquarters of the county militia. There is a large cemetery just beyond the borough boundary. One newspaper, the *Reading Mercury*, is published in the town.—This place gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry of Berks and diocese of Oxford, and comprises the parishes of St. Lawrence, St. Mary, and St. Giles. The benefice of St. Lawrence is a vic.,* val. £276, in the patron. of the Bishop of Oxford. The church, which is situated at the upper end of the old market-place, was rebuilt in 1435 on the site of a more ancient one dedicated to the same saint. It includes a small part of the original structure of Norman character, and has a tower at the W. end, built of chequered flint work, and containing a peal of ten bells, the largest of which weighs 4,109 lbs. The interior contains two brasses, the earliest bearing date 1588, also monuments to John Blagrave, the mathematician, and to Dr. Valpy. Both the other benefices, viz. St. Mary and St. Giles, are vics.* endowed with great tithes, val. respectively £724 and £575, in the patron. of the Bishop of Oxford. The former benefice was once held by Bishops Mews and Lloyd, Archdeacon Nares, and Professor Milman. The church of St. Mary stands near the centre of the town, and was rebuilt about 1551, chiefly from the materials of the Abbey Church, then pulled down. It occupies the site of the ancient nunnery founded by Queen Elfrida, and has a tower, 90 feet high, built of flint and stone in squares, somewhat similar to that of St. Lawrence, but not equal to it in elegance of proportions. The interior contains a brass bearing date 1416. The church of St. Giles is likewise an ancient structure with a square tower surmounted by a slender spire, covered with copper, which last was added in 1790. During the siege of the town in the civil war of Charles I., this church was much damaged by the shot of the parliamentarians, but was subsequently repaired, and was considerably enlarged in 1827, when an E. window was added. There are besides four district churches, St. John's, Grey Friars, Christ Church, and Holy Trinity, and a chapel-of-ease, called St. Mary's chapel. The Roman Catholic church was built in 1840, in the early Norman or Saxon style of architecture, chiefly of flints from the abbey ruins. It contains a carved altar of stone richly gilt. The Baptists and Independents have each three chapels, the Primitive Methodists two, and the Wesleyans one. There are also a new Congregational church in the Queen's Road, called Trinity chapel, and a meeting-house for the Society of Friends. There are fifteen public schools, viz. the grammar school, Aldworth's boys'-blue-coat school, Girst's green-coat school, Simeon's endowed Sunday-school, five National schools, British schools for boys and girls, three infant schools, school of industry, and two ragged schools; of these the most distinguished are the grammar school, founded by Henry VII. in 1486, in place of St. John's hospital, and which recently attained great celebrity under the late Dr. Valpy, who was for nearly fifty years head master. It has an income from endowment of about £60 per annum, besides two fellowships in St. John's College, Oxford, on the foundation of Sir Thomas White, and two recently founded scholarships. Amongst the many eminent men who have been pupils in this school were Archbishop Laud; John Blagrave, of Tilehurst, the eminent mathematician; Merrick, the poet; and Coates, author of "The History of Reading;" and Palmer, the Protestant martyr, was once master. Aldworth's blue-coat school has an income from endowment of about £1,000 per annum, and at present main-

tains and educates 47 boys. The girls' green-coat school was established in 1782, and has an income of about £150 per annum, and Simeon's Sunday-school has an endowment of about £125. A National school now occupies the abbey refectory, in which the parliament met on several occasions, and where Cardinal Pandulph held church councils in 1184 and 1212. The most interesting antiquities are the ruins of the abbey, including a Norman gateway, the refectory, part of the grand hall, the walls of which are 8 feet thick, and the remains of the abbey mill, also the W. window and part of the church of the Greyfriars, founded in 1233, and latterly used as the borough gaol. There were also a leper's hospital, founded before 1134 by Abbot Aucherius, a pilgrim's hospital, founded in 1180 by Abbot Hugh de Reading, and a Franciscan friary; but of these all traces have disappeared. The charities are numerous and well endowed, producing an aggregate income of about £4,000 per annum, of which the Church lands produce £300, John Kendrick's endowment for the Oracle £750, and Archbishop Laud's bequest for apprenticing poor children near £500. The almshouses are also partially endowed, and are distinguished as Harrison's, Kendrick's, Vachel's, Smith's, Jenkin's, Hall's, Webb's, and Wimbledon's.—The races annually take place in August in the King's Meadow, on the N.E. side of the town. Market days are Wednesday and Saturday—the latter, being the great corn market, is numerously attended. Fairs are held on 2nd February, 1st May, 25th July, and 21st September—the last being the great cheese fair, at which upwards of 700 tons are ordinarily sold.

READING STREET, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Peter, Isle of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 2 miles S.E. of Margate.

REAFIRTH, a voe or sea loch on the inside of Hascosay Island, North Shetland Isles, coast of Scotland.

REAGILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Crosby-Ravensworth, West ward, co. Westmoreland, 11 miles S.E. of Penrith, its post town, and 3 N.E. of Shap. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on rising ground, and is chiefly agricultural. Reagill was formerly called Renegill, and came from Shap Abbey to the Whartons and Lowthers. There was formerly a chapel at a place now designated Chapel-Garth. The soil consists of loam and clay upon a subsoil of limestone, sandstone, and clay. The whole of the land is in an excellent state of cultivation. Coal exists, but being of an inferior quality is not worked. There is a free school founded in 1684, and further endowed in 1803 by the commissioners for enclosure of waste lands, who assigned an allotment now let for £30 towards the support of the master.

REANIES POINT, a promontory on the coast of Cork, Ireland, 3 miles E. of Nohaval, and 8 E. of Kinsale. Off this point the *Killarney* steamer was wrecked.

REARSBY or REORSBY, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 7 miles S.W. of Melton-Mowbray, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Leicester. It is a station on the Syston and Peterborough railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Wreak, on the road from Leicester to Melton-Mowbray. A few of the inhabitants are employed in frame-work knitting, and some in the manufacture of hosiery. There is a wharf on the river Wreak, which rises near Waltham-on-the-Wold. The parish is traversed by the line of the Midland Counties railway, and by the Wreak and Melton canal. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1761, and the glebe consists of 335 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £645. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure with a tower containing three bells. In the churchyard is the tomb of Cleare Sacheverelle. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. There are schools for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. William A. Pochin, Esq., is lord of the manor.

REARYMORE, or REARY, a par. in the bar. of Tinnahinch, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Mountmellick, its post town. The surface, which consists generally of good soil, is situated along the banks of the river Barrow, and is crossed by the road from Mountmellick to Parsonstown. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with Oregan or Rosenallis, £575. There are two public and two private day schools. Near the village are ruins of the old church, also a holy well. Reary Vale and Reary More are the chief seats of the locality.

REASBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Stainton-by-Langworth, W. div. of Wraggoe hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.W. of Wragby.

REAVELEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Ingram, N. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 7 miles S.E. of Wooler, and 10 N.W. of Rothbury, near the river Breamish.

REAY, a par. in the cos. of Caithness and Aberdeen, Scotland. It comprises a vil. of its own name, also the vils. of Melvich and Portskerray. It extends in length about 18 miles, with an extreme breadth of 9, and is bounded by the North Sea, and by the pars. of Thurso, Halkirk, Kildonan, and Farr. The surface is of a hilly nature, the highest point being at Binra Mountain, which rises 2,000 feet above sea-level. The rocks consists of gneiss, syenite, granite, quartz, hornblende, sandstone, and limestone, the two last being extensively quarried. There are mineral springs, also traces of lead and iron. The soil of the district lying within the county of Caithness is generally of a fertile nature; while that of Strath Halladale in Aberdeenshire is better adapted for pasture and sheepwalks. The parish is watered by the rivers Reay, Torss, and Walla, and by the lakes Seirach, Tormaid, and Calam, in all which there are abundance of salmon and trout. There is also a fishery along 9 miles of the coast. The district abounds in black cattle and sheep, also in game, wild fowl, the eagle, otter, fox, &c. The chief bays are Port Skerray and Sandside Bay, the former situated at the mouth of the Halladale, and the latter about 2½ miles E. of the boundary betwixt cos. Caithness and Sutherland. The parish is traversed along the coast by the road from Thurso to Tongue, and by another road up Strath Halladale. The village of Reay, or New Reay, is about 12 miles S.W. of Thurso, and 30 W. of Wick. It is of small extent, and is situated at the head of Sandside Bay. In the village is an ancient market cross, which, according to tradition, belonged to the burgh of Old Reay. At Knock Urray was formerly a Pictish fort. About 2 miles N.E. of Sandside Bay are traces of the old seat of the Mackeys, whose lands in Strath Halladale, Durness, Tongue, and Edderachyllis are now the property of the Duke of Sutherland. This par. is in the presb. of Caithness and synod of Sutherland, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £236. The parish church was erected in 1739. There are a Free church, a mission chapel, and a parochial school, besides other schools.

RECTORIAL, a hmlt. in the par. of Aber Porth, co. Cardigan, 7 miles N.W. of Newcastle-in-Emlyn.

RECULVER, a par. in the hund. of Bleangate, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 3 miles E. of Herne Bay, its post town, and 10 N.E. of Canterbury. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the banks of the Thames, and was formerly a market town. In Leland's day it was more than half a mile from the shore, but is now in danger of being washed away by the continued encroachment of the sea. It is supposed to be the *Regulbium* of the Romans, who placed here the first cohort of the *Setasii*. It was named by the Saxons *Raculf-ceaster*, or *minster*, and had a palace of the Saxon kings of Kent, who founded here, in the 7th century, the Benedictine abbey, which was subsequently annexed by King Edred to Christ Church in Canterbury. There are traces of the Roman castle which, when in its perfect state, measured 594 feet by 570, and in the vicinity of which numerous Roman and Saxon coins and other relics have been found. A submarine forest is clearly distinguishable under the cliffs. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £575, and the

vicarial for one of £128. The living is a vic. with the cur. of Hoath annexed, in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £198, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected in 1812 at the hamlet of Hillborough, about a mile distant from the old parish church, of which little more now remains than the two towers of the W. end, called the "Reculvers." These are now the property of the corporation of the Trinity House, by whom they have been repaired as landmarks for mariners. Attached to the church were anciently two chantries; and there is an old brass of the time of Edward IV., besides several tombs, including that of the Saxon King Ethelbert I.

RED BANK, an ecclesiastical district in the par. and borough of Manchester, co. Lancaster. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £190, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a modern structure dedicated to St. Thomas.

RED BAY, a harbour on the N.E. coast of co. Antrim, Ireland. It lies near Garron Point, and has the remains of a castle built by the Bisset family in the reign of Elizabeth.

REDBERTH, or RHYDBERTH, a par. in the hund. of Narberth, co. Pembroke, 4 miles from Tenby, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Pembroke. It was formerly a part of Carew. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £56, in the patron. of the bishop.

REDBORN. *See* RODBORNE, co. Wilts.

REDBORNESTOKE, a hund. in the co. of Bedford, contains the pars. of Ampthill, Cranfield, Elstow, Flitwick, Houghton-Conquest, Kempston, Lidlington, Marston-Moretaine, Maulden, Millbrook, Ridgmont, Steppingley, Wilshampstead, and Wootton, comprising an area of 38,037 acres.

REDBOURN, a par. in the hund. of Cashio, or liberty of St. Alban's, co. Herts, 4½ miles N.W. of St. Alban's, its post town, and 4 N.E. of Hemel-Hempstead. The village, which is large, is situated on the river Ver, and near the line of the ancient Watling Street. Redbourn was given by Egelwine the Saxon to the monks of St. Alban's, who founded here a cell prior to 1195. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in straw plaiting. There are silk mills on the banks of the river. About two-thirds of the land are arable, and one-third pasture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £296. The church stands about a mile W. from the village, and is approached by an avenue of elms. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and is an ancient edifice, with a tower containing six bells. The church was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VI. by Abbot Whethamstead, and has two brasses bearing date from 1515. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum, of which £10 goes to a school. The Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. There is a National school for both sexes. Redbourn House is the principal residence. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday in January, and on Easter Wednesday.

REDBOURNE, a par. in the E. div. of the wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2½ miles E. of Kirton-in-Lindsey, its post town, and 5¾ S.W. of the Brigg railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from Barton-Waterside to London, and near the river Ancholme. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The surface is level and the soil gravelly. Near three parts of the land is arable, and the remainder pasture, meadow, and plantations. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £528, and the vicarial for one of £236; the glebe consists of 9 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £250. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a lofty tower containing a clock and six bells. It was rebuilt in 1774, and in 1785 the spire was taken down and the tower heightened. In the interior are several stained windows. The parochial charities are chiefly the gift of the Duchess of St. Albans. There is a school for both sexes erected by the late Duke of St. Albans. Redbourne Hall, the principal residence, is situated in a park. The Duke of St. Albans is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

REDBRIDGE, a hund. in the co. of Hants, contains the pars. of Lyndhurst, Nursling, and parts of Eling, Bramshaw, and Minstead, comprising an area of 30,830 acres.

REDBRIDGE, a hmlt., seaport, and watering-place in the par. of Millbrook, hund. of Redbornestoke, co. Hants, 4 miles N.W. of Southampton, its post town, and 6 S. of Romsey. It is a station on the Dorchester and Southampton branch-line of railway. The village, which is populous, is situated at the old bridge over the river Test, and from this circumstance it is supposed to have derived its name. It has always been a place of considerable resort for coasting vessels, occupying an advantageous position at the head of Southampton Water, and near the termination of the Andover canal. The river Test is also crossed by a railway viaduct. The above-mentioned canal has been recently closed, and on its site is constructed the new branch-line of railway to Andover and Redbridge, thus communicating with the W. and N. of England. In the neighbourhood are an oil mill, a brewery, and two manure manufactories. A considerable business is done in the import of coal and timber, and in the export of grain. There is an endowed school of recent erection, the expense of which was defrayed by Miss Doyle. The adjacent country is rich, and many families resort here for sea-bathing.

REDBROOK, a chplry. in the par. of Newland, hund. of St. Briavel's, co. Gloucester, 2 miles W. of Coleford, and 3 S. of Monmouth. It is situated in Dean Forest near the river Wye. There is a tin mine. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Newland, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol.

REDCAR, a chplry., fishing village, and post town in the pars. of Upleatham and Marske, E. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 6 miles N.N.E. of Guisborough, and 7½ N. of Middlesborough. It is a station on the Stockton and Darlington railway. It is a fishing village and bathing town situated at the mouth of the Tee, near the coast of the North Sea. In 1833 Mr. Brooks projected Port William pier harbour of refuge, covering an area of 500 acres with 30 feet of water. The harbour is 1,000 feet in width at the mouth. The village contains several inns and private lodging houses. The surface is flat, and the soil of various qualities, being on the sea side a sandy loam, and farther inland a strong clay producing good wheat crops. The impropriate tithes belong to the Earl of Zetland. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £50. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a modern structure with a tower containing two bells. There is a school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship; there is also a Friends' meeting-house. The Earl of Zetland is lord of the manor.

REDCASTLE, several ancient seats of this name in Scotland, the most famed being Redcastle, opposite Lunan Bay and near Inverkeillor, co. Forfar, built by William the Lion, and the old seat of the Mackenzies on the Moray Frith, in co. Ross, opposite Inverness.

REDCASTLE HOUSE, a post-office vil. in the bar. of Inishowen, co. Donegal, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Moville, and 30 N.E. of Letterkenny. It is situated on the W. side of Lough Foyle, near Kinigoe Bay.

REDCITY, or DEMELLOGE, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 1 mile S.W. of Fethard, its post town. The living is a suspended rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, in the patron. of the bishop.

REDCLIFF, ST. MARY, a par. in the city of Bristol, co. Gloucester. *See* BRISTOL.

REDCROSS, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Arklow. The surface consists for the most part of profitable land, and is traversed by the road from Arklow to Wicklow. Slate is quarried. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £100, in the patron. of the incumbents of Danganstown, Kilbride, and Castlemacadam. The church was built in 1829 by

means of local subscription and help from the late Board of First Fruits. It is united to Newbridge in the Roman Catholic arrangement. There are two schools, aided by private charity. Ballykane is the principal residence. There are a dispensary and a police station in the village; also ruins of the old church, and of a large fortification. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight.

REDDEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Sprouston, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 1¾ mile N.E. of Sprouston.

REDDING, a vil. in the par. of Polmont, co. Stirling, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Falkirk, and 1¼ mile S.W. of the vil. of Polmont. It is situated on the Union canal, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. It has recently much increased in population, occupying a central position in a prosperous coal district, which gives employment to the chief part of the inhabitants.

REDDING HILL, a hill in the hund. of Tenterden, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 3 miles S E. of Tenterden, and 24 S.W. of Canterbury. It is the supposed site of the Roman station *Anderida*, and has barracks on it.

REDDISH, a tnshp. in the par. of Manchester, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N. of Stockport, and 5 S.E. of Manchester. It is a station on the Stockport and Staleybridge branch of the London and North-Western railway. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the canal. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton and paper mills.

REDDITCH, a district par. and post town in the upper div. of Halfshire hund., co. Worcester, 6 miles S.E. of Bromsgrove, and 13 S.W. of Birmingham. It is a station on the Birmingham and Bristol section of the Midland railway. It is situated on an eminence near the Warwickshire border, and was, until recently, a chplry. in the par. of Tardebigg. The village, which has the appearance of a small but flourishing town, is within 2 miles of the Worcester canal, and is celebrated for its manufacture of needles and fish-hooks, affording employment to a large portion of the inhabitants. It had a Cistercian Abbey, founded in 1138 by Maud, daughter of Henry I., and which is said to have extended over eight acres. Its chapel was not erased until 1807, up to which period it formed the only place of worship in Redditch. The town is well built, and lighted with gas. It contains two banks, a savings-bank, county court, literary and scientific institution, and several other public buildings. Petty sessions are held at Mr. Browning's offices weekly. The new line of road from London to Birmingham passes through the village. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is a modern structure, with a tower containing six bells. The interior of the church is adorned with richly-designed windows. It contains a Devonshire marble font. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents, Wesleyans, Roman Catholics, Primitive Methodists, and Arminians, have each a place of worship. Fairs are held on the first Monday in August and the third Monday in September.

REDENHALL, a par. in the hund. of Earsham, co. Norfolk, 19 miles S. of Norwich. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway. It contains the vil. of Harleston, its post town, and is situated on the banks of the river Waveney. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £990, and there are 34 acres of glebe. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Harleston annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, joint val. £1,005. The church is dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. The interior contains tombs of the Gawdys. The parochial charities produce £104, of which £44 goes to Dove's school, exclusive of a bequest from Archbishop Sancroft. At Wortwell is a Sunday-school, built in 1810 at the expense of Archdeacon Oldershaw.

REDENHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Fyfield, upper div. of Andover hund., co. Hants, 5 miles N.W. of Andover. It has traces of a Roman villa.

REDESDALE, a lordship in Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 6 miles N.E. of Bellingham. It is situated in a wild district on the river Reed, and includes the pars. of Corsenside and Elsdon, with the hmlts. of Linhead and East and West Woodburn. In former times it was held by the Umfranvilles by the service of keeping it clear of wolves and robbers, and now gives title of baron to the Mitford family, of whom were the lord chancellor and the Grecian historian. At Reed Swyse, in the upper part of the valley of the Reed, was fought the last border skirmish, in 1575, between Sir J. Foster and Sir J. Carmichael.

REDESDALE, a seat of the Archbishop of Dublin, near Stillorgan, co. Dublin, Ireland.

REDFERN, a vil. in the par. of Kenilworth, co. Warwick, 4 miles N. of Warwick.

REDFIRTH, an ancient par., now joined to North Yell, Shetland Isles, coast of Scotland. It gives name to a voe or loch on the E. side of Yell Island.

REDGAP, a hmlt. in the bar. of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Knocktopher.

REDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of the Holy Trinity, co. Dorset, near Wareham.

REDGHILL. *See* RIDGHILL, co. Somerset.

REDGILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Orton, East ward, co. Westmoreland, 2 miles from Orton, and 9 S.W. of Appleby. It is situated on a branch of the river Lune, under the Orton Scar beacon.

REDGORTON, a par. in the district of Almond and Tay, co. Perth, Scotland. It comprises the vils. of Stanley, Redgorton, Pitcairn, Luncarty, Cromwell Park, and Bridgetown. It extends in length about 5 miles, with an extreme breadth of 2 miles; and is bounded on the N. by the pars. of Auchtorgaven and Kinclaven, on the E. by Scone, on the S. by Tibbermuir and Methven, and on the W. by Monedie. The surface is of a hilly nature. The land is chiefly in pasture and moorland, with a small proportion of arable. The soil is in general light, but fertile. The views from the rising grounds include the palace and park of Scone, with the stream of the Tay and the city of Perth in the distance. The parish is traversed by the road from Perth to Inverness, and by the Scottish and Midland railway, which has stations at Luncarty, Dunkeldroad, and Stanley. The village of Redgorton is about 3 miles N.W. of Perth. It is situated on the river Tay, which is here joined by the Almond, Ordie, and Shochie waters, all abounding in salmon and trout. The inhabitants are principally employed in cotton mills and bleachfields. This par. is in the presb. of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £189. The parish church was erected in 1756. At Stanley are a Free church and a chapel-of-ease. There are also a Free church and United Presbyterian church at Pitcairn. There is a parochial school.

REDGRAVE, a par. in the hund. of Hartismere, co. Suffolk, 1¼ mile N. of Botesdale, its post town, and 5 miles S.W. of Diss railway station. The par. includes the vil. of Botesdale, and is wholly agricultural. It is situated near the river Waveney, and is bounded on the N. by the Lesser Ouse, which separates it from the county of Norfolk. It was given by Ulfketel the Dane to Bury Abbey; and subsequently Lord Keeper Bacon and Chief Justice Holt resided here. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Botesdale annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £889. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, has a square tower of white brick. The interior of the church is decorated with paintings, and contains three sedilia of stone under canopies; also several monuments to the Bacon and Holt families. It was restored in 1850. The living was once held by Cardinal Wolsey. The parochial charities produce about £49 per annum. In 1561, Sir Nicholas Bacon, the eminent Lord Keeper, founded at Botesdale in this parish a free grammar school, with six exhibitions at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Redgrave Hall, the ancient seat of the Bacons, Holts, and Wilsons, is a square-built mansion. Its grounds and park are richly wooded, and stocked with deer. In front of the mansion is a lake, in which numerous English and foreign aquatic birds are kept. G. H. Wilson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

REDHEAD, a promontory on the eastern coast of the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Redcastle. It is situated opposite Lunan Bay, and attains an elevation of 270 feet.

REDHILL, an ext. par. place in the wap. of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln.

REDHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Edgware, co. Middlesex, 1 mile S.E. of Edgware.

REDHILL, an ecclesiastical district in the par. of Havant, co. Hants, 2 miles N.E. of Havant, and 22 S.E. of Winchester. It is situated on Langston Harbour at the bridge to Hayling Island. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £140, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was erected in 1838. There is a diocesan school.

RED HILL, a vil. in the par. of Reigate, first div. of the hund. of Reigate, co. Surrey, 2 miles from Reigate, and 22 from London. It is a junction station on the South Eastern and Brighton railways, where the Dover and Reading branches turn off. It is situated under the chalk hills. The Philanthropic Society's farm school for convicts' children, originally established at St. George's Fields, in 1788, was removed here in 1849, when the late lamented Prince Consort laid the first stone of the present building. There are two district churches—one, dedicated to St. John, is a perpet. cur.,* the other, dedicated to St. Matthew, is a cur.,* joint val. £190, in the dioc. of Winchester, and in the patron. of the bishop.

REDHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Sandon, co. Herts, 3 miles N.W. of Buntingford.

REDHILL, a vil. in the par. of Annagh, bar. of Tullygarvey, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Belturbet. It is situated on the road from that town to Ballyhaine. It contains a Roman Catholic chapel. The village takes its name from the red tint of the roads and soil, arising from the prevalence of iron.

RED-HILLS, a ridge of hills in the bar. of East Offaly, co. Kildare, Ireland. They lie between Rathangand and Kildare, and attain an elevation of near 800 feet.

REDISHAM, a par. in the hund. of Wangford, co. Suffolk, 4¼ miles N.E. of Halesworth, its post town, and 4½ S. of Beccles. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £50. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a rich Norman doorway on the S. side. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum, which goes to Leman's Sunday-school.

REDISHAM PARVA. *See* RINGSFIELD, co. Suffolk.

RED-ISLAND, several islets of this name in Ireland —one in Lough Mahon, co. Cork; another near the Skerries, co. Dublin; and a third in Lough Ree, co. Westmeath.

RED-KIRK, or RED-PATRICK, an ancient par. in co. Dumfries, Scotland, now united with Gretna.

REDLANE, a hund. in the Sturminster div. of co. Dorset, contains the pars. of Buckhorn Weston, Child Okeford, Fife-head-Magdalen, Hanford, Iwerne-Courtnay, Kington-Magna, Manston, Silton, East and West Stower, Sutton Waldron, and Todbere, comprising about 18,000 acres.

REDLINGFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Hartismere, co. Suffolk, 3½ miles S.E. of Eye, its post town, and 7 E. of Fenningham railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. At a farm in the neighbourhood are traces of a Benedictine nunnery, founded by Manasses, Earl of Guisnez, or Ghisness, in 1120, and dedicated to St. Andrew. Its revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £81 2*s.* 5*d.* The site afterwards passed to the Bedingfields. The soil consists of a rich loam. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £251. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £71. The church, which was formerly a chapel to the above-mentioned nunnery, is an ancient structure, with a low tower. The register dates from 1740, the earlier one having been destroyed. The parochial charities produce about £50 per annum, which is derived from town estate. Sir R. S. Adair, Bart., is lord of the manor.

RED-LION, or LARGAY, a hmlt. in the bar. of Tullyhaw, co. Cavan, Ireland, 20 miles N.W. of Ballyconnell.

REDLYNCH, a tythg. and chplry. in the par. and hund. of Bruton, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.E. of Bruton. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The Earl of Ilchester takes from this place the title of baron. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £59. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was formerly a chapel-of-ease to Bruton. Redlynch House is the principal residence.

REDLYNCH, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Downton, co. Wilts, 5 miles S.E. of Salisbury. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Sarum, in the patron. of the Vicar of Downton.

REDMAIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Isell, ward. of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 3 miles N.E. of Cockermouth. It forms a tnshp. in conjunction with Blindcrake.

REDMARLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Great Witley, lower div. of Doddingtree hund., co. Worcester, 8 miles N.W. of Worcester. It comprises the Lawband estate, which was purchased by F. O'Connor for his land scheme.

REDMARLEY-D'ABITOT, a par. in the lower div. of Oswaldslow hund., co. Worcester, 5 miles N.E. of Newent, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Ledbury. The village is situated on the road from Gloucester to Ledbury, and is chiefly agricultural. In the front of the parish, which is hilly, the soil is light; but in the level portion it is clay. There are several quarries of red sandstone, chiefly used for repair of the roads. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £915, and the glebe comprises 63 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £900. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, has a tower containing six bells. It was partially rebuilt in 1856. The register dates from 1542. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum. There is a National school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Down House is the principal residence. Earl Beauchamp is lord of the manor.

REDMARSHALL, a par. in the S.W. div. of Stockton ward, co. Durham, 4½ miles W. of Stockton-on-Tees, its post town, and 6 from Sedgfield. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the tnshps. of Carleton and Shillington, and partly belongs to Sutton of Elton. The soil is of a light loamy character. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £377, and the glebe comprises 6½ acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £341, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, has a massive square tower at the W. end, containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum, exclusive of a rent-charge of £56 7*s.*, payable annually to Sherburn Hospital. There is a free school, partly endowed, for either sex. The Marchioness of Londonderry owns the manorial rights.

REDMILE, a par. in the hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 7½ miles W. of Grantham, its post town, and 3 S. of Bottesford railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Grantham and Nottingham canal, and is chiefly agricultural. The surface is generally flat, lying at the base of the ridge of hills on which Belvoir Castle stands, and which are clothed with plantations of oak and fir. The soil is clayey on a lias formation. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1792. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £391. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a square tower, crowned with a spire, and containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a National school, erected in 1839, also a place of worship for the Primitive Methodists. The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor.

REDMIRE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Wensley, wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 4 miles W. of Leyburn, its post town, and 3 S.W. of Wensley.

The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. Coal is obtained in the neighbourhood, and lead mines were formerly in operation. There is a strong sulphurous spa, with accommodation for bathing. Near the village are some smelt mills. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the cur. of Bolton Castle, in the dioc. of Ripon. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is an endowed free school, founded in 1725, by the Rev. Thomas Baynes, and subsequently rebuilt by the late Lord Bolton. Lord Bolton is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

REDMORE FARM, an ext. par. place in the par. of Hockwold-cum-Wilton, co. Norfolk, 9 miles N.W. of Brandon. It is situated on the Little Ouse river.

REDNALL, a tnshp. in the par. of West Felton, hund. of Lower Oswestry, co. Salop, 4 miles S.E. of Oswestry. It is a station on the Shrewsbury and Chester branch of the Great Western railway. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated near the Llanymynech canal.

REDNOCK, a vil. in the par. of Port-of-Monteith, co. Perth, Scotland, 35 miles S.W. of Perth, on the river Forth, near the Stirlingshire border.

REDPATH, a hmlt. in the par. of Earlston, co. Berwick, Scotland, 30 miles S.W. of Berwick. It is situated in a valley near the source of the Eden.

REDROW, a hmlt. in the par. of Newton, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 7 miles S.E. of Edinburgh.

REDRUTH, a par., post, and market town in the hund. of Penwith, co. Cornwall, 9 miles S.W. of Truro, and 11 from Falmouth. It is a station on the West Cornwall railway. This place, which is of great antiquity, was originally called *Dre Druth*, or "the Druids' town," of which its present name is only a slight modification; but for some time after the introduction of Christianity it was called "Uny," from the patron saint to whom its church is dedicated. It is a large and prosperous mining town situated in a barren spot on the great road from Truro to Penzance, and occupies the declivity of a hill, which attains an altitude of 414 feet. The par. comprises, besides the town of Redruth, which consists mainly of one long street, the hmlts. of Little Redruth, or Plengwary, and Treleigh. It is a polling-place for the county elections, and a petty sessions town. It is well built, and partly paved and lighted with gas; but the water supply is very insufficient, notwithstanding large sums of money have been expended by the Board of Health to remedy this inconvenience, though all in vain, owing to the drainage of the extensive mines in the vicinity. The town contains a townhall, built in 1850, a theatre, literary institution, savings-bank, commercial bank, and a clock tower at the entrance to the market-place. The county court for the Redruth district is held monthly in the townhall on the Wednesday and Thursday following the second Tuesday in one month, and the Thursday following the second Tuesday in every other month. The board of guardians for the Redruth Poor-law Union, which comprises 8 parishes, meets at the union poorhouse every alternate Monday. There are an extensive brewery, safety fuse manufactory, and iron foundry; but the chief prosperity of the place is derived from the Consols and United copper mines, which are the richest in Cornwall, and are 1,620 feet deep. These mines, together with others at Huel or Wheal Tolgus, Wheal Mary, and at Cook's Kitchen, are the means of employing a large number of the inhabitants. The substratum is chiefly granite and killas rock, abounding in tin and copper, some lodes of which yield ten per cent. of fine copper on the gross quantity of ore extracted. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £480. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £432. The church, dedicated to St. Uny, is a modern structure, with a tower containing a clock and six bells. The interior of the church contains several monuments. There is also a district church at Treleigh, erected in 1828 at an expense of £2,400, by grant from the parliamentary commissioners, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £130. There are National schools for both sexes. The Wesleyans, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Society of Friends have places of worship. On Cairn-Brea, or Carnbre, Hill stands the Dunstanville pillar; and in various parts of the parish are Druidical remains, consisting of circles, stone pillars, cromlechs, cairns, and other relics, though many have of late years been almost obliterated. Market days are Tuesday and Friday. Fairs are held on 25th March, 2nd May, 4th August, and 13th October.

REDSTONE, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Narberth, co. Pembroke, 2 miles from Narberth, and 12 N.E. of Pembroke, near the river Cleddau.

REDWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Ightham, hund. of Wrotham, rape of Aylesford, co. Kent, 4 miles N.E. of Sevenoaks.

REDWHARF, a hmlt. and bay on the coast of Anglesea, near Pentraeth. It is called by the Welsh Traeth Côch, and is celebrated for its rare shells, which abound on the sandy beach. The bay is nearly 5 miles across by 3 deep, with 5 fathoms water.

REDWICK, a hmlt. in the par. and lower div. of the hund. of Henbury, co. Gloucester, 8 miles N.W. of Bristol, and 6 S.W. of Thornbury. It is situated on the river Severn, near New Passage. It forms a tything in conjunction with Northwick. There is a school with a small endowment.

REDWICK, a chplry. in the par. of Magor, lower div. of Caldicot hund., co. Monmouth, 7 miles S.E. of Newport, its post town, and 12 from Chepstow. The village, which is small, is situated on the Bristol Channel. The living is annexed to the vic.* of Magor, in the dioc. of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a National school.

REDWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Heighington, S.E. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 7 miles N.W. of Darlington, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Bishop Auckland. The village is of small extent and wholly agricultural. In the vicinity is Shackleton camp, a Danish fortification, surrounded with triple embankments. The principal seat is Redworth Hall.

REED, or REDE, a par. in the hund. of Thingoe, co. Suffolk, 7 miles S.W. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £286, and the glebe comprises 24 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £274. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a tower containing three bells. The church was restored in 1850. There is an endowed National school.

REED, a par. in the hund. of Odsey, co. Herts, 3 miles S. of Royston, its post town, and 4 N. of Buntingford. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the London road, and is wholly agricultural. The land is partly in common. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1801. The living is a rect.* with the vic. of Barkway annexed, in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £512. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, with a square tower containing three bells. The register dates from 1539. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum.

REED, a river of the co. of Northumberland, rises at Reed Swyre, in the Cheviots, under Carter Fell, and after a course of 23 miles through Redesdale joins the North Tyne at Reedsmouth Hall.

REED BOWER, an islet in Loch Leven, co. Fife, Scotland.

REEDHAM, a par. in the hund. of Walsham, co. Norfolk, 6 miles S.E. of Acle, 12 from Norwich, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Loddon. It is a junction station on the Yarmouth section of the Great Eastern railway, where the Lowestoft branch turns off. It is situated near the river Yare, which is here navigable, and is crossed by a ferry on the S. At this spot Lodbroc the Dane was driven ashore in a storm, and was murdered by Bern, huntsman to King Edmund of East Anglia, who then kept his court here. An Act was obtained in 1840 for the enclosure of Wilton Green, and several other tracts of common. The surface is of a

marshy character. There are lime kilns, brick kilns, corn mills, and a foundry. About one-third of the land is arable, and the remainder marsh, pasture, and common. The glebe comprises about 96 acres. The living is a rect.* with the vic. of Freethorpe annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £607. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has a square tower. The interior of the church contains memorials to the Birney family, also two brasses. There is a National school for both sexes. H. M. Leathers, Esq., is lord of the manor.

REEDLEY-HALLOWS, a hmlt. in the par. of Whalley, higher div. of Blackburn hund., co. Lancaster, 2 miles N.E. of Burnley railway station. The township, which is of irregular form, is situated on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and near the river Calder. The village is wholly agricultural. The soil consists of clay, with a subsoil of clay and rock. This hamlet is united with New Laund-Booth and Filly-Close to form a township.

REEDNESS, a tnshp. in the par. of Whitgift, lower div. of Osgoldcross wap., West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Howden. It is situated on the river Ouse, across which is a ferry to Saltmarsh, belonging to the Bishop of Durham. The village is considerable, but wholly agricultural. There is an endowed school. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. About 400 acres are warp-land, lately reclaimed from the river and brought into cultivation. The tithes of this township, together with those of Swinefleet, were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1759.

REEDSMOUTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Bellingham, Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles from Bellingham, and 29 N.W. of Newcastle. It is a junction station on the Border Counties line, where the Wansbeck branch turns off. It is situated at the confluence of the river Reed with the North Tyne. The principal seat is Reedsmouth Hall. At the upper end of Reedsdale was fought, in 1575, the last border skirmish, known as the "battle of Reedsquair."

REEF-DYKE, a reef of rocks on the coast of North Ronaldshay, Orkney Islands, coast of Scotland. It lies near the entrance to Linklets Bay, off Cape Brideness, and has only 5 feet water, with breakers on it.

REEKY LINN, a cascade on the river Isla, in Glenisla, co. Forfar, Scotland, near Airly Castle.

REELAN, a stream of the co. of Donegal, Ireland, rises under Silver Hill, and falls into the Finn.

REE LOUGH, an extensive lough formed by the rivers Shrule and Shannon, in Ireland. It lies between the cos. of Longford, Roscommon, and Westmeath, and is about 17 miles long, but varies very much in breadth and depth. Its surface is about 130 feet above sea-level, when at its highest. Its shores are indented by many wooded bays and inlets, and its waters varied by small islands, as Inchbofin, Inchcleraun, Inchmore, Inchturk, &c. It is navigable for barges past Athlone, but there are many shoals.

REEN, a headland on the E. side of Castlehaven Bay, co. Cork, Ireland, near Skibbereen. Off it lie the rocks called the Stags of Castlehaven.

REENASKIDDY, a headland in Cork Harbour, co. Cork, Ireland, opposite Skiddy Island.

REEPHAM, or REPHAM, a par. in the wap. of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.E. of Lincoln, its post town, and 3 N.W. of the Five-mile railway station. It is a station on the Lincoln and Hull line of railway. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The Burton hounds are kennelled in this parish. The impropriate tithes belong to the Mercers' Company of London. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £176, in the patron. of the Mercers' Company. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient structure. The parochial charities produce about £1 10s. per annum. There is a school of recent erection, which is partially supported by the vicar.

REEPHAM, a par., post and market town in the hund. of Eynsford, co. Norfolk, 12 miles N.W. of Norwich, and 6 N.E. of Elmham railway station. It is situated on the Eyne, a branch of the river Wensam, and was anciently called Refham. The parish, which contains only 570 acres, formerly belonged to the family of De Vaux. An extensive trade is done in malt. There are a brewery and two large tanneries. Reepham is a polling-place for East Norfolk. Petty sessions are held every alternate Monday. The town, which is only a large village, is situated principally in the adjoining parish of Hackford, and extends into those of Kerdiston and Whitwell. It is well built. The market was granted by charter of Edward I. The glebe comprises about 70 acres. The living is a rect.* with that of Kerdiston annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £699, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower containing two bells. The chancel contains tombs of the Kerdistons, and had a shrine of the Virgin, which formerly brought great gains to the priests. The register dates from 1538. In the same churchyard stands the church of Whitwell, and formerly that of Hackford, which latter was destroyed by fire in 1600. The parochial charities produce about £27 per annum. There are National schools for both sexes and infants. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Booton, Sall, Wood-Dalling, Heydon, Haverland, Weston, and Bawdswell halls are the principal residences. R. Westall, the painter, was born in this parish. The Rev. E. Holley, M.A., is lord of the manor. The market for corn and cattle is held on Wednesday. A fair is held for stock, horses, &c., on the 29th June.

REETH, a tnshp. and market town in the par. of Grinton, wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 10 miles W. of Richmond, its post town, and 8 N.W. of Leyburn. The town is situated on an eminence near the confluence of the rivers Swale and Arcle. The tnshp. comprises the vils. of Fremington and Healhaugh. The neighbouring lead mines, which are in extensive operation, are the means of employing a large number of the inhabitants; some few are also engaged in frame-work knitting. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. There is an endowed free school, founded in 1643 by Alderman Hutchinson, also a school belonging to the Society of Friends, and at Fremington a National school. The board of guardians meet at the union poorhouse every alternate Friday. Market day is Friday. Fairs for cattle are held on the first Friday in May, 3rd November, the Friday prior to Masham lamb fair, and the Friday preceding the first Monday in March; also fairs for pleasure, &c., on the Fridays before Palm Sunday, Old May Day, 6th July, 5th September, 23rd November, and 21st December.

REFORN, a vil. in the par. of Portland, co. Dorset, 4 miles S. of Weymouth.

REIGATE, a hund. in two divs., first and second, co. Surrey. It was formerly called Churchfeld, and contains the pars. of Bletchworth, Buckland, Charlwood, Horley, Leigh, Reigate, Burstow, Chipstead, Gatton, Merstham, Mitfield, and part of Ewell, comprising an area of 45,150 acres.

REIGATE, a par., post and market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of the same name, co. Surrey, 2 miles from Redhill, 11 E. of Guildford, and 21 S.W. of London. It is a station on the Reading branch of the South-Eastern railway. This place, which is of considerable antiquity, is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Cherche felle*, and was subsequently called Church-field in Reigate. It is situated upon a rocky eminence, intersected by a branch of the river Mole, and near the head of Holmesdale. It is a polling-place and petty sessions town, and formerly belonged to Editha, Queen of Edward the Confessor. After the Norman conquest it came to the Warrens, who founded here an Austin Priory before 1240. The castle, which is considered to have been of Saxon origin, stood on the N. side of the town, and was

taken by Louis the Dauphin and the barons in 1216. It was visited by King Edward I., and was demolished in 1648 by order of parliament. The site, which is surrounded by a broad and deep moat, is now laid out as a lawn, with gravel walks, and there is an antique gateway without the moat. Prior to the Reform Act Reigate returned two members to parliament, from the reign of Edward I., but then was deprived of one, and the boundaries made co-extensive with the parish. The town is well built and very healthy, standing upon a rock of white sand. It chiefly consists of two streets, which are intersected by several smaller streets, and are paved and lighted with gas. It is well supplied with water out of the rock on which it stands. There are a bank, savings-bank, mechanics' institution, with library and reading-room, market-house, townhall, situated in the market-place, and the public hall, which last was erected in 1861, on the site of the ancient chapel of St. Thomas-à-Becket. In the townhall, which was originally built as a prison for felons brought to be tried at the sessions, the Easter sessions are still regularly held; also petty sessions for the borough are held on the first Monday in every month; and the county court is held on fixed Thursdays in January, March, May, July, September, and November. The old borough contained a population of 2,008 in 1861, but the parliamentary borough 9,975. It is governed by a bailiff, who is the returning officer, the Foreign being under a separate authority. The board of guardians for the Reigate Poor-law Union, which comprises 16 parishes, meet every fortnight. Under Castle Hill is a cave 150 feet in length, with a chamber leading out of it, called the Barons' Hall, and which is believed by some to be the place where the barons drew up Magna Charta; there are also traces of St. Lawrence chapel near the White Hart. The Surrey hounds hunt in this parish. The London and Brighton railway, after quitting the Merstham tunnel, passes a little to the E. of this place, and the South-Eastern line, being joined by the branch line from Reading, takes a direction eastward towards Dover. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £418. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is an ancient stone structure, with an embattled tower at the W. end, and with double buttresses. It contains the tomb of Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, who fought the Armada in the reign of Elizabeth, also monuments to the Thurlands, Ladbrokes, and other families of great antiquity. In addition to the parish church are the following district churches, viz. St. Mark's; and at Redhill, St. John's, with St. Matthew's: the livings of all which are perpet. curs.* The Independents, Wesleyans, and Society of Friends have each a place of worship. The parochial charities produce about £289 per annum, besides £70 from Henry Smith's charity. There is a grammar school, founded in 1675, and partly endowed by R. Bishop and J. Parker, also National and British schools. Earl Somers is lord of the manor, and resides at Reigate Priory, an ancient mansion, occupying the site of the Austin Priory mentioned above. Market day is Tuesday. Fairs are held on Whit-Tuesday, and on 9th December.

REIGATE-FOREIGN, a lib. in the par. and borough of Reigate, first div. of Reigate hund., co. Surrey. *See* REIGATE.

REIGHTON, or RIGHTON, a par. in the wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 3 miles S.E. of Hunmanby, 6 miles N.W. of Bridlington, and 2 from the Sputon railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road leading from Bridlington to Scarborough, and near the coast. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The parish is bounded on the E. by Filey Bay, where it commands views of the German Ocean. There are several limestone quarries. The tithes were commuted for land and corn rents under an Enclosure Act in 1811, and the glebe consists of about 70 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £177. The church is an ancient structure with a low brick tower containing two bells. The dedication is unknown. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Reighton Hall, the principal residence, is of ancient date, and is situated near the village. Admiral Mitford is lord of the manor.

REIKAN-LINN, a fall of the river Calder, co. Renfrew, Scotland, near Lochwinnoch.

REILTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Mainstone, co. Salop, 3 miles S.W. of Bishop's Castle, near Offa's Dyke.

REINDEIN HOUSE, a hmlt. in the par. of Alkham, hund. of Folkestone, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 4 miles N.E. of Folkestone. It is a meet for the East Kent hounds.

REISK, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Waterford. Clonmel is its post town. The surface is hilly. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Waterford, val. £63, in the patron. of the bishop. The church has long been in ruins. There is a private day school. At a hill called the "Heap" lead ore rich in silver is found. On the hill called the "Sugar Loaf" is a large cromlech, and another cromlech and rath are also traced near Pembrokestown.

RELICHMURRY, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Cashel, its post town. The par., which is extensive, contains the post town of Golden and the vil. of Thomastown. The surface forms part of the "Golden Vale," near the river Suir. The soil is rich. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel. The church is situated at Golden. The Roman Catholic chapel is also in that town, and forms the head of a union. There are a National school, besides charity and several private day schools. Rockview is one of the principal seats.

RELISTION, a copper mine in the hund. of Penwith, co. Cornwall, 3 miles S.W. of Camborne, and 13 S.W. of Truro.

REMENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Beynhurst, co. Berks, 1½ mile N.E. of Henley, its post town and nearest station on the Great Western railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Thames, and is celebrated for the growth of lavender, the cultivation of which was introduced by the late General Lord Conway, who resided at Park Place, in the grounds of which is a Druids' temple brought from Jersey. The land is chiefly arable and pasture, with about 300 acres of woodland and plantations. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £494, and the glebe consists of 17 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £337, in the patron. of Jesus College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a tower containing two bells. It has a curious chancel of great antiquity. There are two schools, partly supported by subscription.

REMPSTONE, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Rushcliffe, co. Nottingham, 10 miles S. of Nottingham, its post town, and 4½ N.E. of Loughborough. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from Nottingham to Loughborough, and on a branch of the river Soar, which separates it from the county of Leicester. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in framework knitting, but the greater part in agriculture. The surface is hilly, and the soil a mixture of gravel and chalk. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1768. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £478, in the patron. of the Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was erected in 1773, and is situated about half a mile from the site of the former church of St. Peter in the Rushes. There is a village school, besides one for girls.

REMPSTONE, a tythg. in the par. of Corfe Castle, co. Dorset, 2 miles N.E. of Corfe Castle.

RENAGH. *See* REYNAGH, King's County, Ireland.

RENDALL, an ancient par. in the district of Mainland, Orkney, cos. Orkney and Shetland, Scotland, 3 miles W. of Shapinshay Island. It is now united with Evie (which see).

RENDCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Rapsgate, co. Gloucester, 5 miles N. of Cirencester, its post town, and

8 S.W. of Northleach The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The soil is of a loamy nature, upon a subsoil of freestone. The Berkeley hounds meet in this parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £440, and the glebe comprises 24 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £373. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing six bells. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. Rendcombe Park is the principal residence. Sir W. V. Guise, Bart., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

RENDHAM, a par. in the hund. of Plomesgate, co. Suffolk, 2½ miles N.W. of Saxmundham, its post town, and 5 from Framlingham. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Alde, and is chiefly agricultural. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £411, and the vicarial for one of £100, and the glebe consists of 15 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £96, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient edifice with a tower containing five bells. The interior of the church was restored in 1852. The roof is of carved oak, as is also the pulpit, which bears date 1632. There is also a piscina of great antiquity. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. There is a school for both sexes, erected in 1841, the expense being defrayed by voluntary contributions. The Independents have a place of worship, with a burial-ground and minister's residence adjoining. John Crabtree, Esq., is lord of the manor.

RENDLESHAM, a par. in the hund. of Loes, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S.W. of Wickham-Market, its post town, and 4½ N.E. of Woodbridge. The village, which is small and irregularly built, was formerly a market town. In the Saxon times, it was the seat of Redwald and other East Anglian kings. After the Norman conquest it was held by Fitz-Otho, from whom it passed to the Furneux, Spencers, Hamiltons, and other families, and subsequently to the Thellussons, to whom it gives the title of baron in the Irish peerage. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £480, and there are 53 acres of glebe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £380, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Gregory, is an ancient structure with a tower. The interior contains monuments to the Rendlesham family. The register dates from 1681. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum. There is a free school, chiefly supported by Lord Rendlesham, who is lord of the manor. Rendlesham Hall is the principal residence. Dr. Leonard Maws, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was born here. Camden states that an ancient Saxon crown was dug up here, weighing about 60 ounces, but was sold and melted down.

RENFIELD, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Barony, lower ward, co. Lanark, Scotland, adjoining Glasgow, of which it is a suburb.

RENFREW, a par., post and market town, royal and parliamentary burgh, in the upper ward of co. Renfrew (of which it is the county town), Scotland, 3 miles N.E. of Paisley, 6 W. of Glasgow, and 50 from Edinburgh. It is the terminus of the Paisley and Renfrew branch of the Glasgow and South Western railway, and a subport to Glasgow, having a wharf on the Clyde, at which the river steamers call in their transit up and down the river. The parish, which lies on the northern border of Renfrewshire, is bounded by the counties of Dumbarton and Lanark, and by the parishes of Abbey-of-Paisley, Inchinnan, and Kilbarchan. It is irregular in outline, lying on both sides of the river Clyde, which is here crossed by a chain ferry to Yocker. The extreme length of the parish from N.E. to S.W is 6 miles, with a breadth of 2½ miles. The rivers White Cart and Black Cart traverse the western boundary on their course northward to join the Clyde, and are crossed at their confluence by a bridge. The surface on the left bank of the Clyde is nearly level, forming part of an extensive plain; but on the right bank it is undulating, being varied by several swells and low conical hills, which, however, never attain an elevation of 200 feet above sea-level. The soil is mostly a deep alluvial loam, upon a subsoil of boulder clay, carboniferous limestone, coal, and trap rock. The land is wholly under cultivation, and is the property of seven principal landowners. The chief seats are Blythswood, Elderslie, Jordanhill, Abbotsinch, Scotstown, and Walkingshaw. The old seat of the Stewarts, which once stood on Castle Hill, is entirely demolished; but the adjoining lands still bear the names of "the Orchard" and "the King's Meadow." The office of high steward of Scotland was first conferred on Walter, laird of Renfrew, by David I., from which circumstance the family took the surname of Stewart. Tradition relates that at the Hill of Knock, in this parish, the Lady Marjory Bruce, daughter of King Robert Bruce, and wife of Walter le Steward, was killed by a fall from her horse in 1316, when far advanced in pregnancy, but that the life of the child being saved, he eventually succeeded to the Scottish throne as Robert II. It was here that Somerled, lord of the isles, who had risen in rebellion against Malcolm IV., was defeated and slain by Angus in 1164; and at the bridge of Inchinnan the Earl of Argyle was defeated and taken prisoner in 1685.—The town of Renfrew, which consists chiefly of one long narrow street, stands about half a mile from the left bank of the Clyde. Most of its houses are small, and some are old-fashioned thatched buildings with gable-ends; but in the environs the houses are superior, including a number of villas and cottages. At the cross near the W. end stands the town-house and gaol. It contains an Athenæum, with a public library attached, a branch office of the western bank of Scotland, gasworks, and the Blythswood testimonial, erected in 1842 by subscription, in honour of the late Archibald Campbell, Esq., of Blythswood, and appropriated to the use of the grammar school, founded by charter of James VI., in 1614. On the banks of the Clyde are wharves and shipbuilding yards; and in the immediate vicinity of the town are bleachfields, starch works, collieries, tile works, a pottery, and an extensive distillery at the hamlet of Yocker, on the right bank of the Clyde. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the salmon fishery, boatbuilding yards, in the weaving of silks and muslins, and in the making of starch. The commerce mainly consists in the importation of grain, fish, dye stuffs, and colonial produce; and in the export of coal, potatoes, and agricultural produce.—The burgh, which was first chartered by Robert III., in 1396, is governed under the late Act by a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, dean of guild, and seven councillors. Its revenue is about £3,500. The burgh court is held every Saturday, and a court of quarter sessions on the first Tuesdays in March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday in October. It is contributory to Kilmarnock and three other burghs in returning one member to parliament. The population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851 was 2,722, and in 1861, 3,228, and the constituency in 1856 was 103.—This par. is in the presb. of Paisley and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £332 6*s.* 8*d.*, besides a glebe, val. £55. The parish church is an ancient structure, enlarged in 1726, and repaired in 1820. There is a Free church, also several private schools, besides the burgh grammar school mentioned above.—From this place the Prince of Wales takes the title of baron.—Market day is Saturday. Fairs are held on the third Tuesdays in May and July, second Friday in June, 29th September, third Friday of October, and first Friday in December.

RENFREWSHIRE, a co., partly maritime and partly inland, in the W. of Scotland. It lies between 55° 40′ and 55° 58′ N. lat., and between 4° 14′ and 40° 54′ W. long. It is bounded on the E. and N.E. by Lanarkshire, on the S. by Ayrshire, on the W. by the Frith of Clyde, which separates it from Argyle, and on the N. by the Clyde, which separates it from Dumbartonshire, except a small district in the parish of Renfrew, which lies on the right bank of the Clyde. The form of the county is an irregular oblong, having its greatest length about 32 miles from Clogh Point in

the N.W. to Drumduff in the S.E., and its greatest breadth 14 miles from Maich-bridge, near Kilbernie-loch, in a N.E. direction, to Erskine on the Clyde; but its average breadth is only 9½ miles. Its circuit is about 80 miles, of which 55 are traced by the river and Frith of Clyde, including the ports of Renfrew, Erskine, Port Glasgow, Greenock, Gourock, near Cloch Point, on which is a lighthouse, Innerkip, and Wemyss Bay. Its area is 234 square miles, or 150,000 acres, of which about 100,000 are cultivated, 20,000 uncultivated, and the remainder waste. In the earliest times of which we have any record, it was a seat of the *Damnii*, and after the conquest of the island by the Romans was included in the province of *Valentia*, of which *Vanduaria*, now Paisley, was one of the principal stations. It subsequently was called Strathgryfe, from the river Gryfe, and formed part of the British kingdom of Strathdyde. In the 12th century it formed part of the shire of Lanark, and was called the barony of Renfrew, from the burgh where the Stuarts, or Stewards, had their principal seat. In 1404, about 33 years after the accession of the Stuart family to the Scottish throne, this district was made shire ground; and the barony, with the other portions of his patrimonial inheritance, was given by Robert III. to his son and heir James, and since that time the eldest son of the reigning monarch has, besides his own titles, been styled Prince and Steward of Scotland and Baron of Renfrew.—The western and southern parts of the county, lying contiguous to the hilly district of the N. of Ayrshire, are somewhat mountainous and rugged, but the highest summits do not attain an altitude of above 1,300 feet above the level of the sea; while the eastern and northern parts of the county bordering on the Clyde are flat or gently undulating, forming one of the best cultivated lowland districts in Britain. The whole country is included in the basin of the Clyde, the estuary of which washes a large portion of the border, and has everywhere been rendered by man subordinate to the interests of trade and industry. The Cart, flowing into the Clyde between the parishes of Renfrew and Inchinnan, is the only other river in this country serviceable for navigation; but the lesser rivers which fall into these —as the Gryfe, Black Cart, White Cart, Locher Water, Calder, and the Levern—are invaluable as giving motion to mills and other machinery, and in supplying the innumerable bleachfields, dye-works, cotton factories, and other industrial establishments which line their banks. The principal natural lakes are Kilbirnie loch and Castle Semple loch (formed by the expansion of the waters of the Black Cart, and abounding in pike, eels, and water-fowl), lochs Long and Libo, in the parish of Neilston, and several small lakes in the parishes of Lochwinnock, Eaglesham, and Mearns. There are likewise two lochs formed by the Kipper Water (the principal stream not belonging to the basin of the Cart), which are used as reservoirs for the supply of Greenock, besides other artificial lakes or reservoirs in the parishes of Paisley, Eaglesham, and Neilston, covering an aggregate area of 700 acres. These last are chiefly formed by the damming of small mountain streams. The only canal is about 6 miles of the Ardrossan, which enters the county from Glasgow, and passes Ralston and Paisley to Johnstone, where it stops. Springs are abundant in all parts of the parish, and there are mineral springs at Linwood and Eaglesham. The climate is moist but healthy, nearly resembling that of the lower part of the adjoining county of Lanark.—The underlying rocks in the north-eastern part of the county belong to the carboniferous formation, which commences on the Lanarkshire brder, and extends N.W. and N.E. over an area of 10 miles in extreme breadth. The chief coal mines are at Quarrelton, near Johnstone, where the seam is 50 feet thick in five beds; at Hurlet and Househill, near Paisley, where the seam is 5 feet thick; and at Renfrew, Polmadie, Pollockshaws, and Neilston. Ironstone is found with the coal, and at Hurlet a bed of shale, overlying the coal, has, by combination with sulphuric acid, been converted into alum-slate, and here extensive alum-works have recently been established. In many places, especially towards the south-western rim of the coal-field, igneous rocks, chiefly trap and granite, overlie the carboniferous strata; and near Quarrelton is a superincumbent mass of compact greenstone, 100 feet thick. Towards the N.W. it is entirely separated from the Ayrshire coal-field by the trap-rock district, which rises into the lofty peaks of Stack Hill, Mistylaw, Dunrod, and Garvock Hills. A strip of Old Red sandstone, with limestone, extends along the northern coast from Port Glasgow to beyond Gourock; but is a mere band, except near Innerkip, where it extends over a breadth of about 5 miles. The igneous rocks in the western part of the county cover an extensive area, extending from Clogh Point to the eastern border of the parish of Eaglesham, and appear to have been protruded through the sedimentary rocks, which are much dislocated, and in some places semi-crystallised. The hills in this part of the country are mostly basalts or porphyry, capped with greenstone, which latter traverses the porphyry in innumerable dykes. An amygdoloidal porphyry, forming an elevated table-land of about 9 square miles, in the parishes of Abbey-of-Paisley and Lochwinnock, abounds in zeolites and other minerals. Good freestone for building, limestone for burning into lime, and sandstones, are extensively quarried at Kilbarchan, Pollockshaws, Eastwood, Neilston, and other places. The coal and ironstone mines also give employment to many persons; and carbonate of copper is found in the red sandstone formation, and in the greenstone at Kaime, but is not at present worked. The land in the fertile districts towards the N. and N.E. is well cultivated, and is nearly all meadow and gardens for the supply of the markets of Paisley, Glasgow, and Greenock. The hilly districts on the W. and S. are chiefly devoted to pasture and sheep-walks. The uncultivated districts are principally among the moory hills of trap-rock in the N.W. part of the county, and along the whole S.W. border is where the soil is cold and poor, producing only heath or coarse herbage, interspersed with extensive bogs and mosses. In these bogs turf is cut, out of which peat is made. The woodlands were returned in 1855 as covering an aggregate extent of 3,860 acres. The soil along the banks of the Clyde and Cart is a rich argillaceous alluvium, of the nature of carse land; but the greater part of the level district, at a distance from the river bank, is a diluvium or mixed transported soil, mingled with vegetable mould, and overlying beds of gravel, clay, or loam. Nearly the whole of this land is arable, and even the worst soils have of recent years been much improved. Dairy farming is extensively practised, and on the hills large flocks of black-faced sheep are reared. The farms, which are not much subdivided, vary in size from 50 to 300 acres; the number of farmers in 1855 paying a yearly rent of £10 and upwards being 1,249, while only 50 paid under £10. The valued rental of the county, according to the old Scottish valuation of 1674, was £5,764; but the real rental in 1856 was £318,280. The farm buildings are generally substantial, the fences are of stone, and great attention has been paid to drainage. Some estates are large and entailed, but there are many small freeholds, the total number of proprietors of all kinds on the new valuation rolls being 2,610. The principal crops are oats, wheat, barley, bere, beans and peas, turnips, potatoes, clover, and artificial grasses.—The manufactures are more extensive and diversified than those of any other county in Scotland except Lanarkshire, these two counties comprising the grand manufacturing district of the W. of Scotland. The staple manufactures of Renfrewshire are cotton and silk, which together employ above 20,000 hands; also woollens, shawls, muslins, linen, flax, canvas, and ropes. The chief seats of these manufactures are at Paisley, Greenock, Johnstone, Renfrew, Pollockshaws, Lochwinnock, Eaglesham, Kilbarchan, and Neilston, and other places in the valley of the Levern; besides some iron and brass works at Paisley and Johnstone. A brisk commerce is carried on at Port Glasgow, Greenock, Paisley, and Renfrew, the Clyde and the Cart affording

the chief facilities of communication, supplemented, however, by the Glasgow and Johnstone canal, and by the Paisley and Renfrew, Glasgow and Neilston, Glasgow and Greenock, and Glasgow and South-Western lines of railway, which all traverse a portion of this county. The roads are numerous and well-made, crossing the county in every direction, the main lines being from Glasgow to Paisley and Renfrew, and so along the valley of the Clyde to Greenock, or by the valley of Kilbirnie to Ayrshire.—The population of the county has increased from 78,501 at the commencement of the present century, to 161,091 in 1851, and 177,407 in 1861, inhabiting 11,972 separate houses. There are four principal towns, viz. Renfrew, Paisley, Greenock, and Port-Glasgow. The first is the only royal burgh and the county and election town. The other three are parliamentary burghs, Paisley and Greenock returning each one member to Parliament, while Renfrew and Port-Glasgow contribute to Kilmarnock in the adjoining county of Ayr. One member is also returned for the county, the constituency in 1856 being 2,652. There are also two burghs of barony (Gourock and Newtown), and about 100 villages and hamlets, the largest of which are Bridge-of-Weir, Crosslee, Crofthead, Gateside, Eaglesham, Innerkip, Kilmalcolm, Hollow-wood, Houston, Linwood, Newton-of-Beltrees, Newton-Railston, Newton-Mearns, Grahamstown, East and West Arthurlee, New and Old Cathcart, Crosshill, Crossmyloof, Strathbungo, Thomliebank, Uplamuir, besides 16 others. The county is divided for political purposes into two wards, the upper and lower, and comprises 20 parishes, besides parts of 5 others. It is governed by a lord-lieutenant, vice-lieutenant, sheriff, and two substitutes, who severally reside at Paisley and Greenock, assisted by about 25 deputy-lieutenants. Quarter sessions are held at Renfrew on the first Tuesdays in March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday in October. The sheriff court for the upper ward is held at Paisley on every Tuesday and Thursday during session, and for the lower ward on every Wednesday and Friday. The sheriff small-debt court is held weekly at Greenock, on Monday, and at Paisley on Thursday, and once in every other month at Pollockshaws. The justice of the peace small-debt courts are held at fixed intervals at Paisley, Greenock, and Port-Glasgow. The commissary court is held at Paisley on every Thursday. For ecclesiastical purposes Renfrewshire constitutes the presbyteries of Paisley and Greenock, in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. It contains, besides the 20 *quoad civilia* parishes mentioned above, 3 *quoad sacra* parishes, and 12 chapelries.—Among the principal seats are Hawkhead, of the Earl of Glasgow; Erskine House, Bishopton House, and Cardonald, of Lord Blantyre; Cathcart House and Cartside, of Lord Cathcart; Abbots Inch, of Lord Douglas; Pollock House, of Maxwell, Bart.; Pollock Castle, of Pollock, Bart.; Milliken, or Napier House, of Napier, Bart.; Ardgowan, of Stewart, Bart.; Blythswood House, of Archibald Campbell; Caldwell, of Mure; Johnstone Castle, of Houston; besides numerous other private mansions. There are three poorhouses in the county, one in the parish of Abbey-of-Paisley, one for the town parishes of Paisley, and one in the parish of Greenock.

RENHOLD, a par. in the hund. of Barford, co. Bedford, 3½ miles N.E. of Bedford, and 8 S.W. of St. Neot's. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Ouse, and is wholly agricultural. The surface is rather hilly, and in some parts gravel, but is generally of a clayey nature. A large portion of the land is in wood. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £428 10*s.*, and the vicarial for £125. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £126. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains some monuments. The charities produce about £39 per annum, of which £28 goes to Beecher's free school. Howbury Hall, the principal residence, is situated in the midst of a well-wooded park. Captain F. C. Polhill is lord of the manor. In the neighbourhood are several mounds, locally known as the "Amphitheatre."

RENISHAW, a tnshp. in the par. of Eckington, hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 6 miles N.E. of Chesterfield. It is situated on the river Rothie and Chesterfield canal, and near the Leeds railway. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the coal mines and iron-works. On the bank of the canal is an extensive iron foundry. There is a school with a small endowment.

RENNINGTON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Embleton, S. div. of Bambrough ward, co. Northumberland, 3½ miles N.E. of Alnwick, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The soil is of a clayey and sandy nature, with a subsoil of clay. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £115, in the patron. of the Vicar of Embleton. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square tower containing one bell. The register dates from 1768. The church is of recent erection. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is held. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor.

RENTON, a vil. in the par. of Cardross, co. Dumbarton, Scotland, 3 miles N. of Dumbarton, and 1¼ mile S. of Alexandria. It is a station on the Dumbartonshire railway. It is situated on the river Leven, and on the road from Dumbarton to Luss, and was founded in 1782 by the Smolletts, of Bonhill. In the neighbourhood is a pillar to Smollett, who was born at Dalquharn. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in calico printing, and in the bleaching works. There are a Free church, Reformed Presbyterian church, also a library, and several schools and institutions.

RENTON, a *quondam* vil. in the par. of Coldingham, co. Berwick, Scotland, 5 miles W. of Coldingham. It is situated on the river Eye, near Renton Inn, and is the site of a tower.

RENVILLE, a vil. in the par. of Oranmore, bar. of Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 1 mile S.W. of Oranmore. It is situated on Galway Bay, and is traversed by the road from Oranmore to Ardfry. There are a small pier and a police station. This place is a resort for sea-bathing. An old castle is still standing in Renville demesne. In the vicinity are quarries of black marble, and lead ore is found.

RENVYLE HEAD, a promontory on the coast of Galway, Ireland, lies between Killery and Ballynakill harbours.

RENWICK, a par. and tnshp. in Leath ward, co. Cumberland, 11 miles N.E. of Penrith, its post town, and 3 N.E. of Kirkoswald. The village, which is of a straggling appearance, is situated on the W. side of Thackmoor Fell, and is chiefly agricultural. The soil is of a loamy nature, with a subsoil of gravel and sand. About a third of the land is arable, and the remainder stunted meadow and mountain pasture. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1814. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £92. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a turret containing two bells. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans, also a Sunday-school. Queen's College, Oxford, owns the manor. A fair for horses, &c., is held on the Thursday prior to the 26th September.

REORSBY. *See* REARSBY, co. Leicester.

REPHAM. *See* REEPHAM, co. Lincoln.

REPPS, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of North Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 3 miles S.E. of Cromer, its post town, and 7 N.W. of North Walsham. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the coast, and is chiefly agricultural. The road from Norwich to Cromer intersects the parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £580, and there are 10 acres of glebe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £516, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a square tower containing five bells. The interior has been thoroughly restored. There are an endowed school and an infant school. At North Repps Hall, the principal residence, Sir Fowell Buxton died in 1845. Lord Suffield is lord of the manor.

REPPS, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of North Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N.W. of North Walsham, and 4½ S.E. of Cromer. The village, which is large, is divided into Upper and Lower streets, nearly a mile apart from each other. It is chiefly agricultural. The greater part of the land is arable, with some woodland, and about 35 acres of common. A branch of the river Ant intersects the parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £666, and the glebe comprises 12 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £670, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to St. James, has a lofty embattled tower containing five bells. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Lord Suffield is lord of the manor. On an eminence, about a mile from the village, are the remains of an ancient beacon. A fair for cattle is held on the Tuesday fortnight after Whit-Sunday.

REPPS-WITH-BASTWICK, a par. in the hund. of West Flegg, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N. of Acle, 10 N.W. of Yarmouth, and 12 N.E. of Norwich. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the Hickling navigation, and is bounded on the N.W. by the river Thirne. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The greater part of the land is arable, and the remainder marsh and plantation. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £390, and the tithes payable to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich for £18. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £156, in the patron. of the Corporation of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has an octangular tower. The old church of Bastwick, which is about half a mile distant, is in ruins. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum, besides 33 acres of glebe belonging to the hospital, and valued at £48 per annum. Charles Lombe, Esq., is lord of the manor.

REPTON AND GRESLEY, a hund. in the co. of Derby, contains the pars. of Calke, Chillaston, Church-Gresley, Derby Hills, Foremark, Hurtshorn, Lullington, Measham, Melbourne, Newton-Solney, Normanton, Osmaston, Repton, Rosliston, Smisby, Stanton-by-Bridge, Stapenhill, Stretton-en-le-Field, Swarkeston, Ticknall, Walton-on-Trent, Willesley, and parts of Appleby, Burton-on-Trent, Clifton Campville, Croxall, Packington, and Ravenstone; comprising an area of 55,750 acres.

REPTON, a par. in the above hund. co. Derby, 4¼ miles N.E. of Burton, its post town, and 1 mile E. of the Willington railway station. It is situated on a branch of the river Trent, near the Midland railway, and includes the hmlt. of Milton and the chplry. of Bretby. In the Saxon times it was a royal seat of the Mercian kings, and was then called *Hreopandunum*, *Repandune*, or *Repindon*. There are ruins of a nunnery founded prior to 660, and in which Ethelbald I. and other of the Mercian kings were interred. It was burnt by the Danes in 873, but refounded in 1172 by Matilda, wife of Earl Ranulph, of Chester, as a priory for Black Canons. Its revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £168, and the site was then given to the Thackers. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The substratum is clay, alternating with gravel. An annual court-leet is held by the lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act near the end of the last century. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £123. The church, dedicated to St. Wyston, has a spire 198 feet in height, and a Norman crypt of great antiquity, believed to have been part of the conventual church destroyed by the Danes. There is also a district church at Bretby, or Bradby, the living of which is a don. cur., val. £80. The parochial charities produce about £3,000 per annum, of which sum £2,569 goes to Etwall hospital and the grammar school, founded in 1556 by Sir J. Port. In 1621 the master of Etwall hospital, the head-master of Repton school, and the poor men and scholars were incorporated, and the remains of the conventual buildings converted into a school-house. This is the school where Lightfoot, the Hebrew scholar, was usher, and Shaw, the Staffordshire historian, and Scott, the translator of the "Arabian Nights," were pupils. There is a literary institution, under Sir J. H. Crewe, Bart. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship.

RERWICK, a par. in the district of East Kirkcudbright, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland. It comprises the vils. of Dundrennan and Auchencairn. It extends in length about 10 miles from S.W. to N.E., with an average breadth of 6 miles. It is bounded by the Solway Frith, and by the parishes of Kirkcudbright, Kelton, and Buittle. The surface in the north-eastern district is of a hilly nature, the highest summit being Bencairn, on which stands an extensive cairn. The views are extensive. The surface in many parts has been greatly improved by drainage, and is now in a fertile and flourishing condition. The predominant rocks are granite, trap, and jasper, which last is found in the coves along the coast. The shore, which is of a sandy nature, is indented by the creeks of Balcarry, Mullock, and others. The village of Rerwick is distant about 6 miles E. of Kirkcudbright. It is situated on the Solway Frith. In the vicinity are two Druid circles, also remains of 12 camps of Danish and other origin. This par. is in the presb. of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £254. The parish church was built at the latter end of the 17th century, and was enlarged and restored in 1743, and again in 1828. There are two parochial schools.

RESAWRIE, a vil. in the par. of Inverness, co. Inverness, Scotland, near Inverness.

RESCOBIE, a par. and district in the co. of Forfar, Scotland. It contains Bole and part of Marestone, also Roscobie Loch. It extends about 9 miles from S.E. to N.W., with a varying breadth of from 1½ mile to 2½ miles. It is bounded by the pars. of Oathlaw, Aberlemno, Guthrie, Kirkden, Dunnichen, Forfar, and Kirriemuir. The surface is uneven, lying in a hollow between Dunnichen and Turin hills, which attain an altitude of about 814 feet above sea-level. On the hill of Turin, which wears an impregnable aspect, formerly stood a stone fort. Traces of the walls, from 13 to 14 feet in thickness, are still remaining, and are now known under the name of Kemp or Camp Castle. The loch of Roscobie extends about 1½ mile in length, with an extreme breadth of nearly 1 mile, occupying that part of the parish which lies betwixt the hills of Turin and Dunnichen. The Lunan Water flows through this loch, as well as that of Balgavies, which last is 1½ mile in circumference, and lies on the boundary of the parish, a little to the S.E. Grey paving-stone and Old Red sandstone conglomerate are the prevailing rocks, and are quarried to a considerable extent. The soil varies according to its position, in some places being a sharp gravel, in others poor and moory, and in parts fertile—these several changes often occurring in one field. The parish is traversed by the roads from Forfar to Arbroath and Montrose, also by the Arbroath and Forfar section of the Scottish North-Eastern railway. This par. is in the presb. of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns. The stipend of the minister is £213. The church was erected in 1820. There is a parochial school, also a library. The principal seats are Burnside, Ochterlony, or Balmadies, Pitscandby, Carse, and Reswallie.

RESOLIS, or KIRKMICHAEL, a par. in the district of Easter Ross, cos. Ross and Cromarty, Scotland. It comprises the vils. of Gordon's Mills and Jemima. It extends in length about 8 miles, with a varying breadth of from 3 to 4 miles. It is bounded on the W. and N. sides by Cromarty Frith, and on the other sides by the pars. of Cromarty, Rosemarkie, Avoch, and Urquhart. The surface is moderately even, except towards the water shed of the Mullbury, where it rises considerably. The arable land is chiefly in the valley, which reaches nearly across the parish. It is watered by the Resolisburn, which works two or three mills in its course, and finally falls into Cromarty Frith at Gordon Mills. There

are traces of lead ore. Old Red sandstone is the predominant rock. The soil is generally of an unproductive nature, except on the banks of the Resolisburn. In the vicinity are many Danish earthworks and other ancient remains. This par. is in the presb. of Chanonry and synod of Ross. The stipend of the minister is £252. The church was rebuilt in 1830. There is a parochial school, also two other schools. The principal seats are Poyntsfield and Braelangwell.

RESOLVEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Lower Lantwit, hund. of Neath, co. Glamorgan, 2 miles E. of Neath. It is situated in the vale of the river Neath. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the collieries.

RESORT LOCH, a sea loch on the W. side of Lewis and Harris Islands, Western Isles, coast of Scotland. It is about 9 miles in length by 4 broad.

RESTAL, a loch in the par. of Lochgoilhead, co. Argyle, Scotland, 7 miles N.E. of Inverary.

RESTALRIG, or LOCHSTERROCK, a vil. in the par. of South Leith, co. Edinburgh, Scotland. It is a small decayed village standing about equal distances from the town of Leith, the Carlton Hill of Edinburgh, and the Figgate Burn at Portobello. It is situated in the central part of the plain which extends from the beach to the hills of Leith. Restalrig was anciently called *Lestalric*, and formed a separate parish, belonging to the Logans and Balmerinos, previous to 1609. Here was formerly the ruins of a collegiate church, founded by James II. The cavalry barrack called Jock's Lodge and the St. Margaret's depôt for the North British railway are situated at its eastern extremity. Near the village is St. Margaret's Well, also ruins of the old seat of the lairds of Restalric.

RESTENET, formerly a loch, but now drained, in the par. and co. of Forfar, Scotland, near Forfar, and 13 miles N. of Dundee. Here was once a monastery, founded in the 7th century by St. Boniface as a cell to Jedburgh Abbey.

RESTON, a vil. in the par. of Coldingham, co. Berwick, Scotland, 4 miles W. of Ayton. It is situated on the North British railway, which has a station here. There is a parochial school for both sexes.

RESTON, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Hugil, par. and ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 6 miles N.W. of Kendal.

RESTON, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Louth-Eske, co. Lincoln, 4½ miles S.E. of Louth, its post town, and 1 mile from Legbourn railway station. The parish is inconsiderable, and contains no village. It is intersected by the road from Louth to Alford. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £216 9*s*. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £211. The church, dedicated to St. Edith, has a turret containing one bell. The register dates from 1563. Howard Jackson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

RESTON, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Calceworth, co. Lincoln, 6 miles S.E. of Louth, its post town, and 2 from the Authorpe railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from Louth to Alford, and is chiefly agricultural. The soil is of a clayey nature. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1771. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £110, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to St. Edith, has a turret containing one bell. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. There is a parochial school. The Wesleyans and Free Methodists have each a place of worship. Thomas Alcock, Esq., is lord of the manor.

RESTORMEL CASTLE, a demesne in the par. of Lostwithiel, hund. of East Powder, co. Cornwall, 1 mile N. of Lostwithiel, and 20 miles S.W. of Launceston. The present mansion is situated on a hill overlooking the river Fowey, and near the ruins of the ancient court of the Earls of Cornwall, built by Robert, Earl of Mortaigne.

RETFORD, or RETFORD, EAST, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the North Clay div. of Bassetlaw wap., co. Nottingham, 27 miles N.E. of Nottingham, and 138½ from London, by the Great Northern railway. It is also a station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line. This place is supposed to have derived its name from the ancient ford over the river Idle, and from the circumstance of the clay on the banks being here of a reddish colour. It is written in Domesday Book *Redeford*, and early in the 13th century was spelt *Esle Redd furthe*.—The town, which is a place of considerable antiquity, being mentioned in the Saxon annals, is situated on the main N. road, and on the E. bank of the river Idle, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of five arches, connecting the town with the suburb of West Retford. The Chesterfield canal, which communicates with the river Trent at West Stockwith, is conveyed by an aqueduct over the river Idle, a little to the S.W. of the town, and is now the property of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway company. The ancient part of the town is situated in the parish of East Retford, but the modern portion extends into the adjoining parishes of Ordsall, Clarborough, and West Retford, on the opposite side of the river. The streets are paved and lighted with gas at the expense of the corporation. The houses are in general well built, and the shops well supplied. Near the centre of the town is a market place, surmounted by five lamps, which has been erected on the site of the ancient market cross. A good general trade is carried on, and much business is done in corn, cheese, and hops. In the town and its immediate neighbourhood are several corn and paper mills. The principal public building is the townhall, erected in 1755 on the site of the old Moot Hall: in the upper part are the hall of justice and the council-room, containing full-length portraits of James I., George II., and Queen Caroline, and on the ground-floor are the butchers' shambles; adjoining the hall on the E. side is a new building, recently added at the cost of £500. A new townhall is in course of building, at the estimated expense of £9,000. The other public institutions are the literary and scientific institution, with a library attached, a spacious news-room, savings-bank, three commercial banks, gas-works, union poor-house, and agricultural society's rooms.—Retford is a borough by prescription, and a royal demesne, having been first chartered by Edward I., who let the manor to the burgesses at a fee-farm rent of £10 per annum. In 1336 its privileges were confirmed by Edward III., and again in the reigns of Henry VI. and James I., who empowered the bailiff to hold courts of record, and to execute the duties of escheator and clerk of the market, with the style of "bailiffs and burgesses of East Retford." Under the new Municipal Reform Act the government is vested in a mayor, who is also returning officer, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, assisted by a high steward, recorder, and town-clerk; the recorder, mayor, and ex-mayor being justices of the peace. The corporation revenue produces about £1,500, chiefly from the manor rents. The municipal borough, which is conterminous with the parish of East Retford, comprises about 130 acres, and had in 1851 a population of 2,775, which in 1861 had increased to 2,982; but the population of the town properly so called is about 6,500. It first sent two members to parliament in the 9th year of Edward II., but in 1330 the burgesses petitioned for a suspension of the privilege, on account of their poverty, and it subsequently lay dormant until the year 1571, when it was again exercised, and two members were regularly returned till 1827, when, on the petition of Sir H. Wright Wilson, the return of W. B. Wrightson and Sir R. L. Dundas was declared void, and the committee directed the attention of the House to the corrupt state of the borough. In 1830 it was settled by Act of Parliament that the franchise should be thrown open to the whole hundred of Bassetlaw, the £10 occupiers of which now exercise the right of voting for the parliamentary borough, which thus includes a population of 47,330. Retford is also a polling-place for the northern division of the county of Nottingham. The general quarter sessions for the northern division of the county,

and also for the borough, are held in the townhall. The petty sessions for the division and for the borough take place weekly on Saturdays. A new County Court is likewise held here, the district of which is co-extensive with the superintendent registry, which comprises 46 parishes or places. The Poor-law Union comprises 50 parishes, and takes its name from East Retford, though the union poorhouse is situated in the parish of Clarborough.—Retford is the head of a deanery in the archdeac. ot Nottingham and dioc. of Lincoln, the archdeacon holding a visitation yearly in the parish church. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £140. The parish church, frequently called the Corporation church, is dedicated to St. Swithin. It is an ancient structure, with a square tower surmounted by pinnacles, and containing a peal of eight bells. It was almost entirely rebuilt by the corporation in 1658, at an expense of £1,500, the original structure, which was very ancient, having been crushed by the fall of the steeple and tower seven years previously. The length of the church is 117 feet, its breadth in the nave and aisles 51 feet, the transept 85 feet, and the height of the tower 97 feet. It has been entirely restored and enlarged by the addition of a new aisle in 1854. There are besides a chapel-of-ease at Moorgate, dedicated to St. Saviour, and a modern church in the W. suburb, erected at a cost of £4,000, as a chapel-of-ease to the parish church at Clarborough. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, General Baptists, and Primitive Methodists, which last, situated in Carol Gate, was erected in 1789 for a theatre, and was so used till 1843, when it was purchased by the Primitive Methodists for a chapel. The parochial charities produce altogether about £500 per annum. The Royal Free Grammar School, founded and endowed by Edward VI., has an income of about £400 per annum. There are also National schools for both sexes in East Retford, erected in 1857; a National school for infants, erected in 1813; and a Wesleyan day school, besides a National school for girls in St. Saviour's. Sloswicke's hospital was founded in 1657 by Richard Sloswicke for six decayed burgesses, and was rebuilt in 1806 at the expense of the corporation; its estate now realises about £90 per annum. There are also nine other almshouses, and several benevolent societies, including two lodges of Odd Fellows, a Dorcas charity, and a sick club. Market day is on Saturday. The chartered fairs are held on 23rd March and 2nd October, for horses, cattle, cheese, and hops, and other fairs on the last Thursday in July for lambs, Thursday after 11th June, and second Thursday in December, for horses, cattle, and sheep.

RETFORD, WEST, a par. in the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 1 mile W. of East Retford, and 8 miles from Bawtry. It is separated from East Retford by the river Idle, and the Chesterfield canal passes through the parish. The old hall was once the seat of the Denman family, from which, by intermarriage, was descended Anne, consort of James II., and Queen Anne. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1774. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £364. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a tower and crocketed spire. The parochial charities produce about £148 per annum, independent of a hospital, founded by Dr. John Darrell in 1664, for 16 poor men. The income of this charity now exceeds £1,000 per annum; and the hospital itself was rebuilt in 1832.

RETTENDON, a par. in the hund. of Chelmsford, co. Essex, 9 miles S.E. of Chelmsford, its post town, and 7 E. of Billericay. The village, which is irregularly built, is situated on the navigable river Crouch, and is chiefly agricultural. The Essex Union hounds meet in this parish. The surface is partly hilly, and is almost wholly arable land. The soil is a highly-productive loam, with a subsoil of clay. In 673 it was given to a priory in the Isle of Ely, and subsequently belonged to the Bishops of Ely, who had an episcopal palace here. The hmlt. of Battle Bridge is included within the parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £830, and the glebe comprises 84 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £765, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square embattled tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains tombs of great antiquity. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. There is an endowed school. The Independents have a place of worship at Battle Bridge. The Rev. A. W. Bullen, of Great Baddow, is lord of the manor.

REVELSTOKE, a par. in the hund. of Plympton, co. Devon, 10 miles S.E. of Plymouth, and 7 S.E. of Earl's Plympton. Ivy Bridge is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is designated Noss Mayo. It is situated on the S. coast of Devon, near the river Yealm, in Bigbury Bay, and under Stoke Point. The herring, crab, and lobster fisheries are very productive. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. The soil is of a light nature. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £139, and those of the incumbent for one of £115. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £227, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, built in the reign of Henry VIII., has a small wooden belfry containing two bells. It is situated at Stoke Point, within a few yards of the cliff overlooking the English Channel. Divine service is performed but once in three weeks. At Noss Mayo there is a chapel-of-ease, erected in 1840. The parochial charities consist of a house and garden for the poor.

REVESBY, a par. in the W. div. of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N.W. of Bolingbroke, 11 N. of Boston, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Tattershall railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Medlam, Moorhouses, and Tumby-Wood. In the parish are traces of a camp, with two tumuli 300 feet by 100; also ruins of a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1142 by William de Romara, Earl of Lincoln, and which, at the Dissolution, had a revenue of £349 4*s.* 10*d.* The site was given to the Brandons. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £200. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. It was rebuilt about 1730, by one of the Banks family. The parochial charities produce about £50 per annum, of which £48 goes to Banks's almshouses, founded in 1727. There are National schools for both sexes, erected in 1858 at an outlay of £1,000, chiefly defrayed by J. B. Stanhope, Esq., who is lord of the manor. Revesby Abbey, the seat of the Stanhopes, is a modern mansion, erected from designs by Burns.

REW, a hmlt. in the par. of Marlborough, co. Devon, 4 miles S.W. of Kingsbridge.

REWCASTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bedrule, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Jedburgh, in a moorland district, near the rivers Rule and Teviot.

REWE, a par. in the hunds. of Wonford and Hayridge, co. Devon, 5 miles N. of Exeter, its post town, and 9 from Tiverton. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Bristol railway, and on the road from Exeter to Tiverton. The parish is intersected by the river Culm. It comprises the tythg. of Up-Exe. It is wholly agricultural, about two-thirds of the land being arable, and one-third pasture. The soil is of red sand. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge, and the glebe comprises 50 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £394. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower containing a clock and five bells. At Up-Exe are the ruins of an ancient chapel. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a school for infants. The Earl of Ilchester is lord of the manor.

REXTON, a hmlt. in the par of Stogumber, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.E. of Watchet.

REYDON, a par. in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 2 miles N.W. of Southwold, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the coast, on the river Blyth, on which is a quay, where coal is

imported, and corn and bark exported. It was formerly a market town, and has several small vessels belonging to the port. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £410, and the vicarial for one of £218, with a glebe of 43 acres. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £220. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient structure with a lofty tower. The register dates from 1686. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum. Reydon House is the principal residence. Above the quay was Wolsey's Bridge, said to have been built by the cardinal.

REYMERSTON, a par. in the hund. of Mitford, co. Norfolk, 5 miles S.E. of East Dereham, its post town, and 1½ mile S.W. of Thuxton railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the East Anglian railway and the river Blackwater. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Three parts of the land are arable, and the remainder pasture and woodland. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £461, and the glebe comprises 18 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £338. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a square tower containing five bells. The register dates from 1559. The parochial charities produce about £42 per annum, including the produce of 14 acres of land, allotted to the poor at the enclosure of the parish in 1796. The New Hall is the principal residence.

REYNAGH, or RENAGH, a par. in the bar. of Garrycastle, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It contains the post town of Banagher (which see). Petty sessions are held once a week. The surface extends along the river Shannon. There is much bog and waste land, and the arable is of poor quality. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £253, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1829 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, and is in the later English style. The Roman Catholic church is at Banagher, and is at the head of a union. There are two public and several private schools. Carrigcastle, Mount Carteret, and Claremount are the principal residences. There are some large meal mills. Steamboats ply on the Shannon to Limerick and other places. In the vicinity are remains of an old church, also of Streamstown Castle, and traces of a rath. There is a dispensary in the parish. Fairs are held on 1st May and 15th September.

REYNOLDSTON, a par. in the hund. of Swansea, co. Glamorgan, 11 miles S.W. of Swansea, its post town, and 2 from Penrice. The village, which is small, is situated in Gower, near Cefn-y-Bryn, or Arthur's Stone. It formerly belonged to Reginald de Braose. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £120. The church is dedicated to St. George. Stout Hall is the principal residence, and in its grounds is a large cave.

REYNOLDSTON, a par. in the hund. of Narberth, co. Pembroke, 4 miles S.W. of Narberth, its post town. The village, which is now of small extent, was formerly a Flemish-built town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £62.

RHAIDR, or RHAYADER, signifying "a fall on a river," is a prefix to the names of many spots in Wales.

RHANBERFEDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Queen's Hope, hund. of Maylor, co. Flint, 2 miles N. of Caergwrle. It is situated in Hopedale, on the river Alen, and near Offa's Dyke.

RHANDIR, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandyssil, hund. of Newtown, co. Montgomery, 2 miles S.W. of Montgomery, near the river Severn.

RHANDIR, ABBOT, CANOL, ISAF, and UCHAF, hmlts. in the par. of Llanfairarybryn, hund. of Perfedd, co. Carmarthen, 1 mile N. of Llandovery. They are situated between the rivers Towy and Bran. The district is traversed by the ancient road Sarn Helen, and was probably the site of a Roman camp.

RHANHIR, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangerniew, hund. of Isaled, co. Denbigh, 11 miles W. of Denbigh, and 7 N.E. of Llanrwst. It is situated among the hills, near the river Elwy. The subsoil is rich in lead and copper ores.

RHANTREGYNWEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandysilio, co. Montgomery, 7 miles N.N.E. of Welshpool.

RHAYADER. *See* RADYR, co. Glamorgan.

RHAYADER, a hund. in the co. of Radnor, contains the pars. of Cwm-Toyddwr, St. Harmon, Llanfihangel Helygen, Llanyre, Nantmel, and Rhayader.

RHAYADER, or RHAIADER GWY, a par., market town, and parliamentary borough in the hund. of the same name, co. Radnor, 16 miles N.W. of New Radnor, and 14 from Llanidloes, by the Mid Wales railway, on which it is a station. This parish was included in that of Nantmel previous to 1735. The town occupies a site on the left bank of the Wye, surrounded by barren hills. Its name, which signifies a "cataract," was derived from a small fall of the Wye, which was almost obliterated by widening the channel, and removing the rocks in 1780, in order to build a bridge over the river. The town is mean looking, with but little trade. It was formerly an assize town, and is still a polling-place for the county elections, and a borough by prescription. It is governed by a bailiff, and contributes to Radnor in returning one member to parliament. The bounds include the hmlt. of Llansaintfraed-Cwmtoyddwr, and contained in 1861 a population of 1,030; but the par. of Rhayader contained only 846 inhabitants, some of whom are engaged in the flannel trade. It contains the townhall, built in 1762, and the union poorhouse. The Poor-law Union comprises the hund. of Rhayader, with the pars. of Abbey-cwm-hîr, Cefnllys, and Llanbadarn-fawr in Radnorshire, and the par. of Llanwithwll in Brecknockshire. The new County Court and superintendent registry districts are co-extensive with the Poor-law Union. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £75, in the patron. of the Vicar of Nantmel. The church is dedicated to St. Bridget. The Dissenters have three chapels in the town. The charities comprise a small endowment for Davies's school, and Williams's bequest of £2,000 for a divinity lecture. Market days are on Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs are held in May, June, August, September, October, and December for cattle.

RHEBAN CASTLE, a fortress in the co. of Kildare, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Athy. It is a stronghold built by De St. Michael in the 13th century, to command the valley of the river Barrow, and is supposed to occupy the site of Rheba, the capital of *Venicnii* mentioned by Ptolemy. It was several times taken and retaken in the wars between the English and Irish in the Middle Ages, and was finally dismantled by O'Neil in 1648.

RHEIDOL, a river of the co. of Cardigan, rises under Plinlimmon, and after a course of about 20 miles unites itself with the Ystwith in an artificial channel, and both streams together fall into Cardigan Bay at Aberystwith.

RHELESKIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Guilsfield, hund. of Pool, co. Montgomery, 3 miles N.W. of Welshpool. It is situated in the valley of the Severn, near the Montgomery canal.

RHEWHIRIETH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfair-Caereinion, hund. of Mathrafel, co. Montgomery, 2 miles from Llanfair, and 9 N.W. of Montgomery. It is situated in a hilly district under Caer-Einion British camp, and near the Roman road Sarn Sws.

RHIDYBRIW, or YSCLYDACH, a chplry. in the par. of Llywell, hund. of Devynnock and borough of Brecknock, co. Brecon, 12 miles W. of Brecknock. The village is situated among the hills, near the river Usk, and the line of the Roman road *Via Julia Montana*. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the neighbouring woollen mills. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David, val. £145, in the patron. of the Vicar of Llywell.

RHIEWARGOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanwddyn, hund. of Llanfyllin, co. Montgomery, 12 miles N.W. of Llanfyllin, near the river Bechan, or Owddyn.

RHIEWLAS, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfihangel-yn-Gwynva, co. Montgomery, 5 miles S.W. of Llanfyllin. It is situated in a hilly country, near the line of the Caer Sws Roman way, and in the district of Gwynva,

which anciently formed part of the principality of Powysland.

RHIEWNACHOR, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Llanfyllin, co. Montgomery, 2 miles from Llanfyllin, and 16 N.W. of Montgomery. It is situated among the hills near the river Vyrnwy.

RHIEWSAISON, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanbrynmair, co. Montgomery, 10 miles N.W. of Llanidloes.

RHIGOS, a hmlt. in the par. of Ystrad-dyfodwg, hund. of Miskin, co. Glamorgan, 9 miles S.W. of Merthyr-Tydfil. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the Hirwaun ironworks.

RHIND, or RHYND, a par. in the district of Eastern Perth, co. Perth, Scotland. It is bounded by the pars. of Perth, Kinnoul, Kinfauns, St. Madoes, Abernethy, and Dumbarnie. It extends in length about 4 miles from S.E. to N.W., with an extreme breadth of 1½ mile. The surface is moderately flat, and is of a fertile carse nature. Rhynd Island, which has been reclaimed from the river, is included in this par. There is a mineral spring. Near to the ancient castle of Elcho is part of Orchardnook Priory, founded as a cell to Dunfermline Abbey. The soil consists of a sharp gravel in the N.W. district, but in the S.E. it is principally clay. The village of Rhynd is about 3 miles S.E. of Perth, and is situated on a point at the confluence of the rivers Tay and Earn. It is within easy access of the Scottish Central railway, the Edinburgh and Perth railway, and the Tay navigation. This par. is in the presb. of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling. The stipend of the minister is £234. The church was erected in 1842. There is a parochial school.

RHINEFIELD LODGE, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Lymington, Lymington div. of co. Hants.

RHINEFIELD SANDYS, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Lymington, Lymington div. of co. Hants.

RHINESHARK, a creek on the E. side of Tramore Bay, bar. of Middlethird, co. Waterford, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Waterford. It lies between Brownstown and Great Newtown Heads, and is dangerous for shipping.

RHISTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Church-Stoke, co. Salop, 2 miles S.E. of Montgomery.

RHIW, or RHIW-YN-RHÔS, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandrillo-yn-Rhôs, hund. of Isdulas, co. Denbigh, 4 miles N.E. of Conway, and 7 N.W. of Abergele. It is situated near the coast, under Little Orme's Head.

RHIWABON. *See* RUABON, co. Denbigh.

RHIWAEDOG, or RHYWAEDOG, ISAFON, and UWCHAFON, tnshps. in the par. of Llanfawr, co. Merioneth, 2 miles S.E. of Bala.

RHIWGWREIDDYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanwrin, co. Montgomery, 3 miles N.E. of Machynlleth.

RHIWIA, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanbedr-Dyffryn-Clwyd, co. Denbigh, 2 miles N.E. of Ruthin.

RHIWLAS, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandilofawr, co. Carmarthen, 2 miles from Llandilofawr, and 15 N.E. of Carmarthen. It is situated among the hills, near the marble bridge over the river Towey.

RHIWLAS, ISFOEL, and UCHFOEL, tnshps. in the par. of Llansilin, hund. of Chirk, co. Denbigh, 9 miles S. of Llangollen, and 5 S.W. of Oswestry. They are situated in the vale of the Cynlleth.

RHIWRHIAD, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Harmon, hund. of Rhayader, co. Radnor, 4 miles N.E. of Rhayader. It is situated on a branch of the river Wye.

RHIW-WITH-PEN-LLECH, a par. in the hund. of Commitmaen, co. Carnarvon, 9 miles S.W. of Pwllheli, its post town. It is situated on Hells Mouth Bay, under Mynydd-Rhiw Mountain, which attains an elevation of more than 1,000 feet above sea level. The parish is of small extent and wholly agricultural. The substratum contains traces of manganese, which was once worked. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with Llandudwen cur. annexed, £100, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Aelrhiw, is a cruciform structure with a tower. The principal residence is Plâs Rhiw.

RHODE. *See* ROAD, King's County, Ireland.

RHODE'S GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Rothwell, wap. of Lower Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of Wakefield, near the river Aire and the Leeds canal.

RHODOGEIDIO, or CEIDIO, a chplry. in the par. of Llanerchymedd, hund. of Menai, co. Anglesey, 20 miles from Bangor, its post town, and 3 N.W. of Llanerchymedd. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Alaw. The substratum is rich in copper. The living is a cur. annexed to the perpet. cur.* of Llanerchymedd, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Ceido, is ancient.

RHONDDU, a river of the co. of Glamorgan, rises under Craig y Llyn, and joins the Taff at Pontyprydd.

RHONHOUSE, a hmlt. in the par. of Kelton, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 1 mile S.W. of Castle Douglas.

RHOS, a parcel in the par. of Bryn-croes, co. Carnarvon, 7 miles S.W. of Nevin.

RHOS, a hmlt. in the hund. of Bromfield, co. Denbigh, 3 miles S.W. of Wrexham, and 21 S.E. of Denbigh. It is situated on a branch of the river Dee, near the line of the Shrewsbury and Chester railway.

RHOS, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanganhafal, co. Denbigh, 3 miles N.E. of Ruthin. It is situated in a hilly district under Moel Farmnall pillar, which stands on a pinnacle of rock 1,845 feet above sea level.

RHOS, a vil. in the par. of Penmark, hund. of Dinas Powis, co. Glamorgan, 9 miles S.W. of Cardiff. In the vicinity are the remains of Gilbert Humfreville's Castle, which was dismantled by Owain Glyndwr.

RHOS. *See* ROOSE, co. Pembroke.

RHOSAFLO, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfair-Caereinion, co. Montgomery, 2 miles from Llanfair.

RHOSBEIRIO, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Twrcelyn, co. Anglesey, 4 miles from Almwch, its post town, and 5 N.W. of Llanerchymedd. It is situated near the seashore. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Llaneilian, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Peirio, is of great antiquity.

RHOSCILLY, or ROSILLY, a par. in the hund. of Swansea, co. Glamorgan, 16 miles S.W. of Swansea, its post town, and 6 from Penrice. It is situated on Rhoscilly Bay, near Worms Head, and was given by Fitz Hamon to Reginald de Sulwy. Limestone is abundant. A great portion of the parish is occupied by Rhoscilly Downs, which are devoted to pasture. In stormy weather the sea makes so terrific a noise in rushing up through a cave, designated the "Barometer," that it can be heard at a distance of 7 miles. In the 17th century a Spanish galleon was wrecked here, from which many dollars were picked up in 1833, bearing date 1631, and more have been discovered since that period. It was likewise on this coast that the *City of Bristol* was wrecked in 1840. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £135. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

RHOSCOLYN, a par. in the hund. of Menai, co. Anglesey, 4 miles S.E. of Holyhead, its post town, and 15 from Llangefnic. It is situated in the S. half of the Holy Island. In the neighbourhood are ruins of a religious house. The living is a rect.* with the curs. of Llanvair-y-Eubwll and Llanvihangel-yn-howyn, in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £260, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Gwenvaen. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. The Calvinistic Methodists have a place of worship.

RHOSCROWTHER, a par. in the hund. of Castlemartin, co. Pembroke, 6 miles from Pembroke, its post town, and 2 S. of Milford. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Haven, near Angle Bay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £307, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Decumanus, is an ancient cruciform structure with a tower. The interior of the church contains two or three sculptured figures. The chancel was completely restored and a Sunday-school building erected in 1851.

RHOSFERIG, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanfihangel-Bryn-Pabuan, hund. of Builth, co. Brecknock, 6 miles N.W. of Builth. It is situated on the river Irvon, and

was formerly the seat of the Lloyds, to whom it came through Elystan Glodrydd, Prince of Ferregs.

RHOSGÔCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Worthen, co. Montgomery, 6 miles N.E. of Montgomery.

RHOS-LLANERCHRUGOG, a vil. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Ruabon, co. Denbigh, 2 miles from Ruabon, its post town, and 4 S.W. of Wrexham. The village is considerable. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the neighbouring coal and iron mines. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £300, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is a commodious structure. Near it is Wynnstay, the seat of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart.

RHOSMAEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandilofawr, co. Carmarthen, 2 miles from Llandilofawr, and 15 N.E. of Carmarthen. It is situated amongst the hills, near the new marble bridge over the river Towey.

RHOS-MARKET. *See* Rose-Market, co. Pembroke.

RHOSTIE, or RHOSDHU, a par. in the upper div. of Ilar hund., co. Cardigan, 6 miles S.E. of Aberystwith, and 9 from Tregaron. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated near the sea-coast. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £101, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

RHOS-Y-MAMBICH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangwym, co. Denbigh, 13 miles S.W. of Ruthin.

RHOS-Y-MEDRE, a chplry. in the par. of Ruabon, co. Denbigh, 3 miles S.W. of Wrexham, and 5 N. of Chirk. It is situated on a branch of the river Dee, near the Ellesmere canal and the line of the Shrewsbury and Chester railway, which has a station at Ruabon. The chplry. comprises the tnshps. of Bodulltin, Kenrick-Christionydd, and Hafod. The village is considerable. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries at Cefn Mawr, and the Acrevair ironworks. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £80.

RHUABON. *See* Ruabon, co. Denbigh.

RHUAL, a demesne in the par. and hund. of Mold, co. Flint, 1 mile N.W. of Mold. It is a spacious mansion of the time of Charles I., containing several portraits by Vandyke and others.

RHUDDLAN, a hund. in the co. of Flint, North Wales, contains the pars. of Caerwys, Cwm, Dymeirchion, Rhuddlan, Ysceifiog, and parts of St. Asaph, Bodfary, and Nannerch.

RHUDDLAN, a par., decayed market town, and parliamentary borough in the above hund., co. Flint, 3 miles N.W. of St. Asaph, and 8 from Denbigh. It is a station on the Vale of Clwyd railway, and steamers go to Liverpool. It is situated at the bridge over the river Clwyd, about two miles from the sea, and is a subport to Chester. The par. contains, besides the borough of Rhuddlan, the bathing-place of Rhyl, which forms a separate chplry., and nine other tnshps. The village itself, though formerly an important borough and market town, is now a decayed place of only one street. It was made a free borough by Edward I., and is still nominally governed by bailiffs and other officers, and is contributory to Flint in returning one member to parliament. The bounds of the borough include parts of the pars. of Rhuddlan, St. Asaph, Cwm, and Dysarth, with a population in 1861 of 1,406, while the population of the whole par. of Rhuddlan was 4,397. It is also a polling-place for the county and borough elections, and a seaport town, having a quay to which small craft can come up. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The bridge was built in 1595 by Bishop Hughes. In the town there still exists part of an old wall, metamorphosed into the gable end of a row of small houses, on which a tablet has been placed by the late Dean of St. Asaph, pointing this out as the building in which Edward I. held a parliament after Llewelyn's death in 1283, when the "Statutes of Rhuddlan" were passed, securing to the principality of Wales its judicial rights and independence: and here the king's son was first proclaimed Prince of Wales. The principal historical interest, however, is attached to the castle, which occupies a striking position overhanging the banks of the river Clwyd, and which, although now a mere shell, has an imposing appearance. It is a red sandstone building of quadrangular form, the walls 17 feet in thickness, and having at two opposite angles a round tower called Twr-y-Brenhin, while the other two corners are occupied by gateways flanked by two towers, each now in ruins. Part of the fosse is still in good condition, as well as a square bastion that defended the escarpment towards the river, and there are remains of a room in which Eleanor of Aragon was born, an ancestress of the Tudors. The castle is said to have been originally built in 1015 by Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt, but was burnt by the English, under Harold, in 1063, and entirely destroyed by Grufydd ap Cynan, Prince of North Wales, but was subsequently rebuilt by the Norman Earls of Chester, and strengthened by Henry II. in 1157; but ten years later was stormed by Owain Gwynedd, and having been retaken by the English, was besieged by Llewelyn ap Jorwerth in 1220, while held by Randal Blundeville; but the latter was relieved by the Duttons, who came to its rescue with a mob of minstrels and strangers collected at Chester fair; and for this good service Dutton was rewarded with the unenviable title of "Magisterium omnium peccatorum et meretricum totius Cæstreshiræ." It was several times visited by Edward I., who held here his parliament, mentioned above, and was given by Edward III. to the Black Prince. In 1399 it was seized by Percy, when betraying Richard II. to Bolingbroke, and was for a short time the resting-place of that unfortunate monarch, when on his way to Flint as a prisoner. In the civil war of Charles I. it was garrisoned for the king, but was taken by Mytton, and dismantled by order of parliament.—The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £264, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a rude ancient structure, situated near the bridge, with a massive tower and a decorated E. window. It contains a modern monument to Dean Shipley, and tombs of the Conways of Bodryddan. There is also a district church at Rhyl, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £155. The Baptists, Wesleyans, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists have places of worship, and there are three daily schools. The parochial charities produce £4 per annum. On the opposite side of the river Clwydis Rhuddlan Marsh, where a base line of the Trigonometrical Survey was measured, and where in 795 a great battle is said to have taken place between the Welsh, under Caradoc, and the Saxons under Offa, King of Mercia, in which the latter were victorious, and the Welsh prince, with all his nobles, slain, as commemorated in the Welsh air of "Morfa Rhuddlan." On the S.E. of the castle are traces of a priory for Black Canons, founded in the 12th century, with the effigies of a knight, now worked into the wall of a neighbouring farmhouse; also at Yspytty Farm was a preceptory of the Knights Templars. Fairs are held on 2nd February, 25th March, and 8th September.

RHUGGATT, a tnshp. in the par. of Corwen, co. Merioneth, 2 miles from Corwen, and 10 N.E. of Bala. It includes the hmlt. of Bonwen. It is situated near the river Dee, under Berwyn Mountain.

RHULEN, or RULEN, a chplry. in the par. of Glascomb, hund. of Colwyn, co. Radnor, 7 miles from Builth, its post town, 6 S.E. of Radnor, and the same distance N.W. of Hay. It is situated on the river Edwy. The land is of a hilly character, and part waste. Near Harpton are the Blaen Edwy sulphur spirings. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Glascomb, in the dioc. of St. David's.

RHUSNANT, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandysilio, hund. of Deythur, co. Montgomery, 7 miles N.E. of Welshpool, and 6 E. of Llanfyllin. It is in conjunction with the hamlet of Rhantregynwen. The Montgomery canal and the river Vyrnwy pass in the vicinity.

RHUWRRIAD, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Harmon, hund. of Rhayader, co. Radnor, 3 miles N.E. of Rhayador. It is situated on a branch of the river Wye.

RHWNGYDDNYFORDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llysfaen, hund. of Creaddyn, co. Denbigh, formerly in

Carnarvon, 3 miles W. of Abergele, and 6 E. of Conway, on the coast near the Holyhead railway.

RHWNG-Y-DDWY-AFON, a tnshp. in the par. of Caerhûn, co. Carnarvon, 4 miles S. of Conway. It is situated in the vale of the river Conway. Many Roman antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood, and remains of the station *Conovium*.

RHYDDALT, a tnshp. in the par. of Ruabon, hund. of Bromfield, co. Denbigh, 4 miles N. of Chirk, and 5 S.W. of Wrexham. It is situated near a branch of the river Dee and the Ellesmere canal.

RHYDFAES, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandinam, hund. of Llanidloes, co. Montgomery, 5 miles N.E. of Llanidloes, and 6 S.W. of Newton. It is situated in the vale of the Severn, under Caer Sws camp and the Plinlimmon mountains.

RHYDFENDIGAED, a vil. in the par. of Caron-ys-Clawdd, hund. of Penarth, co. Cardigan, 2 miles from Tregaron. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the river Teife and the Sarn Helen way.

RHYDGOLEY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. and par. of Mold, co. Flint, 2 miles from Mold, its post town, in a valley near the river Alyn and Offa's Dyke.

RHYDGWERN, a hmlt. in the par. of Machen, hund. of Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles E. of Caerphilly. It is situated on the river Romney.

RHYDMANTEG, a vil. in the par. of Llangranog, co. Cardigan, 8 miles N. of Newcastle-in-Emlyn.

RHYDODRIDGE, a vil. in the par of Pendoylon, hund. of Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, 7 miles W. of Cardiff. It is situated near the river Ely.

RHYDODDRWY, a tnshp. in the par. of Rhuddlan, co. Flint, 1 mile from Rhuddlan, and 3 miles N.W. of St. Asaph. It is situated near the estuary of the Clwyd, about two miles from the sea.

RHYDONEM, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanynys, co. Denbigh, 3 miles N.W. of Ruthin, on the river Clwyd.

RHYDUCHA, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Ismynydd, par. of Llanykil, co. Merioneth, 2 miles from Bala, near Bala lake.

RHYD-Y-BORTHAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Eglwys-Llan, hund. of Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles N.W. of Caerphilly. It is situated on the river Taff, and near the Cardiff and Glamorgan canal. Under Castell Coch is Fynnon Taf spring. The neighbourhood abounds in coal, iron, and tin, which are extensively worked.

RHYDYCROESAU, an ecclesiastical district in the par. and hund. of Oswestry, co. Salop, 3 miles from Oswestry, and 18 N.W. of Shrewsbury. It is situated in the neutral ground between Offa's and Wat's Dykes, on the borders of Denbigh and Salop. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop.

RHYDYPENNAN, a vil. in the tnshp. of Tyr-y-Mynach, par. of Llanfihangel Geneur-Glynn, co. Cardigan, 4 miles N. of Aberytswith.

RHYDYRGANE, a vil. in the par. of Llanllawddog, co. Carmarthen, 6 miles N.E. of Carmarthen.

RHYDYRHIW, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanegryn, co. Merioneth, 3 miles N. of Towyn. It is situated at a ford on the river Dysynni.

RHYL, a tnshp. in the par. of Rhuddlan, co. Flint, 2 miles N.W. of Rhuddlan. It is a station on the Chester and Holyhead railway. It is situated in a barren and marshy spot near the mouth of the river Clwyd. At the commencement of the present century it was a mere fishing village, but has been much improved, and is now a watering-place with good hotels, and is much frequented by visitors, principally from Liverpool, and by tourists. It is well lighted with gas, and has a news-room. Snowdon is visible from several points. A large and valuable tract of land, lying between the town and the sea-shore, was formerly a barren marsh, but has been reclaimed, and is protected from the tides by an embankment 8 miles long and 80 feet wide at the base. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £165, in the patron. of the Vicar of Rhuddlan. The church was erected in 1839. The principal residences are Rhyl Hall and Ty-yn-Rhyl; the latter, built in the 16th century, has in the hall carved woodwork made out of the bedstead of Griffith, the gentleman-usher to Queen Catherine of Aragon.

RHYLLON, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Asapn, hund. of Rhuddlan, co. Flint, 2 miles from St. Asaph, and 209 N.W. of London. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Clwyd and Elwy, near the bridge.

RHYND. *See* RHIND, co. Perth, Scotland.

RHYNDWRY CLYDACH, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Llangafelach, co. Glamorgan, 6 miles N. of Swansea. The inhabitants are engaged in the collieries and iron-works; from the latter there is a line of rail leading to the canal.

RHYNIE AND ESSIE, a par. in the district of Alford, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It contains the old pars. of Rhynie and Essie, and the vil. of Muir of Rhynie. It extends about 5 miles in length, and the same in breadth. It is bounded by the pars. of Cabrach, Gartly, Kinnethmont, and Auchindoir. The surface lies at an elevation of about 400 feet above sea-level, but none of the hills are lofty except that of Noth, which rises 1,000 feet above sea-level, and has on its summit a ruined fort. The soil near the base of the hills is of a stony and gravelly character, though very productive; while that of the low grounds is clay and moss. The village of Muir of Rhynie is about 9 miles S.W. of Huntley. It is situated on the river Bogie, under Noth Hill, and near the Gadie's Head. Near the W. base of the Noth are the ruins of Lesmore castle and of Essie-Kirk. The parish is within easy access of the Gartly station on the Great North of Scotland railway. This par. is in the presb. of Strathbogie, and synod of Moray. The stipend of the minister is £158. There are also a Free church and an Independent chapel. There is a parochial school, besides two other schools.

RHYNNS OF GALLOWAY, a peninsula between Luce Bay and Loch Ryan, on the W. side of co. Wigtown, Scotland.

RHYSCOG, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Llanfyllin, co. Mongomery, 2 miles from Llanfyllin, and 16 N.W. of Montgomery. It is situated among the hills near the river Vyrnwy.

RHYSGOG, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangollen, hund. of Chirk, co. Denbigh, 2 miles from Llangollen, and 19 S.E. of Denbigh. It is situated in the vale of the river Dee, and near the Ellesmere canal.

RIB, a feeder of the river Lea, rises near Buntingford, co. Herts.

RIBBESFORD, a par. in the lower div. of Doddingtree hund., co. Worcester. It contains the borough of Bewdley (which see), and the village of Ribbesford, once a market town. The parish is situated on the river Severn, and is celebrated for its oak timber. The surface is undulating, and the soil of various qualities. The substratum contains coal, but this mineral is not generally worked. The village of Ribbesford is surrounded by wooded heights. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £360. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is an ancient and curious structure, partly Norman, with some old sculptures over the doorway. It contains several ancient monuments. There is also a district church at Far Forest, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £101. The church is erected in a retired situation. The parochial charities, including those of Bewdley, produce about £250 per annum, of which £50 is the endowment of the grammar school. There are several sets of almshouses, partially endowed, and distinguished as Sayer's, Burlton's, and Cooke's.

RIBBLE, The, a river of Yorkshire and Lancashire, supposed to be the *Belisama* mentioned by Ptolemy. It rises under Whernside, in the West Riding of Yorkshire and receiving in its course of nearly 70 miles the tributary streams of the Hodder, Calder, Darwent, and Douglas, falls into the Irish Sea below Lytham, where there is a tide-light; but the entrance to the port is much obstructed by sands.

RIBBLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Preston, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 1 mile N.E. of Preston.

It is a small and irregularly-built village, situated on the Longridge road, and is wholly agricultural.

RIBBY-WITH-WREA, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Kirkham, its post town, co. Lancaster. It is a station on the Lytham branch of the Preston and Wyre railway. The village is small, and chiefly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £90, in the patron. of the Vicar of Kirkham. The church was erected in 1848. There is a free school, with an endowment of £90, bequeathed by Nicholas Sharples in 1716.

RIBCHESTER, a par. in the hunds. of Amounderness and Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 7 miles N.W. of Blackburn, its post town, and 4 from the Longridge station on the Fleetwood, Preston, and West Riding Junction line of railway. It is situated on the river Ribble, and comprises the tnshps. of Dilworth, Dutton, Alston, Hatherall, Longridge, and part of Whalley. Ribchester is of ancient date, being the site of the Roman station *Coccium* or *Rigodunum*, where the 20th legion was stationed, and ranked as one of their first cities in Britain. At this place the tide formerly encroached. Many coins, statues, altars, columns of temples, inscriptions, and other antiquities have been found at various times. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the cotton mills, and others in the neighbouring quarries of slate and iron. The living is a vic.* with the perpet. cur. of Stidd annexed, in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £175, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is an ancient stone structure with a square tower containing six bells. It has been enlarged at some distant period. There is also a district church at Longridge, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £170. The parochial charities produce about £74 per annum, of which £20 goes to the support of the free school, founded by J. Dewhurst in 1771. There is a parochial school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. John and James Fenton, Esqs., are lords of the manor.

RIBSTON, GREAT, with WALSHFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Hunsingore, West Riding co. York, 3 miles W. of Hunsingore, and 3 N. of Wetherby. It is situated on a bend of the river Nidd, and includes the hmlts. of Great Ribston and Walshford, both situated on the N. bank of the river. The apple called from this place the "Ribston pippin," was first brought here from France, and the original tree continued to flourish till 1840. The principal residence is Ribston Hall, which has remains of a Knights Templars' preceptory, founded by Robert Lord Ross, and subsequently granted to the Knights Hospitallers. At the Dissolution, its revenue was valued at £265 9*s.* 6*d.*, and the site was given to the Brandons, from whom it passed to the Goodricke family. In connection with the hall is a chapel, dedicated to St. Andrew, and containing monuments of the Goodrickes, who settled here in 1542. In the cemetery attached is the sepulchral monument, with an inscription to the standard-bearer of the 9th Roman legion, which was found at York in 1688. The whole of this property was purchased by Joseph Dent in 1840.

RIBTON, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the pars. of Spofforth and Hunsingore, West Riding co. York, half a mile W. of Great Ribston, and 3 N.W. of Wetherby. The township, which is of small extent and wholly agricultural, is mostly the property of the Earl of Harewood and Joseph Dent, Esq.

RIBTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bridekirk, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 6 miles W. of Cockermouth, and 3 N.E. of Workington. It is situated on the N. bank of the river Derwent, and has an ancient chapel, which was dedicated to St. Lawrence, but is now in ruins.

RIBY, a par. in the E. div. of Yarborough wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 7 miles S.W. of Great Grimsby, its post town, and 3 S. of Stallingborough. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. It is situated on the Wolds, and is much scattered. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £130. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £80. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is an ancient edifice with a square tower containing a clock and three bells. The interior of the church contains several inscriptions to the Tomline family. In 1848 almshouses and a school for both sexes were erected at the expense of G. Tomline, Esq., by whom they are entirely supported. Riby Hall, the principal residence, is situated in the midst of plantations. It was formerly the seat of the ancient family of Tomline, the last descendant of which bequeathed his estates and name to the late Dr. Pretyman, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1803.

RICCALL, a par. partly in the lib. of St. Peter's, and partly in the wap. of Ouse, East Riding co. York, 10 miles S.E. of York, its post-town, 3½ N. of Escrick, and 5 N.W. of Selby. The village, which is considerable and well built, is situated on the river Ouse, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is rich sand and warp upon a subsoil of clay. The land is partly in common, but the remainder is in a good state of cultivation, two-thirds being arable and one-third pasture, with about 40 acres of orchards and gardens. There are two manors, one belonging to the Bishop of Ripon, and the other to the Prebendary of Riccall, which has for more than two centuries been leased to the Wormley and Richardson families. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £508 10*s.*, and the vicarial for £140. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £300, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure with a square embattled tower containing a clock and three bells. There are several monuments to the Richardson and Wormsley families. The parochial charities produce about £31 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes, partly supported by an endowment of £6. Riccall Hall, the seat of the Richardson family, is the principal residence. It is of red brick, and contains a collection of paintings. Wheel Hall, anciently the episcopal palace and the prebendal manor-house, has been converted into farmhouses. On the common are the earthworks, called Daneshill, which were thrown up by the Danes and Northmen, who landed here in 1060, under Harold Harfager, king of Norway, upon the invitation of Tosti, Earl of Northumberland, but were defeated by Harold at Stanford bridge, when Harfager and Tosti were both slain.

RICCARTON, a hmlt. in the par. and co. of Linlithgow, Scotland, 2 miles S.E. of Linlithgow, near Riccarton water.

RICCARTON, a par. in the district of Kyle, co. Ayr, Scotland. It contains the vil. of its own name, also the vils. of Hurlford and Sornhill. It extends about 8 miles in length from W. to E., with a breadth of about 2 miles, and is bounded by the pars. of Kilmarnock, Galston, Craigie, Symington, and Dundonald. The surface is moderately flat, the highest elevation being attained towards the S. and E., when it gently swells into a ridge of hills, rising above 550 feet above sea-level. The scenery includes the banks of the Cessnock. An extensive prospect toward the N. and W. is obtained from the elevated grounds. The soil is chiefly of a clayey nature. There are brick and tile kilns. The coal measures are very productive, and limestone is worked to a great extent. Weaving and cotton printing are carried on. The parish is traversed by three roads forking southward, and by the Glasgow and South Western railway, which has a station at Hurlford. This par. is in the presb. of Ayr, and synod of Ayr and Glasgow. The stipend of the minister is £277. The church, erected in 1823, is situated on an eminence. There are also a preaching station, an adventure school, a private school for girls, and an endowed Church of Scotland school situated at Hurlford. In this parish was the residence of the venerable Sir Ronald Crawford, the maternal uncle of Wallace, who frequently retired here after performing many of his daring exploits before he openly unfurled his country's banner. The town of Riccarton is about a mile S. of Kilmarnock, and is partly included within the parliamentary limits of that borough.

It is situated on the rivers Irvine and Cessnock, and was made a burgh of barony in 1638. It formed part of Craigie till 1648, and was designated Richardstown, after Wallace's brother Richard, who had a seat at Yardsides. It consists mainly of one long street almost connecting it with the town of Kilmarnock, of which it may be considered a suburb. The principal seats are Caprington Castle, Treesbank, Shawhill, Dollars, Bellfield, and Milrig.

RICHARD, ASKHAM. *See* ASKHAM - RICHARD, Ainsty of York.

RICHARD'S CASTLE, a par. partly in the lower div. of Munslow hund. co. Salop, and partly in the hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 4 miles S.W. of Ludlow, its post town, and 3 from the Woofferton railway station. It comprises the tnshps. of Woofferton, Overton, Batchcott, and Moor. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, was formerly a market town under the Mortimers by grant from King John, but both the market and fair have long been disused. It is situated on the old road from Ludlow to Leominster, near the Kington canal, which passes to the S.E. of the village. Here are the ruins of the keep and walls of a castle erected prior to the Conquest by Richard Scrope. It was near this spot that Colonel Birch routed the Royalists in 1645. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £650, and there are 109½ acres of glebe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £745, in the patron. of the Bishop of Worcester. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, has a detached tower, the spire of which has been burnt down. There are some stained windows. A school is supported by the rector. In this parish is a spring, called Boney-well, from the circumstance that numerous small fish or frog bones are cast up by its waters in spring and autumn.

RICHARDSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Ardee, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2½ miles E. of Ardee, its post town. The surface extends along the S. bank of the river Dee, and is traversed by the road from Ardee to Annagasson. The soil is mostly good. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. with Stabannon, £162, in the patron. of the Vicars-Choral of St. Patrick's Deanery. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this place is united to Dunleer. Richardstown Castle, still used as a residence, is a place of considerable antiquity. Near the village are ruins of a chapel and a holy well.

RICHARDSTOWN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, Ireland, 7 miles S.E. of Killenaule.

RICHBOROUGH CASTLE, a Roman ruin in the par. of Ash-near-Sandwich, co. Kent, 2 miles N.W. of Sandwich, and 3 E. of Wingham. It is situated on a hill near the river Stour, and was built by the Romans to command the port of *Rhitupæ* or *Rutupiæ*, their usual landing-place on this coast. The northern wall, which is the most perfect part of the ruin, is 560 feet long by 23 feet high, and 11 feet thick, with remains of towers and gateways, and the foundations of an amphitheatre 210 feet in diameter.

RICHHILL, a post town in the par. of Kilmore, bar. of West O'Neilland, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Armagh, and 64 N.W. of Dublin. It is a station on the Belfast and Armagh railway. The town is situated on the road from Armagh to Belfast, and on the river Tallwater. It consists of two chief thoroughfares, containing some well-built houses, and formerly enjoyed an important linen trade, which has declined of late. There are meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Friends, and Wesleyans, likewise an endowed school and a dispensary. Castle Dillon and Hockly Lodge are in the neighbourhood.

RICHMOND, a par. and flourishing town in the first div. of Kingston hund., co. Surrey, 9 miles from Hyde Park Corner, 12 W.S.W. of St. Paul's, London, by road, or 16½ by the river Thames, and 10 by the Windsor section of the London and South-Western railway, which has a station here. It anciently formed part of the parish of Kingston, when it was called Sheen, or West Sheen, and was for a long period a royal residence under the Plantagenet kings. Edward III. died here, and Chaucer was surveyor of the works in the reign of Richard II. Henry V. considerably added to the beauty of the place, and Henry VII. rebuilt the village after it had been destroyed by fire in 1498, and willed it to be hereafter called after his own title. This last monarch entertained King Philip, of Spain, and died here a few years after having rebuilt the royal palace. Soon after his accession, Henry VIII. held a tournament here, and subsequently entertained the Emperor Charles V. at Richmond palace. The king afterwards gave it to Cardinal Wolsey, and subsequently to Anne of Cleves, from whom it came to Edward VI. The Princess Elizabeth was detained for some time a prisoner here by order of her sister, Queen Mary, and took such an affection for the place that she frequently visited it after she became queen, and died here in 1603. In the following reign it was given to Prince Henry, and afterwards to the king's second son, Prince Charles, who enclosed the Great Park, of upwards of 2,200 acres, or 8 miles round, for hunting. This is now popularly called Richmond Park. The palace was almost wholly destroyed by the parliamentary troops, and what was left, with the exception of a few offices still standing, was pulled down in the following century. The site has since been built upon.—Richmond is situated on the right bank of the river Thames, and is one of the prettiest places in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis. The population in 1851 was 9,065, with 1,534 inhabited houses, which in 1861 had increased to 10,926, with 1,841 inhabited houses for the parish, but 7,423 inhabitants within the limits of the town. The town is well built, supplied with water, and lighted with gas. There are many dwellings and seats in the neighbourhood, such as the Duke of Buccleuch's, Lords Onslow's, Sidmouth's, Mount Edgcumbe's, Fitzwilliam's, and others. Earl Russell lives at Pembroke Lodge, close to the entrance of the park. There are a few malthouses and breweries, and some market gardens and nursery grounds. The "Star and Garter" hotel has lately passed into the hands of a Limited Liability Company, who have enlarged it to more than twice its original size; it has a great reputation, and is a favourite place of resort, more especially for the "upper ten thousand." There is a stone bridge of five arches across the Thames, which connects Richmond with Twickenham. It was completed in 1777, and cost upwards of £25,000. The Wesleyan Theological Institution on Richmond Hill is a collegiate establishment for the education of candidates for the ministry; it is in the Tudor style of architecture, with tower and wings, and is 248 feet long by 65 wide. There are also a literary institution, a mechanics' institute, savings-bank, and a theatre, built in 1720; likewise bath rooms, a parochial library and reading-room.—Its Poor-law Union comprises Barnes, Kew, Mortlake, Petersham, and Richmond, with an area of 5,200 acres, and the poorhouse has 200 inmates. There are also several almshouses, which include Duppa's, Hickey's, Houblon's, and Michell's. The old park adjoining the Green is still the abode of royalty. At the White Lodge, which was given by George III. to Lord Sidmouth, the Prince of Wales used to reside before his marriage some time during the year; it is now similarly occupied by the Duke of Edinburgh, the second son of Queen Victoria. There are large herds of deer in the park, but the Old Deer Park, adjoining the gardens, is now let out for grazing. The observatory, erected by Sir William Chambers in 1769, is still here. In 1855, a cemetery was laid out S.E. of the town. Sir Joshua Reynolds lived in a house on Richmond Hill. Gainsborough, Collins, and Thomson were also residents. The board of guardians and the magistrates meet every Saturday. Omnibuses and trains run frequently to London, and likewise steamers during the summer season. Richmond is the headquarters of the First Royal Surrey Militia.—The living is a vic.* with the cur. of St. Matthias annexed, in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £500, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is of ancient date, though the greater part has been renovated and enlarged. There are monuments to the poet Thomson, Kean the tragedian, Mrs. Yates the actress, Edward Gibson the painter, Lord Brounker, Dr. Moore, and other celebrities. There is also the district church of St. John's, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £300. St. Matthias, built in 1858 by Gilbert Scott, architect, is a stone edifice with a spire 195 feet high; it is a chapel-of-ease to the parish church. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans; the Roman Catholics have likewise a chapel. There are several schools, National, industrial, infant, and Roman Catholic.

RICHMOND, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough in the wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 44 miles N.W. of York, and 233 N.W. of London by road, or 240 by the Great Northern, and 268 by the London and North-Western railways. It is situated on elevated ground near the river Swale. It is supposed to have derived its name from Rich-mont, on account of its natural attractions, and appears to have been a place of considerable importance at the time of the Norman conquest, for William I. gave the title of Earl of Richmond to his kinsman, Alan Rufus, son of Hoel, Count of Bretagne, on his obtaining the estates of the Saxon earl, Edwin, which then comprised 200 manors, called Richmondshire, extending over nearly a third of the North Riding of Yorkshire. This Alan Rufus is generally believed to have rebuilt the town, as well as the castle. When Henry VII. came to the throne, these possessions reverted to the crown. Henry VIII. gave it to his natural son Henry, by a daughter of Sir John Blount, and more than a century later King Charles II. gave the title to the Lennoxes, with whose descendants it still remains. The castle has long been in ruins, though the Norman keep with pinnacled corner towers is still intact, the walls of which are upwards of 100 feet high and 11 feet thick. At the S.E. corner is the ruin of a smaller tower, beneath which is a dungeon 15 feet deep, and at the S.W. corner is a tower of considerable height. The castle originally covered five acres, and was built on almost a perpendicular rock, 100 feet above the level of the river Swale. This castle, from the advantages of its position and its complete fortifications, was considered inaccessible, and without a rival either in extent or strength. The North York Rifles have converted a portion of the castle into a store for arms, and several houses in the Gothic style have been built for the convenience of the staff. Until about three centuries after the Norman conquest, Richmond is generally supposed to have carried on a good trade, but little is now done except in agricultural produce, and in retail trade for the supply of the agricultural district in the midst of which it is situated. The want of water communication, owing to the natural obstructions of the river Swale, and the privileges granted by various sovereigns to neighbouring towns, have, no doubt, contributed to this result. The only manufactories are a large paper-mill, and an iron and brass foundry. There are several corn-mills, and tanning is carried on to a small extent.—Queen Elizabeth granted the first charter to the town, and under the Municipal Corporations Act it is governed by a mayor, who is also returning officer, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, with the style of "mayor and aldermen of the borough of Richmond." The population in 1851 was 4,106, with 843 inhabited houses, which in 1861 had increased to 4,290, with 863 inhabited houses, but the parliamentary bounds are rather more extensive, comprising 5,734 inhabitants. It returns two members to parliament, and is also a polling-place for the North Riding.—The town is lighted with gas, and has a good supply of water. Several houses have been erected of late, and many landed proprietors and county families reside in the environs, whose seats add greatly to the attractions of the place. The principal public buildings are the town-hall, situated in the market-place, containing an assembly room and court room, where the business of the town is chiefly transacted, and where quarter and petty sessions are held as well for the borough as for the West Gilling division of the North Riding; the borough gaol, an ancient stone edifice situated in Newbeggin; the savings-bank, situated in Low Channel, contains, besides the bank offices, the library of the Richmond scientific society, the mechanics' institute, and the subscription newsrooms; the union poorhouse is capable of accommodating 120 paupers, where the board of guardians meet every Saturday; the market-house was built at the expense of the corporation in 1854, for butter and poultry, the corn market being held in the market-place adjoining; there are also two branch banks, gas and water works, and several insurance agencies. The railway station and the bridge over the Swale are handsome structures, the latter is built of stone and has three arches.—A county court is held monthly, also a court of record for the borough. The Richmond Poor-law Union comprises 41 parishes and tnshps. The *Richmond and Ripon Chronicle* is published on Saturday.—The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £470, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, principally Gothic, but with traces of Norman architecture; it has been enlarged at different times, and has a square tower containing six bells. There is a curious old monument to the Hutton family. There is also a district church, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £120. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an old structure, with a tower containing one bell; it has been partially restored, and the N. aisle, in which until recently the consistory court of the Archdeaconry of Richmond was held, has been added to the church. The Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1811 by Sir J. Lawson, and enlarged in 1855; the Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. The free grammar school was founded and endowed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by whom it was incorporated, and has two scholarships at Trinity College, Cambridge; the present building was erected in 1850, and has an income of nearly £300 per annum. There are also the corporation school, built in 1851, National, Sunday, and infant schools.—Several of the resident gentry have training stables near the race-course, which is about a mile from the town, and where there is a commodious grand stand. The principal antiquities are the ruins of the castle above described, now the property of the Duke of Richmond, the remains of the Grey Friars' monastery, founded in 1258 by Ralph Fitz-Randal, and situated at the back of Frenchgate, consisting of a steeple, now crumbling to decay; and about a mile from the town, some remains of the monastery of St. Martin and of the abbey of St. Agatha, on the N. bank of the river in the adjoining parish of Easby. Greathead, the inventor of the life-boat, was a native. In the neighbourhood of Richmond, Roman coins have been found. Saturday is market day for corn and provisions, &c., and a fortnightly market for cattle has been held since 1852. There are several fairs for pedlary, and a large stock and cattle fair held on the 2nd and 3rd of November. Races take place annually in the beginning of October.

RICHMOND, a hmlt. in the par. of Handsworth, West Riding co. York, 4 miles E. of Sheffield.

RICHMOND, a vil. in the bar. of Coolock, co. Dublin, Ireland, 2 miles from Dublin, of which it is a suburb. It is situated on the river Tolka.

RICHMOND FEE, a part of the barony of Kendal, co. Westmoreland.

RICHMOND HARBOUR, a creek in the bar. and co. of Longford, Ireland. It is situated near the confluence of the river Camlin with the Shannon.

RICKERBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Stanwix, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 2 miles N.E. of Carlisle, on the river Eden. Rickerby Hall is the principal residence.

RICKERGATE, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Mary, city of Carlisle, co Cumberland.

RICKERSCOTE, a tnshp. in the par. of Castle-Church, co. Stafford, 2 miles S.E. of Stafford. It is situated on the Grand Junction railway, and near the confluence of the rivers Penk and Stow, and is distinguished for its spa. The Worcester canal passes near this township. The lowlands, which are mostly in pasturage, have been much improved by drainage and embankments.

RICKHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Portlemouth, co. Devon, 4 miles S.E. of Kingsbridge. It is a coast-guard station.

RICKINGHALL-INFERIOR, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, co. Suffolk, 7 miles S.W. of Diss, 5 W. of Mellis railway station, and a quarter of a mile S.W. of Botesdale, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The road from Bury St. Edmund's to Norwich runs through the village. The tithes of the two parishes, Inferior and Superior, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,040; and the glebe contains 24 acres. The living is a rect.* consolidated with that of Rickinghall-Superior, in the dioc. of Norwich, joint val. £850. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice with a circular tower, the upper part of which is octagonal. The parochial charities produce about £33 per annum. There is a National school. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. G. H. Wilson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

RICKINGHALL-SUPERIOR, a par. in the hund. of Hartismere, co. Suffolk, 7 miles S.W. of Diss, 8 N.E. of Ixworth, and three-quarters of a mile S.W. of Botesdale, its post town. The village, which is situated on the road from Norwich to Bury St. Edmund's, is wholly agricultural. The glebe consists of 15 acres. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Rickinghall-Inferior, in the dioc. of Norwich, joint val. £850. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a square embattled tower, and has a remarkable S. porch. The parochial charities produce about £33 per annum. G. H. Wilson, Esq., is lord of the manor. There is a National school for girls.

RICKLING, a par. in the hund. of Uttlesford, co. Essex, 6 miles N. of Bishop's Stortford, its post town, and 2½ S.W. of Newport. The village is situated near the Cambridge railway, and on the road to Newmarket. It is chiefly agricultural. Rickling once belonged to King Harold. The land is partly in common and pasture, but the greater part is arable. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £275, with a glebe of 17 acres, and the vicarial for £124, with a glebe of 6 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £168, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a tower containing five bells. It contains several interesting monuments. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a National school. The Independents have a place of worship. Rickling Hall, which is of great antiquity, is a quadrangular embattled structure, with a lofty gateway tower. Colonel Inglis is lord of the manor.

RICKMANSWORTH, a par. and post town in the hund. of Cashio, or lib. of St. Alban's, co. Herts, 4 miles S.W. of Watford, and 18 N.W. of London. It is a station on a branch line of the North Western railway. It is situated on the Grand Junction canal, at the confluence of the rivers Chess and Gade with the Colne. The par., which is very extensive, comprises, besides the town of Rickmansworth, the hmlts. of Batchworth, Mill End, Croxley Green, and the chplries. of Chorley Wood and West Hyde. Rickmansworth was formerley called Richmereswearth or Rykemereswearth, signifying "the rich-moor meadow," and was given by King Offa of Mercia to St. Alban's abbey, which retained it till the Dissolution, after which it was held by Bishops Ridley and Bonner. In the reign of Elizabeth it reverted to the crown, and ultimately passed into the hands of the Fotherleys and Whitfields. The town, which is well built, and was formerly a market town, is lighted with gas, and contains many villas. Its proximity to London renders it a desirable place of residence. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in straw-plaiting, and in the manufacture of horsehair seating for chairs. There are several silk, paper, and corn mills; also an extensive brewery. A singular echo occurs at Warren Hill. The rivers in the vicinity are noted for trout, and the town is much resorted to by anglers. The cultivation of watercresses for the London market is extensively carried on. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,385, and the vicarial for £600, besides a glebe of 108 acres, valued at £200. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £510, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has been recently rebuilt, with the exception of its embattled tower. It has a painted E. window of ancient glass, formerly belonging to the church of St. John at Rouen, but presented by the late Vicar of Rickmansworth. It contains tombs of Lord Cary, the Fotherleys, Coltes, Saltes, and Earles of Moor House; also a brass of T. Day, bearing date 1585. The register dates from 1571. In addition to the parish church are the following district churches, viz. St. Thomas's at West Hyde, and Christ Church at Chorley Wood, the livings of which are perpet. curs., val. £100 and £40 respectively. The parochial charities produce about £66 per annum, besides Fotherley's almshouses. There are National and infant schools. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. Moor Park, which is the principal residence, was formerly the seat of Cardinal Wolsey and of the Duke of Monmouth. There is a cemetery in the neighbourhood. Fairs for cattle are held on the 20th July and 24th November, and a statute fair on the Saturday prior to the third Monday in September.

RIDDELLS QUARTER, a tnshp. in the par. of Long Horsley, W. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 6 miles N.W. of Morpeth. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the collieries and lime pits.

RIDDINGS-WITH-IRONVILLE, a manufacturing and market town and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Alfreton, hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 2½ miles S.E. of Alfreton, its post town. It is situated near Butterley Park. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the iron and coal mines. In the town are extensive iron-works, forges, and furnaces, for smelting iron-ore. The new line of road from Manchester to Nottingham, and a branch of the Cromford canal, pass through this place, which has rapidly increased within the last half-century. The population in 1861 was 4,145. The living is a perpet. cur.* with the cur. of Somercotes annexed, in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Alfreton. The church, dedicated to St. James, was erected in 1830, the cost of which was partly defrayed by subscription, and partly by the parliamentary commissioners. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans.

RIDDLESDEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Bingley, wap. of Upper Skyrack, West Riding co. York, 2 miles from Bingley, and 31 S.W. of York. It is situated on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, near the river Aire.

RIDDLESWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Guilt-Cross, co. Norfolk, 6 miles E. of Thetford, its post town, and 6 S. of the Harling Road railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the border of Suffolk, near the rivers Waveney and Little Ouse. It is wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £116, and the glebe comprises 15 acres. The living is a rect.* with that of Gasthorpe united, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £212. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with an embattled tower. In the chancel is a monument to Sir D. Drury. Riddlesworth Hall, the principal residence, is situated in an extensive park.

RIDDOCK, a shoal between Stromness and Graemsay, West Orkney Islands, coast of Scotland.

RIDGACRE, a tnshp. in the par. of Halesowen, hund. of Brimstree, co. Worcester, 4 miles E. of Stourbridge, and 8 S.W. of Birmingham. The village, which is considerable, is situated in the vale of the

river Stour, near the Dudley canal. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries and iron mines.

RIDGE, a par. in the hund. of Cashio, or lib. of St. Alban's, co. Herts, 3 miles N.W. of Chipping Barnet, its post town, and 5½ S.W. of Hatfield. The village, which is of small extent, lies about a mile off the road from Barnet to St. Alban's. It is wholly agricultural. The soil consists in the hilly parts of a strong clay, but in the lower grounds of a loamy earth, resting on chalk and gravel. The land is chiefly in pasture, and is watered by the river Colne. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £323 12*s.*, and the vicarial for one of £242. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £190. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing three bells. The register dates from 1558. There are five almshouses. The National school at South Mimms is frequented by the children of this parish. The Countess of Caledon is lady of the manor, and impropriator of the great tithes. Here was once a religious house attached to the Abbey of St. Alban's, but now converted into a private residence.

RIDGE, a tythg. in the par. of Chilmark, hund. of Dunworth, co. Wilts, 1½ mile S.W. of Chilmark.

RIDGES, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellesmere, co. Salop, 3 miles S.W. of Ellesmere, near the Ellesmere canal.

RIDGEWAY, an ecclesiastical district in the par. of Eckington, hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 7 miles N. of Chesterfield, and 3 N.E. of Dronfield. It comprises the tnshps. of Ridgeway and Troway. The substratum abounds in coal, which is partially worked. In the village is a manufactory for scythes and sickles. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £300, in the patron. of the Rector of Eckington. The church, erected in 1840 at a cost of £2,200, has a small tower at the E. end. There is a chapel for Wesleyans, also a National school, built in 1837.

RIDGHILL, a tythg. in the par. of Winford, co. Somerset, 6 miles S.W. of Bristol. It is a small but neatly-built village. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

RIDGMONT, or RIDGMOUNT, a par. in the hund. of Redbornstoke, co. Bedford, 2 miles N.E. of Woburn, its post town. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on the road to Bedford, and on the North Western railway. The parish is said to have derived its present name from the red colour of the sandy hill on which formerly stood a castle called Ruggemount, or Rougemount. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act, in 1796. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £84. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £53 per annum. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a National school for both sexes. Brogborough House, which is the principal residence, is a square brick-built mansion, situated on rising ground.

RIDGMONT, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Burstwick-cum-Skeckling, wap. of South Holderness, East Riding co. York, 3 miles E. of Heydon.

RIDGWAY, a hmlt. in the par. of Smeeth, hund. of Bircholt Barony, lathe of Shipway, co. Kent, 4 miles S.E. of Ashford.

RIDGWELL, or REDGEWELL, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 9 miles N.W. of Halstead, its post town, 5 N.W. of Castle Hedingham, and 4 S.W. of Clare. The village, which is a place of ancient date, is situated on the road to Cambridge, and had formerly a market. It is supposed to have been a Roman station on the Roman Way, *Via Devana*, where many Roman antiquities, with portions of a Roman villa, were discovered in 1794. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. In this parish is also the hamlet of Ridgwell-Norton, consisting of a few houses situated on a green. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £420, and the vicarial for one of £136. There are besides 37 acres of impropriate glebe, and 5½ of vicarial. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £178, in the patron. of Catherine Hall, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, has a square embattled tower containing five bells. There is a spring near the chancel, which with the Ridgway gives name to the village. The Independents and Baptists have each a place of worship.

RIDING, a tnshp. in the par. of Bywell St. Andrew, E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 6 miles S.E. of Hexham, and a quarter of a mile from Riding Mill. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Roman Way, Watling Street, and near Newcastle railway. The bridge over the river Tyne was erected in 1822 across the dangerous ford of Dipton Burn. Riding House is the principal residence.

RIDLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Bunbury, first div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, co. Chester, 6 miles N.W. of Nantwich, and 3 S.W. of Bunbury. It was the birthplace, in 1540, of Lord Chancellor Egerton, who was created by James I. Viscount Brackley. Ridley Hall is the principal residence. Lord Cottenham is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

RIDLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Holt, hund. of Bromfield, co. Denbigh, 6 miles N.E. of Wrexham, in the vale of the river Dee, opposite Farndon.

RIDLEY, a par. in the hund. of Axton, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 8 miles S.E. of Dartford, and 4 S.W. of Meopham railway station. Wrotham is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The land is partly in hop grounds. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £174 8*s.*, and there are 30 acres of glebe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £133. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure containing one bell. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a small free school.

RIDLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Haltwhistle, W. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 5 miles S.E. of Haltwhistle, and 3 W. of Haydon Bridge. It is situated near the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, at the confluence of the river Allen with the South Tyne. Ridley Hall, which is still the principal residence, was formerly the seat of the Ridley and Lowes families. In the vicinity are the ruins of Bebingham chapel. Sir E. Blackett, Bart., is lord of the manor.

RIDLEY WATER, a river of the co. of Northumberland, rises under the Cheviots, and joins the Coquet at Lynbridge.

RIDLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Tunstead, co. Norfolk, 4½ miles N.E. of North Walsham, and 4 from Mundesley. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the coast, and is wholly agricultural. The houses are much scattered. The land is chiefly arable. The living is a rect.* with the vic. of East Ruston united, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £208. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a square embattled tower, surmounted by four figures, representing the Evangelists, as pinnacles. The poor have the right of using the common for fuel and pasturage.

RIDLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Martinsley, co. Rutland, 3¼ miles N.W. of Uppingham, its post town, and 2 S.W. of the Manton railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated within the range of Leighfield Forest, and is wholly agricultural. Ridlington is mentioned as *Redlictun* in Domesday Book, and belonged to Queen Editha. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £353, and the glebe contains 46 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £344. The church, dedicated to SS. Mary and Andrew, is an ancient structure with a square tower covered in ivy, and containing three bells. The interior of the church contains monuments of the Harringtons, through whom the manor passed to the Earl of Gainsborough. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum.

RIDON, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Decuman's, co. Somerset, near Watchet.

RIDWARE, HAMSTALL. *See* HAMSTALL-RIDWARE co. Stafford.

RIDWARE, MAVESYN. *See* MAVESYN-RIDWARE, co. Stafford.

RIDWARE, PIPE, a par. in the N. div. of Offlow hund., co. Stafford, 6 miles N. of Lichfield, and 4½ E. of Rugeley, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the N. side of the river Trent, and near the Grand Trunk canal. It is much scattered, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is of a loamy nature, with strong clay subsoil. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £45, besides a rent-charge of £90 payable to the prebendary of Alrewas. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £46, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. James, has a turret containing two bells. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. Lord Leigh is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

RIESS, a vil. in the par. of Wick, co. Caithness, Scotland, 2 miles from Wick. It is situated on Sinclair Bay, near the estuary of the river Wick, which here forms a good harbour.

RIGDON, a shoal off the coast of Jersey, Channel Islands, 3 miles W. of Cape Grosnez.

RIGG-BAY, a harbour on the coast of co. Wigtown, Scotland, 3 miles E. of Sorbie.

RIGGEND, a vil. in the par. of New Monkland, co. Lanark, Scotland, 2 miles N. of Airdrie.

RIGHTBOLT, a hmlt. in the par. of Gosberton, wap. of Kirton, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.W. of Spalding. It is situated near the river Risegate Eau, and the line of the Great Northern railway.

RIGSBY, a par. in the Wold div. of Calceworth hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles S.W. of Alford railway station, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Spilsby. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The par. comprises the hmlt. of Ailby. Chalk, which underlies the soil, is quarried for agricultural purposes. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £223. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Alford, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. James, has a turret containing one bell. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. This parish has the privilege of sending scholars to Alford free grammar school. The Right Hon. R. A. C. N. Hamilton is lord of the manor.

RIGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Bardsey, lower div. of Skyrack wap., West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Wetherby. It is joined with Bardsey to form a tnshp.

RIGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-Overblow, upper div. of Claro wap., West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of Otley. The village, which is wholly agricultural, is situated near the North-Eastern railway. It forms part of Knaresborough Honour, and includes the hmlt. of Brackenfoot. There is a commodious school, also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The Earl of Harewood is lord of the manor.

RIGWM, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanboidy, co. Carmarthen, 9 miles N.W. of Laugharne.

RILLINGTON, a par. and tnshp. in the wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of New Malton, its post town, 6½ from Pickering, and three quarters of a mile from the station on the Malton and Scarborough line of railway. The parish is bounded on the N. by the navigable river Derwent. The village is situated near the Scarborough railway, and on the old high road leading from Scarborough to York. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, about three-fourths of the land being arable, and the rest pasture. The soil is of a sandy and loamy description, upon a subsoil of gravel. The par. comprises the vil. of Scampston. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £256. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a square embattled tower containing two bells. There is also a district church at Scampston, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £80, in the patron. of the Vicar of Rillington. There is a National school for both sexes, and a Sunday-school is held within the same building. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. There is also a newsroom recently opened.

RILSTON, or RYLSTONE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Burnsall, E. div. of Staincliff wap., West Riding co. York, 4½ miles N. of Skipton, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The soil is rich, and the lands principally meadow and pasture. The living is a cur. annexed to that of Burnsall, in the dioc. of Ripon. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was formerly the private chapel of the Norton family, of Norton Tower. The register dates from 1559. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum.

RIMMINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Gisburn, W. div. of Staincliff wap., West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Clitheroe, and 13 N.W. of Settle. The village, which is small, is situated on a branch of the river Ribble, and is wholly agricultural. The tnshp. includes Martin Top, Todber, and Howgill. The subsoil abounds in minerals, including lead, silver, and calamine, all of which were formerly wrought with success. G. L. Fox, Esq., is lord of the manor.

RIMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Taunton, co. Somerset, 5 miles N.W. of Sherborne, its post town, and 6½ N.E. of Yeovil railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated at the head of the great valley of Taunton-Dean, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is a sandy loam, with a subsoil of clay. A small stream flows through the village on its way to the river Parret. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £209, and there are 48 acres of glebe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £272, in the patron. of the Bishop of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, with a tower containing three bells. The church has 5 painted windows, 4 of which were the gift of Sir William Forbes, Bart. The register dates from 1537. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. J. H. Kinglake, Esq., and A. W. Kinglake, Esq., are joint lords of the manor.

RIMSWELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Owthorne, S. div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 4 miles N. of Partington, and 3 N.W. of Owthorne.

RINCREW CASTLE, a demesne in the co. of Waterford, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Youghal. The castle, which is in ruins, is situated on the brink of the Blackwater, and once belonged to Sir Walter Raleigh.

RINCURRAN. *See* RINGCURRAN, co. Cork.

RINDLEFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Worfield, co. Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Bridgnorth.

RINESHARK HARBOUR, a creek in the bar. of Gaultiere, co. Waterford, Ireland. It lies on the E. side of Tramore Bay, and is dangerous for ships.

RINGABELLA, a creek on the W. side of Cork Harbour, co. Cork, Ireland, opposite Roche Tower.

RINGAGONAGH, or RING, a par. in the bars. of Decies-without-Drum and Decies-within-Drum, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.S.E. of Dungarvan, its post town. The surface extends along the S. shore of Dungarvan Bay, and is bordered on the N.W. by the Bricky river. The parish, which is of large extent, contains some mountain. The soil is in general good. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. £60. The church was rebuilt by the late Board of First Fruits in 1822. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, also two private schools. There is a small pier here, also a coastguard station.

RINGAN'S, ST. *See* NINIAN'S, ST., co. Stirling.

RINGAROGIE, an islet in Roaring Water Bay, co. Cork, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Skibbereen.

RINGBOROUGH, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of East Newton, par. of Aldbrough, East Riding co. York, 8 miles N.E. of Hedon. It is situated near the coast.

RINGCURRAN, a par. in the bars. of Kinalea and Kinsale, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, containing a portion of the post town of Kinsale. The surface lies along Kinsale Harbour and Oyster Haven. The soil is of medium quality. The villages of Scilly and Cove are within the limits, and are both resorts for bathers. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cork, val.

£350, in the patron. of the crown. The church, which occupies a prominent site, serves as a landmark. There are still some remains of the old church. This parish is united to Kinsale in the Roman Catholic arrangement. There are a parochial and a Sunday school. Long Quays and Rathmore are the principal residences. A profitable fishing trade is carried on. Races and a regatta are held during the season. This parish was the scene of several severe struggles during the Spanish invasion of Kinsale in 1600.

RINGEY, a stream of the co. of Chester, rises near Macclesfield, and joins the Bollin below Wilmslow.

RINGFORD, a vil. in the par. of Tongland, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 3 miles N. of Kirkcudbright, near the confluence of the rivers Tarff and Dee.

RINGLAND, a par. in the hund. of Eynsford, co. Norfolk, 7 miles N.W. of Norwich, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Wensum, and is wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable and pasture, with some marsh and common. The surface is undulating, the higher grounds commanding extensive views. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £165, and the vicarial for £105, besides a glebe of 11½ acres. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £60, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a lofty embattled tower. The interior contains a font and a stained window. The chancel, which has been thoroughly restored, is separated from the nave by a carved screen, in the lower compartments of which are representations of the apostles, painted and gilt. The parochial charities produce about £26 per annum, of which £22 goes to the free school. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Lord Stafford and T. T. Berney, Esq., are lords of the manor.

RINGLESTONE, a hmlt. in the par. of Woodnesborough, hund. of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 2 miles S.W. of Sandwich.

RINGLEY, a chplry. in the par. of Oldham-cum-Prestwick, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 7 miles N.W. of Manchester, on the East Lancashire railway. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £250, in the patron. of the Rectors of Prestwich, Bury, and Middleton. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There is a school founded by Nathan Walworth in 1640, with an endowment of about £60 per annum.

RINGMER, a hund. in the rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, contains the town of Lewes and the pars. of Glynde, South Malling, Ringmer, Stanmer, and St. Thomas in the Cliffe, comprising an area of 14,200 acres, exclusive of Lewes.

RINGMER, a par. in the above hund., co. Sussex, 3 miles N.E. of Lewes, its post town, and 10 W. of Hailsham. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on the road from Lewes to Hastings, and near the river Ouse. The Chailey union poorhouse is in this parish, also artillery barracks, which were erected during the French war, but are now disused; part of the latter are converted into a kennel for the South Down fox hounds. The surface is diversified by elevations. The soil is in some parts clay, and in others a chalky marl. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £400, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, with a wooden spire, erected in lieu of an ancient steeple which fell into ruins. It has some monuments and brasses of great antiquity. The parochial charities produce about £31 per annum, of which £10 is applied in support of the National schools for both sexes. Elizabeth Cheyney in 1620 founded and endowed an almshouse for two poor persons. The Independents have a place of worship. There are ruins of an old mansion, called Broyle Place, said to have been erected by one of the Archbishops of Canterbury, and which was formerly surrounded by a deer park of 2,000 acres in extent.

RINGMORE, a par. in the hund. of Ermington, co. Devon, 5 miles W. of Kingsbridge, and 4 S.W. of Modbury, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the coast of Bigbury Bay, near the mouth of the Avon. Mr. Roe's harriers meet in this parish. Small vessels come up the Avon laden chiefly with coal, and a considerable mackerel and pilchard fishery is carried on. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £235, and the glebe contains 100 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £400. There are two schools.

RINGORAN, or RINGRONE, a par. in the bars. of Kinsale, East Carbery, and Courcies, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2½ miles S.W. of Kinsale, its post town. The surface lies along the river Bandon, and extends towards the S. into the sea, forming part of the S. wing of Kinsale Harbour. The soil is good. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £562, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is situated at Sandy Cove. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Courcies. There are a parochial and several private schools. Among the principal seats are Coolmain and Glouneveraine. There are coastguard stations at Howes Strand, Sandy Cove, and the Old Head of Kinsale, on which last point stands a lighthouse with a fixed light visible for 23 miles. The fisheries employ many of the people. In the vicinity are ruins of Duncearma Castle, formerly the residence of the De Courceys, to whom this part of the country was granted after the conquest of Ireland. There are also ruins of other strongholds.

RING'S-ASH. *See* ASHREIGNEY.

RINGSEND, a post-office vil. in the par. of St. Mary, Donnybrook, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1½ mile E. of the general post-office, Dublin. It is situated upon the river Dodder, near Irishtown, at the point where that river empties itself into the Liffey. The road to Sandymount and the Pigeon House fort crosses the parish. The village consists of several poor streets in a neglected condition. The Grand Canal Docks are on the opposite side of the Dodder. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, a Wesleyan meeting-house, and National school. There are glass-works, salt-works, and boat-building yards, also coastguard stations at Pigeon House road and Ringsend point.

RINGSFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Wangford, co. Suffolk, 2½ miles S.W. of Beccles, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The ruins of Little Redisham church are enclosed in a field near the Hall, it having once been a separate parish. The glebe contains about 40 acres. The living is a rect.* with that of Little Redisham consolidated, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £550. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a thatched roof, and a tower containing two bells. The interior of the church contains a brass of N. Garneys and family, bearing date 1600. There is a school for girls. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. Little Redisham Hall is the principal residence. J. Garden, Esq., is lord of the manor.

RINGSHALL, a par. in the hund. of Bosmere, co. Suffolk, 5 miles from Stowmarket, its post town, and 4½ S.W. of Needham Market railway station. The village, which is straggling, is wholly agricultural. The soil is chiefly clayey. The framework of the Royal Exchange, built by Sir Thomas Gresham, was made here and in the adjoining parish of Battisford. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £562 10s., and there are 93 acres of glebe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £505, in the patron. of Pembroke College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, has a square tower, the upper part of which has been damaged by lightning. W. Adair, Esq., is lord of the manor. Fossils of the Saurian and other extinct species have been found here.

RINGSHALL WITH INCOMB AND WARDS, a hmlt. in the par. of Ivinghoe, co. Bucks, 3 miles S.E. of Ivinghoe.

RINGSLOW, a hund., called also Isle of Thanet, co. Kent, contains the watering-place of Broadstairs and the pars. of Birchington, St. Lawrence, Margate, Min-

ster, Monkton, St. Nicholas at Wade, St. Peter's, Ramsgate, Sarre, Stonar, and Wood; comprising an area of 45,880 acres.

RINGSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Higham-Ferrers, co. Northampton, 2½ miles S.W. of Thrapston, its post town and railway station. The village, which is extensive, is situated on the eastern bank of the navigable river Nen. Some of the inhabitants are employed in shoemaking, and others in agriculture. Mill Cotton Roman camp, where coins, &c., have been discovered, is in this parish. The land is partly in common, but the greater part of the waste lands were taken in under an Enclosure Act passed in 1839. Building-stone is quarried. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £384 18*s.* 6*d.*, and the vicarial for £147. There are also rent-charges of £10 8*s.* and £9 13*s.* payable to the Rector of Shelton and the Vicar of Rounds. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Denford, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is of great antiquity, and has a tower and spire. The parochial charities produce about £31 per annum. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a place of worship. T. Burton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

RINGSTEAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Osmington, co. Dorset, 5 miles N.E. of Weymouth, on Ringstead Bay.

RINGSTEAD, GREAT AND LITTLE, or ST. ANDREW AND ST. PETER, a par. in the hund. of Smithdon, co. Norfolk, 16 miles N. by E. of Lynn, its post town, and 8 W. of Burnham Westgate. The village, which is small, is situated near the Wash, and is chiefly agricultural. Near the village is Downes, a spot resorted to by pleasure parties. In the parish are several woods and plantations. The soil is various, upon a subsoil of chalk, gravel, and sand. The land is chiefly arable, with some pasture and meadow, and about 58 acres of common. There are two corn mills. The parishes of St. Andrew and St. Peter have been consolidated. The glebe consists of 150 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £49. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient flint and stone structure, with a square embattled tower containing one bell. The church was restored with the materials of its neighbouring church of St. Peter, in 1771. All that now remains of St. Peter's church is its ruined circular tower, mantled in ivy. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Henry L'Estrange Styleman Le Strange, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

RINGVILLE, a vil. in the par. of Ringagonagh, bar. of Decies-within-Drum, co. Waterford, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Dungarvan. It is situated near Helwick Head, and has a small harbour.

RINGWOOD, a div. of the co. of Hants, contains the town of Christchurch, and the hunds. of Lower Christchurch, Upper and Lower Fordingbridge, Ringwood, and the libs. of Breamore and Westover.

RINGWOOD, a hund. in the co. of Hants, contains the pars. of Burley, Foulford, Harbridge, Ringwood, and Shobley; comprising an area of 13,250 acres.

RINGWOOD, a par., post and market town in the above hund., co. Hants, 29 miles S.W. of Winchester, 20 S.W. of Southampton, and 18½ from Salisbury. It is a junction station on the Salisbury section of the London and South-Western railway. It comprises the hmlts. of Crow, High Town, Upper and Lower Kingston, and Poulner, with the ext. par. libs. of Burley Lodge, Godshill, Linwood, and Woodgreen. It is situated on the border of the New Forest, on the eastern bank of the river Avon, which, after dividing eastward into three branches, over each of which is a stone bridge, again unites its waters into a broad expanse, with an island in the middle, crossed by a causeway. Ringwood was a place of importance at a very early period, and was originally named Regnum, or the town of the Regni, mentioned by Antoninus. It was occupied both by the Romans and Britons as a military post, and was called Renoved and Regnewood by the Saxons, who set much store by it. The town is well built and lighted with gas, and contains many neat residences. It consists principally of four streets, diverging from the market-place. The public buildings consist of a commercial branch bank, library, with reading-rooms, police station, gas-works, union poor-house, &c. There are steam and water biscuit manufactories, and two breweries. Ringwood was once celebrated for its strong beer, but the trade of late years has considerably declined, as have also the manufactures of woollen cloth and stockings, once extensively carried on. Ringwood is a polling-place for the county elections. Petty sessions are held on the first Wednesday in every month, at the Crown Hotel. The Poor-law Union at Ringwood comprises 5 parishes and townships. The board of guardians meet every Monday from the 10th October to the 5th April, and from the 5th April to the 10th October, on every alternate Monday. Courts-leet are held by the lord of the manor at Lady-day and Michaelmas, when a constable is appointed. A large portion of the land is in meadow, but the lower grounds frequently suffer from inundation, caused by the overflow of the Avon. The river abounds with trout and other fish. The living is a vic.* with the curs. of Harbridge and Bisterne annexed, in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £960, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul; its former architectural beauty has been almost effaced by modern alterations. The chancel has been rebuilt at an outlay of £850, defrayed by the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. There is also the district church of St. John's, Burley, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was rebuilt about a quarter of a century ago by the Mills family. The parochial register dates from 1561. There are charities in connection with the church producing about £24 per annum, exclusive of the endowment of the free grammar school, founded in 1586 by Richard Lyne, which now produces near £35 per annum. In 1843 almshouses were erected and founded by the late William Clarke, Esq. There are National schools for both sexes, and also schools for the Dissenters. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians have each a place of worship. St. Ive's House and the Manor House are the principal residences. John Morant, Esq., is lord of the manor. The late Lord Chief Justice Mansfield was born in this parish. Market day is on Wednesday; also a market for cattle every alternate Wednesday. Fairs are held on the 10th July and the 11th December.

RINGWOOD, a vil. in the par. of Rosbercon, bar. of Ida, co. Kilkenny, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of New Ross, and 21 W. of Wexford. It is situated near the confluence of the rivers Nore and Barrow.

RINGWOULD, a par., locally in the hund. of Cornilo, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, but forming part of the Cinque-Port lib. of Dover, 6 miles N.E. of Dover, its post town, and 3 S.W. of Deal. The village, which is neatly built, and was once a market town, is situated on an eminence near the main road from Deal to Dover. The par. contains the hmlt. of Kingsdown, situated close to the sea-shore. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £500, and there are 10 acres of glebe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £352. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a square tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum, besides half an acre of land appropriated to the clerk for ringing the curfew bell. There are a day school and a Sunday-school.

RINN, a small lough in the co. of Leitrim, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Mohill. It is about 2½ miles in length by 1 mile in breadth. On its banks stands Rinn Castle, the property of the Earl of Leitrim.

RINRAWROS, a bay in the island of Aran, bar. of Boylagh, co. Donegal, Ireland.

RINROE, a creek in Broadhaven, co. Mayo, Ireland.

RIPE, or RYPE, a par. in the hund. of Shiplake, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 7 miles E. of Lewes, 10 S.E. of Uckfield, and 2 from the Berwick railway station. Hurst Green is its post town. The village, which is sometimes called Eckington, is of small extent, and chiefly agricultural. There is a powerful chalybeate spring in the neighbourhood. The surface is well wooded, and the land is divided between arable, meadow, and pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £470, and the glebe comprises 33 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £431, in the patron. of Exeter College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has an embattled tower containing five bells. The chancel has a window of ancient stained glass. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes.

RIPLEY, a chplry. and small market town in the par. of Pentrick, or Pentridge, hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 3½ miles S.W. of Alfreton, its post town, 5 N.E. of Belper, and 4 E. of Ambergate railway station. It is situated near the tunnel of the Cromford railway, and at a short distance from the river Derwent. It was chartered as a market town by Henry III., but since that period has considerably declined, and the market day, formerly on Wednesday, has been altered to Saturday. The chplry. includes the hmlts. of Butterley, Hartshay, and Marehay. The town, which wears a neat appearance, contains many good shops. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in the silk and cotton mills, and others in the extensive collieries at Hartshay, and the iron-works of the Butterley Company. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £200. The church was erected in 1821. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There are National schools for both sexes. The Wesleyans, Reformed Wesleyans, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Unitarians have each a place of worship. There is also a library, with reading and newsrooms. Coins of Gallienus, Carausius, Victorinus, and others were discovered here in 1730. Butterley Hall is the principal residence. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on the Wednesday in Easter week, also on 23rd October; and, on the 5th November, a statute fair for the hiring of servants.

RIPLEY, a par. and post town in the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 3½ miles from High Harrogate, 5 W. of Knaresborough, and 22 N.W. of York. It is situated on the Leeds and Thirsk railway, and near the river Nidd. The par. comprises the tnshps. of Clint and Killinghall, besides the vil. of Ripley, which was formerly a market town. The town occupies rising ground, about half a mile N. from the river, and consists chiefly of one broad street. All the old houses have been taken down, and replaced by others constructed of stone. The townhall, designated the Hotel de Ville, was erected at the expense of Lady Amcotts Ingilby, in 1841. The surface is varied by hill and dale, and the higher grounds command some good views. The soil is rich and fertile, with a subsoil of clay. It is chiefly famed for its production of liquorice. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £640. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient cruciform structure, with a square embattled tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains monuments of the Ingilby family, including one of Sir Thomas Ingilby, Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Edward III. In the churchyard is the stump of an ancient cross, with eight niches, apparently intended for kneeling. The parochial charities produce about £298 per annum, of which £206 goes to Admiral Long's free school, and £40 to Ingilby's school. There is an infant school, in which a Sunday-school is also held. Ripley Castle, originally built in 1555, but recently enlarged, is a castellated mansion, situated in a park. It was here Oliver Cromwell lodged the night before the battle of Marston-Moor. Ripley was the birthplace of Ripley, the alchemist, and of Archbishop Pullen. The Rev. H. J. Ingilby, M.A., is lord of the manor and principal landowner. Fairs are held on Easter Monday and Tuesday, and on the 25th and 26th of August for cattle.

RIPLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Sopley, hund. of Christchurch, co. Hants, 4 miles N. of Christchurch.

RIPLEY, a chplry. and post town in the par. of Send, second div. of Woking hund., co. Surrey, 5 miles S.E. of Woking, and 5 N.E. of Guildford. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the high road from Portsmouth to London. The land partly belongs to Sumner, of Hatchlands. The living is a vic.* annexed to that of Send, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church was rebuilt on the site of the old one, in 1846. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a National school for both sexes, built in 1847. Fairs are held on 22nd July and on 11th November.

RIPLEY COURT, an ancient seat in the par. of Westwell, hund. of Calehill, co. Kent, 4 miles N.W. of Ashford. It once belonged to Sheriff Iden, who took Jack Cade prisoner at Hothfield, in 1450, and in the reign of Charles I. came to the Tuftons.

RIPLINGHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Rowley, Hunsley Beacon div. of Harthill wap., East Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of South Cave.

RIPLINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalton, W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 6 miles S.W. of Morpeth.

RIPLINGTON, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of East Meon, co. Hants, 5 miles N.W. of Petersfield.

RIPON, a lib. in the West Riding co. York, contains the pars. of Markingfield, Nidd, and part of Ripon, comprising about 35,500 acres.

RIPON, a market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, and seat of a bishopric, in the lib. of Ripon, West Riding co. York, 22 miles N.W. of York, and 215 from London by the Great Northern Railway, or 212 by road. The parish, which is very extensive, comprising between 49,000 and 50,000 acres, is situated on the right bank of the river Ure. The soil is for the most part gravelly, and the land is fertile around the city, but in some parts it is hilly and bleak. The first mention of Ripon occurs about the middle of the 7th century, when Eata, Abbot of Melrose, is said to have founded a monastery, at which time there were not more than thirty houses. A few years afterwards it was given to Wilfrid, who added considerably to the town, and made it a bishop's see. Alfred the Great made it a borough about the year 885. During the following two centuries it was destroyed three times, having been burnt twice by the Danes and laid waste by William the Norman soon after the Conquest. It was again twice burnt by Bruce between 1319 and 1323. When the plague raged in London in the reign of Henry IV. the king took up his residence at Ripon. James I. also visited this city, as did Charles I., on two occasions, and it was here that the Scots negotiated for a peace in 1640. It was subsequently occupied for a time by the parliamentarian troops, but was retaken in 1643 by the royalists under Sir John Mallory. In accordance with a custom instituted by King Alfred, three blasts of the horn are given at the door of the mayoralty every evening at nine o'clock by the official hornblower, and a fourth at the market cross. The origin of this custom was to give warning against thieves, and the bugler was at that time called the "wakeman."—The municipal and parliamentary boundaries are co-extensive, comprising the ancient borough of Ripon, with the townships of Aismunderby and Bondgate, which form part of the parish of Ripon, and together contain 1,549 acres. The population in 1851 was 6,080, with 1,345 inhabited houses, which in 1861 had increased to 6,172. The streets generally are irregular, but they are well paved, lighted with gas, and there is a good supply of water. No especial branch of manufacture is now carried on in the city, but woollen cloth used to be made in large quantities before the days of Elizabeth, and spurs were then made in such quantities, and of such good quality, that "as true steel as Ripon rowels" became a proverb throughout England to denote honesty and courage. Davenant, in his "Wits," as well as Ben Jonson in his

"Staple of News," make mention of sharp Ripon spurs. The manufacture of saddle trees is still carried on to a certain extent, together with that of buttons and hardware. There are some iron and brass foundries, engine works, several flour mills, and varnish manufactories, and tanning, and malting.—The borough returns two members to parliament since the reign of Edward VI., and once in that of Edward I. It was first chartered by James I., and under the new Act is governed by a mayor, who is the returning officer, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, with the style of "mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Ripon." The corporation revenue is about £250 per annum.—A bridge of seventeen arches crosses the river Ure, the navigation of which was brought into the city through a canal constructed in 1768. The townhall was built in 1800 by Wyatt, the architect, at the sole expense of Mrs. Allanson, of Studley. It contains assembly rooms, and rooms where the magistrates hold their sittings. The mechanics' institute was completed in 1849. The market-place is a large square, in the centre of which is an obelisk 90 feet high, surmounted by the arms of Ripon, a bugle horn and a spur rowel, erected in 1780 by the then member for Ripon, William Aislabie. The other public buildings are a dispensary and house of recovery, borough gaol, house of correction, gas and water works, theatre or riding school, four banks, and a savings-bank. The union workhouse was built in 1854.—The cathedral of SS. Peter and Wilfrid is one of the best proportioned churches in England. It was originally built on the site of St. Wilfrid's abbey, in the reign of King Egfrid, about the year 680, but the present edifice was not commenced before 1330, and not wholly completed until the end of the 15th century. Almost every style of architecture may be traced in this structure. Its entire length from E. to W. is 266 feet, the transept is 130 feet long, the nave is 86 feet broad, and the choir and aisles 67 feet. At the western extremity are two towers, each 110 feet high; and there is besides the great tower called St. Wilfrid's Tower, containing a peal of eight bells. The crypt is of the Saxon period, and contains a large quantity of human remains in good preservation. The E. window is 50 feet by 25 feet, of stained glass, with armorial and other devices. The altar-piece is Grecian, and there are also portraits on wood of many of the kings of England from Edward III. to James I., besides many ancient and curiously-wrought monuments. The bishopric of Ripon was first erected in 1836 in accordance with an Act of Parliament, and the then head master of Harrow, the Rev. C. T. Longley, was consecrated the first bishop. The Bishop's Palace, a stone building in the Tudor style, about a mile from the city, was completed in 1839. The diocese is in the province of York, and includes the greater part of the West Riding, as well as Richmondshire in the North Riding. The chapter consists of the dean, two archdeacons, four canons, a chancellor, and two minor canons. The living of the Holy Trinity is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £300, in the patron. of Simeon's Trustees. The church was built in 1825 at the cost of £13,000. It is cruciform, and in the early English style of architecture, with a spire 136 feet high. The organ is beautiful, and there are sittings for 700 persons. There are also the following district churches, viz. Aldfield-with-Studley, Bishop-Monkton, Bishop-Thornton, Dacre, Greenhow Hill, Markington, Pateley-Bridge, Sawley, Sharow, Skelton, North Stainley, and Winksley in conjunction with Grantley, the livings of which are all perpet. curs., varying in val. from £300 to £72. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, New Connexion Methodists, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. The free grammar school was founded by King Edward VI., and incorporated by his sister, Queen Mary; the endowment produces an income of about £600 a year. There are also a blue-coat school, infant and National schools, and a Wesleyan elementary school, and a large training college for mistresses in connection with the dioceses of York and Ripon. The charities, or hospitals, as they are termed, are numerous; foremost among these is St. Mary Magdalene's Hospital, founded about 1344; the almshouses were rebuilt in the reign of Charles II.; that of St. John the Baptist is also of ancient date, and St. Anne's dates from the time of Edward IV., and was founded by a Neville. A public bath-house, supplied from St. Wilfrid's Well, was erected in 1813; there is also another excellent spring called St. Helen's Well. Saxon coins and remains have been found at Ripon. Fountains Abbey, at Studley, about 3 miles off, is the seat of Earl de Grey, who admits visitors to his park and pleasure grounds every day except Sunday.—Ripon used formerly to be noted for breeding horses, and the principal street is still called the horse fair. Races take place annually on the feast of St. Wilfrid in August. Market day is Thursday. Fairs are held on the last Thursday in January, 13th and 14th May, first Thursday and Friday in June, first Thursday in October and November, and on the 23rd November for hiring farm servants.

RIPPINGALE, a par. in the wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 5 miles N. of Bourn, its post town, 4 S. by E. of Falkingham, and 8 N.E. of Corby railway station. The parish, which is of large extent, is chiefly agricultural. It is intersected by the road from London to Lincoln. The surface towards the W. is diversified by hill and dale, and on the E. slopes gradually towards the sea shore, where it becomes flat. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1803. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £895. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, contains a figure of a Knight-Templar in chain-armour, a monument of the Marmion family, consisting of three full-length figures much mutilated, and figure of the Lady Abbess of Ringstone Abbey in this parish. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum, of which £8 is the endowment for a school.

RIPPLE, a ward in the par. of Barking, hund. of Beacontree, co. Essex, 4 miles S.W. of Romford, and 10 E. by N. of London.

RIPPLE, a par. in the hund. of Cornilo, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 2½ miles S.W. of Deal, its post town, and 7 N. of Dover. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. There is a Roman camp in this parish, supposed to have been thrown up by Cæsar in his route from the sea to his principal camp on Barham Down. The surface is undulating, and the soil chiefly clay and chalk. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £260, and the glebe comprises 10 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £201. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1861, near the site of the former one, and has a tower containing two bells. In the churchyard are two yew trees. The charities consist of two almshouses. Ripple Vale is the principal residence.

RIPPLE, a par. in the lower divs. of the hunds. of Oswaldslow and Pershore, co. Worcester, 3 miles N. of Tewkesbury, its post town, and 3 S.E. of Upton. It comprises the chplry. of Queenhill, and the hmlt. of Holdfast. The village is situated on the road from Bristol to Birmingham, and near the river Severn, which runs through the parish. There is a considerable traffic carried on by means of the Severn. The market gardens are numerous and productive. A monastery existed at Ripple as early as the year 770, in Bishop Mildred's time, and was granted to the church of Worcester in the 9th century by Duke Alfred, but no remains are now extant. The tithes have been commuted for land and money payments, and the glebe contains about 580 acres. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Queenhill annexed, in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £1,186, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. James, or St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing six bells. It has lately undergone thorough restoration. The register dates from 1550. The parochial charities consist of lands now producing about £126 per annum, part of which goes towards church repairs. There is a National school for both sexes.

RIPPLESMERE, a hund. in the co. of Berks, contains Windsor, and the pars. of Clewer, Easthampstead, Winkfield, Old Windsor, and part of New Windsor, comprising an area of 22,710 acres.

RIPPONDEN, a vil. and chplry. in the par. of Halifax, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 5½ miles S.W. of Halifax. It includes an extensive district comprising the tnshps. of Barkisland and Soyland. The village is situated on the Rochdale road in a valley watered by a branch of the river Calder, under Blackstone Edge. It suffered greatly from a flood in May, 1722, when the waters in the valley suddenly rose 21 feet above their ordinary level, bearing down in their course the mills and bridges on the river, and destroying many houses in the village. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £175, in the patron. of the Vicar of Halifax. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was rebuilt in 1737, the former one having been partly destroyed by the flood. It has a square tower, and the cemetery is enclosed by a yew-tree hedge cut into semicircular arches. The living was once held by the Rev. J. Watson, author of the "History of Halifax."

RIPTON, ABBOT'S. *See* ABBOT'S RIPTON, co. Hunts.

RIPTON, KING'S, a par. in the hund. of Hurstingstone, co. Hunts, 2 miles N.E. of Huntingdon. The village is small and wholly agricultural. This place takes the affix of "King's" to distinguish it from Abbot's Ripton, which parish it adjoins. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £179. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice with a square tower, and was fully restored in 1864. There is a free school supported by the rector. The master and fellows of Magdalene College, Cambridge, are lords of the manor.

RISBOROUGH, MONKS', a par. in the hund. of Aylesbury, co. Bucks, 5 miles S.W. of Wendover, and 1 mile N.E. of Prince's Risborough, its post town. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Askett, Upper and Lower Cadsden, Meadle, Owlswick, and Whiteleaf. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. A cross, called White Leaf Cross, cut on the side of the chalk hills near the village, is supposed to commemorate a victory obtained here by the Saxons over the Danes. The tithes, excepting those of the woodlands, were commuted under an Enclosure Act in 1830, for land and a money payment. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £353, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Dunstan, has a square embattled tower containing five bells. The interior of the church has a brass bearing date 1431, which is in good condition. The parochial charities consist of land allotments in trust for the time being to the rector, churchwardens, and constable, who distribute the realised rent in coals to the poor every Christmas. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

RISBOROUGH, PRINCE'S, a par., post and market town in the hund. of Aylesbury, co. Bucks, 8 miles S. of Aylesbury, and 37 N.W. of London. It is a junction station on the Oxford and Maidenhead section of the Great Western railway, where the Aylesbury branch turns off. This place, which is of great antiquity, stands on the Chiltern hills, near the line of the ancient Icknield Street, and has traces of a Roman camp, supposed to be that of the Emperor Severus. The lordship anciently belonged to the crown, and was given by Henry III. to his brother Richard Earl of Cornwall. It subsequently became the property of Edward the Black Prince, who built a moated seat or palace here, on the site of a Saxon camp, now called "The Mount," from which circumstance this place takes the prefix of "Prince's" Risborough. The manor was settled in dower on Queen Margaret, and belonged to the crown to the time of Charles I. The town, which is only a considerable village, contains about 1,000 inhabitants, has a market-house, and a theatre. It received a charter in the 39th year of Queen Elizabeth, exempting the inhabitants from payment of tolls at fairs, and from sitting on juries, the latter privilege being still enjoyed. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £145, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built in the reign of Henry VII., and has a square tower, surmounted by an octagonal spire, and containing six bells. In the interior are an E. window of three lights, several stone stalls, effigies of crusaders, and an antique font. There is also the district church of St. John's at Lacy Green, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £90. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. There are National and British and Foreign schools. The parochial charities produce about £90 per annum. Market day is on Thursday. A fair is held on 6th May for cattle.

RISBRIDGE, a hund. in the co. of Suffolk, contains the pars. of Barnardiston, Great and Little Bradley, Chedburgh, Clare, Cowling, Dalham, Denardiston, Denham, Depden, Gazeley, Hawkedon, Haudon, Kentford, Lidgate, Moulton, Ousden, Poslingford, Stansfield, Stoke, Stradishall, Great and Little Thurlow, Whixoe, Whickhambrook, Whithersfield, Great and Little Wratting, and parts of Haverhill and Kedington; comprising an area of 59,160 acres.

RISBRIDGE, MONKS', an ext. par. place adjoining the par. of Barnardiston, hund. of Risbridge, co. Suffolk, 4 miles N.W. of Clare. This place contains scarcely a dozen inhabitants, but gives name to the hund. and Poor-law Union of Risbridge, which comprises 26 parishes and townships.

RISBURY, a tnshp. in the pars. of Humber and Stoke-Prior, hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 4½ miles S.E. of Leominster. It is situated near Risbury Cross, and contains a Danish camp, enclosing an area of about 30 acres.

RISBY, a par. in the hund. of Thingoe, co. Suffolk, 4 miles N.W. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town, and 1 mile N. of the Saxham railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the high road from Bury St. Edmund's to Newmarket, and is chiefly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £600, and there are 21 acres of glebe. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Fornham, in the dioc. of Ely, val. £760, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient structure, with a round tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains tablets to the Danby, Wastell, and Spark families; also a carved screen. It was newly pewed in 1842. The parochial charities produce about £38 per annum. There is a Sunday-school. Sir T. R. Gage, Bart., is lord of the manor.

RISBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Roxby, N. div. of the wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 8 miles N.W. of Glandford-Brigg. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a discharged vic., united in 1717 to that of Roxby.

RISBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Walesby, S. div. of Walshcroft wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N.E. of Market-Rasen.

RISBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Rowley, Hunsley Beacon div. of Harthill wap., East Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Beverley. Risby Hall, formerly the seat of the Ellekers, is now converted into a farmhouse.

RISCA, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Wentllooge, co. Monmouth, 5 miles N.W. of Newport, its post town, and 9 from Pontypool. It is situated on the Crumlin canal and tram-railway, and is chiefly dependent upon its extensive collieries, copper and iron-works. The impropriate tithes belong to the Bishop of Llandaff. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £102, in the patron. of the Vicar of Bassaleg. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Risca House, about half a mile S.E. of the village, is the principal residence.

RISDALE, or RIDALE, a feeder of the river Swale, rises in the North Riding co. York.

RISE, a par. and tnshp. in the N. div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 10¼ miles N.E. of Hull, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Beverley. The vil-

lage, which is of small extent, is situated near the Hull and Hornsea turnpike-road, and is wholly agricultural. Petty sessions are held here. The soil principally consists of clay. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture, and there is 184 acres of wood. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £537 15s. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £550, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a spired tower containing three bells. It has some stained windows, and several monuments to the Bethell Family. Prior to the Reformation the church had two chantries, dedicated to SS. Mary and Thomas. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum. There is a free school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is held. Rise Park is the principal residence. Lord Westbury is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

RISEBROUGH, THORNTON. *See* THORNTON RISEBROUGH, co. York.

RISEGATE, a hmlt. in the pars. of Gosberton and Surfleet, co. Lincoln, 5 miles N.W. of Spalding. It is situated on the river Eau, which forms a junction with the Welland near Fosdyke.

RISEHOLME, a par. in the hund. of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2½ miles N.E. of Lincoln, its post town. The par. comprises the ext. par. district of Grainge-de-Linge. The village is situated near the line of the ancient Ermine Street, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was recently rebuilt at the expense of Bishop Kaye, whose tomb stands in the churchyard. There are but slight traces of the old church. Riseholme Hall, which is the principal residence, consists in part of the old hall, but the exterior walls are of modern date. The hall was formerly the seat of Francis Chaplin, Esq., at whose decease it was, with part of the estate, purchased by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as a palace for the bishops of Lincoln.

RISELEY, or RISLEY, a par. in the hund. of Stodden, co. Bedford, 9 miles S.E. of Higham Ferrers, its post town, and 5½ S.W. of Kimbolton. The village, which is situated in a valley, is chiefly agricultural. The soil is of a clayey nature, but fertile. The land is divided between rich pasture and arable. The surface is undulating, and is traversed by the road from Leeds to Kimbolton. The impropriate tithes belong to Lord St. John, and the glebe consists of 26 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £177. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square embattled tower containing five bells. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans, Moravians, and Baptists, have places of worship. Lord St. John, of Melchbowrne House, is lord of the manor. Near the modern mansion are the remains of the old castle, from which the family of St. John derive their title. A fair is held on Shrove Tuesday.

RISHANGLES, a par. in the hund. of Hartismere, co. Suffolk, 4 miles S. of Eye, its post town, and 5 E. of Finningham railway station. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The glebe comprises 70 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £323. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient edifice, with a square embattled tower. The font is of Caen stone. The register dates from 1593. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a place of worship.

RISHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Blackburn, lower div. of the hund. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N.E. of Blackburn. It is a station on the East Lancashire railway. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the Blackburn and Burnley turnpike-road, and near the Leeds and Liverpool canal. There is an extensive reservoir. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries, stone-quarries, and in the neighbouring cotton-mills. Fire-bricks are made in this township. The soil consists of peat sand and clay, with a subsoil of stone and clay. Henry Petre, Esq., is lord of the manor.

RISHWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Halifax, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 6 miles S.W. of Halifax, its post town. The township is of large extent, comprising above 6,000 acres, nearly two-thirds of which are uncultivated moor, bordering on the Blackstone and Booth Dean range of hills. The village, which is situated on the old Manchester road, is straggling. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton and paper mills. The free grammar school, founded by John Wheelwright, of North Shields, in 1727, is situated in this township. The trustees of the Savile estates are lords of the manor. Near the Rockingstone is a mineral spring, called the Booth Dean Spring. On the summits of some of the hills are Druidical remains, and on others traces of ancient encampments.

RISLEY. *See* RISELEY, co. Beds.

RISLEY, a parochial chplry. in the pars. of Wilne Sawley and Sandiacre, hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 7½ miles S.E. of Derby, its post town, and 1½ mile from the Sawley railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. Risley was formerly held by the Mortimers, Sheffields, and Willoughbys, of which last family was Sir Hugh, the navigator, who, in 1554, was frozen to death with his crew on the coast of Lapland, while exploring the north-east passage by Russia. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Breaston, in the dioc. of Lichfield. The church has a pinnacled tower, containing three bells. It was thoroughly restored in 1841, when a new aisle was added. There is a school for both sexes; also a grammar school, to which the children of seven adjoining parishes are admitted.

RISLEY, a moss in the hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N.E. of Warrington, and 18 E. of Liverpool. It is situated in the valley of the river Mersey, near the Sankey and Bridgwater canals.

RISSINGTON, GREAT, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Slaughter, co. Gloucester, 5 miles W. of Burford, its post town, 5½ S. of Stow, and 6 N.E. of Northleach. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Windrush, and is wholly agricultural. The surface is in some parts hilly. The soil of the uplands consists of stone brash; but the lower grounds, through which the Windrush flows, are clayey and gravelly. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £647. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient stone structure. The register is legible from Henry VIII.'s time. The charities produce about £12 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, endowed with an annuity of £5. Lord Dynevor is lord of the manor.

RISSINGTON, LITTLE, a par. and tnshp. in the lower div. of the hund. of Slaughter, co. Gloucester, 4 miles S. of Stow-on-the-Wold, and 7 E. of the Shipton station on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on an eminence, from which there is a view of the vale of the river Windrush, which separates it from the adjoining parish of Bourton-on-the-Water. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The substratum of the hills is oolitic limestone. The soil on the high grounds consists of stonebrash, while that of the low lands is a rich clay. A large portion of the land is meadow and pasture, some of which is very rich. The Stow and Burford turnpike road runs along the eastern boundary of the parish. The greater part of the tithes were commuted for land in 1712, the glebe contains about 175 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £350, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a tower and chancel lighted by lancet windows. It was thoroughly restored in 1859 at the joint expense of J. Bennett, Esq., and the rector, the former gentleman being lord of the manor. A mansion has been recently erected by J. Bennett, Esq. There is a National school erected and endowed in 1840 by the late rector, the Rev. R. W. Ford.

RISSINGTON-WICK, a par. in the lower div. of

the hund. of Slaughter, co. Gloucester, 3 miles S. of Stow-on-the-Wold, its post town, and 2 N.E. of Bourton-on-the-Water. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the Roman Fosse Way, and is wholly agricultural. The soil consists of stonebrash and clay. The tithes have been commuted under two several Enclosure Acts for land and a money payment. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £206. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was recently restored and enlarged. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. There is a parochial school, chiefly supported by C. V. N. Pole, Esq., who is lord of the manor and principal landowner. Wick House is the principal residence.

RISTOL, a small island in the par. of Lochbroom, cos. Ross and Cromarty, Scotland, 30 miles N.W. of Dingwall.

RISTON. *See* RYSTON, co. Norfolk.

RISTON, LONG, a par. in the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 6½ miles N.E. of Beverley, its post town, and 9 N.E. of Hull. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is irregularly built, but situated at a considerable elevation. The soil is a strong clay, and the land chiefly arable. The par. comprises part of the tnshp. of Arnold. The glebe comprises 160 acres. The living is a rect. with the vic.* of Hornsea annexed, in the dioc. of York. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, has a tower containing two bells. The church has undergone thorough restoration. The register dates from 1657. There is an endowed school for both sexes. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. Riston Grange is the principal residence.

RISTON-WITH-BROMPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Church-Stoke, hund. of Chirbury, co. Salop, 7 miles N.W. of Bishop's-Castle.

RITTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Wentnor, co. Salop, 5 miles W. of Church Stretton. It is in conjunction with Kinnerton to form a township.

RITTON-COLTPARK, and RITTON-WHITEHOUSE, tnshps. in the par. of Nether-Witton, W. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 5½ miles S. of Rothbury. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the collieries.

RIVAULX, or RIEUVAULX, a tnshp. and vil. in the par. of Helmsley, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 2½ miles N.W. of Helmsley. The village, which is small, is situated in a well-wooded spot near the river Rye, and on the high road betwixt Helmsley and Thirsk. Rivaulx is celebrated for the ruins of its once magnificent abbey for monks of the Cistercian order, founded by Sir Walter D'Espec in 1131, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. Its revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £238. The site was afterwards granted to the Villierses, from whom it came to the Duncombes in 1695. The principal remains are those of the church and the refectory, the choir of the former measures 144 feet long by 63 wide. Rye Vale takes its name from this place. There is a chapel-of-ease, also a partly endowed school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held.

RIVEL, or YR EIFL, a lofty summit of the Clynnog range, co. Carnarvon, 5 miles N.E. of Nevin. It attains an elevation of 1,866 feet above sea-level.

RIVENHALL, a par. in the hund. of Witham, co. Essex, 2 miles N.E. of Witham railway station, its post town, and 2 W. of Kelvedon. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Blackwater, and is wholly agricultural. Rivenhall is of ancient date, and formerly belonged to Queen Editha, Eustace de Boulogne, the Scaleses, Widvilles, Eateses, and others. The land is chiefly arable, and the soil loamy. The Essex and Suffolk hounds meet in this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £731. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, has a square embattled tower, surmounted by a shingled spire, and containing one bell. It has been entirely reroofed and beautified by the late Lord Western. The interior of the church contains a monument to Sir Ralph and Lady Wiseman, bearing date 1594. There is also an E. window of Rufus's time, presented by the rector. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum. There is a free school. Traces of a Roman villa, &c., have been discovered near the church. The parish contains 5 manors.

RIVER, a par. in the hund. of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 2¼ miles N.W. of Dover, its post town, and near the Kearsney station on the London, Chatham, and Dover railway. The village is situated in a valley on the road from Dover to London, and from its proximity to the former town it may be reckoned a suburb thereof. The parish is watered by the river Dour, and is chiefly agricultural. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the paper and corn mills, which line the river bank. Upon a hill near the northern boundary of the parish several tumuli have been opened, and were found to contain each a skeleton, spear-head, and short sword. The impropriation belongs to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £136, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, was partially rebuilt and enlarged in 1832. The register dates from 1620. Kearsney Abbey, Old Park, and Archer's Court, are the principal residences.

RIVER CHAPEL, a vil. in the bar. of Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Gorey, and 6 S.E. of Enniscorthy, on the river Aughboy.

RIVER GREEN, an ext. par. place in the W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 5 miles S.W. of Morpeth.

RIVERHEAD, a lib. and chplry. in the par. of Sevenoaks, hund. of Codsheath, and lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 1½ mile N.W. of Sevenoaks, its nearest railway station and post town, and 23 miles from London. The village, which is extensive, is situated near the river Darent. The soil is tolerably fertile. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £90, in the patron. of the Rector of Sevenoaks. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected in 1831 by the late Lord Amherst and M. Lambard, Esq., by whom it has been partially endowed. There is a free school built by the late Lord Amherst, also a labour benefit society. Montreal Park and Bradbourn House are the principal residences; the latter mansion was rebuilt on the site of an ancient one in 1730. It contains some tapestry in excellent preservation, presented by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Ralph Bosville during her visit here. A fair is held on Whit-Monday.

RIVERSDOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Warnford, co. Hants, 5 miles S. of New Alresford.

RIVERSTOWN, a vil. in the pars. of Templeusque and Cahirlog, bar. of Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5½ miles N.E. of Cork. It is situated on the road from thence to Dublin. Two streams unite in the vicinity of the village. Kilcoane Church is at a short distance, and there are several seats. In the village is a police station, also an extensive whisky distillery and cotton mills.

RIVERSTOWN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Lower Dundalk, co. Louth, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Carlingford, near Dundalk Bay.

RIVERSTOWN, a vil. in the pars. of Drumcollum and Kilmacallane, bar. of Tirerill, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It stands on the road from Collooney to Ballyfarnon. It contains the parish church, a Methodist meeting-house, a Roman Catholic chapel, a dispensary, and a police station.

RIVINGTON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Bolton, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 4 miles S.E. of Chorley, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated under Rivington Pike, which is 1,345 feet in altitude, and had once a beacon. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and a few in the lead mines. The mineral called barytes was first found here, and coal and gritstone are also worked, the latter being in great demand for paving. The chplry. comprises the tnshps. of Rivington and Anglezark, and is about 6 miles long by 3 broad. The land consists chiefly of moss, comprising the range of hills called Rivington and

Anglezark moors. The Leeds and Liverpool canal, and the Bolton and Preston railway pass within 2 miles of the village. Swinton Moor, a small estate of little value, was some years back leased to the guardians of the poor of Manchester, for £250, for the training of about 1,000 pauper children of that parish. There are several chalybeate springs in the township, and in Dean Wood is a cascade of 32 feet fall. On the summit of a hill, about 1,500 feet above the sea-level, is a square tower 20 feet high, from which in favourable weather a prospect is obtained embracing Furness Fell, Snowdon, and the Isle of Man. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £90, in the patron. of inhabitants. The church was erected about 1530, by Richard Pilkington. The screen and font are supposed to have belonged to some earlier edifice. The parochial charities consist of Bishop Pilkington's free grammar school, founded in 1566, the endowment of which has increased to £310 per annum. The Unitarians have a place of worship.

RIXTON-WITH-GLAZEBROOK, a tnshp. in the par. of Warrington, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 6 miles N.E. of Warrington, and 7 S.W. of Leigh. It is situated on the river Mersey, and belongs partly to Tempest of Broughton. The village is considerable. There is a Roman Catholic place of worship.

ROACH, a par. in the bar. of Upper Dundalk, co. Louth, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Dundalk, its post town. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. with Baronstown, £348. It is united to Dundalk in the Roman Catholic arrangement. Roach Castle is situated on a rocky eminence, and commands an extensive view. It was partially destroyed by Cromwell in 1644.

ROACH, or ROCHE, a par. in the E. div. of Powder hund., co. Cornwall, 5½ miles N. of St. Austell, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Bodmin. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated near Hensbarrow beacon. Roche is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Treroache*, and was held by the De Rupes. On a rugged quartz rock are ruins of a hermitage 15 feet by 10½, said to have been once inhabited by the celebrated hermit Conan, who afterwards removed to the see of St. Germans. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the tin stream works, of which there are several in this parish, and a rich mine, called the Rock Mine, was opened in 1831. China clay is also found in large quantities, and sent to Liverpool for the potteries. The lofty elevation called Hainsborough, or Hensbarrow, and which gives rise to the river Fal, is partly in this parish. In the streams which descend from this eminence grains of pure gold are occasionally discovered. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £413. The church, dedicated to St. Gomonda, was rebuilt in 1822, and has a square embattled tower containing six bells. In the churchyard is an ancient cross. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Bible Christians have each a place of worship. Fairs are held in May, July, and October, for the sale of cattle.

ROAD, a par. in the hund. of Frome, co. Somerset, 4 miles N.E. of Frome railway station, and 10 from Bath, its post town. The village, which is large, is situated on the river Frome, which separates it from the par. of Woolverton. It was formerly a market town, and had a cross nearly in the centre of the village, but has recently been removed. There are a cloth mill and considerable woollen dye-works at Shawford. The soil is chiefly light, though various, with a subsoil of clay. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £455, and the glebe contains 85 acres. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Woolverton, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £600. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower containing a clock and six bells. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. The register dates from 1587. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a place of worship, the former having a school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. Mrs. Jones, of Hinton, is lady of the manor. A large fair for the sale of cheese and cattle is held on the first Monday after 9th September.

ROAD, or RHODE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Warrenstown, King's County, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Philipstown. It had formerly a religious house, founded by St. Pulcherius in the 7th century.

ROADE, a par. in the hund. of Cleley, co. Northampton, 5½ miles S. of Northampton, its post town, and the same distance N. of Towcester. It is a station on the London and North-Western railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the Blisworth cutting of the Birmingham railway and the canal tunnel. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the shoe trade. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £100, in the joint patron. of the Duke of Grafton and Rector of Ashton. The church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is an ancient cruciform structure, with a tower containing a clock, which has no dial, and four bells. There is a stone in the wall recording the date of 1619, probably the period when that portion of the church was rebuilt. The parochial charities produce about £26 per annum, exclusive of £4 for almshouses. There is a Church school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a place of worship. The Duke of Grafton is lord of the manor.

ROADFORD, a hmlt. in the bar. of Corcomroe, co. Clare, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Ennistimon, on the river Aile, near the coast.

ROADSIDE, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Cyrus, co. Kincardine, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Lawrencekirk. It is situated in the valley of the North Esk, near the coast.

ROAD SIDE, NEW, a hmlt. in the par. of Aldmondbury, West Riding co. York, near Huddersfield.

ROAD SIDE, NEW, a hmlt. in the par. of Batley, West Riding co. York, near Dewsbury.

ROADWATER, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Cleeve, hund. of Williton, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Watchet, near the coast of the Bristol Channel.

ROAG, a sea loch on the W. side of the Isle of Lewis, Western Isles, coast of Scotland.

ROAN. *See* RONA, Scotland.

ROANCARRICK, an islet in Bantry Bay, co. Cork, Ireland. It lies on the E. side of Bearhaven, and has a lighthouse, erected in 1847, nearly 60 feet above low water.

ROAR, a bank in East Bay, co. Kent, extending nearly 7 miles between Hythe and New Romney.

ROARING MIDDLE, a sandbank in the Wash, co. Norfolk, on the E. side of Lynn Channel.

ROARINGWATER, a bay on the coast of co. Cork, Ireland. It lies between Cape Clear and Mizen Head, and contains several small islands.

ROATH, or RHATH, a par. in the hund. of Kibbor, co. Glamorgan, 1 mile N.E. of Cardiff, its post town, and 7 miles from Caerphilly. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Rumney. In the vicinity are some ancient earthworks. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £96. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. Roath Court is the principal residence.

ROBE, a river of the co. of Mayo, Ireland. It rises near Clare, and falls into Lough Mask.

ROBEEN, a par. in the bar. of Kilmaine, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Hollymount, which is its post town. The surface is traversed by the river Robe, and the road from Hollymount to Castlebar. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with Hollymount or Kilcommon, £515, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was improved in 1818 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilcommon. There are two public schools. The principal residences are Newbrook, the seat of Lord Clanmorris, Bloomfield, and Beechgrove. Castle ruins are seen in the village and at Togher.

ROBERTON, a par. in the district of Hawick, cos. Roxburgh and Selkirk, Scotland. It contains the vil. of Deanburnhaugh, and the ancient par. of Borthwick on the north-western bank of the Borthwick water. It extends about 13 miles in length from E. to W., with an

average breadth of from 4 to 5 miles, and once belonged to the monastery of Melrose. It is bounded on the W. by Dumfriesshire, and on the other sides by the pars. of Ettrick, Kirkhope, Selkirk, Ashkirk, Wilton, and Hawick. The surface is of a hilly character, and chiefly in pasture and sheep walks. The greatest altitude is obtained at the peaks of Craikmore, Culm or Coom, and Criblaw of Craik, which rises from 1,200 to 1,300 feet above sea-level. That part of this parish which lies in the shire of Selkirk was anciently within the bounds of the Royal Forest. The parish is watered by the Ale, Borthwick, Kingmoor, and other small lakes and streams, which all abound in perch, pike, and red trout. There is a rivulet which has a fall of 20 feet. The village is about 6 miles S.W. of Hawick, and stands on the Borthwick and Ale waters. It formed part of the parishes of Hawick, Hassendean, and Borthwick till 1682, when, upon the suppression of the last two, it was erected into a separate parish. This par. is in the presb. of Selkirk and synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is £239. The parish church was erected in 1750. There is a Free Church preaching station. On Borthwick Water are traces of the Africa, Roman Camp, with other encampments of a circular form called Picts' Works. The mansion of Harden is of great antiquity. The principal seats are Borthwick-Brae, Borthwick-Shields, Chisholme, and Hoscoat.

ROBERTON, a vil. in the par. of Wiston, co. Lanark, Scotland, 4 miles N. of Abingdon, and 8 S.W. of Biggar. It was formerly a separate parish, in the patron. of the family of Douglas.

ROBERTSBRIDGE, or ROTHERBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Salehurst, hund. of Henhurst, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 5½ miles N. of Battle. It is a station of the South-Eastern railway. It is situated at the bridge over the river Rother, from which circumstance it takes its name. The village consists chiefly of one long street on the road from London to Battle. It has a branch of the Hastings bank, and a large flour-mill. At a farm in the neighbourhood are traces of a Cistercian abbey founded by Alured de St. Martino in 1176, the revenue of which at the Dissolution amounted to £248 10*s.* 6*d.*, and the site was given to the Sidneys. A fair is held on the 25th of September for cattle and horses, and a hop-market every alternate Thursday at the George hotel.

ROBERTSCOVE, a vil. in the bar. of Kinalea, co. Cork, Ireland, 10 miles E. of Kinsale. It is situated on Carrigadda Bay, and is a coastguard station.

ROBERTSON, a vil. in the par. of Heriot, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of Stow.

ROBERTSTOWN, or CASTLE-ROBERT, a par. in the bar. of Shanid, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Askeaton. Youghal is its post town. The surface, which consists generally of first-rate soil, stretches along by the river Shannon, and is traversed by the road from Limerick to Askeaton. Foyn's Island is included within the limits of the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. with Dunmoylan, £141. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Shanagolden. There are three day schools. Old Abbey, Fort Anne, and Congreiff are the principal seats. In this parish are the ruins of an abbey, and those of Dysart Castle are not far distant. Ancient earthworks are traced.

ROBERTSTOWN, an ancient par. in the bar. of Lower Kells, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2½ miles S.W. of Nobber, its post town. The soil is good. The parish, which now forms part of Newtown, is crossed by the road from Nobber to Kells. There is no village, and only a few cottages. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Newtown, £359, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. It is united to Stahalmock in the Roman Catholic arrangement. There are two schools.

ROBERTSTOWN, a small market and post town in the par. of Kilmaogue, bar. of Connell, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles N. of Kildare. It is situated on the banks of the Grand canal, and is a packet station from Dublin. It contains a police station and a dispensary. Wednesday is market day. Fairs are held at intervals.

ROBERT-TOWN, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Liversedge and par. of Birstall, West Riding co. York, 2 miles from Birstall, and 6 S.E. of Bradford. It is situated in a manufacturing district, near the line of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen mills and iron mines. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Birstall. The church is a modern structure.

ROBESTON WATHON, or EAST, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Narberth, co. Pembroke, 2 miles N.W. of Narberth, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Cleddau. Many curious fossils are found in a quarry in the neighbourhood. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Narberth, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower.

ROBESTON, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Roose, co. Pembroke, 2 miles N.W. of Milford, its post town. The village is small, and chiefly agricultural. The land is fertile, with an abundance of limestone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £169. Robeston Hall is the principal residence.

ROBIN HOOD'S BAY, a creek and vil. in the par. of Fylingdales, North Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Whitby. It is a coastguard station, and sub-port to Whitby, situated on the cliffs of the bay. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries.

ROBIN HOOD'S WELL, a hmlt. in the tnshps. of Burghwallis, Moss, and Skelbrooke, and par. of Campsall, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N. of Doncaster.

ROBINSTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Killskyre, bar. of Upper Kells, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It contains a police station.

ROBOROUGH, a hund. in the co. of Devon, contains the borough of Plymouth, and the pars. of Beer-Ferris, Bickleigh, Buckland-Monachorum, St. Budeaux, Egg-Buckland, Meavy, Sampford-Spiney, Sheepstor, Tamerton-Foliott, St. Peter Tavy, Walkhampton, Whitchurch, and parts of St. Andrew, Charles-the-Martyr, and Maker; comprising an area of 57,870 acres.

ROBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Fremington, co. Devon, 5 miles E. of Great Torrington, its post town, and 4 from the Portsmouth Arms station on the North Devon railway. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. It belongs partly to Vivian of Pencalenick. The soil is of a clayey nature, and the land generally of an inferior quality. The surface lies high, and is consequently exposed to easterly winds. The greater part of the land is arable, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and woodland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £193. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is of the 15th century, containing six bells. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes. Ebberley House, which is the principal residence, is a modern mansion. C. Hole, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ROBURNDALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Melling, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 8 miles N.E. of Lancaster.

ROBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Huyton, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 2 miles S.W. of Prescot, and 1 mile from Huyton. It is a station on the Liverpool and Manchester railway. The village is irregularly built, and is chiefly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £200. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. Roby Hall, which is the principal residence, is erected on the site of a more ancient one.

ROBY MILL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Upholland, co. Lancaster, 4 miles S.W. of Wigan.

ROCESTER, a par. and small town in the S. div. of Totmonslow hund., co. Stafford, 4 miles N.E. of Uttoxeter, and 7 S.W. of Cheadle. It is a station on the Churnet Valley section of the North Staffordshire

railway. Ashbourn is its post town. The village is situated near the confluence of the rivers Dove and Churnet. A canal passes from Uttoxeter to the Potteries, by which coal and lime are brought for the supply of the neighbourhood. The river Dove is crossed here by a bridge of 60 feet span, constructed by Fradgley in 1839. The soil is good, consisting for the most part of rich meadow and pasture land. The village, which is well built, has recently been lit with gas. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in a large cotton mill, built by the late Sir Richard Arkwright. The par. comprises Rocester Green and four other hmlts. An abbey for Black Canons was founded here by Richard Bacoun in 1146; but no traces of it now remain. Its revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £111 11*s.* 7*d.* The impropriation belongs to the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient edifice with a tower, and has been enlarged. It contains tombs of the Staffords, and two pillar crosses. There is also a district church at Denston, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £150. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum, exclusive of other small donations bequeathed by the Bainbrigge and other families. There are British schools for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a place of worship. Dove Leys, Barrow Hill, and Woodseat are the principal residences. Wakes are held on the Sunday following 11th October.

ROCH, a par. in the hund. of Roose, co. Pembroke, 5 miles N.W. of Haverfordwest, its post town, and 10 from St. David's. The village is situated near St. Bride's Bay, and has, on the edge of a rocky ridge extending E. and W., a three-storied Norman tower of the Roches. It was erected in the 13th century by Adam de Rupe, and was garrisoned for Charles I. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £137. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

ROCH, a small river of the co. of Lancaster, rises in the moors near Upper Knowsley, and running through Rochdale, joins the Irwell near Bury.

ROCHDALE, a par., market town, and parliamentary borough in the hund. of Salford, southern div. of co. Lancaster, 11 miles N. of Manchester, and 218 by rail from London. The town is situated on the river Roach or Roche, a tributary of the Irwell, whence it derives its name. Its population in 1801 was 8,542; in 1851 it was 29,195; and in 1861 it had increased to 38,184, occupying 7,705 houses. The population of the parish, which extends into the West Riding of Yorkshire, and covers an area of 58,620 acres, was 119,531 in 1861. The town occupies the site of a castle built by the Saxons at Castleton, and probably destroyed in conflicts between the Saxons and the Danes in the 11th century. Many of the streets are narrow and irregular, but great improvements have been lately made, several of the more important thoroughfares having been widened and rebuilt. The houses are generally built of brick, and in the older quarters the roofs are for the most part of stone, instead of slate. The streets are paved and lighted with gas, and there is an abundant supply of excellent water from four reservoirs in the neighbourhood. The river is crossed by five bridges, one of which, of light ironwork, is used by foot passengers only. The principal public buildings are the townhall, used also as a newsroom, a public hall for concerts, grammar, British, National, and other schools. The parish church, raised in honour of St. Chad, is situated on an elevated site, and is approached from the lower parts of the town by a flight of 122 steps. It was built in the 12th century, partly in the Norman and partly in the perpendicular style. It underwent considerable repairs in 1856, has a square embattled tower, besides several windows of tracery, and some ancient monuments.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. about £2,000, in the patron. of the bishop. Besides the parish church, there are St. Alban's, of recent erection, St. Mary's, and St. James's, and in the rural parts of the parish 17 other churches, the livings of which are all perpet. curs., varying in val. from £67 to £300. There are also two Baptist and two Independent chapels, and places of worship for Presbyterians, Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, Primitive, Association, and Wesleyan Methodists, Friends, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. There is a Sunday-school attached to each church or chapel, which large numbers of children attend. Moss school is a well-endowed establishment, where 40 boys and 20 girls receive gratuitous instruction, and there is a free grammar school, founded in 1564 for about 45 boys, who pay a fee of £6 a year from the smallness of the endowment, and also an endowed girls' school.—Until the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832 Rochdale was unrepresented in parliament. It was then constituted a borough, the boundary to be a circle, with the townhall as a centre, and a radius of three-quarters of a mile, and returns one member. The constituency in 1865 was 1,416. The town is also a polling-place for the S. division of Lancashire. The municipal affairs are attended to by Improvement Commissioners, appointed in 1856 under a private bill. The town is divided into three wards, Castleton, Spotland, and Wardleworth; and the corporation consists of a mayor, ten aldermen, and thirty councillors, two aldermen and six councillors being apportioned to Spotland ward, and four aldermen and twelve councillors to each of the others. A county court is held in the town every fortnight, and manor courts, under an old charter to the Byron family, are held four times a year. The petty sessions court sits on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.—Markets are held on Mondays and Saturdays, and fairs on 14th May, Whit-Tuesday, and 7th November, for horses and cattle. There are also monthly Monday cattle fairs, and at particular parts of the year they are held every fortnight.—The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates.—Rochdale was early celebrated as a manufacturing town. Some Flemings introduced the woollen trade in the reign of Edward III., and in the reign of Elizabeth it was in a flourishing condition. The entire district has shared in the rapid improvement which has marked the last century, and the manufactures are now important. In 1861 nearly 60 per cent. of the population over 20 years of age were engaged in industrial occupations, principally confined to mills, mines, and manufactures generally. The woollen and cotton trades are extensively followed in the town and the district immediately adjoining it, the latter in particular employing large numbers. There are about 160 factories, distributed in every available and accessible part of the town and neighbouring heights, where upwards of 11,000 persons are engaged in cotton mills and print works, where strong calicoes, fustians, and other coarse fabrics are made, and about 6,000 in flannel, baize, and other woollen factories. The power loom is now principally used, but there are still large numbers of handloom weavers. A considerable business is done also in the manufacture of machinery, at which about 1,150 are employed, and hat making is extensively followed. Three banks have offices in the town, and three co-operative societies have been established among the working classes, whose dealings amount to £380,000 yearly. The parish abounds in excellent coal, stone, and slate, and large quantities are extracted, the coal being principally consumed in the mills and foundries. Flags are quarried at Spotland, and iron ore has been found in the township of Butterworth. Great facilities exist for active business in the communications by water and rail. The Rochdale canal, which is 33 miles in length, and was completed at a cost of £600,000, unites to the eastward with the Calder and Ribble navigation at Halifax, and on the W. with the Duke of Bridgwater's canal, near Manchester, thus establishing a connection with the E. and W. seas, and with the chief seats of commerce in Yorkshire and Lancashire. One of the reservoirs supplying the canal with water is 130 acres in extent. A still more important means of communication is the Manchester and Leeds railway, which runs through this district, and gives considerable facilities to the trade of the town. At

Littleborough, by which a Roman way formerly ran, a tunnel has been cut through the solid rock, 80 feet below the surface, and 2,860 yards in length, at a level of 500 to 600 feet above the sea. The family of Byron were Barons de Rochdale, and held the manor and estates for more than two centuries, but these were sold by Lord Byron, the poet, in 1823. They are said to extend over more than 32,000 statute acres. Many remains of antiquity have been found in the neighbourhood. In 1820 a small iron box was discovered, containing rouleau of brass coins of the Lower Empire, in very good preservation. At another place some Roman coins and the right arm, in silver, of a statue of Victory, were dug up, the latter 10 inches long, and weighing 6 ounces. About the wrist was a loose armilla, and another was fastened to it above the elbow; attached to the former was a plate of silver, inscribed, "Victoriæ Leg. VI. Vic. Val. Rufus. V.S.L.M." In the township of Castleton the mound of an ancient castle is still preserved. The Poor-law Union of Rochdale comprises the tnshps. of Spotland, Blatchinworth, Butterworth, Castleton, Wardleworth, and Wuerdle, with an area of 40,340 acres, and a population in 1861 of 91,754.

ROCHE. *See* ROACHE, cos. Cornwall and Louth.

ROCHE ABBEY, a ruined abbey in the West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Tickhill. It is situated in Sandbeck Park, the seat of the Earl of Scarborough, and was originally built in 1147 by Richard de Boulli for monks of the Cistercian order.

ROCHE CASTLE, a ruined castle in the co. of Wexford, Ireland. It is situated on the river Slaney, and formerly belonged to the Roches of Rochisland.

ROCHE POINT TOWER, a lighthouse on the E. side of Cork Harbour, Ireland, about 100 feet above sea level, and visible for 15 miles.

ROCHESTER, a city, market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, locally situated in the lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 8 miles from Gravesend, 26 N.W. of Canterbury, and 29 from London by road, or 30 by the North Kent railway, and 33 by the London, Chatham, and Dover line. It is situated on the right bank of the Medway, about 15 miles from the Nore, and is a place of considerable trade, having Sheerness and Maidstone as sub-ports. On the land side it is sheltered by a range of chalk hills, rising almost perpendicularly from the river, which is here crossed by an iron bridge, connecting this town with Strood, on the left bank of the Medway. The borough, as extended by the Reform Act, includes, besides the two parishes forming the City of Rochester, parts of Chatham, Frindsbury, and Strood. These places, being all immediately adjacent, form as it were one continuous town, though differing widely in appearance, and each having many objects of interest, requiring separate notice under their several heads.—Rochester is of very ancient date, and was once of more importance than at present. By the Romans it was called *Durobrivis*, and by the Saxons *Hroffe-ceastre*. King Æthelbert first raised the place into importance by enclosing it with a well-built wall; he also founded a priory, and made it the seat of a bishopric, to which St. Augustin ordained Justus in 604 as first bishop. It was frequently destroyed before the Norman conquest, having been besieged by Ethelred, and sacked and burnt several times by the Danes. William the Conqueror rebuilt the castle, the ruins of which still remain, and gave it to Bishop Odo, his brother, but he rebelling against William Rufus, this king besieged and took the castle into his own hands. In the three following reigns of Henry I., Stephen, and Henry II., Rochester was nearly destroyed by fire. In 1215 King John took the castle from the insurgent barons; in the following year it was retaken by Louis, Dauphin of France, but again retaken in 1217 by King John. In 1264 Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, held possession of the city and castle for a short time. It was attacked by Wat Tyler at the time of his insurrection. The last king who took any interest in keeping the castle in proper repair was Edward IV. The Protestant martyrs were burnt here in 1556. Henry VIII., his daughter Elizabeth in 1573, and Charles II. soon after his restoration, paid visits to Rochester; and here it was that his brother, James II., embarked for France after his abdication. It was devastated by the plague in 1665. In consequence of the attack made on Rochester by the Dutch in the reign of Charles II., when they sailed up the Medway, it was fortified.—The chief object of interest in the town is the cathedral, which in parts is one of the most ancient churches in the kingdom. Originally a priory, founded about the year 604, it was rebuilt by Bishop Gundulph about 1076, and although partly burnt some fifty years afterwards, was restored and has now many portions of the old structure remaining. The tower on the N. side of the choir is called Gundulph's tower, the walls of which are 6 feet in thickness, and the nave is likewise part of the ancient building. The W. part is of the enriched Norman style of architecture. Bishop Gundulph's statue is in one of the towers. The extreme length of the cathedral, including the nave and choir, both of which are about the same length, is 306 feet; the principal transept is 122 feet, and the smaller transept 90 feet; the Norman W. front is 81 feet; the eastern part is chiefly of plain early English architecture; the tower which intersects the transepts is modern, having been erected so recently as 1825; and the whole building has within the last thirty years undergone thorough repair, at a cost of above £20,000. The crypt, which is ancient, is extensive. The original Chapter House has perished, but a modern one, though of mean pretensions, now answers the double purpose of Chapter House and library, in which there are some ancient MSS., among them the register of the diocese, the *Textus Roffensis* and the *Custumale Roffense*. The bishop holds his consistory court in one of the many chapels, called St. Mary's, or Henry VII.'s chapel. There are many monuments, tombs, and brasses of an ancient date, including that of St. Paulinus, who converted Edwin the Saxon King of Northumbria, and died here in 644. Lord Chancellor Morton, founder of Merton College, Oxford, has a monument of Limoges enamelled work. The diocese of Rochester, until the recent alterations made pursuant to the Commission of Inquiry issued 4th February, 1835, comprised the western part of the county of Kent and the peculiars of Iselham and Freckenham, but by Order in Council 8th August, 1845, so much of the county of Kent as was in the diocese and archdeaconry of Rochester, except the city and deanery of Rochester, was subtracted from this diocese, and added to those of Canterbury and London; and the county of Essex, except the parishes of Barking, Great Ilford, East Ham, West Ham, Little Ilford, Low Layton, Walthamstow, Wanstead, Woodford, and Chingford, was added, together with the whole county of Hertford. The whole of this diocese was under the jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of Rochester until the Order in Council just mentioned; that order places the new district or see of Rochester under the jurisdiction of the several archdeacons of Essex, Colchester, and St. Alban's, and suppresses the archdeaconry of Rochester upon its next avoidance. The peculiars were abolished by Orders in Council dated 8th August and 23rd December, 1845. Until these alterations the members of the cathedral body were the bishop, dean, archdeacon, and six prebendaries, one of these last being annexed to the provostship of Oriel College, Oxford, and another to the archdeaconry. At present there are, besides the bishop, the dean, archdeacons of Rochester, St. Alban's, Colchester, and Essex, with four canons and eight honorary canons.—The city is straggling, and extends for a considerable distance along the river banks. The principal street leads direct from the bridge into Chatham. Many improvements have been made during the last few years. The streets, though irregularly laid out, are well paved and lighted with gas. There are many good houses, especially in the environs and on the heights. The population in 1851 was 14,938, with 2,549 inhabited houses, which in 1861 had increased to 16,362, with 3,074 inhabited houses. It is well supplied with water from a reservoir at Gillingham. Many of the in-

habitants are engaged in the general trade and in the oyster fisheries. Rochester owes much of its prosperity to being contiguous to the large naval and military station of Chatham.—The borough returns two members to parliament, the parliamentary bounds being co-extensive with the municipal. It was first chartered by Henry II., and under the new Act is divided into three wards, and is governed by a mayor, who is also the returning officer, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, with the style of "mayor and citizens of the city of Rochester." The corporation revenue is about £5,500, partly derived from rents of the manor.—There is a large manufactory of patent steam-engines, for agricultural and other purposes. The bridge over the Medway was designed by Sir William Cubitt; it is of iron, with three arches, and was completed in 1858 at a cost of £200,000, defrayed in part from the bridge estate, the remainder being borrowed on mortgage. In the course of the building the wooden piles of the first bridge of the time of Henry I. were discovered. The second bridge, of stone, was built in the reign of Richard II., and was only destroyed when the present one, of iron, was begun. The London, Chatham, and Dover railway bridge is close to the new bridge, and entirely destroys the view on one side. The approach from the London side is striking. Rochester Castle, from its great antiquity, is an interesting ruin, though only the outer walls and towers remain. Bishop Gundulph's keep, which is yet standing, was in the south-eastern angle of the court; it is 104 feet high, 70 feet square, and about 12 feet thick, with four towers at the corners 20 feet higher—three square, and the one at the south-eastern angle round. All the walls are very thick, consisting of Kentish ragstone, bound together by Roman mortar or cement. The principal parts of the building remaining are the ruins of a gateway, the winding staircase, dungeon, fireplaces and galleries. The city has several public buildings, as the townhall, built in the reign of James II., and containing portraits of William III. and Queen Anne, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; the gaol, with a clock-house, built by Sir Cloudesley Shovel; and the County Court house, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, erected in 1862; besides these are the gasworks, customhouse, bank, theatre, assembly rooms, the Medway union workhouse, floating baths, and several commercial hotels. The general sick hospital, known as St. Bartholomew's, is situated in the New-road, and only just completed at a cost of above £20,000, a fourth of which was defrayed by the government, and the remainder by the Watt's charity and the St. Bartholomew estates. The revenues of the latter charity are to be in future devoted to its maintenance.—Rochester is the seat of a customs port of entry, and of an excise district. It is also a coastguard station, and one of the polling-places for the county elections. There is a separate commission of the peace for the city of Rochester. Quarter sessions are held here, as also a new County Court for the district, comprising the superintendent registries of Medway, Hoo, and North Aylesford, with the parishes of Burnham, Hartlip, Rainham, Upchurch, and Wouldham. It is chiefly comprised with Chatham within the Medway poor-law union, but the districts of Strood and Frindsbury are included in the North Aylesford union.—The city of Rochester comprises the two parishes of St. Margaret, and St. Nicholas with St. Clement's annexed. They are both vics.* in the dioc. of Rochester, the former, val. £389, in the patron. of the dean and chapter, and the latter, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop. St. Margaret's church, with the exception of the tower, was partly rebuilt in 1824 on the site of an ancient foundation, and completed with considerable enlargements in 1840, and contains several old monuments. St. Nicholas church was originally built in 1420, but was partially rebuilt in 1624, and thoroughly restored a few years since. It contains a carved octagonal font. Some remains of St. Clement's church, which once stood on the N. side of High-street, near the bridge, were recently discovered and removed. Besides the two parish churches and cathedral within the city of Rochester there are several district churches, viz. St. Peter's, a Gothic structure, situated in Troy Town, erected in 1859 at a cost of £6,000; Strood church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and rebuilt in 1812, with the exception of the tower; also the parish church of Frindsbury, an ancient structure, dedicated to All Saints. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, a Jewish synagogue, and a meeting-house belonging to the Society of Friends. The local charities and bequests produce near £5,000 per annum, exclusive of school endowments. The cathedral grammar school is the principal of the numerous educational establishments in the town. It was founded by Henry VIII. in 1542, and is richly endowed, besides having four exhibitions at Oxford or Cambridge, val. £40 yearly, during residence, two restricted to University College, Oxford, val. £45, during residence, and one of £5, in the gift of the head master, who is appointed by the dean and chapter, but not removable at their pleasure, as shown by the legal proceedings against the Rev. R. Whiston, M.A., which several years since attracted so much interest. The average number of scholars is about 60, a third of whom are King's scholars, receiving a free education and an annual allowance of £21 13*s.* 4*d.* Williamson's free mathematical school was founded in 1701 by Sir Joseph Williamson, who bequeathed £5,000, in perpetuity, for its support, but the income of which has now increased to above £11,000 per annum. It is free to the sons of freemen of Rochester, and has now about 70 pupils. While Colson was head master Garrick was a pupil. The Poor Travellers' House was founded and endowed by Richard Watts, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for six poor travellers, who are entitled each to fourpence, a supper, and a night's lodging. It bears an inscription stating that "neither rogues nor proctors will be admitted." The income is now nearly £4,000 per annum. The almshouses in the Maidstone-road cost about £10,000. St. Bartholomew's Hospital was founded originally for lepers at the time of the Crusades, but there being fortunately now no special applicants the revenues are appropriated to the general hospital. Besides the foundations above alluded to there are several National, British, and infant schools, a dispensary, savings-bank, and numerous minor charities.—Roman coins, and other antiquities have been found. Two newspapers are published in the town, the *Rochester and Chatham Journal* and the *Rochester Gazette*. It gave the title of earl to the Wilmots and Hydes, but is now extinct. Market days are Tuesdays and Fridays. Fairs are held on 30th May and 11th December, and a large cattle market on the first Monday in each month. Races take place in September on a 1½ mile course.

ROCHESTER-WARD a tnshp. in the par. of Elsdon, S. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 11 miles N. of Bellingham, and 8 N.W. of Elsdon. The village, called High Rochester, is situated near the river Reed, and on the line of the Roman way Watling Street. It occupies the brow of a rugged eminence, once the site of the Roman *Bremenium*, a stipendiary city, and one of the strongest of the Roman stations in the N. The ruins of a wall 7 feet in thickness, chequered with ashlar-work, are still remaining on the W. and S.W. sides, and were defended by triple ramparts of earth. In excavating the ruins a hypocaust, altars, urns, and numerous Roman antiquities have been found. Horsley chapel-of-ease, built in 1844, is in this tnshp. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There is a National school, endowed with a small annuity by Lord Redesdale, and under the inspection of government.

ROCHESTOWN, or BALLYWILLIAM, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles S. of Limerick. Six-mile Bridge is its post town. The surface, which consists generally of good land, extends along the river Camogue. The road to Bruff passes through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cashel. It is united to Ballybricken in the Roman Catholic division. In this parish are ruins of a castle, built by the Roche family, to whom this territory was granted in the reign of Henry VII.

A monastery was established here by the Clangibbons in the 13th century, remains of which are seen near Six-mile Bridge.

ROCHESTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Iffa and Offa West, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2½ miles S.E. of Cahir, its post town. The surface lies along the river Suir. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with Ardfinnan, £188, in the patron. of the bishop. The church has long been in ruins. It is united to Ardfinnan in the Roman Catholic arrangement. There is a school. The remains of an old castle and several raths and earthworks are to be traced.

ROCHESTOWN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Kingstown, and 7 S.E. of Dublin. It is situated on the S. side of Kingston Bay, and has an obelisk.

ROCHFORD, a hund. in the co. of Essex, contains the pars. of Ashendon, Barling, Canewdon, Eastwood, South Fambridge, Foulness, Hadleigh, Havengore, Hawkwell, Hockley, Leigh, Paglesham, Prittlewell, Rawleth, Rayleigh, Rochford, North and South Shoebury, Shopland, Southchurch, Great and Little Stambridge, Sutton, Great and Little Wakering, and part of Thundorsley, comprising an area of 57,980 acres.

ROCHFORD, a par., post, and market town in the above hund., co. Essex, 4 miles N. of Southend, 6 from Rayleigh, and 19 S.E. of Chelmsford. It is a polling-place for the county elections, and petty sessions town, also a sub-port to Maldon. It is situated on the small river Roche, a feeder of the Crouch, which latter is navigable to Broomhills, within about a mile of the town. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as having belonged to Suene, and in Henry II.'s time came to Guy Fitzeustace or de Rochefort, and through the St. Johns to the Child and Long families. The town is irregularly built, and consists of four streets, which are well paved and lighted with gas. There is an excellent supply of good water from a stream, and from a pump in the market place. The principal public buildings are the timbered townhall, a branch bank, savings-bank, and union poorhouse, erected in 1837. Petty sessions are held weekly on Thursday. A singular but ancient custom is performed by the tenants of this manor, inasmuch as they go from the "King's Head," at midnight on the first Wednesday after Michaelmas, to the Steward's "Lawless Court" on King's Hill, where business is done in whispers, and the minutes made with coal. The Poor-law Union comprises 24 parishes or places. Rochford Hall, the birthplace of Anne Boleyn, queen of Henry VIII., was nearly destroyed by fire at the end of the last century. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £570. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, with a brick tower. The interior of the church contains a brass of M. Dilcok, bearing date 1514. The parochial charities produce about £42 per annum. There are National and British schools for both sexes, also almshouses for six inmates, founded by R. Rich, Earl of Warwick. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. The stewards of the manor are Messrs. Coverdale. Market day is on Thursday. Fairs are held on Easter Tuesday and on the Wednesday following the 29th September.

ROCHFORD, a par. in the hund. of Wolphy, co. Worcester, 2 miles N.E. of Tenbury, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Teme, and is chiefly agricultural. A portion of the land, which is rich and fertile, is in hop grounds. Until recently this parish formed part of the county of Hereford. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £400. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, exhibiting specimens of early architecture. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum, distributed to the poor.

ROCHFORT-BRIDGE, a post town in the par. of Castlelost, bar. of Fartullagh, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles S.W. of Kinnegad, on the Dublin and Athlone road. It contains the parish church, a police station, and a National school.

ROCK, a par. in the lower div. of Doddingtree hund., co. Worcester, 5 miles S.W. of Bewdley, its post town, and 5 W. of Stourport. It comprises the chplry. of Heightington and the hmlts. of Alton, Lindons, Hollin, and More. The village is wholly agricultural. The land is partly in hop grounds. The road from Bewdley to Tenbury passes through the parish. The neighbouring coal mines afford employment to some of the inhabitants. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Heightington annexed, in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £1,100. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient structure, with a massive square tower containing six bells. It was built prior to the Conquest, and has been thoroughly restored. A church has been recently erected at Far Forest, and is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The parochial charities produce about £28 per annum, of which £5 goes to Edward VI.'s free grammar school, and £20 to Dr. Wall's almshouses. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship.

ROCK, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Embleton, S. div. of Bambrough ward, co. Northumberland, 4½ miles N.E. of Alnwick, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The soil is of a clayey and sandy nature, with a subsoil of clay. The chplry. comprises the hmlts. of Rock and Rennington. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £115, in the patron. of the Vicar of Embleton. The church, dedicated to SS. Philip and James, is an ancient stone edifice, with a belfry containing one bell. There is a free school, with an endowment of £7 per annum.

ROCK, a tnshp. in the par. of Stanton Lacy, co. Salop, 1 mile N.E. of Ludlow.

ROCKABILL, an islet off the coast of co. Dublin, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of the Skerries.

ROCKBEARE, a par. in the hund. of East Budleigh, co. Devon, 6½ miles N.E. of Exeter, its post town, and 5½ W. of Ottery St. Mary. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the high road from Honiton to Exeter, and is wholly agricultural. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Marsh Green, Pithead, Allicombe, and Little Silver. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture, with about 200 acres of common. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £148, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, or St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, with a tower crowned with four pinnacles, and containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. There is a village school of recent erection, endowed with an annuity of £25 by Mrs. Bigwood. There is a place of worship for the Independents at Marsh Green. Rockbeare House and Rockbeare Court are the principal residences. T. Porter, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ROCKBOURN, or ROCKBURNE, a par. in the hund. of Fordingbridge, Ringwood div. of co. Hants, 4 miles N.W. of Fordingbridge, its post town, and 9 S.W. of Salisbury. The par., which is of large extent, comprises the hmlts. of Brickhill and Sandhill Heath. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The surface is hilly, and comprises a considerable extent of downs bordering on Salisbury Plain. The soil is principally a chalky loam, intermixed with clay. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £675, and the glebe contains 116 acres. The living is a don.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £624. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, with a wooden tower containing a clock and three bells. The chancel was rebuilt in 1830, at the expense of Lady Coote. The church contains several monuments to the Coote family, including one to Sir Eyre Coote, the captor of Pondicherry. There are parochial schools for both sexes. Near the church are traces of an extensive nunnery, now a farmhouse. West Park is the principal residence. The Earl of Shaftesbury is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

ROCK CHANNEL, the southern approach to the Mersey, co. Chester, off New Brighton. It lies between

Burbo Sand and the shore, and is in a line with Horse Channel. The passage is marked by a lighthouse 88 feet high, with a revolving minute light seen for 15 miles.

ROCKCLIFFE, a par. in the ward and co. of Cumberland, 4½ miles N.W. of Carlisle, its post town. It is a station on the Carlisle section of the Caledonian railway. The par. includes the tnshps. of Churchtown and Rockcliffe Castle, and the small vil. of Rockcliffe, situated to the E. of Port Carlisle. It is bounded on the N. by the river Esk, on the N.W. by the Solway Frith, and on the S.W. by the navigable river Eden. It anciently belonged to the Ratcliffes, from whom it takes its name, and subsequently to the Dacre and Strong families. Near the seashore is a mineral spring, the scum on which turns paper to a golden colour. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £100, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a spired tower, and was rebuilt in 1848. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. The principal residences are Rockcliffe Hall and Castletown House, near which are the remains of the Dacres' old castle. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor.

ROCK-CLIFFE, a hmlt. in Darlington ward, co, Durham, 4 miles S.E. of Darlington, and 20 S. of Durham, near the rivers Skerne and Tees.

ROCKCORRY, a market town in the par. of Ematris, bar. of Dartree, co. Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Cootehill. It is situated on the road from Cootehill to Monaghan. It consists chiefly of one well-built street, containing a market house, police station, and meeting-houses for Presbyterians and Wesleyans. There are a dispensary and a school. Wednesday is market day. Fairs are held on the last Wednesday in every month.

ROCKFIELD, a par. in the lower div. of Skenfreth hund., co. Monmouth, 2 miles N.W. of Monmouth, its post town, and 7 from Ragland. It is situated on the river Monnow. The Monmouthshire hounds meet in this parish. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £60. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Kenelm. Rockfield House is the principal residence.

ROCKFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Tarbat, cos. Ross and Cromarty, Scotland, 5 miles S. of Tain. There are also numerous small places and private seats of this name in Ireland.

ROCKHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Amberley, hund. of West Easwrith, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 6 miles N.E. of Arundel.

ROCKHAMPTON, a par. in the lower div. of Langley hund., co. Gloucester, 2 miles N.E. of Thornbury, its post town, and 6 from the Berkeley Road station on the Birmingham and Bristol railway. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The surface is hilly, and where flat subject to inundation by the river Severn. The soil is marl, sand, and clay, and about 200 acres are boggy. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £283, and there are 21 acres of glebe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £249. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing one bell. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum. Major Peach is lord of the manor.

ROCKHILL, a hmlt. in the bar. of Upper Connello, co. Limerick, Ireland, 7 miles S. of Croom.

ROCKINGHAM, a par. and post town in the hund. of Corby, co. Northampton, 8 miles N. of Kettering, and 25 N.E. of Northampton. It is a decayed market town, situated on the declivity of a hill in Rockingham Forest, near the river Welland. In the Saxon times it was written *Rockingaham*, and has on the summit of a hill remains of a castle built by William I. for the protection of the extensive iron-works, then carried on in the adjacent woodlands. A council was held here in 1094 to settle the differences which had arisen between William Rufus and Archbishop Anselm respecting episcopal investiture. Sir Lewis Watson, Lord Rockingham, garrisoned the castle for Charles I., and was besieged in it by the parliamentary forces. The only remains are the two massive bastions which defended the entrance gateway. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £216. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is an ancient structure, partly battered by Cromwell. It contains effigies and monuments of Lords Rockingham and Sondes. The parochial charities produce about £17 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The trustees of the Hon. R. Watson are lords of the manor.

ROCK-ISLAND, a post-office vil. in the par. of Kilmoe, bar. of West Carbery, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 19 miles S.W. of Skibbereen. It is situated on a rocky peninsula near Crookhaven, and on the new road from Skibbereen. It contains a coastguard station and a dispensary. *See* also CROOKHAVEN.

ROCKLAND ALL SAINTS, a par. in the hund. of Shropham, co. Norfolk, 5 miles from Hingham, and 4 N.W. of Attleborough, its nearest railway station and post town. The Wayland union poorhouse is in this parish. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture. The glebe comprises 31 acres, and the rector receives a rent-charge of £6 15*s.* out of the tithes of Rockland St. Peters. The living is a rect.* united with that of Rockland St. Andrew, joint val. £546, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice with a square tower containing two bells. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. There is a National school.

ROCKLAND ST. ANDREW, a par. in the hund. of Shropham, co. Norfolk, 4 miles W. of Attleborough, its nearest railway station and post town, and 5 from Hingham. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. For ecclesiastical purposes this parish is now united with that of Rockland All Saints, the old church of St. Andrew having long been a ruin.

ROCKLAND ST. MARY, a par. in the hund. of Henstead, co. Norfolk, 6 miles S.E. of Norwich, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated in a valley near the river Yare. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and in the extensive market gardens. There are two brickfields and an iron foundry. Within this parish is a lake of 100 acres, navigable to the river Yare. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £400, and a modus of £5 5*s.* for Holverstone; the glebe comprises 33 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £330, in the patron. of Queen's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated on an eminence, and has a thatched roof with a small square tower. In the churchyard are traces of St. Margaret's church. The register dates from 1558. There is a National school, built in 1839. Extreme S. of the village stands the New Inn, a resort for anglers. Sir C. H. Rich, Bart., is lord of the manor.

ROCKLAND ST. PETER, a par. in the hund. of Wayland, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N.W. of Attleborough, its nearest railway station and post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable, with some pasture and meadow. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £260, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £245. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice with a round tower containing one bell. The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum.

ROCKLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Askham, South Clay div. of Bassetlaw wap., co. Nottingham, 3 miles N.W. of Tuskford. It is situated on the river Mann, and has a small Wesleyan chapel.

ROCKLEY, a tythg. in the par. of St. Andrew Ogbourne, co. Wilts, 2 miles N.W. of Marlborough. There was formerly a Knights Templars' preceptory, founded in Henry II.'s time.

ROCKLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Barkway, hund. of Edwinstree, co. Herts, 5 miles N.E. of Buntingford. In a wood here a bronze figure of Mars and some brass plates were found in 1743.

ROCKMILLS, a vil. in the par. of Nathlash, bar. of Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Glanworth. It is situated on the road from Glanworth to Kildorrery, in the valley of the Funcheon. Near the village stands the parish church of Nathlash, and several large flour mills, from which it takes its name. Rockmill Lodge is the neighbouring seat.

ROCKNESS, a hmlt. in the par. of Horsley, co. Gloucester, 3 miles S.W. of Minchinhampton.

ROCKS, a hmlt. in the par. of Marshfield, co. Gloucester, 2 miles S. of Marshfield.

ROCKSAVAGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Runcorn, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 2 miles N.E. of Frodsham. In a wood are the ruins of a mansion erected in Elizabeth's time by Sir John Savage, which afterwards passed to the Barrys and Cholmondeleys, who take hence the title of earl. The soil is of a clayey nature, with a subsoil of clay. The Marquis of Cholmondeley is lord of the manor.

ROCK, THE, a hmlt. in the par. of Mordiford, co. Hereford, 4 miles S.E. of Hereford.

ROCKVILLE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Ireland, on the river Phinisk.

ROCKWELL GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Wellington, co. Somerset, near Wellington.

ROCKY ISLAND, in the tnshp. of Hartley, par. of Garsdon, co. Northumberland, 4 miles N. of Shields, and 5 S.E. of Blyth.

ROCKY ISLAND, an islet in Cork Harbour, co. Cork, Ireland, 6 miles S. of Cove. It is a limestone rock 42 feet above high-water mark, and is used as a powder magazine.

ROCLIFFE, a tnshp. in the par. of Aldborough, lower div. of Claro wap., West Riding co. York, 1½ mile S.W. of Boroughbridge, its post town, and 5 miles S.E. of Ripon. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the S. side of the river Ure, and is chiefly agricultural. There are brick and tile kilns. The soil is of a clayey nature, with a subsoil of clay. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £101. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower containing one bell. There is a Church school, and a Sunday-school is held at the Church school-room. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. A. S. Lawson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

RODANSTOWN, a par. partly in the bar. of Upper Deece, co. Meath, and partly in the bar. of Ikeathy, co. Kildare, Ireland, 18 miles W. of Dublin. It is situated on the river Rye and Royal canal, and contains part of the village of Kilcock. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. The substratum abounds in coal and limestone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with four others £400, in the patron. of the crown. The church is modern. The principal residence is Dollandstown.

RODBASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Penkridge, co. Stafford, 1½ mile S.E. of Penkridge. It is situated on the line of the North-Western railway.

RODBORNE, or REDBORN, a tythg. and chplry. in the par. of St. Paul, Malmesbury, hund. of Malmesbury, co. Wilts, 2½ mile S.E. of Malmesbury, its post town. It is situated near the line of the Rodborne railway. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Malmesbury, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is dedicated to the Holy Rood.

RODBORNE CHENEY, a par. in the hund. of Highworth, co. Wilts, 3 miles N.W. of Swindon, its post town. The parish is traversed by the Cheltenham railway, and by the North Wilts canal, which connects the Wilts and Berks with the Thames and Severn canal. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Even Swindon, Morden, Haydon, and Haydon Wick. Limestone is extensively quarried. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £110. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a square tower in the centre containing five bells. The church was restored and enlarged in 1848. The parochial charities produce about £47, of which £43 goes to Wayt's endowed school. The Independents have a place of worship.

RODBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Longtree, co. Gloucester, 10 miles from Gloucester, and 1 S.W. of the Stroud railway station. The village, which is large, is situated on the S. bank of Stroud Water, and on the high road from Cirencester to Stroud. It was formerly a hamlet in the parish of Minchinhampton, but is now a separate parish and petty-sessions town belonging to Halliday of Froom Hall. It has traces of a Roman camp and watch-tower on Rodborough Hill, near Woodchester. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen mills. The surface is varied by hill and valley. The soil in the uplands is thin, being a mixture of sand and stone upon a subsoil of oolite rock, but in the valleys it is rich and luxuriant pasture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a modern stone structure with a tower containing one bell. The tower is old, and belonged to the ancient church, which was once a chantry of the priory of Minchinhampton. In connection with this church is a morning lectureship endowed by Edmund de Rodborough and Hugh de Neteling, and is in the gift of Brasenose College, Oxford. There are two endowed schools for both sexes in connection with the church, also Foreign and British schools. The Independents have a place of worship. In 1638 Richard Clutterbuck, a blind mechanical genius, was born here, as was also Sir Andrew Halliday. T. Marling, Esq., is lord of the manor.

RODD, a hmlt. in the par. of Presteign, hund. of Wigmore, co. Hereford, 2 miles S.E. of Presteign. It is in conjunction with Little Brampton and Nash to form a township.

RODDAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Ilderton, N. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 5 miles S.E. of Wooler, and 1 mile S. of Ilderton. It was given to Poulane, or Pulleine, an ancestor of the Roddam family, by Athelstane, after the battle of Brunaburgh. Roddam Hall is the principal residence.

RODDEN, a par. in the hund. of Frome, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.E. of Frome, its post town and railway station, and 116 W. of London. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from Frome to Warminster. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, and in the manufacture of kerseymeres. The soil is chiefly of a light nature upon a subsoil of clay. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £220. The church, which was erected in 1640, has a small tower containing one bell. The register dates from 1654. There is a school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school.

RODDEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Abbotsbury, co. Dorset, 7 miles S.W. of Dorchester.

RODDEN, a river of the co. of Salop, rises in Whixall Moss, and joins the Tern near Wrockwardine.

RODEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Ercall-Magna, co. Salop, 6 miles N.W. of Wellington, on the river Rodden.

RODE, NORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Prestbury, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 3½ miles N.E. of Congleton, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Macclesfield. It is a station on the North Staffordshire railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the canal and the river Dane. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a tower containing a clock and one bell. The church contains several stained windows. There is an endowed school for both sexes. Rode Hall is the principal residence. The Rev. J. Daintry is lord of the manor.

RODE, ODD, a tnshp. in the par. of Astbury, hund. of Norwich, co. Chester, 4 miles S.W. of Congleton. The Grand Trunk canal passes through the township. There is a village school.

RODHUISH, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Carhampton, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.W. of Watchet, and 3 S.E. of Dunster, near the Bristol Channel. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Carhampton, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells.

RODING. *See* ROOTHING, co. Essex.

RODINGTON, a par. in the Wellington div. of South Bradford hund., co. Salop, 7 miles from Shrewsbury, its post town, and 4½ N.W. of Wellington. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Shrewsbury canal and river Rodden. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The par. comprises the tnshps. of Rodington and Sugden. The glebe consists of 35 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £270. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a modern edifice. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum, arising from legacies.

RODLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Westbury-on-Severn, co. Gloucester, 3½ miles E. of Newnham. It is situated on the river Severn.

RODLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Calverley, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Leeds, and 5 N.E. of Bradford. It is situated near the river Aire, and the line of the North Midland railway.

RODMARTON, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Longtree, co. Gloucester, 3 miles S.W. of Tetbury Road railway station, and 6 S.W. of Cirencester. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Roman Fosse Way, and is chiefly agricultural. Rodmarton comprises the tythg. of Calkerton, and had a grange to a priory cell at Hasledon. Near the site of the Roman station at Hocbery a tessalated pavement was discovered in 1636, and brass coins of Antoninus and Valentinian. The surface is generally level, affording good pasture for sheep, with a small portion of rich meadow land. The soil consists of a light loam upon a subsoil of oolite, which is quarried for building purposes. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1792, and the glebe contains about 600 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £525. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient stone structure with a spired tower. The interior of the church contains several monuments, also a brass of Edwards, a lawyer, bearing date 1471. The register dates from 1605. The parochial charities produce about £19 per annum, of which £4 goes to Coxe's schools. Tarlton Manor House is now a farm dwelling. — Gordon, Esq., is lord of the manor. Samuel Lysons, President of the Royal Society, and author of several learned works, including the "Magna Britannia" and "Reliquiæ Britanniæ Romanæ," was born in 1763, as was also his brother, the author of the "Environs of London."

RODMELL, a par. in the hund. of Holmstrow, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 3½ miles S. of Lewes, its post town, and 54 from London. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Ouse, and on the high road from Lewes to Newhaven. It is wholly agricultural. The Roman way Ermine Street passes through the parish. The surface is hilly, and above half the land is meadow and pasture. The soil is a hazel loam. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £480. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £375, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice, with a square tower surmounted by a shingled spire. There was formerly a chapel-of-ease at Northese. The register dates from 1705. The Earl of Abergavenny is lord of the manor.

RODMERSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Milton, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 1½ mile S.E. of Sittingbourne, its post town, and 10 miles S.E. of Chatham. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The Tickham hounds meet in this parish. The land is partly in hop-grounds. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £412, and the vicarial for £142, and the glebe comprises 5 acres. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £115. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, originally belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. It is a large ancient structure, with a square embattled tower at the W. end, built of square bricks. The interior of the church contains four canopied stalls, and a stained figure of Edward the Confessor. There are two Sunday-schools, also a place of worship for the Bible Christians.

RODNEY, STOKE, a par. in the hund. of Winterstoke, co. Somerset, 5 miles N.E. of Wells, its post town, and 125 W. of London. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. A great portion of the land is devoted to pasture. The par. comprises the hmlt. of Draycott. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £339, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is an ancient stone edifice, with a tower containing four bells. The interior of the church contains a screen, bearing date 1624, the gift of Sir E. Rodney, of whose family there are monuments. The register dates from the 17th century. The parochial charities produce about £3 10*s.* per annum, independent of an annuity of £300 for the poor of Draycott hamlet. There is a Church school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. F. Parsons, Esq., is lord of the manor.

RODSLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Longford, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 4 miles S.E. of Ashborne. There is a chapel for Wesleyans, also a school.

ROE, a river of the co. of Londonderry, Ireland, falling into Lough Foyle.

ROE, an islet in Clew Bay, co. Mayo, Ireland. It has a small but safe harbour.

ROEBURNDALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Melling, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 9 miles N.E. of Lancaster. It is situated on the river Water, which flows to the Hindburn, near Hornby.

ROEHAMPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Putney, W. div. of Brixton hund., co. Surrey, 8 miles S.W. of St. Paul's, London. It is situated near the Thames, at the western extremity of Putney Heath. In the vicinity are several villas of the nobility and gentry, including Roehampton Grove, formerly called Putney Park, built by the Earl of Portland in the reign of Charles I. It had a chapel attached, which was taken down in 1777 by Thomas Parker, Esq., who built a new chapel at a short distance. This place suffered great injury from a violent hurricane, which occurred 15th October, 1780.

ROE-INCLOSURE COTTAGE, an ext. par. place in Fordingbridge hund., Ringwood div. of co. Hants.

ROEL. *See* ROWELL, co. Gloucester.

ROFFORD, a lib. in the par. of Chalgrove, hund. of Ewelme, co. Oxford, 4 miles N.W. of Watlington, and 4½ S.W. of Tetsworth.

ROGART, a par. in the co. of Sutherland, Scotland. It extends in length about 17 miles from S.E. to N.W., with an extreme breadth of about 9 miles, and is bounded by the pars. of Farr, Clyne, Golspie, Dornoch, Criech, and Lairg. The surface is of a hilly character, being composed of two valleys, and separated by a group of rocky hills, some of which rise from 800 to 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is traversed by the rivers Brora and Fleet, the former rises in the extreme N., and flows into the Clyne, while the river Fleet arises from a lake, and falls into the Dornoch. There are none but wooden bridges. The vales of Strathbrora and Strathfleet, which derive their names from the above-mentioned streams, vary in breadth from a few yards to near a mile, occupying the principal portion of the parochial area. Gneiss is the prevailing rock. The lands in the straths are liable to be overflowed. The soil at the bottom of the valleys and on the skirts of the hills is of a sandy and gravelly nature. Peat moss abounds to a great extent. The village is distant about 6 miles N.W. of Golspie, and is situated nearly on the summit of a high hill; hence it derives its name from *Rogh Ard*, or "very high." In the parish are many traces of Picts' houses, Danish camps, and tumuli. This par. is in the presb. of Dornoch and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. The stipend of the minister is £155. The church, erected in 1777, is situated on an eminence. There are a Free church, a parochial school, and two other schools. The Duke of Sutherland owns most part of the land.

ROGATE, a par. in the hund. of Dumpford, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 4 miles E. of Petersfield, its post town, and 6 W. of Midhurst. The village is situated on the road from Midhurst to Petersfield, near the river Rother, and is chiefly agricultural. Rogate was held by Ralph de Camois in Edward III.'s time, and was subsequently granted by the crown to William Earl of Southampton in the reign of Henry VIII. The parish borders on the county of Hampshire, and the land is partly in common. Limestone is abundant. At Durford, in this parish, are remains of an abbey founded in 1160 by Henry Hoes, for Premonstratensian canons, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Its revenue at the Dissolution was estimated at £98 4*s.* 5*d.* The impropriation belongs to the landowners. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £212. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is of great antiquity, and was enlarged in 1841. The register commences from 1558. The Independents have a place of worship. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a school of a private character, entirely supported by the Hon. Mrs. Carnegie. Rogate Lodge, Fair-Oak, and Fyning House are the principal residences. A pleasure fair is held 27th September.

ROGERICALVI, an ancient par. in the co. of Cork, Ireland, now united with Templemolaga.

ROGERSTONE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bassaleg, upper div. of Wentllooge hund., co. Monmouth, 2½ miles W. of Newport.

ROGERSTOWN BAY, a harbour on the coast of co. Dublin, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Lusk. It has a pier, but the harbour is shallow.

ROGGIETT, a par. in the lower div. of Caldicott hund., co. Monmouth, 6 miles S.W. of Chepstow, its post town, and 10 from Usk. The village consists of a few scattered houses. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £65 17*s.* The living is a rect. united with that of Ifton, in the dioc. of Llandaff, joint val. £390.

ROGIE, a cascade in Strathgarve, co. Ross, Scotland.

ROKE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bensington, co. Oxford, 2 miles N.E. of Wallingford.

ROKEBY, a par. in the wap. of Gilling-West, North Riding co. York, 17 miles S.W. of Darlington, its post town, and 3 S.E. of Barnard Castle. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the rivers Tees and Greta. The Roman way to Brough led through the parish, which was the site of an ancient encampment, near which various inscribed stones and other Roman relics have been found. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. The surface is undulating. The soil is of a loamy and clayey nature, with a subsoil of clay. The par. includes Greta Bridge and Mortham, the old town of the Rokebys, who give name to Sir W. Scott's last poem. This place was also the favourite retreat of the poet Mason. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val £160. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected by Sir Thomas Robinson in the last century, and was fitted up with oak stalls in 1855. There is a parochial school. W. J. S. Morritt, Esq., is lord of the manor and owner of the soil. Rokeby Hall is the principal residence. In a close adjoining the embattled keep of Mortham, the ancient residence of the Rokebys, is a large tomb, removed thither from Egglestone Abbey.

ROLESTOWN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Nethercross, co. Dublin, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Swords.

ROLLESBY, a par. in the hund. of West Flegg, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N.E. of Acle, its post town, and 8 N.W. of Yarmouth. The village, which is large but irregularly built, is chiefly agricultural. The Flegg union poorhouse is situated within this parish. The greater part of the land is arable, with some meadow, pasture, and woodland. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £644, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £642. The church, dedicated to St. George, is an ancient structure, with a circular tower and octangular turret. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £19 per annum. The Baptists have a place of worship. There is a National school, which is maintained by subscriptions.

ROLLESTON, a chplry. in the par. of Billesdon, hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 2 miles S.E. of Billesdon, its post town, and 9 S.E. of Leicester. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The soil consists of a strong stiff clay, and the land is chiefly in pasture. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Billesdon, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. John, has a square embattled tower, and is nearly obscured from sight by yew trees and shrubs. A cross of great antiquity stands on the S. side, and appears in good condition. Rolleston Hall is the principal residence. It is situated in well-wooded grounds, in which is a pond abounding in fish. The hall contains some paintings of Charles II.'s time. The estate has been improved of late years by H. Greene, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

ROLLESTON, a par. in the wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 5 miles S.W. of Newark, its post town, 3 S.E. of Southwell, and 1 mile W. of the Fiskerton railway station. The village, which is small, is situated at the confluence of the rivers Greet and Trent. It is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the tnshps. of Rolleston and Fiskerton. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £246, in the patron. of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient structure with a tower containing four bells. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. J. H. M. Sutton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ROLLESTON, a par. and tnshp. in the N. div. of Offlow hund., co. Stafford, 3½ miles N.W. of Burton-on-Trent, its post town, and 1½ mile from Tutbury station on the North Staffordshire railway. It comprises the tnshps. of Rolleston and Anslow. The village is situated in a valley on the river Dove, and is chiefly agricultural. Petty sessions are held every Monday. The Hoar Cross hounds meet in this parish. The land is chiefly meadow and pasture, with some arable, and a considerable extent of ozier beds. The soil on the high lands is a strong loam, but in the valleys rich pasture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £664. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a spired tower containing a clock and five bells. The chancel contains a monument to the Caldwell family, and in the S. aisle is a monument and effigy to Sir E. Mosley, Knt. The church was thoroughly restored in 1845. The register dates from 1569. The parochial charities produce about £195 per annum, of which £142 is the endowment of Roulston's almshouses, called the Hospital, and £37 belongs to Bishop Sherbourne's free school. There is also an infant school, which is under Government inspection. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Rolleston Hall, the principal residence, is situated in a richly-wooded park. Sir O. Mosley, Bart., is lord of the manor.

ROLLINGTON, a tythg. in the par. of Corfe Castle, co. Dorset, near Corfe Castle.

ROLLRIGHT, or ROLLRICH, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 3 miles N.E. of Chipping-Norton, its post town, and 8 from Shipston-on-Stour. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. It is mentioned in Domesday Survey as *Rollendri.* About two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The soil is fertile, and the pasture rich. This place is celebrated for its breed of sheep. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1775. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £250, in the patron. of Brasenose College. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a lofty square embattled tower. It contains a tomb to Shepheard, the friend of Prior, and on the S. side a Norman porch, near which last is an ancient cross. The parochial charities produce about £81 per annum, £11 of which goes to the almshouses. There is a school

with a small endowment. There is a chapel belonging to the Rev. Mr. Bulteel, also a place of worship for the Baptists.

ROLLRIGHT, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 2 miles S.W. of Great Rollright, and 3 N.W. of Chipping-Norton. In this parish, which is of small extent, bordering on Warwickshire, are the ruins of a Druidical temple, consisting of about 30 stones, varying in height from 5 to 7 feet, and arranged in a circle, with the king stone 9 feet high, 7 feet broad, and 12 inches in thickness, in the adjoining county of Warwick; while to the E. is a kistvaen, or stone chest, and about 300 yards from the circle are also five stones, called the Whispering Stones. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £130. The church was built in 1617.

ROLLS LIBERTY, an ext. par. place in the Holborn div. of Ossulstone hund., co. Middlesex, half a mile W. of St. Paul's, London. It contains the Rolls Court, with chapel, and a large block of building forming one side of the Record Repository.

ROLLSTONE, or ROWLESTON, a par. in the hund. of Elstub, co. Wilts, 10 miles N. of Salisbury, 6½ W. of Amesbury, and half a mile S. of Shrewton. Devizes is its post town. The village, which is of small extent and wholly agricultural, is situated on the road from Salisbury to Devizes. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £170, and the glebe contains 5 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient edifice, and has recently undergone thorough restoration. W. A. Heathcote, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ROLVENDEN, a hund. in the lathe of Scray, co. Kent, contains the pars. of Benenden and Rolvenden, comprising an area of 12,450 acres.

ROLVENDEN, a par. and post town in the above hund., lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 3 miles S.W. of Tenterden, and the same distance N. of Newenden. The village, which is considerable, is situated in a healthy spot, and in the neighbourhood are many well-built residences. A portion of the land is in hop grounds. The soil consists of clay and loam. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £558, the vicarial for £43 10*s.*, and the glebe comprises 8 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £104, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, with a lofty tower containing eight bells. The interior of the church contains a font, tablets to the Gybbon and Monypenny families, and a brass inscription bearing date 1444. The chancel has a painted window, the gift of Major Willcock in 1848. The register dates from Henry VIII.'s time. The parochial charities produce about £158 per annum, of which £141 goes towards Gibbon's school. The Wesleyans and Unitarians have each a place of worship. F. Morrison, Esq., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

ROMALD-KIRK, a par. and tnshp. in the wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 6 miles S.W. of Barnard-Castle railway station, and 4 N.W. of Middleton-in-Teesdale. Darlington is its post town. Romaldkirk is a polling-place for the county elections, and comprises Laithkirk-in-Lunedale, Cotherston, Hunderthwaite, and three other tnshps. The village, which is considerable, is on the river Tees. A large portion of the land is in moor and pasture. The tithes were commuted for land under an Act of Enclosure in 1811. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £750. The church, dedicated to St. Ronald, is a cruciform structure with a square tower crowned with pinnacles and containing three bells. The interior of the church has an effigy of Sir H. Fitzhugh, bearing date 1320. There is also a district church at Laith-Kirk, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £103. The parochial charities produce about £47 per annum, of which £20 goes to a free school conducted on the National system. There are almshouses for 6 poor persons, with an annuity of £14 each. The rector is lord of the manor. A cattle fair is held on the first Thursdays in April and October.

ROMAN, a river of the co. of Essex, rises near Coggeshall, and joins the Colne at Wivenhoe.

ROMANBY, a tnshp. and vil. in the par. of Northallerton, wap. of Allertonshire, North Riding co. York, half a mile S.W. of Northallerton, its nearest railway station and post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Great North of England railway. It derived its name from the Roman way to Stamford Bridge.

ROMANSLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Witheridge, co. Devon, 3 miles S.E. of South Molton, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Roman way which came from near Taunton and went to Stratton. The inhabitants are wholly engaged in agriculture. It is a meet for the Eggesford hounds. The glebe comprises 150 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £183. The church is dedicated to St. Rumon. There is a Sunday-school.

ROME, a hmlt. in the tnshp. and par. of Giggleswick, wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Settle. It is situated in the vale of the Ribble, under the Scar, a lofty limestone rock.

ROMFIELDS, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Peter, hund. of Thanet and lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, near Margate.

ROMFORD, a par., post and market town in the lib. of Havering-atte-Bower, co. Essex, 6 miles S.W. of Brentwood, 8 N.E. of Barking, and 12 N.E. of London. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway. It is supposed to derive its name from a ford over a small stream called the Rom, a branch of the river Thames, which intersects the town, and is now crossed by a bridge. The parish formed part of Hornchurch up to 1786. Romford is a polling-place for the county elections, and a petty sessions town. It was the Roman *Durolitum*, and after the Roman conquest was held by the Mowbrays, Berkeleys, and Newmans. The town has several good streets, the two principal of which cross each other at right angles. It contains many good houses and shops, and several public buildings. The town is lighted with gas, and well supplied with good water. It was first chartered by Edward the Confessor, but since that monarch's time has received many additions and confirmations to its charter. The government is now invested in a high steward, three justices of the peace, and a local board of health appointed under the Health of Towns' Act. The public buildings consist of a townhall, situated in the market-place, gas works, literary institute, and county court house. Petty sessions are held every Friday, and quarter sessions for the liberty on the Friday succeeding the county quarter sessions. There are agricultural implement works and foundries, also extensive brewing and malting establishments. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and in the establishments above mentioned. Market gardening is carried on to a considerable extent. The tithes were given by William of Wickham to the warden and fellows of New College, Oxford. The living is a vic. with the cur. of Noak Hill annexed, in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £700, in the patron. of New College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Edward, has a spired and embattled tower containing a clock and eight bells. It has a side chapel, and in the E. window is the figure of the patron saint in old painted glass. The interior of the church contains effigies of Sir G. Hervey and Sir Anthony Coke, of Gidea Hall, at which place he entertained Queen Elizabeth in 1568. The present structure was rebuilt in 1849—50, on the site of the original structure erected in 1407. The parochial charities produce about £560 per annum. There are National and infant schools. The Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Catholics have places of worship. The union poorhouse is situate a short distance from the town. Quarles the poet, and his son the royalist, were natives of this parish. The market, held on Wednesday, was granted in 1247, and is the general market for all kinds of agricultural produce, cattle, &c.; there is also a market on Tuesday

for calves, and one for swine was formerly held on Monday. A fair is held on Midsummer Day for horses and cattle.

ROMILEY. *See* CHADKIRK, co. Chester.

ROMNEY MARSH, a lib. in the lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, contains the cinque-port town of Romney, and the pars. of Blackmanstone, Burmarsh, Dymchurch, Hope All Saints, Ivychurch, Lydd, St. Mary, Midley, Newchurch, Orgarswick, Snargate, Snave, and parts of Aldington, Appledore, Bilsington, Bonnington, Brenzett, Brookland, Broomhill, Hurst, West Hythe, Kenardington, Lympne, Newington, Orlestone, Rockinge, Sellinge, and Warehorne, comprising together above 45,000 acres, a great part of which has been reclaimed from the sea by various innings, and is protected by a sea-wall called Dymchurch Wall, extending 3 miles in length, and from 12 to 20 feet high, which is the sole barrier that prevents the sea from overflowing the whole of the level. It gives name to a Poor-law Union comprising 19 parishes or places; the workhouse being at New Romney. It is also the seat of new County Court and superintendent registry districts. Denge Marsh, with Southbrooks and Guildford Marsh, both adjoining Walland Marsh, are under the jurisdictions of separate commissions of sewers.

ROMNEY, NEW, a par., cinque-port, post and market town in the lib. of Romney Marsh, having separate jurisdiction, co. Kent, 5 miles N. of Dungeness, and 7 S.E. of Ham Street station on the Hastings and Ashford line of railway. It is a borough by prescription, a polling-place for the county, and a coastguard station. The town is situated near Romney Sound, on an eminence about the centre of the Marsh, and arose from the decay of the haven at Old Romney, by the retiring of the sea, and in contradistinction to that town was called New Romney. It was once a place of considerable importance, and is mentioned in Domesday Survey as *Romenel*, at which time it consisted of 12 wards, and contained 5 churches, a priory, and a hospital, with a good harbour. It was soon after that period given by William the Conqueror to his brother Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and subsequently made a cinque port, but in Edward I.'s time it was much damaged by an irruption of the sea, which diverted the course of the river Rother, and ruined its haven on the western shore. In the reigns of Edward III., Henry VII., and Henry VIII., it furnished a complement of five ships to the royal fleet, but has never recovered its ancient prosperity: though still respectably inhabited, it has fallen into decay as a port, and has scarcely any trade except that arising from the grazing of cattle. It received its first charter of incorporation from Edward III., and a new charter from Elizabeth, by which the corporation consists of a mayor, 12 jurates, with a recorder, town-clerk, &c., under the style of "mayor, jurates, and commonalty," who returned two members to parliament till disfranchised by the Reform Bill. A court, called a Brotherhood and Guestling, connected with the business of the various cinque ports, was wont to be held on the Tuesday next after St. Margaret's Day, also sessions quarterly, and by adjournment every six weeks. The population of the parish in 1861 was 1,062. Many of the inhabitants are graziers. The town, which chiefly consists of one long street, with a smaller one intersecting it almost at right angles, is well paved and lighted with gas from works established in 1854. The new County Court is held every alternate month. It contains a small gaol, guildhall, Romney Marsh union poorhouse, and a market-house. This place gives the title of earl and baron to the Marshams of Mote Park. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £161, in the patron. of All Souls' College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a lofty square tower at the W. end, containing a peal of eight bells. The interior of the church contains an ancient font, piscina, several tombs, and 3 brasses of T. Lamberd, one bearing date 1570. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans, also National schools erected in 1820. The parochial charities produce about £123 per annum, of which £112 is the endowment of Southland's hospital or almshouses. Market day is on Saturday. A fair for sheep and lambs is held on 21st August.

ROMNEY, OLD, a par. in the cinque-port lib. of New Romney, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 2 miles N.W. of New Romney. The town had a good haven in the Saxon times, but was a decayed place prior to the Conquest, and shortly after was superseded in its maritime privileges and prosperity by New Romney. The greater part of the land is rich marsh pasture, except about 200 acres, which are arable. There was formerly a cell subordinate to the abbey of Pountney, or Pontignac, in France, also a hospital for lepers, founded by Adam de Chorring, and subsequently converted into a chantry, which in 1481 became annexed to the college of St. Mary Magdalene, in Oxford. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £246, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, is an ancient edifice, with a spired tower containing three bells. The interior of the church has been recently restored: it contains some brasses, one of which is to J. Ips.

ROMSEY, or RUMSEY, a post and market town, and municipal borough, locally in the lower half hund. of King's Somborne, Romsey div. of co. Hants, 73 miles S.W. of London, by road, or 80 by the South-Western railway, on which it is a station. It is situated on the left bank of the river Test, here crossed by a bridge, and the Andover canal runs through the town. Romsey is one of the most ancient towns in England, and has been classed by Dr. Stukely as a Roman city under the name of *Arminis;* the journal of the British Archæological Association also records the finding of Roman coins in the neighbourhood. It was a place of considerable importance under the Saxon kings, and is chiefly famous on account of the abbey of Benedictine nuns, which was founded by Edward the Elder in the 10th century, and of which he made his daughter abbess. Soon afterwards the Danes effected a landing, and pillaged the monastery. Edgar, the grandson of Edward the Elder, greatly enlarged it, and his son was buried here. Another royal lady, in the person of Mary, youngest daughter of King Stephen, subsequently became abbess. After its surrender to Henry VIII. it was made a parish church. The town was first chartered by James I., and is now governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, with the title of "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the town of Romsey Infra." The population in 1851 was 2,080, which in 1861 had increased to 2,116. The application of steam to machinery has been the cause of removal of many extensive manufactures to places where coal could be more readily procured, but there are still paper and flax spinning-mills. The town is paved and lighted with gas. It contains a townhall; an audit-house, supported on pillars, with a market below; a borough gaol, union poorhouse, literary and scientific institution, newsrooms, two branch banks, and the hundred bridge over the river Test or Anton, also a young men's reading society and a young men's mutual improvement association. There are tanneries, malt-houses, breweries, gas-works, and corn, paper, and flax mills. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the general trade. The town is a polling-place for the county elections, and the centre of a new County Court district. It is divided into two distinct parishes, distinguished as "Infra" and "Extra." The Infra comprises the municipal borough, with Cherville Street, &c., in parochial matters; while the Extra includes Cupernham, Lee, Mainstone, Ranviels, Spurshot, Stanbridge, Woodbury, and Wools. These two parishes are for all purposes ecclesiastical. The living is a vic.* in the archdeac. and dioc. of Winchester, val. £351, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a venerable cruciform structure, with a low tower, and was originally the abbey church. It has been several times rebuilt since its foundation in the 10th century, and is chiefly in the Norman style of architecture, but much enriched in some parts with zig-

rag and other ornaments. The W. end of the church is early English, richly decorated within. The whole building has recently been restored, under the auspices of the British Archæological Association. It contains an ancient screen, old frescoes, sculptures on the S. transept, and several monuments, including those of Sir H. Petty, the Surveyor of Ireland, Lady Palmerston, of Broadlands, J. St. Barbe, whose tomb bears a curious epitaph, beginning, "Earth's rich in mines of pretious dust." An old apple-tree, which is said to have grown on the roof for above two centuries, was recently cut down for fear of its injuring the building. The register dates from 1569. The Wesleyans, Baptists, Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Sandemanians have places of worship. The charities produce about £700 per annum, including John Nowe's school for 20 boys, with an endowment of £350; St. Barbe's charity of £25, now attached to the National school; and Bartlett's and Kent's almshouses, with a joint income of £210; there are also National, British, and infant schools, besides an industrial school for girls, which was maintained up to the day of his death by the late Lord Palmerston. Romsey Poor-law Union comprises 20 parishes. The principal residences are Broadlands, for many years the seat of the late Viscount Palmerston, who was lord of the manor, and Embley Park, the seat of W. E. Nightingale, Esq. Jacob, author of the "Law Dictionary," was born here. Market day is on Thursday. Fairs are held on Easter Monday, 26th August, and 8th November.

ROMSLEY, a lib. in the par. of Alveley, Chelmarsh div. of Stottesden hund., co. Salop, 7 miles S.E. of Bridgnorth, within which borough it is included. It is situated near the river Severn.

ROMSLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Halesowen, hund. of Brimstree, co. Worcester, formerly in Salop, near Halesowen, and 8 miles S.W. of Birmingham. It is situated in the vale of the river Stour, near the Dudley canal and the line of the North-Western railway. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring coal and iron mines. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £125, in the patron. of the Vicar of Halesowen. The church, dedicated to St. Kenelm, is a modern structure.

RONA, an island, one of the Hebrides, in the par. of Portree, co. Inverness, Scotland. It extends about 5 miles in length, and nearly 1 mile in breadth. The surface is irregular and barren. It is situated at the northern extremity of Raasay, from which it is separated by a strait just passable for vessels. The prevailing rocks are gneiss. A small portion of arable land surrounds the scattered village, that lies at the bottom of a bay, about 6 miles E. of Skye. In 1856 a lighthouse was constructed upon this island.

RONA, or ROAN, a small island in the par. of Tongue, co. Sutherland, Scotland, 7 miles N. of Tongue. It is situated in the Kyle of Tongue.

RONA, or ROAN, a loch in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 5 miles N. of Castle Douglas.

RONA, or RONAY, an island in the par. of North Uist, Outer Hebrides, co. Inverness, Scotland, 2½ miles N.E. of Benbecula. It extends 2 miles in length by about 1½ mile in breadth. Its surface is of an uneven character, rising to an altitude of about 600 feet above sea-level. The land was formerly of little value, but is now much improved, and is one of the best grazing-grounds in the parish of North Uist.

RONA, or RONAY, a small island in the par. of Barvas, Outer Hebrides, Scotland. It is situated 38 miles N.W. of the Butt of Lewis. It is about a mile in length by half a mile in breadth, consisting of two hills, with an altitude varying from 350 to 360 feet, and is the most north-westerly land in Europe. The chief part of the land is arable, with a fertile soil. There are some ruinous huts, one of which appears to have originally been a church, dedicated to St. Ronan, from whom the island takes its name. Some years ago this island was offered gratuitously to the government for a new penal settlement by Sir James Matheson, the proprietor. About four leagues to the eastward is the rock Sulisker, only a quarter of a mile in circumference, but abounding with a great variety of sea fowls.

RONALDSHAY, NORTH, a par. and island in the North-Eastern Orkney Isles, co. Orkney and Shetland, coast of Scotland, 3 miles N. of Sanday Island. It formed part of the par. of Cross till 1831, and was called *Rinarseya* by the Northmen. It extends in length about 3 miles, with a mean breadth of little over 1 mile. Its surface is low and flat, with the exception of a gentle rise towards the centre. The soil is sandy, with red clay upon red sandstone. The land is tolerably fertile, and large quantities of sea-weed are collected on the shore, from which about 100 tons of kelp are made annually. In various parts ancient tumuli are to be seen, and on a promontory is a lighthouse, visible for 15 miles. Fish and seals are abundant round the coast, which has good anchorage in Linklets Bay, near Bridesness, and at Stromness. The shores are low and rocky, with Reef Dyke, Linay Altars, and other dangerous reefs. This par. is in the presb. of North Isles, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is £120. The parish church was erected by the parliamentary commissioners. There is a Free church. The island belongs to Mr. Trail, of Woodwick.

RONALDSHAY, SOUTH, an island and par. in the South-Eastern Orkney Isles, co. Orkney and Shetland, coast of Scotland, 6 miles N.E. of Duncansby-Head, and 11 S. of Kirkwall. The parish, which is scattered, comprehends, besides the island of South Ronaldshay, the inhabited islands of Burray, Hunda, the Pentland Skerries and Swona, and the uninhabited island of Glimsholm, occupying the south-eastern corner of the Orcadian archipelago. The principal island of this group is South Ronaldshay, lying between Pentland Frith, on the S., which divides it from Caithness, and Water-Sound on the N., which is about a mile broad, and divides it from Burray. It is about 9 miles in length, and from 2 to 6½ in breadth, covering a superficial area of near 18 square miles. Its surface is generally level, or slightly hilly, the highest point not exceeding 300 feet above sea-level. The coast is bold, especially towards the E. and W., where it is protected by several headlands, as Brough-head, near Barsick, or Barwick ferry to Houna, in Caithness, Halero and Stores, or Souse, heads; on the E. Grimness, Hoxa, Barth, and other promontories. On the northern side of the island is St. Margaret's Hope, one of the best harbours for small craft anywhere on this coast, also Water-Sound ferry to Burray; and on the western side is Widewall Bay, with good anchorage for vessels of 500 tons. The prevailing rocks are of the red sandstone formation, with clay, sand, and moss scattered over the surface; but a considerable extent of the land is loamy, and presents a much richer and more generally cultivated appearance than in most parts of the Orkney group. Wild fowl are abundant, and the fisheries off the coast are productive chiefly in cod, herrings, and lobsters. The population of the modern parish of South Ronaldshay and Burray is about 3,100. Three ancient parishes are comprehended in the present parish, viz. St. Mary's, or South Ronaldshay, St. Peter's, or the N. end of South Ronaldshay, and Burray parish, including Hunda and Glimsholm. In the Roman Catholic times the offices of Dean of Orkney and provost of the cathedral were held by the priest of South Ronaldshay, which then contained seven or eight chapels, remains of which still exist. The par. is now in the presb. of Kirkwall and synod of Orkney. The minister's stipend is £210, with glebe. There are two parish churches, St. Mary's at the southern, and St. Peter's at the northern, end of the island of South Ronaldshay, the latter built in the 13th century. There is also an United Presbyterian church, built in 1826. There are two schools, founded and partially endowed by Governor Tomison, of the Hudson's Bay Company. Remains of Picts' houses are scattered over the island, and near the manse is a Pictish granary, or tomb, paved with water-worn stones, also three

large standing stones, supposed to be Druidical monuments.

RONAN, an islet in the upper lake of Killarney, co. Kerry, Ireland.

RONANISH, an islet at the entrance to Gweebarra Bay, co. Donegal, Ireland.

RONAY. *See* RONA, in Outer Hebrides.

RONTON, a par. in the S. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, 5 miles W. of Stafford, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Eccleshall. It comprises Hextetts, Brough Hall, and 3 other hmlts. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £93. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Earl of Lichfield is lord of the manor, and has a shooting box near Ronton Abbey ruins.

RONTON-ABBEY, an ext. par. lib. in the S. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, 3½ miles S.E. of Eccleshall. The tower, and a small portion of the cloisters, are all that now remain of this ancient abbey, which was founded in the reign of Henry II. by Robert Fitz-Noel, as a priory for Black Canons, subordinate to the Abbey of Haughmond in Shropshire. Its revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £102 11*s.* 1*d.*

ROOGAGH, a river of the co. of Fermanagh, Ireland, rises under Glenkeel mountain, and falls into Lough Melvin.

ROOKHOPE, a chplry. in the par. of Stanhope, co. Durham, 3 miles N.W. of Stanhope, and 8 N.W. of Walsingham. It is situated near the river Burn, a branch of the Wear.

ROOKLEY-WITH-WEEK, a tythg. in the par. of Godshill, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 3 miles S.E. of Newport.

ROOKSBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of East Brent, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.W. of Axbridge.

ROOKWITH, a tnshp. in the par. of Thornton-Watlass, wap. of East Hang, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N. of Masham, 4 S.W. of Bedale, and 2 W. of Thornton-Watlass. It contains but a few scattered farmhouses. The Marquis of Ailesbury is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

ROOMER, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Swinton, North Riding co. York, 1 mile S.W. of Masham.

ROOS, a par. in the middle div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 14 miles E. of Hull, its post town, 6 from Patrington, and 4 N. of Ottringham railway station. The par. includes the hmlts. of Oustwick and Bracken Hill. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated near the coast. The soil consists of clay. It takes its name from Peter de Ros, ancestor of Lord de Ros, and sole proprietor of the village in the reign of Henry I. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1783. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. £602. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice with a tower and a chapel on the N. side, now used for vestry purposes. The chancel has windows bearing the arms of the Seigniory and three barons of Roos. The parochial charities produce about £21 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is held. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship.

ROOSDOWN, or ROUSDON ST. PANCRAS, an ext. par. lib., though locally in the par. of Axminster, co. Devon, 4 miles S. of Axminster, and 3 S.W. of Lyme-Regis. It is situated on the English Channel, and was formerly a separate parish. Its ancient name was Ralphdown, so called from its owner, Ralph de Down, in the reign of Henry II. There is no village, and only one house. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £35. The church has long been in ruins.

ROOSE, a station on the Barrow branch of the Whitehaven and Furness Junction railway, 2 miles from Barrow, co. Lancaster.

ROOSE, ROUSE, or RHOS, a hund. in the co. of Pembroke, contains the town of Milford and the pars. of St. Bride, Burton, Canrose, Dale, Freystrop, Harroldston St. Issell's and West, Hasguard, Herbrandston, Hubberston, St. Ishmael's, Johnston, Lambston, Llangwm, Llanstadwell, Marloes, Nolton, West Robeston, Roch, Rose-Market, Steynton, Talbenny, Treffgnarn, West Walton, Walwin's Castle, and parts of St. Martin and St. Thomas. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry and dioc. of of St. David's.

ROOSKY. *See* RUSKEY, co. Leitrim.

ROOTHING, or RODING, ABBOT'S or ABBESS. *See* ABBOT'S ROOTHING, co. Essex.

ROOTHING, AYTHROP, or AYTHORPE ROOTHING, a par. in the hund. of Dunmow, co. Essex, 5 miles S.W. of Great Dunmow, and 31 miles from London. It is a small agricultural village situated on the river Roothing. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £380. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is an ancient structure with a spired tower containing three bells.

ROOTHING, BEAUCHAMP. *See* BEAUCHAMP ROOTHING.

ROOTHING, BERNERS, or BERNISH RODING, a par. in the hund. of Dunmow, co. Essex, 5½ miles N.E. of Chipping-Ongar. The parish, which derives its distinguishing affix from Hugh de Berners, to whom the manor at one time belonged, is of small extent. About three parts of the surface is arable, and the remainder pasture and woodland. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £224 14*s.* The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £65. The church is an ancient structure, dedication unknown. The register dates from 1583. There is a village school.

ROOTHING, HIGH, a par. in the hund. of Dunmow, co. Essex, 4½ miles S.W. of Great Dunmow. This village, which is situated on elevated ground near the river Roding, takes the affix to its name from its situation higher up the stream than other parishes of the name. The surface is elevated and hilly, and there are several ancient mansions in the parish. It was given by Leofwin to a monastery in the Isle of Ely, in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £487, and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £391. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a bell-turret containing two bells. It has recently been restored at a cost of £1,000. The register dates from 1539. The Earl of Roden takes his title from this place. There is a small National school.

ROOTHING, LEADEN, a par. in the hund. of Dunmow, co. Essex, 6 miles S.W. of Great Dunmow, and 31 from London. The parish, which is of small extent, and wholly agricultural, is situated on the river Roding. The land is chiefly arable, with a small proportion of pasture and woodland. The Essex hounds meet here. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £230. The church is of great antiquity, with a wooden bell-turret, surmounted by a low spire and containing two bells. There is a village school.

ROOTHING, MARGARET, a par. in the hund. of Dunmow, co. Essex, 7 miles N.E. of Chipping-Ongar, its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The village is situated on elevated ground. The greater part of the land is arable. Marks, now a hamlet of this parish, was once an independent chapelry belonging to Stondon Massey. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £223. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, has a Norman porch at the western side, and a turret containing one bell. The register dates from 1538. The charities consist of a small school endowment, and the annual sum of £1 10*s.*, distributed to the poor in bread.

ROOTHING, MORRELL. *See* MORRELL ROOTHING.

ROOTHING, WHITE, a par. in the hund. of Dunmow, co. Essex, 8 miles N. of Chipping-Ongar, its post town, and 30 from London. The village is situated on elevated ground near the river Roding, and on the road to Hatfield-Regis. It includes the hmlt. of Roothing Morrell. The surface is elevated and diversi-

fied with woodland and plantations. The soil is tolerably fertile. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £600, and the glebe comprises 63 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £500. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, has a square embattled tower containing five bells, and surmounted by a lofty spire, visible from a considerable distance. The register dates from 1547. There is a National school. The charities produce £6 per annum.

ROOTSTOWN, a vil. in the bar. of Ardee, co. Louth, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Ardee. There are ruins of an old castle.

ROPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Wybunbury, hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 2½ miles N.E. of Nantwich, its post town. The village is small and wholly agricultural.

ROPLEY, a par. in the lower half div. of Bishop's-Sutton hund., co. Hants, 4 miles E. of New Alresford, its post town. The parish, which is large, is wholly agricultural. It is a meet for Mr. Scotland's harriers. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £240, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Bishop's Sutton, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a wooden tower containing five bells. It is an ancient structure, but was restored and enlarged in 1848. There is a National school for this parish and that of Bishop's Sutton. Dr. Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born in this parish.

ROPSLEY, a par. in the wap. of Winnibriggs, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 6 miles S.E. of Grantham, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Great Ponton railway station. The village, which is large, is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Little Humby. The Duke of Rutland's hounds are kennelled in this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £940. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a spired tower containing two bells. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum, exclusive of the interest of £28 left in 1795 by an unknown donor. There is an endowed free school for both sexes. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship. Dr. Fox, Bishop of Winchester, was a native of Ropsley. The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

RORRINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Chirbury, co. Salop, 14 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury.

ROSALUCHA, a vil. in the bar. of Muskerry, co. Cork, Ireland, 12 miles N.W. of Dunmanway. It is situated in the mountains near the source of the Lee.

ROSBEG, a sandbank in Dublin Bay, a quarter of a mile S.W. of Howth lighthouse.

ROSBERCON, a par. in the bar. of Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, near New Ross, its post town. It extends along the W. bank of the river Barrow, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge connecting this place with New Ross. The village was once chartered as a borough, but is now incorporated with New Ross. It s a chief police station and a petty sessions town, containing a distillery, tannery, and several factories. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with others £328. The Roman Catholic chapel is the head of a union. There are two private schools, and a Sunday-school. There are ruins of the abbey which was founded here in the 13th century by the Graces and Walshes, and given at the Dissolution to the Parkers. Fairs are held on Easter and Whit Mondays, the 2nd and 23rd May, 10th August, and 5th and 18th October.

ROSCLOGHER, a bar. in the co. of Leitrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing the par. of Killasnet and parts of Clooncläre and Rossinver, comprising about 86,000 acres.

ROSCOBIE, a vil. in the par. of Dunfermline, co. Fife, Scotland, 3½ miles N. of Dunfermline. It adjoins some very extensive lime works. There is a ridge of hills of the same name as the village.

ROSCOMMON, an inland co. of the prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It lies between 53° 16′ to 54° 7′ N. lat., and from 7° 50′ to 8° 46′ W. long. It is bounded on the E. by the river Shannon, on the S. and S.W. by co. Galway, on the W. by cos. Galway and Mayo, on the N. by Sligo, and on the N.E. by Leitrim. It is 60 miles long, and its greatest breadth is 37 miles, comprising an area of 607,691 acres, of which 440,522 are in cultivation, 132,299 uncultivated, 768 occupied by the sites of towns, villages, and roads, 29,370 under water, and 6,732 in plantations. The general character of the surface is undulating or flat, except towards the N., where it becomes mountainous. The Curlew Mountains in the N.W., the Slievebawn range in the W., the Braulieve or Braughlieve on the Leitrim border, and some hills which skirt Lough Allen in the N., are the principal elevations, some of the summits attaining a height of 1,000 to 1,200 feet above the sea level. The principal rivers are the Suck and Shannon; the former traverses the N. boundary, and the latter drains it on the E. The lakes are numerous, and constitute a leading feature in this part of the island; Loughs Key, Garra, Skean, Meelagh, Aelagh, Erritt, and Glynn are the principal waters. The numerous small lakes are sometimes connected in a continued chain for great distances, but are not navigable. There are several turloughs, which leave most luxuriant soil behind them in the summer. The prevailing subsoil is limestone, but silicious sandstone crops up frequently in different parts. The most important geological formations are those belonging to the great carboniferous limestone district of central Ireland, and in the northern part of the county they include a considerable coal field with three beds of coal, and resting on beds of the millstone-grit series, known as the Arigna district. Iron ore is worked here, and extensive smelting and casting operations are carried on, also potters' fire and pipe clays are obtained in different parts. The Curlew Mountains consist of the Old Red sandstone formation, and the Braulieve of shales and sandstones. The soil in the level limestone districts is very fertile, but the bogs in the uplands are numerous. Agriculture is in a backward state, and the poorer classes of the inhabitants are extremely wretched. There are few dairies, though the pastures are luxuriant. The principal crops are oats, wheat, and potatoes. The breeds of cattle and sheep are good; the former long horned, and the latter long woolled. A wide field for reclamation presents itself among the extensive bogs and wastes. This county comprises nine baronies—Athlone, North and South Ballintober, Ballymoe, Boyle, Castlereagh, Frenchpark, Moycarn, and Roscommon, which together include 58 parishes. The population in 1851 was 173,798, and in 1861 100,000. The principal towns are Roscommon, Boyle, and Elphin. The county sent eight members to parliament before the Union, but now it has only two representatives for the county at large. The linen manufacture was at one time extensively diffused over the county, but it is now nearly extinct. Roscommon is included within the Connaught circuit, the assizes being held at Roscommon. The government is entrusted to a lord-lieutenant, assisted by 10 deputy-lieutenants, besides magistrates, coroners, &c. There are 54 police stations, with about 300 men. Athlone, Athleague, Ballagh, Boyle, Castlerea, Croghan, Elphin, and Tulsk have dispensaries. It is in the western military district, and contains 3 barrack stations. The ancient inhabitants of Roscommon are said to have been the *Auteri;* subsequently the county was divided among the O'Connors in the midland, the MacDermots in the northern, and the O'Kellies in the southern districts. Notices of the Sheriff of Roscommon are found as early as Edward I. The county lies partly within the dioceses of Elphin, Tuam, and Clonfert. There are numerous raths and various monastic remains, some of considerable interest.

ROSCOMMON, a bar. in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, contains the pars. of Aughrim, Bumlin, Clooncraff, Cloonfinlough, Elphin, Kilcooley, Killukin, Kiltrustan, Lissonuffy, Ogulla, Shankill, with parts of Creeve, Kilbride, and Kilglass, besides the vils. of Strokestown and Tulsk, together comprising about 82,600 acres.

ROSCOMMON, a par., post and market town, and

county town of co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. The par. extends over an area of 7,289 acres of highly cultivated and fertile soil. The town is situated on the road from Dublin to Sligo, 87 miles W. of Dublin, 18 S.E. of Castlerea, and 12 S. of Strokestown. It is built on the side of a gentle acclivity, and consists of one principal street, with several subordinate thoroughfares. The public buildings, including the court-house, county gaol, and infirmary, surround an open space at the extremity of the main street, in which are several excellent shops and good hotels. The principal trade of the town is in grain, and has improved greatly since the opening of the Royal canal navigation, and the Great Northern and Western railway, on which latter it has a station. It is the capital of the county of its name, and was formerly a parliamentary borough, sending two members to parliament before the Union. General sessions are held twice a year, and petty sessions weekly. It was first chartered as a corporate town in the reign of Edward I., and confirmed by James I. and II. The government of the town is now entrusted to a body of commissioners. It contains a police station, revenue and military barracks, and branch bank of the National Bank of Ireland. It gives name to a Poor-law Union, and contains the union workhouse. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with others £203, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is at the head of a union. This chapel was formerly the court-house of the town, but was purchased by the Roman Catholics, and received the addition of a belfry. There are a Wesleyan meeting-house, and four public, besides several private schools. The principal residences are Carrowroe and Hazelbrook. There is an excellent county infirmary containing fifty beds, adjoining which are a fever hospital and a dispensary. This place is thought to have derived its name from an abbey which was founded here by St. Colman in a fenny spot, near the site of the modern town. In the northern part of the town are ruins of Roscommon Castle, founded in 1268 by Sir Robert de Ufford. In 1642 the English held this fortress with stubborn tenacity, but were at length compelled to surrender. Here are also ruins of a friary founded by MacCashel in the 13th century, and containing the tomb of Croovedearg O'Connor, King of Connaught. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on 1st March, Whit-Monday, 1st September, and 5th December.

ROSCOMROE, a par. in the bar. of Ballybritt, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of Parsonstown. Birr is its post town. The Slieve Bloom mountains rise towards the eastern boundary, and the road from Roscrea to Tullamore passes through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Kinnetty £231, in the patron. of the bishop. It is joined to Kinnetty in the Roman Catholic arrangement.

ROSCONNELL, a par. in the bars. of Fassadining, co. Kilkenny, and Clarmallagh, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1½ mile S.W. of Ballynakill, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Attanagh £408, in the patron. of the bishop. It is united to Ballyragget in the Roman Catholic arrangement. There is a school.

ROSCREA, a par., post, and market town, in the bars. of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 44 miles N.W. of Limerick, and 75 S.W. of Dublin. It has a station on the Great Southern and Western railway at the point where the Parsonstown branch turns off. The parish, which is very extensive, consists chiefly of fertile soil. The town is built on a small stream falling into the Brosna river. It consists of a number of streets, built without any attempt at order, and many of them poor. There is a brisk retail traffic, but the original staple of the town, that of woollen goods, is now extinct. There are several large grain mills, two breweries, tanneries, a savings-bank, and a police station. Petty sessions are held weekly. The *Midland Counties Advertiser* is published in the town. The Castle of Roscrea was built by King John, and is now used as a military barracks. In 620 St. Cronan made this town an episcopal see, and remains of the cathedral near the old church are still standing. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe. The church, which was erected in 1812, near the site of an ancient abbey, is a Gothic structure. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and Methodist and Friends' meeting-houses. There are three public schools, and several private establishments. Among the charities are a hospital and a dispensary. Numerous seats surround the locality. A great victory over the Danes was gained here, who thought to surprise the inhabitants, but were defeated, and left 4,000 dead. Saturday and Thursday are market days. Fairs are held on 25th March, 7th May, 21st June, 8th August, 9th October, and 29th November.

ROSEACRE, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirkham, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 3¼ miles N.E. of Kirkham. It is in conjunction with Treales and Wharles to form a township.

ROSE-ASH, a par. in the hund. of Witheridge, co. Devon, 6 miles S.E. of South Molton, its post town, and 12 from the Eggesford railway station. It includes the hmlts. of Yarde and Ash-Mill. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The soil consists of clay, and stone is quarried for repair of the roads. It is a meet for the Knowstone harriers. The glebe comprises near 100 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £608. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a square tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum, exclusive of 25*s.* invested in books and education for three poor children. There is an endowed National school for both sexes. A revel is held on the last Sunday in July.

ROSEBANK, a vil. in the par. of Under Ward Dalserf, co. Lanark, Scotland, nearly opposite Mauldslie Castle, and 5 miles N.W. of Lanark. It was formed in 1810 for the accommodation of the inhabitants of Dalserf village, now falling to decay. Here is the seat of the Dales.

ROSE-BANK, a hmlt. in the par. of Whalley, co. Lancaster, 2 miles S. of Haslingden, and 14 N.W. of Manchester. It is situated in the valley of the river Irwell, near Edenfield, and on the borders of Rosendale Forest. There are extensive print works.

ROSEBERRY, a demesne in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 6 miles S.E. of Pennycuick. It belongs to Earl Roseberry, who takes from it the title of viscount and baron.

ROSEBERRY TOPPING, a mountain summit in the district of Cleveland, North Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Gainsborough. It is chiefly composed of oölitic rock with iron oar, and beds of alum and shells. It serves as a landmark at sea, and when clouded is a sign of bad weather.

ROSE CASTLE, anciently a border castle, but now the county seat of the Bishop of Carlisle, above the vale of Caldew, co. Cumberland, 7 miles S.W. of Carlisle. It is situated in the midst of hanging woods and plantations of oak and fir, and includes the old keep and other portions of the original castle built in the early Norman times, but restored by Bishop Percy after designs by Rickman. The castle was burnt by King Robert Bruce in 1322, and again by the Scottish army in 1337, and was dismantled after the civil war in the reign of Charles I.

ROSEDALE, an ext. par. place, locally in the par. of Wickenby, wap. of West Wraggoe, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.W. of Wragby. It is a meet for the Burton hounds.

ROSEDALE, EAST SIDE, a tnshp. in the par. of Middleton, Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York, 9 miles N.E. of Kirby Moorside, and 10 N.W. of Pickering railway station. It is situated in the moors under Shunner Fell, at the head of the river Severn, which here turns an extensive corn mill. It comprises the hmlt. of Hartoft. There are several quarries of good flagstone, and coal of an inferior quality is found. The chapel-of-ease was rebuilt in 1839. There is a village school.

ROSEDALE, WEST SIDE, a tnshp. in the par. of Lastingham, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 11 miles N.W. of Pickering. It is situated near Rosedale, East Side, and had in Richard I.'s time a convent founded by Robert de Stuteville for Cistercian nuns, which at the Dissolution was valued at £42. Through the recent discovery of ironstone of excellent quality in the neighbourhood, this village has considerably improved. The dale is much resorted to in summer by pleasure parties. The soil is of various qualities, but tolerably fertile. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £94. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

ROSEDEN, or ROSDON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ilderton, N. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 5 miles S.E. of Wooler, its post town, and 1 mile S.E. of Ilderton. It includes Roseden Edge, on which are the remains of a semicircular British camp with an inner wall of loose stones, supposed to have been squared by the Romans, and near to it is Bewick Hill camp.

ROSEGILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Shap, co. Westmoreland, 2 miles N.W. of Shap, on the river Lowther.

ROSE GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Pagham, hund. of Aldwick, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 4 miles S. of Chichester.

ROSE GREEN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Cashel.

ROSE GROVE, a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, where the Burnley and Todmorden branch turns off, 1½ mile from Burnley.

ROSEHALL, a district in the pars. of Creich and Kincardine, co. Ross, Scotland. Its principal attraction is Rosehall House, situated amidst woods and pleasure-grounds near the confluence of Casslie water with the river Oickel. There are a Free Church and a mission chapel.

ROSEHALL, a district in the par. of Old Monkland, co. Lanark, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Airdrie. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the mines.

ROSEHEARTY, a burgh of barony, seaport and market town in the par. of Pitsligo, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 4½ miles W. of Fraserburgh, and 16 N.E. of Banff. It is situated on the coast of the Moray Frith, and was created a burgh of barony by Charles II. It has a harbour capable of admitting vessels of from 80 to 100 tons, made at the expense of the late Earl of Gardenstown. The chief imports are timber, coals, and salt, and the exports fish, potatoes, and grain. Rosehearty chiefly owes its prosperity to the discovery made in 1810 of the shore dues belonging to the feurs, and not to the superior. In connection with the town is a suburb designated Seatown. There are a Presbyterian church and a Free church, the former was erected in 1791, and the latter in 1844. There are a parochial school and a female charity school, besides other schools of a private character.

ROSE HILL, a demesne in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 4½ miles N.E. of Brechin, belongs to the Earl of Northesk, who takes the title of baron from this place.

ROSE HILL, a hmlt. in Gilsland, co. Cumberland, 5 miles from Haltwhistle. It is the station for Gilsland Spa on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. It is situated in the vale of the river Irthing.

ROSE ISLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Duffus, co. Elgin, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Elgin, near Burghead Bay.

ROSEKEEN. *See* ROSSKEEN, co. Ross.

ROSELLE, a hmlt. and harbour on Bouley Bay, Isle of Jersey, Channel Islands, 4 miles N.E. of St. Helier's.

ROSE-MARKET, or RHOSMARKET, a par. in the hund. of Roose, co. Pembroke, 4 miles from Milford, its post town, and 5 N.W. of Pembroke. The village, which is of small extent, is situated upon the edge of a well-wooded vale, and is watered by a small rivulet. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of an old mansion, where Lucy Walters, mother of the Duke of Monmouth, was born. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £96. The church is dedicated to St. Ishmael.

ROSEMARKIE, a par. in the district of Wester Ross, cos. Ross and Cromarty, Scotland. It is in conjunction with the town of Fortrose, which is within this parish. It extends in length about 6 miles from S.W. to N.E., and has an average breadth of from 2 to 3 miles. It is bounded by the Moray Frith, and by the pars. of Avoch, Kirkmichael, and Cromarty. The surface is moderately even, rising towards Mullbuy Hill. The coast is rocky in parts, with fearful precipices, full of caves, the resort of seals, otters, &c.; but at the "links," in Rosemarkie Bay, it assumes a more level character, and is frequented by the lovers of the golf game. A large portion of the land is in an excellent state of cultivation, and generally wears a thriving aspect. The town of Rosemarkie is about 6 miles S.W. of Cromarty, and is situated in a healthy spot at Chanonry ferry to Fort George. In the vicinity are the ruins of the cathedral, once the seat of the bishops of Ross, containing the tomb of St. Boniface, the founder; of the Regent Murray, of David II.'s time; and of a Danish chief, who fell at Mullbuy. There are also remains of an ancient cross. The prevailing rocks are the Old Red sandstone formation, but those of the sea cliffs are chiefly gneiss. This par. is in the presb. of Chanonry, synod of Ross, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is £252. The parish church was erected in 1822. At Fortrose are a Free church, Episcopalian chapel, a chapel-of-ease, and a chapel for Baptists. There are also a parochial school and a Free Church school; but the chief school is Fortrose academy, under the superintendence of the rector.

ROSEMOUNT, a station on the Perth, Blairgowrie, and Aberdeen section of the Scottish North-Eastern railway.

ROSENALLIS, or OREGAN, a par. in the bar. of Tinnahinch, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing the chief portion of the post town of Mountmellick. The parochial surface includes part of the Slieve-Bloom mountains. The river Barrow passes through the interior, as does also the road from Erno to Birr. There is much bog. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. £575. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, a police station, and several schools. Capard is among the chief seats. *See* also MOUNTMELLICK.

ROSENEATH, ROSSNEATH, or ROSS-NA-CHOICH, a par. in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland. It comprises the vil. of its own name, and those of Kilcreggan and Cove. The parish extends in length about 8 miles, with a varying breadth of from 1¼ mile to 2½ miles, and is connected on the N. by an isthmus about 1¼ mile in breadth. It is bounded by Gairloch, the Frith of Clyde, and Loch-Long on its other sides. There is a ferry over the Gare Loch between the parishes of Rossneath and Row, but the current is strong. The surface is of an uneven character, the greatest altitude being at Tamnahara, which rises 800 feet above sea-level. Near to this mountain is a lake a mile in circumference, and abounding in perch. The low grounds in the southern part of the parish are fertile. The extent of coast line is about 13 miles, the shore being partly sandy and partly rocky, and abounding with fish. There are two bays, called Campsaile and Callwattie, the former, celebrated for its anchorage and shores, was at an early period a station of the Scottish royal navies. Near the shore of the bay formerly stood a castle, which was restored in 1630 by the Marquis of Argyll, but was burnt down in the beginning of the present century. The present mansion, which occupies a site near the ruins of the old castle, is in the Italian style of architecture, built by Bononi in 1803. In the grounds is Wallace's Loup rock, from which a wide prospect is obtained. Clay slate is the prevailing formation, and extensively quarried. There are excellent roads traversing the interior, and round the coast. The village of Roseneath, which is inconsiderable, is about 3 miles W. of Helensburgh. It is situated between Lochs Gare and Long, on the N. side of the Frith of Clyde, and is sometimes called by the Gaelic name, *Ross-na-Choich*, or "virgin's point." Near the

village is a convenient quay on Gairloch, where the Glasgow steam-packets stop several times during the day. Steamers also ply several times a day from Kilcreggan, and Cove, on the S.W. coast of the parish. Peats are the common fuel, coal having to be brought down the Clyde from the neighbourhood of Glasgow. This par. is in the presb. of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The stipend of the minister is £190. The parish church was anciently united to the royal chapel of Stirling by James IV. of Scotland, but was afterwards dissolved. The present church was erected in 1853. There are a Free church, a parochial school, and a subscription library. At Craigrownie there is a chapel-of-ease. Matthew Stewart, the mathematician, and the father of Dugald Stewart, was once minister of Roseneath. Anderson, founder of the Glasgow Andersonian University, was a native of this parish. By the chartulary of Paisley, it appears that this parish was given by Amelée, brother of Maldwin, Earl of Lennox, to the Abbey of Paisley in the reign of Alexander II. The Duke of Argyll is the principal landowner.

ROSERK ABBEY, a ruined monastery in the bar. of Tirawley, co. Mayo, Ireland, 5 miles N. of Ballina, and 23 N.E. of Castlebar. It is situated near the sixteen-arched bridge over the river Moy, and was founded by the Joyces in the 15th century for Franciscans. There are still remaining ruins of the church.

ROSEWELL, a vil. in the par. of Lasswade, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 3 miles S. of Lasswade.

ROSHERVILLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Northfleet, hund. of Toltingtrough, and lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 1 mile W. of Gravesend. It is situated on the Thames, near Northfleet Creek, and has a steamboat pier. It is a place of recent growth, containing several lodging-houses, and the Rosherville Gardens, which are laid out in the old chalk pits, and attract numerous visitors during the season.

ROSKEAR, extensive tin and copper mines in the hund. of Penwith, co. Cornwall, 2 miles from Camborne, and 12 S.W. of Truro. They are situated near the Redruth railway, and employ over 800 hands.

ROSKEEN, or RUSHEEN, a par. in the bar. of Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles E. of Kanturk. Queenstown is its post town. The surface lies along the N. bank of the river Blackwater. The soil is mostly good. The road from Kanturk to Mallow traverses the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. with Clonmeen, £276, in the patron. of the bishop. It is joined to Castlemagner in the Roman Catholic arrangement. Roskeen House is the principal residence.

ROSKELTON, a hmlt. in the bar. of West Maryborough, Queen's County, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Mountrath.

ROSLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Westward, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 5 miles S.E. of Wigton, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on an acclivity, and is celebrated for its extensive horse, cattle, and sheep fairs, which occur every alternate Monday, commencing from Whitsuntide and lasting till All Saints' Day.

ROSLIN, a vil. in the par. of Lasswade, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Dalkeith, and 12½ from Edinburgh by the Peebles branch of the North British railway, on which it is a station. It was anciently a place of considerable consequence, and was erected into a burgh of barony by James II. of Scotland, at Stirling, in 1456. Near this place the English, under John de Segrave, Regent of Scotland, were thrice defeated on the same day, 24th February, 1302, by the Scots, under their chiefs, Sir Simon Fraser and Sir John Cuming. On 21st April, 1801, Roslin was created an earldom in the ancient and noble family of Erskine. The chapel, which was erected in 1446 by William St. Clair, or Sinclair, Prince of Orkney, is of ancient Gothic architecture, decorated with sculpture, and the capitals of the pillars enriched with foliage. On 11th December, 1681, it suffered some injury from the fury of the mob, but was restored in the beginning of the present century by General Sinclair, the then proprietor, at a considerable outlay. Within the chapel, which is only 68 feet long by 35 broad, is the family vault of the lairds of Roslin, who were buried of old in their armour, without any coffins, and owing to the dryness of the soil the bodies were preserved entire for upwards of 80 years. There are also ruins of the old parish church, the burial ground of which is still used, at a short distance N.W. of the castle, so well known by the pleasing song of Macneill which bears its name. This ancient fortress is said to have been the palace of William St. Clair, Prince of Orkney, who lived here in great state, but was burnt, together with the castle of Craig-Millar, by the forces of Henry VIII. It was subsequently rebuilt on an almost insulated rock, in the glen on the N. side of the river North Esk, which is wooded down to the water edge, and is surrounded by overhanging hills. In the village is a market cross, where a weekly market, on Saturday, and an annual fair on the feast of SS. Simon and Jude, have been held since the reign of James II. of Scotland.

ROSLISTON, a par. in the hund. of Repton, co. Derby, 4 miles S.W. of Burton-on-Trent, its post town, and 4 N.W. of the Oakley railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £90, and the glebe comprises 60 acres. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £180. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt by subscription in 1827, with the exception of the spired tower. There are Sunday and day schools, supported by voluntary contributions. The Baptists have a place of worship.

ROSMORE, a rivulet of the co. of Galway, Ireland, rises under the Slieve Aughty mountains, and falls into Lough Derg.

ROSNAKILL, a hmlt. in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ireland, 7 miles N. of Milford, at the head of Mulroy Bay.

ROSNAREE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Lower Duleek, co. Meath, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Slane, on the Boyne.

ROSROE, a lough in the co. of Clare, Ireland, near Newmarket. It extends in length about 2½ miles, with a breadth of 1 mile.

ROSS, a par., market town, and nominal borough, in the hund. of Greytree, co. Hereford, between 13 and 14 miles S.E. of Hereford, by road, or 12½ by the Gloucester and Hereford railway, on which it is a station. The par. comprises 3,012 acres, and is situated on the banks of the river Wye, much visited by tourists, and is divided into Ross Borough and Ross Foreign. In former times it belonged to the Bishops of Hereford, who had a palace here, and was made a free borough by Henry III. It sent members to parliament till the 34th year of Edward I., but the privilege was subsequently relinquished at the petition of the inhabitants. It suffered much from a visitation of the plague in 1637, the memory of which is perpetuated by an old stone cross, still standing at the N.E. corner of the churchyard. It is mentioned by Camden as a seat of the iron trade. The town has been immortalised by Pope in his well-known theme, "The Man of Ross," and is at present a rapidly improving place. It occupies the slopes of a rocky eminence, surrounded by loftier hills, overlooking the Wye. The streets of the town are irregularly laid out, and some of the houses are old, but there are many modern residences, and several good streets, as High-street, Broad-street, Brookend-street, St. Mary-street, and the market place. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas. The market house and townhall is an antique structure, supported upon pillars, with a small square clock-tower, situated near the centre of the town. At the E. end is a bust of Charles II., and the upper part of the building is used as the townhall. The other public buildings are the police and railway stations, both of recent erection, a union poorhouse, a mechanics' institute, situated in High-street, a reading and newsroom in the market-place, baths, four commercial banks, a savings-bank, two circulating libraries, and a dispen-

sary. Wilton Bridge is situated near the old castle of the Greys. At the house called the "Great Inn" Charles I. is said to have slept on his journey to Ragland Castle; and at the house opposite to the old market-house, Kyrle, the "Man of Ross," resided. This house, after his death, became the chief posting-house of the district, under the name of the "King's Arms." It is now occupied by a chemist.—The population in 1851 was 2,674, with 517 inhabited houses, but had increased in 1861 to 3,715, with 736 houses, showing an increase in the decennial period of no less than 1,041 persons. There are no manufactures, but two extensive tanyards, a large brewery, machine works, where agricultural implements are also made, an iron foundry, and several flour-mills. Ross is still styled a borough, although there is no corporation, the government being vested in commissioners appointed under the "Ross Improvement Acts." A court-leet is held annually at Michaelmas, at which the town officers are chosen, and a court-baron a few days after by the lord of the manor. The Ross Poor-law Union comprises 2 parishes in Gloucestershire and 27 in Herefordshire. It is also the seat of a new County Court, and head of a superintendent registry district. The horticultural society and the choral society hold their meetings in the town.—Some portion of the tithes belong to the Bishop, Dean, and Precentor of Hereford Cathedral, but the rest of the tithes are attached to the living, which is a rect.* and vic., val. £1,290, in the dioc. of Hereford, and in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, already alluded to, is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, and stands at the S.W. of the town. It is a spacious but irregular pile of building, having been enlarged and altered at various periods subsequent to 1316, amongst others by the "Man of Ross." The spire, about twelve years ago, sustained material damage, for the third time, by lightning, but has since been restored. The church has been recently restored and enlarged under the charge of Mrs. Buckler, of Oxford. The two ugly galleries have been taken down, and the space under the tower, where the organ stood, fitted with seats. We do not learn that the spire, the peculiar incurving outline of which has puzzled many a tourist, has been restored to its original beautiful line; its recent odd shape and increased height were given under the care of John Kyrle himself, whose eye for beauty must have been a peculiar one. The church contains a stained portrait of Bishop de Cantelupe, tombs of the Rudhalls and Westfalings, of Rudhall House, and an elaborate marble monument, erected in 1776 to the memory of Kyrle, the great benefactor of the town. At the E. of the N. aisle three elm-trees, two of them of considerable height, and which seem to grow and thrive in this strange atmosphere, sprang up in Kyrle's pew after some of the elms planted by him in the churchyard outside were cut down, about the middle of the last century. The Wesleyans, Baptists, Independents, Society of Friends, and Plymouth Brethren have places of worship. There are several well-endowed charities, including the Blue-Coat school, at Dean-hill, originally founded by Dr. Whiting, in the early part of the 18th century; further endowed by Lord Scudamore; and restored and endowed by Walter Scott in 1786, who left by will £200 per annum to this charity, which clothes and educates 30 boys, and the like number of girls free: James Baker's charity consists of the interest of £20,000, appropriated to the relief of the poor inhabitants of the parish not receiving parochial relief. There are besides Rudhall's Hospital for five poor men and women, with an income of £10 per annum; Webbe's hospital, or almshouses, for seven poor people, with an income of £90; Perrock's almshouse at Dean Hill for four poor persons; and Pye's and Markye's almshouses. The principal schools are the National schools for boys and girls, to the funds of which is added a yearly rent-charge of £10, originally granted by Lord Weymouth towards the endowment of a grammar school; a British and Foreign school, and an infant school.—Adjoining the town on the S.W. is The Prospect, a promenade formed by the Man of Ross, and left by him to the inhabitants of the town for 500 years. In the centre of the meadow, below the Prospect, formerly stood an oak-tree 33 feet in girth, and said to be upwards of 1,100 years old, but which was almost destroyed by fire in 1850. From this spot a view is obtained of the river Wye which, affords good salmon fishing, and forms a curve, resembling a horse-shoe, a little below the town; there is another promenade, called Kyrle's Walk; and at a short distance from the town are the ruins of Wilton and Goodrich castles, and the mansion of Goodrich Court, with a collection of ancient armour and other antiquities. The banks of the Wye are much visited by tourists. The principal seats in the immediate vicinity of the town are The Chase, situated under the Roman camp on Chase Hill, Lincoln Hill House, Overross, Rudhall, and Springfield.—Market day is Thursday, for corn, cheese, and provisions, and every fourth Thursday a monthly market for cattle. Fairs are held on the Thursday after 10th March for sheep and lambs; on Holy Thursday, and on the Thursday in the second week after Whit Sunday, for pedlary and fancy goods; on the 20th July for wool; on the Thursday after 10th October for cheese; and on 11th December for horses, cattle, and sheep.

ROSS AND CROMARTY, two seaside and highland cos. in the N. of Scotland, so intimately blended as to require to be described geographically as one shire. They comprise a large tract of mountainous country, extending westward from the Moray Frith to the Atlantic Ocean, and southward from Sutherlandshire to the Beauley Frith and Inverness-shire, lying between 57° 7′ 4″ and 58° 7′ 20″ N. lat., and 3° 45′ 30″ and 5° 46′ 20″ W. long. The former county comprises the districts of Easter and Wester Ross, Ardmeanach, or the Black Isle, and the Highland districts of Ardross, Applecross, Fearndonald, Greinord, and the island of Lewis, one of the Western Isles (which see); while the latter county comprehends that part of the peninsula called the Black Isle, stretching between the Friths of Moray and Cromarty, together with ten detached portions on the eastern and north-western sides of Ross-shire, by which they are embosomed. In the earliest times of which we have any record this county was occupied by the British tribes *Creones* and *Cantæ*, and subsequently formed part of the Roman province *Vespasiana*. In later times it was held by the thane Macbeth, who had his chief stronghold at Calder, or Cawdor, Castle, and was an earldom under the Macdonalds till the reign of James III. It subsequently passed to the Mackenzies of Kintail, for one of which family the demesne of Cromarty was made a separate shire and earldom.—The united counties are bounded on the N. by the river Oikel and the county of Sutherland, and on the E. by the Moray Frith and the North Sea, on the S. and S.W. by the county of Inverness, and on the W. by the Minch channel dividing the mainland from the Western Islands. Their area is generally estimated at 3,157 square miles, or 2,046,375 acres, but, according to Sir George S. Mackenzie, the whole district, including Ferrintoch, which belongs to Nairnshire, comprises 8,799 square miles, or 2,431,359 acres, of which 359,893 acres are in the Hebrides, 220,586 acres belong to Cromartyshire, 5,973 to Nairnshire, and 3,445 square miles, or 2,204,800 acres, form Ross-shire. The extreme length of the united counties from N. to S. is 69 miles, and their greatest breadth 67, exclusive of the Hebridean part, comprising Lewis, Rona, and Barra islands, which are described under their respective heads. The whole circuit is 255 miles, of which 55 are along the eastern coast, and 85 along the western coast. The lowland district, in the E., is in general rich and productive, comprising a champaign country of great natural fertility and beauty. It is screened by the Highland ridges of Wester Ross on the W., and indented by the friths of Dornoch, Cromarty, and Beauley on the E., with the Gulf of Moray expanding into the North Sea. The principal points along the eastern coast are Meikleferry, in Dornoch Frith, known to Roman

geographers as *Abona Æstuarium*, Tain and Shandwick harbours, Tarbetness Point, called by the ancients *Ara Finium*, with a lighthouse, the Sutor rocks, near the entrance into Cromarty Frith, and Fortrose, in the Moray Frith, called by the ancients *Varar Æstuarium*, and which is skirted by cliffs 300 feet high. The Highland districts to the W. and N. comprise the greater part of Ardmeanach, or the Black Isle, much of which is occupied by the broad and cheerless table-land of Mullbuy and Wester Ross, with the peaks of Ben-Wyvis, variously estimated at from 3,426 to 3,722 feet, towering above the other hills, which are grouped in Cyclopæan masses on a basis averaging about 1,500 feet above sea-level. This region is cleft in all directions by glens, gorges, and the beds of rapid mountain streams, which scarcely partake of the character of valleys; but that portion of Wester Ross which lies on the N. side of the Conon and Orren is comparatively level, comprehending the low country between Contin and the burn of Clyne. The western coast line is rugged, and indented by a continuous series of sea-lochs, the principal of which are lochs Enard, Broom, Little Broom, Greinord, Ewe, Gair, Torridon, with its branches Ardheslag and Shieldag, Carron and Alsh, with its sub-lochs Duich and Ling. The fresh-water lakes are Maree, Tannich, Skinaskink, Valtie, Lurgan, Na-Shallag, Fuir, Monar, Luichart, Glass, and Moir, besides numerous minor lakes, all abounding in trout, and many of them frequented by wild fowl. The chief points along the western coast are the Kyle ferry to Skye, outside Loch Alsh; Applecross Bay; Ewe Loch, from which is a passage of only 45 miles to Stornoway, in Lewis; and the promontories, named Ru Rea, Ru Carnderg, and Ru More. There are numerous small islands off almost every point of the coast, and in several of the sea-lochs. The chief streams flowing eastward are the Carron and Oikell, to the head of the Dornoch Frith; and the Alness, Aultgrand, Balnagowan, and Conan, to the Cromarty Frith; and the chief flowing westward are the Broom, Carron, and Ewe, to the head of the lochs of the same name; and the Shiel to the head of Loch Duich: all these streams abound in salmon and trout, and are much frequented by anglers. On the Raney river are several waterfalls, and in the bed of the Conon pearls have been found. The geological formation of the land on both coasts belongs to the Old Red sandstone, which is the substratum for 3 to 15 miles inland, and often rises into ridges no less than 3,000 feet above the sea-level; but the Highland district of the interior is composed of igneous rocks, chiefly granite and granitic gneiss, which prevail in the Black Isle; gneiss in the central district, from Ben Wyvis, on the E., to the Sutherland border; and mica-slate in the rugged district of Gairloch; some patches of quartz rock also occur near the Sutherland border, and granular limestone in the vicinity of Loch Reeshorn. In the Sutors of Cromarty, which consist chiefly of lias intermixed with sandstone and granite, Hugh Miller discovered the Pterichthys, or winged fish, the Osteolepis, and other rare fossils. Among the principal minerals are ironstone, which abounds in the W., and was formerly worked; copper in the primary limestone near Keeshorn; traces of lead-ore near Loch Moree; and pure bitumen in the shales of Strathpeffer. The soil of the greater part of the lowlands, comprising Easter Ross, Fearndonald, and part of Wester Ross, is a stiff clay, alternating with a sharp gravelly loam, and interspersed with considerable tracts of moorish land, part of which has recently been reclaimed. In the Black Isle much of the land is a poor loam, but in other parts a good black sandy mould, yielding fair crops of wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes. The soil of the uplands in the Highland district, and part of Wester Ross, is for the most part peaty or moorish, alternating with barren rock and sandy mould in the intersecting glens. The climate is moist and changeable, especially in the western districts, where the rainfall is much above the average; but the temperature is more genial than on the eastern coast, neither being as hot in summer, nor as cold in winter, as in the lowlands. The spring is backward, and the heat in July and August often oppressive, exceeding the highest temperature experienced in the S. of England. The prevailing winds blow from the W. and S.W., and occasionally in winter from the N.W. or the N.E., when they frequently bring heavy snowstorms. The whole of the surface appears originally to have been covered by the great Caledonian forest, of which some copses of oak, birch, and Scotch firs still remain, but was almost entirely disafforested in the Middle Ages, to the great detriment of the country. The present woods have been mostly planted since the early part of the last century. The total extent of wood reported in the two counties of Ross and Cromarty in the agricultural returns for 1855 was 26,675 imperial acres. The wild deer, eagle, and hawk, are still to be seen in the mountains, and the fox, badger, and game of all kinds are abundant. Peat is used for fuel, both coals and wood being scarce and dear. The valued rental, according to the old Scotch valuation of 1674, was £75,043, but the real rental under the new valuation Act was, in 1860-1, £180,177. The estates are in general large, but the farms in the lowlands small. The landed property of Ross-shire was distributed in 1854 amongst 69 proprietors, and the total number of proprietors of all kinds on the rolls was 1,117 in Ross-shire and 7 in Cromarty. In the champaign country to the E. the farms are surrounded with gardens and hedgerows, and have good out-buildings and cottages attached; but the people in the Highland districts are still very poor, and much of the land waste. So great have been agricultural improvements in the lowlands since the commencement of the present century that Easter Ross may contrast favourably with any other agricultural district of Great Britain. The estimated gross produce of the chief crops was, in 1855, 233,018 bushels of wheat, 204,417 of barley, 493,042 of oats, 6,167 of bere, 21,834 of beans and pease, and 163,834 tons of turnips, and 20,876 tons of potatoes. A little barley, oats, and potatoes are grown in the more sheltered spots in the Highlands, but the greater portion of the surface is devoted to sheep farming, and the great farmers of the W. keep considerable numbers of black cattle on such parts of their farms as are not well adapted for sheep. The Highland and Ayrshire cattle are the favourite breeds, and improved varieties of horses and pigs are kept. The salmon and herring fisheries on the E. coast are productive, but the fisheries of the W. have recently declined. The only manufactures of any importance are the woollen and hemp, which employ about 600 hands. The principal exports are black cattle, sheep, wool, grain, and fish; and the imports coal, lime, and general merchandise. A small number of vessels are engaged in the coasting trade, and steam-vessels regularly visit the bays and sea-lochs.—The Inverness and Perth and Inverness and Aberdeen Junction railway has recently been continued from Inverness by way of Beauley and Dingwall to Tain, and so by Meikle Ferry to Bonar Bridge. The roads, which have recently been much improved and extended, traverse the county in various directions. The chief are the Edinburgh road, which enters the county from Inverness, and continues northward, through the Black Isle and Easter Ross, to Cromarty; another line also leads northward through Wester Ross, Fearndonald, and part of Easter Ross, by way of Dingwall and Alness, to the Dornoch Frith, and so into Sutherlandshire; while several other lines cross the county from E. to W., following the river valleys and straths. The only towns in Ross and Cromarty having a population above 1,700 are Dingwall, Cromarty, Fortrose, Tain, and Stornoway, the first four being market towns. Dingwall is the capital and election town of both shires, and a royal burgh. Cromarty is the county town of the shire to which it gives name, and was formerly a royal burgh, but resigned its charter, and is now only a municipal burgh. Tain, Fortrose, and Rosemarkie are royal burghs, but the two last are united to form one municipal burgh. Stornoway is a burgh of barony. The other towns and

principal villages are Invergordon, Alness, Inver, Bridgend, Barbaraville, Balintore, Drummond, Milntown, Saltburn, Jamima, Portleigh, Shandwick, Hilltown, Portmahomack, Rockfield, Balnabruach, Cononbridge, Evantown, Avoch, Charlestown, Auchterneid, Keithtown, Contin, Maryburgh, Munlochy, Jamestown, Jeantown, Redcastle, Poolewe, Plockton, Dornie, Bundalloch, Shieldag, and Ullapool. The two counties return one member to parliament, the constituency in 1861 being 821 for Ross-shire, and 41 for Cromartyshire; and the population of the joint counties, in 1851, 82,707, which had decreased in 1861 to 82,301, comprising 17,230 separate families, the people being mostly Gaelic speaking. Cromarty, Dingwall, and Tain contribute to Wick, in the county of Caithness, in returning one member to parliament, and Fortrose contributes to Inverness. The two counties are governed by one sheriff, but have each their lord-lieutenant and deputy-lieutenant, assisted by 25 deputy-lieutenants in five subdivisions for the two counties. The sheriff, ordinary, and small-debt and commissary courts are held for Ross-shire at Dingwall, Tain, and Stornoway every Tuesday and Friday during session, and for Cromartyshire, at Cromarty, on the first Thursday of each month during session, but the quarter sessions and commissary court only meet when specially called; small-debt courts are held at Fortrose, Invergordon, Jeantown, and Kincardine. For ecclesiastical purposes Ross and Cromarty shires comprise the three presbyteries of Chanonry, Dingwall, and Tain, which constitute the synod of Ross, and the two presbyteries of Lochcarron and Lewis, which belong to the synod of Glenelg. The ancient diocese of Ross in the Scotch Episcopalian Church is now united to Moray. There are 27 parishes, besides parts of two others on the mainland, and 4 parishes in the island of Lewis; but the number of places of worship belonging to the Established Church in 1851 was 35. There were also 43 Free churches, 2 United Presbyterian, 5 Episcopalian, 1 Independent, 1 Baptist, and 1 Roman Catholic. There is the Easter Ross Union poorhouse for 9 parishes, with accommodation for 175 paupers, and the Black Isle poorhouse for 7 parishes. The only noblemen's seats are Applecross, of Viscount Dunblane, and Loch-Luichart Lodge, of Lord Ashburton; but there are numerous mansions belonging to the landed gentry. This county gives title to a herald in the Lord Lyon's court.—The most interesting antiquities are the cathedral at Fortrose, St. Duthac's old church, Lochlin castle and abbey, Mulvoy church, in the Isle of Lewis, and the castles of Dingwall, Craighouse, Invergordon, Donan, Kinkell, and Strome, also Druidical stones or altars at Fearn, Kincardine, and Loch-Royg, Danish pillars, and vitrified forts on the E. coast, besides cairns, duns, and Picts' houses, scattered through various parts of the county.

ROSS, a tnshp. in the par. of Belford, hund. of Islandshire, co. Northumberland, formerly in Durham, 3 miles N.E. of Belford. It is situated near the coast, on which great quantities of cockles are found.

ROSS, a vil. in the par. of Comrie, co. Perth, Scotland, adjoining the town of Comrie.

ROSS, an ancient par. in the co. of Argyle, Scotland, now joined to Kilfinichen.

ROSS, a vil. in the par. of Mordington, co. Berwick, Scotland. It is situated at the base of a cliff which has a falling rivulet, which swells during rainy weather and forms several cascades. The houses are principally built on the beach, near high-water mark.

ROSS. *See* ROSSCARBERY, co. Cork.

ROSS, a vil. in the bar. of Moyarta, co. Clare, Ireland, 5 miles W. of Carrigaholt. It gives name to a bay, and has remains of an ancient castle.

ROSS, a bar. in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, containing the par. of Ross, and parts of Ballinchalla, Ballinrobe, and Cong, comprising about 98,600 acres.

ROSS, a par. in the bar. of Ross, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Cong, its post town. The surface consists of a neck of land lying between loughs Corrib and Mask, and contains a large proportion of mountain and bog. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with Kilmolara, £335, in the patron. of the bishop. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, also two public schools. Ross Hill and Petersburgh are the chief residences; near the former are the ruins of an old church.

ROSS, a hmlt. in the bar. of Skreen, co. Meath, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Dunshaughlin, and 7 S.E. of Navan.

ROSS, a bog in Queen's County, Ireland, near Maryborough.

ROSS, an islet in the lower lake of Killarney, co. Kerry, Ireland. It now belongs to Lord Kenmare, having once been possessed by the O'Donoghues, who built a castle on it, which was taken and dismantled by the parliamentary General Ludlow in 1652. It is chiefly valuable for its lead and copper mines, and commands views of the lakes of Killarney.

ROSS, a lough on the borders of cos. Armagh and Monaghan, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Castleblaney.

ROSSCARBERY, a par., post, and market town in the W. div. of East Carbery bar., co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 32 miles S.W. of Cork. The surface consists for the most part of good land, but is hilly. The town is situated on the road from Cork to Skibbereen, and near Ross harbour. It site is slightly elevated, and it consists of four streets and a central square. It contains a market house, court house, police and coastguard stations. Petty sessions are held weekly. The harbour has become useless from the formation of a sandbar across the entrance. The inner bay, which becomes dry at low water, is celebrated for its silver eels. This town originated in an abbey, founded by St. Faughnan, who lived in the early part of the 6th century. It became a seat of learning, and afterwards an episcopal seat and a walled town; but at the time of the English invasion it was in a state of decay, and the wall had disappeared. It received a charter of incorporation in the time of King John. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ross, val. £362, in the patron. of the dean. The Roman Catholic chapel forms the head of a district. There are five public, and as many private schools. The chief seats are Cahermore, Derry, Castle Downeen, Milleen, Millfield, and Farley Cottage. The diocese of Ross lies within the county of Cork, and comprises 26 benefices. It is united in the see of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. The cathedral is the parish church already mentioned. Wednesday is market day. Fairs are held 26th August and 19th September and December.

ROSSDROIT, a par. in the bar. of Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Enniscorthy, its post town. The surface consists of a light soil, and is traversed by the road from Enniscorthy to New Ross. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. £464, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1795 by means of a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. This parish is joined to Davidstown in the Roman Catholic arrangement. There is a school, supported by the Erasmus Smith Charity, besides several private schools. Near the village are ruins of the old church. Fairs are held in February, March, May, October, and December.

ROSSDUFF, a small par. in the bar. of Gualtiere, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland. Waterford is its post town. It is situated on Waterford harbour. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Waterford, forming part of the benefice of Killure, which see.

ROSSEE, a par. in the bar. of Carra, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles S.S.E. of Castlebar. Hollymount is its post town. The soil is fertile, upon a substratum of limestone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with Balla, £324, in the patron. of the bishop. It is joined to Balla in the Roman Catholic division. There is a school, also ruins of a castle at Clogher Lucas.

ROSSES, THE, several isles in the bar. of Boylagh, co. Donegal, Ireland, including Inniscu, Innismakadu,

and several smaller islands, with a wild district on the mainland belonging to Marquis Conyngham.

ROSSES, UPPER and LOWER, two vils. in the par. of Drumcliffe, bar. of Lower Carbery, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Sligo. They are situated between Sligo-pool and Drumcliffe Bay, and are frequented as bathing-places. Races take place in the vicinity.

ROSSETT, a station on the Shrewsbury and Chester section of the Great Western railway, co. Denbigh, 4 miles E. of Caergwrle.

ROSSIE, an ancient par. in the co. of Perth, Scotland, now joined to Inchture, which see.

ROSSINAN, a par. in the bars. of Ida and Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.N.W. of Waterford. Innistiogi is its post town. The road from Waterford to Kilkenny passes through the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Kilbeacon, £214, in the patron. of the bishop. It is joined to Kilmacow in the Roman Catholic arrangement.

ROSSINGTON, a par. and tnshp. in the soke of Doncaster, West Riding co. York, 4¾ miles S.E. of Doncaster, its post town, and 4 N.W. of Bawtry. It is a station on the Great Northern Railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the S. side of the river Torne, which is crossed by several bridges. The surface is of a hilly nature, and the land is fertile, with a soil of sand, gravel, and clay, and subsoil of the same. Mr. Lumley's hounds meet in this parish. The manor was for a long period the seat of the Fossard and Mauley families, and was granted by Henry VII. to the corporation of Doncaster, from whom it was purchased by the late J. Brown, Esq., of Harehills Grove, near Leeds, in 1838. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £600, and the glebe comprises 65 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £659. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a pinnacled tower containing three bells. Boswell, the gipsy king, was buried in the churchyard in 1708. There is a National school for both sexes, founded and endowed by the Rev. William Plaxton in 1650. Rossington Hall is the principal residence. J. Brown, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

ROSSINVER, a par., partly in the bar. of Carbery, co. Sligo, and partly in that of Rossclogher, co. Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5½ miles S.W. of Ballyshannon. Kinlough is its post town. The parish is bounded on one side by the river Drowse, and on the N. by Donegal Bay. The soil is of a medium quality, on a subsoil of limestone. The surface is traversed by the road from Ballyshannon to Manor Hamilton. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. £432, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is the head of a union. There are a parochial and four other public schools. Among the seats are Woodville House, surrounded with plantations, and Mount Prospect. Fairs are held at Kinlough.

ROSSKEEN, a par. in the co. of Ross, Scotland. It contains the vils. of Bridgend, Saltburn, and Invergordon, at which last place is a safe harbour for vessels of 100 tons. It extends in length from 25 to 30 miles, with an extreme breadth of about 12, and is bounded on the S.E. by the Cromarty Frith, and on its other sides by the pars. of Alness, Kincardine, Edderton, and Kelmuir. The portion containing the greater part of the population extends about 10 miles N.W. from the frith, with a mean breadth of about 6 miles. The surface is moderately even, except on the Kincardine boundary, where the Cairn-Coinneag mountains rise to an altitude of about 3,000 feet above sea-level. The land is chiefly in heathy pasture and sheep walks. There are three or four lakes, but none of magnitude. The Balnagowan river takes its rise in this parish, but soon recedes from it into Kilmuir. The lower portion of the south-western boundary is traversed by the river Alness. The coast line is about 6 miles in length, and indented by several small creeks and havens, which facilitate fishing and commerce. The predominant rock is Old Red sandstone, which is quarried to some extent on the southern border. The soil on the high grounds was naturally of a spongy and light nature, but has been improved to a rich loam, and in the low lands it is of various qualities, alternating betwixt gravel, loam, and a strong clay. The parish is traversed by the road from Dingwall to Tain. There is a ferry at Invergordon to Kirkmichael, and an extensive grain mill at Dalmore. In the vicinity are an obelisk and several cairns. This par. is in the presb. of Tain and synod of Ross. The stipend of the minister is £157. The church is situated about 1½ mile W. from Invergordon. There are also a Free church, five Free Church schools, and a private girls' school. W. Mackintosh, author of several works, was born in this parish.

ROOSKEY. *See* RUSKEY, cos. Longford and Leitrim.

ROSSLAND, a hmlt. in the par. of Erskine, co. Renfrew, Scotland.

ROSSLARE, a par. in the bar. of Forth, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles S.E. of Wexford. This parish forms a peninsula stretching along the S. side of Wexford Harbour. The soil is mostly good. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with Tacumshane, £789, in the patron. of the bishop. It is united to Tagoat in the Roman Catholic arrangement. There are two schools. Rosslare House is the principal residence. The herring fishery is carried on to some extent. There is a coastguard station at Rosslare fort, near which is a pilot station. Ruins of the old church are seen.

ROSSLEA, a vil. in the par. of Clones, bar. of Clonkelly, co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.N.E. of Clones. It is situated on the road from Lisnakea to Monaghan, near Carnmore Mountain. The river Fin is here spanned by a bridge. It contains a police station, a court-house, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Petty sessions are regularly held, and there is a flax mill in the village. Lake View is a seat commanding an attractive view. Fairs are held on the 8th day of every month.

ROSS, LITTLE, an islet in Kirkcudbright Bay, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 5½ miles S.W. of Kirkcudbright. It is situated near the headland called Great Ross, and has a lighthouse, put up in 1844, and visible for 18 miles at sea.

ROSSMINOGE, a par. in the bars. of Scarawalsh and Gorey, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Ferns. Gorey is its post town. The surface is intersected by the river Bann. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with Tomb, £526, in the patron. of the bishop. The church has long been in ruins. It is united to Camolin in the Roman Catholic division. There are two private schools.

ROSSMIRE, a par. in the bars. of Decies-without-Drum and Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, containing Kilmacthomas, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with Fews, £206. The church was built by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, likewise two private day schools and a Sunday-school.

ROSSMORE, an islet in the co. of Kerry, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Sneem.

ROSSMORE, a demesne in the bar. and co. of Monaghan, Ireland. It is situated under Cortolvin Hill, and gives title of baron to Lord Rossmore.

ROSS, NEW, a par., post, and market town in the bars. of Shelburne and Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 19½ miles N.W. of Wexford. It is situated on the side of a hill declining towards the river Barrow, which is here crossed by a bridge going over to Rossbercon, in the adjoining county of Kilkenny. It contains cavalry barracks, a police station, corn, fish, and meat market, and several large breweries. A considerable business is done in the general trade, and malt liquor is extensively exported. The port is subordinate to that of Waterford. The river Barrow is navigable at high tide for good-sized vessels. The charities com-

prise a lying-in and a fever hospital, a dispensary, and a poorhouse. There are two branch banks in the town, and seven life and fire assurance agencies. The town is governed by commissioners, who meet once a month. There is a court-house, with bridewell attached, in which quarter sessions are held, and petty sessions once a fortnight. Ross was first chartered in the time of Edward I., and its charter confirmed at various subsequent periods. It returned two members of parliament before the Union, but now returns only one. The constituency in 1859 was 195. The population in 1861 was 7,115. The streets are lighted with gas, and newsrooms have been established. It is the head of a Poor-law Union, and has a custom house, and port and harbour commission. Ross seems to have originated in a monastery founded by St. Abban, and was called Rossglass and Rossmactrevin. Another authority attributes its foundation to Isabella, daughter of Strongbow. It was protected by a wall in 1269. The place was partly destroyed by the Kavanaghs in 1469, and at different subsequent periods the town suffered from repeated aggressions. The Duke of Ormonde besieged the town in 1641, but was repulsed. It was afterwards taken and dismantled by Cromwell. The town was the scene of a collision between the royalists and insurgents in 1798, when the latter were routed after a long and sanguinary fight. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. £500, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected on the site of the old one in 1813 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are two Roman Catholic chapels and two nunneries, a chapel-of-ease, and Methodist and Friends' meeting-houses. There are good schools, among them the grammar school founded by Sir John Ivory, and the school of the Friends of Education. Oaklands, Talbot Hall, and Macmurragh are among the seats. Ruins of the old church are remaining, as also those of Mountgarret Castle, formerly belonging to the Butler family. Wednesdays and Saturdays are market days. Fairs are held on 10th January, 10th February, 17th March, Easter Monday, 3rd May, Whit-Monday, 10th July, 10th August, 10th September, 18th October, 10th November, and 8th December.

ROSSNOWLAGH, an ancient par. now joined to Drumholm, co. Donegal, Ireland.

ROSS, OLD, or ST. MARY'S, a par. in the bar. of Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3½ miles E. of New Ross, its post town. The surface is chiefly cultivated, and the soil light. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, forming part of the union of St. Mary's, New Ross. The church was erected in place of the old one, which was destroyed in 1798. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. A mound is the only trace left of Ross Castle, which was built by Strongbow.

ROSSORY, a par. in the bars. of Clanawly and Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing part of the outskirts of Enniskillen, its post town. The surface extends along the shore of Lough Erne, and is traversed by the roads from Enniskillen to Sligo and Ballyshannon. The soil is mostly good. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £298, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an old building. The parish is united to Enniskillen in the Roman Catholic division. The royal endowed school of Enniskillen is within the parish, and there are several parish schools. In this parish was Lisgoole Abbey, founded in 1106, by MacNoellus Mackenleff, on the site of a previous religious establishment of earlier antiquity. It was rebuilt after the Dissolution, when the site was granted to Sir John Davis.

ROSSREILLY, an abbey now in ruins, in the bar. of Clare, co. Galway, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Headford, and 15 N.W. of Galway. It was founded in the 15th century by Lord Granard for Franciscan friars, and stands on the river Black, near Lough Corrib.

ROSSTHWAITE, a hmlt. in Borrowdale, co. Cumberland, 5 miles S. of Keswick. It is situated on the river Derwent, and has a small chapel. In the vicinity is the Bowder Stone.

ROSSTREVOR, a post town, watering-place, and seaport in the par. of Kilbroney, bar. of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles S.E. of Newry, and 57 N. of Dublin. It is a station on the Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rosstrevor railway. It is situated on rising ground declining towards a small indentation of Lough Carlingford. The town was formerly called Castle Rory from one of the Magennis family, who founded the place, and the remains of whose castle are yet standing in the town. It subsequently came into the possession of the Trevor family, and took its present name from Rose, daughter of Sir Marm. Whitchurch, who married Trevor, Viscount Dungannon. It contains the parish church of Kilbroney, a Roman Catholic chapel, Presbyterian meeting-house, and National and Church educational schools. The trade of the place is entirely local, but there is a convenient harbour and quay. In the S.W. part of the town stands a monument to General Ross, who fell in America. There are a police station, a dispensary, hot and cold baths, and several good hotels in the town. Fairs are held on the first Monday in February, fourth Tuesday in March, second Tuesday in May, first Friday in August, third Friday in September, first Saturday in November, and second Thursday in December.

ROSTELLAN, a par in the bar. of Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Cloyne, its post town. It extends along the eastern side of Cork Harbour. The soil is mostly good. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £216, in the patron. of the crown. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Aghada. There are a parochial and three private schools. Rostellan Castle in this parish was the seat of the Marquis of Thomond. There is a holy well in the vicinity held in great veneration by the poor people.

ROSTHERNE, a par. and tnshp., chiefly in the hund. of Bucklow, but partly in that of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 3 miles N.W. of Nether Knutsford, its post town, and 3½ from Bowden station on the South Junction, Manchester, and Altrincham railway. The village is situated near the river Bollin, and is wholly agricultural. The par. includes High Leigh and Marthall chplries., with nine tnshps. The soil is chiefly clay and sand. The impropriate tithes belong to the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Bollington annexed, in the dioc. of Chester, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice with a pinnacled and embattled tower containing chimes, clock, and six bells. The interior of the church contains several monuments by Bacon, and has a mortuary chapel of the Egerton family. In addition to the parish church are the following district churches, viz. High Leigh, High Leigh Chaplaincy, Marthall, and Over Tabley, the livings of which are all perpet. curs., varying in val. from £160 to £60. The parochial charities produce £7 10*s.* per annum. There are Church schools for both sexes. The boys' school has a lending library adjoining. W. T. Egerton, Esq., is lord of the manor and owner of all the soil.

ROSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Norbury, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 5 miles S.W. of Ashborne. It is in conjunction with Norbury to form a tnshp.

ROSTRUNK, an islet in Clew Bay. co. Mayo, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Newport. On the inner side is a safe harbour, with 3 fathoms water.

ROSYTH, a ruined tower of the Stuarts near Inverkeithing, co. Fife, Scoland. It is situated on the Frith of Forth, and belongs to the Earl of Hopetoun.

ROTHAY, or ROTHER, a stream of the co. of Westmoreland, rises near Langdale Pikes, and flowing through Grasmere joins the Brathay.

ROTHBURY, a par. and post town in the W. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 12 miles S.W. of Alnwick, and 15 N.W. of Morpeth. It is situated in the sequestered vale of the Coquet, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of four arches, and comprises Cartington, Hepple, Thropton, Tosson, Warton, and 19 other tnshps. Rothbury was formerly a Roman station, and

was anciently written Robire, Rathbury, and Routhbyrig. It was given to the Percys in 1330. The magistrates meet at the Black Bull Inn monthly, and the county court is held at the same inn. Malting and brewing are carried on in the neighbourhood. The town, which is wide and airy, consists of three streets, irregularly built, diverging from the market place. There are a mechanics' institute, the union workhouse, and a market cross. A great portion of the land is of a moory nature, and was formerly forest. The subsoil abounds in coal, limestone, ironstone, and lead ore, which are supposed to have been worked by the Romans. In the western part of the parish is a valley encircled with hills, celebrated for goats' milk, which is in much request by valetudinarians, who resort hither during the summer months. On the brow of a hill, on the S. side of the river Coquet, is Whitton Tower, formerly the seat of the Umfravilles, whose arms decorate the western front, now used as the parsonage-house. Rothbury Poor-law Union comprises 25 parishes or places. It is also the seat of new County Court and superintendent registry districts. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. of Lindisfarne, and dioc. of Durham. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £1,106, in the patron. of the Bishop of Carlisle. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient cruciform structure with a square tower containing a peal of bells and a clock. It was restored in 1850 at an outlay of £3,000. It contains some monuments and an antique font, on which is rudely sculptured a representation of the Redeemer sitting in judgment. The parochial charities produce about £264 per annum. There is a free grammar school with an endowment of £100, and Thomlinson's girls' free school founded in 1719. The Independents have a place of worship, to which a school is attached. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor. Market day is on Friday, but has fallen into disuse. Fairs are held on the Friday in Easter week, on Whit-Monday, 2nd October, and 1st November.

ROTHER, three rivers of this name in England; one rises near Rotherfield in Sussex, and, flowing along the borders of Sussex and Kent, and round Oxney Isle, falls into the English Channel at Rye; another rises in the parish of Priors Dean, in co. Hants, and, passing the Sussex border, joins the Arun at Stopham; the third rises near Chesterfield, in co. Derby, and joins the Don at Rotherham.

ROTHERAS. *See* ROTHERWAS, co. Hereford.

ROTHERBRIDGE, a hund. in the rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, contains the pars. of Barlavington, Burton, Duncton, Egdean, Kirdford, Lurgashall, North Chapel, Petworth, Stopham, Sutton, Tillington, and Woolavington; comprising an area of 42,250 acres.

ROTHERBY, a par. in the hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 6 miles S.W. of Melton-Mowbray, its post town, and half a mile E. of the Brooksby railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Wreake. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Hoby, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a spired tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. There is a free school for both sexes. L. Wilson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ROTHERFIELD, a hund. in the rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, contains the town of Tonbridge Wells and the pars. of Frant and Rotherfield, comprising an area of 24,140 acres.

ROTHERFIELD, a par. in the above hund., rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 7 miles S. of Tonbridge Wells, its post town, and 4 W. of Wadhurst railway station. The parish, which is of large extent, is situated on the road from Tonbridge Wells to Lewes, at the source of the river Rother, and is chiefly agricultural. In the year 800 Rotherfield had a priory founded as a cell to St. Denis, in France, by Berthwold, Duke of the South Saxons. The village is built on the declivity of a hill, under which the river Rother has its source. The surface is diversified by hills, including Crowborough Beacon. The soil is chiefly clay, but tolerably fertile. About 500 acres are in hop plantations. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,514 10s., and the glebe comprises 110 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £1,354. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is an ancient structure, with a timber roof and square embattled tower, crowned with a lofty spire and containing five bells. The interior contains many relics of great antiquity, including a carved font and a Norway oak communion table, the gift of the family of the late Rev. R. Crawley, who died in 1836, after having held the rectory upwards of half a century. The register dates from 1539. The parochial charities produce about £334 per annum, of which £313 goes to Sir H. Fermor's school and almshouses. There is a National school for both sexes. The Calvinistic Baptists and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. The Hall, which is the principal residence, is a square building, part of which has been recently restored; the other part is of great antiquity, and has a peculiar stone chimney-piece in the drawing-room. The Earls of Abergavenny and De la Warr are lords of the manor. Fairs are held on 18th June and 20th October.

ROTHERFIELD, a tythg. in the par. of East Tisted, lower half div. of Selborne hund., co. Hants, 4½ miles S.W. of Alton. It is situated on the road from Alton to Gosport, and contains the hmlts. of Heards and Holtham. Rotherfield Park is a modern residence.

ROTHERFIELD-GRAYS, a par. in the hund. of Binfield, co. Oxford, 3 miles S.W. of Henley-on-Thames, its post town, and 7½ from Reading. The village is situated on the Thames, and is principally agricultural. The manor was formerly held by the De Greys, Lovels, and Knollyses, from whom it afterwards passed to the Stapletons of Grey's Court, a venerable mansion containing part of the ancient baronial residence of the De Greys, from whom the parish derives its suffix. The surface is well wooded, the prevailing timber being beech. The soil is gravelly, alternating with flint and chalk. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £714, in the patron. of Trinity College, Oxford. The church has a square wooden belfry. The interior of the church contains a canopied brass of Robert de Grey, bearing date 1387, also tombs of the above-mentioned families, including a monument to Sir Francis Knollys. There are also the district churches of Trinity church and Highmore, the livings of which are perpet. curs.* The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a parochial school.

ROTHERFIELD-PEPPARD, a par. in the hund. of Binfield, co. Oxford, 4½ miles S.W. of Henley-on-Thames, its post town, and 7 from Reading. It was held in 1225 by William Pipard, from whom it takes its distinguishing name, and afterwards passed to the Botelers, Draytons, &c. The village which is considerable, is chiefly agricultural, but contains a flour-mill and a paper manufactory. The parish is bounded on the E. by the river Thames, and intersected by the road to Reading, also by a road from Nettlebed to Reading. The surface is undulating, and well wooded with about 180 acres of beech-wood. The soil is fertile, producing excellent wheat and grain, upon a subsoil of chalk and flint. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £522, and the glebe comprises 57 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £623, in the patron. of Jesus College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a wooden tower, supposed to have been built in the reign of Edward I. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. There is a free school. The Independents have a place of worship. Near the church is a perennial spring of clear water.

ROTHERHAM, a par., market town, and tnshp., in the S. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Sheffield, 48 S.W. of York, and 159 N.W. of London, or 172 by railway. It is the Junction station of the Midland and Sheffield and Rotherham railways. The par., which is of large extent, includes, besides the town of Rotherham, the tnshps. of Brinsworth, Catcliffe, Greasbrough, Kimberworth, Orgreave, Tinsley, and part of Dalton, together

with the hmlts. of Masbrough and Holmes, which belong to the tnshp. of Kimberworth, but form part of the town of Rotherham. Rotherham is a flourishing manufacturing town, situated on rising ground near the right bank of the river Don, some little distance below its junction with the Rother. It is a place of great antiquity, and, possessing many advantages, has risen considerably of late years in importance both as a manufacturing and commercial town. There are traces of Roman remains, consisting of earthworks and a rectangular encampment called Temple Brough, supposed to have been the station *Ad Fines*, and Roman coins and other antiquities have been found thereabouts. In the reign of Edward the Confessor it was held by Acune, and after the Norman conquest, the Earl of Mortaigne granted it to Nigel de Lovetot. It then came into the possession of the Vescis, one of whom subsequently gave it to the monks of Rufford Abbey. Henry III. granted many privileges to the town, including a market and a fair. Edward I. further extended its privileges, and granted an additional fair, which was of great advantage to the town, as it lasted many days, and brought a large concourse of merchants from various parts of the country. Thomas Scott, who afterwards became Archbishop of York in the reign of Edward IV., and was born at Rotherham, conferred many benefits on his native town; he founded a college of ecclesiastics, and rebuilt the church; the college was suppressed by Edward VI., but a grammar school was soon afterwards founded in its stead. Henry VIII., on the dissolution of Rufford monastery, granted Rotherham to the Earl of Shrewsbury. It afterwards descended to the Howards, and is still held by one of the younger branches of that family, the Earl of Effingham, who is hereditary lord of the manor, and holds a court-leet by his bailiff for the manors of Rotherham and Kimberworth. Mary Queen of Scots stayed a night at Rotherham after being taken prisoner; and Charles I., when in a similarly unfortunate position, was kept here a night by the Scotch army during the Civil War. Lord Fairfax and the Earl of Newcastle successively held possession of the town for the parliament and the king, but after the battle of Marston Moor the royalists were compelled to yield up the garrisoned town.—The population of the town of Rotherham in 1851 was 6,325 with 1,269 inhabited houses, which in 1861 had increased to 7,598, with 1,484 inhabited houses.—The substratum abounds in coal, iron ore, and sandstone, the latter supplying the cutlers of Sheffield. More than a century ago the Walkers established a manufactory for cast-iron goods, and from this and other large establishments at Rotherham large quantities of cannon were supplied to the English navy during the American and French wars. In the town and its immediate vicinity are extensive collieries, potteries, and glass works, also breweries, flax mills, rope walks, and works for pyroligneous acid and gum. In the ship-yards are occasionally built vessels of 50 tons. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the carrying trade, and there are several wharves on the river Don, which is navigable as far as Sheffield, and affords communication with all the great manufacturing towns of Yorkshire and Lancashire by means of the Don navigation and Tinsley canal. The old bridge over the Don, connecting the suburb of Masbrough, has an ancient chapel standing over the central pier, and until recently used as the town gaol. There is also a viaduct half a mile long, with thirty arches, belonging to the Midland Railway, over the valley of the Don.—The town is chiefly governed by 12 feoffees and a body of commissioners appointed under an Act of Parliament obtained in 1810. The houses are for the most part built of stone, which gives the town a substantial appearance. Several new streets were laid out in 1850. The town is well paved, lighted with gas, and has a good supply of water. The townhall or court-house was erected in 1826, at a cost of £5,000. There are a market-house, shambles, two banks, a savings-bank, a literary and mechanics' institution, newsrooms, subscription library, a dispensary, and a race stand. The midsummer quarter sessions for a division of the West Riding and petty sessions for the town are held in the townhall, the latter twice a month on Mondays. The county court likewise sits here. The police force is under the direction of the town commissioners.—The great tithes belong to the Earl of Effingham. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £158. The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, or to St. Mary, is in the early English style, with a tower and crocketed spire of the time of Edward IV. The old font is supposed to be of the Saxon period. The church has lately been put in thorough repair. There are several brasses, and a monument of marble to the memory of fifty persons who were drowned in 1841 in the Don at the launch of a vessel. In addition to the parish church, are the following district churches, viz. at Dalton, Greaseborough, Masbrough, and Kimberworth, the livings of which are perpet. curs.* varying in val. from £200 to £150. The parish register dates from the early part of the 16th century. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. Rotherham cemetery was opened in 1843, and is about 2 acres in extent. The free grammar school was founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There are several other schools, which include the feoffees' school, built in 1775, and endowed with £100 a year, the British and Foreign school for 400 boys and girls; the Parkgate school for 150, built by Earl Fitzwilliam in 1844; Scott's charity school, endowed with £77 per annum; Hollis' Dissenting school for twenty-four poor children; two infant, and a Sunday school. The Independent College for twenty-five students, though founded in 1755, was not opened until forty years subsequently; it is in connection with the University of London. Jesus College, now an inn, was founded in the time of Richard III. The charities are numerous, and include Bellamy's almshouses, endowed with £68 per annum; the Bentley charity, and the Great Dole. The union poorhouse, with grounds, occupies upwards of five acres. Rotherham Poor-law Union comprises 27 parishes and townships.—The *Rotherham and Masbrough Advertiser*, established in 1858, is published in the town. Market days are Monday and Friday. Fairs are held every other Monday, and on Whit-Monday and 1st December, being the largest for cattle in the N. of England, and a statute fair for hiring servants on the first Monday in November.

ROTHERHITHE, ST. MARY, or REDRIFF, a par. in the div. of Brixton hund., co. Surrey, 2 miles S.E. of St. Paul's, and 1 mile S.E. of Southwark, within which borough it is situated. This place, colloquially called Redriff, was anciently a village and marsh on the S. side of the river Thames, between the Pool and Limehouse reaches, but is now an extensive suburb of London, containing about 25,000 inhabitants. In the latter part of the 18th century a destructive fire occurred, which consumed upwards of 200 houses. The Thames Tunnel, one of the termini of which is at Rotherhithe, is noticed under the article LONDON; the Grand Surrey canal also terminates here, and has inner and outer docks, adjoining which are the Greenland and Commercial Docks, covering 40 acres, the East Country Dock, and the Grand Surrey New Dock. Along the bank of the Thames are numerous ship-building yards, boat and lighter-builders' wharves, timber wharves, ordnance wharves, anchor wharves, a mast yard, iron works, and numerous warehouses for rigging and victualling vessels. The houses are chiefly inhabited by masters of ships, seafaring men, and persons connected with the shipping trade, docks, factories, whitelead and saltpetre works, and other establishments dependent on navigation and commerce. The space between the Grand Surrey canal and the Deptford road is occupied by marsh and fields, and a large extent of market gardens separates this parish from Peckham New Town. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of St. Paul's, Globe-street, annexed, in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £772, in the patron. of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The parochial church, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated nearly opposite the entrance to the

Thames Tunnel, and was erected in 1815. It has a portrait of Charles I., and the tombstone of Prince Lee Boo, son of the King of the Pelew Isles, who died in 1784 of the small pox. In addition to the parish church are the following district churches, viz. Trinity, Christ Church, and All Saints, the livings of all which are perpet. curs.,* varying in val. from £310 to £207. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, and other Nonconformist congregations, also National and other schools, one with an endowment of £40 per annum. The parochial charities produce about £350 per annum. This parish, under the new Poor-law Amendment Act, forms a union of itself, and is also a superintendent registry district, but is included in Southwark new county-court. There are some slight traces of the trench cut by Canute the Great from here to Newington and Lambeth, in order to besiege the metropolis, and the channel through which the river was turned in 1173 for the rebuilding of London bridge is supposed to have taken a similar course. *See* LONDON and SOUTHWARK.

ROTHERSTHORPE, a par. in the hund. of Wymersley, co. Northampton, 4 miles S.W. of Northampton, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Northampton canal, and near the North-Western railway. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act, in 1809. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £112. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, has a tower containing four bells. The Baptists have a place of worship.

ROTHERWAS, a chplry. in the par. of Dinedor, hund. of Webtree, co. Hereford. There is no village, but an old seat overlooking the Wye. The chapel, a small ancient structure, has long been desecrated, and now serves as a barn.

ROTHERWICK, a par. in the lower half div. of Odiham hund., co. Hants, 3 miles N.W. of Odiham, 4 S.W. of Hartford-Bridge, and 4 from Winchfield station on the London and South Western railway. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. About half the land is arable, and the remainder in meadow, pasture, woodland, and common. Tylney Hall, the ancient seat of the Tylney family, has been taken down, but the park is preserved. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £370. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient structure, and contains some monuments to the Tylney family. There is an endowed school.

ROTHES, a par. in the cos. Banff and Elgin, Scotland. It contains a vil. of its own name, and part of the ancient parish of Dundurcos. It extends in length along the course of the river Spey, about 9½ miles from N.E. to S.W., with a breadth averaging 3 miles. It is bounded by the pars. of Speymouth, Boharm, Aberlour, Knockando, Dallas, Birnie, Elgin, and St. Andrew's, Llanbryd. The surface is tolerably level in the valley of the Spey, but is intersected by hills which form four haughs designated Dandaleith, Rothes, Dundurcos, and Orton. From these haughs the surface rises into numerous eminences of considerable altitude, covered with heath or richly wooded. The other parts of the parish are lofty upland of a moory and mossy character, and wear a bleak aspect. At the base of Ben Aigan Hill, on the right bank of the Spey, lies a small detached district of this parish, extending a little over one mile. The soil is in general dry and sandy, but in the higher grounds it is a mossy earth, while at the base of the hills it is a sharp gravelly mould. The village of Rothes is about 11 miles S.E. of Elgin, 8½ S.W. of Fochabers, and 3 N. of Aberlour. It is situated in the valley of the Spey, under Ben Aigan, and is a station on the Great North of Scotland railway. In the vicinity are the ruins of the old castle of the Leslies, who took from hence the title of earl. An extensive distillery was established here in 1840. The valley of the Spey was flooded in 1829. This par. is in the presb. of Aberlour and synod of Moray, and in the patron. of the crown and the Earl of Seafield, who are the principal landowners. The stipend of the minister is £159. The church stands near the centre of the parish on a small brook, which falls into the Spey. There is a Free church, also a parochial school, and five non-parochial. About 2 miles distant from the village of Rothes stands the ruins of old Doncuras church. Fairs are held on the third Thursday in April, second Thursday prior to the 26th May, third Wednesday in July, third Wednesday in October, and the Thursday in November prior to Martinmas.

ROTHESAY, called *Killabhruic* in Gaelic, a par. post and market town, seaport, and royal burgh, and the capital of Buteshire, Scotland, 9 miles N.W. of Largs, 19 S.W. of Greenock, and 40 N.W. of Glasgow. It is situated at the head of Rothesay Bay on the E. side of the island of Bute, opposite the Kyles of Bute. The par., which extends nearly 10 miles in length by 5 in breadth, comprehends Inchmarcock and part of the island of Bute, including the *quoad sacra* par. of New Rothesay. It contains, besides the royal burgh of its own name, the post town of Port-Bannatyne, and formerly the village of North Bute, but this last was constituted an independent parish by the court of tiends in March, 1846. It is bounded on the S.E. by Kingarth, and on all other sides by the Kyles of Bute and the Frith of Clyde. Its coast line extends for about 22 miles, along which are Scalpsie, St. Ninian's, and Etterick bays towards the W., and Rothesay and Kaimes bays on the eastern side, the latter distinguished for its safe anchorage. The surface is varied with low hills, the highest point, Kaimes Hill, rising only 875 feet above sea-level. Two valleys extend across the island, between the bays of Scalpsie and Rothesay, and those of Etterick and Kaimes. The underlying rocks in the southern portion of the parish are red sandstone and conglomerate, but those N. of Rothesay Bay are chiefly clay and mica slate, with veins of trap and quartz, and beds of shell and marl. There are several quarries of clay, slate, and greenstone. The soil in the uplands is light and shallow, but in the valleys a strong alluvial loam producing abundant crops. About half the land is under cultivation, and the remainder hilly pasture and moor, with 1,000 acres of moss and woodland. There are seven lakes, including lochs Fadd, Du, and Grenan, also a mineral spring at Bogany point about a mile N.E. of Rothesay. The roads through the parish are good, and there are abundant facilities of communication by steamboat, but no railway has as yet been constructed. The fisheries on the coast are prolific, and a salmon fishery has been established round the coast. The harbour, situated at the head of the bay of Rothesay, which opens just within the E. entrance of the Kyles of Bute, was formed in 1822, at a cost of £6,000, and a slip and building dock were added in 1840. It is a sub-port to Greenock, and has a lighthouse on the N.E. side of the entrance to the bay, and a small battery on the opposite side. Several steamers start from the pier for Glasgow, Greenock, Campbeltown, Inverary, and other points along the coast.—The town was anciently a village attached to the castle, and was made a royal burgh in 1401, but did not come into notice till the establishment of the herring fishery in 1780. It is well laid out, though the streets, 13 in number, are narrow and wanting in airiness. The houses are built of greenstone. Scattered along the shores of the bay are numerous villas and detached houses surrounded with gardens. The principal public buildings are the county-court house and prison, erected in 1832 at a cost of £4,000, a savings bank, three commercial branch banks, gas works, library, and newsrooms. There are also shipbuilding yards, tanneries, a distillery, and a cotton-spinning mill worked by water power.—The castle, which stands near the town, with its lofty walls partially overgrown with ivy, consists of a circular court about 140 feet in diameter, flanked by four round towers at the corners, and Robert III.'s closet jutting out on the north-eastern side between two of the towers, and the whole surrounded by a wide and deep ditch. It is

supposed to be of great antiquity, having been taken from the Rodericks by Haco, King of Norway, and subsequently surrendered to Alexander III. of Scotland, in 1263. It served for several centuries the double purpose of a fort and a royal palace, and being held by the English was taken by King Robert Bruce in 1311, but retaken by Baliol in 1334. Robert III., who died in it, gave it to his son David, with the title of Duke of Rothesay, a distinction still held by the Prince of Wales as heir to the Scottish throne. The pile is now in ruins, having been burnt by the Duke of Argyle in 1685.—Many of the working classes are engaged in the fisheries and coasting trade, and some as weavers. The town has of late years been resorted to as a watering place, and a retreat for consumptive patients, on account of its sheltered position. It is the seat of the county, sheriffs', and sessions courts, and is governed by 2 bailies, 14 councillors, dean of guild, and other officers. The burgh court is held on every Thursday, and the commissary court on every Tuesday, and Friday. Prior to the Reform Bill it was a contributory borough to Ayr, but since votes with the county. A newspaper called the *Buteman* is published in the town every Saturday.—The par. is in the presb. of Dunoon and synod of Argyle. The minister has a stipend of £276, with glebe. The parish church was erected in 1796 near the ruins of the ancient collegiate one, once the Cathedral of the Isles. There is, besides, the *quoad sacra* parish church of New Rothesay, built in 1798, and the parish church of North Bute, about 3 miles to the N. of the town. There are four Free churches, distinguished as East, West, North, and the Gaelic, also United Presbyterian, Reformed Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, and Baptist chapels. The schools are numerous, including the parish schools, Free Church schools, three academies, female school of industry, four ladies' boarding schools, and a poors' school. There are various friendly societies and charitable associations.—In this parish is the Bannatyne tower, an ancient seat of the Jamiesons of Kilmorie Castle, now in ruins; also Kaimes Castle, a seat of the Hamiltons. The Marquis of Bute resides at Mountstuart Castle. A Druidical circle is traceable near Etterick Bay, and numerous standing stones, tumuli, and ruins of ancient chapels are scattered about on the hill sides. The celebrated Earl of Bute, the first Scotchman who had held the office of prime minister since the union of the two kingdoms, was born here in 1713.—Market day is Wednesday. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday in May, the third Wednesday in July, and the last Wednesday in October.

ROTHIE, a station on the Banff, Macduff, and Turriff branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, 8 miles from Inveramsey.

ROTHIEMAY, a par. in the co. of Banff, Scotland. It comprises a vil. of its own name, and that of Milltown. It extends in length about 7½ miles from N.W. to S.E., with an extreme breadth of about 5½ miles. It is bounded on the S. and S.W. by Aberdeenshire, and on the other sides by the pars. of Grange, Marnoch, and Inverkeithnie. The surface is of a hilly nature, with wood, moss, &c. The soil is in general rich, and the pasture land bears only a small proportion to the arable. The north-western boundary is watered by the Knock burn, which flows into the Isla, and the western and south-western boundaries by the Isla, which joins the Deveron. This latter stream flows between richly wooded banks, and abounds in salmon, eels, and trout. The northern district lies low, and a large portion of it is tumulated table, or covered with extensive peat mosses, and the rest is in plantations, pasture, and natural woods. The parish is traversed by the road from Banff and Portsay to Huntley, and has a station on the Keith extension of the Great North of Scotland railway. At Avochy the Deveron is crossed by a viaduct of five arches 70 feet in height. The vil. of Rothiemay is about 7 miles E. of Keith, and 6 N.E. of Huntley. It is of small extent, and is situated on the rivers Deveron and Isla. A little E. of the village is the ancient seat called Rothiemay House, which belonged to the Abernethies and Ogilvies, and contains Queen Mary's room, where the unfortunate queen passed one night. Near the mansion is a Druid circle. This par. is in the presb. of Strathbogie, and synod of Moray. The stipend of the minister is £189. There is a Free church. Ferguson the astronomer was a native of this parish.

ROTHIEMURCHUS, formerly a separate par., but now a *quoad sacra* par., united to the par. of Duthel, co. Inverness, Scotland. It extends about 10 miles in length, with a breadth of about 7 miles, and is bounded by the cos. of Moray and Aberdeen, and by the pars. of Kincardine and Alvie. The surface is moderately even, and is watered by Loch-an-Eilan and other small lakes. In the former is an island on which stands an ancient castle, once the stronghold of the Wolf of Badenoch, and for many generations the principal seat of the family of Shaw. The woods, which once extended over an area of 16 miles, were felled during the great French war, but are now beginning to revive. The parish is traversed by the road from Rothes to Kingussie. The village is situated about 3 miles S.E. of Aviemore, and 12 from Kingussie. It stands on the southern bank of the river Spey, under Cairngorm. This par. is in the presb. of Abernethy, and synod of Moray, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is £120. There is an endowed school. Limestone is extensively quarried, and is much used for manure.

ROTHLEY, a par. and tnshp. in the hunds. of East and West Goscote, co. Leicester, 5½ miles S. of Loughborough, its post town, 1½ mile S.E. of Mountsorrel, and 2 miles S.W. of the Siloby station on the Midland railway. It is situated near the river Soar, and comprises the tnshps. of Grimston, Southend, Mountsorrel, Keyham, Wartnaby, and Wycomb, with the hmlt. of Chadwell. The gavelkind custom prevails in this manor, which is invested with a peculiar jurisdiction, both civil and ecclesiastical, extending over several other parts of the county. A large portion of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, and some in frame-work knitting. Rothley was formerly a market town, and is still a considerable village. It was granted by a charter from Henry III. to the Knights Templars, who had a preceptory at Rothley Temple near the village, but which afterwards was given to the Hospitallers. Its revenue at the Dissolution was returned at £87 13*s.* 4*d.* The Barrow union poorhouse is in this parish. The business of the manorial court is held at the Crown public-house, but prior to its adjournment to this house it generally opened at the ancient court-house which stands on the green. The present mansion of Rothley Temple was erected on the site of the ancient preceptory, of which there are still some portions remaining. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1771. The living is a vic.* exclusive of any diocese, being a peculiar and exempt jurisdiction, val. £466, in the patron. of executors of the late C. C. Macaulay, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. John, is an ancient edifice, with a tower containing five bells. In the churchyard are some old tombs, also the stump of an ancient stone cross. There are chapels-of-ease at Chadwell, Gaddesby, Keyham, Mountsorrel, and Wartnaby. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. There are National and infant schools, also a free school. The Wesleyans, General Baptists, and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Lady Parker is the lady of the manor. A Roman pavement with foundations of walls was discovered here in 1722.

ROTHLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Hartburn, W. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 10 miles N.W. of Morpeth. It is situated at the source of the river Font, which rises in one of the lakes in Rothley Park. The castle, situated in the park, was built by the late Sir W. C. Blackett, on a rocky eminence a little to the N. of the village, and resembling in outward appearance an ancient baronial castle.

ROTHLEY-TEMPLE, an ext. par. place in the hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester. Lord Macaulay was born here, and was created Lord Macaulay of Rothley. *See* ROTHLEY, co. Leicester.

ROTHWELL, a par. in the wap. of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2½ miles S.E. of Caistor, its post town, and 5 E. of Moortown. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Wolds, and is chiefly agricultural. The Laceby hounds meet in this parish. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1765. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £250. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, has a tower containing three bells. The church was restored and enlarged in 1849. There is a free school for both sexes.

ROTHWELL, a hund. in the co. of Northampton, contains the pars. of Arthingworth, Barford, Little Bowden, Braybrook, Clipston, Desborough, Draughton, East Farndon, Glendon, Harrington, Haselbeech, Kelmarsh, Loddington, Maidwell, Marston-Trussell, Great Oxendon, Rothwell, Rushton, Sibbertoft, Sulby, Thorpe-Malsor, and part of Theddingworth, comprising an area of 42,640 acres.

ROTHWELL, or ROWELL, a par. in the above hund., co. Northampton, 4 miles N.W. of Kettering, 14 N.E. of Northampton, and 77 from London. It comprises the chplry. of Orton, and the hmlt. of Thorpe Underwood. The town, which is built on the southern side of a rocky hill, was formerly surrounded by a strong wall, and was held under the Clares, who founded an Austin nunnery here, the revenue of which at the Dissolution was valued at £10 10*s.* 4*d.* The unfinished market-house, which is still in good preservation, was commenced in 1577 by Sir T. Tresham, father of the gunpowder plotter. A portion of the inhabitants is engaged in agriculture, and others in the manufacture of silk plush. In the vicinity is the bone well, which at certain seasons throws up numerous small bones, also a petrifying spring. Above half the land is arable, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and woodland. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1812. The living is a vic. with that of Orton annexed, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £160. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient structure, with an embattled tower at the W. end. The interior of the church contains tombs of the Treshams, Lants, and other families, also three brasses of a priest, the earliest bearing date 1361. The chancel has recently been restored. The parochial charities produce about £854 per annum. Jesus Hospital for 26 almsmen was founded in 1591 by Owen Ragsdale, who endowed it with the manor of Olde and the tithes of Overton and Thorpe. There are also six almshouses for the same number of poor widows. The free grammar school was founded prior to the reign of Edward VI., and further endowed in that of Charles II. with the revenues of St. Mary's chapel. There are also National and British and Foreign schools. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. T. P. Maunsell, Esq., is lord of the manor. Market day was on Monday, but the market has recently fallen into disuse. A fair for stock and pedlary is held on Trinity Monday.

ROTHWELL, a par. in the lower div. of Agbrigg wap., West Riding co. York, 4 miles N. of Wakefield, and the same distance S.E. of Leeds. This parish, which is of large extent, is situated on the river Aire and near the Leeds canal and North Midland railway. It includes Rothwell manor and the tnshps. of Lofthouse, Middleton, Oulton, Rothwell, Thorpe, and Royd's Green. In the early Saxon times it was included in the parish of Morley, and soon after the Norman conquest was given with the castle of Pontefract to the Lacys, who had a baronial residence here, of which some traces are still visible near the church. The town, which is ancient and irregularly laid out, is situated in a fertile vale, and has recently been much improved. In 1861 the parish contained 8,072, and the township of Rothwell, 3,220 inhabitants. The principal public building is the gaol for the hundred of Pontefract, formerly used as the debtor's prison. The working classes are chiefly employed in agriculture and in the collieries, and in the woollen cloth and hair sieve manufactures. There are also establishments for the making of rope and twine. The district abounds with coal of excellent quality, of which several extensive mines are in operation. The living is a vic.,* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £850. The parish church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient structure with a square embattled tower; it was repaired and enlarged in 1826. There are besides three district churches, viz. Christ Church, near Lofthouse; Middleton and Oulton-cum-Woodlesford, the livings of which are all perpet. curs.,* varying in val. from £120 to £300. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. There are National and other schools.

ROTHWELL-HAIGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Rothwell, lower div. of Agbrigg wap., West Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of Wakefield.

ROTSEA, a tnshp. in the par. of Hutton-Cranswick, Bainton-Beacon div. of Harthill wap., East Riding co. York, 6 miles S.E. of Great Driffield.

ROTTEARN, a vil. in the par. of Dunblane, co. Perth, Scotland, 7 miles N.E. of Doune.

ROTTEN ISLAND, an islet in Killybegs Bay, co. Donegal, Ireland, with a lighthouse 67 feet high.

ROTTINGDEAN, a par. and vil. in the hund. of Younsmere, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 4 miles E. of Brighton, its post town. This place in ancient records is termed Rottington. It is a bathing-place and coast-guard station, situated on the sea-coast between Brighton and Newhaven, much resorted to by invalids and families preferring the privacy of a secluded village to the beach of Brighton. It contains many well-regulated lodging-houses, private baths, and a large classical academy, for many years conducted by the late Dr. Hooker, and subsequently by Dr. Gavin Smith. The Brighton industrial schools are situated at Warren Farm, in this parish. In the reign of Richard II. the French made a descent at this point, and took the towns of Rye and Hastings, which they burnt in revenge for their loss of the battle of Crecy. This place is noted for its mineral wells, which are nearly empty at high water, but rise as the tide ebbs. The coast beyond Rottingdean is rocky, being defended by cliffs, which rise 200 feet above the sea. Agate pebbles are found on the sea-shore in great abundance, and are known as Rottingdean pebbles, being used for bracelets and other ornaments. About two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and common. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £240 10*s.*, and the vicarial for £400. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £332. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient edifice with a spired tower, and has recently undergone a thorough repair. It has a monument to the late Dr. Hooker. The register dates from 1710. In the village is a National school for both sexes, established in 1839. On Balsdean Hill are traces of two encampments, and in other parts of the parish several barrows and tumuli, on opening which Roman coins and other antiquities have been found.

ROTTINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Bees, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 3 miles S.W. of Whitehaven, near the coast. Here was formerly a cell, subordinate to St. Bee's nunnery.

ROUCAN, a vil. in the par. of Torthorwald, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 4 miles N.E. of Dumfries, and 1¼ mile N. of Collin, on the road from Dumfries to Lochmaben, on a declivity overlooking Locharmoss.

ROUCHESTER, or RUDCHESTER, a tnshp. in the par. of Ovingham, E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 8 miles N.W. of Newcastle. It is situated near the river Tyne, and is supposed to be the site of *Vindobala*, or *Hunnum* on the Wall, mentioned by Antonine, where the first cohort of the *Frixagi* were stationed. In 1766 coins of Otho and other emperors were discovered here, also a Hercules. The Elcho hounds meet in this neighbourhood.

ROUD, a tythg. in the par. of Godshill, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 6 miles S. of Newport.

ROUDHAM, a par. in the hund. of Shropham, co

Norfolk, 6 miles N.E. of Thetford, its post town, and 2 W. of the Harling Road railway station. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the line of the Great Eastern railway, and is wholly agricultural. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is in ruins, having some period back been destroyed by fire. The inhabitants frequent the church of Bridgham. Sir J. G. S. Sebright, Bart., is lord of the manor.

ROUGEMONT, the palace of the West Saxon kings at Exeter, co. Devon. It has remains of the old walls and towers of the ancient castle, and is the place where the sessions court is now held at Exeter.

ROUGHA-BRIDGE, in the par. of Crosthwaite, co. Cumberland, 2 miles S.E. of Keswick, and 23 S.W. of Carlisle. It is situated at the bottom of Derwentwater, and has a view over the vale of the Greta, with Skiddaw, Saddleback, and Helvellyn in the distance.

ROUGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Thedwestry, co. Suffolk, 4 miles S.E. of Bury St. Edmund's, and 1½ mile S. of Thurston railway station on the Bury and Ipswich branch of the Great Eastern railway. The village, which is large but irregularly built, is chiefly agricultural. Rougham was given by Ulfketel, the Saxon, to the abbots of Bury St. Edmund's, and by Henry VII. to the Drurys. The soil is of a loamy and sandy nature, upon a subsoil of gravel and clay. The Suffolk hounds meet in this parish. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1813. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £756. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains a brass of Sir R. Drury, bearing date 1405, also other tombs. The register dates from the middle of the 16th century. The parochial charities produce about £150 per annum, £47 of which goes to Edward Sparke's school, founded in 1720. The Baptists have a place of worship. Rougham Hall, the principal residence, has two lofty towers at the E. and W. wings. It is situated in a park celebrated for its oaks.

ROUGHAM, a par. and post town in the hund. of Launditch, co. Norfolk, 14 miles E. of Lynn, and 8 N. of Swaffham railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable, with a small proportion of meadow, woodland, and sheepwalks. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £225, and the glebe comprises 2 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £204. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains three brasses of the Yelvertons, bearing date from 1481. The register dates from 1783. There is an infant school, also places of worship for the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

ROUGHAN, a lough in the co. of Tyrone, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Stewardstown. On its bank is Roughan Castle.

ROUGHBIRCHWORTH, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Oxspring, and par. of Penistone, West Riding co. York, 2 miles E. of Penistone.

ROUGH COMMON, a hmlt. in the par. of Harbledown, hund. of Westgate, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, near Canterbury.

ROUGHDOWN, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Dibden, co. Hants, 6 miles S. of Southampton.

ROUGHFORT, a vil. in the par. of Templepatrick, bar. of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. Fairs are held on 31st May and 29th November.

ROUGH-LEE-BOOTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, higher div. of Blackburn hund., co. Lancaster, 3½ miles W. of Colne railway station, and 6 N.W. of Burnley. It is situated at the E. end of the forest of Pendle. The land is principally in pasture. The soil is clay, with a subsoil of rock. There is a cotton-mill in the neighbourhood. There is a school for both sexes, erected and supported by the Messrs. Roberts. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor.

ROUGHMORE, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Cleeve, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Watchet.

ROUGH PARK, a hmlt. in the par. of Hamstall Ridware, co. Stafford, 7 miles N. of Lichfield.

ROUGHTON, a par. in the soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles S.W. of Horncastle, its post town, and 4½ E. of Kirkstead railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Horncastle and Witham canal and the river Bain. It is chiefly agricultural. For ecclesiastical purposes this parish was united with that of Haltham-upon-Bain in 1741. The living is a discharged rect.* with that of Haltham-upon-Bain united, in the dioc. of Lincoln, joint val. £401. The old church was dedicated to St. Margaret.

ROUGHTON, a par. in the hund. of North Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 3½ miles S. of Cromer, and 6½ from Aylsham. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. A considerable portion of the land is in open heath, from which the inhabitants cut turf and furze. The surface is undulating, and the cultivated land chiefly arable. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £197, the vicarial for £96, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a circular embattled tower containing three bells. It has recently been restored and beautified by the insertion of an E. window. The parochial charities produce about £58 per annum, of which £45 goes to Brown's free school. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. Lord Suffield is lord of the manor.

ROUGHTY, a stream of the co. of Kerry, Ireland, rises in the bar. of Glanarought, and joins the river Kenmare at Kenmare.

ROUGHWRAY, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Wrotham, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 5 miles S.E. of Wrotham.

ROULSTON, or ROWSTON, a par. in the wap. of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 7½ miles N.E. of Sleaford, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £194. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, has a square spired tower. The register dates from 1562. The charities share with Ruskington. There is a National school, erected in 1852.

ROULSTON. *See* ROWLSTONE, cos. Hereford and York.

ROUNCTON, EAST, a chplry. in the par. of Rudby-in-Cleveland, W. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Welbury railway station, and 7 N. of Northallerton, its post town. It is situated on the river Wisk. The surface is undulating, and the land nearly equally divided between arable and pasture, with some plantations. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Rudby-in-Cleveland, in the dioc. of York. The church is built on an eminence, and was repaired in 1820. The Grange is the principal residence.

ROUNCTON, WEST, a par. in the wap. of Allertonshire, North Riding co. York, 8 miles N.W. of Northallerton, its post town, 7 S.W. of Yarm, and 1½ mile N.E. of Welbury railway station. The village, which is small, and chiefly agricultural, is situated on an eminence. The lower grounds are watered by the river Wisk. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £272, and the glebe comprises 78 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £344, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient stone edifice, with some Norman details, and contains two bells. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a village school.

ROUNDAWAY, an eminence in the co. of Wilts, 2 miles N. of Devizes. It is supposed to have been the site of the Roman station *Verlucio*, on the road to Bath, and has on the summit a large entrenched camp. It was here that Lord Wilmot routed Waller's army during the civil war of Charles I.'s reign.

ROUNDDOWN, a cliff on the coast of Kent, near Dover. It was about 380 feet high before it was blasted in 1843, to make way for the London and South-coast

line of railway. In this operation 19,000 lbs. of powder were employed to throw down more than 400,000 cubic yards of chalk, which were scattered over 20 acres.

ROUNDFORT, a hmlt. in the bar. of Kilmaine, co. Mayo, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Hollymount.

ROUNDHAY, a tnshp. in the par. of Barwick-in-Elmett, lower div. of Skyrack wap., West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Leeds, its post town, and 12 from Bradford. This place, which derived its name from being anciently a park, enclosed within a circular pale, belonged to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, from whom it passed to Henry, Duke of Lancaster, and afterwards to John of Gaunt, in right of his wife Blanche, and thus became vested in the crown, but was given to Lord D'Arcy by Henry VIII. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Aire, and on the road from Leeds to Wetherby. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the stone-quarries. The soil is fertile, and in good cultivation. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £225. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a modern edifice, with a square embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles, and surmounted by a spire containing three bells. The interior of the church contains several monuments. It was erected and partly endowed by the late T. Nicholson, Esq. There is a school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The neighbourhood is studded with villas and detached residences, chiefly occupied by the merchants of Leeds. Roundhay Park, the seat of the Nicholson family, is surrounded by woods and plantations, and embellished with a lake of 34 acres in extent. William N. Nicholson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ROUNDHILL, a vil. in the bar. of Kinalmeaky, co. Cork, Ireland, 3 miles from Bandon.

ROUND HORN, a hmlt. in the par. of Iccomb, co. Gloucester, formerly in Worcester, 2 miles S.E. of Stow-on-the-Wold.

ROUND OAK, a station on the West Midland section of the Great Western railway, 2½ miles from Dudley.

ROUNDSTONE, a vil. in the bar. of Ballynahinch, co. Galway, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of Clifden, and 9 S.E. of Slyne Head. It is situated under Urrisbeg Hill, on Roundstone Bay, at the head of which is a pier harbour, with 4 fathoms' water, and the islet of Innislaken and the Lebros rock in front.

ROUNDTHWAITE, a hmlt. in the par. of Orton, co. Westmoreland, 3 miles S.W. of Orton, near the Lancaster and Carlisle railway and the river Lune.

ROUNDTOWN, a post-office vil. in the par. of Rathfarnham, bar. of Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S. of the General Post-office, Dublin. It is situated on the Rathfarnham road, and contains numerous suburban residences.

ROUNDWOOD, or TOGHER, a vil. in the par. of Derralossory, bar. of Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4½ miles S.S.W. of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Seven Churches, and near the river Vartry, and Lough Dan. It is noted for its fine trout-fishing. Several seats surround the locality. There are a police station and a dispensary. Fairs are held in January, March, May, July, August, and September.

ROUNTON. *See* Rounton, co. York.

ROUSAY AND EGILSAY, a par. in the district of North Isles, Orkney, co. Orkney and Shetland, Scotland. It comprises the islands of Rousay, Eagleshay, Weir, and Enhallow, also two small uninhabited holms. Rousay, or Rolf's Island, extends about 4 miles in length, by about the same in breadth. It lies to the W. of Eagleshay, from which it is separated by a strait of a mile broad. Its surface is hilly, with moss and much mountain pasture. The E. side of the island, on the declivity of the hills, is fertile, but the interior is covered with heath, giving shelter to abundance of moor-fowl. The island abounds in game, black cattle, and sheep. The village is about 10 miles N. of Kirkwall, and stands near Westray Frith. This par. is in the presb. of North Isles and synod of Orkney. The stipend of the minister is £157. There are two parish churches, one of them being situated in Eagleshay, and the other on the S. side of Rousay, within three quarters of a mile of Weir. There is a Free church of Rousay and Eagleshay; also an United Presbyterian church, and a parochial school, besides other schools. Near Westness House are the ruins of the Castle of Sigard, or Sitric, who was defeated at Clontarf. In other parts of the parish are tumuli, "Picts' houses," and pillar stones. All around the island is safe anchorage for shipping of any burden.

ROUSE, or RHOS. *See* Roose, co. Pembroke.

ROUSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Wootton, co. Oxford, 5½ miles N.E. of Woodstock, its post town, and within a mile of the Heyford station on the Birmingham and Oxford railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Oxford canal and the river Cherwell. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £240. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower containing a peal of bells. It contains tombs of the Dormer family. A Sunday-school is held at the church. Rousham Park is the principal residence. C. C. Dormer, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ROUSHOLM, a bay in Stronsay Island, Orkney Islands, coast of Scotland. It is 2 miles by 1, and has good anchorage inside Rousholm Head.

ROUTH, a par. in the N. div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Beverley, its railway station and post town. The village, which is small and straggling, is situated on the road from Beverley to Bridlington and Hornsea. The inhabitants are wholly agricultural. The soil consists chiefly of loam upon clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £470. The church, dedicated to Allhallows, has a low tower containing one bell. The interior of the church contains three stone stalls and a broken double canopied brass of Sir J. Routh, being dated 1420. Lord Londesborough is lord of the manor.

ROW, a par. in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland. It comprises the vils. of Garelochhead and Row, also the chief portion of the town of Helensburgh. It extends 9 miles in length, with a varying breadth of from 2½ to 5 miles, and is bounded on the N. and N.E. by Luss, on the E. by Luss and Cardoss, on the W. by the Gare Loch, and on the S. by the Frith of Clyde, which divides it from Renfrewshire and Argyleshire. The surface is of a hilly character, and abounds in sheep walks. It chiefly consists of two mountain ranges and an intervening valley, its greatest altitude being 2,500 feet above the level of the sea. The Vale of Glenfruim extends between their two ranges. The soil is fertile, and a large portion of it under cultivation. The eastern end of the parish is tolerably flat, and the soil light. The sea-coast, which is 12 miles in extent, is for the most part flat and sandy, and productive of fish. Clay-slate and limestone are the predominant rock. The parish is traversed by the road from Dumbarton to Inverary, and by that from Helensburgh. The village of Row is 8 miles N.W. of Dumbarton, and 2¾ N.W. of Helensburgh. It is situated on the Frith of Clyde, a little to the E. of lochs Gare and Long. In the vicinity is a small quay for steamers. This par. is in the presb. of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The stipend of the minister is £241. The parish church was erected in 1850. It was situated on the shore of Gareloch, in the village of Row. The old church, built in 1763, stands near the new one. There are chapels-of-ease at Garelochhead and Helensburgh, Free churches at Helensburgh and Shandon, and an United Presbyterian church at Helensburgh; also chapels for the Independents, Episcopalians, and Baptists. There are parochial and other schools. Row formed part of the parish of Roseneath till 1635, when it was formed into a separate parish. It derives its name from a low point of land which extends into Gareloch opposite the church. In the vicinity are the ruins of stone kistvaens and ancient churches. West Shandon Castle is the principal residence.

ROW, a hmlt. in the par. of Killmadock, co. Perth, Scotland, 1½ mile S.E. of Donne. There was formerly a chapel-of-ease.

ROW, a tnshp. in the par. of Appleby St. Lawrence, East ward, co. Westmoreland, 1 mile S.W. of Appleby. It forms a tnshp. with Hoff, to which it is joined.

ROWALL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. and par. of Kellington, Lower Osgoldcross wap., West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Snaith, and 6 S.W. of Selby, near the river Aire.

ROWBARROW, a hund. in the South Blandford div. of co. Dorset, contains the pars. of Langton-Matravers, Studland, Swanage, and Worth-Matravers, comprising an area of 12,640 acres.

ROWBERROW, a par. in the hund. of Winterstoke, co. Somerset, 4 miles N.E. of Axbridge, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Yatton railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated among the Mendip hills, near the Bristol and Bridgwater turnpike roads, and is chiefly agricultural. The soil is of a light nature, with a subsoil of limestone brash upon limestone rock. The land is chiefly in pasture. The substratum formerly abounded with *lapes calaminaris*, of which extensive mines were in operation, but are now exhausted. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £134, in the patron. of the Bishop of Worcester. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone edifice, with a tower containing six bells. The register dates from 1723. There is a National mixed school. E. Leacroft, Esq., of Nottingham, is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

ROW BLUE, a vil. in the par. of East Kilpatrick, co. Dumbarton, Scotland, 10 miles E. of Dumbarton.

ROWBOUND, a tnshp. in the par. of Castle Sowerby, ward of Leath, co. Cumberland, 3 miles S.E. of Hesket-Market.

ROWDE, a par. in the hund. of Potterne, co. Wilts, 2 miles N.W. of Devizes, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Calne. The village, which is well built, is situated on the turnpike road from Devizes to Chippenham, a short distance from the foot of Roundway Down. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil consists chiefly of red sand and clay. About three-fourths of the land are in pasture, and the remainder arable, woodland, and gardens. The Kennet and Avon canal passes through the parish. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £24 18*s.*, and the vicarial for £339 5*s.* The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £260. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, has a square turreted and embattled tower containing five bells. The chief part of the structure, exclusive of the tower and chancel, was rebuilt in 1833. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum. There are National schools for both sexes The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Rowdiford House is the principal residence. F. A. S. Locke, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ROWDEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Higham-on-the-Hill, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 3 miles N.W. of Hinckley.

ROWDILL, or ROWADILL, a loch at the southern extremity of Harris Island, Western Isles, coast of Scotland, near Aird Renish.

ROWE, a hmlt. in the par. of Hemington, co. Somerset, 4 miles N.W. of Frome.

ROWE, a hmlt. in the par. of Fylingdales, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Whitby.

ROWE LANE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of North Meols, co. Lancaster, 7 miles N.W. of Ormskirk.

ROWELL, or ROEL, an ext. par. place in the lower div. of Kiftgate hund., co. Gloucester, 3½ miles S.E. of Winchcomb. At the time of Pope Nicholas's survey this place was a parish, and had a church. It is now attached to Hawling for parochial purposes. The Independents have a place of worship.

ROWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Heversham, Kendal ward, co. Westmoreland, 2 miles N. of Milnthorpe, and 6 S. of Kendal, near the river Kent.

ROWER, or ROAR, a par. in the bar. of Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Inistioge. Bridgetown is its post town. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Barrow and Nore. There is a considerable extent of mountain and bog. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Inistioge. Here are a parochial and a private school. In this parish are ruins of Coolkill castle, and traces of cromlechs.

ROWFANT, a station on the East Grinstead branch of the London and Brighton railway, next the Three Bridges.

ROWINGTON, a par. in the Henley div. of Barlichway hund., co. Warwick, 6 miles N.W. of Warwick, its post town, and 9 from Kenilworth. The parish, which is considerable, is intersected by the Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick and Birmingham canals, and is wholly agricultural. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Pinley, High Cross, and Kingswood. The glebe comprises 40 acres, valued at £80 per annum. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £116. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a cruciform structure, with a square tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £232, part of which goes to the support of the school.

ROWLAND, a tnshp. and vil. in the par. of Bakewell, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 2 miles N. of Bakewell, and 2 S.W. of Stoney-Middleton. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on rising ground, and is sheltered on the N. by a range of hills. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The principal part of the land is devoted to pasture. Colonel Leslie is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

ROWLAND'S CASTLE, a hmlt. in the par. and lib. of Havant, co. Hants, 3 miles N. of Havant, and 20 S.E. of Winchester. It is situated on Langston Harbour, near the bridge to Hayling Island, and has a station on the Guildford, Godalming, and New Portsmouth branch of the London and South-Western railway.

ROWLANDS MARSH, an ext. par. place in the soke of West Bolingbroke, co. Lincoln, near Boston.

ROWLEY, a par. in the Hunsley Beacon div. of Harthill wap., East Riding co. York, 5 miles from Brough, 4 N.E. of South Cave, and 4 S.W. of Beverley. Cottingham is its post town. The par., which is extensive, comprises Bentley, Risby, Hensley, and two other hmlts. The tithes were commuted for land and corn rents under an Enclosure Act in 1801. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £1,300. The church is dedicated to St Peter. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum.

ROWLEY, a vil. in the tnshp. of Lepton, par. of Kirk-Heaton, West Riding co. York, 3 miles from Huddersfield. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the cloth trade.

ROWLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Wingfield, hund. of Bradford, co. Wilts, 2 miles W. of Trowbridge. It is in conjunction with Wingfield.

ROWLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Worfield, co. Salop, 3 miles E. of Bridgnorth.

ROWLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Much Wenlock, hund. of Wenlock Borough, co. Salop, 2 miles W. of Much Wenlock, under Wenlock Edge.

ROWLEY, COLD, a hmlt. in the par. of Lanchester, W. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 7½ miles N.E. of Wolsingham, near the Stanhope railway. Here was formerly a chapel-of-ease.

ROWLEY-REGIS, a par. in the N. div. of Seisdon hund., co. Stafford, 3 miles S.E. of Dudley, its post town, and 7 W. of Birmingham. It is situated in a rich mineral district, abounding with clay, coal, and ironstone, and is bounded on the S. and S.W. by the river Stour, which separates it from the counties of Salop and Worcester. The par., which is of large extent, comprises the hmlts. of Cradley Heath, Old Hill, and Reddall Hill. The village is a thriving and rapidly-increasing place, and the seat of a prosperous coal and iron trade. The manufacture of nails, and an extensive hardware trade

are also carried on. The original village is situated near the old church, but there are numerous hamlets and detached clusters of houses scattered over the parish. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries and iron-works. The surface, which is uneven, is traversed by a range of hills, called the Rowley hills, which extend in a northerly direction across the parish, and attain an elevation of near 900 feet above the level of the sea. Numerous streams take their rise in these hills, and flow in opposite directions towards the Trent and Severn; and in the sides of hills are numerous quarries, which supplied materials for paving the streets of Birmingham and other towns in the vicinity. The stratum of coal lies at a depth of from 80 to 200 yards below the surface, varying from 10 to 13 in thickness; and there are numerous collieries in operation. At the Cradley works, which are now chiefly employed for converting pig-iron into bars and rods, the experiment was first tried of manufacturing iron with pit coal instead of charcoal, which had been previously used for that purpose; and in the 19th of James I., Mr. Dudley, at that time proprietor, obtained a patent for that mode of operation. The Birmingham canal enters the parish at the Brades, and passes through Tividale for about a mile, and the Dudley canal at Gosty Hill, through which it is conveyed by a tunnel nearly 1,500 feet in length. The glebe comprises about 61 acres, of which 9 are old enclosure, and the remainder was, by Act of Parliament, in 1799, for enclosing waste lands, allotted in lieu of the vicarial tithes. By the same Act the proprietors of the land were obliged to purchase the rectorial tithes at the valuation of the commissioners, or to give land from their old enclosures in lieu of them. The living formerly belonged to the Abbey of Halesowen, having been annexed to the vicarage of Clent by Robert de Somery. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, has a square tower containing six bells. The tower was rebuilt in 1858. There is also a district church at Reddall Hill, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £300. The parochial charities produce about £101 per annum, of which £73 goes to Lady Monnin's and Macmillan's schools. There are National schools for both sexes. The Wesleyans, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and New Connexion, have each a place of worship. Sir Stephen Littleton, of Holbech House, in the parish of King's-Swinford, and one of the conspirators in the gunpowder plot, was for some time concealed in the old residence of the Whites.

ROWLSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Mappleton, partly in the lib. of St. Peter's, and partly in the N. div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 1 mile S.E. of Hornsey, and 14 miles N.E. of Beverley. It is joined with Mappleton to form a township, and is situated near the coast.

ROWLSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Ewyas-Lacy, co. Hereford, 13 miles S.W. of Hereford, its post town, and 1½ mile W. of the Pontrilas railway station. The village, which is small, is situated near the Abergavenny railway and the river Munnow, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is of a strong nature, upon a subsoil of red sandstone. Limestone is also obtained in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpet. cur. with the perpet. cur. of Llancillo annexed, in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £2 per anuum. Colonel Scudamore is lord of the manor. There is a National school for both sexes in Wormbridge.

ROWNALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Cheddleton, N. div. of Totmonslow hund., co. Stafford, 3 miles S.E. of Cheddleton, and 6 N.W. of Cheadle. It contains the hmlt. of Cellar Head.

ROWNER, a par. in the hund. of Titchfield, co. Hants, 2½ miles S.E. of Fareham, its nearest railway station and post town, and 3 N.W. of Gosport. The village, which is small, is situated near Portsmouth harbour, and is chiefly agricultural. The greater part of the land is arable, with a considerable extent of woodland and common. The Gosport branch of the South-Western railway passes through the parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £400, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £399. The church is an ancient edifice, with a small tower. Near the church are remains of an old priory, at which place there is a mineral spring.

ROWNHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Long Ashton, co. Somerset, 2 miles W. of Bristol.

ROWSHAM, a hmlt. in the hund. of Cottesloe, co. Bucks, 3 miles N.E. of Aylesbury, in conjunction with Wingrave. The Rothschild hounds meet in this neighbourhood. There was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Lawrence.

ROWSLEY-MAGNA, a tnshp. in the par. of Bakewell, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 3 miles S.E. of Bakewell, its post town, and 5½ from Matlock. It is a station on the Ambergate and Buxton branch of the Midland railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the confluence of the Wye with the river Derwent, and the inhabitants are wholly agricultural. The Derwent is here crossed by an ancient bridge, and the river Wye is also crossed by a stone bridge of modern construction. The par. includes the hmlt. of Allport, and is a resort for anglers. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £50. Divine service is performed in the schoolhouse, licensed for that purpose by the bishop. It was erected in 1841 at the expense of the Duke of Rutland, who is lord of the manor.

ROWSTON. *See* ROULSTON, co. Lincoln.

ROWTHORNE, a hmlt. in the par. of Ault-Hucknall, co. Derby, 7 miles N.E. of Alfreton.

ROWTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Christleton, lower div. of Broxton hund. co. Chester, 3 miles S.E. of Chester, and 1 mile S. of the church. The village, which is small, is situated near the Crew railway, and the Nantwich and Chester canal. It is wholly agricultural. On Rowton Heath, in 1645, Poyntz defeated the forces of Charles I., who witnessed the battle from the Phœnix tower, on Chester walls; and in 1659 the Cheshire gentry assembled here, and declared for a free parliament, on the attempt of Sir George Booth to restore Charles II. Rowton Hall is the principal residence.

ROWTON, a tnshp. in the pars. of Clungerford, Hopesay, and Stokesay, co. Salop, 7 miles N.W. of Ludlow. It is in conjunction with Broom.

ROWTON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Alberbury, hund. of Ford, co. Salop, 7 miles W. of Shrewsbury. It includes Rowton Castle. Richard Baxter, the eminent divine, was born here in 1615.

ROWTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ercall Magna, co. Salop, 7 miles N.E. of Shrewsbury. The living is a perpet cur., val. £100.

ROWTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Swine, N. div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 8 miles N.E. of Beverley. It is in conjunction with North Skirlaugh, to form a tnshp.

ROXBOROUGH, several small places of this name in Ireland: one the seat of the Earl of Charlemont, near Moy, co. Tyrone; another near Middleton, co. Cork; and a third near Loughrea, co. Galway.

ROXBURGH, a par. in the Kelso district, co. Roxburgh, Scotland. It is situated in the lower part of Teviotdale, where the Teviot joins the Tweed, and near the line of the ancient road Watling Street. It is bounded by the pars. of Ancrum, Crailing, Eckford, Kelso, Makerston, and Maxton, the river Tweed forming a large part of its northern boundary. Its length from N.E. to S.W. is about 8 miles, and its breadth varies from 1½ mile to 6 miles. The par. contains, besides the site of Old Roxburgh, now extinct, the modern vil. of Roxburgh, the post-office vil. of Heightoun, and the hmlt. of Newton. The town of Old Roxburgh, or Rokesburgh, as it is written by ancient historians, was once the fourth town in Scotland, both in populousness and in general importance. It is a market town, royal burgh, mint town, and strongly fortified post at the embouchure of the Teviot. Its famous border castle, which stood opposite to Kelso, is said to have been originally built by the Saxon kings of Northumbria, which kingdom included this part of Scotland, and having been

given by Alexander I. to his brother David, Earl of Northumberland, became a royal seat on the accession of that prince to the Scottish throne. In 1207, and again in 1216, it was taken and burnt by the English, but was subsequently restored; and in 1239 Alexander II. kept his marriage festivities here, and had his first son, afterwards Alexander III., who married the daughter of Henry III. of England. For many generations it continued to be a royal residence, and the centre of intrigue, pomp, and battle, being at once the political glory and social bane of Teviotdale. In the Scottish wars of succession it was held by Edward I. of England, who kept his court of King's Bench here in 1292, and shut up Bruce's sister Mary in the castle till 1310. It was subsequently captured by Douglas in 1313, and having been demolished by Bruce, was rebuilt by Edward III., who several times visited it. In 1342 it was taken by the Scottish forces under Sir A. Ramsey, and remained in their possession for four years, when it was recovered by the English, who held it till 1460, when it surrendered after a long siege by the Scots, in which their king, James II., was killed by the bursting of a cannon, but the castle at length being taken, was dismantled. In this state it remained for nearly a century, till the English army, in 1547, under the Protector Somerset, encamped on the plain between the ruins of the castle and the confluence of the Tweed and Teviot. Observing the strength and convenience of its situation, the Protector resolved to repair the works, and garrisoned it with a considerable force under Sir Ralph Bulmer. Three years afterwards, however, it was finally demolished, and all that now remains of this once imposing border fortress are a few fragments of the outer walls, crowning the tabular summit of a rock, which rises above 40 feet perpendicular from the level of the plain. The noble family of Ker, of Cessford, takes the title of Duke of Roxburghe from the site of the ruined town and castle, which was granted to their ancestor in 1499 by James IV., and lies nearly opposite to their seat of Fleurs Castle; John, the third Duke of Roxburghe, lived in celibacy, and founded the Roxburghe Club.—The town, which was surrounded by a wall and ditch, as well as the castle, is now entirely extinct, and has been annexed to the adjoining parish of Kelso, the modern village of Roxburgh being situated 2 miles to the S. of the original fortress, and 3 S.W. of Kelso. The surface of the surrounding country is varied with hill and dale, the highest ground being at Dunselaw fort, near the western extremity of the parish, where it rises about 500 feet above the sea-level. The land is fertile and well cultivated, even the moorish districts of the S. and W. having been recently drained and brought under tillage. The soil is in general a gravelly or sandy alluvium, alternating with a fertile loam, and in some parts a mossy mould. The substratum is chiefly sandstone and trap, the latter rock frequently cropping up to the surface, and at one point in the bed of the Tweed forming an immense natural dam, called the Trow-Craigs, where the water flows in four separate channels or slits, scooped out of the rock by the wear of ages. The streams which traverse the parish, and fall into the Tweed and Teviot, are replete with purple trout, and there are two petrifying springs near the Tweed. Above half the parish is the property of the Duke of Roxburghe, and the rest is divided between four principal proprietors. The parish is traversed by the Kelso and Jedburgh branches of the North British railway.—This par. is in the presb. of Kelso and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister has a stipend of £263 0*s.* 7*d.* The parish church was erected in 1752, and repaired in 1828. There was once a chapel-of-ease on the estate of Fairnington, and traces of a Franciscan house still exist at Old Roxburgh, close to the Friars. Two parochial schools are situated respectively at Roxburgh and Heitoun. Near the bank of the Teviot are remains of a fortalice, known as Sunlaw's, or Wallace's tower, connected with which are many legends. Vestiges of a Roman camp, and of forts, trenches, and earthworks, are scattered through the parish.

ROXBURGHSHIRE, or TEVIOTDALE, an inland co. in the S. of Scotland. It is situated near the English border, and is bounded on the N. by Berwickshire, on the E. and S.E. by Northumberland and the Cheviots, on the S. and S.W. by Cumberland and Dumfries shires, on the W. by Selkirk, and on the N.W. by Edinburghshire and the southerly projection of Mid-Lothian. It lies between 55° 6′ and 55° 42′ N. lat., and between 2° 12′ and 3° 8′ W. long. Its form is very irregular, being broad and ragged at the N. and tapering towards the S. Its greatest length from N.E. to S.S.W. is about 40 miles, but its medium does not exceed 30, with an extreme breadth at right angles to the length of 29 miles. Its superficial extent is 720 square miles, or about 460,938 acres, of which nearly three-fifths are cultivated. In the earliest times of which we have any record it was the seat of the *Gadeni* and *Ottadini*, and after the subjugation of the country by the Romans it formed part of the province of *Valentia*. The Saxons added it to their kingdom of Northumbria, of which it formed part till 1026, and in common with Lothian was distinguished by the name of *Saxonia*. It was invaded and wasted by Kenneth, the conqueror of the Picts, but continued to be occupied by the Scoto-Saxon race, as proved by the vast majority of terms in the present topographical nomenclature of the country. It was made shire ground by Alexander I., who gave it to his brother David, Earl of Northumberland, as sovereign lord, and when David ascended the Scottish throne as David I. he governed this country rather as a portion of his kingdom than as a separate lordship. He is recorded to have made profuse grants of lands to his English followers, the Percys, Berkeleys, Comyns, Corbetts, Morvilles, Riddells, and Vesseys, who established powerful families here; and the remainder of the lands not so bestowed he gave as the endowments of Melrose, Kelso, and Jedburgh abbeys, all founded in his reign. The subsequent events which took place are more particularly connected with the history of Roxburgh Castle, as indicated in the preceding article (which see).—The surface, which is greatly diversified by hills and extensive valleys, bearing the general names of Teviotdale, Eskdale, Liddesdale, and Tweeddale, from the rivers which traverse them, rises gradually towards the eastern boundary, where the Cheviot hills separate this county from Northumberland and Dumfries shires. Some of the highest peaks of this range are Cheviot top, 2,988 feet above sea-level, Carter Fell, about 2,000 feet, Peel Fell, under which the Teviot and Liddel take their rise, and the Lauriston Crags. From the head of Jed Water this range of hills turns westward, and runs through the county into Dumfriesshire, separating the basin of the Tweed from Liddesdale and Eskdale. From each side of the range innumerable spurs are thrown off, forming groups of hills, covering a wild, pastoral district, which extending in a south-westerly direction joins another Alpine range, which separates Teviotdale from Liddesdale. In the northern part of the county are the Eildon hills, which attain an elevation of 1,364 feet near Melrose. The other summits are Ruberslaw and Dunian, near Jedburgh, which are 1,419 and 1,120 feet respectively, and the heights of Minto only 720 feet. In general the uplands of the county are smooth, and rounded near the summits, supplying excellent pasturage and sheepwalks. Very few of the heights are cheerless, and not even those which rise in Alpine peaks are rugged or tremendous, but command good prospects, and are frequently clothed with herbage to the summit. The rivers of Roxburghshire are both large and numerous, and far more celebrated in song than those of any other county of Scotland. The Tweed, which excels the other streams both in the volume of its waters and the scenery on its banks, enters the county from Selkirkshire, and flowing sometimes northward and sometimes eastward, traces part of the boundary between Berwickshire, and leaves the county at the point of its beginning to divide Scotland from England. Its tributaries in this county are the Ettrick, Allan, Gala, Eden, which has a fall of 40 feet, Leader, which gives name

to Lauderdale, and several minor streams, all joining the Tweed on its left bank. The Teviot, the other great river, belongs wholly to this county, having its source near the south-western border, and after traversing the centre of the county joins the Tweed near Kelso. Its tributaries are the Ale, Borthwick, Jed, Kail, Oxnam, Rule, Slitrig, and numerous rivulets. The Liddel, which does not belong to the basin of the Tweed, rises under Windburgh Hill, near the English border, and flowing in a south-western direction through Liddesdale, joins the Esk above Cannoby. Its tributaries are the Hermitage and Tinnis on the right bank, and the Blackburn and Kershope on the left, besides some smaller tributaries. Several small English streams, including the Bowmont and Coquet, touch it on the eastern border. The Blackburn Water has a fall of 38 feet, forming a cascade near a natural bridge of 50 feet span. The lakes include Primside, Galashiels, and other small lochs, chiefly in the parishes of Ashkirk, Galashiels, Linton, Morebattle, and Roberton, all of them abounding in pike, perch, and eels. Petrifying springs occur in the parishes of Roxburgh, Castleton, and Minto, and several mineral springs in Liddesdale. The western part of the county is chiefly composed of the greywacke and slaty rocks of the Transition formation, while the northern and central districts are chiefly red marl or Old Red sandstone, which gives place to trap and felspar porphyry in the neighbourhood of the Cheviot hills. In various parts of the county isolated masses of trap, greenstone, basalt, amygdaloid, wacke, and other igneous rocks, appear protruding through and often dislocating the superincumbent sandstone. Towards the English border a considerable district, comprising the greater part of Liddesdale, and parts of Ednam, Kelso, Jedburgh, Bedrule, and Sprouston, belongs to the carboniferous formation, being the continuation of the Northumberland coal field. The coal, however, is only minable in Liddesdale, and limestone and clay-ironstone, which also occur in this formation and at Hobkirk and Southdean, are but partially worked. Marl is abundant, and red and white building-stone are quarried near Jedburgh, and at other places. Peat is cut in the marshes for fuel. The soil varies considerably, according to the nature of the underlying rock, being chiefly clay in the uplands and sandy in Liddesdale, but along the rivers and in the hollows it is a rich loam. In the arable districts the soil is partly light and partly heavy, consisting of mixtures of sand and loam, gravel and loam, and sand, gravel and clay in every variety of proportion, and on different kinds of subsoil. The pastoral lands eastward of the Jed are in general dry, and admirably adapted for sheep farming, being clothed with a thick crop of sweet grass interspersed with patches of heath. Perhaps the most unprofitable district is that which lies between the southern skirt of Ruberslaw and the confines of Liddesdale, consisting of a stubborn clay upon a subsoil of impenetrable till. About the middle of the last century vast improvements were made in agriculture, and in the twenty years immediately preceding 1795 the value of the whole lands of the county was doubled mainly through the amelioration of soil produced by drainage and improved modes of tillage. Since this period Roxburghshire has not been distanced by any other county of Scotland, and can now boast of having one-third of the entire area under the plough. The rent, according to the old valuation, was £26,222, but the new, for 1861, was £341,011, exclusive of railways. The farms are in general large, the arable ranging from 400 to 600 acres, and the pastoral from 1,000 to 3,000, but a great number are from 600 to 1,400 acres, being partly arable and partly pastoral. By the returns made to the Board of Trade in 1855 there appeared to be 1,027 occupiers of farms paying a yearly rent of £10 and upwards, and 134,781 acres cultivated by them. The chief crops are wheat, barley, turnips, potatoes, oats, beans, pease, vetches, and artificial grasses. The breed of cattle most in vogue are crosses of the Teesdale, Ayrshire, and Highland varieties, and the sheep Cheviot and Leicester. Orchards have long flourished round Jedburgh, and in other sheltered spots.—Numerous seats of the nobility and gentry adorn the country, as Melrose, of the Duke of Buccleuch; Fleurs Castle, of the Duke of Roxburghe; Mount Teviot, of the Marquis of Lothian; Minto Castle, of Earl Minto; Dryburgh Abbey, of the Earl of Buchan; Mertoun House, of Lord Polworth; The Pavilion, of Lord Somerville; Stichel, of Pringle, Bart.; Springwood, of Douglas, Bart.; Makerstoun, of Brisbane, Bart.; Ancrum, of Scott, Bart.; Riddell House, of Riddle, Bart.; Newton-Don, of Don, Bart.; besides many mansions of the landed gentry. —Several branches of the North British railway traverse the county, the principal line entering *viâ* Dalkeith follows the vales of Galawater and Melrose, branching off at Newton toward Hawick and Kelso respectively, from which latter place it follows the Tweed into England, while a sub-branch goes to Roxburgh and Jedburgh. The manufactures, which include woollens, tartans, stockings, and linens, have their seats chiefly in Hawick, Jedburgh, Galashiels, Melrose, and Kelso. Both roads and bridges here were defective, and in some parts of the country almost impassable for wheeled carriages previous to the middle of the last century, but great efforts have been made to remedy this evil.—For administrative purposes Roxburghshire is divided into the four districts of Castleton, with Melrose, Hawick, Jedburgh, and Kelso, comprising 31 parishes, and parts of 4 others. The county town is Jedburgh, the only royal and parliamentary burgh contributing to Haddington in returning one member to parliament, and a market town. The other market towns are Hawick, Kelso, and Melrose, which are all burghs of barony, as is also Yetholm. The county returns one member to parliament, and had in 1860 a constituency of 1,566. It is governed by a lord-lieutenant, sheriff, and sheriff substitute, and 18 deputy lieutenants. The population in 1851 was 51,642, and the inhabited houses 7,255, which in 1861 had increased to 54,109 and 7,738 respectively. The sheriff court for the county and the commissary court are held at Jedburgh on every Monday and Thursday during session. The sheriff small-debt courts are held at Jedburgh every Thursday during session, and at stated times at Kelso, Hawick, and Melrose. Quarter sessions are held at Jedburgh on the first Tuesdays in March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday in October. Justice of peace courts are held at Jedburgh on the last Tuesday, at Kelso on the first Friday, at Hawick on the first Thursday, and at Melrose on the first Saturday in each month. For ecclesiastical purposes the 35 parishes are thus grouped—16 of them compose the presbytery of Jedburgh, 18 belong to the presbytery of Kelso, 8 to the presbytery of Selkirk, and 1 to the presbytery of Lauder, all within the synod of Merse and Teviotdale, while Castleton, owing to its remoteness, is placed under the synod of Dumfries. Two chapelries have recently been added, one within the presbytery of Jedburgh, and the other in the presbytery of Kelso. The Free church has 16 places of worship, the United Presbyterians 17, the Episcopalians 4, the Independents 9, the Original Secession 2, the Baptists 3, and the Roman Catholics 1. Fine abbey ruins are remaining at Melrose, Kelso, and Jedburgh, also the remains of the early Saxon monastery of Old Melrose, or Red-Abbey, and the church of Old Jedburgh, founded in the 9th century by Bishop Eccrede. There are besides above 40 baronial castles, border towers, and peels, many of which are celebrated in story, as Branxholme, the scene of Sir Walter Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel;" the Hermitage, once occupied by Bothwell, who was here visited by Mary Queen of Scots; Lintalee, where Douglas vanquished the proud Earl of Brittany; Peniel heugh camp, surmounted by the Waterloo pillar, and near which is Ancrum Moor, where the English were defeated in 1544. The principal Roman works are the military way called Watling Street, a fortified camp near Jedburgh, and the branch road bearing the modern name of the Wheel Causeway. There are also exten-

sive British works connecting fortified camps on the hills, supposed to have been constructed by the Romanised Britons as barriers against the Saxons, the most remarkable of which is the Catrail, extending over 18 miles, from Roberton, in Selkirkshire, by Northouse, Langburn, and Maiden Paps, to Peel-Fell. Besides these there are many Picts' houses, cairns, and Druidical stones, chiefly in Liddesdale.

ROXBY, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Hinderwell, E. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 10 miles N.W. of Whitby. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1804. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Hinderwell, in the dioc. of York. The church has a small tower.

ROXBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Pickhill, wap. of Hallikeld, North Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Thirsk.

ROXBY-CUM-RISBY, a par. in the N. div. of Manley wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 9 miles S.W. of Barton-upon-Humber, its post town, and 1 mile S. of Winterton. The village, which is small, is situated on an eminence commanding a prospect of the Humber. It is of a remote date. The par. which includes the hmlts. of Risby and Sawcliffe, is bounded on the E. by the river Ancholme. Good stone for building is quarried. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £420, and the glebe comprises 123 acres. The living is a vic. with that of Risby annexed, in the dioc. of Lincoln, joint val. £389. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, in good preservation. The register dates from 1689. The old church of Risby has long been demolished. There is a school, supported by voluntary contributions. In a field S.W. of the church a Roman tesselated pavement, about seven yards square, was discovered in 1709, and at a short distance from the spot is a thermal spring. C. C. Elves, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ROXETH, a hmlt. in the par. of Harrow-on-the-Hill, co. Middlesex, 1 mile S.W. of Harrow.

ROXHAM, a par. in the hund. of Clackclose, co. Norfolk, 3 miles S.E. of Downham Market, its railway station and post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The soil is of various qualities, but tolerably fertile. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Ryston, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a square tower, and for a considerable period was in a ruinous state, but has recently been restored. The interior of the church contains some monuments to the Pratt family. Ryston Hall is the principal residence. E. R. Pratt, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ROXHOLM, a hmlt. in the par. of Leasingham, wap. of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N. of Sleaford.

ROXTON, a par. in the hund. of Barford, co. Bedford, 5 miles S.W. of St. Neot's, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Bedford. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Ouse, and on the great N. road. The par. includes the hmlts. of Chawson and Collesdon, and is chiefly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1810. The living is a vic. annexed to the vic.* of Great Barford, in the dioc. of Ely, val. £288, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a square embattled tower containing four bells. The interior of the church contains an altar-tomb of Roger Hunt, bearing date 1439. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. The Independents have a place of worship. Roxton House is the principal residence. The Rev. R. Delap is lord of the manor.

ROXTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Immingham, co. Lincoln, 7 miles N.E. of Caistor.

ROXWELL, a par. in the hund. of Chelmsford, co. Essex, 4½ miles N.W. of Chelmsford, its post town, and 7 from Ingatestone. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Chelmer, and is wholly agricultural. There are two flour mills. The soil is cold and wet, but has been much improved by drainage. Near Boyton Cross is a stream which after rain acquires the force of a mountain torrent. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,020, payable to New College, Oxford, and one of £43 to the impropriator. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £250, in the patron. of New College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was restored and enlarged in 1854. It contains some monuments. The parochial charities produce about £28 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. Lord Petre is lord of the manor.

ROY, an island in the par. of Mevagh, bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 1 mile N. of Carrickart, and 5 miles N.E. of Glen. It lies in Mulroy Bay.

ROY, or RUAIG, a river of the co. of Inverness, Scotland, rises near Loch Oich, in Lochaber, and joins the Spean near Keppoch House.

ROYAL-OAK, a vil. in the par. of Killinane, bar. of Idrone West, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile S.W. of Bagnalstown. It is situated on the river Barrow, and on the road from Dublin to Carlow. It is named from an old inn which stood here.

ROYAL-OAK, a hmlt. in the New Forest, co. Hants, 4 miles E. of Fordingbridge. It is supposed to be the spot where William Rufus was accidentally shot by Tyrell whilst hunting in the New Forest.

ROYALTY FARM, an ext. par. place in the wap. of Kirton, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, near Swineshead, to which par. it is annexed for parochial purposes.

ROYDHOUSE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Shelley, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Huddersfield.

ROYDON, or WOODREDON, a par. in the hunds. of Harlow and Waltham, co. Essex, 4½ miles S.W. of Harlow, its post town, 5¾ N.E. of Cheshunt, and 5 S.E. of Ware. It is a station on the Great Eastern line of railway. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the confluence of the rivers Lea and Stort, and was once a market town. It contains the remains of New Hall, or Nether Hall, which, though converted into farm buildings, still retains traces of its former grandeur —particularly the gateway tower, which is entire. More than half the land is arable, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and woodland. The Cambridge section of the Great Eastern railway passes through the parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £99. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a square embattled tower, and contains three brasses of the Coltes and other families, bearing date from 1471. The parochial charities produce about £28 per annum, of which £17 goes to Manning's school. Roydon House is the principal residence.

ROYDON, a par. in the hund. of Diss, co. Norfolk, 1½ mile W. of Diss, its railway station and post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Waveney, which bounds the parish on the S., and near the line of the Great Eastern railway. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The greater part of the land is arable, a small proportion of meadow and pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £440, and the glebe comprises 46 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £385. The church, dedicated to St. Remigius, is an ancient structure with a round tower containing three bells. It contains several monuments. The parochial charities produce about £57 per annum. There is a free school, supported by the rector. Mr. S. Brook and G. E. Frere, Esq., are lords of the manors—the former of Roydon Tufts and the latter of Gissing Hall. About 20 acres of land are let in small lots to the poor.

ROYDON, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge-Lynn, co. Norfolk, 6 miles N.E. of Lynn, its post town, and 2 S.E. of Castle Rising. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. There is a considerable tract of common and heath. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £160, and the glebe comprises about three acres. The living is a rect. consolidated with

the rect.* of Castle Rising, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small ancient edifice with a square embattled tower containing one bell. The register dates from 1754. There is a National school. The Hon. Mrs. Howard, of Castle Rising, is lady of the manor.

ROYD'S HALL, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Lindley, and par. of Huddersfield, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Huddersfield.

ROYSTON, a par., post and market town, chiefly in the hund. of Odsey, co. Herts, but partly in the hund. of Armingford, co. Cambridge, 18 miles N.E. of Hertford, and 38 from London by road, or 45 by the Hitchin and Cambridge section of the Great Eastern railway, on which it is a station. It is situated at the intersection of the Icknield Way and the Ermine Street, under the Downs, in a bleak open country. It is a polling and petty sessions town, and was formed into a separate parish about 1540. Its present name is derived from Roisia de Vere, Countess of Norfolk, by whom a cross was set up, and near to which an Austin priory was founded in Henry II.'s time by Eustace-de-Mere, which led to the erection of houses, and the place acquired the appellation of Royse's Town, or Royston. The town consists of one long and narrow street, crossed by two shorter streets, the houses being chiefly built of brick. It is lighted with gas, but scantily supplied with water. It contains a townhall, two branch banks, and a market-house, built in 1830 at the expense of Lord Dacre. Barrows exist on the Downs, which are frequented in winter by the bird called the "Royston crow," which takes its flight to Sweden and Germany in the spring. An extensive trade is done in malt and corn. Royston gives title of viscount to the Earl of Hardwicke, of Wimpole. A hunting-seat was built here by James I., who made it his occasional residence, and Charles I. removed here from Hampton Court at the breaking out of the civil war, previously to setting up his standard at Nottingham. That unfortunate monarch afterwards passed two nights here in June, 1647, when a prisoner to the army which had its headquarters at this place. The survey of the palace made during the Commonwealth describes it as in good condition, but it has since been partly taken down. The Poor-law Union of Royston comprises 29 parishes, or places. The revenue of the monastery at the Dissolution was valued at £89 16*s*. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £107. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure, and originally belonged to the priory, but was purchased by the inhabitants at the dissolution of the monasteries. It contains effigies of a knight, a canopied brass bearing date 1420, and two others. The parochial charities produce about £42 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. Market day is on Wednesday, chiefly for corn, sheep, pigs, and straw-plait. Fairs are held on Whit-Wednesday, Shrove Wednesday, St. Thomas-à-Becket's day, and Easter Wednesday, and a statute fair for the hiring of servants on the first Wednesday after 10th October.

ROYSTON, or ROYSTONE, a par. and tnshp. in the wap. of Staincross, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Barnsley, its post town, and 6 S. of Wakefield. It is a station on the North Midland railway. The village is situated on an eminence near the Barnsley canal, and on the North Midland railway, which passes through a tunnel at Chevet 700 yards long. The par., which is very extensive, comprises the tnshps. of Monk-Bretton, Carlton, Chevet, Cudworth, Netton, Royston, and Woolley. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The district abounds with coal, and there are some extensive quarries of freestone. The soil is productive, and the land in good cultivation. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £166, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure with a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, and containing a peal of six bells. It was restored and beautified in 1837. There are also district churches at Monk-Bretton and Woolley, the livings of which are perpet. curs., val. respectively £200 and £150. The parochial charities produce about £209 per annum, £88 of which belongs to the free grammar school founded in James I.'s time. There is a National school for both sexes, built in 1844. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The late Sir G. Wood, Baron of the Exchequer, was a native of Royston. At Monk-Bretton are the remains of an ancient monastery.

ROYTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bangor, hund. of Bromfield, co. Denbigh, 4 miles S.E. of Wrexham. It is situated near the river Dee. Its principal attraction is Royton Hall.

ROYTON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Prestwich, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N.W. of Oldham, its post town, and 3 N.E. of Middleton. It is a junction station on the Oldham and Rochdale branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The village is situated on the road to Rochdale. Previous to the commencement of the present century, it contained only a few straggling cottages, but has now assumed the appearance of a considerable town, consisting of several regular streets and large factories. A large portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the cotton mills, and in the extensive coal mine, and brass and iron foundries. Stone is quarried to some extent. There is a public bath. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £300, in the patron. of the Rector of Prestwich. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, was built by subscription in 1754. There is a National school; also a village school. John Butterworth, and his friend, John Kay, were natives of this parish. The Wesleyans, Calvinistic Methodists, and Society of Friends, have each a place of worship.

RUABON, RHUABON, or RHIWABON, a par. in the hund. of Bromfield, co. Denbigh, 4 miles S.W. of Wrexham, its post town, and 6 from Llangollen. It is a station on the Shrewsbury and Cheshire railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Dee, and near Offa's and Wat's Dyke. It is a petty sessions town. The par. comprises the chplries. of Rhos-y-Medre and Rhos-Llanerchrugog-with-Christionydd, and nine other tnshps. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in the extensive collieries and iron-works at Cefn Mawr and Acrevair. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £588, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains effigies and monuments. There are also the district churches of Rhos-y-Medre and Rhos-Llanerchrugog, the livings of which are perpet. curs., val. £300 and £50 respectively. The parochial charities produce about £466. There is a free school. The Dissenters have several places of worship. The mansion of Wynnstay is situated in one of the largest parks in Wales. Fairs occur on the 22nd May, and 20th November.

RUAIL, a trout stream of the co. of Argyle, Scotland, rises near Kilmodan, and falls into Loch Ridon.

RUAN. *See* DYSERT, co. Clare.

RUAN-LANIHORNE, a par. in the W. div. of Powder hund., co. Cornwall, 2½ miles S. of Tregony, its post town, and 10 S.E. of Truro. The village, which is of small extent, is situated in a valley at the head of a wide creek or inlet from the river Fal, and is wholly agricultural. The substratum is rich in minerals, and operations for streaming tin were formerly carried on in the adjacent moors. The land is divided between pasture, arable, and meadow. The parish is bounded on the S.E. by the par. of Veryan, on the N. by Cornelly, on the W. by Lamorran and St. Michael Penkivel, and on the S. by the pars. of Philleigh and St. Just. Here was formerly a castle of the Arcedecknes. The river Fal affords facility of communication with the town of Truro and the harbour of Falmouth. There is a quay, principally used for the landing of coal, timber, slate, and other articles, for the supply of the neighbourhood. Petty sessions for the division are held at the hamlet of Highlaws in this parish. The glebe comprises 123 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £414,

in the patron. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Rumon, or Ruan, is a massive structure, with a tower. Its pillars, arches, and doorways are of granite. It contains several monuments, among which is one to the Rev. John Whittaker, the learned historian and antiquary, who was once rector of this parish. The Wesleyans have a place of worship; and there is a village school, supported by subscriptions.

RUAN, MAJOR, a. par. in the hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 7 miles S.E. of Helston, its post town. The village is of small extent, and wholly agricultural. About half the land is in cultivation, and the remainder, chiefly moorland, pasture. The surface is hilly, and the soil clay and marl. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £170, and the glebe comprises 95 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £191. The church is dedicated to St. Rumon, or Ruan.

RUAN, MINOR, a par. in the hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 9 miles S.E. of Helston, its post town, and 2 S.E. of Ruan-Lanihorne. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the coast of the English channel. The par. includes Cadgwith Cove, a great resort of fishermen. The manor formerly belonged to the Carminow and Robinson families. The surface is elevated and hilly. The soil is chiefly a clayey marl, interspersed with rock. There are stone-quarries and serpentine works. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £100; and the glebe comprises 5 acres. The living is a rect. annexed to the rect.* of Grade, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. Ruan, is an ancient structure, with an embattled tower containing three bells. It has several painted windows. There is an endowed school for both sexes, and a Sunday-school is held within the same building. The Wesleyans and Association Methodists have each a place of worship. C. Hawkins, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

RUARDEAN, a par. in the hund. of St. Briavel's, co. Gloucester, 6 miles from Ross, its post town, the same distance N.W. of Newnham, and 3 from Mitcheldean Road railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a lofty ridge, overlooking the valley of the river Wye. The Severn and Wye railway passes through the parish. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The surface is elevated, and is watered by a small brook, called Bishop's Brook, which separates this parish from the county of Hereford. The substratum contains limestone and coal. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has a spired tower containing six bells. The W. window is enriched with tracery. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum. Kingsmill Manby Power, Esq., is lord of the manor. There are ruins of an ancient castle.

RUBERSLAW, a mountain in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland, 6 miles E. of Hawick. It attains an elevation of about 1,400 feet above sea-level,, commanding a view of Teviotdale. There are caves in which the Covenanters are said to have found shelter.

RUCHIL, a stream of the co. of Perth, Scotland, flowing through Glenartney to the Earn at Comrie.

RUCKCROFT, a vil. in the par. of Ainstable, co. Cumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Kirkoswald, near the Eden.

RUCKINGE, a par. in the hund. of Newchurch, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 7 miles S.E. of Ashford, its post town, and 1 mile from Ham Street railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the Military canal, and at Ruckinge Bridge is a commodious wharf. It is noticed in Domesday Survey as *Rocinge* and *Rocking*. The survey is hilly, and the uplands command views of the whole of Romney Marsh and of the sea from Hythe to Winchelsea. The soil is of a loamy nature, and very fertile. Half the land is in meadow and pasture, the remainder being arable and woodland, with about 18 acres of hop-ground. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £291, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is an ancient stone edifice, with a tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a parochial school, which is held at the church. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

RUCKLAND, a par. in the Wold div. of the hund. of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6½ miles S.E. of Louth, its post town, and 7 W. of Claythorpe railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the Wolds, and is wholly agricultural. In the valley is a stream abounding with trout. The living is a rect. with that of Farforth and the vic. of Maiden-Well united, in the dioc. of Lincoln, joint val. £315. The church, dedicated to St. Olave, is an ancient edifice, with a turret containing one bell. It is situated on the brow of a hill. The parochial charities produce about £2 a year. J. W. Dawber, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

RUCKLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Acton-Burnell, hund. of Condover, co. Salop, 6 miles W. of Much-Wenlock, and 1 mile E. of Acton. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The surface is generally level, and the soil fertile. The chapel is an ancient edifice, situated at Langley, in which Divine service is performed twice a year, at Easter and Christmas. Sir C. F. Smythe, Bart., is lord of the manor.

RUDBAXTON, a par. in the hund. of Dungleddy, co. Pembroke, 3 miles N. of Haverfordwest, its post town, and 12 from Narberth. It is situated near the river Cleddy, and includes Poyston, the native place of General Picton. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £199. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. Wythy Bush is the principal residence.

RUDBY-IN-CLEVELAND, a par. in the W. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 3½ miles S.W. of Stokesley, its post town. It is situated on the river Leaven, and comprises the tnshps. of Middleton, East Rouncton, Hutton-Rudby, Skutterskelf, and Sexhow. The living is a vic. with the curs. of Middleton and East Rouncton annexed, in the dioc. of York, val. £270. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum, which goes to a free school, &c.

RUDCHESTER. *See* ROUCHESTER, co. Northumberland.

RUDDINGTON, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Rushcliffe, co. Nottingham, 4½ miles S. of Nottingham, its post town, and 10½ N.W. of Loughborough. The village, which is large, is chiefly agricultural. Here was a college, founded by William Babyngton, in Henry VI.'s time, the revenue of which was valued at the Dissolution at £30. Some of the inhabitants are employed in frame-work knitting, and in the weaving of lace. There is a brick-kiln. The surface is undulating, and in some parts hilly. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture, with a considerable tract of moorland. The soil is generally clay, but tolerably fertile. The lower grounds are watered by numerous springs. The tithes were commuted for land under an Act of Enclosure in 1767. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £135. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was, with the exception of the tower and chancel, rebuilt in 1824 at an expense of £1,100. About a mile from the present church are the ruins of an ancient church, and an extensive burial-ground, called Flawford. The parochial charities produce about £89 per annum, £69 of which goes to Peacock's free school, founded in 1641. The General Baptists and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Sir T. G. A. Parkyns, Bart., is lord of the manor.

RUDDLE. *See* RUDHALL, co. Gloucester.

RUDDRY, VAN, or RUDDRY-RHYGWYRN, a par. in the hund. of Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan, 2 miles E. of Caerphilly, its post town, and 7 from Cardiff. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Romney. There is a mineral well. In the limestone rock lead ore has been found. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Bedwas, in the dioc. of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. James.

RUDFORD, a par. in the hunds. of Botloe and Dud-

stone, co. Gloucester, 3½ miles N.W. of Gloucester, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Newent. It comprises the hmlt. of Highleadon. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the Hereford canal and the river Leadon, a branch of the Severn. The canal is here crossed by three bridges. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. Fruit trees are abundant, and excellent cider and perry is made. The meadows along the bank of the river are subject to inundation. The surface is level and the soil clayey. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £330, and the glebe comprises 8 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £353, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a low tower containing three bells. The chancel has lately been restored. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. The Dean and Chapter of Gloucester are lords of the manor.

RUDGE, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Crediton, co. Devon, near Crediton.

RUDGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Pattingham, Chelmarsh div. of Stottesden hund., co. Salop, 6½ miles N.E. of Bridgnorth.

RUDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Beckington, co. Somerset, 3 miles N.E. of Frome.

RUDGE, a tythg. in the par. of Froxfield, co. Wilts, 4 miles N.W. of Hungerford.

RUDGE, a tythg. in the par. of Chilmark, co. Wilts, 3 miles S.E. of Hindon.

RUDGWICK, a par. in the hund. of West Easwrith, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 6 miles N.W. of Horsham, its post town, and 10 N.E. of Petworth. It is a station on the Horsham and Guildford railway. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The village is situated on the road from Guildford to Worthing by way of Crawley, and is built on an eminence. The surface is hilly and richly wooded. The lower grounds are watered by the small river Wanford. The soil is clay upon a substratum of sandstone. There are quarries of paving and roofing stone. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £122 11*s.*, and the vicarial for £250. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £260, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has a low square tower, containing a clock and six bells. It has several stained windows. The register dates from 1539. There is a village school for both sexes. The Independents have a place of worship.

RUDHALL, a seat of Lord Ashburton, co. Hereford, 2 miles N.E. of Ross.

RUDHALL, or RUDDLE, a tythg. in the par. of Newnham, co. Gloucester, 2 miles from Newnham, on the Severn.

RUDHAM, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Gallow, co. Norfolk, 7 miles W. of Fakenham, and 5 N. of Rougham, its post town. The Lynn road passes through the village. The manor anciently belonged to the Belets, who founded here the priory of Coxford, of which there are some slight remains. The land is chiefly arable, with a small proportion of meadow and pasture, and a little heath. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £505, and the vicarial for £280. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with the vic. of West Rudham annexed, £560. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a square embattled tower containing three bells. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. There is a National school. Fairs are held on 17th May and 14th October for cattle and general merchandise.

RUDHAM, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Gallow, co. Norfolk, 8 miles from Fakenham, and 5 N.W. of Rougham, its post town. It is in conjunction with East Rudham. The village is small and wholly agricultural. A brook flows through the parish to join the river Wensum. The land is chiefly arable, with a small proportion of meadow and pasture, and about 200 acres of common and heath. The living is a vic. annexed to the vic.* of East Rudham, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a low square tower.

RUDHEATH, a tnshp. and lordship in the par. of Davenham, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 2 miles S.E. of Northwich, its post town, and 4 N.E. of Middlewich. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the Grand Trunk canal. Here the battle was fought between the royal and parliamentary forces in 1643. The chapel-of-ease, situated at a short distance from Broken Cross, was built in 1835. There is a National school for both sexes. A great portion of the land is devoted to pasture. T. H. Marshall, Esq., is lord of the manor.

RUDSTON, a par. in the wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 5 miles W. of Bridlington, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the road to Sledmere, and is chiefly agricultural. Rudston is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Rodestane*, and is supposed to derive its name from a gritstone pillar in the churchyard, which resembles both in shape and substance the well-known stones called Devil's Arrows, near Boroughbridge. The breadth of the pillar is nearly 6 feet by 2 feet in thickness, and it rises 29 feet above ground, exclusively of a considerable portion buried in the ground. Its weight is assumed to be over 40 tons. The par. is large, including the hmlts. of Caythorpe and Thorpe. The surface is boldly undulating, and the uplands embellished with thriving plantations. The soil is of a loamy and gravelly nature, upon a subsoil of limestone and gravel. Sir T. Syke's hounds meet in this parish. The vale is intersected by a stream, on the banks of which are luxuriant pastures. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1774. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £236, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone edifice, with a square tower containing three bells. It is situated on the brow of a hill, and contains a piscina and sedilia, also a font of great antiquity. There are several marble tablets and two old brasses. There is also a parochial school for both sexes, and at which a Sunday-school is also held. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Sir H. Boynton, Bart., is lord of the manor. Thorpe Hall is the principal residence. While enlarging the fishponds in the grounds of this mansion, in 1830, some Roman relics, consisting of urns, swords, and spurs, were discovered.

RUDYARD, a tnshp. in the par. of Leek, S. div. of Totmonslow hund., co. Stafford, 2½ miles N.W. of Leek, its post town, and within half a mile of the Rudyard station on the Churnet Valley section of the North Staffordshire line. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the reservoir for the Uttoxeter canal, which extends 2 miles in length, and from 200 to 300 feet in breadth. The Earl of Macclesfield is lord of the manor.

RUE, or RHIW, a river of the co. of Montgomery, joins the Severn at Aber-Rhiw.

RUEVAL, a sea loch between the islands of North Uist and Benbecula, Western Isles, coast of Scotland.

RUFFORD, a par. in the hund. of Leyland, co. Lancaster, 5 miles N.E. of Ormskirk, its post town, and 12½ S.W. of Preston. It is a station on the W. section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. This place, formerly a chapelry in the parish of Croston, was made parochial by Act of Parliament. The village is situated near the Leeds and Liverpool branch canal and the river Douglas. It is intersected by the high road from Preston to Liverpool. Petty sessions for the division are held at the Hesketh Arms monthly, in rotation with Chorley, Cuerdon, Leyland, and Penwortham. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture, with a small tract of heath and common. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £390, and the rector receives £190 out of those of Ulneswalton. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £495. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is crowned by a cupola containing one bell. The interior of the church contains monuments and effigies of a knight and his lady. The parochial charities produce about £22 per annum.

There are National schools for both sexes, supported by Lady A. Hesketh and Sir T. G. Hesketh, Bart. The principal residence is Hesketh Hall.

RUFFORD, an ext. par. place in the Hatfield div. of Bassetlaw wap., co. Nottingham, 2 miles S. of Ollerton. The chief part of the land is in forest and park, extending for near six miles along the banks of the Rainworth-water. It was formerly celebrated as the site of an abbey for Cistercian monks founded by Gilbert de Ghente, Earl of Lincoln, in 1148, as a cell to the Abbey of Rievaulx. Its revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £254 6*s.* 8*d.* The site eventually passed into the hands of the Talbot family, who converted the ancient abbey into the present seat of that name, situated in a wooded park of 1,400 acres in extent. Portions of the old house in which James I. and his son were entertained when hunting have been incorporated into the present building. The hall contains several relics and numerous pictures of persons of note. The Rufford hounds hunt here. There are schools supported by the Earl of Scarborough.

RUFFORTH, a par. partly in the Ainsty and partly in the West Riding co. York, 5 miles W. of York, its post town, and 2½ from Hessay railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The soil is principally clay. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1794. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £100. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice, with a tower containing two bells. There is a parochial school, also a place of worship for the Wesleyans. J. Clayton, Esq., is lord of the manor and the chief landowner.

RUGANTINE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bettus, co. Salop, 9 miles S.W. of Bishop's Castle.

RUGBY, a div. of the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, contains the pars. of Bilton, Bourton, Clifton, Church Lawford, Church Over, Dunchurch, Frankton, Hillmorton, Newbold-on-Avon, Newnham-Regis, Rugby, Ryton, Stretton-upon-Dunsmoor, Willoughby, and part of Wolston, comprising about 40,000 acres.

RUGBY, a par. and market town in the Rugby div. of Knightlow hund., co. Warwick, 15 miles N.E. of Warwick, and 83 from London by the London and North-Western railway, which here forms a junction with the North Midland, the Leamington and Warwick, the Trent Valley, and the Rugby and Stamford lines. It is situated on high ground close to the left bank of the river Avon, and near to the Oxford canal. Rugby does not possess any especial historical interest, and though supposed to be of some antiquity, nothing is certainly known about it previous to the time of Edward the Confessor. In Domesday Book it is called *Rocheberie*, and as late as the reign of Elizabeth was written *Rokeby*. In the reign of King Stephen a castle was built near this spot, some of the earthworks of which are still to be seen. During the civil war Oliver Cromwell was quartered here with a large body of troops; and William III. stopped here just before taking command of his army previous to the battle of the Boyne. The town, which is well paved and lighted with gas, has been considerably improved of late years in the principal streets, but what contributes most to the importance of Rugby is its grammar school. This school was originally founded by Lawrence Sheriff, grocer and native of Brownsover, in 1567, and is now sought after by the best families in England for the education of their sons, and in consequence has induced many opulent families to settle in the town. The buildings which form the school are situated in the southern part of the town; they are in the Elizabethan style, and built of white brick and stone, the greater part comparatively modern, the chapel being the last portion erected. The exhibitions consists of twenty-one scholarships varying from £40 to £80 per annum, and tenable for four years. These are given to boys going to the universities by trustees at the annual elections in June. When Dr. Wood was head master in 1810 the schools were rebuilt, and the number of scholars gradually increased under the able administration of the late Dr. Arnold; in Dr. Tait's time the number reached nearly 500; there are now some 450 scholars, including 50 on the foundation. Dr. Frederick Temple is the head master, and there are 10 assistant masters. The endowment originally consisted of a small property in Brownsover, to which the founder afterwards added about 8 acres of land, now occupied by Lamb's Conduit-street, close to the Foundling Hospital, London, and which yields a revenue of upwards of £5,000 per annum. Out of these funds, besides the school endowments, 7*s.* a-week with residence are granted to fourteen poor persons natives of Rugby.—The population in 1851 was 6,317, with 1,103 inhabited houses, which in 1861 had increased to 7,818, with 1,417 inhabited houses. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in trade, but there are no manufacturing establishments except some breweries, an iron foundry, and tile and brick work. Railway communication has largely contributed to the trade of the town, and the London and North-Western railway station is an extensive structure. The Midland Counties railway commences here, and so does the Trent Valley, and there are other branch railways, so that upwards of a hundred trains leave Rugby station every day. Rugby Poor-law Union contains 41 parishes and townships. There are a literary institution and a savings-bank. A county-court is held every month, and petty sessions every week in the townhall, which was erected in 1856 at a cost of £7,000.—The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Trinity annexed, in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £510. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a massive square embattled tower at the W. end, but possesses no especial architectural feature of interest. It has been considerably enlarged thrice within the last eighty years. The register dates from 1620, and there is a register of the incumbents from 1253. There are also the district churches of St. Matthew and the Holy Trinity, the livings of both which are perpet. curs.* The former was erected in 1841, and Holy Trinity opened in 1854, the latter being a cruciform structure with a square tower in the centre. The Roman Catholics have likewise a chapel with a college and convent, and there are places of worship for Wesleyans, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists. Besides Rugby school, there are the Elborough school and almshouses, founded by Richard Elborough about a century ago, where 250 scholars of both sexes are educated, also the parochial schools built in 1830, and infant school erected in 1846. Sheriff's almshouses have twelve inmates, and there is a college for the deaf and dumb, which was established by Mr. Bingham for the upper classes.—Saturday is the ordinary market day, but there is also a corn market held on Tuesday. Fairs are held on the Tuesday after 6th January, 17th February, 31st March, last Monday in April, 5th May, second Monday in June, 7th July, ninth Monday before Michaelmas, 21st August, Mondays before Michaelmas and before 22nd October, 22nd November, Tuesday before St. Thomas's Day, and Monday after Christmas.

RUGELEY, a par., post and market town in the E. div. of Cuttlestone hund., co. Stafford, 7 miles N.W. of Lichfield, and 9 S.E. of Stafford. It is a station on the Trent Valley branch of the London and North-Western railway, and a new branch has been added, called the Cannock Mineral line, which runs from Cannock to Walsall, thus affording a communication to all parts of the W. of England. It is situated on the Grand Trunk canal and the river Trent, and contains the chplry. of Brereton, and a portion of Cannock chase. It is a polling and petty sessions town. The manor was formerly held by the Rudgeleys and the Bishops of Lichfield, but was given to the Pagets, ancestors of the Marquis of Anglesey, the present lord of the manor, by Henry VIII. The town is situated near the S. bank of the Trent, on the road from Stafford to Lichfield. It is well paved and lighted with gas, and has a clean and respectable appearance. It consists of several good streets, and contains two banks, a savings-bank, gas works, a mechanics' institute, and townhall situated nearly central of the town. A court-leet is held in October by the Marquis

of Anglesey, at which two constables are appointed, and petty sessions for the division are held monthly in the townhall. There are extensive collieries, iron, and brass foundries, corn mills, brewery, and a manufactory for sugar of lead and verdigris. Hats were formerly made here, but this branch of trade has entirely declined. At Brereton in this parish are extensive collieries belonging to Earl Talbot and the Marquis of Anglesey. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £405, and the vicarial for £315, with a glebe of 8 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £213, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, has a tower containing six bells. The church was erected in 1822. At a short distance from the present church are the tower and chancel of the old edifice, and the latter is used as a school-room. There is also a district church at Brereton, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £120, in the patron. of the vicar. The parochial charities produce about £200 per annum. There are National and infant schools, also a free grammar school endowed with an annuity of £300, besides Bramford's free writing-school endowed with £35 per annum. The Roman Catholics have a school. There are places of worship for the Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. Hagley Hall, the principal residence, is an ancient mansion, situated in a well-wooded park. Market day is Thursday. Fairs are held on the 15th April, 1st June, and lasting for six days, for the sale of colts and first-class horses, 21st October for cattle, sheep, and horses, and on the second Tuesday in December. There are also monthly sales of fat stock at Smithfield, which place has been recently established by the late Earl of Shrewsbury. Races occur in September upon a 1½ mile course at Hitchen Hill, about a mile from the town.

RUGLEN. *See* RUTHERGLEN, co. Lanark.

RUGLEY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. and par. of Alnwick, ward of East Coquetdale, co. Northumberland, 3 miles S. of Alnwick, near the river Alne.

RUISHTON, a par. in the hund. of Taunton, co. Somerset, 2½ miles E. of Taunton, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the navigable river Tone, and is separated from the hamlet of Henlade by the London road. The par. is traversed on its N. side by the Bristol and Exeter railway, and includes the hmlt. of Henlade. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The surface is elevated towards the S., but in the lower parts is flat and marshy. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £74. The church, dedicated to St. George, is situated close to the river, and is an ancient edifice with a square embattled tower of three stages, crowned with crocketed pinnacles, and containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £54 per annum. Henlade House and Woodlands are the principal residences.

RUISLIP, or RISELIP, a par. in the hund. of Elthorne, co. Middlesex, 4 miles N.E. of Uxbridge, its post town, and 4 from the Pinner railway station. It comprises the hmlts. of Eastcott and North-Wood. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Risleps*, and was given by Ernulf de Hêding to Bec Abbey, in Normandy. At the suppression of alien priories it was seized by Henry IV. for his son John Duke of Bedford, and subsequently granted by Edward IV. to King's College, Cambridge. The village, which is considerable, is chiefly agricultural. There is some woodland and common. The Regent's Canal Company have a reservoir covering an area of 80 acres in this parish. The tithes were commuted for land and corn rents under an Enclosure Act in 1804. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £462, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is an ancient structure with an oaken roof. It contains many ancient tombs and brasses, including that of Lady Banks, who defended Corfe Castle in 1643 for Charles I. There is also a district church at Norwood, or North-Wood, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £30. The parochial charities produce about £54 per annum. Park Wood is the principal residence.

RULE, a trout stream of the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland, rises under Maryburgh, and joins the Teviot at Bedrule.

RULE, a hmlt. in the pars. of Gnosall and Bradley, co. Stafford, 5 miles N.W. of Penkridge.

RUM, an island, one of the Hebrides, in the par. of Small Isles and district of Mull, co. Argyle, Scotland, 16 miles N.N.W. of Ardnamurchan Point, and 6½ S.W. of Dunan Point. It lies between the Isles of Eigg and Canna. The island extends in length about 8 miles from S. to N., with an extreme breadth of about 7 miles. The surface is of a mountainous, rugged, and barren character, rising at Ben More to the height of 2,210 feet, and at Oreval to 1,800 feet above sea-level. Its shores are rocky and dangerous, and in some parts the cliffs attain an altitude of 400 feet. The prevailing rocks are red sandstone and trap, with bloodstone and onyx in places. The island abounds in springs. The climate is stormy and changeable. Loch Skresort, or Sgriosard, on the E. side of the island, affords a large and safe harbour, with an excellent quay. At the bottom of the bay is the little village of Kinloch. Prior to the forests being felled deer abounded in the hills, and there is still a good supply of grouse and other game. It originally belonged to Clanranald, but was purchased by Maclean of Coll, and subsequently by the Marquis of Salisbury, who purchased it with the view of converting it into a deer forest. The agricultural value of Rum Island is less than any other of the Hebrides, being only adapted for sheep-farming.

RUMBALD'S MOOR, a hmlt. in the par. of Ilkley, West Riding co. York, 4 miles W. of Otley, near the river Wharfe and the Leeds and Thirsk railway.

RUMBLE, a small island, one of the Shetland Isles, coast of Scotland, 8 miles N.E. of the Mull of Eswick.

RUMBLING BRIDGE, the terminus of the Devon Valley branch of the North British railway, on the river Devon, co. Clackmannan, Scotland, near Dollar.

RUMBOLDS-WYKE, a par. in the hund. of Box, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex. It is a small parish adjoining Chichester, its post town. It is situated on the South-Coast railway, and on a branch of the Portsmouth and Arundel canal. The par. includes the hmlt. of Hornet, which may be considered a suburb of Chichester. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £234, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Rumbold, is built of rubble, and contains one bell.

RUMBRIDGE, a tythg. in the par. of Eling, co. Hants, 4 miles N.W. of Southampton. It comprises the Forest union poorhouse.

RUMBURGH, a par. in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 4 miles N.W. of Halesworth, its post town, and 6 S. of Bungay. The village is straggling and chiefly agricultural. On a farm are traces of a Benedictine cell to Holme Abbey, founded at the Conquest by Stephen Earl of Bretagne, and suppressed in 1528, when its revenue was given to Cardinal Wolsey towards the endowment of his college at Ipswich. The land is well cultivated, and the soil clayey. The living is a perpet. cur. with the vic. of St. Michael's, South Elmham, annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, joint val. £130. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, once belonged to the monastery, and is an ancient edifice with a low square tower. The parochial charities produce £43 in town estate, of which £6 goes to a Sunday-school. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

RUMFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Muiravonside, co Stirling, Scotland, 5 miles S.E. of Falkirk.

RUMNEY, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Wentllooge, co. Monmouth, 3 miles N.E. of Cardiff, its post town, and 9 S.W. of Newport. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Rumney, which flows 30 miles S. to the Bristol Channel, through a mineral valley, traversing the Brecon and Glamorganshire borders. The river is navigable for small craft, and the London road to Milford passes through the parish. There are quarries of building-stone. The

living is a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £86, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, has an embattled tower. On an eminence overlooking the river is an ancient encampment surrounded by a fosse.

RUMSDALE, a district in the par. of Halkirk, co. Caithness, Scotland, 9 miles S.E. of Thurso.

RUMWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Deane, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 3 miles S.W. of Bolton. In this tnshp. are situated the village and parochial church of Deane, on the road from Bolton to Liverpool. There is a school endowed by James Crompton in 1636, with land now producing £37 per annum.

RUNCKTON, a hmlt. in the par. of North Mundham, hund. of Box, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 2 miles S. of Chichester.

RUNCORN, a par., market town, and seaport in the hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 17 miles E.S.E. of Liverpool, 15 N.E. of Chester, and 187 from London by road, or 182 by the London and North-Western railway, which has stations on either side of the river. The Lancashire and Cheshire, and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire lines also have stations here—the latter at Widnes. The par., which extends over a large surface, contains, besides the town of Runcorn, which formerly comprised two tnshps., the four chplries. of Aston, Daresbury, Halton, and Thelwall, and the tnshps. of Acton Grange, Aston Grange, Clifton or Rock Savage, Kekewick, Moore, Newton-by-Daresbury, Norton, Preston-on-the-Hill, Stockham, Sutton, Walton Inferior, Walton Superior, and Weston. The town, consisting of two divisions, higher and lower, is situated near the confluence of the Weaver and Mersey, on the left bank of the latter river, which at this point is contracted to about 400 yards wide at high water, by a projection from the Lancashire side called Runcorn Gap. It is much resorted to during the summer months by persons from Liverpool and the surrounding neighbourhood as a bathing-place. It was called *Runcora* by the Saxons; and Ethelfleda, a daughter of Alfred the Great, refounded the town and built a castle here in the early part of the 10th century, every vestige of which has since disappeared, though the rock on which the castle stood still retains the name of the Castle Rock. In 1134 a priory was founded by William Fitz-Nigel, which was subsequently removed to Norton. The commercial prosperity of Runcorn, however, is of comparatively modern growth, having originated with the construction of the Duke of Bridgewater's, the Mersey and Irwell, and Trent and Mersey canals, towards the close of the last century. The level of the water in the canal being considerably above that of the Mersey, it here suddenly falls by a series of ten locks. There are also large wet docks and basins, and extensive warehouses have been constructed to supply the demands of the yearly-increasing traffic—a considerable part of which is transacted by the Old Quay Navigation Company. Runcorn was formerly a sub-port to Liverpool, but became an independent bonding port in 1847. A steam-packet boat plies between Runcorn and Liverpool daily, and another boat between Runcorn and Manchester during the season. The coasting and carrying trades occupy a large proportion of the inhabitants, and others are engaged in the various manufactures and trades, the principal being iron-foundries, anchor forges, corn-mills, collieries, tanneries, slate and stone quarries, ship-building yards, rope-walks, soap-works, chemical works, works for distilling turpentine, &c.—the chimneys of some of these factories being between 200 and 300 feet high. The principal exports are grain, salt, coal, culm, iron, soap, school-slates, and stone.—The town is paved, and lighted with gas from works in Gas-street. It contains the townhall, built in 1830, with a bridewell beneath, also the Forester's Hall, in Devonshire-place, a subscription newsroom, savings-bank, and the baths, close to the ferry, where boats ply every five minutes to and from Runcorn Gap. A county court is held in the town.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £350, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square tower surmounted by an octagonal spire, and containing a peal of eight bells. It was completed in 1849, and stands on the site of an ancient edifice erected before the Norman conquest, and dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The interior contains a painted E. window, the gift of Sir R. Brooke, Bart., and several monuments. In addition to the parish church there are the Church of the Holy Trinity, built in 1838, a chapel-of-ease to this church, and a floating chapel on the Bridgewater canal for mariners, also several district churches in the rural parts of the parish—viz. Aston-by-Sutton, Daresbury, Halton, Thelwall, and Christ Church, Weston Point, the livings of all which are perpet. curs., varying in val. from £88 to £213. The Roman Catholics have a chapel, built in 1845, and there are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion. There are National, Sunday, and infant and Wesleyan schools. Runcorn Poor-law Union contains 37 pars. and tnshps., but the rates are applied solely to out-door relief.—Market day is on Friday. Fairs are held on the last Friday in April and in October.

RUNCTON, NORTH, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Freebridge-Lynn, co. Norfolk, 3 miles S.E. of Lynn, its post town. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Hardwick and Setchy. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The surface is undulating, and the soil is of various quality. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture, with a small tract of common. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £623, and the glebe comprises 26 acres. The living is a rect.* with the rects. of Hardwick and Setchy annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £711. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a Grecian structure with a cupola, having been rebuilt in 1839, after being for many years in ruins from the fall of the tower in 1701. There is besides a district church at Setchy, built by Mrs. Gurney in 1840. The register dates from 1563. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There are a National school for both sexes, and an infant school. Runcton Hall, the principal residence, is situated in well-wooded grounds. Joseph Gee, Esq., is lord of the manor.

RUNCTON, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Clackclose, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.E. of Downham-Market, its post town, and 7 S. of Lynn. The village, which is of small extent and wholly agricultural, is situated on the road to Lynn. The land is chiefly arable, with a small proportion of meadow and pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £246 13*s.*, and the glebe comprises 13½ acres. The living is a rect. consolidated with those of Holme and Wallington, in the dioc. of Norwich, joint val. £650. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure with a turret containing one bell. It was restored in 1839 at the expense of £700. The interior of the church contains tablets to the Peel family, and has an E. window on which is represented the figure of St. Andrew. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. In the neighbourhood are remains of a Saxon or Norman church. The Master and Fellows of Caius College, Cambridge, are lords of the manor.

RUNFOLD, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Farnham, co. Surrey, 2 miles N.E. of Farnham.

RUNHALL, a par. in the hund. of Forehoe, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.E. of Hingham, 1 mile E. of the Hardingham railway station, and 5 miles N.W. of Wymondham, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the line of the Great Eastern railway and the river Blackwater. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The greater part of the land is arable, the remainder being meadow, pasture, and about 70 acres of open common. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect.* of Coston, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice, with a round tower. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum.

RUNHAM, a par. in the hund. of East Flegg, co.

Norfolk, 6 miles N.W. of Yarmouth. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the banks of the navigable river Bure, which bounds the parish on the S., and is here crossed by Runham Swim ferry. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The suspension bridge and Vauxhall gardens are within the limits of this parish. It was formerly a market town, and forms part of the East and West Flegg in corporation. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £223 16*s.*, and the vicarial for £145 5*s.*, with a rent-charge of £32 4*s.* to the Vicar of Gorleston; and the glebe comprises 24 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £207, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower. The church has been recently restored. The parochial charities produce about £34 per annum, the produce of land awarded under an Enclosure Act in the 42nd of George III., as fuel allotment. There is a National school.

RUNNEMEDE, or RUNNY MEAD, a meadow on the bank of the Thames, opposite Charter Island, co. Surrey, 2 miles W. of Staines. It is celebrated as being the spot where King John met the barons for the signing of Magna Charta, on 15th June, 1215. Races take place here during the first week of September.

RUNNINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Milverton, co. Somerset, 2 miles N.W. of Wellington, its post town and railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Tone. The woollen manufacture is carried on to a small extent. The Taunton and Tiverton canal passes near the boundary of the parish. The soil consists of a loam-sand upon a subsoil of rock and limestone, which latter is quarried for manure. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £84, and the glebe comprises 16 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £103. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient stone structure, with a square tower containing two bells. The register dates from 1586. The charities produce about £8 per annum, which goes to the clerk. There is a school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is held.

RUNSELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Danbury, co. Essex, 3 miles S.W. of Maldon.

RUNSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Pierre, upper div. of Caldicott hund., co. Monmouth, 3½ miles S.W. of Chepstow. There was formerly a chapel-of-ease.

RUNSWICK, a vil. in the tnshp. and par. of Hinderwell, lib. of East Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 7 miles N.W. of Whitby. It is situated on the cliffs of Runswick Bay, the entrance to which is choked with sand, though it contains anchorage in 5 fathoms. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries.

RUNTON, a par. in the hund. of North Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 2 miles N.W. of Cromer, its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the coast, and is chiefly agricultural. There are two villages, distinguished as East and West Runton; the former is built round a green, sheltered by hills, and open to the beach, where a considerable fishery is carried on. The greater part of the land is arable, with some extensive plantations, and about 45 acres of common. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £240, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The living is a rect. united to that of Aylmerton, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower containing one bell. The chancel has recently been restored, and contains a piscina, and a stained window inserted. The exterior of the church has also been restored. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum.

RUNWELL, a par. in the hund. of Chelmsford, co. Essex, 5 miles E. of Billericay, and 1 mile N.E. of Wickford. Ingatestone is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the navigable river Crouch, and is wholly agricultural. The surface is partially hilly. The soil is generally a deep loam. The greater part of the land is arable, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and woodland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £570. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a square embattled tower of stone, surmounted by a shingled spire. It contains some ancient monuments and brasses. The principal residence is Runwell Hall.

RUNWICK, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Farnham, co. Surrey, 2 miles from Farnham.

RUPERRAH, an ancient seat in the par. of Eglwysilan, co. Glamorgan, 3 miles E. of Caerphilly. It is situated on the river Rumney, and was built after designs by Inigo Jones.

RUSCAR, a vil. in the bar. of Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Belleck.

RUSCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Sonning, co. Berks, 6 miles N.E. of Reading, its post town, and 1 mile from the Twyford station on the Great Western railway. The parish, which is of small extent, is intersected by the Great Western railway, and is wholly agricultural. The appropriate tithes, belonging to the Dean of Salisbury, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £275. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £200, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. James, has an embattled tower containing two bells. The nave and tower were erected in 1687. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. The Independents have a place of worship.

RUSH, a small maritime and post town in the par. of Lusk, bar. of Balrothery, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Swords, and 17 N.E. of Dublin, on the line to Drogheda. It is situated on the E. coast, and was a fishing town of some note. It contains a Roman Catholic chapel, a dispensary, police and coast-guard stations, and National schools. The harbour will only admit small craft. The Duke of Ormonde built the pier in the time of James II. Near the town is Kenure Park, the demesne of Sir W. H. Roger Palmer, with ruins of an ancient castle.

RUSHALL, a par. in the hund. of Earsham, co. Norfolk, 3 miles W. of Harleston, and 4 E. of Burton railway station. Scole is its post town. The village, which is of small extent and scattered, is chiefly agricultural. It was formerly a grange to Buckenham Priory. The impropriate tithes belong to the Master and Fellows of Emanuel College, Cambridge. The glebe comprises 15 acres. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £100. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, has a round tower of ancient date. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. The Duke of Norfolk is lord of the manor.

RUSHALL, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 1 mile N.E. of Walsall. It is a station on the South Staffordshire section of the London and North-Western railway. The village, which is large, is situated on the road from Walsall to Lichfield, and the Wyrley and Essington canal passes through the parish. The surface is undulating, and in parts hilly. The substratum abounds in limestone and ironstone, both of which are extensively worked. The inhabitants are chiefly miners and colliers. The glebe comprises about 80 acres, valued at £150 per annum. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was rebuilt in 1444, and recently repaired. It contains a piscina, an old cross, and several monuments to the Leigh family, of whom was Edward Leigh, author of "Critica Sacra." There is a National school.

RUSHALL, a par. in the hund. of Swanborough, co. Wilts, 3 miles S.W. of Pewsey, and 9 N.W. of Ludgershall. The village, which is small, and chiefly agricultural, is situated on the river Avon. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £400, in the patron. of the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford. The Baptists have a place of worship. There is a school, partly supported by subscriptions. The principal residence is the Hall, belonging to Sir E. Poore, Bart., of Cufnalls.

RUSHBROOKE, a par. in the hund. of Thedwestry, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S.E. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the E. side of the river Lark. The manor formerly

belonged to the Abbey of Bury, and came to the Jermyns, of whom Henry, Charles II.'s lord chamberlain, married Queen Henrietta Maria. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £260. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Bradfield, in the dioc. of Ely. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient edifice, with a square tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains a brass of T. Badby, which bears date 1583; also tombs of the Jermyns, and tablets of the Davers and Moyle families. Over the communion table is a stained window. The charities comprise Daver's almshouses, and Lord Jermyn's almshouses, built in 1700. There are besides several male charities. Rushbrooke Hall is an ancient moated quadrangular pile, built at different periods, the E. wing being of King John's time, and the W. wing of Elizabeth's, who was entertained here by the Jermyns in 1578. It is situated in a well-wooded park. It is a meet for the Suffolk hounds.

RUSHBURY, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Munslow, co. Salop, 4½ miles E. of Church-Stretton, its post town. It comprises the tnshps. of East Wall, Gretton, Stone Acton, Wilderhope, and Wall, or *Etocetum*. It is presumed to be the site of the Roman station *Bravinium*, situated between Old Radnor and Worcester, on Watling and Ryknield Streets. The village is situated on Eaton Brook, under Wenlock Edge, and is chiefly agricultural. Rushbury was formerly a market town, under grant from Edward I. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £449, in the patron. of the Bishop of Worcester. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing five bells. It was thoroughly restored in 1855. The parochial charities produce about £21 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes. The Rev. H. T. Pelham is lord of the manor.

RUSHCLIFFE, NORTH, a wap. in the co. of Nottingham, contains the pars. of Barton, Bradmore, Bunny, Clifton, Edwalton, Keyworth, Ratcliffe-on-Soar, Ruddington, Stanton-on-the-Wolds, Thurmpton, Wilford, and parts of West Bridgford and Plumtree, comprising an area of 19,230 acres.

RUSHCLIFFE, SOUTH, a wap. in the co. of Nottingham, contains the pars. of Kingston, Normanton, and Stanfold-on-Soar, Costock, Gotham, East and West Leake, Rempstone, Sutton Bonnington, Thorpe-Bochart, Widmer Pool, Willoughby, and Wysall, comprising an area of 22,340 acres.

RUSHDEN, a par. in the hund. of Odsey, co. Hertford, 4½ miles N.W. of Buntingford, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Baldock. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. Three parts of the land are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture, with 127 acres of woodland. The impropriate tithes belong to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £141, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a square tower, containing five bells. It contains a monument to Sir Adolph Meetkerke, removed in 1754 from the church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate. The register dates from 1560. A. Meetkerke, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

RUSHDEN, a par. in the hund. of Higham-Ferrers, co. Northampton, 1½ mile S. of Higham-Ferrers, its post town. It is an extensive parish, and its staple trade is the manufacture of boots and shoes for the neighbouring towns of Higham-Ferrers and Wellingborough. Rushden is mentioned in Domesday Book, and was a seat of the Dukes of Lancaster. A considerable trade is carried on in coal, timber, and corn, by means of the river Nene, which flows through the parish. The substratum contains blue limestone, which is quarried for building purposes. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an Enclosure Act in 1778, and the glebe contains 400 acres of inferior land. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £350, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was formerly collegiate. It is a cruciform structure, with a tower, surmounted by a crocketed spire over 190 feet in height, and containing six bells. The interior of the church contains three early English stalls, and various monuments and tombs of the Pemberton, Ekins, Fletcher, and Williams families. The parochial charities produce about £26 per annum. There are places of worship for the General and Particular Baptists and Wesleyans. Rushden Hall is the principal residence.

RUSHEN. *See* KIRK-CHRIST-RUSHEN, Isle of Man.

RUSHFORD WITH SNAREHILL, a par. partly in the hund. of Guiltcross, co. Norfolk, and partly in that of Blackburn, co. Suffolk, 3½ miles S.E. of Thetford, its post town, and 7 from East Harling. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Little Ouse, which here separates the cos. of Norfolk and Suffolk. It formerly had a college, founded by Sir Edmund de Gonville in 1342, for a master and five priests. Its revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £85 15*s.* per annum, when it was given to the Howards. The par. includes the hmlts. of Snarehill and Schadwell, with the mansion of Schadwell Park, the seat of the Buxton family. In the grounds of this mansion is St. Chad's Well, anciently much frequented by pilgrims on their route to the shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham. The living is a don. cur., and forms an exempt jurisdiction. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is believed to have been the conventual church, and was originally a cruciform structure, of which only the tower and nave are remaining. At Schadwell Roman sepulchral urns have been found, and at Snarehill are tumuli, which mark the spot where a battle was fought between Edmund King of East Anglia, and the Danes, in 871.

RUSHHALL, a seat in Queen's County, Ireland, near Castleton. It is situated near a bog of the same name.

RUSHLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Ilam, co. Stafford, 9 miles N.E. of Cheadle, on the river Manifold.

RUSHMERE, a par. in the hund. of Carlford and borough of Ipswich, co. Suffolk, 2 miles N.E. of Ipswich, its post town and railway station, and 6 S.W. of Woodbridge. The parish is partly within the liberties of the borough of Ipswich. The impropriate tithes belong to the Marquis of Bristol. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £180. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient edifice, with a tower containing five bells. The register dates from 1582. The Marquis of Bristol is lord of the manor. There is a National school.

RUSHMERE, a par. in the hund. of Mutford, co. Suffolk, 5 miles S.W. of Lowestoft, its post town, and 5½ S.W. of Wangford. The village, which is of small extent, is situated in a sequestered valley. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Sandpits exist in the neighbourhood. The land is divided between arable and pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £210, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £220. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, or to All Saints, is an ancient edifice with a thatched roof and a round tower containing two bells. The church has recently been thoroughly restored. The register dates from 1719. There is a parochial school for both sexes entirely supported by the rector.

RUSHMONDEN, a hund. in the rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, contains the pars. of Fletching, Little Horsted, and Maresfield, comprising an area of 15,820 acres.

RUSHMOORE, a tnshp. in the par. of Wrockwardine, co. Salop, 3 miles N.W. of Wellington.

RUSHMORE, a hund. in the North Blandford div. of co. Dorset, contains the par. of Winterborne Zelstone comprising about 840 acres.

RUSHMORE LODGE, a seat of Lord Rivers in Cranborne Chase, co. Wilts, near Tollard Royal.

RUSHOCK, a hmlt. in the par. of Kington, hund. of Huntingdon, co. Hereford, 6 miles N.E. of Kington. It is in conjunction with Barton.

RUSHOCK, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of

Halfshire, co. Worcester, 5 miles N. of Droitwich, its post town, and 4 N.W. of Bromsgrove. The village, which is of small extent and wholly agricultural, is situated on the road from Kidderminster to Droitwich. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £280. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a modern structure, with a belfry containing two bells. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum, which goes to the free school.

RUSHOLME, a tnshp. in the par. of Manchester, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 2 miles S.E. of Manchester, its post town, and 5 from Stockport. The village, which is large, forms a suburb of Manchester, and in the neighbourhood are numerous gentlemen's seats. An Act of Parliament was obtained in 1837 for laying out and maintaining an ornamental park within this and the adjoining townships of Chorlton-upon-Medlock and Moss-side. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Manchester. The church is a modern structure.

RUSHROFT, a hmlt. in the par. of Ainstable, Leath ward, co. Cumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Kirk-Oswald.

RUSHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Tarporley, first div. of Eddisbury hund. co. Chester, 2 miles N.E. of Tarporley. The village, which is irregularly built, is chiefly agricultural. There are places of worship for Wesleyans respectively at Cotebrook and Eaton.

RUSHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wroxeter, co. Salop, 3 miles S.W. of Wellington.

RUSHTON ALL SAINTS AND ST. PETER, a par. in the hund. of Rothwell, co. Northampton, 2 miles N.E. of Rothwell, and 4 miles N.W. of Kettering, its post town. It is a station on the Midland railway. The par. comprises the hmlt. of Pipewell. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Ise, a branch of the river Nen. It anciently formed two separate parishes. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £674. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. W. W. Hope, Esq., is lord of the manor.

RUSHTON GRANGE, a vil. in the par. of Burslem, N. div. of Pirehill hund. co. Stafford, 2 miles from Burslem. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Riston*.

RUSHTON JAMES, and RUSHTON SPENCER, tnshps. in the par. of Leek, N. div. of Totmonslow hund., co. Stafford, 5 miles N.W. of Leek, its post town, and 7 from Macclesfield by road, or 8½ by the North Staffordshire railway, on which it is a station. The villages, which are of small extent, are situated near the Leek and Macclesfield turnpike road, and at a short distance from the Churnet Valley railway station. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and in the spinning of cotton. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £148, in the patron. of the Vicar of Leek. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is of great antiquity, and contains one bell. It is supposed to have been formed prior to Leek, and went by the name of "the chapel in the wilderness." There are various small charities; also a free school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The manor of Rushton Spencer is in the possession of the freeholders, and that of Rushton James in that of Crawford Antrobus, Esq.

RUSHYFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Andrew Auckland, co. Durham, 5 miles S.E. of Bishop Auckland, and 12 S. of Durham. It is situated near the confluence of the rivers Gaunless and Wear. Petty sessions are held in the village, which has a post-office.

RUSK AND RAM, a sand-bank off Glascarrick Point, co. Wexford, Ireland.

RUSKEY, or ROOSKEY, a post and market town, partly in the par. and bar. of Mohill, co. Leitrim, prov. of Leinster, and partly in the par. of Termonbarry, bar. of Ballintober, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles N.W. of Longford, and 66 N.W. of Dublin. It is situated on the river Shannon, and on the road from Dublin to Sligo. It contains Termonbarry church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a police station. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight. A nine-arched bridge crosses the Shannon at this point.

RUSKIE, a vil. in the par. of Port-of-Monteith, co. Perth, Scotland, 2 miles from Port-of-Monteith, and 15 N.W. of Stirling, near the Frith of Forth.

RUSKINGTON, a par. in the wap. of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 3½ miles N.E. of Sleaford, its post town, and 2 from the Sleaford canal. The village is situated on the old road from Sleaford to Lincoln, and is intersected by a stream of pure water. The Sleaford canal bounds the parish on the S.E. The tithes were commuted for land on the enclosure of the parish, the rectorial glebe comprising 247 acres, and the vicarial 66 acres. The living consists of two medieties, viz. a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, the former val. £300, the latter £102. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice, with a low tower rebuilt in 1620. The register dates from 1686. The parochial charities produce about £46, which goes to Hodgson's school and almshouses. There are a National school and a place of worship for the Wesleyans. The Earl of Winchilsea is lord of the manor.

RUSLAND, a chplry. in the par. of Colton, hund. of Lonsdale, co. Lancaster, 7 miles N.E. of Ulverstone. It is situated in the neighbourhood of Windermere, on the river Leven. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £64, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Colton. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, was built in 1745.

RUSLEY, an island in the par. of Great Wakering, co. Essex, 5 miles S.E. of Rochford. It is situated in the Thames, near the Essex shore.

RUSPER, a par. in the hund. of Singlecross, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex, 5 miles N.E. of Horsham, its post town, and 3 N.W. of Faygate station on the Mid-Sussex railway. It had in Richard I.'s time a Black nunnery founded by Gervaise, of Canterbury, and refounded by William de Braose in 1231. Its revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £40. The inhabitants of the village, which is considerable, are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The surface is varied with hill and dale, and is well wooded. The soil consists of a strong clay. The parish borders on the county of Surrey on the N. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £202. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has an embattled tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains a brass of J. de Kyggesfolde, bearing date 1380, and several monuments. The body of the church was re-erected in 1855. The register dates from 1560. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum, which goes to the repairs of highways. There is a small school.

RUSSAGH, a par. in the bar. of Moygoish, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4½ miles S.E. of Edgeworthstown. Rathowen is its post town. The surface lies along the N. bank of the river Inny. The soil is good, but there is a great deal of bog. Lough Gar is within the limits. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardagh, val. with Rathaspick, £200. The church has long been in ruins. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Rathaspick. There is a school.

RUSSBOROUGH, a demesne of the Earl of Milltown, co. Wicklow, Ireland, near Blessington.

RUSSELL, GREAT and LITTLE, two channels leading to St. Peter's Port, Isle of Guernsey, Channel Islands. The former lies between Herm and Sercq, and the latter between Herm and Guernsey.

RUSSELLS, a hmlt. in the par. of Danbury, co. Essex, 1 mile E. of Danbury.

RUSTINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Poling, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 1½ mile N.E. of Little Hampton, its post town, 7 miles from Worthing, and half a mile from Angmering railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the coast of the English Channel. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. The soil is generally a rich loam, and the land well cultivated. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £390, and the vicarial for £127, and the glebe contains nearly an acre. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £159,

in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient structure, and has recently undergone restoration. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, erected in 1860. W. G. K. Gratwicke, Esq., is lord of the manor.

RUSTON, a vil. in the par. of Wykeham, North Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Scarborough.

RUSTON, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Happing, co. Norfolk, 3 miles N. of Stalham, its post town, and 6 E. of North Walsham. The village, which is considerable, is included within the Tunstead and Happing corporation. About a third of the land is marsh, and the remainder principally arable. The great tithes belonging to the Dean and Canons of Windsor have been commuted for a rent-charge of £940, and the glebe comprises 6½ acres. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect. of Ridlington, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a square embattled tower. There is a National school for boys and girls. Professor Porson was born here in 1759.

RUSTON PARVA, or LITTLE RUSTON, a par. in the wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Driffield, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated in a valley, and is wholly agricultural. Limestone is abundant, and great quantities are annually burnt into lime for the supply of the adjacent district. The tithes were commuted for land in 1801. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £51. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a bell turret containing two bells. The church was rebuilt in 1832. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. W. H. Quinton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

RUSTON, SOUTH, or RUSTON SCO, a par. in the hund. of Tunstead, co. Norfolk, 2 miles from Collishall, its post town, and 5½ S. of North Walsham. The village, which is inconsiderable, is wholly agricultural. This parish forms part of the Tunstead and Happing corporation. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £135, and the vicarial for £52 10*s*. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Tunstead, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient edifice with a tower, now in ruins, and mantled with ivy. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum.

RUSWARP, a tnshp. in the par. of Whitby, lib. of Whitby-Strand, North Riding co. York, 1½ mile S. of Whitby. It is a station on the North-Eastern railway. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the river Esk, here spanned by a suspension bridge, the expense of which was defrayed by the late Colonel Wilson. The tnshp. comprises the hmlt. of Stakesby. There are two Lancasterian schools, partly supported by subscription.

RUTCHESTER. *See* RUDCHESTER.

RUTHALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Prior's-Ditton, hund. of Munslow, co. Salop, 7 miles S. of Wenlock, and 8 S.W. of Bridgnorth. It is in conjunction with Ashfield to form a tnshp.

RUTHERFORD, a vil. in the par. of Maxton, district of Melrose, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 6 miles S.E. of Melrose. It is a station on the Kelso branch of the North British railway. It is situated near the river Tweed, and was once an independent parish. There was formerly a hospital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, which was given by Robert III., in 1396, to the Abbey of Jedburgh.

RUTHERGLEN, pronounced Ruglen, a par., post town, and royal burgh in the lower ward of co. Lanark, Scotland, 2 miles S.E. of Glasgow. It has a station on the Clydesdale Junction branch of the Caledonian railway. It was anciently a place of much more importance than at present, and once excelled Glasgow in population and commerce. It was made a royal burgh by David I. in 1126, and received new charters from five several kings of Scotland. Its bounds were rectified in 1226, so as to exclude the whole of the city of Glasgow, which had previously been partly included within its limits. The old castle was demolished by the Regent Murray after the battle of Langside, and the town gradually declined as the neighbouring city of Glasgow grew in prosperity. The parish, which extends in length about 3 miles, with a breadth of 1½ mile, is bounded by Renfrewshire, and by the river Clyde, separating it from the pars. of Barony of Glasgow, Cambuslang, Carmunnock, and Govan. The surface near the bank of the Clyde is low and very fertile, but as it recedes inland it is diversified by hill and dale, and terminates at the skirts of the Cathkin hills. The substratum abounds in coal, iron stone and good building-stone, all of which are extensively worked. The soil is of various qualities, but is highly cultivated, and nearly all arable or gardens. The parish is connected by a bridge with the Barrowfield suburb of Glasgow, and is traversed by the Clydesdale Junction branch of the Caledonian railway, and by the S. road from Glasgow to Hamilton. The town stands near the bank of the river, from which it is separated only by the Green, a low rich tract of burgh land. It consists chiefly of one long and wide, but irregularly-built, street crossed at right angles by a number of wynds or alleys, diverging to the N. and S. The houses are generally plain two-storied buildings, intermixed with low thatched cottages. It contains a court-house and gaol, a branch of the City of Glasgow Bank Insurance Office, public library, gas works, cotton mill, dyé works, chemical works, and print works. In 1851 the population was 7,954, and in 1861 8,474, inhabiting 675 houses. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the neighbouring collieries and iron works, and as hand-loom weavers for the manufacturers of Glasgow. The Rutherglen ploughs were invented by Lady Stewart of Coltness, and first manufactured here. The town is governed under the new Municipal Reform Act by a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, dean of guild, and 13 councillors. The corporation revenue is about £1,000, and the corporate income from the burgh property about £450. Its municipal boundaries are more extensive than its parliamentary. The municipal constituency in 1856 was 176, and the parliamentary 193. It unites with Dumbarton, Renfrew, Port-Glasgow, and Kilmarnock in returning one member to parliament. Rutherglen gave title of earl to the Queensberrys. The par. was anciently a vic. of the Abbey of Paisley. It is now in the presb. of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patron. of the town council and feuars. The minister has a stipend of £307, with 5 acres of glebe. The parish church stands near the centre of the town at a little distance from the steeple of the old church, where the treaty was made in 1297 with Edward I., when Sir John Monteith agreed with the English to betray Wallace. There is a so a chapel-of-ease called West church, at present unoccupied, also a Free church, United Presbyterian church, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Fairs are held on the first Friday after 11th March, Friday after 4th May, called the Beltane fair, Tuesday after 4th June, Friday after 25th July, Friday after 25th August, Wednesday before the first Friday in November, Friday after 25th November, and on the Friday after 25th December, chiefly for the sale of horses and cattle.

RUTHIN, a hund. in the co. of Denbigh, contains the pars. of Clocaenog, Derwen, Efenechtyd, Gyffylliog, Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd, Llanfair-Dyffryn-Clwyd, Llandyrnog, Llanelidan, Llanfwrog, Llanganhafal, Llan gwyfan, Llanrhydd, Llanychan, Llanynys, Ruthin, and parts of Bodfary and Nannerch. It was formerly a lordship of the Greys, and is now held by the Myddletons.

RUTHIN, or RHUTHYN, a par. assize, sessions, and market town, and parliamentary and municipal borough, in the hund. of Ruthin, co. Denbigh, 7 miles S.E. of Denbigh, and 13 N.W. of Llangollen. It is a station on the Vale of Clwydd and Denbigh, Ruthin, and Corwen railway. The town, which consists chiefly of one long street, running E. and W., is built on a hill in the most fertile part of the Vale of Clwydd, and on the river of that name, over which is a bridge. It is said to have derived its name from the red castle, in Welsh "rhudd-ddinn," built here in 1281 by Reginald

Grey of Ruthin, which subsequently became the head of a barony, and was stormed in 1400 by Owain Glyndwr, who burnt the town. Ruthin was incorporated by charter of 23 Henry VII., and was given by Henry VIII. to his natural son Henry Fitzroy, and by Queen Elizabeth to the Dudleys. The castle was finally taken by General Mytton in 1646, and dismantled by order of parliament. The principal public buildings, besides the castle now in ruins, are the county court-house, a house of correction, built from designs by Turner; the town-hall, erected in 1663 near the Maen Huail stone, where tradition relates that King Arthur beheaded Huail; a commercial bank, savings-bank, Union poorhouse, and the old Whitefriars Mill. The population of the parish of Ruthin in 1861 was 1,299, but of the borough 3,372, the latter including parts of the adjoining parishes of Llanfwrog, Llanrhydd, and Llanynys. Under the new Municipal Act, it is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 town councillors, the legal style being "the aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Ruthin." The revenue of the borough, arising chiefly from rents, tolls, and dues, amounts to about £150. It is contributory to Denbigh in returning one member to parliament, and is also a polling-place for the county elections. The prosperity of the town now depends chiefly on agriculture and the general trade, flax weaving and spinning having long since been superseded by the trade in Irish linens; a few hands are also engaged in a barytes factory. The assizes for the county are held here, also quarter-sessions alternately with Denbigh. The Ruthin lordship court, established in 1284, is held by adjournment on every alternate Saturday, but suits are now rarely instituted in this court. The Ruthin Poor-law Union comprehends 21 parishes or places. It is also the seat of new County Court and superintendent registry districts. This place gave title of Baroness Grey de "Ruthyn" to Barbara Yelverton, of Efford. The principal seats in the vicinity are Ruthin Castle, of the Honourable F. West, in the grounds of which are the old walls and corner towers of the ancient fortress; Pool Park, of Lord Bagot; and Bathafern, formerly of the Thelwalls. There is a racecourse on the northern side of the town. The living is a rect.* with that of Llanrhydd annexed, val. £450, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, once belonged to the White Friary, and was made collegiate by John de Grey, in 1310. It is a venerable structure with an oaken roof, and contains an ancient brass of E. Goodman bearing date 1583. Adjoining it is a ruined cloister, now converted into the warden's house. The Independents, Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists, Baptists, and Society of Friends have each a place of worship. There is a free grammar school, founded in 1595 by Dean Gabriel Woodman, which has an income from endowment of about £300, besides six exhibitions to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Many eminent men, including Archbishop Williams, Bishop Wynne, Deans Tucker and Cotton, Lord Kenyon and Davies, the Welsh lexicographer, were educated at this school. The parochial charities produce about £1,130, including the endowment of the above school, and the income of Christ's Hospital, another foundation of Dean Goodman's, for a warden and 12 poor persons. There are besides National, infant, denominational, and 5 daily schools. Market day is on Monday. Fairs are held on the Monday following 12th January, Friday before Whit-Sunday, and on the 19th March, 8th August, 30th September, and 10th November.

RUTHRIESTON, a station on the Aboyne section of the Deeside railway, 2 miles from Aberdeen.

RUTHVEN or RIVEN, a par. in the district and co. of Forfar, Scotland, 3 miles E. of Alyth, and 10 W. of Forfar. The par. contains the vils. of Bridgend, Balbirnie, Barberswells, and Whines. It extends in length about 2 miles by about the same in breadth, and is bounded by Perthshire and the parish of Airlie. It is situated on the N. side of the vale of Strathmore, near the foot of the Grampian mountains. The surface is moderately even, and on the N. side of Strathmore takes a gentle southerly slope. It is watered by the river Isla, which flows partly through the interior, and partly on the northern boundary. The soil, which is a light brown mould on a gravelly subsoil, is fertile and well cultivated, especially in wet seasons. In various parts of the parish, stone, shell, marl, and peat, abound; and there are mineral springs. The parish is traversed by the road from Kerrumuir to Blairgowrie. Agriculture has recently been much improved. The village is situated on the western bank of the river Isla, and within easy access of the Scottish Midland railway. On the banks of the Isla are flour and other mills. In the vicinity are some Druidical stones and kistavens; also the ruins of Castledyke fort, and a cairn on the moor. Isla-Bank, or, as it is often called, Ruthven House, is situated near the site of the Crawfords' and Ogilvies' old castle, which, being ruinous, was pulled down at the commencement of the present century. This par. is in the presb. of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is about £160. The parish church is situated near Inverquoich. The minister is titular of the tithes by a gift in the year 1634, from the Marquis of Hamilton, then proprietor of the abbey lands.

RUTHVEN, an ancient par. in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, now joined to Cairnie.

RUTHVEN, a stream of the co. of Perth, Scotland, rises under the Ochil hills, and joins the Earn near Auchterarder.

RUTHVEN, or RUTHVENFIELD, a vil. in the par. of Tibbermore, co. Perth, Scotland, 2½ miles W. of Perth. It is a station on the Perth, Almond Valley, and Methven railway. Its principal attraction is Huntingtower Castle, situated on the southern bank of the Almond, and which formerly belonged to the Ruthvens, or Gowries, who detained James VI. as prisoner here in 1582. This enterprise is usually styled by historians the "Raid of Ruthven," and brought on those concerned the penalties of high treason. After the forfeiture by the last Earl of Gowrie, this castle and the adjoining manor were bestowed by JamesVI. upon the family of Tullibardine, now united, by marriage, to the illustrious family of Athol, in whose possession they still remain. This castle, in which the proud and powerful baron once confined his sovereign as a prisoner, was, at the commencement of the present century, occupied by a colony of calico-printers.

RUTHWELL, or RUTHWALD, anciently RYVAL, a par. and burgh of barony in the district of Annandale, co. Dumfries, Scotland. It contains a vil. of its own name, and that of Clarencefield; also the hmlt. of Brow. It extends in length about 5½ miles from N.W. to S.E., with an extreme breadth of 3 miles, stretching along the northern shore of the Solway Frith. It is bounded by the Solway Frith and by the pars. of Caerlaverock, Mouswald, Dalton, and Cummertrees. The surface is flat, and the soil shallow, but fertile. Peat abounds at Locharmoss, a considerable tract lying westward, and separated from Caerlaveroch by the dreary estuary of Lochar-water. The prevailing rocks are limestone, of which there are extensive quarries near Comlongan. The principal seat is Comlongan Castle, belonging to the Earl of Mansfield, and formerly inhabited by the Murrays, of Cockpool, a family of power and eminence in Annandale, and who were created earls of Annandale by James VI. of Scotland. At the mouth of the river Lochar there is a small port where little coasting vessels deliver coals and grain. The parish is traversed by the road from Dumfries to Annan, and by the great military road from Carlisle to Port-Patrick; also by the line of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, on which it has a station 8¼ miles from Dumfries. The village of Ruthwell is about 6 miles W. of Annan, and 10½ S.E. of Dumfries. It is situated on the Solway Frith, and was rebuilt at the expense of Viscount Stormont about the beginning of the present century. It has a southern exposure, and is much resorted to as a bathing-place.

Near the shore is the Brow well and hamlet where the poet Burns spent several of the last weeks of his life. At an early period salt was manufactured here, which was made exempt from taxes by a grant of James VI. It is a burgh of barony, and is privileged to hold markets and fairs, by a grant in favour of Sir John Murray in 1509. This par. is in the presb. of Annan and synod of Dumfries. The stipend of the minister is about £262. There are a Free church, two parochial schools, and a parochial library; also a grammar school, endowed with 300 merks, Scotch. The Earl of Mansfield is principal landowner.

RUTLAND, an islet near Aran Island, co. Donegal, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Dunglow.

RUTLANDSHIRE, an inland co. and the smallest in England, bounded N. by Leicestershire and Lincolnshire, E. by Lincolnshire, S. by Northamptonshire, and W. by Leicestershire. It lies between 51° 31′ and 52° 46′ N. lat., and between 0° 23′ and 0° 49′ W. long. Its extreme length from N.E. to S.W. is nearly 20 miles, and its greatest breadth from N.W. to S.E. is about 16 miles. Its area is 150 square miles, or 95,805 acres, nearly all of which is arable. The population in 1851 was 22,983; in 1861 it was 21,861, occupying 4,641 houses—183 were uninhabited, and 16 were in process of construction. The amount assessed for property tax in 1861 was £160,120; the total amount, according to the poor-law valuation, was £150,012, and the net rateable value was estimated at £135,317. From a historical point of view Rutland is uninteresting. It seems to have formed a portion of the kingdom of the *Coritani*, and to have been included in the province of *Flavia Cæsariensis* on the conquest of Britain by the Romans, and a Roman road named Ermine Street was formed across the eastern side of the county: this road may still be traced in a bank about 4 feet high. Other Roman remains are preserved at Great Casterton, where a military station formerly existed on a well-chosen position, guarded on the S. and W. by the river Wash. The county or shire was under the Saxon heptarchy included with the kingdom of Mercia. It is referred to in Domesday Book as *Roteland*, and was crown land, having been bequeathed by Edward the Confessor to his queen Edith, and on her decease to Westminster Abbey. Under William the Conqueror the lands were divided among his Norman followers, but the tithes remained to the abbey. From this time till the reign of Henry II. it was crown manor, being merged in the adjoining shires of Northampton and Nottingham, and in the reign of John it is first named as a county, and formed part of the dower of his queen Isabel. In 1468, during the wars of the rival Roses, Edward IV. gained a signal victory over the followers of Henry VI., under Sir Robert Wells, at Hornfield, in this county. The flying soldiers threw off their coats that they might more readily escape, and the battle is consequently known as Lose Coat Field. Edward, son of Edmund of Langley, and grandson of Edward III., is the first known Earl of Rutland, though a person is referred to under that title in the reign of Henry I. The race became extinct on the death of the young son of Richard Duke of York, after the battle of Wakefield, in 1460, when he was stabbed by Lord Clifford, who had previously killed his father; but it was revived under Henry VIII. in favour of the family of Roos, and was subsequently conferred on the Manners family. In 1703 it was raised to a dukedom, in which form it still continues.—The general aspect of the county is diversified, abounding in valleys and gently-rising hills. The Vale of Catmose, which occupies the centre of the county, and in which stands the town of Oakham, is the largest and most fertile in Rutland. It forms part of the basin of the river Welland, and extends from the W. to the centre of the county. Towards its eastern limits are slight elevations separated by vales about half-a-mile in breadth. The effect is much improved by the numbers of private residences, which are perhaps more frequent here than in any equal extent of country in England. The principal rivers are the Welland, the Gwash, or Wash, and the Eye. The Welland forms the south-eastern boundary of the county along the Northamptonshire border, and then passes into Lincolnshire. It is not navigable above Stamford in the last-named county. The Gwash, a tributary to the Welland, flows across the centre of Rutland. The Eye, which forms the boundary with Leicestershire on the N., also flows into the Welland at Rockingham. The Oakham canal runs in a winding course N.W. from Oakham, and joins the Melton Mowbray Navigation near Melton Mowbray. It is 15 miles long, of which nearly half belongs to this county. The principal roads are the road from London to Melton Mowbray, passing Uppingham and Oakham, and the great N. road, which runs through the eastern edge of the county. Other roads are numerous, and kept in excellent order. The Rugby and Peterborough line, and a branch of the Midland railway from Syston to Peterborough, pass through the county, and afford easy communication with the rest of the country.—Rutlandshire is included in the district occupied by the lower formation of the oolitic series. The prevailing rock is a close-grained limestone; quarries of good building-stone and of limestone, both hard and soft, are found in many places. A substratum of the lower oolite is found on the N. and E., with a thin soil, which has been much improved by sheep and turnip farming; and in other parts lias prevails, the soil of which is rich clay and loam. In the S. and S.E. districts clay of shallow staple is mostly found on limestone rock, and in other places a strong red loam resting on blue clay. The name of the county is said to have been given in consequence of this reddish colour of the soil, which also seems to indicate the presence of iron ore, as also do several chalybeate springs through the county; but no further traces have yet been discovered. The climate is mild and healthy. The soil is almost universally loamy and suited for agriculture, which is extensively practised on the most improved principles. The W. of the county is chiefly under grass, and the eastern parts are devoted to tillage. In 1836 there were not 30 acres of waste land, and now scarcely an acre is lost. The produce is principally barley, but wheat and oats are also largely grown, and a considerable extent is laid down in permanent pasture. Great attention is paid to the rearing of cattle and sheep, for which last the county is celebrated. The lias clay furnishes the richest pastures, which will produce, in the opinion of some graziers, 40 to 50 stone of meat per acre in each year. The low meadow lands through which the Welland and Gwash flow are liable to floods, which considerably increase their fertility. The sheep most approved of are of the improved Leicester breed, but some graziers prefer South Downs. The cattle are almost exclusively short horns, but North Devons, Hereford, and Scotch breeds are also met with. Horses are for the most part large and strong, the Suffolk punches being much liked; and the hogs fattened for market are mostly of the Suffolk and Berkshire breeds. Dairies are not numerous; butter is prepared for the London market. Large quantities of cheese are made and sold as Stilton. The farms are generally small and held from year to year, and farm buildings, though old fashioned, are neat and substantial. The manufactures are small and unimportant; a considerable trade is done in corn and coals. Of the population over twenty years of age in 1861, 381, or 3 per cent., belonged to the liberal professions; 5,091, or 39·7 per cent., were employed in domestic occupations; 183, or 1·4 per cent., were engaged in commerce; 4,334, or 33·9 per cent., in agriculture; 2,211, or 17·3 per cent., at various industrial pursuits, and 599, or 4·7 per cent., were unclassed. Several coppices and tracts of woodlands are scattered through the county, which was formerly distinguished for extensive native woods and plantations; but these are now almost wholly destroyed, and the plantings are generally confined to ornamental copses and demesnes. They still, however, occupy nearly 3,000 acres. Seafield, or Lyfield forest, once occupied the greater part of the soke of Oakham, and Beaumont Chase, adjoining, extended over a considerable portion of Martinsley hundred.—For civil purposes

Rutland is divided into five hundreds—viz. Alstoe, East, Martinsley, soke of Oakham, and Wrangdike, and contains about 61 townships. In the ecclesiastical arrangement it is all in the archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough, and province of Canterbury, except the parishes of Ketton, Empingham, and Liddington, which are prebends, and exempt from episcopal jurisdiction. There are 53 churches, and about 40 Dissenting chapels. The county contains two poor-law unions, Oakham and Uppingham. It has no municipal or parliamentary borough, and returns only two members to serve in parliament, both for the county at large, constituency 1,774 in 1865. The polling is at Oakham, which is the chief town. Rutland belongs to the Midland Circuit, and assizes and quarter sessions are held at Oakham. Petty sessions are held at Empingham, which was once a market town. Markets are held at Oakham and Uppingham. The civil government is entrusted to a lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum*, high sheriff, and about 24 deputy-lieutenants and magistrates.—The principal seats in the county are—Normanton Hall, Hon. G. H. Heathcote, M.P.; Exton Hall, or Park, Earl of Gainsborough; Burghley Park, Marquis of Exeter; and Burley House, Finch, Esq. Normanton Hall is about 2 miles from Luffenham station, on the Syston and Peterborough railway. It stands in a well-wooded demesne, and consists of a centre flanked by wings. The grounds about Exton Hall present large specimens of elm, oak, beech, and ash. The house is in the Tudor style. Burghley Park also is well laid out, and abundantly stocked with wood. Burley House belonged in the reign of Elizabeth to the Harringtons, and was subsequently purchased and considerably enlarged by the Duke of Buckingham, who was a staunch royalist, and entertained James I. and Charles I. on many occasions. The parliamentary troops seized it and committed sad ravages, and the place was going to ruin when the Earl of Nottingham purchased it, and erected the present residence in the Doric style of architecture. From him it descended to the present possessor. The antiquities of the county are of little importance. There are some barrows, and the remains of some old castles, of which Oakham is the most interesting; but the antiquities are chiefly ecclesiastical. At Empingham there is a cruciform church of early English and Norman character, in which is a large window of old painted glass, bearing numerous armorial designs; and at Exton is an ancient Gothic church with some old monuments. Essendine, about 4 miles from Oakham, has a small church, partly English and partly Norman, with nave and chancel; an old Norman gateway still remains on the S., and at the western end is a gable for two bells. At Ketton is a cruciform church, with lofty tower and spire, partly in the Norman, but chiefly in the old English style.

RUXLEY, a hund. in the lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, contains the pars. of Bexley, Chelsfield, Chiselhurst, Foot's Cray, North Cray, St. Mary and St. Paul's Cray, Cudham, Downe, Farnborough, Hayes, Keston, Knockholt, Orpington, and West Wickham, comprising an area of 36,321 acres.

RUYTON-OF-THE-ELEVEN-TOWNS, a par. in the lower div. of Oswestry hund., co. Salop, 10 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury, its post town, and 2½ from Baschurch railway station. The parish, which is extensive, is situated on the river Perry, and on the N.E. side of the road from Shrewsbury to Oswestry and Holyhead. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. The par. comprises the tnshps. of Cottan, Eardiston, Shelvock, Shotatton, and Wykey. The soil is principally of a loamy nature upon a subsoil of red sandstone. The village is spacious, and had anciently a weekly market, granted by charter of Edmund Earl of Arundel. There are quarries of good building-stone. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £304, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient stone structure with a tower. It was restored and enlarged in 1845. There is a partly endowed National school for both sexes. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Major Edwards is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on April 2nd and July 5th for live stock.

RYALL, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Stamfordham, N.E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles N. of West Matfen, and 7 N.W. of Wylam, its nearest railway station, and 9 N.E. of Hexham. The soil is of a clayey and loamy nature, with a subsoil of limestone and freestone. The church is an ancient structure, and was formerly a chapel-of-ease to Stamfordham, but is now in the district of West Matfen.

RYAN, a loch inside Corsill Point, co. Wigtown, Scotland, close to Stranraer. It is supposed to be the Roman *Retigonius Sinus*, and is about 9 miles long by 2 broad, and has a lighthouse at Cairn Ryan Point with a fixed light visible for ten miles at sea.

RYARSH, a par. in the hund. of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 7 miles N.W. of Maidstone, its post town, and 2 N.W. of Malling. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Aldon. The land is partly in hop grounds. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £294. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is an ancient edifice with a tower. The register dates from the first year of Elizabeth's reign.

RYBURGH, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Gallow, co. Norfolk, 4 miles S.E. of Fakenham, its post town. It is a station on the Wells branch of the Great Eastern railway. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the river Wensum, which here flows between steep and thickly wooded acclivities. About three parts of the lands are arable, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and woodland. The tithes were commuted for 270 acres of land under an Enclosure Act in 1808. The living is a rect.* with the vic. of Little Ryburgh annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, joint val. £569. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient edifice with a tower, circular in the lower part, but octagonal above. It contains a stained E. window, and the altar-tomb of Sir Robert Bacon and his lady. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The trustees of John Morse, Esq., are lords of the manor. The principal residence is Sennow Lodge, situated on an eminence overlooking the river Wensum.

RYBURGH, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Gallow, co. Norfolk, 3¾ miles S.E. of Fakenham, its post town, and 1 mile N.E. of Great Ryburgh railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Wensum, which bounds the parish on the W. The land is chiefly arable, with some meadow and pasture. The tithes were commuted for 66 acres of land under an Enclosure Act in 1808. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect.* of Great Ryburgh, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is in ruins. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship.

RYCOTE, a lib. in the par. of Great Haseley, hund. of Ewelme, co. Oxford, 2 miles S.W. of Thame. It was formerly held by the Ricotes, Quatremains, Herons, Williamses, Norrises, and is now the property of the Earl of Abingdon. The principal seat is Rycote Park, where Elizabeth was received as a prisoner by Lord Williams. There is a chapel-of-ease dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels.

RYCROFT, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Tong, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Bradford.

RYDAL, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Grasmere, ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 1½ mile N.W. of Ambleside, its post town. It is in conjunction with the hmlt. of Loughrigg to form a tnshp. The village is situated on Rydal water, or Routhmere, which extends a mile in length by about half a mile in breadth. The lake contains some wooded islands of circular form, and abounds in fish. Its waters are supplied by the Ryedale stream, which, rising under Fairfield, or Rydal Head, flows through a romantic country, and its course forms two cascades. At Loughrigg is a tarn extending over 12 acres. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc.

of Carlisle, val. £100. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, has a tower surmounted by an octagonal spire and containing one bell. The church was erected and endowed at the expense of Lady Le Fleming in 1825. The same lady founded a school here for children of both sexes. Rydal Hall, Heversham House, Leas Gill House, Plumtree Hall, and Summerlands are the principal residences. Wordsworth resided at Rydal Mount, and died here in 1850.

RYDE, a chplry., post and market town, in the par. of Newchurch, lib. of East Medina, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 5 miles S.W. of Portsmouth, 7 N.E. of Newport, and 79 S.W. of London. It is situated on the declivity of a hill extending to the shores of the Solent Water, and opposite to Stokes Bay and Portsmouth Harbour. It is a sub-port to Cowes, and is a coastguard station. It was anciently called *La Rye*, or *Ride*, and was burnt by the French in 1377. Less than a century back Ryde was but a small fishing village, but within the last 50 years it has rapidly risen into a thriving and prosperous town, and now ranks as one of the most pleasant bathing places on the S. coast. The town is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply provided with excellent water. The principal streets are well laid out and enlivened with numerous shops, especially in Union-street. From its advantageous situation it commands a sea prospect, taking in Spithead and the Motherbank, with a more distant view of Haslar Hospital and the town of Portsmouth. There are several hotels and numerous lodging-houses, also the Victoria arcade, freemasons' hall, literary institute, theatre, assembly rooms, two banks, a savings-bank, market-house, and townhall, which last has a Doric portico, erected in 1830 from designs by J. Sanderson, whose bust by Chantrey is here. On the eastern, southern, and western sides the town is rapidly extending, and there is a newly constructed railway from Ryde to Shanklin. The pier, which is constructed of timber, was opened in 1814, but since that period has undergone considerable improvements. It extends in length about 2,000 feet across the flats, and is from 12 to 20 feet in width, serving as an excellent promenade. There is also an esplanade facing the sea, the carriage way being nearly 1 mile in extent, and the foot-path extending 3 miles to a place called Sea View. There are besides docks and a new iron pier, both of which have recently been erected by the Isle of Wight Steam Ferry and Stokes Bay Railway Company. During the summer season steamboats run to and from Portsmouth every half-hour during the day, and in the winter months between eight and ten times per day. Steamboats also run to Cowes, Southampton, Portsea, and Southsea. On the W. side of the pier stands the Royal Victoria Yacht Club house, the first stone of which was laid in 1846 by the late Prince Consort. The reservoirs for the supply of the town and the shipping with pure spring water, were formed by the pier company in 1840. Soles and lobsters are caught on the coast, and the herring fishery affords employment to many of the poorer residents. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Newchurch, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, has a tower surmounted by a light spire. It was erected in 1827 at the expense of G. Player, Esq., of Ryde Hall, to whom the manor of Ashey came through the Dillingtons. There are also St. James's Episcopal chapel, a modern structure, with a campanile turret over the western entrance, and a new church with a spire 146 feet high, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The charities are numerous, including almshouses, Erected in 1854 at the expense of Mrs. F. Wilder. There are several National, British, and infant schools, also a naval school, and a Roman Catholic school. The Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Baptists, and Roman Catholics have each a place of worship. The neighbourhood is studded with residences mostly surrounded by pleasure gardens; among the principal are West Mount, Appleby, St. John's, St. Clare, Fairy Hill, Quarr Abbey, Wootton Bridge, St. Helen's, and the mansions of the Duke of Buckingham and Earl Spencer. Market days are Tuesday and Friday. A fair is held on the 5th July. A regatta takes place at the latter end of August, or the beginning of September.

RYE, a tythg. in the par. of Odiham, co. Hants, 3 miles E. of Odiham. It is joined with Stapeley to form a tnshp

RYE, a par., cinque port, post and market town, parliamentary and municipal borough, locally in the hunds of Goldspur and Gostrow, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, but exercising separate jurisdiction, 9 miles N.E. of Hastings, and 63 S.E. of London by road, or 81 by the South-Eastern line of railway. A branch line of railway called the Rye Harbour line has been opened to Hastings chiefly for goods traffic. It is situated near the Military canal and the navigable river Rother, which has been improved by cutting a new channel so as to permit vessels not exceeding 200 tons burden to approach the quay. It is supposed to have been the Roman *Portus Novus*, and was the place where the Danes landed in 893. At the Norman conquest it was given by Edward the Confessor to Fiscamp Abbey in France, and was first chartered by Richard I. Henry III. annexed it with Winchelsea to the Cinque Ports, and in the reign of Edward III. it was surrounded by a strong wall with several gates, of which that called the North or Land Gate, the only one remaining, now forms an entrance to the town from the London and Dover roads. There are also on the S. side of the town remains of a strong castle or tower, erected in the 12th century by William de Ypres, Earl of Kent, and now forming part of the gaol. About the same period the course of the river Rother was diverted this way through an inundation of the sea, which greatly improved the natural harbour, so that the town soon became so considerable a port that it was able to furnish nine ships towards the royal fleet for the siege of Calais. The town was twice burnt by the French, in 1377 and again in 1447, from which it scarcely recovered till the reign of Elizabeth, who bestowed on it several additional privileges, and was entertained by the corporation in 1573. The trade done is chiefly in corn, coal, timber, hops, oak-bark, and wool, this last being largely exported to France. Ship-building is also extensively carried on, and mackerel in immense quantities are caught here in kettle nets erected on the sea shore near Rye Harbour, during the summer season. The Rye Harbour line of railway, opened in 1851, does immense traffic in coal, which is landed here to be forwarded to Hastings. Extensive works have recently been established by Lee & Sons for the manufacture of concrete blocks, each weighing eight or ten tons, and formed out of shingle and cement, to be used in the construction of the Admiralty pier at Dover. The town, which is ancient, and has many interesting historical reminiscences, consists of several regular and well-formed streets. It is built upon a hill, the sides of which towards the S. and S.W. are rocky and precipitous, but slope down gradually on the land side, beyond which a range of hills rises sheltering the town on the N. and N.W., while the river Rother skirts it on the E., and the united streams of the Brede and Tillingham forming a branch of the Rother on the S.W. It is well paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water from a reservoir under Playden heights. The townhall and market house is built on pillars in the centre of the town, the upper story being used for the borough sessions, and the area for the market, now fallen into disuse. The other public buildings include the customhouse, a theatre, union poorhouse, three bridges, a theatre, savings-bank, two commercial branch banks, a gaol, police station, gas works, mechanics' institute, and a literary and scientific institution established in 1839. Its government, anciently styled the "mayor, jurats, and commonalty, of the ancient town of Rye," is vested, under the new Municipal Reform Act, in a mayor, four aldermen, and 12 councillors, and a commission of the peace has also been granted, consisting of six magistrates appointed by the crown. The

mayor acts as returning officer. The borough revenue is about £1,000. Prior to the Reform Act Rye returned two members to parliament from the reign of Henry III.; it now returns but one for the extended bounds, including Udimore, East Guildeford, Icklesham, Iden, Peasmarsh, Playden, Winchelsea, and part of Brede. The parliamentary borough is the most extensive, containing (in 1861) 8,202 inhabitants, while the municipal borough contains only, 3,738, and the parish of Rye 4,288. Many of the inhabitants are engaged on the coasting trade and the fisheries, and some in lodging-letting, the various improvements made in the town and its approaches, together with the natural advantages of its situation, having latterly caused it to be resorted to as a watering-place.—An embankment has been constructed along the sides of the harbour, the marshes in the neighbourhood, formerly covered by the tide, drained, and a new tidal harbour formed at the mouth of the river to the S.W. of the town, though even this is partially impeded by the accumulation of sand and shingle, which choked the old one. The depth of water in the harbour is about 14 feet, the tide rising from 12 to 17 feet, and beyond is West Bay, with from two to four fathoms. A wooden pier runs out to a considerable distance, and is thence continued by a stone wall stretching out over the flats. There are two lighthouses respectively 36 and 26 feet above sea-level, and visible for about 10 miles. Much of the land in the vicinity of Rye is in hop-grounds.—Rye is a polling-place for East Sussex, and the seat of a Poor-law Union comprising twelve parishes, the union workhouse being situated at Rye Hill, where the board of guardians hold their meetings. It is also the head of superintendent registry and new County Court districts. Petty sessions for the division are held here by the county magistrates on Wednesdays, and the borough justices hold sessions every Monday and Thursday. The living is a vic.* in the dioc of Chichester, val. £410. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient cruciform structure with an embattled tower and a clock on the N. face of it said to be the oldest in England. The interior of the church contains some ancient brasses. The register dates from 1538. The parochial charities produce about £171 per annum, besides two almshouses for widows. There are National schools for both sexes, also Peacock's free grammar school, in which the art of navigation is taught. At the harbour mouth is a church designated the Church of the Holy Spirit, and frequented chiefly by the coast-guard and their families. There are places of worship for the Independents and Baptists.—On the London road are traces of the town walls, also of an Austin friary founded prior to Edward III.'s time, now used as a storehouse. Market days are Wednesdays and Saturdays. A fair is held on the 10th August.

RYE, a river of the co. of York, rises under Wainstone Fell, North Riding, and joins the Derwent at Ryton.

RYEDALE, a wap. in the North Riding co. York, contains the pars. of Appleton-le-Street, Great Edstone, Gilling, Helmsley, Kirkby-Moorside, Kirkdale, Lastingham, New and Old Malton, Normanby, Nunnington, Oswaldkirk, Salton, Scawton, Slingsby, Stonegrave, and parts of Ampleforth and Barton-le-Street, Hovingham, and Sinnington, comprising an area of 121,976 acres. It is situated in the vale of the Rye.

RYE HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Rothbury, W. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 2½ miles S.W. of Rothbury. It is joined with the hamlet of Great Tosson to form a tnshp.

RYEHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Epping, hund. of Waltham, co. Essex, 2½ miles N.W. of Epping.

RYEHILL, an ext. par. place, adjoining the par. of Warden, co. Northumberland, 2 miles N.W. of Hexham.

RYE HOUSE, a hmlt. in the par. of Broxbourne, co. Herts, 2 miles N.E. of Hoddesden, and 3 E. of Hertford. It is a station on the Cambridge section of the Great Eastern railway. It has remains of the ancient seat of the Orgards, built in the reign of Henry VI., and now used as a workhouse. It was here that the pretended plot of 1683 was said to have been formed by Lord William Russell and Algernon Sidney for killing the king, and for which they were both executed.

RYELANDS, a hmlt. in the par. of Leominster, hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 1 mile S.W. of Leominster. It is situated in a valley on the river Lug.

RYEWATER, a stream of the co. of Ayr, Scotland, rises in Largs, and joins the Garnoch, near Dalry.

RYHALL, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of East, co. Rutland, 2½ miles N.E. of Stamford, its post town, and 93 from London. It is a station on the Stamford and Essendine branch of the Great Northern railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on either side of the river Wash, and is wholly agricultural. Ryhall includes the hmlt. of Belmisthorpe, and had the shrine of St. Tibba, the patroness of fowlers. It was once held by Harding the Saxon, and afterwards by Earl Siward, the Spencers, Greys, &c. A large portion of the land is in heath, and the lower grounds are watered by a rivulet, which sometimes overflows the adjacent meadows. The impropriate tithes belong to the Marquis of Exeter. The glebe comprises 164 acres. The living is a vic. with the cur. of Essendine annexed, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £259. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, has a spired tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains some monuments. The church was erected in Henry IV.'s time. The parochial charities, consisting of the interest of £500 in the 3 per cent. consols, are distributed among the poor in coals. There is a National school for both sexes. The ancient manor house is noted for its peculiar cellars. The Marquis of Exeter is lord of the manor.

RYHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Burstwick, S. div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 3 miles S.E. of Hedon, and 1 mile S. of Burstwick. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1805. TheWesleyans have a place of worship. It derives its present appellation from the ancient family De Ryell.

RYHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Wragby, wap. of Staincross, West Riding co. York, 6 miles S.E. of Wakefield, and 3 E. of Wragby church. The township, situated on rising ground, contains part of the reservoir which supplies the Barnsley canal. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. C. Winn, Esq., is lord of the manor.

RYHOPE, an ecclesiastical district and tnshp. in the par. of Bishop Wearmouth, N. div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 3½ miles S. of Sunderland, its post town, the same distance N. of Seaham harbour. It is a station on the Seaham and Sunderland section of the North-Eastern railway. The tnshp. is situated in the south-eastern part of the parish, and in the heart of a fertile tract of country. The village is a small bathing place situated on Ryhope Bay, on the coast of the German Ocean, and has a smooth sandy beach. It is much frequented during the summer season. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil consists of a light loam. There are in the township several collieries, two corn mills, and a limestone quarry. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £400, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Paul. There is a parochial school, also a place of worship for the Wesleyans. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are lords of the manor.

RYLAND, a hmlt. in the par. of Wilton, wap. of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.E. of Lincoln.

RYLE, GREAT and LITTLE, tnshps. in the par. of Whittingham, co. Northumberland, 8 miles N.W. of Alnwick. The estate belongs to the Liddell family. The soil consists of loam, and is remarkably fertile.

RYME-INTRINSICA, a par. in the lib. of Ryme-Intrinsica, Sherborne div. of co. Dorset, 6¼ miles S.W. of Sherborne, its post town, and 5 S. of Yeovil. The village, which is of small extent, is situated in Blackmore, or White Hart Forest, and was formerly a market town, by grant of Edward I., but the market and fair have both been long disused. Here was formerly a royal hunting-seat, the site of which is now called Court

Hill. The low lands are watered by the Rye brook, and are principally in dairy farms. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £170, and the glebe comprises 19 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £200. The church is dedicated to St. Hypolite. The manor belongs to the Duchy of Cornwall.

RYMER, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Blackbourn, co. Suffolk, 5 miles S. of Thetford.

RYSHWORTH, a hmlt. in the tnshp. and par. of Bingley, wap. of Upper Skyrack, West Riding co. York, 2 miles from Bingley, and 32 S.W. of York. It is situated in the valley of the river Aire, near the Leeds and Liverpool canal.

RYSOME, a vil. in the tnshp. of Hollym, East Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Patrington.

RYSTON, or RISTON, a par. in the hund. of Clackclose, co. Norfolk, 1½ mile S.E. of Downham Market, its post town and nearest railway station. About half the land is arable, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and woodland. The soil is of a sandy nature, but tolerably productive. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The principal residence is Ryston Hall, the seat of E. R. Pratt, Esq., surrounded by a well-wooded park, stretching towards West Dereham. In this park stands Ket's Oak, or the Oak of Reformation, under which Coniers, the chaplain of the rebels under Ket, is said to have preached, and where their court sat to administer justice and regulate disorders. The appropriate tithes, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £277, and the glebe comprises 13 acres. The living is a perpet. cur. with that of Roxham annexed, joint val. £61, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, after being many years in a ruinous state, has recently been restored. It contains several monuments to the Pratt family. E. Roger Pratt, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

RYTHER, a par. and tnshp. in the lower and upper divs. of Barkstone Ash wap., West Riding co. York, 6 miles E. of Tadcaster, its post town, 6 N.W. of Selby, and 3 W. of Ulleskelf railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Wharfe, near its junction with the Ouse, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is of a light and loamy nature. The land is chiefly arable, with some pasture and woodland. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Ozendike and Ledd. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £613 14*s.*, and the glebe comprises 12 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £573, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. W. S. Morritt, Esq., is lord of the manor.

RYTHIN, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Mary Hill, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles N.W. of Cowbridge.

RYTON, a par. and tnshp. in the W. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 7 miles W. of Newcastle, and 8 W. of Gateshead. It is a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. The par., which is situated between the rivers Tyne and Derwent, comprises the tnshps. of Ryton, Crawcrook, and Ryton Woodside. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and in the extensive works for the preparation of iron and steel wares. The village is a petty sessions town, and in the neighbourhood are many villas. It was burnt by the Scots in 1297. There are limestone quarries and collieries, and ironstone is worked to some extent. Ryton savings-bank was the first established in England. The soil consists of gravel, but is tolerably fertile. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £956, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a stone edifice, with a tower surmounted by a lofty spire. The interior of the church contains a carved screen and some ancient oaken stalls. The register dates from 1581. At Winlaton in this parish is also the district church of St. Cuthberts-Stella, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £276. The church was built in 1828. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes, conducted on the National system, and endowed with £5 per annum, the bequest of Lord Crewe. The Congregationalists have a place of worship.

RYTON, a par. in the Shiffnal div. of Brimstree hund., co. Salop, 3½ miles S.E. of Shiffnal, its post town, and 3 from the Albrighton station. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Worf, and is chiefly agricultural. It had anciently a market, and gave title of baron to the Cravens, but the market and fair have long been discontinued. The soil is of a sandy nature, with a subsoil of red sandstone. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £445, and the glebe comprises 59 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £545. The church is a stone structure, with a tower containing three bells. The church, which has lately been restored, has an E. window. There is a National school for both sexes. R. H. Cheney, Esq., is lord of the manor.

RYTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Worksop, co. Nottingham, near Worksop.

RYTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Bulkington, co. Warwick, 4 miles S.E. of Nuneaton.

RYTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-Misperton, Pickering lythe, North Riding co. York, 7 miles from Pickering, and 3 N.E. of New Malton. The township, which is wholly agricultural, is situated on the river Rye. The soil is a mixture of loam, clay, and sand, with a subsoil of loam and clay. T. Barstow, Esq., is lord of the manor.

RYTON-UPON-DUNSMORE, a par. in the Rugby div. of Knightlow hund., co. Warwick, 4½ miles S.E. of Coventry, its post town, and 2 S.W. of Brandon railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Avon, and is wholly agricultural. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in ribbon-weaving. It is a meet for the North Warwick hounds. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1761. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £113, in the patron. of the Prebend of Ryton, in the cathedral of Lichfield. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, has a square tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains several monuments of antiquity. The register dates from 1662. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum.

RYTON WOODSIDE, a tnshp. in the par. of Ryton, W. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 2 miles from Ryton, its post town, and nearest station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated about a mile S. of the turnpike road from Newcastle to Hexham. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil consists of clay, and coal is found in some places. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Reformers; also a school for both sexes. The tnshp. includes the vil. of Greenside.

S.

SAARTAY, an islet in Harris Sound, one of the Western Isles, coast of Scotland.

SABDEN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Pendleton, par. of Whalley, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N.W. of Burnley, and 3 S.E. of Clitheroe. It is situated under Pendle Hill, and contains Sheriff's print-works.

SACKETT'S HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, co. Kent, 2 miles from Margate.

SACOMB, a par. in the hund. of Broadwater, co. Hertford, 4 miles N.W. of Ware, its post town, and 2 N.E. of Stapleford. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Sevechampe*, and was held by Peter de Valoignes. The manor subsequently came to the Fitzwalters, Babthorpes, Plumptons, Rolts, Caswells, and others. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The soil is of various qualities, and the land is partly in common. Woodhall Park, the seat of the Smiths, is a modern mansion, situated in a well-wooded park,

containing some oak-trees of great age. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £335 15s., and the glebe comprises 12 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £266. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, or to St. Mary, has a square tower, formerly embattled, containing three bells. It was thoroughly restored in 1856, the expense being defrayed by the late John Abel Smith, Esq., of Woodhall Park. The interior contains two stone stalls, a piscina under trefoil arches, and monuments of the Rolt family. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There is a village school. A. Smith, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

SACRISTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Whitton-Gilbert, co. Durham, 3½ miles N.W. of Durham. There is a large colliery.

SADBERGE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Haughton-le-Skerne, S.W. div. of Stockton ward, co. Durham, 4 miles N.E. of Darlington, its post town, and 7 from Stockton-on-Tees. The village is situated on the great road betwixt Darlington and Stockton, and near the line of the Stockton and Darlington railway. It is now an inconsiderable village, but was once a place of great importance, and the capital of a district or county of the same name, having its sheriff, coroner, and other officers. It was purchased by Bishop Pudsey of Richard I. for £10,000, to be held during his life. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Haughton-le-Skerne, in the dioc. of Durham. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a cemetery adjoining. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. There is a National school, with a small endowment. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

SADDEL AND SKIPNESS, a par. in the district of Kintyre, co. Argyle, Scotland. The united parishes extend in length about 25 miles, with an extreme breadth of about 4½ miles. The surface is hilly, but fertile, the greatest altitude being Ben Turk Hill, which rises 2,170 feet above sea-level, and from which there is an extensive prospect. The hills are of easy ascent, and are appropriated to pasturage and sheep walks. The prevailing rocks are mica slate. The soil consists of a fine alluvial earth in the bottom of the glens and near the sea coast, while that of the uplands is light and gravelly. The parish is traversed by a road from one end to the other along the coast. The herring fisheries are prosecuted with great success, and are considered the most productive in Scotland. The only harbours are Carradale, Sunnadale, and Skipness, on the coast, which are convenient for vessels of from 15 to 30 tons. In this parish are the ruins of a Cistercian abbey, founded by Somerled, Lord of Cantyre and the Isles, in 1163, and given to the see of Argyll by James IV.; also the ancient castles of Skipness and Saddell. Upon almost every projecting headland along the coast are the remains of small Danish forts, the most considerable of which is the Aird of Carradale, upon a high, precipitous rock, 240 feet in length. The village of Saddell is about 14 miles N.E. of Campbelltown, and is situated on Kilbrannon Sound, near Glensaddle. It formed part of Killian till 1753. This par. is in the presb. of Kintyre and synod of Argyll. The stipend of the minister is £146. There are two parish churches, nearly 13 miles apart, also two parochial schools. Both the churches have been built since 1753.

SADDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 6 miles N.W. of Harborough, its post town, and 5 N. of Theddingworth railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a hill near the Leicester and Northampton section of the Union canal, which here passes through a tunnel 880 yards in length. The canal has a reservoir covering an area of 80 acres, and situated near the S.E. end of the village. The soil is clay alternated with gravel, and the land is chiefly in pasture. A few of the inhabitants are engaged in framework knitting. Fossils exist, also a mineral spring. The tithes were commuted for 230 acres of land, under an Enclosure Act in 1770. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £280. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, has a square embattled tower, containing a clock and five bells, and has recently been repaired. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. The Baptists have a place of worship. Mrs. Dorothy Evans is lady of the manor.

SADDLEBACK FELL, a mountain of the co. of Cumberland, 6 miles N.E. of Keswick. It is situated near Scales Tarn, and has an elevation of 2,787 feet above sea-level.

SADDLEWOOD, a tythg. in the par. of Hawkesbury, upper div. of Grumbalds-Ash hund., co. Gloucester, 5 miles S.W. of Tetbury. It is in connection with the hamlets of Killcott and Tresham to form a township.

SADDLEWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Rochdale, upper div. of Agbrigg wap., West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Ashton-under-Lyne, and 12 N.E. of Manchester. It has two stations on the Manchester, Huddersfield, and Leeds section of the London and North-Western railway. The township, which is very extensive, is intersected by the river Tame and the Huddersfield canal, and until recently formed part of the county of Lancaster. It is divided into four parts, designated Friars' Mere to the N.E., Lord's Mere to the S.E., Quick Mere to the W., and Shaw Mere to the S.W., all comprising numerous villages and hamlets. At the time of the Conquest this place was constituted a manor, and belonged in the 12th century to the Stapletons, from whom it was purchased by the Ramsden family, who granted that portion of it since called Friars' Mere to the monks of Roche Abbey, which after the Dissolution was given by Henry VIII. to Arthur Ashton, and ultimately was divided amongst various persons. A large portion of the land is in a barren state, though in the valleys and on the declivities of the hills the land is fertile, affording excellent pasture. The subsoil abounds in coal and freestone for building. The surface is mountainous, interspersed with rich valleys watered by the river Tame and numerous rivulets. The roads through the hills and valleys are excellent, and have been formed upon a graduating level at great expense. The Huddersfield canal, which traverses the township from N. to S., is carried under Stanedge Hill through a tunnel 3 miles in length. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Rochdale. The original church was founded in 1200 by William de Stapleton, who made it subordinate to the mother church of St. Chad, at Rochdale. There are besides district churches at Dobcross, Friars' Mere, Lydgate, and other places. The charities produce about £17 per annum, which goes to the support of three schools. Throughout the whole district woollen, linen, and cotton manufactures are extensively carried on, there being 100 mills turned by water power, besides steam-engines. The inhabitants, numbering, in 1861, 18,631, reside chiefly in large villages and hamlets, as Old Delph, Dobcross, New Delph, Upper Mill, Spring-head, Bagulay, Castleshaw, Deanshaw, Kilgreen, and other places. Many Druidical remains occur in various parts of this district, and formerly a rocking-stone, also Roman and British earthworks at Castleshaw, where the former people had an intermediate post between their stations at Manchester and Almondbury.

SAFFRON HILL, a lib. in the par. of St. Andrew, Holborn div. of Ossulstone hund., co. Middlesex. *See* LONDON.

SAFFRON WALDEN, a par., market town, and municipal borough in the hund. of Uttlesford, co. Essex, 3 miles N. of Newport, and 40 N.E. of London, or 45 by the new branch railroad from Audley End station on the Great Eastern line. This place, which is situated near the borders of Cambridgeshire on the right bank of the river Cam, or Granta, is supposed to have derived its name from saffron having been formerly grown on the den or hill on which the town now stands, in the midst of a forest or wald. It is of considerable antiquity, having been held at the time of the Domesday Survey

by Geoffrey de Magnaville, a friend and companion of William the Conqueror, who as lord of the honour of Walden, which then comprised 118 lordships, built a castle here, part of the ruins of which may still be seen occupying the highest part of the town. The foundations were composed of flint stones and mortar, and were apparently of great strength. This nobleman's grandson Geoffrey founded, in 1136, a Benedictine priory, which was subsequently made an abbey, and at the Dissolution by Henry VIII. had a revenue of more than £406 per annum. It then became the property of Sir Thomas Audley, lord chancellor, to whom the king gave the title of Lord Audley of Walden. The present seat at Audley End was not, however, erected until the reign of James I., when Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, inherited the estate and built the mansion at a cost of little less than £200,000. In 1549 Edward VI. granted a charter of incorporation to Saffron Walden, and under the new Municipal Corporation Act it is now governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve town councillors, with the style of "mayor and aldermen of the town of Saffron Walden."—The town is irregularly built, the houses being of all styles of architecture, and some of great antiquity. There are, however, many buildings of modern date, and the streets are paved and lighted with gas. The population of the borough, which is co-extensive with the parish, was, in 1851, 5,911, but had decreased in 1861 to 5,474. The principal public buildings are the townhall, situated in the market-place, and in which a county court is held monthly; the corn exchange, recently built in the Italian style; a new post-office, savings-bank, two commercial banks, a museum of local antiquities, literary institution, with reading rooms and library attached, and a new cattle market opened in 1834. There are also a bridge over the Slade brook, a cemetery situated about half a mile from the town, and a new hospital built by money left by the late W. G. Gibson, Esq. The chief trade is in malt, which is extensively carried on, and there is an iron foundry. —The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £237. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is of the time of Henry VII. It consists of a nave, chancel, tower, and three aisles, with a roof of oak. Leche, one of the first vicars, Lord Chancellor Audley, and Thomas Howard all helped to build the church. In 1831 the tower, which had bold buttresses crowned with crocketed turrets and long plain pinnacles, was surmounted by a belfry with a peal of eight bells, and a spire nearly 200 feet in height, in place of the old wooden belfry and spire. As late as 1860 the present interior fittings were substituted for the old ones, and the church was thoroughly restored. There are monuments to Lord Chancellor Audley, and to two sons of the late Lord Braybrooke, who were killed in the Crimean war. There are also places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Society of Friends, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. Leche's free grammar school was founded in the early part of the 16th century; it has an endowment of £60 a-year, and Sir Thomas Smith, successively Secretary of State to Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth, was educated here, and caused the school to be raised to a royal foundation, to which twenty-four boys, elected by trustees from the adjacent villages, are now admitted on a payment of 10*s.* entrance, and 15*s.* quarterly each to the head master. There are also infant and National schools. The almshouses for thirty decayed housekeepers of either sex were erected in the place of a former range endowed by Edward VI. The union workhouse was built in 1836, and cost about £8,000. Saffron Walden Union contains 24 parishes and townships, and comprises an area of 63,140 acres. The Maze and the Pell Ditches camp, 730 feet long, are of great antiquity. Saffron Walden gives the title of Baron Howard de Walden to the Ellises. Market day is Saturday. Fairs are held on Mid-Lent Saturday, Monday after 3rd August, and on 1st and 2nd November.

SAGGART, or TASSAGGART, a par. in the bar. of Newcastle, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile S.E. of Rathcoole. The surface is mountainous, and is traversed by the road from Dublin to Naas. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin. The old church is in ruins. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish gives name to a union. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a public school. Saggart House, Kingswood, and Ashtree Cottage are the principal residences. The parish is the reputed site of a monastery existing in the 7th century. Fairs are held in October and November.

SAHAM-TONEY, a par. in the hund. of Wayland, co. Norfolk, 1½ mile N.W. of Watton, its post town. The parish, which is of large extent, is situated near the river Wissey. Nearly central of the parish is a mere of 13 acres abounding in fish. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The glebe comprises about 50 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £796, in the patron. of New College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. George, has a lofty tower containing six bells, and a painted window. The church has been improved and restored. The parochial charities produce about £136 per annum, chiefly the rents of 54 acres of land allotted to the poor on the enclosure of waste lands in 1800, besides a bequest of £50, which goes to Goffe's schools and almshouses. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, also a National school built in 1832.

SAIGHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Oswald, lower div. of Broxton hund., co. Chester, 4 miles S.E. of Chester, and 1½ mile S.W. of the Waverton railway station. It is a small agricultural village, situated near the Crewe railway and Nantwich canal.

SAINTBURY, a par. in the upper div. of Kiftsgate hund., co. Gloucester, 2 miles W. of Chipping-Campden, its post town, and 7 from Evesham. The surface is diversified with hills and valleys, and in the latter are some rich meadows. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. It was designated Suineberie, after King Sweyne, who had a camp at Castle Bank, communicating with a larger one upon the summit of the same hill in the adjoining parish of Willersley. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £415. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum.

SAINTFIELD, or TONAGHNIEVE, a par. and post town in the bar. of Upper Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 9 miles N.W. of Downpatrick, and 78 N.E. of Dublin. It is a station on the Belfast and Downpatrick railway. The town is an improving place, containing a police station, market house, hotel, &c. The linen trade is carried on to some extent. Petty sessions are held here. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Down, val. £240. The church, which stands in the town, is in the early English style. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Killinchy. There are a parochial and several other public schools. Saintfield House is the chief seat. Monday is market day. Fairs are held once a month.

SALCEY-LODGE, an ext. par. place in the pars. of Grafton Regis and Hartwell, hund. of Cleley, co. Northampton, 6 miles S.E. of Northampton. It is the seat of the Duke of Grafton, situated in the honour of Grafton and Salcey Forest, which latter comprises about 1,847 acres in 4 walks. The government of the forest is vested in a warden, deputy-warden, surveyor, two verderers, three yeomen keepers, and a woodward. It contains an oak measuring 47 feet in circumference. The forest, which contains about 1,000 head of deer, has 1,121 acres enclosed for navy timber.

SALCOMBE, a chplry. in the par. of Malborough, hund. of Stanborough, co. Devon, 4 miles S. of Kingsbridge, its post town. It is situated on an arm of the sea, at the western side of the entrance to Kingsbridge Harbour, and is a sub-port to Dartmouth. The village has more than trebled itself during the last half century, and has water sufficient for the anchorage of vessels of from 60 to 70 tons burthen. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the coasting trade and in shipbuilding. From the mildness of its climate and the salubrity of the

air it has been termed the Montpelier of England, and is much resorted to by consumptive patients. In the vicinity are many villas and marine residences. It is celebrated for the manufacture of white ale. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £200. The church was erected in the 14th century, but rebuilt in 1801. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. A fair is held on Whit-Monday. There are traces of an ancient castle.

SALCOMBE REGIS, a par. in the hund. of East Budleigh, co. Devon, 2 miles N.E. of Sidmouth, its post town, and 16 S.E. of Exeter railway station. The village is situated on the E. bank of the river Sid, near the coast of the English Channel, which bounds the parish on the S. It includes part of Sid Hill, and is wholly agricultural. It is a coastguard station, and several of the females are employed in lace-making. The surface, which is diversified with hills, is generally elevated table land. The soil is of a sandy and flinty character, upon a subsoil of limestone and Old Red sandstone. The hills afford good pasturage for sheep. Gypsum and lime are worked. The great tithes, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £135, and the vicarial for £150; the glebe comprises 9 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £143, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Mary, is an ancient stone structure, with an embattled tower surmounted with a circular turret, and containing three bells. There was formerly a chapel-of-ease, dedicated to SS. Clement and Mary Magdalene. There is a parochial school for both sexes. Mrs. Harriet Cornish is lady of the manor.

SALCOTT, a par. in the hund. of Winstree, co. Essex, 9 miles N.E. of Maldon, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Colchester. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the S. bank of the Verley Channel, which is navigable to this place, and near the mouth of the river Blackwater. The land is chiefly of a marshy character, bordering on a creek, which separates this parish from that of Great Wigborough. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £75. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £112. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum, which goes towards the repairs of the church. A fair is held on 4th September for pedlary.

SALDEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Mursley, hund. of Cottesloe, co. Bucks, 4 miles N.E. of Winslow. It is a meet for the Whaddon Chase hounds.

SALE, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Aston-upon-Mersey, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 5½ miles S.E. of Manchester, its post town, 3 N.E. of Altrincham, and 2 from Aston. It has a station at Sale Moor, on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. It is situated near the Bridgwater canal and river Mersey. The soil is of a rich, sandy character, and very fertile. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £513. The church, dedicated to St. Anne, has a spired tower containing one bell. There is an endowed parochial school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school held at the assembly rooms. The Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Unitarians have each a place of worship.

SALEBY, a par. in the Wold div. of Calceworth hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N.E. of Alford, its post town, and 11 from Louth. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Thoresthorpe. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1803, and the glebe comprises 230 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £227, in the patron. of the Trustees of Alford Grammar School. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, has a turret containing two bells. It has lately been rebuilt, and contains an E. window in three compartments. The register dates from 1555. The parochial charities produce about £17 per annum, £6 of which goes to Faulkner's school. A new school-house was erected in 1845. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The parishioners have the privilege of sending their children to the Alford free grammar school. A barrow exists in the neighbourhood. The Master and Fellows of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, are lords of the manor.

SALEEN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, on Cork Harbour.

SALEEN, a lough in the co. of Mayo, Ireland, near Castlebar.

SALEHURST, a par. in the hund. of Henhurst, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 5 miles N. of Battle, and near the Robertsbridge railway station. The village, which is large and of considerable antiquity, is situated on the river Rother, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Hurst Green and Robertsbridge, at the former of which petty sessions are held monthly. The land is partly in hop grounds and partly woodland. The surface is elevated, and from some points commands extensive views. The district abounds with iron and sandstone, of which the former was wrought to a considerable extent. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £503. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a square embattled tower containing eight bells. The register dates from 1575. The church has been recently restored and repaired. The parochial charities produce about £49 per annum, of which £17 goes to Munn's school. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Calvinistic Methodists have each a place of worship.

SALEN, a *quoad sacra* par. in the pars. of Kilminian and Torosay, co. Argyle, Scotland, in Mull Island. It is in the presb. of Mull, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is £120. The church was erected in 1783 by the government commissioners.

SALENDINE-NOOK, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Lindley and par. of Huddersfield, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Huddersfield.

SALESBURY, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. and lower div. of Blackburn hund., co. Lancaster, 4 miles N. of Blackburn, its post town. The village is situated on a branch of the Ribble. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £118, in the patron. of the Vicar of Blackburn. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Talbot, the antiquary, was born here. In the vicinity are the ruins of a seat of the Salesburys, Clitheroes, Talbots, and other families, who successively held the manor.

SALFORD, a hund. in the co. of Lancaster, contains the pars. of Ashton-under-Lyne, Bolton-le-Moors, Deane, Eccles, Flixton, Middleton, Prestwich-cum-Oldham, and Ratcliffe, with parts of Bury, Manchester, Rochdale, and Wigan, comprising an area of 207,580 acres.

SALFORD, a tnshp., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, having separate jurisdiction, but locally in the par. of Manchester, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, adjoining Manchester, under which article it has already been described. The borough, as distinguished from Manchester, includes the ecclesiastical districts of Christ Church, St. Bartholomew, St. Matthias, St. Philip, St. Simon, St. Stephen, and Holy Trinity, together containing a population of 102,440, according to the census of 1861. *See* MANCHESTER.

SALFORD, a par. in the hund. of Manshead, co. Bedford, 4 miles N.W. of Woburn, its post town. It is in conjunction with the par. of Holcutt, and is situated on Crawley Brook. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The land is partly in common. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1807. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect.* of Holcutt, in the dioc. of Ely. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains monuments, and a stone coffin of great antiquity, also a brass to J. Peddar, bearing date 1505. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

SALFORD, a par. in the hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 2 miles N.W. of Chipping-Norton, its post town, and 79 from London. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The land is divided

betwixt arable, meadow, pasture, and coppice. In the vicinity are the remains of two old crosses. The surface is hilly, and the soil of various qualities. The substratum abounds with good building stone. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1769. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £251. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice with a tower. The parochial charities consist of the interest of £12, which is distributed to the poor in bread every Easter. The Dissenters have a place of worship. H. Dawkins, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SALFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Radnor, co. Radnor. It is in conjunction with Kinnerton, and is included within the borough of New Radnor.

SALFORD PRIORS, a par. in the Stratford div. of Barlichway hund., co. Warwick, 4 miles N.E. of Evesham, and 5 S.W. of Alcester. The par., which is large, includes, besides the vil. of Priors Salford, the hmlts. of Abbots Salford and Dunnington. It is watered by several streams flowing into the river Avon and its tributary the Arrow, which last is here crossed by a bridge. The surface slopes gradually towards the Avon, along the banks of which are some rich alluvial meadow lands. The soil is generally light, consisting of gravel and marl, but interspersed with patches of stiff clay, upon a substratum of lias rock. There are numerous marl pits, but few are at present used. The village is considerable, and part of the female population not engaged in agriculture are employed in glove-making for houses in Worcester. Orchards are largely cultivated, and a good deal of cider is made. Tradition says that there was anciently a priory, but all traces of it have disappeared. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £111. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, and situated at the extremity of the parish, is an ancient spacious structure with a square tower 60 feet high, and containing a peal of eight bells. The interior has recently been restored, and contains several ancient monuments of the Woodchurch Clarke family. There was formerly a chapel-of-ease called Woodchurch, near Bevington Wood. At Abbots Salford is a Roman Catholic chapel, and at Dunnington are places of worship for Wesleyans and Baptists. A Benedictine nunnery came here from France during the troubles of the Revolution, but has recently been removed to the neighbourhood of Worcester. There is a free school, founded in 1656 by William Perkins, which has an income from endowment of £50, also a Sunday-school, and a day school for girls at Dunnington. The parochial charities include a bequest of £6 annually, to be given in clothing to six poor men. Part of Ragley Park lies in this parish, which is chiefly the property of the Marquis of Hertford. In a field called the Vineyard, near the church, are ruins of the ancient seat of the Clarkes. There are saline and petrifying springs. At Parkhall farm many fossils have been found belonging to the lias era, and on the banks of the Arrow Roman remains, including pottery, spear-heads, urns, ornaments, and a few coins.

SALHOUSE, a par. in the hund. of Taverham, co. Norfolk, 6 miles N.E. of Norwich. Coltishall is its post town. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated near the navigable river Bure, which bounds the parish on the E. The surface is varied by several large sheets of water. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Wroxham, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square embattled tower, and has been restored. The register dates from 1568. The parochial charities produce about £28 per annum. There is a National school. The Baptists have two places of worship, and the Wesleyans one. Salhouse Hall, the principal residence, contains a choice collection of pictures. W. H. Trafford, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SALINE, a par. in the district of Dunfermline, co. Fife, Scotland. It contains a vil. of the same name. It extends in length about 6¼ miles from W. to E., with an extreme breadth of 4½ miles. It is bounded by the cos. of Clackmannan Perth, and Kinross, and by the pars. of Dunfermline and Carnock. The surface of the eastern district rises into a lofty ridge, designated the Saline hills, while that of the western district is level. The elevated parts are in pasture and marsh, while the lower parts are chiefly clay and loam, and in some places very fertile. There are several collieries, and limestone and ironstone works near Rescobie and Lathalmond. The village of Saline is about 5 miles N.W. of Dunfermline, and is within easy access of the Oakley railway station. The village is situated in a hollow near the extremity of the Saline hills, on the river Blackdevon. The high road from Dunfermline to Auchterarder passes through the parish. In the vicinity are ruins of Killerney and Kirkland towers, also of two circular camps and of a military station on Bandrum Hill, where Roman urns have been found. This par. is in the presb. of Dunfermline and synod of Fife, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is £156. The parish church is situated in a commanding position in the village. There is a parochial school, also a non-parochial school. The principal residences are Upper and Nether Kinnedder, Bandrum, Balgonar, Hillside, Grey Craigs, West Saline, Turmygask, and Tullohill.

SALING, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 6 miles N.W. of Braintree, its post town, and the same distance N.E. of Dunmow. The village, which is small, but of great antiquity, is situated near the Podsbrook or Pondsbrook rivulet, which falls into the river Blackwater. The houses are built round a triangular green comprising about 5 acres. The parish formerly included the adjoining parish of Bardfield, or Little Saling, as it was then termed. The tithes have been commuted for several rent-charges, including one to Guy's Hospital, in London, of £55. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £148. The church, dedicated to St. James, has a tower containing two bells. The register dates from 1715. The church contains monuments to the Yeldham, Goodrich, and Sheddon families. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes.

SALING, LITTLE. *See* BARDFIELD SALING, co. Essex.

SALISBURY, or NEW SARUM, a city, market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, having separate civil jurisdiction, but locally in the hund. of Underditch, co. Wilts, 82 miles S.W. of London, and 28½ from Winchester. It has stations on the Basingstoke section of the London and South-Western and Salisbury and Warminster branch of the Great Western railways, communicating directly with the metropolis, and another on the Bishopstoke branch of the South-Western, connecting it with the port of Southampton. This city owes its origin to the decline of Old Sarum, which is believed to have been a seat of the *Belgæ* prior to the Roman invasion of Britain, and was selected by the latter people as a station on the highway to the W., the three roads to Winchester, Silchester, and Dorchester branching off at this point, and probably three others to Bath, Ilchester, and a station on the Kennet; but these last are only traceable in certain localities: numerous coins of the several Roman emperors have also been found within its area. Under the West Saxons it first became the seat of a bishopric, founded by Ina in 704, but for a time resident at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, whence the see was removed in 905 to Wilton, in Wilts, and afterwards to Old Sarum, or the ancient Salisbury, which William of Malmesbury describes as more properly a castle than a city, being situated on a barren hill, and encompassed with a high wall. In this area the cathedral church was built by Bishops Herman and Osmond, shortly after the Norman conquest; but King Stephen having quarrelled with Bishop Roger, placed a strong garrison in the castle, which was considered a gross violation of the liberties of the church, and the military occupants of which levied contributions on the property of the churchmen. From this dreary spot Bishop Poore, in 1215, obtained license from Pope Honorius to remove his see, and the site for the new cathedral was revealed to the reverend prelate in a vision of the night, in the

fertile plain below, "that they might begin at the house of God," observes Camden, "the bishop, in a pleasant meadow, before called Merifield, laid the foundation of the great church, a stately pile of building, the which, with its high steeple and double cross aisles, by its venerable grandeur, strikes its spectators with a sacred joy, and was, in forty-three years' space, finished at a great expense, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin in 1258, in the presence of King Henry III." This monarch conferred upon the rising town the privileges of a free city, with the same immunities as were enjoyed by the people of Winchester. Old Sarum was speedily deserted, not only by the members of the establishment, but by the greater part of its lay inhabitants, who rebuilt their houses in the vale, under the shadow of the sacred precincts, and modern Salisbury consequently soon increased in extent, and became one of the most flourishing cities in the kingdom. In the succeeding reign of Edward I. Bishop Bridport built the bridge at Harnham, over the Avon, thus diverting the great western road, which formerly passed through Old Sarum, and that place became completely deserted, as it continues at present, the hill on which it stood rising like a desolate mound on the N. side of the present city, with its sides furrowed by deep fosses and stupendous earthern ramparts, now called Old Castle, or Castle Hill, and parochially included within the village of Stratford-sub-Castle. Two parliaments were held here, one by Edward I., to deliberate concerning the rescue of the province of Gascoigne from Philip of France, and the other by Edward III., to which Mortimer, Earl of March, came with his followers in arms, and but for the intervention of the clergy blood would have flowed. In the reign of Richard II. the Lollards assembled here in considerable numbers, and the citizens refusing to assist the bishop in his efforts to suppress their meetings, their charter was temporarily suspended; and in the reign of Richard III., the Duke of Buckingham having been taken prisoner, was brought here and executed without trial. Both James I. and Charles I. confirmed its ancient charters, but no historical event of importance occurred in connection with the city till after the close of the parliamentary war, when, during the interregnum, Colonel Wyndham, with 200 armed men, marched into the town and proclaimed Charles II., but not being joined by the citizens they again dispersed. After the Restoration Charles II. renewed the charters, which were confirmed by Queen Anne, and which served as the governing charters till 1835, when, by the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act the government was vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, with the usual corporate style, and a separate commission of peace. By the same Act the municipal boundaries were made co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes, and the city was divided into three wards. The city first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament. The bounds, which were formerly confined to the city, including the three city parishes, St. Edmund, St. Martin, and St. Thomas, except a small portion of the parish of St. Martin, were enlarged by the Reform Act of 1832, so as to include the liberty of the Close and parts of Milford and Fisherton-Anger parishes. The population of the parliamentary and municipal borough in 1851 was 11,657, and in 1861 12,278. Previous to the Reform Act the franchise was in the corporation, 57 in number, but since then has been enjoyed by the £10 householders and about six freemen, the mayor being the returning officer. Salisbury is a polling-place, and the principal place of election, for the southern division of the county of Wilts. The old tree near Stratford-sub-Castle, the nominal place of election for the decayed borough of Old Sarum, was blown down in a storm a few years after the passing of the Reform Act, but the stump is still visited by the curious.—The city occupies a site at the confluence of the four rivers Avon, Wiley, Nadder, and Bourne. The principal streets are parallel, and crossed at right angles, or nearly so, by others, forming towards the rear of the houses quadrangular "chequers," laid out as courts and gardens, while the river Avon is conducted in a miniature Venetian style through the streets, in bricked channels, formerly open and crossed by miniature bridges; but these canals, as they were locally termed, have recently been covered in, thus destroying the peculiar feature for which the city had long been celebrated. The principal stream of the Avon, also on the W., is crossed by two stone bridges of six arches each, connecting the city with the suburban village of Fisherton-Anger, and on the S. by another connecting it with East Harnham. On the latter ancient bridge of ten arches, built by Bishop Bingham in the year 1244, stood at one time a chapel dedicated to St. John, occupying a small islet near the centre of the bridge, which is thus divided into two parts. Most of the houses are of brick; many of the more ancient are irregular in form and size, and constructed with gable ends of timber and brickwork plastered over, exhibiting curious specimens of ancient domestic architecture. In the centre of the town is the market-place, an open area surrounded by shops and public buildings. The council and sessions house, at the south-eastern corner of the market-place, was rebuilt in 1795, at the expense of the late Earl of Radnor, on the site of the ancient guildhall, which was burnt down. It is of white brick, with rustic stone quoins and cornices, and a Doric portico, also of stone. It contains on one floor two court-rooms, a council-room for the corporation, and numerous other apartments. At the N.W. corner of the market-place is the new corn and wool market-house, connected by a branch line with the railway stations at Fisherton; also, at the S.W. corner of the market-place, forming a small square, a curious old hexagonal building, known as the Poultry Cross, built in the reign of Edward III., and thoroughly restored in 1855. The county gaol and bridewell was erected in 1818, at the cost of £30,000, in the suburb of Fisherton-Anger, where also is situated the infirmary. Other public buildings are the literary and scientific institution, assembly and concert rooms, baths, and several subscription libraries.—The most conspicuous object, however, in Salisbury is its cathedral, considered one of the purest and noblest specimens of the early Gothic or pointed style of architecture extant. It is built in the form of a double cross, with an enriched tower and spire rising from the intersection of the nave and larger transepts to the height of 404 feet from the pavement, being the highest in England, and no less than 70 feet higher than the dome and cross of St. Paul's. It is supported on four slender piers and pointed arches, 80 feet high. Some of these piers are much warped, and it is an evidence of the artistic skill of the architect that, although owing to an original settlement of the foundations, the spire declined 23 inches from the perpendicular towards the S.W., not the slightest variation has since been detected in the course of above two centuries. The western front and buttresses all round are adorned with canopied niches for statues, a few of which alone now remain. The cloisters are the largest and most magnificent of any in the kingdom, and in the nave, choir, and transepts are numerous monuments to the bishops of the see, the Earls of Salisbury and other noble families, including those of Bishops Joceline and Roger—the latter perhaps the earliest specimen of monumental sculpture extant. The E. window is filled with stained glass in memory of the late dean, and in the choir is a painted window designed by Mortimer, and presented by the late Earl of Radnor, representing the Elevation of the Brazen Serpent in the Wilderness. The cathedral has been twice damaged by lightning—the first time it was repaired by Sir Christopher Wren, and more recently by Mr. Wyatt, at an expense of £26,000. The chapels in the transepts have been removed, and their principal ornaments distributed in various parts of the interior. The chapter house has been lately completely renovated as a memorial to Bishop Denison. The close of the cathedral, which is separated from the city on one side by a lofty wall, comprises an area

of nearly half a square mile, resembling a spacious meadow, shaded by lofty trees, and besides the cathedral, the bishop's palace, and the residences of the canons, and others connected with the cathedral, contains also the residences of several private families, from one of which sprang the present Earl of Malmesbury's family. Most of these houses environing the close are detached. The palace, which stands near the S.E. corner of the cathedral, is in various and discordant styles of architecture, surrounded by gardens, and having access to the Exeter road by the old bridge over the Avon, which is nearly as old as the cathedral. The three gates which give approach to the close are ancient—that at the southern end communicates with the suburb of Harnham; that at the northern with the High-street, running in a direct line between the old and new cities, and not, as in most towns, forming part of the London road; and that at the eastern end opens out into St. Ann's-street and the Southampton-road. A broad gravelled and shaded mall, crossing the close from N. to S., forms the approach to the great western entrance of the cathedral. The diocese of Salisbury, as modified under the provisions of the Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 77, consists of the whole of the counties of Dorset and Wilts. It is divided into the archdeaconries of Sarum, Wilts, and Dorset, the first comprising the deaneries of Amesbury, Chalk, Wilton, and Wylye; the second the deaneries of Avebury, Marlborough, and Pottern; and the third the deaneries of Bridport, Dorchester, Pimperne, Shaftesbury, and Whitchurch. The capitular establishment consists of a bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, 4 canons residentiary, who are also prebendaries, three archdeacons, subdean, succentor, 38 prebendaries, 4 priest vicars, 6 singing men, 8 choristers, organist, and other officers. The dean and chapter, which consists of the 4 residentiary canons, have the patronage of the 4 minor canonries, forming a corporate body of themselves, and of 16 benefices out of the 427 included within this diocese.—In addition to the cathedral, the city contains three parish churches: St. Martin's, St. Edmund's, and St. Thomas's; the livings of the two first are rects., val. respectively £189 and £180, while St. Thomas's, originally erected in 1240 as a chapel-of-ease to the cathedral, is a perpet. cur., val. £140, in the gift of the dean and chapter. St. Martin's church, situated at the south-eastern extremity of the city, is an ancient building, repaired in 1850, with a square tower surmounted by a spire, and containing a peal of six bells. On the N. side of the chancel is a monument to the Swayne family, and a brass bearing date 1632. The register, which is written in Latin up to 1620, commences with the reign of Elizabeth. St. Edmund's church, formerly collegiate, has a square embattled tower surmounted by pinnacles and containing six bells. The tower was rebuilt in 1653, after its fall, by which the nave was injured, and at the same time the nave was entirely pulled down, and the large choir made to serve the purposes of nave and chancel. In 1766 a mean chancel was built to the E. of the choir, which has lately been replaced by one more in harmony with the original building, from designs by G. G. Scott, Esq. It contains a brass bearing date 1586, and the register commences in 1538. The church of St. Thomas has a square tower on the S. side of the S. aisle, containing a peal of eight bells and a set of chimes. The interior is spacious, with an E. window of stained glass representing Christ blessing the Eleven Apostles, and a roof of carved oak. Among the monuments are two kneeling figures and the supposed tomb of the Duke of Buckingham, who was executed here in the reign of Richard III. The register commences in 1570. There are also churches in the suburban districts of Fisherton-Anger, East Harnham, West Harnham, Stratford-under-the-Castle, but these are described under their separate headings or the parishes of which they form part. Two cemeteries have recently been formed, in accordance with the provisions of the Extramural Interment Act: one of 8 acres is situated a mile N.E. of the town, on the London road, and the other, of 2½ acres, on the Devizes road, both having mortuary chapels.—The environs are diversified with villas and mansions, including Wilton House, of the Earl of Pembroke, Longford Castle, of Viscount Folkestone, Trafalgar House, presented by the national gratitude to the illustrious Lord Nelson, and Clarendon Park, the seat of the Bathurst family, in the grounds of which are preserved the ruins of the palace of Henry II., from which the constitutions of Clarendon were issued. The woollen manufacture was formerly extensively carried on, and Salisbury flannel was once in high repute, as were also scissors and ornamental cutlery made here; but these branches of industry have gradually declined. The trade of Salisbury is now limited to the supply of the city and neighbourhood, and a considerable business in agricultural produce of all kinds is done weekly in connection with the various markets and fairs mentioned below.—The county assizes and spring quarter sessions are held here, but the Lent, or winter assize, has latterly been transferred for greater convenience to Devizes. General sessions and a bishop's court of record were formerly granted, but the latter, under the new Municipal Act, has become merged in the borough court, over which the recorder is the presiding officer. Petty sessions are held every Monday, and a court-leet annually on behalf of the bishop, as lord of the manor, when a bailiff and deputy-bailiff are appointed.—Salisbury gives the title of marquis to the family of Cecil. Three newspapers are published in the town, and races are held on the Downs beyond Harnham Hill for two days in August. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, also a Roman Catholic church in Exeter-street, built in 1851 from a design by Pugin. The charitable and educational establishments are numerous, and many of them well endowed, the gross income derived from the whole being above £5,000, the smaller part of which is under the immediate supervision of the municipal charity trustees appointed in 1837. Some of the principal charities are the College of Matrons, founded by Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, for the maintenance of ten clergymen's widows of the diocese, and endowed with about £700 per annum; St. Nicholas's Hospital, near Harnham Bridge, founded by Bishop Poore, for a master and 12 brethren and sisters, with an income of £1,200, besides fines; Trinity Hospital, founded in the reign of Richard II. for 12 aged brethren, income about £50. To these may be added Eyre's, Brichet's, Frowd's, Taylor's, and Blechynden's hospitals or almshouses for aged or infirm persons, and Sir Thomas White's charity for loans without interest to poor citizens, in sums of £25 for ten years. The schools include one for the choristers, situated in the close, at which the poet Addison received the rudiments of his education; and a grammar school for the sons of citizens, founded and partially endowed by Queen Elizabeth, which is under the control of the municipal charity trustees. In the close is also a normal training school for female teachers, under the management of the bishop and a committee of clergy and laity. Another school was founded by the Godolphin family for 8 orphan daughters of poor gentlemen, and has an endowment of about £300 per annum. There are besides several Church of England, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic schools, also central National schools, 8 other public and 25 private day schools, and 8 Sunday-schools, in connection with the various places of worship. A college, formerly of secular canons, adjoining to St. Edmund's church, has been converted into a private residence, and in its grounds numerous antique weapons and accoutrements have been dug up, marking it as the site of a battle between the Danes and Saxons.—Numerous antiquities, including the foundations of the original cathedral, and still earlier Roman remains, are visible on Castle Hill, the site of Old Sarum, where some years since a curious double key, supposed to be that of the church, was found. The neighbourhood abounds with flints, found in the alluvial soil and in the chalk, containing a variety of organic remains of the spongia and alcyonia genera; and some

of those found in the gravel appear to have been artificially fractured.—The market days are Tuesday and Saturday, the former chiefly for corn; also a cattle market every other Tuesday. Fairs are held on the Monday prior to the 5th April, and the 22nd October, also a large sheep and cattle fair at the village of Britford on the 12th August; but the pleasure fair formerly held during Whitsun week in the cathedral close has for several years been discontinued.

SALISBURY CRAIGS, a hill adjoining Arthur's Seat, co. Edinburgh, Scotland. It attains an elevation of 575 feet, and commands a view of the city of Edinburgh.

SALISBURY PLAIN, an extensive level tract of unenclosed country running across the county of Wilts, formerly extending into Hampshire on the E., and Dorsetshire on the W., but now much circumscribed, including only the open downs to the S. of Salisbury, and the level plain, or plateau, to the S. of that city, chiefly occupied as sheep walks. In the dreariest part of this plain, about 6 miles N. of Salisbury, stands Stonehenge.

SALISBURY SANDS, a bank at the mouth of the river Dee, co. Chester, 4 miles E. of Point of Ayr. It extends nearly 7 miles in length, but is traversed by a narrow channel called Salisbury Gut.

SALKELD, GREAT, a par. in the ward of Leath, co. Cumberland, 5½ miles N.E. of Penrith, its post town, and 4½ S.E. of Plumpton railway station. The village is situated at the bridge over the river Eden, near Force Mill fall, and is chiefly agricultural. In the vicinity are traces of Dyke and Aikton-Castle camps, the ramparts of which are still 12 feet high, also the pier of an ancient bridge, which was swept away by a great flood in 1360. The soil consists of a light gravel upon a subsoil of gravel and freestone. About two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder rough pasture and woodland. There is a mineral spring on the common having chalybeate properties. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £345, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is an ancient stone structure with an old fortified tower, and dungeon underneath. The churchyard contains several ancient tombs. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. Dr. Benson, the Nonconformist, Chief Justice Ellenborough, and other eminent men, were natives of this parish. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor.

SALKELD, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Addingham, ward of Leath, co. Cumberland, 1 mile E. of Great Salkeld, and 3 miles S. of Kirk-Oswald, near the Druid circle called Long Meg.

SALL, a par. in the hund. of Eynsford, co. Norfolk, 1½ mile N. of Reepham, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near a branch of the river Wensum, and is wholly agricultural. About two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder pasture and woodland. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £560, and the glebe contains 30 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £390, in the patron. of Pembroke College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a cruciform structure with a lofty tower, crowned with pinnacles, and containing six bells. The interior contains a carved and painted screen, thirteen stalls, and numerous monuments. The register dates from 1559. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum. Sall House, the principal residence, is situated in a well-wooded park.

SALLINS, a post-office vil. in the pars. of Osberstown and Bodenstown, bar. of North Naas, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Naas. It is a station on the Great Southern and Western railway. It is situated on the Grand canal, and contains a police station. Sallins Lodge is the principal residence.

SALLROCK, a mountain of the co. of Galway, Ireland, at the head of Killery harbour, commanding a view of the coast and the country adjoining.

SALLYBROOK, a vil. in the bar. of Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Cork, on Cork harbour.

SALLY-GAP, a pass in the Wicklow mountains, co. Wicklow, Ireland, 9 miles S.W. of Bray.

SALLYSBURGH, a vil. in the par. of Shotts, co. Lanark, Scotland, 9 miles N.E. of Hamilton, on the S. road from Glasgow to Edinburgh.

SALMONBY, a par. in the hund. of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5½ miles N.E. of Horncastle, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Alford. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Steeping, and is wholly agricultural. There is a mineral spring. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £308. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient ivy-mantled edifice with a bell-turret. It is said to have been erected in the reign of Edward III., and contains a piscina. The register dates from 1558. There is a school for the instruction of children of this parish, and that of Tetford, chiefly supported from lands bequeathed by Mr. E. Richardson in 1714.

SALOP. *See* SHROPSHIRE.

SALPERTON, a par. in the hund. of Bradley, co. Gloucester, 5 miles N.W. of Northleach, its post town, and 9 E. of Cheltenham. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Cotswold hills, and is chiefly agricultural. The surface is undulating, and the soil shallow, but of a loamy description. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1780. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £107. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a day school. Salperton Park is the principal residence. T. B. Browne, Esq., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

SALT, a bar. in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is in two divs., N. and S. The former comprises the pars. of Confey, Donaghmore, Kildrought, Killadoon, Kilmacredock, Laraghbryan, Straffan, Taghadoe, with parts of those of Leixlip and Donaghcumper, and the towns of Maynooth and Celbridge. South Salt contains the pars. of Castledillon, Clonaghlis, Donaghcumper, Forenaghts, Haynestown, Kilteel, Lyons, Oughterard, Slacumny, and part of that of Kill.

SALT, a lough in the co. of Donegal, Ireland, 5 miles W. of Milford. It is near 1 mile in length, by half a mile in breadth, and 205 feet deep. Near its head is Salt-hill, rising about 1,550 feet above sea level.

SALT, a cove in the estuary of the river Ribble, co. Lancaster, 5 miles S.W. of Kirkham.

SALT AND ENSON, a tnshp. in the pars. of SS. Mary and Chad, S. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, 4 miles N.E. of Stafford. Sandon is its post town. The village is situated on the Grand Trunk canal and the river Trent. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £110. The church, dedicated to St. James, was erected in 1842 at the expense of the late Earl of Shrewsbury. There is a National school for both sexes, erected in 1857, also at the expense of the earl in commemoration of his eldest daughter, whose death occured at Naples in 1856.

SALTAIRE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bradford, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Bradford. It is a station on the Midland railway

SALTASH, or ESSAY, a chplry., market town, and municipal borough in the par. of St. Stephen's, S. div. of East hund., co. Cornwall, 4 miles N.W. of Plymouth, and 20 S.E. of Launceston. It is a station on the junction line connecting the South Devon with the West of Cornwall railway, and has hourly communication with Devonport by steamboat. It was anciently a place of more importance than at present, and in the 14th century the assizes for the county were regularly held in the town. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I. it was fortified for the king, but was alternately possessed by both parties. The town, which belongs to the Duchy of Cornwall, was made a borough by the Valletorts of Trematon under charter of Henry III., and is now governed under a charter of George III. by a mayor,

six aldermen, recorder, town clerk, and freemen, with the style of the "council of the borough of Saltash." The mayor is water coroner over all the liberties of the Tamar water, as well as coroner for the town. The property of the oyster fishery to the mouth of the Tamar, except between Candlemas and Easter, with river dues for anchorage, buoyage, and salvage, and a right of ferry, is vested in the corporation. From the reign of Edward VI. it returned two members to parliament till disfranchised by the Reform Act. It contains only about 1,900 inhabitants, but is an improving place, and has recently been greatly enlarged. The town, which consists principally of three narrow streets irregularly formed, is built on a steep rocky acclivity rising abruptly from the western bank of the river Tamar, which is here crossed by a steam ferry bridge free to the inhabitants. The houses in the older part of the town are in general of ancient appearance, but an entirely new town has risen up within the last few years at Port View. The corporation have recently reformed the paving and sewage of the town, which was formerly defective. There are still some extensive malting establishments, for which the place was formerly celebrated, but the chief industries are now connected with the fisheries and the coasting trade. It is also considered as a nursery for seamen for the royal navy. Many of the women are employed in the cockle and mussel fisheries, and are celebrated for their achievements as rowers, having won prizes at many regattas. The principal public buildings are the townhall, called Tamar Hall, built on pillars, and used for assemblies and exhibitions as well as municipal purposes; conduit for the supply of the town with water, and a tubular bridge constructed by Brunel, by which the railway is carried across the Tamar at such an elevation as to allow of the largest ships passing beneath it. There is a mechanics' institute with library attached, but the lectures are held in the townhall. It forms a Poor-law Union of itself, maintaining its own poor. The great tithes belong to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, by whom they are leased to a lay proprietor. The glebe comprises about 4 acres, besides 7 acres belonging to the mother church of St. Stephen's. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £120. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure with a massive tower. The parish church of St. Stephen's is about 1½ mile from Saltash. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. There are National schools for boys and girls, both at Saltash and St. Stephen's, partially endowed. The charities produce about £60 per annum. From Trematon Castle, about a mile from the town, a view is obtained over the surrounding country and the shores of the bay. Market days are Tuesday and Saturday, also quarterly great markets on the Tuesday preceding each quarter day. Fairs are held on 2nd February and 25th July for cattle, and on 26th July for pleasure.

SALTBURN, a vil. in the par. of Rosskeen, co. Ross and Cromarty, 3 miles W. of Inver-Gordon, near the northern shore of the Frith of Cromarty.

SALTBURN-BY-SEA, a hmlt. in the par. of Brotton, lib. of East Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of Guisborough. It is situated on the coast, and is the terminus of the Stockton and Darlington section of the North-Eastern railway. It was until recently an insignificant village, wholly inhabited by fishermen, but has considerably improved since the opening of the railway.

SALTBY, a par. in the hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 9 miles N.E. of Melton-Mowbray, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Saltway, and is wholly agricultural. The small river Eye rises in this parish. There is also a mineral spring. The living is a vic. consolidated with that of Sproxton, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a square pinnacled tower. Near the church is a cross of great antiquity. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The Belvoir hounds meet in this parish. The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor.

SALTCOATS, a seaport town in the pars. of Ardrossan and Stevenston, co. Ayr, Scotland, 7 miles W. of Irvine, and 1 mile S.E. of Ardrossan. It has a station on the Ardrossan branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway. It is a sub-port to Irvine, and a bathing place on the Frith of Clyde. It was created a burgh of barony by James II., but having become decayed was refounded in 1684 by Sir R. Cunningham, who also built the harbour. The salt trade is still carried on, but not to its former magnitude. The site of the town is low, and its appearance unattractive. During the French war it was the seat of an extensive trade, and shipbuilding was carried on with great spirit, but its commerce is now nearly confined to the importation of timber and the exportation of coals to Ireland. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in cotton weaving, and there are extensive chemical works. The townhall, surmounted by a steeple, is a prominent object when approaching the town. There are a savings-bank, and a branch office of the Ayrshire bank. The places of worship comprise an Established church, a Free church, three churches for the United Presbyterians, and a Baptist meeting-house. There are Free, parochial, and Sabbath schools, also several benefit societies. A fair for cattle is held the last Thursday in May.

SALTEE ISLANDS, in the bar. of Bargy, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. They consist of a group of two islands, distinguished as Great and Little, and several outstanding rocks. They are situated about 4 miles off the coast in the parish of Kilmore, and are the property of H. Morgan, Esq. Traces of numerous buildings suggest that the islands have been formerly of greater importance. Beyond the rocks is a floating light, visible at a distance of 9 miles.

SALTER-BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Coshmore, co. Waterford, Ireland, 2 miles from Cappoquin, and 26 W. of Waterford, on the river Blackwater.

SALTERFORD, a manor in the par. of Calverton, co. Notts, 6 miles N.E. of Nottingham.

SALTERFORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Barnoldswick, E. div. of Staincliff wap., West Riding co. York, 7½ miles S.W. of Skipton. It is situated on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and included the common called Whitsmoor, the greater part of which was enclosed in 1815. The village stands on the bank of the canal.

SALTER-HEBBLE, a vil. and ecclesiastical district in the tnshp. of Skircoat, and par. of Halifax, West Riding co. York, 1 mile S. of Halifax, of which it may be considered a suburb. It is a populous place, containing in 1861 4,258 inhabitants. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £160, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is modern. *See* HALIFAX.

SALTERNESS. *See* SOUTHERNESS, co. Kirkcudbright.

SALTERNS, GREAT, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Portsdown, co. Hants, 3 miles N.E. of Portsmouth. It is situated on Langston harbour, and contains some ancient saltworks, which employ the principal part of the inhabitants.

SALTERSFORD, a chplry. in the par. of Prestbury, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 4 miles N.E. of Macclesfield. It is situated near the river Bollin, and line of the Manchester railway. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring silk and cotton mills. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £70, in the patron. of the Vicar of Prestbury. The church was erected in 1731. This place gives the title of baron to the family of Stopford, earls of Courtown.

SALTERSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Castle-Bellingham. Dunleer is its post town. It is situated on Dundalk Bay. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. with Dunany, £116. The par. is joined to Dysart and Clonmore in the Roman Catholic arrange-

ment. This parish was a possession of Millifont Abbey. Copper and lead were formerly worked.

SALTERTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Durnford, co. Wilts, 4 miles N.W. of Salisbury, on the river Avon.

SALTERTON, an ecclesiastical district in the hund. of Wonford, co. Devon, 3 miles E. of Topsham, and 5 S.E. of Exeter, near the confluence of the rivers Clyst and Exe. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £133. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a modern edifice.

SALTERTON, BUDLEIGH. *See* BUDLEIGH SALTERTON, co. Devon.

SALTER WITH ESKAT, an ext. par. place in the ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 6 miles E. of Whitehaven. It was formerly a separate parish, but contains now only two or three farmhouses.

SALTFLEETBY ALL SAINTS, a par. in the Marsh div. of Louth-Eske hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 9¼ miles N.E. of Louth, its post town. The village, which is small and irregularly built, is chiefly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £305, and the glebe comprises 28 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £317, in the patron. of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £33 per annum, accruing from a bequest of the Rev. Dr. Cholmeley, rector of this parish, in 1785. There is a National school. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. S. T. Scrope, Esq., and the President of Magdalen College, are lords of the manor.

SALTFLEETBY ST. CLEMENT, a par. in the Marsh div. of Louth-Eske hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 10 miles N.E. of Louth, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated near the coast, and is wholly agricultural. The surface is level, but well drained, and the soil a rich loam. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £263 7*s.*, and the glebe contains 3 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £210. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, was restored in 1841. S. T. Scrope, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SALTFLEETBY ST. PETER, a par. in the Marsh div. of Louth-Eske hund., co. Lincoln, 8 miles N.E. of Louth, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £240, and the rectorial for a like sum; the glebe comprises 20 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £229, in the patron. of Oriel College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a square tower. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. In the vicinity is an observatory. S. T. Scrope, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SALTFLEET-HAVEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Skidbrooke, Marsh div. of Louth-Eske hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 9 miles N.E. of Louth, and 38 N.E. of Lincoln. It is situated on the sea-coast, and is a sub-port to Boston. At a short distance is an oyster bed. The hamlet is much frequented for sea bathing. A small trade is done in coals and fish. In the vicinity are numerous springs of water. The Wesleyans and Free Methodists have each a place of worship. A fair is held on 3rd October.

SALTFORD, a par. in the hund. of Keynsham, co. Somerset, 2 miles of Keynsham, and 5 N.W. of Bath, its post town. It is a station on the Great Western railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Avon, which bounds the parish on the E. and N. The soil is of various qualities, resting upon a substratum of blue lias. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the extensive brass works situated on the river bank. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £185, and the glebe comprises 13 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone edifice, with a tower containing one bell. There is a parochial school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. Saltford House is the principal residence.

SALTHILL, a bathing-place on Galway Bay, co. Galway, Ireland, adjoining Galway, of which it is a suburb.

SALT-HILL, a vil. partly in the par. of Upton, hund. of Stoke, and partly in the par. of Farnham-Royal, hund. of Burnham, co. Bucks, 2 miles N. of Windsor. It is a petty sessions town, and up to 1848 was the scene of a triennial ceremony of the Eton scholars, termed the Montem, when a procession repaired to a tumulus on the S. side of the road, called the Salt-hill. The line of the Great Western railway passes near the village.

SALTHOUSE, a par. in the hund. of Holt, co. Norfolk, 3 miles N. of Holt, its post town, and 2¼ E. of Cley. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated near the coast. The surface is undulating, and the higher grounds command sea views. A portion of the land is of a marshy character, and abounds in wild fowl, and in the pools are great numbers of eels. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £219 11*s.* The living is a rect. annexed to that of Kelling, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a lofty, square embattled tower, formerly surmounted by a spire. The interior contains a font of great antiquity. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists.

SALTHROP, a tythg. in the par. of Wroughton, co. Wilts, 3 miles S.W. of Swindon.

SALTLEY WITH WASHWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Aston, co. Warwick, 2 miles N.E. of Birmingham, its post town. It is situated on the Wednesbury canal and North-Western railway, on which latter it is a station. In the neighbourhood is a diocesan training school, with accommodation for 160 pupils. It was erected by B. Ferrey in 1850, and includes a chapel. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £150.

SALTMARSH, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford, near Bromyard.

SALTMARSH, a tnshp. in the par. of Howden, wap. of Howdenshire, East Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Howden, its post town. The village is situated on the river Humber. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. There is a ferry across the river Ouse. The soil is of a light character, upon a subsoil of sand and clay. Saltmarsh Hall is the principal residence, and has been held by the Saltmarsh family from the Conquest.

SALT-MILLS, a vil. in the par. of Tintern, bar. of Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Fethard. It is situated on Bannow Bay, and has a dispensary and school. In the vicinity are the ruins of Tintern Abbey, Donough Castle, and the church of St. Kieran. Tintern Abbey is the residence of the proprietor. Straw-plaiting employs the greater part of the female population.

SALTNEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Hawarden, hund. of Mold, co. Flint, 2 miles from Hawarden, and 7 W. of Chester. It is a station on the Chester and Shrewsbury section of the Great Western railway. It is situated near the river Dee. At this place Henry II. encamped in 1157. It was formerly marsh land, but since 1778 has been considerably improved. Saltney formerly belonged to Basingwick Abbey.

SALTON, a par. and tnshp. locally in the wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Kirby Moorside, its post town, and 3½ N. of Barton railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Rye, and is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the tnshp. of Brawby. The soil consists of a deep loam, with subsoil of clay. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £140. The church is dedicated to St. John of Beverley. There is a school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. J. Woodall, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SALTON, or SALTOUN, a par. in the co. of Haddington, Scotland. It contains the vils. of East Salton

and West Salton. It extends in length about 3¾ miles, with an extreme breadth of nearly 3 miles, and is bounded by the pars. of Pencaitland, Gladsmuir, Haddington, Bolton, Humbie, and Ormiston. The surface is moderately even, the highest point being reached by the Skimmer hills, which rise about 600 feet above the level of the sea, and stand nearly central of the parish. The soil is of great variety, including loam, light sand, clayey loam, and clay. The land is chiefly arable, with a portion wood and pasture. The climate is dry and healthy. Limestone and freestone are worked to some extent. The Salton and Tyne waters here unite their streams, and nearly encircle the parish. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh across the Lammermoor hills to Dunse. The village of East Salton, which contains the parish church, is about 16 miles S.E. of Edinburgh, and 5½ S.W. of Haddington. It is situated on the Edinburgh road and the river Tyne, about half a mile distant from West Salton, which stands on the Salton burn, near the western border of the parish. The lordship anciently belonged to the Morvilles, lords of Galloway and the Abernethies, but was purchased in 1643 by Sir Andrew Fletcher, the patriot, who introduced the manufactures of pot-barley, fanning corn, weaving, and bleaching from Holland; and his nephew, Lord Milton, established the first bleach-field of the British Linen Company in 1750. There are now no manufactures except a small bleach-field, starch works, and a paper mill. This par. is in the presb. of Haddington and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The stipend of the minister is £312. The parish church is an ancient cruciform structure, with a modern spire. There is a Free church for Salton and Boulton. At West Salton is an endowed school. The principal seats are Salton Hall and Herdmanston House, the latter the property of Lord Sinclair. The living was formerly held by Patrick Scougall, the celebrated Bishop of Aberdeen, whose son Henry, author of "The Life of God in the Soul of Man," was born here in 1660. The poet William Dunbar, often named the Scottish Horace, was born here in 1465, as was also Lord Milton, who held the office of Lord Justice Clerk during the rebellion of 1745. A cattle fair is held on the last Thursday in May.

SALTONSALL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Warley, West Riding co. York, 3 miles W. of Halifax.

SALTPANS, a vil. in the par. of Campbeltown, co. Argyle, Scotland, 5 miles W. of Campbeltown. It is situated at the extremity of a headland flanking Machrihanish Bay, and is principally inhabited by fishermen. It derives its name from an ancient salt-work, now extinct.

SALT PRESTON. *See* PRESTON-PANS, co. Haddington.

SALTRAM, the seat of the Earl of Morley, co. Devon, 3 miles N.E. of Plymouth. It is situated at Laira bridge on the Catwater, and has a collection of paintings by the old masters.

SALTRON, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Muker, par. of Grinton, North Riding co. York, 2 miles from Muker, and 57 N.W. of York. It is situated among the moorlands, near the river Swale and Shunner Fell.

SALTWICK WITH DUDDO, a tnshp. in the par. of Stannington, co. Northumberland, 4½ miles S.W. of Morpeth.

SALTWOOD, a par. in the hund. of Hayne, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, half a mile N. of Hythe, its post town, and 2½ miles S.E. of Westhanger railway station. The village, which is small, is situated near the coast, commanding a prospect of the sea, which is supposed to have formerly come up to this place. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Saltwood-Green and Pedlinge. It is celebrated for its ruined castle, situated near the village, and formerly the seat of the archbishops of Canterbury. It was first built by the son of Hengist, the Saxon, in 448, and restored by Hugo de Montfort. In the reign of Henry II. it became the rendezvous of Becket's murderers, and was exchanged by Cranmer with Henry VIII., who gave it to the Clintons. The ruins, consisting of the walls, towers, gateway, Archbishop Courtenay's keep, hall, and chapel, convey some idea of its former magnificence. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £784, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient edifice, with a square tower containing five bells. The church was principally built in the reign of Edward III., but has had a stained window inserted, and been thoroughly restored. It contains a piscina, and three brasses of J. Vernew, the earliest bearing date 1350. The parochial charities produce about £31 a year. There are National and infant schools. Sandling Park and Brockhill House are the principal residences.

SALUTATION, a vil. in the tnshp. of Little Smeaton, North Riding co. York, 6 miles N. of Northallerton.

SALUTATION, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirkby Fleetham, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N. of Bedale.

SALVINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of West Tarring, hund. of Tarring, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex, 2 miles N.W. of Worthing, near the line of the Brighton and Chichester railway. John Selden was born here in 1584, and died in 1654.

SALWARPE, a par. in the borough of Droitwich, upper div. of Halfshire hund., co. Worcester, 5½ miles N. of Worcester, its post town, and 2 S.W. of Droitwich. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Droitwich canal and the river Salwarpe; the latter takes its rise under Lickey hills, thence flows 14 miles S.W. past Bromsgrove, Stoke-Prior, and Droitwich, to the Severn, at Hawford Bridge. Salwarpe, in Leland's time, was called Salop. The celebrated Earl of Warwick, Richard Beauchamp, was born here in 1351. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The tithes have been commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1813, and the glebe comprises 306 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £520. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains the effigy of a priest, also a monument to T. Talbot, bearing date 1613. The chancel was reconstructed in 1848, and the body and roof of the church were improved. The parochial charities produce about £45 per annum, of which £25 goes to Barker's school. R. A. Douglas Gresley, Esq., of High Park, is lord of the manor.

SALWICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirkham, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N.W. of Preston. It has a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, and is in conjunction with Clifton to form a township.

SAMBOURN, a hmlt. in the par. of Coughton, Alcester div. of Barlichway hund., co. Warwick, 3½ miles N.W. of Alcester. The manufacture of needles is carried on.

SAMBROOK, a tnshp. in the par. of Cheswardine, co. Salop, 4 miles N.W. of Newport.

SAMBROOK, a tnshp. in the par. of Chetwynd, co. Salop, 3 miles N.W. of Newport. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £165.

SAMFORD, a hund. in the co. of Suffolk, contains the pars. of Bentley, Belstead, East Beigholt, Brantham, Burstall, Capel St. Mary, Chattisham, Chelmondiston, Copdock, Erwarton, Freston, Harkstead, Higham, Hintlesham, Holbrook, Holton St. Mary, Raydon, Shelley, Shotley, Stratford St. Mary, Stutton, Tattingstone, Washbrook, Great and Little Wenham, Wherstead, Woolverstone, and part of Sproughton, comprising an area of 44,620 acres. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. of Suffolk and dioc. of Norwich; also to a Poor-law Union and superintendent registry district.

SAMLESBURY, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Blackburn, lower div. of Blackburn hund., co. Lancaster, 4 miles N.E. of Preston. The village, which is considerable, is situated betwixt the rivers Ribble and Darwen. The land is chiefly meadow and pasture, with a small proportion of arable and woodland. The soil is chiefly of a clayey character. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton-mill. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Blackburn. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is an ancient stone structure with a bell turret.

The parochial charities produce about £35 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Roman Catholics have a place of worship. In the vicinity is the old mansion of the Southworths, now occupied as a ladies' boarding-school.

SAMPFORD-ARUNDEL, a par. in the hund. of Milverton, co. Somerset, 2¾ miles S.W. of Wellington, its post town and railway station, and 9½ S.W. of Taunton. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the great western road from Bath to Exeter, under Black Down hill. The parish is traversed by the line of the Great Western railway. The soil consists of a rich loam, with a subsoil of clay and sand. Sampford-Arundel gives name and title of baron to Lord Arundell of Wardour. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £150, and the vicarial for £125. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £146. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, has an embattled tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains a monument of C. Baker, Esq., sheriff of the county in 1724; also monuments to the Browns. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes. T. Were, Esq., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

SAMPFORD-BRETT, a par. in the hund. of Williton, co. Somerset, 15 miles N.W. of Taunton, its post town, and 1¾ mile S.W. of Williton station on the West Somerset railway. The village, which is of small extent, and chiefly agricultural, is supposed to take the adjunct to its name from the family of De Brett, to whom it anciently belonged. The soil is a mixture of sand and loam upon a subsoil of marl and clay. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £300, and the glebe comprises 36 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £358. The church, dedicated to St. George, has a square tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a Sunday-school for both sexes. Sir A. A. Hood, Bart., is lord of the manor.

SAMPFORD-COURTNEY, a par. in the hund. of Black Torrington, co. Devon, 2 miles from North Tawton, and 5 N.E. of Okehampton. The village, which is extensive, is situated on the road to Bude. The par. contains the vils. of Willy and Corscombe, and the chplry. of Sticklepath, which, in the reign of Henry V., was a separate parish. At Brightley in this parish are traces of a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1136 by Richard Fitz-Baldwin de Brionies, which was afterwards removed to Ford. At the time of the Reformation this place was the scene of a serious rising under Humphrey Arundell in 1549. The Forest of Dartmoor joins the parish of Dartmoor on the S.. The lower grounds are watered by the river Taw and its tributary streams. About half the land is arable, a third moorland, and the remainder pasture, orchard, and woodland. The soil is generally a red loam, alternating with a stiff clay. A copper mine was opened near Sticklepath, but has been abandoned. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Sticklepath annexed, in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £510, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum.

SAMPFORD, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Freshwell, co. Essex, 7 miles S.E. of Saffron-Walden, and 4 N.E. of Thaxted. The village, which contains several good houses, is situated on the eastern bank of the small river Pant, and is chiefly agricultural. The straw-plait manufacture was introduced in the early part of the present century. The surface is undulating and enriched with wood. About two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder rich meadow and woodland. The soil is fertile. The living is a vic. with the cur. of Hempstead annexed, in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £255. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a tower at the W. end. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. The Baptists have a place of worship. There are National schools. Tindon End is the principal residence. A fair is held on Whit-Monday.

SAMPFORD, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Freshwell, co. Essex, 7 miles from Haverhill, 9 from Saffron-Walden, and 14 N.W. of Braintree, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Pant, and is wholly agricultural. The Essex hounds meet in this parish. The land is principally arable, with some meadow, pasture, and woodland. Near the Manor House of Friers are traces of an ancient chapel of the Knights Hospitallers, to whom the manor once belonged. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £494, in the patron. of New College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a lofty tower, surmounted by a spire. It contains some ancient monuments. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1839.

SAMPFORD-PEVERELL, a par. in the hund. of Halberton, co. Devon, 4 miles S.E. of Tavistock, its post town, and 2½ N.E. of Tiverton Road railway station. The village, which is said to have been anciently a borough, is situated on the Grand Western canal, and on the high road from Taunton to Tiverton. The woollen manufacture was formerly extensively carried on at this place. The soil is of a sandy nature, upon a subsoil of rock and gravel. The line of the Bristol and Exeter railway passes through the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £270. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has a tower containing a clock and five bells. The interior of the church contains tombs of the Peverels and Pauletts, to whom the manor formerly belonged. From the churchyard a view is obtained as far as Sidmouth Gap, about 25 miles distant. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Bible Christians have each a place of worship. The old Manor House, once occupied by Margaret Countess of Richmond, and mother of Henry VII., and subsequently by Sir Amias Paulett, who had the custody of Mary Queen of Scotts at the time of her execution, was taken down in 1775. An annual fair occurs on the following Monday after Crediton great market.

SAMPFORD-SPINEY, a par. in the hund. of Roborough, co. Devon, 4 miles S.E. of Tavistock. Plympton is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Spiney, and is wholly agricultural. Here is a mine where cobalt and silver have been worked. This parish borders on the confines of Dartmoor, and is intersected by the Plymouth tramway. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Shaugh, in the dioc. of Exeter, val. respectively £107 and £54, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, to whom the impropriate tithes belong. The church was partially built by the Incorporated Society.

SAMPHREY, an islet in the par. of Yell, Shetland Isles, coast of Scotland, 2 miles S. of Yell.

SAMPSON, one of the Scilly Islands, in the par. of St. Mary, co. Cornwall. It comprises about 80 acres, and has several ancient barrows.

SAMPSON, ST., a par. in the E. div. of Powder hund., co. Cornwall, 4 miles S.E. of Lostwithiel. The navigable river Fowey bounds the parish on the E. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £53. At a spot called Castle-Dore was formerly a castle of the earls of Salisbury.

SAMPSON, ST., a par. in the Isle of Guernsey, Channel Islands, 2 miles N.E. of St. Peter's Port. The village, which is situated on the harbour of the same name, is said to have derived its name from Archbishop Sampson, to whom Childebert, king of the West Saxons, in 550 gave large estates in the Channel Isles, and who built a chapel in this parish opposite to St. Michael's castle. After the Norman conquest it was given by William I. to Sampson d'Anneville, as a fief or royalty, and is still called the fief d'Anneville. This fief is held by the noblest tenure in the island, the lord of the seignory ranking next after the clergy, and being bound to attend the sovereign as his esquire whenever he shall visit the island. The lord holds a court at Michaelmas, composed of a seneschal, three vavasers,

or judges, a greffier or clerk, and a provost, which last officer is elected by the tenants. The surface is low, but not marshy, being nearly on a level with high-water mark, except only a few gentle elevations. The soil is fertile and well cultivated, producing good crops of grain and fruit. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the working and exportation of granite, which is largely quarried in the northern part of the island. A new breakwater and quay have been constructed for the better protection of the harbour. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £120, in the patron. of the Governor of Guernsey. The church of St. Sampson is the oldest in the island, having been built in 1110. It is without either tower or spire. There is a place of worship for French Methodists, also several schools.

SAMUELSTON, a vil. in the par. of Gladsmuir, co. Haddington, 3½ miles S.W. of Haddington, and 5½ E. of Tranet. It is a small scattered village situated on the left bank of the river Tyne. There are two corn mills and a saw mill.

SANCREED, or SANCREET, a par. in the hund. of Penwith, co. Cornwall, 4 miles S.W. of Penzance, its post town. The parish, which is of large extent and chiefly agricultural, is traversed on the S. by the road from Penzance to the Land's End, and on the N. by that to St. Just. The soil consists of killas upon a subsoil of granite. The substratum abounds in mineral wealth, and granite of excellent quality is found. There are some ancient tin-works on Beacon Hill, and a stream work on Trevenyan Moor, but the latter is now exhausted. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £509 10*s.* 7*d.*, of which £344 belongs to the vicarage, and the glebe comprises 152 acres, but the greater part is unenclosed. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £265, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Creed, has a square embattled tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains several monuments. There were formerly three chapels, of which some traces remain. A Sunday-school is held at the church. There are places of worship belonging to the Baptists, Wesleyans, and Bible Christians, also a mixed National school for both sexes. Viscount Falmouth is lord of the manor and principal landowner. In the churchyard is an ancient cross, and at Drift are two rude upright stones supposed to mark the grave of some ancient warrior. Near the village of Braham are remains of an ancient castle called Caer-bran, and at a place called Bodinnar is a monument consisting of two concentric walls, the larger 55 feet in diameter.

SANCTON, a par. in the Hunsley-Beacon div. of Harthill wap., East Riding co. York, 2½ miles S.E. of Market Weighton, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the high road between Market Weighton and South Cave. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. The soil is of a loamy nature. The par. includes the tnshps. of North Cliffe and Sancton, with the hmlt. of Houghton. The great tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1769. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £49. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a crocketed and pinnacled tower. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum, which goes towards the support of the free school. The Hon. Charles Langdale is lord of the manor.

SANDA, or SANDAY, one of the N. isles of Orkney, Scotland, 1½ mile E. of Eday, and 6¾ miles E. of Westray. It is situated betwixt Stronsay and North Ronaldshay, and is a sub-port to Kirkwall. It contains the pars. of Burness, Cross, and Lady. It extends in length about 12 miles from N.E. to S.W., with a mean breadth of 1½ mile. It is one of the most extensive of the N. Isles of Orkney. The surface is of an even character, having many extended points with bays running a considerable way inland. On its E. coast it is low and flat, but on the W. side is a hilly ridge rising to an altitude of 200 feet. The soil is light and sandy, but generally productive, when well manured with seaweed. The principal points along the coast are, Tafstness, Start Point, upon which is a lighthouse, Tressness, Spurness, Holms of Ire, and Otterswick, Stywick, and Rooswick Bays. The two principal harbours are Kettletofit on the S. side and Otterswick on the N. side of the island, which is watered by several lakes, the largest being about 2¼ miles in circumference. The disadvantages under which the island labours are the scarcity of fuel, and the inundations caused by easterly gales during spring tide. The coasts abound with fish, and the shores produce abundance of kelp. The air is moist and raw, but not unhealthy.

SANDA, an island in the par. of Southend, co. Argyle, Scotland, 6 miles S.E. of the Mull of Kintyre, and 9 S.W. of Campbeltown. It extends in length about 1½ mile by about half a mile in breadth. It is situated at the W. side of the entrance of the Frith of Clyde. Its surface is of an uneven character, and its greatest altitude 300 feet above sea-level. There is an excellent natural harbour for the small vessels that navigate the Clyde. In 1850 a lighthouse with a fixed red light was erected on Ship of Sanda rock, and is about 165 feet above sea-level. Paterson's rock is about 1½ mile S.E. of Sanda, and upwards of a mile in circumference, but only visible at low water. One of the cliffs has been worn into the shape of a large arch. The whole of the surface is devoted to sheep-walks. The rocks are all sandstone. The island was anciently famed for having been the rendezvous of the Danish fleets, from which circumstance it was formerly called *Avona Porticosa*, and it is still sometimes called Avon. On the island are the ruins of St. Columba's chapel, with burial-ground and two crosses, and in Fordun's time there was another chapel dedicated to St. Annian, regarded as a sanctuary for the refuge of criminals.

SANDA, or SANDAY, an island in the par. of Small Isles, co. Argyle, Scotland, 2½ miles from Rum, and about a league S. of the peninsula of Cantyre. It extends in length about 1¾ mile from E. to W., with a mean breadth of about half a mile. The surface near Canna is low, and that part approaching Rum swells into gentle eminences, finally ending in abrupt cliffs, which are skirted by detached masses of rock of great altitude. There are two rocks designated *Dun-na-Feulan*, or the "gull rocks," which stand near the cliffs and are about 100 feet in altitude. One of these rocks somewhat resembles a steeple in form, and is partly of conglomerate, and partly of trap, divided from each other by a vertical plane, which is a singular phenomenon well worthy of the geologist's consideration. The island is inhabited by only four families, who are engaged in agriculture and fishing.

SANDAL, KIRK, or LITTLE, a par. in the S. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Doncaster. The village, of small extent, is situated on the E. bank of the Don, and the Don canal passes through the parish. The surface is undulating and well wooded. The principal residences are Sandal Hall, and Sandal Grange. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1806. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £400, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Oswald. There is a free school founded in 1626 by the Rev. George Wood, who endowed it with land now producing £80 per annum.

SANDAL, LONG, a tnshp. in the par. and soke of Doncaster, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Doncaster, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the bank of the river Don, and near the Doncaster and Thorne turnpike road. The tnshp. includes the hmlt. of Wheatley. The South Yorkshire railway and the Keadby extension pass near the village. The corporation of Doncaster, to whom the manor belongs, have expended considerable sums on the enclosure and improvement of the lands. The principal residence is Wheatley Hall.

SANDAL MAGNA, or GREAT SANDAL, a par. and tnshp. in the lower div. of Agbrigg wap.,

West Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Wakefield, its post town. The village, which is large and old, is situated on the S. side of the Vale of Calder, and on the road from Wakefield to Barnsley. The Barnsley canal and the North Midland railway pass through the par., which comprises the tnshps. of West Bretton, Chapelthorpe, Crigglestone, Walton, and 5 hmlts. Near the village are slight traces of a castle erected by John Plantagenet, the last Earl of Warren, in 1320, which passed to Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, who fell in the battle of Wakefield in 1460, and was subsequently the residence of his son, afterwards Richard III. During the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I. the castle was taken and dismantled by order of parliament. The district abounds with coal, of which several mines are wrought, and there are quarries of good freestone. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The Wakefield cemetery is included in this parish. Nevison, the highway robber, was apprehended here in 1684, at a publichouse with the sign of "Sandal Three Horses." The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £157. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, has a square embattled tower containing a clock and six bells. There is also a district church at Chapelthorpe, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £189. The church is of recent erection. The parochial charities produce about £300 per annum. There are two almshouses for women, founded by George Grice, and rebuilt in 1823, also an endowed school founded by Alderman Scholey of London in 1839. The parish contains several seats, as Brooke House, Castle Grove, Manygates, Portobello, Sandal Hall, Sandal Grange, Sandal House, Springbank Villa, Woodlands, and Woolgreaves. Sir L. M. S. Pilkington, Bart., of Chevet Hall, is lord of the manor.

SANDBACH, a par., tnshp., and market town in the hunds. of Northwich and Nantwich, co. Chester, 26½ miles S.E. of Chester, and 4½ from Crewe. It is a station on the Manchester and Crewe section of the London and North-Western railway. The par., which is situated in the midst of a fertile tract of country, is extensive, comprising the tnshps. of Arclid, Betchton, Bradwell, Blackden, Cotton, Cranage, Hassall, Leese, Radheeth, Sandbach, Twemlow, and Wheelock, with the chplries. of Elworth, Church-Hulme, Wheelock, and Goostrey. The parish is traversed by the Grand Trunk canal and the Manchester and Crewe railway. The surface is in general flat, but from certain points views are obtained of the Vale Royal, the hills of Staffordshire and Derbyshire, and the distant mountains of Wales. The land is peculiarly adapted for grazing, the pasture being rich and luxuriant. The town stands on an eminence overlooking the small river Wheelock, which falls into the Dane, after putting in motion a large silk mill. The town is irregularly built, but contains several good streets, and the houses are in general neat. It has been considerably improved of late years, and is now lighted with gas and amply supplied with water. The principal public buildings are the townhall, occupying the S. side of the market place, with the butter market beneath; the assembly rooms, erected in 1857 at a cost of £2,800, containing a public hall, library, reading rooms for the upper and lower classes, and county offices, with lock-ups, constables' rooms, and residence for the principal police officer. There are besides a savings-bank, erected in 1854 in the Elizabethan style of architecture; gasworks, constructed in 1847; and public baths. The inhabitants formerly carried on a brisk trade in malt, and the manufacture of worsted yarn and stuffs, but these have been superseded by the throwsting and manufacture of silk, for which there are extensive factories. The manufacture of boots and shoes is also carried on to a considerable extent for houses in Manchester and Liverpool. There are brine springs, salt works, and steam and water corn-mills in the parish. The population of the parish in 1851 was 8,552, and of the township, 4,567, but these numbers had increased by 1861 to 9,046 and 4,989 respectively. The limits of the town, however, are not co-extensive with the township, comprising only 3,252 inhabitants. Petty sessions are held in the townhall every alternate Monday, and two constables are appointed yearly at the petty sessions of the county magistrates. A court leet and baron is held annually by Lord Crewe, of Crewe Hall, who is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £1,000, with 50 acres of glebe. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with an open arched tower at the W. end, surmounted by crocketed pinnacles, containing a clock and peal of eight bells. It has been recently recased with stone, and the tower rebuilt from the foundation. In addition to the parish church are the following district churches, viz. St. John, at Sandbach Heath, St. Peter's, Elworth, Church-Hulme, Goostrey, and Wheelock, the livings of which are perpet. curs.,* varying in val. from £175 to £120. There are places of worship for Wesleyan, Primitive, and Association Methodists, and Independents. The charities comprise several benefactions originally amounting to only £420, but having been laid out in 1790 in the purchase of land in the neighbourhood of Burslem, under which some valuable strata of coal have been discovered, they now produce between £1,000 and £2,000 a year. The grammar school, founded in 1694 by Francis Wells, has an income from endowment of £200 per annum. The school buildings are an Elizabethan pile situated in the Wheelock road, and were erected at a cost of £5,000. There are besides large National schools for boys, girls, and infants, British and Foreign schools, industrial schools, and several private seminaries. In the market place are two ancient obelisks or crosses, covered with rude sculptures, and asserted by tradition to have been erected by Penda, the Saxon king of Northumbria, on his conversion to Christianity in 609. Market day is Thursday. Fairs are held on Easter Tuesday, the first Tuesday after 12th September, and on 28th December, on which last day a statute fair is also held for hiring farm servants.

SANDBECK PARK, the seat of the Earl of Scarborough in the wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Tickhill, and 47 S. of York. In the grounds are the remains of Roche Abbey.

SANDBOROUGH, a hmlt. in the par. of Hamstall-Ridware, co. Stafford, 6 miles N. of Lichfield.

SANDCROFT, a par. in the hund. of Wangford, co. Suffolk. *See* ELMHAM, SOUTH, ST. CROSS.

SANDEND, a vil. in the par. of Fordyce, co. Banff, Scotland, 4 miles W. of Portsoy.

SANDEN FEE, a tythg. in the par. of Hungerford, hund. of Kintbury Eagle, co. Berks, near Hungerford.

SANDERA, or SANDRAY, an island in the par. of Barra, co. Inverness, Scotland, 3¼ miles S.W. of Barra, and 2½ N.E. of Pabba. It is of nearly circular form, the chord of the arc being about 1½ mile. It has an indented coast line, and the interior consists of a single hill of gneiss, rising about 800 feet above sea-level. The summit appears at a distance as if covered with snow, owing to its being strewn with calcareous sand. An extensive Danish dun exists on the E. coast.

SANDERINGHAM, or SANDRINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge-Lynn, co. Norfolk, 3 miles N.E. of Castle-Rising, and 7 N.E. of Lynn, its post town. It is a small secluded village, containing, in 1861, only 56 inhabitants. The surface is varied, and the scenery enriched with wood, but the land is comparatively barren, nearly half consisting of heath, peat, woodland, and rabbit warren. The soil is generally light and sandy, with clay in parts, and at the E. end of the parish the subsoil is chalk. Sandringham Hall, late the seat of the Hon. Charles Spenser Cowper, was purchased by the Prince of Wales in 1862, who frequently resides here for the enjoyment of hunting and sporting. The West Norfolk hunt frequently meets here. Sandringham heath comprises nearly 200 acres, extending hence to Wolverton, the woods at which afford good sporting, especially for woodcocks. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £90, and the glebe contains

15 acres. The living is a rect.* with that of Babingley annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, joint val. £171. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is an ancient structure with a tower at the W. end containing one bell. It has an E. window of stained glass, and was restored and beautified in 1857. The register dates from 1557. There is a parochial school for girls.

SANDERSTEAD, a par. in the first div. of Wallington hund., co. Surrey, 3 miles S.E. of Croydon, its post town, and 13 from London. Here was formerly a college for priests, founded by Reginald Lord Cobham in the reign of Henry VI., the revenue of which at the Dissolution was valued at £79 15*s*. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The Surrey hounds meet in the neighbourhood. The parish is intersected by the line of the London and Brighton railway. The surface is well wooded, and the land chiefly arable, with a small proportion of meadow and pasture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £500. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice with a low spired tower containing two bells. It has been recently restored, and the chancel rebuilt. The register dates from 1600. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes. Purley House is the principal residence, and was formerly the residence of J. Horne Tooke, author of "The Diversions of Purley."

SANDFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Willoughby, Wold div. of Calceworth hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles S.E. of Alford.

SANDFIELD, a hmlt. in the bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Roscommon.

SANDFORD, a par. in the hund. of Crediton, co. Devon, 2 miles N.W. of Crediton, its nearest railway station and post town. The village, which is of large extent, is situated near the small river Creedy, and on the turnpike road from Crediton to South Molton. The par. contains the hmlts. of West Sandford, New Buildings, and East Village. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The surface is varied, and the soil a rich red loam. There are quarries of good building stone. The appropriate tithes, belonging to the Governors of the Crediton Charity, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,150. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £250, in the patron. of three Governors. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, was formerly a chapel-of-ease to the mother church of Crediton, and is an ancient stone edifice with a low square tower containing a clock and five bells. The church has a painted E. window inserted as a memorial to the late Sir H. P. Davie, Bart., also several brasses to the Dowrich family. The parochial charities produce about £65 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, built in 1849, and partly endowed. The Independents have a place of worship. Creedy Park and Dowrich House are the principal residences. Fairs are held on the third Monday in March, and the last Monday in July for the sale of cattle.

SANDFORD, a par. in the hund. of Bullingdon, co. Oxford, 3½ miles S.E. of Oxford, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the E. bank of the river Isis, and on the road from Oxford to London. The inhabitants are principally agricultural, but there is a paper mill on the bank of the Isis. The Knights Templars had formerly a preceptory, founded by Queen Maud, the site of which was given to the Powell family, of whom was descended Milton's first wife, Mary Powell. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £75. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was built in the 12th century. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum.

SANDFORD, a par. in the hund. of Wootton, co. Oxford, 7 miles N.W. of Woodstock, its post town, 3¼ N.E. of Neat Enstone, and 2 from Great Tew. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Dorme, and is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Ledwell. The surface is varied with hills of no great elevation. The soil is a strong clay alternated with sand. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1767. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £200. The church was restored in 1845 at the expense of the Rev. Thomas Curme. The chancel has been lately rebuilt, and a painted window inserted. The interior contains a pulpit of carved stone, also a carved oak screen. The parochial charities produce about £33 per annum, of which £6 goes to Mead's school. Sandford Park and the manor house are the principal residences.

SANDFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Prees, co. Salop, 5 miles W. of Market Drayton.

SANDFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Felton, co. Salop, 5 miles S.E. of Oswestry.

SANDFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Warcop, E. ward, co. Westmoreland, 3 miles S.E. of Appleby, and 4 N.W. of Brough. It is situated on the river Eden, and was formerly held by the Sandfords, Viponts, and Warcops. In the vicinity are four large tumuli, one of which was opened in 1766, and found to contain calcined bones and military weapons, and near them was formerly a circle of stones about 50 yards in diameter.

SANDFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Morden, co. Dorset, 5 miles N. of Wareham.

SANDFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Cheltenham, co. Gloucester, near Cheltenham.

SANDFORD, a tythg. in the par. of Godshill, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 5 miles S.E. of Newport.

SANDFORD, a tythg. in the par. of Kingsclere, co. Hants, near Kingsclere.

SANDFORD, a lib. in the par. and hund. of Sonning, co. Berks, 3 miles E. of Reading. It is joined with Woodley to form a township.

SANDFORD, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of St. Helen, Abingdon, hund. of Hormer, co. Berks, 3 miles N.W. of Abingdon, and 7 S.W. of Oxford. It is situated at the confluence of the river Ock with the Thames, and near the Wilts and Berks canal. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Abingdon, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church was erected on the site of an old chapel in 1850.

SANDFORD, a vil. in the par. of Stonehouse, co. Lanark, Scotland, near Strathavon.

SANDFORD, a vil. in the par. of St. Peter, bar. of Uppercross, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1½ mile S. of Dublin, near Ranelagh, on the road to Enniskerry. A chapel was founded here by Lord Mountsandford, from which circumstance the place derives its name. There is a school and a library.

SANDFORD-ORCAS, a par. in the hund. of Horethorne, co. Somerset, 3 miles N. of Sherborne, its post town, and 2 S.E. of Marston railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly in pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £260, and the glebe comprises 45 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £283. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing five bells. The register dates from 1538. The parochial charities produce about £1 10*s*. per annum. There is a school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. Hubert Hutchings, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SANDGATE, a chplry., post town, and watering-place, partly in the lib. of the town of Folkestone, and partly in the par. of Cheriton, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 1½ mile S.W. of Folkestone, and 8 W. of Dover. The South-Eastern railway has a junction station for Shorncliffe and Sandgate. The name of the village is derived from its situation at one of those gaps or gates of the sea so frequent along the E. coast, and from the sandy nature of the soil on which it is built. The castle is said to have been originally built in the reign of Richard II., but was entirely reconstructed by Henry VIII. on the plan of Deal and Walmer castles, and at the commencement of the present century was modernised, and the central tower converted into a martello tower. Barracks have also been erected, and a permanent military camp formed in 1855 on the plateau above the town, capable of accommodating 6,000

men. At the bottom of the hill commences the New Military canal, cut in a zigzag course along the coast, and following the direction of the hills for near 23 miles to Cliff End, near Rye, in Sussex. The village, which is close to the sea, commands a clear view of the French coast, and is sheltered by a range of hills rising immediately behind. The air is salubrious, and since the establishment of the Local Board of Health the drainage has been improved and the water supply abundant from the Seabrook springs. It consists principally of one long street of well-built but irregularly planned houses, and numerous detached villas, all built since 1773, when a shipbuilder of the name of Wilson established two shipbuilding yards, and laid the foundation of the modern town. It possesses hot and cold baths, circulating library, reading-rooms, a dispensary, and a literary institution. The population of the ecclesiastical district in 1861 was 1,669, exclusive of about 5,500 soldiers in the camp. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £260. The church was founded in 1822 by John fourth Earl of Darnley, but subsequently enlarged and rebuilt. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There are National schools, built in 1846, also infant schools. On the summit of a neighbouring hill are traces of an elliptical camp of two acres, attributed to King Ethelbert, and a little N. of the village, on Shorncliffe Hill, a summer camp, formed during the great French war. A pleasure fair is held on 23rd July.

SANDHAM. *See* SANDOWN, co. Hants.

SANDHAVEN, a small fishing vil. and seaport town in the par of Pitsligo, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It has a safe and commodious harbour. The dues are free for everything in connection with the fishing.

SANDHEAD, a vil. in the par. of Stoneykirk, co. Wigtown, Scotland, 6 miles S.E. of Port Patrick. It has a natural harbour in Luce Bay, with accommodation for the anchorage of lime and coal sloops. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the mackerel and cod fisheries.

SANDHILL-HEATH, a hmlt. in the par. of Rockbourne, co. Hants, 2 miles N.W. of Fordingbridge.

SANDHILLS, a station on the W. section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, the first after leaving Liverpool.

SANDHOE, a tnshp. in the par. of St. John Lee, S. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 2½ miles N.E. of Hexham, its post town, and 2 N.W. of Corbridge railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the N. side of the river Tyne. Beaufort House and Sandhoe House are the principal residences, and near the former is a Roman Catholic chapel now in disuse.

SANDHOLME, a hmlt. in the par. of St. John, and lib. of the borough of Beverley, East Riding co. York, 2 miles from Beverley. It is in conjunction with Storkhill to form a tnshp. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

SANDHOLME, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Gilberdike, par. of Eastrington, East Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Howden. It is in conjunction with Hive and Owstrop.

SANDHURST, a par. in the hund. of Sonning, co. Berks, 5 miles S.E. of Wokingham, its post town, and about a quarter of a mile from the Reading and Reigate railway. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Blackwater. The soil is of a sandy nature. In the neighbourhood are a Roman camp and several barrows. Sandhurst Royal Military College is situated in extensive grounds, with a sheet of water in front, and surrounded by plantations. It was originally founded by the late Duke of York in 1799, and first temporarily placed at High Wycombe, but thence removed to Great Marlow in 1802, and finally to its present site in 1812. The edifice, which has a Doric portico of eight columns, has a main front 434 feet in length, but the whole principal façade is 900 feet. It is furnished with a chapel, observatory, riding-school, 110 feet by 50, study and dining halls, dormitories, and an octagonal room in which the public examinations are held, besides houses set apart for the governor, lieutenant-governor, and officers. The various branches of study consist of mathematics, fortification, surveying, drawing, history, classics, &c. The library has a choice collection of books, also portraits of George III. and his queen, and of the late governors. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a spired tower containing two bells. The interior of the church contains a brass to the Haile family. The whole edifice has been rebuilt at an outlay of £1,300, chiefly defrayed by the present incumbent. The parochial charities produce about £15. There is a National school for both sexes. Robert Gibson, Esq., is lord of the manor. Sandhurst Lodge is the principal residence.

SANDHURST, a par. in the upper div. of Dudstone hund., co. Gloucester, 3 miles N. of Gloucester, its post town. The village is situated near the Severn, and is chiefly agricultural. The soil is various, being in some parts sandy, and in others clay, but near the river bank it is of a red loam. There are some brick kilns. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £480, the vicarial for £205, and the glebe comprises 12 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £310, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, has a tower containing six bells. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The manor once belonged to Edmar the Saxon, but soon after the death of Edward the Confessor it was taken from him by Earl Harold, and eventually passed into the family of the De Willingtons. Wallsworth Hall is the principal residence. The Dean and Chapter of Gloucester and Captain De Winton are lords of the manor.

SANDHURST, a par. in the hund. of Selbrittenden, lower div. of Scray lathe, co. Kent, 7 miles S.E. of Cranbrook, 7 S.W. of Tenterden, and 6 N.E. of Etchingham railway station. Staplehurst is its post town. The village, which is large, is chiefly agricultural. It is situated on the river Rother, which divides this parish from the county of Sussex. The land is partly in hop grounds and common. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £880, and the glebe comprises 9 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £613, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing five bells. The register dates from 1563. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There are National and British schools. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a place of worship. Downgate is the principal residence. A fair is held on 25th May for cattle and pedlary.

SAND-HUTTON. *See* HUTTON, SAND, co. York.

SANDIACRE, a par. in the hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 9 miles E. of Derby, its post town, and 25 from Leicester. It is a station on a branch line of the Midland railway. The village is situated on the river Erewash, and on the road from Derby to Nottingham. It was formerly a market town, and comprises the tnshp. of Springfarm. In the vicinity are brick kilns and a starch manufactory. Some of the females are employed in warp net-making, and in the manufacture of lace by power loom. The Erewash and Derby canal, communicating with the Grand Junction, passes through the parish. The impropriate tithes belong to the Prebendary of Sandiacre, in the cathedral of Lichfield. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is partly Saxon, with a spired tower containing three bells. It is mentioned in Domesday Survey, and forms a conspicuous object in the surrounding landscape. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship.

SANDILANDS, a station on the Douglas and Lanark branch of the Caledonian railway, 3½ miles from Douglas.

SANDILANDS. *See* SANDYLANDS, co. Northumberland.

SANDIWAY, a hmlt. in the lordship of Weaverham, co. Chester, 3 miles S.W. of Northwich.

SANDLEFORD PRIORY, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Faircross, co. Berks, 2 miles S. of Newbury. It is situated on the river Emborne, and was once the site of a priory founded by Geoffrey Earl of Perche, in 1200.

SANDLIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Leigh, co. Worcester, 6 miles S.W. of Worcester.

SANDNESS, a district in the par. of Walls in the Mainland, co. Orkney and Shetland Islands, Scotland, 3 miles S. of Papa Stour. It is situated on the W. side of the Mainland, and on the S. coast of St. Magnus bar. Sandness is often called Sannes, and derives its name from the headland of Sandness, which flanks the S. side of the entrance of Papa Sound. It was formerly a separate parish, but is now in conjunction with the parish of Walls. The village is about 6 miles distant from the church at Walls, but Divine service is performed here once a month. There is a charity school.

SANDON, a par. in the hund. of Chelmsford, co. Essex, 3 miles S.E. of Chelmsford, its post town, and 7 W. of Maldon. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on Sandon Brook, which flows to the river Chelmer. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is of a varied nature, being sandy in the higher parts, but a stiff wet loam upon a substratum of clay in the lower. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £607, in the patron. of Queen's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a square tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains a monument to the wife of Dr. Walton, the polyglottist, who was once rector. The parochial charities produce about £23 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. George B. M. Lovibond, Esq., of London, is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

SANDON a par. in the hund. of Odsey, co. Herts, 5 miles S.W. of Royston, its post town, and 4 N.W. of Buntingford. It is situated under the range of chalk hills, and comprises the hmlt. of Red Hill. The inhabitants of the village, which is considerable, are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. The appropriate tithes belong to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £323, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing five bells. The register dates from 1678. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. At Sandon Church Ende there is a National school. The Independents have a place of worship at Red Hill.

SANDON, a par. in the S. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, 4¾ miles S.E. of Stone, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Stafford. It is a station on the North Staffordshire line of railway. The village, which is situated near the Grand Trunk canal and the river Trent, is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlts. of Day-Hills and Smallrice, and was formerly held by the Saxon Eorl Alfgar, Hugh Lupus, the De Malbancs, Verdons, Erdeswicks, and Hamiltons, who rebuilt the seat. During the civil war in 1642 a battle was fought at Hopton Heath between the parliamentary forces, under Sir William Brereton, and the royal army, under the Earl of Northampton. The surface rises gradually from the N. bank of the river Trent. There are quarries of good building-stone. Sandon Hall, the seat of the Earl of Harrowby, is situated in the midst of an extensive park. On an eminence in the park stands an obelisk or Doric pillar 75 feet high, erected by the late Earl of Harrowby in 1806, in commemoration of William Pitt, and in the midst of a cluster of trees on the E. side of the park is a Gothic shrine with a roof, containing two tablets to the Right Hon. Spencer Percival. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £366, and the vicarial for £356, besides a glebe comprising 8 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £355. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing four bells. The interior of the church is decorated with several stained windows, the E. one bearing the arms of the Staffords, Ferrers, and other families, also a brass of the late Earl of Harrowby, and a marble monument to his countess. The register dates from 1635. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There are parochial schools for both sexes, entirely supported by the Earl of Harrowby, who is lord of the manor and principal landowner. Sandon confers the inferior title of viscount on the family of Ryder, Earls of Harrowby.

SANDOWN, a castle in the par. of Sholden, hund. of Cornilo, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 1 mile N. of Deal. It was built by Henry VIII. to protect the S. coast against France, and takes its name from its situation, which abounds in sand hills.

SANDOWN, or SANDHAM, a district par. and watering-place in the par. of Brading, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 6 miles S. of Ryde, 6½ from Ventnor, and 8 S.E. of Newport. It is a station on the Isle of Wight railway. This place, which was only a quarter of a century ago a poor fishing village, is now a prosperous town, containing three first-class hotels and numerous marine villas and mansions. It is situated on the S. side of the island, occupying a gentle acclivity at the head of Sandown Bay, which stretches 5 miles from Dunnose to Culver Cliff, and commands varied views of sea and land. The bathing is considered peculiarly invigorating on account of the saltness of the sea-water at this point, and the shore is smooth, firm, and free from shingle, rendering no artificial appliances requisite; there are, however, numerous bathing-machines on the beach, and a bath-house for hot and cold sea-baths. The shops are abundantly supplied, and there are numerous inns and lodging-houses. At the W. end of the village are the barracks, at present occupied by the Isle of Wight militia, and a little to the E. stands Sandown Castle, built by Henry VIII., flanked by bastions and surrounded by a moat. It is still used as a fort, and commands the bay. The population in 1851 was 1,030, and in 1861 1,743. The strata in the vicinity consist of green sandstone and wealden clay, with iron pyrites in the cliffs and mottled pebbles resembling agate on the beach. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £200, in the patron. of the Church Patronage Society. The church, called Christ Church, was built in 1848, at a cost of £4,000. There are three Dissenting places of worship and a National school Near the village is Sandown Cottage, once the residence of John Wilkes, editor of the *Northern Star*, who set up a pillar here to his friend Churchill the poet.

SANDRA. *See* SANDERA ISLAND, co. Inverness.

SANDRIDGE, a par. in the hund. of Cashio, or lib. of St. Alban's, co. Herts, 2½ miles N.E. of St. Alban's, its post town, and 4½ N.W. of Hatfield. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated amongst the hills. The soil is of a light nature, with a gravelly subsoil. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £313. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, has a square tower containing two bells. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes.

SANDRIDGE, a demesne of Lord Audley, in the hund. of Melksham, co. Wilts, 2 miles N.E. of Melksham, and 27 N.W. of Forest Salisbury. It is situated on the river Avon, near Chippenham.

SANDRINGHAM. *See* SANDERINGHAM, co. Norfolk.

SANDS, or THE SANDS, a hmlt. in the par. of Great Farringdon, co. Berks, 2 miles S.E. of Farringdon.

SANDSEND, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Lythe, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Whitby. It is a subport to Whitby.

SANDSIDE BAY, on the coast of Caithness, Scotland, 1 mile N.W. of Reay.

SANDSTING, an ancient par. in the Mainland, co. Orkney and Shetland, coast of Scotland. It is in conjunction with Aithsting (which see).

SANDTOFT, a hmlt. in the par. of Belton, co. Lincoln, 1 mile N. of Epworth.

SANDWELL PARK, a seat of the Earl of Dartmouth, co. Stafford, 4 miles N.W. of Birmingham.

SANDWICH, a cinque port, market town, and municipal and parliamentary borough in the hund. of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 12 miles E. of Canterbury, and 68 S.E. of London by road, or 98 miles by the South-Eastern railway, which has a station here. It is situated on the flats or marsh lands of the Stour, about 2 miles from the sea at Pegwell Bay, between Ramsgate and Deal. The town has always been of importance, and is associated with many historical events of interest. It most probably grew out of the ruins of the important Roman station *Rutupium*, or *Ritupæ*, popularly known as Richboro' Castle, which stands about 1 mile to the N.W., and was built in the reign of the Emperor Vespasian. The walls, which are built of chalk and cement, faced with square blocks of granite, are still 24 feet high after a lapse of near 2,000 years. To the southward of the castle are traces of an amphitheatre 210 feet in diameter, where coins and other antiquities have been found, proving this to have been once an important station. It continued to flourish after the departure of the Roman legions, and was the Saxon *Sondwic*, or sand town. The Danes attacked it twice during the first half of the 9th century, but were repulsed; they, however, pillaged the town several times between the years 852 and 1046. Canute landed here in 1010, and again in 1029, when he gave it to Christ Church, Canterbury. It was also visited by Hardicanute in 1039, and was made a cinque port by Edward the Confessor. At Domesday Survey there were nearly 400 houses, but they were all burnt or razed to the ground by the French in 1217. Richard Cœur-de-Lion landed here after his return from captivity in Germany; and it was here that Edward III. embarked for France on several occasions, as also Henry V. in 1416; and Edward the Black Prince landed, in company with the French king, his prisoner. In the reigns of Henry IV. and Henry VI., Sandwich was plundered or burnt by the French several times, to avoid which Edward IV. considerably strengthened the town by fortifications. Henry VIII., Elizabeth, Cromwell, and Charles II. successively visited the town, and Queen Elizabeth contributed greatly to its prosperity by directing the harbour, which was then nearly choked up, to be cleansed, and by allowing the Walloons, or French Protestants, to settle in the town. It has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Edward III., but by the Reform Bill is grouped in conjunction with Deal and Walmer. It was incorporated by Edward the Confessor, and is now governed by a mayor (who is returning officer), 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, with the style of "mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and port of Sandwich." The population of the municipal borough in 1851 was 2,966, with 602 inhabited houses, which in 1861 had decreased to 2,944, with 649 inhabited houses; but the parliamentary borough, including Deal, had increased in the same period from 12,710 to 13,750 in 1861. The principal export trade is in corn, malt, flour, wool, and hops, and the import in iron, coals, and timber.—Sandwich is irregularly built, consisting chiefly of narrow streets, and the houses are for the most part old-fashioned, but many of them large. The streets are in general paved and lighted with gas, and the town supplied with good water. A portion of the town wall and the old Fishergate are still remaining. The guildhall was erected in 1579, and in it the cucking-stool for scolds is still kept, and a quarterly court of sessions for the peace is held. The gaol was built in 1830. It contains two commercial banks, a savings-bank, ship-building yard, iron foundry, seed-crushing mill, besides several breweries and malting establishments.—For ecclesiastical purposes it is divided into the three parishes of St. Peter, St. Clement, and St. Mary, within the dioc. of Canterbury: the first is a rect.,* val. £150, in the patron. of the lord chancellor and the mayor; the other two are both vics.,* val. respectively £310 and £117, in the patron. of the archdeacon. St. Peter's church is an ancient structure with a tower, the lower part of which is of stone and the upper brick, and was formerly surmounted by a spire, which fell in 1661, demolishing the S. aisle. It had formerly a chantry, and contains effigies of Sir J. Grove and one Ellis. St. Clement's church is a massive structure with a Norman tower rising from the centre, supported by four semicircular arches, and built of Caen stone. It contains several old wooden stalls, and an ancient octagonal font. The architectural effect has been greatly marred by injudicious repairs and alterations. The tower has been lately restored at a cost of more than £1,000. St. Mary's church, though an ancient structure, has been partially rebuilt and a steeple added in 1718. It had formerly a chantry, Lady chapel, and hermitage attached. The interior contains a monument to Knollys, author of "The History of the Turks." The Independents, Wesleyans, and Baptists have each a place of worship. The free grammar school was founded in the reign of Elizabeth by Sir Roger Manwood, a native, and has four scholarships, two in Oxford and two in Cambridge University. There are also National schools, four Sunday-schools, and twelve private schools. There are three hospitals, or almshouses; the largest and most ancient, St. Bartholomew's, for 16 aged persons, has a revenue of £800 per annum; St. Thomas's, for 12 persons, and St. John's, were founded in the 13th and 14th centuries—though both have been since rebuilt.—There is a stone bridge, with a swing-bridge in the centre for the passage of vessels. The harbour is in great need of being restored and enlarged; only small vessels can come up to the town, and although an Act was passed in 1847 to improve and maintain the haven, but little has been done to effect that object—the one steam vessel employed not being sufficient to effect any permanent improvement, so that the harbour is becoming more shallow. Hoys sail weekly for London. Shocks of an earthquake were felt here in 1579. The plague raged here with considerable violence on three occasions during the reign of Charles I., and again in 1666. It gives the title of earl to the Montague family.—Market days are Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs are held every alternate Monday for cattle, and a pleasure fair on 4th December.

SANDWICK, a par. on the W. side of Mainland, Orkney Islands, coast of Scotland. It extends 7½ miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 4½ miles, and is bounded by the Atlantic ocean, and by the pars. of Birsay, Harray, Stennis, and Stromness. The surface is of a diversified character, abounding in hills, the highest rising from 300 to 400 feet. The interior is watered by two or three small lochs. The prevailing rocks are trap, sandstone, flagstone, and granite. It has a rocky coast rising sheer from 400 to 500 feet, but one point is a harbour for small vessels. The soil is of various qualities. Near the shore stands the ruins of Snusgar Castle, and in other parts of the parish are many tumuli and other antiquities. This par. is in the presb. of Cairston, synod of Orkney. The stipend of the minister is £158. The parish church was erected in 1836. There is a Free church for this and the parish of Harray. There are also an United Presbyterian church, and Independent chapel, a parochial library, and a non-parochial school.

SANDWICK AND CONINGSBURGH, a *quoad sacra* par. in the southern part of the Mainland, co. Orkney and Shetland, Scotland, 14 miles S.W. of Lerwick. It is situated near Sandwick Bay, which has 7 fathoms water, but is exposed to the E. winds. It is in the presb. of Lerwick, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is £120. The church is a government one erected in 1807. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. There are a parochial school and a library.

SANDWITH, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Bees, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 2 miles S. of Whitehaven. It is situated near the coast, under St. Bees Head, where is a lighthouse. Samphire grows in abundance on the cliffs.

SANDY, a par. in the hunds. of Wixamtree and Biggleswade, co. Bedford, 4 miles N.W. of Biggleswade, and 3½ W. of Potton. It is a station on the Great Northern railway. The village, which is

extensive, is situated on the river Irvel, and on the road from Potton to Bedford. A large portion of the land is laid out in garden grounds, and cucumbers are grown in the open air. The soil is chiefly of a sandy nature, but is rich and fertile. The substratum is sandstone intermixed with iron, fossil wood, and small pebbles, in which yellow quartz predominates. The hmlts. of Beeston Green, Gritford, and Stratford are within this parish. It was formerly a Roman station on the way from St. Alban's to Godmanchester, and was designated *Salinæ*. In the vicinity are traces of two camps, one of which is called Cæsar's camp, of about 30 acres. At Sandy Warren is a meet for the Cambridgeshire hounds. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments under Enclosure Acts in 1789 and 1798, and the glebe comprises 323 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £769. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is an ancient edifice, with a tower containing a clock and five bells. The parochial charities produce about £90 per annum. A free school for girls was built in 1840, and a public one for boys in 1843. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a place of worship. Several Roman coins, urns, and fragments of pottery have been found here and at Chesterfield. The Hasells is the principal residence. Francis Pym, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SANDYCOVE, a vil. in the bar. of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Ireland, half a mile from Kingstown. It is a station on the Kingstown and Bray branch of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford railway.

SANDYCOVE, a vil. in the par. of Ringrone, bar. of Kinsale, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 1½ mile S. of Kinsale. The village is situated on Sandycove Bay, and has the parish church in the vicinity, and the remains of Ringrone castle erected in the time of Richard II. by the De Courcey family.

SANDY END, a reach or bend of the river Thames, opposite Battersea New Park, where the Imperial gasworks now stand. It was once the spot where Addison and Steele resided in 1708.

SANDYFORD, a vil. in the bar. of Rathdown, co. Dublin, 1 mile S.E. of Dundrum.

SANDYFORD, a vil. in the par. of Wolstanton, co. Stafford, 2 miles N. of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

SANDY-GATE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Upper Hallam, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Sheffield.

SANDY ISLAND, a sandbank in the North Sea, 1 mile W. of Heligoland.

SANDYLANDS, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Cartington, par. of Rothbury, co. Northumberland, 2 miles N.W. of Rothbury.

SANDY LANE HEAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Drayton-in-Hales, co. Stafford, near Drayton.

SANDYMOUNT, a post-office vil. in the par. of St. Mary, Donnybrook, co. of the city of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Dublin. It is situated on the S. side of Dublin Bay, and is a suburb. There are a parish school, library, savings-bank, and a branch establishment of the Sisters of Charity, with its chapel.

SANDY-VALE, a suburb of Ashton-under-Lyne, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster. It contains Hoyle's print and dye works.

SANKEY, GREAT, a chplry. in the par. of Prescot, co. Lancaster, 2½ miles S.W. of Warrington, its post town, and 7½ N.E. of Prescot. It has a station at Sankey Bridges, on the Grand Junction railway. The village is situated on Sankey Brook, and on the old Manchester and Liverpool turnpike road. The railway viaduct crosses the Sankey canal near this place. The latter was constructed in the years 1755-68, being the first canal made in England. It is 10 miles in length, and has 10 locks, with a fall of 78 feet from St. Helen's, where it commences, to the Mersey, from which place it was lengthened 3½ miles to Runcorn Gap. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £103. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing a clock and one bell. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a day school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. Lord Lilford is lord of the manor.

SANKEY, LITTLE, a parcel in the tnshp. of Warrington, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N.W. of Warrington.

SANQUHAR, a par. and royal borough, having separate jurisdiction, but locally situate in the district of Nithsdale, co. Dumfries, Scotland. It contains, besides the borough of its own name, the vils. of Crawickmill, Crawickbridge, Windyedge, and Wanlockhead. It extends in length about 18 miles from N.E. to S.W., with an extreme breadth of about 9 miles, and is bounded by the parishes of Kirkconnel, Durisdeer, and Penpont, and by the counties of Ayr and Lanark. The surface is of a hilly and rugged nature, especially that lofty tract which is known by the name of the Lowthers, or Lothiers, rising with gradual slope from the S. to the elevation of 3,130 feet, and at Blacklarg Hill to 2,890 feet. These hills, though bleak and barren in the exterior, are rich in mineral wealth, and are pastured by vast flocks of sheep. In a S.W. direction the Vale of Nith crosses the parish, dividing it almost into two equal portions, and is subject to inundations. In other parts the parish is watered by the Euchan, Crawick, and several other trout streams. The land in the river valleys is tolerably early and productive, but along the foot of the hills the soil is partly moss and partly clay, affording only a scanty crop. Sanquhar is the principal coal mart in this part of the country, and large quantities are supplied to Dumfries and other towns. The coal-field, which extends into the adjoining parish of Kirkconnel, is 7 miles in length by 2½ in breadth, and the veins are from 3 to 4 feet 6 inches in thickness. At the eastern extremity of the parish, about 9 miles from the town of Sanquhar, are the lead mines of Wanlockhead. The parish is traversed along the vale of the Nith by the road from Glasgow to Dumfries, as also by the Glasgow and South-Western railway.—The town of Sanquhar is about 13 miles N.W. of Thornhill, and 56 S.W. of Edinburgh, and is a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway. It is situated on the river Nith, and was created into a burgh of barony in 1484, and assumed the dignity of a royal burgh by charter from James VI. in 1596. Its government is invested in a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and eleven councillors, It is contributory to Dumfries in returning one member to parliament. The town consists principally of one long street, irregularly built. The townhall, which stands at the end of the street, has a tower and clock. It was erected at the expense of the last Duke of Queensberry, by whom a considerable sum has been expended on the improvement of the town. There are two banks, one a branch of the British Linen Company, and one of the Western Bank of Scotland; also a savings-bank and a mechanics' institute.—It has long been famous for its woollen manufactures, and from the looms in the town 20,000 yards of tartan cloth are produced annually. There are also many persons employed in cotton weaving and in embroidering muslins for the Glasgow manufacturers. In the town is an extensive spade and shovel manufactory; and at the village of Crawickmill, about half a mile N.W. of the town, is an extensive carpet manufactory employing many hands.—On a steep declivity overlooking the river Nith, and at a short distance from the town, are the ruins of Sanquhar Castle, once a quadrangular building of immense strength, with towers at the angles. It was formerly surrounded by a moat, over which was a drawbridge, and was occupied by the Rosses and Crichtons, who were heritable sheriffs of Niths-Dale, but was purchased by the Douglases of Drumlanrig in 1630, in which great family the castle and barony still remain, being the property of the Dukes of Queensberry. A moat-hill, with the ruins of a hospital, is to be seen near the castle. The hills, which are partly green, and partly covered with heath, are productive of grouse and other game.—The parish is in the presb. of Penpont and synod of Dumfries. The parish church, which has a square tower, was rebuilt on the site of an ancient structure at the end of the main

street. At a remote period Sanquhar was a rectory, and in the 15th century was created a prebend in the cathedral church of Glasgow. There are two United Presbyterian churches, a Free church, Reformed Presbyterian church, and a chapel for the Baptists. At Wanlockhead is a Free church; also a chapel of the Established Church, recently erected, and endowed at the expense of the Duke of Buccleuch. There are a parochial and five other schools. About a mile from the castle is Elliock House, where the Admirable Crichton was born. Fairs are held on the first Mondays in October and November, old style.

SANTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Irton, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 5 miles N.E. of Ravenglass. It is situated on the river Mite, and is said to derive its name from the drifting sands which have covered most of the adjoining lands. The nursery-grounds here are noted for rare and valuable plants. The village, which had once an Austin priory, founded by King Stephen, is built on the site of a Roman station, where coins, urns, furnaces, and a large brass cross have been found. The inhabitants are wholly engaged in agriculture. The tnshp. includes the hmlt. of Melthwaite.

SANTON-DOWNHAM, a par. in the hund. of Lackford, co. Suffolk. *See* DOWNHAM SANTON.

SANTON, HIGH and LOW, hmlts. in the par. of Wrawby, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.W. of Glanford-Brigg.

SANTON HOUSE, a par. in the hund. of Grimshoe, co. Norfolk, 2 miles E. of Brandon, its post town, and 3½ N.W. of Thetford. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Brandon railway and the river Brandon, or Lesser Ouse, which separates this parish from the county of Suffolk. The soil is of a sandy nature. A large portion of the land is in heath and plantations, well stocked with game. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £80. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £80. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is an ancient stone structure, and has recently undergone thorough restoration.

SANTRY, or SANTREFF, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Coolock, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Dublin. The soil is mostly good, and the scenery attractive. The village was burned by the rebels in 1641, and contains numerous residences of the gentry. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £297, in the patron. of the crown. The church was renovated in 1709, and has tombs of the Domvile and Barry families. There is a chartered school, and a police station has been established in the village. Santry House is the chief residence.

SAPCOTE, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 4 miles S.E. of Hinckley, its post town, and 2 W. of Broughton Astley railway station. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the river Soar and the ancient Fosse Way. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture and in frame-work knitting. The soil is various, but chiefly adapted for dairy farms, on which cheese of excellent quality is made. There is a sulphur spa, designated the Golden Well, over which baths were erected in 1806 at an expense of £600. The manor formerly belonged to the Basset family, whose mansion was built on the site of an ancient castle, once surrounded by a moat. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an Act of Enclosure in 1778, and the glebe comprises 270 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £625. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a square tower, surmounted by a spire and containing a clock and two bells. The interior of the church contains a font of great antiquity, also several monuments to the Frewen family. The charities comprise several bequests for distribution among the poor, and five almshouses for aged men, erected at the expense of Thomas Frewen, Esq., who is lord of the manor. In a field called Black Piece a curious tesselated pavement was discovered in 1770.

SAPEY, PRITCHARD, or LOWER, a par. in the upper div. of Doddingtree hund., co. Worcester, 10 miles W. of Worcester, its post town, and 5 W. of Martley. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Frome, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £220. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew.

SAPEY, UPPER, a par. in the hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford, 4 miles N.E. of Bromyard, its post town, and 8 E. of Tenbury. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on Sapey Brook, and on the Hereford and Stourport turnpike road. The land is partly in hop-grounds. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £287 10*s.*, and the glebe comprises 14 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £258. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone structure, with a square tower containing two bells. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. There is a school with an annuity of £11. In the neighbourhood are traces of a Roman camp surrounded by a single trench.

SAPHOCK, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Fyvie, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, near Turriff.

SAPISTON, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, co. Suffolk, 3½ miles N.W. of Ixworth, its post town, and 7 from Bury St. Edmund's. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Thet, a branch of the river Brandon. It is wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £100. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient stone structure, with a thatched roof and a square embattled tower. The interior of the church contains a monument to Farmer Austin, who resided here with Bloomfield. There is a parochial school, erected by the Duke of Grafton, who is lord of the manor.

SAPLEY, a lordship in the hund. of Hurstingstone, co. Huntingdon, 2 miles N.E. of Huntingdon.

SAPPERTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Church Broughton, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 10 miles W. of Derby, on a branch of the river Dove.

SAPPERTON, a par. in the hund. of Bisley, co. Gloucester, 5 miles N.W. of Cirencester, its post town, and 4 from Tetbury Road railway station. The village is situated on the Thames and Severn canal, and near the Great Western railway. The tunnel of the above canal, which passes underneath Hagley Wood, is 250 feet below the surface, and above 2 miles in length. The par. includes the tythg. of Frampton. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is alluvial upon a subsoil of oolite. At Beacon Hill Camp, in this parish, two urns filled with Roman coins were found in 1759. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Frampton annexed, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £367. The church, dedicated to St. Kenelm, is an ancient cruciform structure with a tower. The interior of the church contains effigies of Sir Henry Poole and Sir Robert Atkyns; the latter was historian of the county and lord chief baron of the exchequer. The parochial charities produce about £64 per annum, besides Sir R. Atkyns's free school. Earl Bathurst is lord of the manor.

SAPPERTON, a par. in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 5 miles N.W. of Falkingham, its post town, and 7 S.E. of Grantham railway station. The village, which is small, is chiefly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1780. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £190. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure with a spired tower containing one bell. Sir Glynne Earle Welby-Gregory, Bart., is lord of the manor.

SARCLET, a vil. in the par. of Wick, co. Caithness, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Wick. There is a convenient harbour for fishing boats. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the fisheries.

SAREDON, GREAT AND LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Shareshill, E. div. of Cuttlestone hund., co. Stafford, 4 miles S.E. of Penkridge, and 7 N.E. of Wolverhampton.

SARISBURY, a chplry. in the par. of Titchfield, co. Hants, 5 miles W. of Fareham. Southampton is its

post town. It is situated on the river Hamble, and includes Swanwick and Warsash. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £120, in the patron. of the Vicar of Titchfield.

SARK, SERK, SERQ, SERCQ, or CERQ, one of the Channel Islands, 6½ miles E. of Guernsey, within which bailiwick it is included. It lies in N. lat. 49° 25′ 3″, and W. long. 2° 22′ 45″, and consists of Great and Little Sark, united by a dangerous *coupée*, or neck, 8 yards long, and 5 feet broad, along which is a footpath 200 feet above the sea. It is supposed by some to be the *Sarnia* mentioned by Antonine, an hypothesis confirmed by the similarity of name and the discovery of Roman coins in 1719. There are traces of a monastery founded in the 6th century by St. Magliore, the site of which was given by Queen Elizabeth in 1565 to the Carteret family. Abrupt cliffs, from 200 to 300 feet in height, bound it on all sides, often hollowed out by the waves into caves, as at Gosselin-Havre, l'Eperquerie Bay, and Le Creux cove, where there is a funnel cave much visited by tourists. The island is separated from Guernsey by the Herm and the Great and Little Russell, channels through which the tides run strong. It extends about 3 miles in length, with a varying breadth of from 1½ mile to a few yards. The surface is elevated, but everywhere intersected by deep valleys. The underlying rocks are chiefly greenstone and granite, but the soil is fertile, producing grain, fruit, potatoes, parsnips, good grass, and apples, from which excellent cider is made. Seaweed supplies an abundance of manure; and several mines of lead and copper, the former mixed with silver, have been opened. The inhabitants mostly combine agriculture with fishing, the land being let out to forty copyhold tenants; but some few are engaged in the mines, and others in the manufacture of stockings, gloves, and Guernsey jackets, which are exported to Bristol. It is governed by the "Seigneur," under whom a seneschal carries out the laws and local regulations made by a majority of the tenants. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £80, in the patron. of the "Seigneur." The church is a Norman structure dedicated to St. Peter. Around the coast are numerous small islands and rocks, as Marchande, or Brecghou, on the E. separated by the Gulion strait, l'Etat de Sark on the S., and the Buron isles on the S.E.

SARK, a stream of the co. of Dumfries, Scotland. It rises in Canobie, and flows 12 miles to the Solway Frith near Gretna, on the English border.

SARKFOOT, a vil. in the par. of Gretna, or Graitney, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 1½ mile S. of Springfield, and 8½ miles E. of Annan. It is a small port situated at the confluence of the river Sark with the Solway Frith, and has a harbour for vessels of 120 tons.

SARN, signifying "a ridge," is prefixed to many Welsh and British names of sandbanks and roads, as Sarn-Gynfelyn, Sarn-Helen, Sarn-Hîr, Sarn-Swys, &c.

SARNESFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 2 miles S.W. of Weobley, its post town, and 10 from Leominster. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from Hereford to Kington and Aberystwith, near Lady Lift. The inhabitants are wholly agricultural. The land is partly in hop grounds. The soil consists of a strong loam upon a subsoil of clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £203. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains an effigy of Abel, the architect, who built Hereford market-house. J. Arkwright, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SARRATT, a par. in the hund. of Cashio, or lib. of St. Alban's, co. Herts, 3¾ miles N.W. of Rickmansworth, and 6 N.W. of Watford railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on an eminence near the small river Sarratt, or Chess. The surface is hilly, and the soil gravelly. The land is partly in common. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of paper. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £300, and the glebe comprises 50 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £243. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is an ancient cruciform structure with a low square tower. The interior of the church contains a piscina, stalls, &c. The parochial charities produce about £21 per annum, which goes to Day's almshouses. The Baptists have a place of worship.

SARRE, a vil. locally in the hund. of Ringslow, or Isle of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 8 miles S.W. of Margate, its post town, 8½ N.E. of Canterbury, and 2 N.E. of Grove Ferry railway station. The village, which is small, derives its name from an ancient ford on the river Stour, which at low water was passable from the Isle of Thanet to the mainland. It is situated on the South-Eastern railway, and on the road from Canterbury to Ramsgate. It once carried on a considerable trade, and still belongs to Sandwich cinque port, but declined on the failure of the river Wantsune. It was formerly a parish designated in old documents St. Giles at Serre, but now forms part of St. Nicholas, Sandwich. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

SARSDEN, a par. in the hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 3 miles S.W. of Chipping Norton, its post town, and 10 from Burford. The village, which is inconsiderable, is wholly agricultural. In the vicinity is a camp of Saxon or Danish origin, supposed to have been formed by the army of Canute, who here defeated Edmund Ironside in 1016. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1787. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £262. The church is an ancient edifice. The parochial charities produce about £58 per annum, of which £53 goes to a school. Sarsden House is the principal residence. J. H. Langston, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SARSON, a tythg. in the par. of Amport, co. Hants, 4 miles W. of Andover.

SARUM, NEW. *See* SALISBURY, co. Wilts.

SARUM, OLD, an ext. par. place in the par. of Stratford-under-the-Castle, co Wilts. *See* SALISBURY.

SASCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Pontesbury, co. Salop, 4 miles W. of Salisbury.

SATCHELL, a tythg. in the par. of Hound, co. Hants, 3 miles S.E. of Southampton. It is in conjunction with Hound.

SATLEY, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Lanchester, W. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 5 miles N.E. of Wolsingham, and 11 N.W. of Durham. Darlington is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from Durham to Wolsingham. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. The soil consists principally of clay. The tnshp. includes the hmlts. of Butsfield, Cornsay, Hedleyhope, and Satley. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The register dates from 1797. There is an endowed school for both sexes.

SATTERLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of South Molton, co. Devon, 4 miles S.W. of South Molton, its post town, and about the same distance N.W. of South Molton Road railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Mole, and is wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £67, and the glebe comprises 28 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £113. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, restored in 1852. M. Byne, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SATTERTHWAITE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Hawkshead, hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 4 miles S.W. of Hawkshead. Milnthorpe is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Leaven, and is chiefly agricultural. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the bobbin mills at Cunsey. The tnshp. includes the hmlts. of Dale-Park, Force Forge, Grizedale, and Lower Graythwaite. There is a large extent of coppice wood, formerly used for the smelting of iron-ore. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £120. The church has a square tower containing one bell, and was enlarged and rebuilt in 1835.

There is a National school for both sexes at Grizedale. Satterthwaite Hall and High Graythwaite Hall are the principal residences.

SATTERTHWAITE, a chplry. in the par. of Ulverstone, hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 7 miles N.W. of Ulverstone. There are quarries of roofing slate.

SAUCHENSIDE, a vil. in the par. of Cranston, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Dalkeith. It is in conjunction with Chesterhill.

SAUCHER, a vil. in the par. of Collace, co. Perth, Scotland, 7 miles N.E. of Perth.

SAUCHIEBOG, a vil. in the par. of Cambuslang, co. Lanark, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Glasgow.

SAUCHIEBURN, a spot in the par. of St. Ninian, co. Stirling, Scotland, about 4 miles S. of Stirling. It is situated near Bannockburn Water, and is famous in history as the place where James III. of Scotland was defeated by his rebellious barons, and slain the same day at Milltown.

SAUCHIE, OLD and NEW, vils. in the pars. of Alloa and Clackmannan, co. Clackmannan, Scotland, 2 miles N. of Clackmannan, and 3 from Alloa. They are situated on the road to Alloa, and are chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the neighbouring collieries. A chapel-of ease was erected here in 1841. The colliery of South Sauchie comprises an area of 26 acres, and has a 9 feet seam of coal. In the early part of the present century this pit fired, and was accordingly designated the "burning waste," and to prevent it from spreading a wall was built round at an outlay of £16,000. In 1851 the fire was finally extinguished by means of a jet of steam, thus reclaiming property valued at near £200,000. The district also abounds in limestone and iron-ore, for the working of which latter extensive works were established in 1792 on the banks of the Devon.

SAUGHALL, GREAT and LITTLE, tnshps. in the par. of Shotwick, higher div. of Wirrall hund., co. Chester, 4 miles N.W. of Chester, and 2 W. of Mollington railway station. The villages are of small extent, and wholly agricultural. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship.

SAUGHALL-MASSEY, or SAUGHAN-MASSIE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bidstone, lower div. of Wirrall hund., co. Chester, 4 miles W. of Birkenhead.

SAUGHTREE, a station on the Border Counties railway, co. Linlithgow, Scotland, 2½ miles from Riccarton.

SAUL, a par. in the bar. of Lecale, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Downpatrick, its post town. The surface extends along part of Lough Strangford, and consists more than half of pasture lands. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, val. £299, in the patron. of the crown. The church was built about 1770. There are two schools, partly supported by subscriptions, and a Sunday-school. The church is built on the site of an abbey, said to have been founded by St. Patrick, and restored by Bishop O'Morgair. Walsh's Town Castle is the chief residence, and was erected by the De Courcys. Coins of various reigns, from that of Henry I., have been found in the churchyard.

SAUL, a par. in the upper div. of Whitstone hund., co. Gloucester, 5 miles N.W. of Stonehouse, its post town and railway station, and 2 E. of Whitminster. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Severn, where it is joined by the Frome. The Stroudwater canal, and the Severn and Thames ship canal, both pass through the parish. The soil consists of clay and sand, with a subsoil of gravel. An Enclosure Act was obtained in 1839. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £115, and the incumbent's for £42, with 3 acres of glebe. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £125, in the patron. of the Vicar of Standish. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing one bell. There is also a district church at Framilode, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £48, in the patron. of the bishop. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The Rev. G. P. Cambridge is lord of the manor. The earls of Leicester had an old moated seat in this parish.

SAULSEAT, or SOULSEAT, an ancient par. in the co. of Wigtown, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Stranraer. It is now in conjunction with Inch, and is situated near Saulseat Loch. It had a Premonstratensian abbey, founded by the lords of Galloway in the 12th century.

SAUNDBY, a par. in the North-Clay div. of Bassetlaw wap., co. Nottingham, 7½ miles N.E. of East Retford, and 3 S.W. of Gainsborough. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on elevated ground near the river Trent, and is wholly agricultural. Mr. Lumley's hounds meet in this parish. The soil is rich, and the land in good cultivation. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £325 15*s.*, and the glebe comprises 2 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £101. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is an ancient edifice with a tower, rebuilt in 1500, and containing four bells. It has tombs of ancient date. There is a Sunday-school. Viscount Middleton is lord of the manor.

SAUNDERSFOOT, a vil. and sub-port to Milford, in the par. of St. Issells, hund. of Narberth, co. Pembroke, 3 miles N.E. of Tenby. It has a good pier and harbour, with a lighthouse erected in 1832.

SAUNDERSVILLE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Upper Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.N.E. of Baltinglass.

SAUNDERTON, a par. in the hund. of Desborough, co. Bucks, 1½ mile S.W. of Princes-Risborough, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The Wycombe union poorhouse is situated in this parish. The surface is varied with hills, and the soil a rich loam alternated with clay. The land is chiefly arable. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1806, and the glebe comprises 406 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £377, in the patron. of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Previous to 1457 there were two parish churches, but after the union of the parishes the church of St. Nicholas was suffered to go to ruin.

SAUSTHORPE, a par. in the hund. of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N.W. of Spilsby, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Steeping, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £216. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a crocketed and spired tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains three carved screens. The whole edifice was rebuilt in 1844, at an outlay of £3,000. There is a National school, chiefly supported by the Rev. F. Swan. New Hall, built in 1822, is the principal residence.

SAUVEUR, ST. *See* SAVIOUR, ST., Channel Islands.

SAVERNAKE, NORTH and SOUTH, an ecclesiastical district in the hunds. of Kinwardstone and Selkley, co. Wilts, 2 miles S.E. of Marlborough, and 8 from Hungerford. It is a station on the Hungerford branch of the Great Western railway. It is situated in Savernake Forest, which is 16 miles in circumference, and formerly belonged to Queen Eleanor. It was granted to the Seymour family, through whom it came to the Marquis of Ailesbury, of Savernake Lodge and Tottenham Park. The two hamlets are extra parochial. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £150. The church, situated at Cadley, was erected at the sole expense of the Marquis of Ailesbury. There is a National school for both sexes, also built at the expense of the same nobleman.

SAVIOUR, ST., or ST. SAUVEUR, a par. in the isle of Guernsey, Channel Islands, 3 miles S.W. of St. Peter's Port. It is a small agricultural village. In this parish is the ancient chapel of Apoline, now used as a barn; the interior of the roof is circular, and formed of stone; also the ruins of the priory of Lihou or Lihoumel, said to have been built in 1114, and occupying a small rocky islet, separated from the main land at high

water. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the governor. The church is an ancient Norman structure, erected in 1154. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SAVIOUR, ST., or ST. SAUVEUR, a par. in the isle of Jersey, Channel Islands, 1 mile N.E. of St. Helier. The par., which is large, contains the vils. of Georgetown and Longueville. The surface is varied with hill and dale, and the land in good cultivation. From the uplands a view is obtained of the surrounding country and coast, with the harbour of St. Helier lying immediately below. Stone for building is quarried, and there is a mineral spring much resorted to for its medicinal properties. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £300, in the patron. of the governor. The church of St. Sauveur is a cruciform structure of the 12th century, with a lofty tower rising from the centre. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The free grammar school of St. Maulier or Magliore's was founded in 1498, under charter of Henry VII., by Dean Neel and Vincent Tehy, for boys of the island, and has an endowment of about £150 per annum, with right of presentation to three scholarships in Oxford University. The Rev. Philip Falle, the historian of the island, was a native of this place.

SAWBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Wolfhamcote, co. Warwick, 6 miles N.E. of Southam.

SAWBRIDGEWORTH, or SABSWORTH, a par. and post town in the hund. of Braughin, co. Herts, 4 miles S. of Bishop Stortford, and 11 N.E. of Hertford. It is a station on the Cambridge section of the Great Eastern railway. It is situated near the river Stort, and on the road to Newmarket. It was formerly a market town, and was held by Geoffrey Magnaville, the Says, Bourchiers, and other families of distinction. Malting is carried on to a great extent. There are extensive nursery grounds. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,479 12*s.*, and the vicarial for £391, and the appropriate glebe comprises 128 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £336, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a square tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains 6 brasses, and effigies, one of J. Leventhorpe, bearing date 1433, also monuments of the Chaunceys, Hewits, and Jocelynes. There is a district church at High Wych, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £70. The parochial charities produce about £17 per annum. There are endowed and National schools for both sexes. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship.

SAWDDWY, a stream of the co. of Carmarthen, rises in the Black mountains, and joins the Teivi a little below Llangadock.

SAWDON, a tnshp. in the par. of Brompton, wap. of Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York, 8 miles S.W. of Scarborough. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SAWEL, a mountain on the borders of cos. Londonderry and Tyrone, Ireland, forming one of the Sperrin range. It attains an elevation of 2,240 feet above sea-level.

SAWLEY, a par. in the hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 8½ miles S.E. of Derby, its post town, and 5½ N.W. of Kegworth. It is a station on the Midland railway. The par., which is situated on the rivers Trent and Derwent, includes the chplries. of Long Eaton and Breaston, and the hmlt. of Wilsthorpe. The village, which is neatly built, was formerly a market town, and has the old market-house still standing. Some of the inhabitants are employed in frame-work knitting and cotton-spinning. The Trent and Mersey navigation and the Erewash canal pass through this parish. The surface is generally level, and the soil a reddish clay, alternated with gravel. The tithes were commuted for land under Enclosure Acts in 1765 and 1787. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Long Eaton annexed, in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £266, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has an embattled and spired tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains 2 brasses of the Bothes, bearing date 1468. There are also the district churches of Breaston with Risley, and Wilne, the livings of which are both perpet. cures., val. £300 each, in the patron. of the bishop. The parochial charities produce about £34 per annum. There is a National school. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a place of worship. The Earl of Harrington is lord of the manor. A fair, chiefly for horses, is held on 17th November.

SAWLEY, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. and lib. of Ripon, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Ripon, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The tnshp. comprises the hmlts. of Cowbush, Hungate, North Pastures, and Rispleth. The surface is broken by hills, which in some places attain a considerable elevation. The soil on the uplands is light, but in the valleys a heavy loam. About one-third of the land is arable, the remainder hilly pasture. There are quarries of good building-stone, from which materials were obtained for the erection of Trinity church, at Ripon. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £63, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a belfry containing one bell. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum. There is a school for both sexes, partially endowed. Sawley Hall is the principal residence. H. Wormald, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

SAWLEY WITH TOSSIDE, an ext. par. place in the W. div. of Staincliffe wap., West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Clitheroe. It is situated on the river Ribble. Here are the ruins of a Cistercian abbey, founded by William de Percy in 1147, and the revenue of which at the Dissolution was estimated at £221 15*s.* 8*d.* The site and ruins are now the property of the Earl de Grey and Ripon. The gate-house has been converted into a cottage.

SAWSTON, a par. in the hund. of Whittlesford, co. Cambridge, 6 miles N.W. of Linton, and 1 mile from the Whittlesford station on the Cambridge section of the Great Eastern railway. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the river Granta and the London and Cambridge road. It was formerly a market town, and has still remains of the market cross. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in an extensive paper mill, and others in the manufacture of parchment. Queen Mary spent some time at the ancient manor house of the Huddleston family, which is situated in this parish. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1802. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £170. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £169 per annum, of which £108 goes to Huntingdon's almshouses. There is a National school, also a place of worship for Independents.

SAWTRY ALL SAINTS, a par. in the hund. of Norman Cross, co. Huntingdon, 3 miles S. of Stilton. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the road to York. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. About half the land is arable, and the remainder rich meadow and fenny pasture. The soil is a strong clay. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1804. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £189. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a tower and a low spire. It contains three ancient stalls, and the brass of a knight bearing date 1404. There are National schools, built in 1840.

SAWTRY ST. ANDREW, or BEAUMES, a par. in the hund. of Norman Cross, co. Huntingdon, 3¼ miles S.E. of Stilton. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated on the road from Huntingdon to Peterborough. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1804, and the glebe comprises 200 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £169. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

SAWTRY ST. JUDITH, an ext. par. place, in the hund. of Norman Cross, co. Huntingdon, 4 miles S.E. of Stilton. It was formerly a separate parish, but is now annexed to Sawtry All Saints. A Cistercian abbey was founded here in 1146 by Simeon de St. Liz, Earl of Northampton, which flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £141 3*s.* 8*d.*, and the site given to the Cromwells. It includes a large tract of woodland, chiefly oak, called Monks' Wood. The church has long been demolished. Roman urns and other antiquities were found here in 1772.

SAXAFORTH, a mountain in the island and par. of Uist, North Shetland Isles, coast of Scotland. It attains an elevation of 938 feet above sea-level, and has a remarkable cave 300 feet long.

SAXBY, a par. in the hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 4½ miles N.E. of Melton-Mowbray, its post town, and near the Saxby station on the Midland railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Eye. The Melton and Oakham canal passes through the parish, which is supposed to have been the scene of a great battle from the number of skeletons and relics of antiquity which have been discovered at a short distance below the surface. The land is chiefly in pasture. The surface is gently undulating and the soil fertile. The substratum is a fine gravel. The glebe comprises 38 acres. The living is a rect.* with the vic. of Stapleford annexed, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £168. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a spired tower containing three bells. It was rebuilt in 1789, at the expense of the grandfather of the late Earl of Harborough.

SAXBY, a par. in the E. div. of Aslacoe wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 10 miles N.E. of Lincoln, 4 S.E. of Spital, and 8 S.W. of Market-Rasen. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Ancholme, near the Roman way Ermine Street. The inhabitants are wholly agricultural. There are quarries of an inferior kind of building-stone. The glebe comprises 14 acres. The living is a vic.* with the rect. of Firsby annexed, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £96. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a Grecian edifice, and contains the tombs of the Scarborough family.

SAXBY, a par. in the N. div. of Yarborough wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles S.W. of Barton-upon-Humber, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. It is situated at a short distance from the Ancholme navigation. The surface is elevated, but not hilly. The soil is light upon a substratum of chalk. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £432 17*s.*, and the glebe comprises 8 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £300. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has been recently rebuilt. Over the altar is a painting of the Saviour restoring sight to Bartimeus. There is a National school for both sexes. John Hope Barton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SAXELBY, a par. in the hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 4 miles N.W. of Melton-Mowbray, its post town, and 2 N.W. of Kirby railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. It is situated amidst the Wold hills, and the low grounds are watered by a brook. The land is chiefly in pasture. The soil is clay alternating with sand and gravel. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £215. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a square tower surmounted by a spire, and containing three bells. The interior of the church contains the brass of a female bearing date 1520. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum. There is a National school. The Earl of Aylesford is lord of the manor.

SAXELBY, or SAXILBY, a par. in the wap. of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6½ miles N.W. of Lincoln, its post town. It is a junction station on the Great Northern and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railways. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on the road from Lincoln to Gainsborough, and on the river Till. The par. includes the hmlts. of North and South Ingleby. The Fossdyke, which is navigable for sloops and barges, intersects the parish. The glebe comprises 127 acres of land. The living is a vic.* with Ingleby, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £167, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, has a tower containing four bells. The church has been thoroughly restored. The register dates from 1563. A National school was built in 1845. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. In the vicinity is a Roman barrow.

SAXHAM, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Thingoe, co. Suffolk, 5 miles S.W. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town. It is a station on the Cambridge, Newmarket, and Bury branch of the Great Eastern railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Lark, and is wholly agricultural. The manor once belonged to Bury Abbey, and came to the Eldreds, who erected Nutmeg Hall. The soil is of a mixed nature, with a clayey subsoil. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £369, and the glebe comprises 13 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £330. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient edifice, with a tower containing three bells. There are two memorial windows in the chancel, also a painted E. window over the communion table. The interior contains monuments to the Eldred family. The parochial charities produce about £36 per annum. There are day and Sunday schools. Saxham Hall, the residence of the Millses, is a square stone mansion situated in the centre of a well-wooded park. William Mills, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SAXHAM, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Thingoe, co. Suffolk, 3½ miles W. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. Little Saxham was the seat of the Lucas and Croft families, who entertained Charles II. in the old manor house erected in Henry VII.'s time, but pulled down in 1771. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £332. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure with a round tower of flint. The interior of the church contains effigies of the Crofts. There are several stained windows. The register dates from 1620. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. The Marquis of Bristol is lord of the manor.

SAXLINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Holt, co. Norfolk, 3½ miles W. of Holt, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Walsingham. The village is of small extent, and chiefly agricultural. The land is for the most part arable, with a small proportion of pasture and woodland. From the higher grounds a view is obtained of the vale of the Glaven. The glebe contains 28 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £589. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a cruciform structure, with a square embattled tower. The interior of the church contains a monument in the form of an Egyptian pyramid covered with hieroglyphics, and erected by Sir Christopher Heydon to his lady, bearing date 1593. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Rev. Sir E. R. Jodrell, Bart., is lord of the manor.

SAXLINGHAM-NETHERGATE, a par. in the hund. of Henstead, co. Norfolk, 7 miles S. of Norwich, its post town, and 2½ E. of Flordon railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Saxlingham Thorpe, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £699. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a square tower containing six bells. The register dates from 1556. The windows are of stained glass. The parochial charities produce about £80 per annum, of which £73 is realised from church and town lands. There is a school under the inspection of government.

SAXLINGHAM-THORPE, a par. in the hund. of Henstead, co. Norfolk, 7½ miles S. of Norwich, its post town, 3 N.E. of Stratton St. Mary, and 2 E. of the Flordon railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Tas, and is wholly agri-

cultural. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Saxlingham-Nethergate, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, formerly dedicated to St. Mary, is in ruins. The register dates from 1560. The Baptists have a place of worship. The Rev. J. H. Steward is lord of the manor.

SAXMUNDHAM, a par., post and market town in the hund. of Plomesgate, co. Suffolk, 7 miles S.E. of Aldborough, and 19 N.E. of Ipswich. It is a station on the East Suffolk section of the Great Eastern railway. It is situated in a valley between two hills on the road to London, and near a small stream which falls into the Ore. The town, supposed to be of Saxon origin, is well built, comprising many modern houses. Its chief street, running N. and S., forms part of the turnpike road from London to Yarmouth. A brisk trade is done in corn and malt, considerable quantities of which are shipped from Snape and Iken wharfs for London. There are two banks and assembly rooms. It is a polling-place for the county elections. The inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water from springs. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £275, and the glebe comprises 29 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £275. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has a tower containing five bells. It stands a little southward of the town, and contains tombs of the Long family. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £52 per annum. There is a free school supported by the Long family. The house of industry was destroyed in a riot in 1766. Hurts Hall, the principal residence, is the seat of W. Long, Esq., who is lord of the manor. Market day is on Wednesday. Fairs are held on Whit-Tuesday and 23rd September.

SAXONDALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Shelford, S. div. of Bingham wap., co. Nottingham, 1½ mile W. of Bingham, and 8 miles E. of Bingham. It is situated on the Nottingham and Grantham road. There was formerly a church. The Earl of Chesterfield is lord of the manor.

SAXSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Hoxne, co. Suffolk, 3 miles N.W. of Framlingham, its post town, and 13 N. of Woodbridge. The village, which is small and straggling, is situated on the river Alde, and is chiefly agricultural. The land is partly in common. The par. contains the hmlt. of Saxstead Green. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £340. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Framlingham, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The steeple fell down in 1806, and has not been rebuilt. The parochial charities consist of a house and some land bequeathed for the benefit of the poor.

SAXTHORPE, a par. in the hund. of South Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N.W. of Aylsham, and the like distance N.E. of Reepham. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the N. bank of the river Bure, and on the road from Norwich to Holt. The surface is undulating, and the land chiefly arable. The impropriate tithes, belonging to the Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £288 10*s.*, and the vicarial for £89, besides a glebe of 43 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £139, in the patron. of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower containing one bell. There is a day school. The Earl of Orford is lord of the manor. At Chapel Close are traces of a chapel founded by Aylmer de Valence in 1313.

SAXTON, a par. and tnshp. in the upper div. of Barkstone-Ash wap., West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Tadcaster, its post town, and 2 from Church Fenton railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is built on an acclivity, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the vil. of Scarthingwell and the township of Towton, where in 1461 a sanguinary battle was fought between the houses of York and Lancaster. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £76. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a tower containing three bells. Lords Dacre and Westmoreland, with many who were slain in the battle, were interred in the churchyard. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a school in connection with the Church of England, maintained by Lady Ashtown and Mrs. Gascoigne. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

SCACKLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Hovingham, wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S. of Hovingham, its post town, and 9 N.W. of New Malton. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The soil is of various quality upon a subsoil of limestone, which is worked. W. Garforth, Esq., of Wiganthorpe Hall, is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

SCADBURY, an ancient seat, now a farm, near Chiselhurst, co. Kent. It was the birthplace of Sir Nicholas Bacon and of Sir Francis Walsingham.

SCAFELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Newtown, co. Montgomery, 2 miles from Newtown, and 9 S.W. of Montgomery. It is a station on the Cambrian and Welsh Coast railway.

SCAFFELL PIKES, a double peaked mountain of the co. of Cumberland, rises on the E. side of Wast Water, and attains an elevation of 3,160 feet above sea-level. From the summit a view is obtained of the lake district, with Windermere lying below, and a large extent of England, Scotland, the Isle of Man, and Snowdonia in the distance.

SCAFTWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Everton, North Clay div. of Bassetlaw wap., co. Nottingham, 1 mile S.E. of Bawtry. It is of small extent, and is situated on the river Idle. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1772. Many Roman antiquities were found here at the enclosure of the common.

SCAGGLETHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Settrington, wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Malton, and about 1 mile from Settrington railway station on the Malton and Driffield line of railway. The village, which is small, is built on the slope of a hill. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The tnshp. is bounded on the N. by the navigable river Derwent. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1769.

SCAGGLETHORPE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Moor Monkton, co. York, 6 miles N.W. of York.

SCALBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Blacktoft, wap. of Howdenshire, East Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of Howden, near the Hull railway.

SCALBY, a par. in the wap. of Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Scarborough, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is chiefly agricultural. The par. comprises the tnshps. of Burniston, Cloughton, Newby, Stainton Dale, and Throxenby. At Scalby Mill are tea gardens, much resorted to by visitors during the bathing season. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £302, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Laurence, is an ancient stone structure, with a square tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum, of which £13 goes to Keld's hospital or almshouses. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

SCALDWELL, a par. in the hund. of Orlingbury, co. Northampton, 8½ miles N.E. of Northampton, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The manufacture of parchment and wool combing afford employment to a small number of persons. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1775, and the glebe comprises 150 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £357. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, has a tower containing four bells. The parochial charities produce about £68 per annum, of which £25 goes to Roe's school. The Independents have a place of worship. The Duke of

Buccleuch and Sir C. E. Isham, Bart., are lords of the manor.

SCALEBY, a par. in the ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 6 miles N.E. of Carlisle, its post town. It comprises the tnshps. of East and West Scaleby. The village, which is of small extent, is situated in the W. tnshp., and is wholly agricultural. Scaleby was given by Henry I. to Richard Tilliol, nicknamed Richard the Rider, who built the castle with materials brought from the Picts' wall. The castle was garrisoned for Charles I. by the Musgraves, but was twice taken by the parliamentary forces in the years 1645 and 1648. It eventually came to the Gilpins, and has been partially rebuilt. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £107, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. The Rev. W. Gilpin, author of "Forest Scenery" and "Lives of the Reformers," was born here in 1724. E. Standish, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SCALEBY, EAST, a tnshp. in the par. of Scaleby Eskdale ward, co. Cumberland, 6 miles N.E. of Carlisle.

SCALE-FORCE, a cascade on the S. side of Crummock Water, co. Cumberland, near Buttermere. It consists of two falls, one of 156 feet in one leap, and the other a little below of about 45 feet.

SCALE-FORCE, NORTH, a waterfall in Walney Island, co. Lancaster, 5 miles S.W. of Dalton.

SCALES, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirkham, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 2 miles S.E. of Kirkham. It is in conjunction with Newton to form a tnshp.

SCALES, a hmlt. in the par. of Bromfield, co. Cumberland, 5 miles S.W. of Wigton.

SCALES LOW, a hmlt. in the par. of Orton, co. Westmoreland, 8 miles S.W. of Appleby, under Orton Scar beacon.

SCALES TARN, a small, gloomy lake under Saddleback and Skiddaw Fells, co. Cumberland, 5 miles N.E. of Keswick. It covers a little above 3 acres in extent, and is 20 feet deep.

SCALFORD, a par. in the hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 3½ miles N.E. of Melton-Mowbray, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The surface is in some parts hilly. The soil is of a clayey nature, alternated with sand. Scalford was formerly a market town, and is supposed to have been a Roman settlement. There are quarries of building-stone. The impropriation belongs to the Duke of Rutland. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1765, and the glebe comprises about 200 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £355. The church, dedicated to Egelwin-the-Martyr, has a square embattled tower. It was erected in the 13th century, but the chancel was rebuilt at the expense of the Duke of Rutland in 1845. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum, of which £14 goes to a school. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor.

SCALING DAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Easington, North Riding co. York, 6 miles E. of Guisborough.

SCALLOWAY, a vil. in the par. of Tingwall, co. Orkney and Shetland, Scotland, 6 miles S.W. of Lerwick. It is situated at the head of a bay of the same name, in a valley on the W. coast of the mainland. It has a bar harbour with from 4 to 5 fathoms water, and Trantray, Burray, Papa, Oxna, and other islands outside. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries. The village consists of a few scattered houses in the neighbourhood of the old castle, which stands on the brink of an arm of the sea. There is a church in connection with the Establishment, erected in 1842. The Independents have a small chapel. This place was once the capital of Shetland, the seat of justice, and the occasional residence of the earls of Orkney and Zetland. The vale from hence to Tingwall is fertile, and in the pastures is much clover, both red and white. The substratum is primitive limestone of a pale blue colour.

SCALP, a hmlt. in the par. of Ardrahan, bar. of Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles N.N.E. of Gort, on the road from Loughrea. A chalybeate spring exists in the vicinity.

SCALP, two mountains of this name, one in co. Donegal, and the other in co. Galway, Ireland. They are respectively 1,590 and 1,074 feet above sea-level.

SCALPA, an island in the par. of Strath, district of Skye, co. Inverness, Scotland, 2 miles S. of Raasay, and 5 N.W. of Broadford. It extends in length about 4½ miles, with a breadth of 2¾ miles. The island is separated from Skye by Scalpa Sound, which abounds in excellent oyster beds, and is a noted rendezvous of the herring fleet. The surface is of an uneven character, and has much barren rock, also traces of an old chapel.

SCALPA, SCALPAY, or GLASS ISLAND, an island in the par. of Harris, Hebrides, Scotland. It extends in length nearly 3 miles, with an extreme breadth of about 1½ mile, and is situated at the entrance of East Loch Tarbet. The surface is uneven, low, and heathclad, and consists of several small peninsulas formed by the sea. On a promontory extreme E. stands a fixed light, put up in 1789, and visible at a distance of 16 miles. On the W. coast are two natural harbours.

SCALPA FLOW, a channel about 15 miles long, between the Mainland, or Pomona, and the islands of South Ronaldshay, Burray, and Hoy, South Orkney Isles, coast of Scotland. It has several good harbours, and abounds in fish.

SCALPSIE, a bay on the S.W. side of the co. of Bute, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Rothesay, near Ardscalpsie Point.

SCALTHWAITERING, a hmlt. in the par. and ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 2 miles N.E. of Kendal. It is in conjunction with Hay and Hutton-in-the-Hay to form a township. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the woollen mills, and some in the card, snuff, and corn factories. There is a parochial school for both sexes. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor.

SCAMBLESBY, a par. in the N. div. of Gartree hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6¼ miles N.E. of Horncastle, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Louth. The village, which is extensive, is situated on the Wolds, and is chiefly agricultural. The soil consists of clay, chalk, and sand. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a National school, erected in 1849. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. William Martin, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SCAMMADALE, a small loch in the par. of Kilbride, district of Lorn, co. Argyle, Scotland, 6 miles S.E. of Oban, and 15 N.W. of Inverary. It is about 3 miles in length by 1 broad.

SCAMMONDEN, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Huddersfield, upper div. of Agbrigg wap., West Riding co. York, 7 miles W. of Huddersfield, its post town. The surface is mountainous and the district wild. The village, which is considerable, is situated on an acclivity in a dell watered by a rivulet. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in cotton spinning, and in the manufacture of fancy woollen goods. The township is bounded on the W. by the lofty ridge of Blackstone Edge. About half the land was enclosed in 1820, and has been brought into profitable cultivation, the remainder being principally mountain pasture or uncultivated, with only 10 acres of woodland. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £186, in the patron. of the Vicar of Huddersfield. There is a National school for both sexes. The Baptists have a place of worship.

SCAMPSTON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Rillington, wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of New Malton, its post town, and 1½ mile from Rillington railway station, on the York and Scarborough line of railway. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The surface, which is level, is

bounded on the N. by the navigable river Derwent. The soil consists of a sandy loam upon a subsoil of clay and gravel. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £80, in the patron. of the Vicar of Rillington. The church is of recent erection. There is a National school for both sexes. Scampston Hall, the principal residence, is situated in an extensive park. William St. Quintin, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

SCAMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5¾ miles N.W. of Lincoln, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the Roman way Ermine Street, and is wholly agricultural. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as belonging to the Gaunts. Limestone is extensively quarried for building and for burning into lime. There is a chalybeate spring called St. Pancras's Well. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has a square tower, and contains tombs of the Bolles. Some remains of a Roman villa and tesselated pavements upon which St. Pancras Church had been built were discovered in 1795.

SCANSBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Brodsworth, N. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding co. York.

SCAR, a mountain in the northern part of co. Wicklow, Ireland, near Laragh. It attains an elevation of 2,105 feet above sea-level.

SCAR BAY, on the coast of co. Wexford, Ireland.

SCARA, or SCARRIFF, an islet in Ballinaskelligs Bay, co. Kerry, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Bolus Head.

SCARAWALSH, a bar. in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It contains the following pars.:—Ballycarney, Clone, Kilbride, Kilcomb, Kilrush, Moynart, St. Mary's Enniscorthy, St. Mary's Newtown-Barry, Temple-Shanbo, and parts of Carnew, Ferns, Moyacomb, Temple-Shannon, and Toome.

SCARAWALSH-BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Scarawalsh, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Enniscorthy, on the river Slaney, which is here crossed by a bridge.

SCARBA, an island in the par. of Jura and Colonsay, co. Argyle, Scotland, 3½ miles N.W. of Craignish Point. It extends in length about 3 miles, and nearly the same in extreme breadth. It is situated between Jura and Luing islands, near Corriewreckan Sound. The principal portion of the island consists of a single mountain, rising to an altitude of 1,500 feet above the sea. Its shores are lofty and precipitous, and the surface for the most part covered in heath. The E. side of the island abounds in verdure and natural woods.

SCARBOROUGH, a garrison, market, and seaport town, and a municipal and parliamentary borough in the wap. of Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York, 217 miles N. of London by road, or 233½ by rail, and 42¾ N.E. of York. The name of the town is probably derived from the Saxon words *scear*, "a rock," and *burgh*, "a town." The earliest notice in history is in the charter of incorporation granted by Henry II. in 1181. The castle was, however, built earlier than this, being erected by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, in the reign of Stephen. A pier was added, in pursuance of a charter from Henry III. Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II., was besieged here for some time in 1212, and at length surrendered to the Earl of Pembroke. The "Pilgrimage of Grace," in 1536, assaulted the castle, but without success, and in 1554 Lord Thomas Stafford, and other of Sir Thomas Wyatt's party, seized the castle, but it was retaken by the Earl of Westmoreland, and Stafford and four others were executed. During the parliamentary war it was held for the king by Sir Hugh Cholmeley. The town was taken by Sir John Meldrum, who was killed in the assault, and the castle was also taken in July, 1645, by his successor Sir Matthew Brynton. Three years afterwards both town and castle revolted and declared for the king, but were reduced in a few months. The castle was repaired in 1745, and there is now a small battery and military depôt there.—The town stands on both sides of the slope of the projecting cliff on which the castle is situated. The old town is close underneath the castle. Along the cliffs, on the N. and S. sides, are large modern houses and terraces, such as are seen at most watering-places. The portion of the cliff on which the spa or mineral spring for which Scarborough is celebrated is found is separated from the town by a narrow valley. This is bridged over by an iron bridge, which forms a promenade, and which leads to the buildings, consisting of a saloon, reading-room, &c., which surround the spa. The Literary and Philosophical Society's building is on the N. side of the bridge. The beach on both sides of the town is open and sandy. The harbour is protected by two piers and a lighthouse, and is considered very safe. The depth of water at the entrance is about 20 feet at high tide, but not more than 4 at low tide. The public buildings, besides churches, &c., are the townhall, post-office, and market. A large proportion of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing and in the manufacture of ropes, sails, and other naval necessaries. Ships are occasionally entirely built in the town. The chief imports are from America and the Baltic, and during the herring fishery many foreign vessels resort to this port. The importance of the town is, however, principally owing to the sea-bathing, which attracts a large number of visitors in the summer from the neighbouring counties.—Scarborough is divided under the new Act into two wards. The local government is carried on by a mayor, with 6 aldermen and 18 councillors, with the style of "bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Scarborough." The parliamentary borough includes the parish and Falsgrave, and two members have been returned for it to the House of Commons since the reign of Edward I. Quarter and petty sessions are held in the townhall, being presided over by 8 magistrates. The Poor-law Union includes the pars. of East and West Ayton, Brompton, Broxa, Burniston, Cayton, Cloughton, Falsgrave, Filey, Folkton, Ganton, Gristhorpe, Hackness, Harwood Dale, Hutton Bushell, Irton, Libberston, Muston, Newby, Osgodby, Sawdon, Scalby, Scarborough, Seamer, Sherburn, Silpho, Snainton, Stainton Dale, Suffield, Throxenby, Troutsdale, Willerby, and Wykeham. The new County Court district and the superior registry are the same, with the exclusion of Snainton. The population was, in 1851, 12,915, living in 2,838 houses, and in 1861, 18,377, living in 3,940 houses, showing an increase of 5,462 in the ten years.—The living is a vic. with the cur. of Christ Church, in the dioc. of York. val. £300. The church originally formed part of a Cistercian priory, of which remains appear in the churchyard. Two of the three towers were destroyed in the siege of 1644, and much additional injury has been suffered by the building; but recently it has been restored and repaired. Christ Church, to which the curacy above mentioned belongs, stands outside the town. It was built in 1828, at a cost of £8,000, partly contributed by the Commission for Building Churches, and partly by private subscription. The style is modern Gothic, with a pinnacled tower. St. Thomas's, in East Sandgate, is a perpet. cur., val. £150, in the patron. of the vicar. It was erected in 1846, and the greater number of the sittings are free. The Roman Catholics have a chapel built within the last few years, and there are also places of worship for the Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive and Association Methodists, and Society of Friends. There are several schools, including a free grammar school, National schools for boys and girls, an industrial school, the Amicable Society's school, for 70 to 80 of both sexes, Denison's charity schools, and infant and Sunday schools belonging to the Roman Catholics and other sects. There are three charitable institutions for sailors, the Merchant Seamen's and the Trinity House hospitals, and Wilson's Marine Asylum, and another general hospital, called the sea-bathing infirmary. The Merchant Seamen's hospital was founded in 1752, and is supported partly by subscription of 6*d.* a month from sailors belonging to the port. Other charities are Taylor's, Farrar's, Worth's, St. Thomas's, Stubb's, Sedman's, and the Burgh almshouses. There is also a poorhouse.—The

institutions for amusement or instruction are—the mechanics' institute, the theatre, the assembly rooms, two public libraries, the horticultural, the archæological, and the philosophical societies, of which the latter possesses a collection of objects illustrating the zoology and geology of the neighbourhood.—The two best known natives of the town have been Dr. Wittie, a physician in the 17th century, and Travis, a surgeon, in the following century. The history of Scarborough has been written by Hinderwell, himself a native of the town. Scarborough gives the title of earl to the Lumleys, of Sandbeck.—The Great Northern and the York and North Midland railways both have branches to Scarborough. The newspapers published in the town are the *Scarborough Gazette* and the *Scarborough Record.* The market days are Thursday and Saturday. Fairs are held on Holy Thursday and 22nd November, the latter for cattle. Races take place in September, and a regatta in August.

SCARCLIFF, a par. in the hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 6 miles N.W. of Mansfield, its post town, and 8 S.E. of Chesterfield. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Poulter. The inhabitants are wholly agricultural. In the vicinity is a spring designated Owlsditch. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £68. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, has a square tower containing four bells. The interior of the church contains a monument to the Fretcheville family of the 11th century. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. Earl Bathurst is lord of the manor.

SCARCROFT, a tnshp. in the par. of Thorner, lower div. of Skyrack wap., West Riding co. York, 7 miles N.E. of Leeds, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Wetherby. The village, which is situated on the new road to Wetherby, is of small extent, and wholly agricultural. The soil is of various qualities, with a subsoil of gravel. In the neighbourhood are many residences occupied by the gentry and merchants of Leeds. Sir E. Vavasour, Bart., is lord of the manor. The Romans are said to have had works here for the smelting of iron ore.

SCARGILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Barningham, wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S. of Barnard Castle, 3 W. of Greta-Bridge, and 3 from Barningham church. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. There is a parochial school for both sexes, in which Divine service is performed every Sunday evening.

SCARISBRICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Ormskirk, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N.W. of Ormskirk, its post town, and near the Burscough railway station. The village, which is large, is situated on the Leeds canal. The tnshp. includes a part of Martin-Mere, which was drained in 1799 by Mr. Eccleston. The soil is of a loamy and sandy nature, with a subsoil of sand. There are brick kilns. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Ormskirk, in the dioc. of Chester. The church is dedicated to St. Mark. The interior of the church contains a carved pulpit. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum. There is a National school for boys, also British and Foreign schools. The Wesleyans and Roman Catholics have each a place of worship. Among the principal seats are Dummersdale, Gorsuch Hall, Biglake, Heskin Hall, Hurlston Hall, Fairlake, and Scarisbrick Hall—which last is an ancient mansion situated in a park; the hall contains some pictures by Martin and other masters, and is now the seat of C. Scarisbrick, Esq., who is lord of the manor and holds a court-leet annually.

SCARLE, NORTH, a par. in the lower div. of Boothby-Graffo wap., co. Lincoln, 3 miles W. of Swinderby railway station, and 10 S.W. of Lincoln. Newark is its post town. The village, which is considerable, is wholly agricultural. The parish is bounded by the navigable river Trent. The surface is flat, and the soil clayey. There are some brickfields. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £259 10*s.*, and the glebe comprises 32 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £252, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains a font of great antiquity. The parochial charities produce about £33 per annum, also a school. The Wesleyans have two places of worship. William Houldsworth, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SCARLE, SOUTH, a par. in the N. div. of Newark wap., co. Nottingham, 7 miles N.E. of Newark-on-Trent, and 3 N. of Cottingham railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The par. contains the tnshps. of South Scarle and Besthorpe. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £190 11*s.*, and the vicarial for £54 18*s.*, the impropriate glebe comprises 112 acres. The living is a vic. with the perpet. cur. of Girton and the cur. of Besthorpe annexed, in the dioc. of Lincoln, joint val. £168, in the patron. of the prebend thereof. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is an ancient structure with a tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The Duke of Newcastle is lord of the manor of Morland, comprising the pars. of South Scarle and Girton, which lordships are held under the crown at an annual rent of £25.

SCARLET POINT, a headland on the S. coast of the Isle of Man, between Balvash and Castletown harbour.

SCARNESS, a mountain of the co. of Cumberland. It is situated near the eastern bank of Bassenthwaite Water, and commands a view of that lake.

SCARNING, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, co. Norfolk, 2 miles S.W. of East Dereham, its post town, and near the Wendling station on the East Anglian section of the Great Eastern railway. The village, which is considerable, is wholly agricultural. The parish is traversed by the road from East Dereham to Swaffham. The glebe contains about 10 acres. The living is a rect. and vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £496. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, has a large tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £175 per annum, £160 of which goes to Secker's Free School, founded in 1604, but rebuilt in 1850, with a residence for the teachers, at an outlay of £900.

SCARP, an island in the par. of Harris, and one of the Hebrides, co. Inverness, Scotland. It extends in length about 3 miles, with a breadth of about 2 miles. It is situated at the entrance of Loch Reasort, and consists of one single mountain 1,000 feet above the sea.

SCARRIFF, a post-office vil. in the par. of Tomgraney, bar. of Upper Tulla, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 22 miles E.N.E. of Ennis, 8 N.N.W. of Killaloe, and 94 from Dublin. It is situated on an acclivity sloping down to the river Scarriff, which is here spanned by a three-arched bridge, and taking its rise in Lough Teriog, and passing through Loughs Graney and O'Grady, empties itself into Lough Derg at Scarriff-bay. The village contains a chapel and poorhouse, and several oil and flour mills. Mynoe is the neighbouring seat of Sir J. Reid. On the small island of Iniscealtra in the bay there are the ecclesiastical remains known as the "Seven Churches." Scarriff gives name to a Poor-law Union consisting of ten electoral divisions. Petty sessions are held here, also fairs once a month.

SCARRIFF-BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Lune, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Trim, on the river Boyne, which is here crossed by a bridge.

SCARRINGTON, a par. in the N. div. of Bingham wap., co. Nottingham, 2 miles N.E. of Bingham, its post town, and about the same distance N.W. of Aslacton. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments under an Enclosure Act in 1780. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Orston, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is an ancient edifice with a spired tower. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a place of worship for the Wesleyans. Thomas Watson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SCARR-WATER, a stream of the co. of Dumfries,

Scotland, rises in Black Hill, and joins the Nith near Keir.

SCARS, or EAST SCARS, a reef at the mouth of the Tees, North Riding co. York, about 1½ mile E. of Redcar, and near the eastern bank of the river.

SCARSCOCH, a mountain of the Grampian chain on the borders of cos. Aberdeen and Perth, Scotland. It is situated nearly in the centre of Scotland, and is 3,390 feet above sea-level.

SCARSDALE, a hund. in the co. of Derby, contains the pars. of Alfreton, Aulk-Hucknall, Barlborough, Beauchief Abbey, Beighton, Blackwell, Balsover, Brompton, Chesterfield, Clown, Dronfield, Eckington, Elmton, Heath, Killamarsh, Upper Langwith, Morton, South Normanton, Norton, Pinxton, Pleasley, Scarcliff, Shirland, Staveley, Sutton, Tibshelf, Whittington, Whitwell, Wingerford, North and South Wingfield, and parts of Ashover and Crich, comprising an area of 144,750 acres. It gives title of baron to the Curzons of Kedleston.

SCARTAGLIN, a vil. in the par. of Castleisland, bar. of Trughanacmy, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Castleisland. It is situated on the banks of the Brown Flesk river, which is here crossed by a bridge. There is a Roman Catholic chapel and a school. Fairs are held on 17th January, 17th May, 18th August, 10th October, and 16th December.

SCARTHINGWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Saxton, upper. div. of Barkstone-Ash wap., West Riding co. York, 4½ miles S.E. of Tadcaster. It is in conjunction with Saxon to form a tnshp. The chief object of interest in the village is the Hall. The Roman Catholics have a place of worship.

SCARTHO, a par. in the wap. of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles S. of Great Grimsby, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1795. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £231, in the patron. of Jesus' College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, has a tower containing two bells. The interior has recently undergone restoration, and has a stained E. window. The register dates from 1565. The parishioners' children attend Humberstone grammar school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

SCARVA, a post-office vil. in the par. of Aghaderg, bar. of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 11 miles N. of Newry, and 8 from Portadown by the Dublin and Belfast junction railway, on which it has a station. It is situated on the road to Tanderagee and the Newry canal, and at a short distance from Lough Shark. This village was formerly a market town, and was the scene of repeated conflicts during the disturbances of 1641. It was last taken by General Monk, who erected a castle here, known as Glen Flesk Castle, of which there are some remains. Here are also the ruins of Dane's Castle and Lisnaguard Fort. Scarva House is the seat of the proprietor. Fairs are held on 21st March, 19th June, 5th September, and 14th November.

SCARVAY, an islet in Harris Sound, one of the Western Islands, coast of Scotland.

SCATAVAGH, a bay on the E. side of Harris, Western Islands, coast of Scotland.

SCATRICK, an islet on the E. side of Lough Strangford, co. Down, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Kellinchy.

SCATTERGATE, a tnshp. in the par. of Appleby-St. Lawrence, E. ward, co. Westmoreland. It adjoins the town of Appleby on the S. Within this tnshp. are the remains of Appleby Castle.

SCATTERY ISLAND, or INNISCATTERY, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Kilrush. It lies in the mouth of the river Shannon, and is considered as part of the parish of St. Mary's, Limerick. A monastery and seven churches were founded by St. Senanus, who died in the middle of the 6th century. Remains of these monastic institutions are to be traced, with those of a round tower. The whole island is held in great veneration by the inhabitants of the vicinity, and pilgrimages were formerly made to the spot. On several occasions the Danes ravaged the island. Numerous ancient burial-grounds are found here.

SCAUGH, a hmlt. in the bar. of Lower Connello, co. Limerick, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.N.W. of Rathkeale.

SCAUSBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Brodsworth, N. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Doncaster.

SCAVAIG, a loch on the W. coast of co. Inverness, Scotland, on the S. side of the Isle of Skye, inside Soa Island.

SCAWBY-CUM-STURTON, a par. in the E. div. of Manley wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles S.W. of Glanford-Brigg, its post town. It is a station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. The village, which is large, and of considerable antiquity, is situated on the Roman way Ermine Street, where a camp, coins, tesselated pavements, and other antiquities have been found. At a short distance from the village is a mineral spring, designated the "Red Well." The par. includes the hmlt. of Sturton. The surface is generally level, and some portions are moorland and plantations. The soil, when cultivated, is tolerably fertile. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1770. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £330. The church, dedicated to St. Hybald, has a square embattled tower containing four bells. The church, exclusive of the tower, was rebuilt in 1842. The parochial charities consist of £6 to the free school, and some poor's land. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Reading rooms were established in 1858.

SCAWEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Rhuddlan, co. Flint, 3 miles N.W. of St. Asaph, on the river Clwyd.

SCAWTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bentley, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N. of Doncaster.

SCAWTON, a par. in the wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 5 miles W. of Helmsley, its post town, and the same distance N.E. of Coxwell railway station. The village, which is of small extent, and wholly agricultural, is situated in the midst of open and moorland scenery. The soil is tolerably fertile, with a subsoil of limestone and sandstone. About two-thirds of the land are under tillage, and the remainder in pasture. Limestone is quarried for building, and for burning into lime. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £148, and the glebe comprises 32 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. £145. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a National school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. Sir William Worsley, Bart., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

SCHEMES, several islets in Roaring Water Bay, co. Cork, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Baltimore.

SCHIHALLION, an isolated mountain in the pars. of Fortingal and Dull, co. Perth, Scotland, about 4 miles S.E. of Kinloch-Rannoch, and 7 N.W. of Weem. It rises 3,564 feet above sea-level, and is traditionally asserted to be the resort of the fairy-queen. It is distinguished in history as the retreat of Robert Bruce, and was the summit from which the Astronomer Royal, Dr. Maskelyne, made his observations with the plumb line in 1772, from which Hutton calculated that the density of the earth was five times greater than that of water. It has been subsequently visited for scientific objects by Drs. Playfair and Macculloch.

SCHOLES, a ward in the par. and borough of Wigan, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, adjoining Wigan, of which it is a suburb. It is situated on the eastern bank, and near the source of the river Douglas. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the cotton mills, and some in the neighbouring collieries. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Rector of Wigan. The church was erected in 1840 at an expense of £3,225, partly defrayed by the parliamentary commissioners.

SCHOLES, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirk-Burton, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S. of Huddersfield.

SCHOLES, a hmlt. in the par. of Kimberworth, West Riding co. York, 2 miles W. of Rotherham.

SCHOLES, a hmlt. in the par. of Barwick-in-Elmet, wap. of Skyrack, West Riding co. York, 8 miles N.E. of Leeds. The substratum abounds with coal. The manufacture of cords for machinery is carried on. There is a district church, erected in 1841. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

SCHOLES, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Clackheaton, par. of Birstall, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of Huddersfield, and the same S.E. of Bradford. It is situated near a branch of the river Aire.

SCHOLES-MOOR, a vil. in the chplry. of Horton and par. of Bradford, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S. of Bradford. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of woollens and worsteds.

SCHOOL-AYCLIFFE. *See* AYCLIFFE SCHOOL.

SCHOOL GREEN, a vil. in the chplry. of Thornton, West Riding co. York, 3 miles W. of Bradford.

SCILLY, a vil. in the par. of Rincurran, bar. of Kinsale, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Kinsale. It is situated on Kinsale Harbour, and has a considerable fishery.

SCILLY BANK, a ridge 500 feet high in the co. of Cumberland, 1 mile N.E. of Whitehaven.

SCILLY ISLANDS, co. Cornwall. These islands, of which there are about 40 in number, besides numerous rocks, form a cluster lying off the S.W. coast, and annexed to the western division of the county of Cornwall. They are situated about 40 miles due W. from the Lizard Point, and 30 S.W. from the Land's End. Sailing packets ply regularly twice a week between Hugh Town, in the island of St. Mary's, and Penzance. These islands are generally considered to have been first known to the Greeks and Phœnicians by the name *Cassiterides*, or tin islands; and both Diodorus Siculus and Strabo distinguish between the Cassiterides and Britain, though modern antiquarians are inclined to believe that the western extremity of Cornwall must have been included in the term *Cassiterides*, as there are no traces of workings in the islands sufficient to countenance the opinion that much tin was ever obtained from them. In the time of the Romans, who called them *Sellinæ* or *Siluræ Insulæ*, they were employed occasionally as a place of banishment for state criminals, but there are now no traces of their ancient importance. There are a few primeval monuments, but the early inhabitants appear to have been replaced by others of Saxon origin, as indicated by their names, language, and customs. In the early part of the 10th century the Danes, who had taken possession of them, were expelled by King Athelstan. They appear from this time to have been the property of the crown, but were subsequently in part granted to the abbey of Tavistock on its endowment. In the reign of Edward I. the remainder not so granted was held of the king at a yearly rent of 300 puffins, and at present they form part of the Duchy of Cornwall, although they are not so enumerated in the original grant of Edward III. to his eldest son. In the civil war of Charles I.'s reign they afforded a temporary asylum to Prince Charles and his followers, and in 1649, the king having been executed, Sir John Grenville, as governor, fortified and held them for King Charles II. At length in 1651 the parliament finding their trade much molested by Sir John's frigates, fitted out a formidable armament, under the command of Admiral Blake and Sir George Ascue, which effected the reduction of the islands in the following June. In 1707 Sir Cloudesley Shovel, on his return from Toulon, was lost on the Gilston rocks, which form the south-western portion of the group, and several of the officers lie buried in the churchyard of St. Mary's Isle. For several centuries these islands were held on lease from the crown by the lords Godolphin, and after them by the Duke of Leeds, but they are now in the possession of Augustus Smith, Esq., who is lord proprietor of the whole.—The total surface of the islands is between 3,500 and 4,000 acres, and the number of inhabitants 2,431. The principal islands with their acreage are St. Mary's 1,640 acres, Trescaw or Tresco 720, St. Agnes 550, St. Martin's 500, Bryher or Brehar, 320, Sampson 80, St. Helen's 40, Annette 40, Tean 35, Great Gannilly 35, Arthur 30, Great and Little Gannionick 10, North Withial 8, Giveal 8, and Little Gannilly 6. The whole of the underlying rocks are igneous, consisting chiefly of granite, intermixed with felspar, quartz, and mica slate, and occasionally schorl, chlorite, and hornblende, in isolated patches. The soil is commonly a black peat intermingled with granitic sand, but is tolerably fertile, producing potatoes, barley, wheat, and rye. The produce of the land might easily be increased with improved modes of agriculture, but at present is scarcely sufficient for the inhabitants. The natural growth is a short, thin grass, intermixed with wild camomile, fern, heath, dwarf furze, and moss. Seaweed is commonly employed as manure, and the cattle are partly fed on it, which occasions their meagre appearance. The sheep are of a peculiar breed, and small sized, as are also the horses. Rabbits are less numerous than formerly, and puffins, once very abundant, are now but rarely seen. There are no timber trees and no fruit trees, except in a few sheltered spots in St. Mary's Island, which is the largest of the group and the seat of government. Its capital is Hugh Town, situated upon a sandy isthmus about a mile distant from the Old-town. The island is protected on the W. side by Star Castle, built by Queen Elizabeth, and the Garrison, with its numerous batteries and barracks. There is a new pier, built in 1838, and a good harbour, called the Pool. In 1855 a lighthouse was erected off this pier, another lighthouse has also been erected on Bishop's Rock, in the S.W. part of the group, and a floating light has recently been stationed near Leven Stones by the Trinity House. The military commandant at St. Mary's, and a collector of customs, are appointed by the authorities in London, but the lessee usually appoints the council, who exercise civil jurisdiction. The council hold their sittings at Hugh Town monthly for the trial of minor offences, but persons charged with capital crimes are remitted to Penzance, to be tried before the justices of the county of Cornwall.—The islands are under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Bishop of Exeter, and form part of the archdeaconry of Cornwall. In former times the Abbot of Tavistock held the whole of the tithes on condition of finding two monks to reside there, and to provide for the spiritual wants of the inhabitants, but since the Reformation the tithes have been vested in the lord proprietor, who is patron of the don. cur., and pays the minister an optional salary. Until of late years the minister of St. Mary's Isle was the only clergyman, but another has been appointed by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, who resides at Tresco. When these ministers cannot visit the churches on the other islands the service is performed by the clerks. The same society also supports schools on the principal islands. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The Baptists have several preaching stations. In 1865 these islands were visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

SCISSETT, an ecclesiastical district in the tnshp. of Cumberworth, pars. of Emley, Kirkburton, and Silkstone, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Penistone, and 8 S.E. of Huddersfield. It is a populous district, containing in 1861 about 3,131 inhabitants, and includes the hmlt. of Skelmanthorpe. There are several worsted and woollen mills for making fancy cloths, worsted damasks, and other fancy stuffs. The water, from its purity and softness, is considered peculiarly adapted for preparation of the raw materials. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £133. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, has a square embattled tower, and was erected in 1839 at an expense of £2,000. There are National schools.

SCOFTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Worksop, wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 3 miles N.E. of Worksop, its post town, and 24 N. of Nottingham. It is situated near Scofton Wood, once a part of Sherwood Forest. The Chesterfield canal and the river Ryton pass through the township. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture, and in the corn and malt trades. The

living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £150. The church is modern.

SCOLE, or OSMONDISTON, a par. and post town in the hund. of Diss, co. Norfolk, 2 miles E. of Diss railway station, and 20 S.W. of Norwich. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Waveney, and is chiefly agricultural. It was formerly a great thoroughfare, being situated on the coach road from Ipswich to Norwich, and has an ancient timbered inn built by Peck, a merchant, in 1655, and remarkable for a singular carved sign, and a round bed which held upwards of 30 persons. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £250, and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £255. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure with a square embattled tower. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum, realised from church land. Scole House and the Shrubbery are the principal residences. Sir E. Kerrison, Bart., is lord of the manor. A fair is held on Easter Tuesday for horses and cattle.

SCONCE POINT, a headland in the Solent, co. Hants, opposite Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight.

SCONE, or SCOON, a par. in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It contains the new town of Scone and the vils. of Old Scone and Stormontfield. It extends about 4 miles in length from S. to N., with an extreme breadth of about 3 miles. It is bounded by the pars. of St. Martin's, Kilspindie, Kinfauns, Kinnoul, Perth, and Redgorton. The surface is moderately even, and the land in an excellent state of cultivation. The prevailing rocks are of the Old Red sandstone formation, varied by trap dykes. Freestone for building is extensively quarried. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the large bleach-field at Stormontfield. The parish is traversed by the roads from Perth to Blairgowrie, Cupar Angus, and Newtyle, and is within easy access of the quays and railway depôts of Perth. The town of New Scone is about 2 miles N. of Perth. It is situated on the road from Perth to Blairgowrie, and at a short distance from the river Tay. The houses are well built, and the streets have a clean appearance. The old village, which is now of small extent, grew out of an Austin abbey, founded here by Alexander I. in 1114, on the site of an earlier Culdee house. In the church of this abbey was preserved the coronation stone brought by Kenneth II. from Dunstaffnage in 834, and on it all the Scottish kings were crowned till the year 1296, when Edward I. removed it to Westminster Abbey, and with it, according to ancient prophecy, the empire of Scotland. The ancient palace and abbey were plundered and burnt in 1559 by an infuriated mob during the Reformation. From the remaining traces of the abbey wall, it is estimated to have enclosed an area of 12 acres. Charles II. was crowned in this church before he set out on the expedition that terminated in the fatal battle of Worcester. On the site of the royal palace now stands Scone House, the seat of the Earl of Mansfield, measuring 210 feet by 105, including a timbered gallery 160 feet in length, in place of the old coronation hall. It contains many historical portraits, and some antique furniture, including the hangings of a bed, said to have been wrought by Mary Queen of Scots when a prisoner in Loch Leven Castle. In the grounds are the ancient market cross, standing 13 feet in height, also the Mote Hill, or *Mons Placiti de Scon, omnis terra*, where the ancient kings sat to determine the pleas between their barons. In the vicinity are two Druidical circles, consisting of 9 stones, and traces of several camps. This par. is in the presb. of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is about £275. The parish church was erected in 1804, but was enlarged in 1834. The interior contains effigies and monuments to the Murrays. There are a Free church and an United Presbyterian church, also a parochial and 3 other schools. Douglas, the botanist, was born in this parish in 1798, and died here in 1834.

SCONSER, a hmlt. on the E. coast of Skye Island, co. Inverness, Scotland, 9 miles S.E. of Portree, and 23 from Kyle Rhea ferry. There is a ferry situated on the S. side of Loch Sligachan, near Sconser Inn, where tourists stop. The great road formed by the parliamentary commissioners from Kyle Rhea, the usual entrance into the Isle of Skye, to Dunvegan and Stein, passes through this place.

SCOONIE, a par. in the district of Kirkcaldy, co. Fife, Scotland. It extends in length about 4 miles from S. to N., with an extreme breadth of about 2¾ miles, and is bounded by the Frith of Forth and by the pars. of Markinch, Wemyss, Kennoway, Kettle, Cults, and Largo. The surface is moderately even, rising gradually towards the northern extremity, where its greatest altitude reaches 700 feet above sea-level. The coast is flat and sandy, extending along the W. side of Largo Bay for about 1¾ mile in extent. From some of the heights a prospect is obtained of the Frith of Forth and the Lothians. The land is chiefly arable, and well cultivated. Coal was formerly worked on the estate of Durie; and at Aithernie a bed of ochre is found 4 feet in thickness. The village of Scoonie is about 2 miles S.W. of Largo. It is situated on the Frith of Forth, at the mouth of the river Leven, which forms the only harbour for small vessels. The climate is cold, but not unhealthy. The par. also contains the hmlts. of South Burn and Leven, and is traversed by the great S. coast road to Fife. It is within easy access of the Leven and the East of Fife railways. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in flax spinning and in handloom weaving. There used to be a good salmon fishery. Near the western border of the parish a conflict is said to have taken place between the Scots and the Danes, where many stone coffins and other relics were discovered in 1821. This par. is in the presb. of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is about £270. The parish church was erected in 1776 and enlarged in 1822. There are a Free church, Presbyterian church, and an Independent chapel. The old church of Scoonie was granted by the Bishop of St. Andrew's to the priory of Loch Leven in the 11th century, and is now used as a burying vault of the Durie family. The principal seats are Kilmux, Monthrive, and Durie. J. Stone, a self-taught linguist, was born here in 1727. A fair is held monthly from May to October for linen.

SCOONIE-BURNS, a hmlt. in the par. of Scoonie, co. Fife, Scotland.

SCOPWICK, a par. in the second div. of Langoe wap., parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 9 miles N. of Sleaford, its post town, and 10 S.W. of West-Kirtstead railway station. The village, which is of small extent and chiefly agricultural, is situated on the road from Lincoln to Sleaford. The Burton hounds meet in this parish. The soil is light and sandy, with a substratum of limestone, which is quarried for building purposes. A little to the W. of the village is a heath, sheltered on the E. by some oak woods. The tithes were commuted for corn rents under an Enclosure Act in 1797, and the glebe comprises 16 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £185, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a comparatively modern edifice, having been rebuilt upwards of half a century back, with the exception of the tower. The register dates from 1609. There is a Church school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. H. Chaplin, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SCORBOROUGH, a par. in the Bainton-Beacon div. of Harthill wap., East Riding co. York, 4½ miles N.W. of Beverley, its post town, and 1 mile from Arram railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated in the valley of the Aike-beck. The land is chiefly in pasture, and the soils of various quality. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £306. The living is a rect. with the perpet. cur.* of Leconfield annexed, in the dioc. of York, val. £370. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, has a tower containing one bell. In the vicinity is an old seat with a heronry. Scorborough Hall and Gomery Hall are the principal residences. Lord Hotham is lord of the manor

SCOREBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Catton, wap. of Ouse and Derwent, East Riding co. York, 7 miles N.E. of York. It is in conjunction with West Stamford-Bridge to form a township.

SCORTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Catterick, wap. of East Gilling, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Catterick, and 5 E. of Richmond. It is a station on the Richmond and Darlington branch of the North-Eastern railway. The village is built round a spacious green near a branch of the river Swale. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is of a clayey and gravelly nature. Petty sessions are held here on the first Friday in each month. On the road to Cowton stands a nunnery of the order of St. Clare, established in 1795 by nuns who arrived in this country from Normandy, and in 1823 a chapel was built and dedicated to St. Clare. There is a school for both sexes adjoining the chapel. The free grammar school, which stands on the N. side of the green, was built in 1760, and was endowed by Leonard Robinson, with an annuity of about £300. Within the township is St. Cuthbert's well, the water of which is considered efficacious in cutaneous and rheumatic disorders.

SCORTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Garstang, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N.E. of Garstang, and 9 S. of Lancaster. It is a station on the Preston and Carlisle railway. It is situated near the river Wyre.

SCO-RUSTON, a par. in the hund. of Tunstead, co. Norfolk. *See* RUSTON, SCO.

SCOSTHROP, or SCOSTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-in-Malham-Dale, W. div. of Staincliffe wap., West Riding co. York, 6 miles S.E. of Settle. The soil is fertile, and altogether in grass.

SCOTBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Wetheral, ward and co. of Cumberland, 3 miles S.E. of Carlisle, its post town. It is a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle section of the North-Eastern railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Eden, and is chiefly agricultural. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in tanning. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £67. The church has a square embattled tower containing one bell. There is a village school, with a small endowment. The Society of Friends have a meeting-house, with a burial ground attached.

SCOTCH-STREET, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Mary, city of Carlisle, co. Cumberland.

SCOTFORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Lancaster, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 1½ mile S.E. of Lancaster, its post town. It is an extensive village, situated on the line of the Preston railway, and may be considered a suburb of Lancaster. There is a small endowed school for children of both sexes. Parkfield is the principal residence.

SCOTHERN, a par. in the wap. of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles N.E. of Lincoln, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The Lancaster and Preston railway passes close to this place. The impropriate tithes are divided between the Earl of Scarborough and the Rector of Ludbrook. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £102. The church, dedicated to St. Germain, was thoroughly restored in 1796. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum, bequeathed for the relief of ten poor beadsmen. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Richard Ellison, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SCOTLAND, a hmlt. in the par. of Ingoldsby, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N of Corby.

SCOTLAND STREET, a station on the Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton section of the North British railway, being the first after leaving Princes-street, Edinburgh.

SCOTLANDWELL, a vil. in the par. of Portmoak, co. Kinross, Scotland, 1 mile S.E. of Kinnesswood, and 4 miles E. of Kinross. It is situated on Loch Leven. There are traces of a hospital founded by the bishops of St. Andrew's in the 13th century.

SCOTNEY, a manor in the par. of Lamberhurst, hund. of Loxfield-Pelham, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 6 miles S.E. of Tunbridge Wells. This seat, situated on the borders of Kent, was originally built by Walter de Scoteni, from whom it is named Scotney Castle, and includes a machicolated tower and gateway of the time of Richard II. The body of the structure was restored by Inigo Jones for the Ashburnhams, from whom it passed to Archbishop Chicheley, and subsequently to the Darells, and is now the seat of Mrs. Hussey.

SCOT'S GAP, a station on the Wansbeck line of railway, 12 miles from Morpeth, co. Northumberland.

SCOTSHOUSE, a post-office vil. in the par. of Currin, bar. of Dartree, co. Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Clones. Here stand the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a police station. Hill-town is the seat of Colonel Madden.

SCOTSTARVET, an old seat of the Scotts in the co. of Fife, Scotland, near Ceres. It has a tower 50 feet high, and a museum of local antiquities.

SCOTSTOWN, a post-office vil. in the par. of Clones, bar. of Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Monaghan. There is a police station. Fairs are held once a month.

SCOTSWOOD, a vil. in the tnshp. of East Denton, co. Northumberland, 4 miles W. of Newcastle. It is a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle and Border Counties railways. Ramsay's paper mill is in this village.

SCOTTER, a par. in the wap. of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.W. of Kirton-in-Lindsey, its post town, 9 N.E. of Gainsborough and 3½ from Northorpe railway station. The parish, which is extensive, is situated on the river Eau, here joined by the Trent, which forms its north-western boundary. A charter for a market on Thursday was granted by Richard I., but has long been discontinued. The par. includes the hmlts. of Cotehouses, Scotterthorpe, and Susworth. The surface is generally level, with some alternation of hilly ground. The soil is various, consisting of clay, loam, sand, and gravel, according to the locality. Some years ago a canoe and other relics were found imbedded in the gravel. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1808, when 57 acres were allotted for the repair of the church. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £814, in the patron. of the Bishop of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with a tower containing a clock and four bells. The interior of the church contains a brass of Marmaduke Tyrwitt, Esq. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum, realised from church lands. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyan, Primitive, and New Connexion Methodists have each a place of worship. A horse fair is held on 6th July, and a pleasure fair on 10th July.

SCOTTLETHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Edenham, wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N.W. of Bourn.

SCOTTON, a par. in the wap. of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N.W. of Kirton, its nearest railway station and post town, and 9 N.E. of Gainsborough. The village is situated on the river Eau, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the tnshp. of East Ferry, and is bounded on the W. by the river Trent. A considerable portion of the surface is moorland and peat, but the soil of the cultivated lands is a rich loam. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £650, and the glebe comprises 71 acres. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of East Ferry, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £636. The church is dedicated to St. Genevieve, or Genewy. There is also a chapel-of-ease at East Ferry. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have each a place of worship. Sir Richard Frederick, Bart., of Burwood, is lord of the manor.

SCOTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Catterick, wap. of East-Hang, North Riding co. York, 2 miles from Hipswell, and 3½ S.E. of Richmond. Lord Wenlock is lord of the manor.

SCOTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Farnham, lower div. of Claro wap., West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Knaresborough, and 1½ mile S.W. of Farnham. The

village, which is of small extent, is situated in a vale of the same name watered by the river Nidd. There is a bleach ground, and stone for building is quarried. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, and there is a burial-ground belonging to the Society of Friends. The ancient mansions of the Percy and Pulleyn families have been converted into farmhouses. About half the land is arable, and the rest pasture. The soil is rich. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1828.

SCOTTOW, a par. in the hund. of South Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 9 miles N.E. of Norwich, its post town, and 2¼ W. of Worstead. The village, which is straggling, is partly situated on the high road from North Walsham to Norwich. Close to this village is the inn known as the "Scottow Horse-shoe." The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is rich and fertile, with a subsoil of brick earth, The Odd Fellows' Manchester Unity Club have here a meeting place. The appropriate tithes, belonging to the Bishop of Norwich, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £492 10s. and the vicarial for £228, with a glebe of 18 acres. The living is a vic.* annexed to the rect.* of Belaugh, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a lofty square embattled tower. It was entirely restored and beautified in 1833. The register dates from 1561. The parochial charities consist of an allotment of 21 acres. Sir H. J. Durrant, Bart., of Scottow Hall, is lord of the manor. A cattle fair is held on Easter Tuesday.

SCOTT-WILLOUGHBY. *See* WILLOUGHBY, SCOTT, co. Lincoln.

SCOUGAL, a chplry. in the par. of Whitekirk, co. Haddington, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Berwick. It is situated at the mouth of the river Peffer. In the vicinity are the ruins of Scougal House, and of a chapel near Scougal Rocks.

SCOULTON, a par. in the hund. of Wayland, co. Norfolk, 4 miles E. of Watton, its post town, 6 N.W. of Attleborough, and 3½ S.W. of Hingham. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from Norwich to Watton, and is wholly agricultural. In the neighbourhood is an extensive sheet of water, formed by the river Wissey, and much frequented by gulls from the beginning of March till August. About three parts of the land are arable, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and woodland. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £450, and the glebe contains 53 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £482. The church, dedicated to All Saints, or the Holy Trinity, is an ancient structure with a low tower containing three bells. There is a school-house, with residence for the master.

SCOURIE, or SCOWRIE, a seaport and vil. in the par. of Eddrachillis, co. Sutherland, Scotland, 9½ miles N.E. of Rustore, and 53 N.W. of Dornoch. It is situated on Scourie Bay, near Handa Island. The estate formerly belonged to the Mackays, of whom was Lieutenant-General Hugh Mackay, of William III.'s reign. The village contains a savings-bank, reading club, and school-house.

SCRABBY, or BALLYMACKELLENNY, a par. and small post town in the bar. of Tullyhunco, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 12 miles S.W. of Cavan, and 89 from Dublin. It is situated on the road from Arvagh to Granard. The surface consists of a medium soil, and comprises the lake of Gowna. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardagh, val. with Granard £411. There is a small church. Fairs are held on 10th February, 12th May, 1st August, and 12th December.

SCRABSTER ROADS, an anchorage on the W. side of Thurso Bay, co. Caithness, Scotland.

SCRAFIELD, or SCRAY FIELD, a par. in the hund. of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3½ miles S.E. of Horncastle, its post town. The parish, which is inconsiderable, contains only two or three farmhouses. A skirmish took place here during the civil contest in the reign of Charles I. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £135, and the glebe comprises 36 acres. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Hameringham, in the dioc. of Lincoln. No traces of the church, once dedicated to St. Michael, remain, but the churchyard is still devoted to burial purposes. Scrafield House is the principal residence.

SCRAFTON, EAST, or LITTLE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Caldbridge, par. of Coverham, North Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Middleham, and adjoining West Scrafton.

SCRAFTON, WEST, a tnshp. in the par. of Coverham, wap. of Hang-West, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Middleham, on a branch of the river Ure.

SCRAPE, a mountain of the co. of Peebles, Scotland. It attains an elevation of 2,800 feet above sea-level, and gives rise to a stream called Scrape Burn, which falls into the Tweed.

SCRAPTOFT, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 4 miles N.E. of Leicester, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £161. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a tower containing three bells. It has an ancient cross on three steps. Upper Hall and Nether Hall are the principal residences. E. B. Hartopp, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SCRATBY, a par. in the hund. of East Flegg, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N. of Yarmouth, its post town, and 2½ N.W. of Caistor. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the coast, and is wholly agricultural. It is included in the corporation of West Flegg. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Ormesby St. Margaret, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

SCRATCHBURY, an ancient British camp in the co. of Wilts, 1½ mile N.W. of Heytesbury. It covers an extent of near 40 acres, and is surrounded by a single trench, within which many antiquities have been found.

SCRATCHELL'S BAY, a cove in the Isle of Wight, co. Hants. It is situated a little to the S.E. of the Needles, and is a quarter of a mile wide surrounded by lofty chalk cliffs.

SCRATTAGE, a vil. in the par. of Heston, co. Middlesex, 2 miles W. of Brentford.

SCRAYFIELD. *See* SCRAFIELD, co. Lincoln.

SCRAYINGHAM, a par. in the wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 11 miles N.E. of York, its post town, and 5 from the Kirkham station on the York and Scarborough line of railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Derwent, and is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the tnshps. of Howsham, Leppington, and Scrayingham. The soil consists of clay, but has been much improved by cultivation. About two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder pasture and woodland. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1825. The living is a rect.* with the perpet. cur. of Leppington annexed, in the dioc. of York, val. £661, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a modern structure with a turret containing two bells. The interior of the church contains a Caen stone font. There is a chapel-of-ease at Leppington. In the village is a National school for both sexes. Howsham Hall and Aldby Park are the principal residences.

SCRAY LATHE, a div. of the co. of Kent, containing the hunds. of East Barnfield, Berkeley, Blackbourne, Boughton-under-Blean, Calehill, Chart, Cranbrooke, Faversham, Felborough, Marden, Milton, Rolvenden, Isle of Sheppey, Tenterden, Teynham, and Wye, comprising together an area of 260,510 acres.

SCREDINGTON, or SCRADINGTON, a par. in the wap. of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 5 miles N.E. of Falkingham, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Sleaford. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. There are some brick-kilns. The par. contains the hmlt. of Northbeck. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1796, and the glebe comprises 150 acres. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £200, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to

St. Andrew. The parochial charities produce about £23 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Lord Willoughby de Broke is lord of the manor.

SCREEB, a hmlt. in the bar. of Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 11 miles S.W. of Oughterard. It is situated on Kilkerran Bay.

SCREES FELLS, a mountainous ridge in the S. part of co. Cumberland, situated on the E. side of Wast Water.

SCREMBY, a par. in the Wold div. of Candleshoe wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.E. of Spilsby, its post town, and 2½ N.W. of Burgh railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Gretby. The substratum is chalk, which is extensively quarried. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents under an Enclosure Act in 1801, and the glebe comprises 36 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £250. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a recent erection with a tower. The interior of the church contains several mural monuments to the Moody and Dymoke families, also a memorial E. window to Mrs. Brackenbury, presented by the present rector. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The Rev. Henry Brackenbury, M.A., is lord of the manor and solo landowner. Scremby Hall, the principal residence, is situated on an eminence.

SCREMERSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ancroft, hund. of Islandshire, co. Northumberland, formerly in Durham, 4½ miles S.E. of Berwick-on-Tweed. It is a station on the North-Eastern railway. It is situated in a vale near the coast of the German Ocean, opposite Holy Island. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £160, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is an ancient structure, and once belonged to Holy Island.

SCRENWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Alnham, N. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 7 miles N.W. of Rothbury, on a branch of the river Coquet.

SCRESORT, a sea loch on the E. side of Rum Island, co. Argyle, Scotland.

SCREVETON, a par. in the N. div. of Bingham wap., co. Nottingham, 4 miles N.E. of Bingham, its post town, about the same distance from Aslacton railway station, and 8 S.W. of Newark. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the Fosse Way, on a branch of the river Devon, called the Car Dyke. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The surface is generally level, but rises in some parts to a considerable elevation. The soil is clay alternated with sand. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1776. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £252. The church, dedicated to St. Winifred, has a tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains an old font and an effigy of General Whalley, the supposed executioner of Charles I., surrounded by his three wives and twenty-two children. There are places of worship for the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. Earl Manvers and T. B. T. Hildyard, Esq., M.P., are lords of the manor.

SCRIVELSBY, a par. in the S. div. of Gartree wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2½ miles S. of Horncastle, its post town, and 7 N. of Tattershall. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. In the reign of Edward III. the manor passed from the Marmions and Ludlows to the Dymokes, hereditary champions of England, who hold their estates by "the service of grand serjeantry." The surface is generally level, and the soil a rich sandy loam alternated with clay. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Dalderby, in the dioc. of Lincoln, joint val. £700. The church, dedicated to St. Benedict, has a spired tower of recent erection. The church has a memorial window of the Rev. John Dymoke and his wife; there is also a brass of Sir Robert Dymoke, and several monuments of the same family. Scrivelsby Court, the seat of Sir Henry Dymoke, is situated in a well-wooded park abounding with deer, and contains the ruins of the old hall, which Leland described.

SCRIVEN-WITH-TENTERGATE, a tnshp. in the par. of Knaresborough, lower div. of Claro wap., West Riding co. York, 1 mile N.W. of Knaresborough. The tnshp. is situated on the river Nidd, and contains the hmlts. of Scriven and Tentergate. Its manor passed from a family of the same name to the Slingsbys in the reign of Henry III. Scriven Hall, the family residence of Sir Charles Slingsby, Bart., is an ancient mansion situated in an extensive park. Near the Hall are Conyngarth and Gateshill camps, the former supposed to be of Saxon, and the latter of Danish origin.

SCROBY, a sand-bank on the E. side of the Yarmouth Roads, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.E. of Yarmouth.

SCROGIE HILL, a vil. in the par. of Methven, co. Perth, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of Perth.

SCROOBY, a par. in the Hatfield div. of Bassetlaw wap., and within the lib. of Southwell and Scrooby, co. Nottingham, 1½ mile S. of Bawtry, its post town, and 8 miles N.W. of Retford. It is a station on the Great Northern railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Idle, and is chiefly agricultural. The commons were enclosed in 1775, and the soil is of a sandy description. At a farm in the neighbourhood are the ruins of the palace of the Archbishops of York, who had free warren of the lands in the reign of Edward II., and in the garden is a mulberry tree said to have been planted in the reign of Henry VIII. by Cardinal Wolsey. The living is a vic. united to that of Sutton-on-Lound, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is an old embattled edifice with a square pinnacled and spired tower containing a clock and three bells. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The Archbishop of York is lord of the manor.

SCROPTON, a par. in the hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 11½ miles S.W. of Derby, its post town, and 5 N.W. of Burton-on-Trent. It is a station of the North Staffordshire railway. The village is situated on the river Dove, and is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the tnshp. of Foston. That portion of the par. which extends into Needwood Forest has been joined to Staffordshire. The glebe comprises 15 acres. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £80. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is an ancient structure with a tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There is a free school. J. Broadhurst, Esq., is lord of the manor. A feast is held on the nearest Sunday to St. Paul's Day.

SCROUTHEA, a vil. in the bar. of Upperthird, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, adjoining Clonmel.

SCRUTON, a par. in the wap. of East Hang, North Riding co. York, 3½ miles N.E. of Bedale, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Northallerton. It is a station on the Northallerton and Leyburn branch of the North-Eastern railway. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £422 6s., and the glebe comprises 81 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £550. The church, dedicated to St. Radegund, is an ancient stone structure with an ivy-mantled tower containing a clock and three bells. There is a National school for both sexes. Scruton Hall is the principal residence.

SCRWGAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangedwin, co. Denbigh, 10 miles S.W. of Chirk.

SCUGDALE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Whorlton, lib. of West Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 5 miles S. of Stokesley, on the coast near Scugdale Head.

SCULCOATES, or SCOWCOTTS, a par. in the Hunsley Beacon div. of Harthill wap., East Riding co. York, 1 mile N. of Hull, of which it is an extensive suburb. Less than a century ago this parish contained scarcely 100 inhabitants, but since the construction of the docks on the western bank of the river Hull it has been extensively built upon, and in 1861 contained a population of 27,167. At the time of the Domesday Survey Sculcoates formed one of the lordships granted to Ralph de Mortimer by William the Conqueror. The

living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £295, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. *See* HULL.

SCULLABOGUE, a spot 5 miles N.N.W. of Taghmon, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is situated at the foot of Carrickburn Hill, and was the scene of the massacre of upwards of 100 persons by the rebels in 1798.

SCULLOGESTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Ikeathy, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Kilcock, its post town. It is situated in the Bog of Allen. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with Kilcock £320, in the patron. of the crown. Hortland House is the seat of Sir J. W. Hort, Bart.

SCULTHORPE, a par. in the hund. of Gallow, co. Norfolk, 2 miles N.W. of Fakenham, its post town, and railway station. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated on the road from Fakenham to Norwich. About two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and woodland. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £550, and the glebe comprises 71 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £550. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square embattled tower. It contains several brasses, of which one bears date 1470. The church was built by Sir Robert Knollys, the soldier who rose to rank and fortune in the reign of Edward III. The register dates from 1561. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Baptists have a place of worship. Cramer Hall, the principal residence, is situated in an extensive park.

SCUNTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Frodingham, E. div. of Manley wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 7½ miles N.W. of Glanford-Brigg, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. On the banks of the river Trent at Gunhouse are extensive iron works of recent formation. C. Winn, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SCURLOCKSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Lower Deece, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles E.S.E. of Trim, its post town. It lies along the river Boyne, and consists mostly of arable land. It is traversed by the road from Trim to Dublin. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Trim £559, in the patron. of the bishop. The old church is in ruins. There are remains of a castle built here by William de Scurlog in the latter part of the 12th century. The church belonged to St. Thomas of Dublin, by grant of De Lacy.

SCURLOCKSTOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Burry, bar. of Upper Kells, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Kells, on the road to Clonmellon.

SCYBOR-Y-COED, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfihangel Geneur Glynn, co. Cardigan, 4 miles N. of Aberystwith. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Einon and Dovey, and includes Eglwys-Fach.

SEABEACH, a hmlt. in the pars. of Eartham and Boxgrove, hund. of Box, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 4 miles N.E. of Chichester.

SEABOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Crewkerne, co. Somerset, 3 miles S.W. of Crewkerne, its post town. The parish, which is of small extent and wholly agricultural, is situated on the river Axe. The land is divided between arable and pasture, with about 15 acres of garden and orchard grounds. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £130, and the glebe comprises 28 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £150. The church, erected in 1729, has a tower containing two bells. The register dates from 1562. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There are day and Sunday schools adjoining the church.

SEABRIDGE, a tnshp. partly in the par. of Stoke-upon-Trent, and partly in that of Swinnerton, N. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, 1½ mile S.W. of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

SEABROOK WITH HORTON, a hmlt. in the pars. of Cheddington and Ivinghoe, co. Bucks, 1 mile N.W. of Ivinghoe, on the North-Western railway and Grand Junction canal.

SEACOMBE, a tnshp. in the par. of Wallasey, lower div. of the hund. of Wirrall, co. Chester. It is situated on the western bank of the river Mersey, which is here crossed by a steam ferry to Liverpool. There is a prospect of the river and of the towns of Liverpool and Birkenhead. Adjoining this township is the New Wallasey or Birkenhead dock. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester. The church is a modern structure.

SEACOURT, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Hormer, co. Berks, 3 miles N.W. of Oxford.

SEACROFT, a tnshp. in the par. of Whitkirk, lower div. of Skyrack wap., West Riding co. York, 3½ miles N.E. of Leeds, its post town, and 10 from Tadcaster. It is situated on the road from Leeds to York, and includes the hmlts. of Coldcoates, Crossgates, Foundry, Killingbeck, and Whitbridge. This place was the scene of two battles, one in the Saxon times, and the other in the reign of Charles I., when Lord Goring defeated the parliamentarians under Fairfax. The substratum abounds in coal, of which several mines are in operation. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £131, in the patron. of the Vicar of Whitkirk. The church is modern. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There is a National school.

SEAFIELD, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ibrickan, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Milltown Malbay. There are a pier and a coastguard station. Mutton Island stands in the offing.

SEAFIELD, a seaport and vil. in the par. of Kinghorn, co. Fife, Scotland, 1½ mile N. of Kinghorn. It is situated on the Frith of Forth, and near Seafield Castle ruins. The harbour can accommodate vessels of any size at all periods of the tide. In the vicinity are Seafield tower and several seats.

SEAFORD, a par., cinque port, and retired bathing-place, having separate jurisdiction, but locally in the hund. of Flexborough, rape of Pevensey, co Sussex, 9 miles S.E. of Lewes, 12 E. of Brighton, and 3½ from Newhaven. It is a station on the Newhaven and Seaford branch of the Brighton and South Coast railway. This place, which is supposed to have been the *Civitas Anderida* of the Romans, is situated on the road from Newhaven to Eastbourne, about half a mile from the sea. The river Ouse, the estuary of which formerly constituted its harbour, was diverted from its ancient channel some centuries ago, and now falls into the sea at Newhaven, about 3 miles to the westward. The bay is very deep, and being well sheltered by cliffs, affords safe anchorage for fleets of shipping during the easterly gales: but little trade is now carried on, the only vessels belonging to the port being engaged in the fisheries. Mackerel are frequently taken in large quantities in the bay. The town, which is now only a considerable village, was once a market town and representative borough, containing seven churches. It first returned two members to parliament in the reign of Edward I., and numbered Pitt and Canning amongst its representatives, but was disfranchised at the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832. It was attacked, but without success, by the French in 1545, and was partially burnt on another occasion, but the greatest damage has been occasioned by the frequent encroachments of the sea. In 1824 the sea broke through the barrier of shingle, and did much injury to the town and neighbourhood, to prevent the recurrence of which catastrophe a sort of breakwater was formed in 1850 by throwing down a mass of 300,000 tons of chalk cliff, from 50 to 100 feet high; an operation effected by the explosion of 36,000 lbs. of powder fired by the voltaic battery, but the result is a failure, the chalk having altogether disappeared. On 3rd January, 1866, the town was inundated to an extent almost as bad as in 1824. At some points along the coast the cliffs attain an elevation of 300 feet, and on the summit of Seaford Heights are traces of a large circular camp, supposed to be of Roman formation. There are warm and cold sea baths on the beach, and in the town is an ancient townhall with gaol underneath. Some of the resident population are fishermen,

but during the summer season it is much resorted to by visitors for sea bathing and the bracing qualities of its atmosphere. It is governed under the charter of Henry VIII., which separated it from the cinque port of Hastings, by a municipal corporation, consisting of a bailiff, who is also coroner for the liberty *ex officio*, and 12 jurats, who are the local magistrates, and are elected annually on the 29th September by the freemen; these latter enjoy peculiar privileges under their charters, and were formerly styled barons. Courts of general quarter sessions for the borough are held regularly, and petty sessions occasionally. The custom of Borough English prevails in the manor. The parish is bounded on the E. by the Cuck-mere river, and on the beach is a fort, now dismantled, and martello tower, being No. 74, or the last from Folkestone. Seaford gives title of baron to the family of Ellis, whose seat is Seaford House. The Earl of Chichester has also large landed property here, and J. Purcell Fitzgerald, Esq., has extensive possessions in the town. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £240. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Sutton, in the dioc. of Chichester, and in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is part of an ancient Norman structure, but was greatly altered and enlarged in 1862, at a cost of £2,300. It has a large square embattled tower, containing a peal of eight bells. The register dates from 1558. There are National schools, a Sunday-school, and an infant school. Fairs are held on 15th March and 25th July.

SEAFORD, a post-office vil. in the par. of Loughin Island, bar. of Kinelarty, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 1 mile N. of Clough, and 7 miles S.S.E. of Ballynahinch. It is situated on the road from Dundrum to Ballynahinch, and consists of a well-built street, containing the parish church, Presbyterian meeting-house, and almshouses. The seat of the Fordes is entered from the village by a gateway. The village was formerly called Neaghen. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight, and fairs on 7th March, 9th June, 4th and 5th September, and 5th December.

SEAFORTH, a vil. and chplry. in the tnshp. of Litherland, par. of Sephton, co. Lancaster, 4½ miles N.W. of Liverpool. It is a station on the W. section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. It is situated near the Leeds canal, and is resorted to for sea bathing. The living is a perpet cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £87. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, was erected in 1815.

SEAFORTH, a sea loch on the S.E. side of Lewis, Western Islands, coast of Scotland. It is 12 miles long by 2 broad, and contains the islet of the same name, from which the Mackenzies took the title of earl.

SEAGOE, a par. in the bar. of East O'Neilland, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It contains part of Portadown, its post town. The surface extends along the banks of the river Bann, not far from Lough Neagh. The soil is chiefly arable. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dromore, val. £900, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The parish is united to Moyntagh in the Roman Catholic arrangement. Seagoe House is the seat of Archdeacon Saurin, and Carrick that of Colonel Blacker. The trade of the district is principally in butter and linen. There are traces of an earthwork near the demesne of Carrick, and tradition points out this spot as the scene of the defeat of the O'Nials by Blacar the Dane. Numerous warlike implements have been found here. Stone suitable for lithographic purposes is obtained.

SEAGRAVE, a par. in the hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 6 miles S.E. of Loughborough, its post town, and 2 N.E. of the Sileby station on the Midland railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Soar, near the Fosse Way. The soil consists of a strong, fertile clay, upon a substratum of limestone. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and a few in framework knitting. The living was once held by Burton, author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy," who died here in 1639. The tithes were commuted in 1760 for 380 acres of land. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £404, in the patron. of Queen's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £21 per annum, of which £5 goes towards the support of the National school. E. Marriot, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SEAGRY, a par. in the hund. of Malmesbury, co. Wilts, 6 miles N.E. of Chippenham, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Malmesbury. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Avon. The par. contains the tythgs. of Upper and Lower Seagry. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £163, and the vicarial for £159 16s. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £173. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has been recently rebuilt. It has one bell, and contains an ancient font.

SEAHAM, a par. and seaport town in the N. div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 5 miles S.E. of Sunderland, its post town. It is a station on the Sunderland and Seaham line of railway. The village is situated on the road from Sunderland to Stockton, and has a good haven, originally formed in 1823 by the late Marquis of Londonderry, who purchased the estates of Sir R. Milbanke Noel. It is a coastguard station and a sub-port to Sunderland. The par. includes the tnshp. of Seaton, and formerly belonged to the bishops of Durham. The new pier harbour is about 16 miles in extent, with a lighthouse constructed in 1843, and situated near Red Acre Point lights. In connection with the harbour are various jetties and quays for facilitating the shipping of coal and other produce. It appears to have been selected for the superior facility of its entrance, which is much safer than that of Sunderland. The soil is of a clayey nature, with a subsoil of clay and limestone. At New Seaton are extensive collieries, giving employment to a large number of the inhabitants. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £666. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower containing two bells. The register dates from 1646. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There is also a district church at New Seaham, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £385. There is a National school for both sexes at New Seaham, erected at the expense of the Marchioness of Londonderry, by whom it is entirely supported; also a school established by the Hetton Coal Company. Seaham Hall is the principal residence. The Marchioness of Londonderry is lady of the manor.

SEA-HEADS, a sandbank in Yarmouth Roads, co. Norfolk. It lies outside Scroby Sand, and is nearly 4 miles long.

SEAL, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Steyning, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex, 2 miles from Steyning, and 21 N.E. of Chichester. It is situated at the bridge over the river Adur, and has some remains of a priory founded by William de Braose in 1075 as a cell to Saumur Abbey in Normandy.

SEAL, a par. in the hund. of Codsheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 2 miles N.E. of Sevenoaks, its railway station and post town, and 25 S.E. of London. The village, which is large, is situated on the Godstone and Maidstone high road. The manor was formerly held by William de Bryene, the Bethunes, Marshalls, Bigods, and other families of distinction. The land is partly in hop grounds. The surface is varied with hill and dale. The soil is of a sandy and loamy nature, with clay in places. There are quarries of ragstone, and a fine sand for glass-making is found in juxtaposition with veins of ironstone. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £152, and the vicarial for one of £458. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Kemsing, in the dioc. of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains monuments of the Bickerstaffes and Theobalds, also a full-length brass of De Bryene, bearing date 1395. The register dates from 1655. The parochial charities pro-

duce about £4 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, built in 1861, besides a school at Godden Green, also a library and reading-room. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. This neighbourhood is studded with residences, among which are Wilderness Park, the seat of Marquess Camden, and Chart Lodge. A fair is held on the Wednesday in Whitsun week.

SEAL, a par. in the hund. of Farnham, co. Surrey, 3 miles N.E. of Farnham, and 2 S. of the Ash railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Hog's Back range of hills, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. comprises the hmlt. of Tongham. About a fourth of the surface is unenclosed waste, and half the remainder arable, with about 50 acres of hop grounds. The soil upon the hills is chalk, and in other parts sand and clay. There are some extensive chalk pits. The appropriate tithes, belonging to the Archdeacon of Surrey, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £377. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £44, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of Surrey. The church has a low tower containing three bells. With the exception of the chancel, it was rebuilt in 1861, and has several stained windows, also monuments of the Long and Woodroffe families. There is also a church at Tongham, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £100, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of Surrey.

SEAL, a par. in the hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 5 miles S.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, its post town, and 8 S. of Burton-on-Trent. The village is situated near the canal on the river Mease. The par. includes the tnshps. of Nether and Over Seal. The soil consists of clay, gravel, and sand. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £950. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains a tomb of the 15th century to Roger Doughton, once rector of this parish. The parochial charities produce about £118 per annum, £104 of which goes to Johnson's almshouse. There is a parochial school for both sexes. The General Baptists have a place of worship. Seal Hall, The Pastures, and Grange Wood House are the principal residences.

SEAL, an island in Trawbeaga Bay, co. Donegal, Ireland.

SEALAND, a tnshp. in the par. of Hawarden, hund. of Mold, co. Flint, 2 miles from Hawarden, its post town, and 6 from Mold. It was formerly part of Saltmarsh Marsh, but is now reclaimed.

SEAL-HOUSES, a hmlt. in the par. of Arkengarth Dale, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Reeth.

SEAMER, a par. in the W. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 6 miles S.E. of Yarm, its post town, and 2 N.W. of Stokesley. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on an eminence near the road from Yarm to Stokesley, and from the churchyard is obtained a distant view of the German Ocean. Two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder pasture and meadow. The soil consists of a rich sandy loam in the vicinity of the village, but in other parts of an inferior quality. In the parish is a tumulus, and on the acclivity of a hill are vestiges of an ancient entrenchment, near which many skeletons and military weapons have been found, leading to the supposition that this was the site of the great battle of Baden Hill, in which Prince Arthur defeated the Saxons in 492. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £367 13*s.*, and the incumbent's for £16 10*s.* The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £56. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, has a low, square tower containing two bells. The interior of the church contains a marble font, the gift of Sir Cuthbert Herring in 1822. The register dates from 1538. There is a parochial school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school; the latter is supported by Lady Leconfield. Lord Leconfield is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

SEAMER, a par. in the wap. of Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Scarborough, its post town, and 1 mile E. of the Seamer station on the North-Eastern railway. The village, which is of large extent, is situated on the old road from Driffield to Scarborough. The par. includes the tnshps. of East Agton and Irton, and formerly belonged to the Percys. In 1549 an insurrection took place here, led by Duld, the parish clerk, having for its object the restoration of the Roman Catholic religion and the abolition of monarchy. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1809. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Cayton annexed, in the dioc. of York, val. £250. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is an ancient stone structure, with a square embattled tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum, of which £8 goes to Coulson's school. There is a National school for both sexes, supported by Lord Londesborough, and in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Lord Londesborough is lord of the manor. A cattle market is held on the first Monday in every month, and a cattle fair on 15th July, lasting seven days.

SEAPATRICK, a par. in the bar. of Lower and Upper Iveagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It contains the post town of Banbridge (which see). This parish lies along the banks of the river Bann, and is intersected by the road from Newry to Belfast. The soil is of first-rate quality, and well cultivated. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dromore, val. £300, in the patron. of the crown and bishop. The church was built in 1698 in place of an ancient one destroyed in 1641. Another church has been built near Banbridge. The parish is joined to Tullylish in the Roman Catholic arrangement. There are places of worship for Presbyterians and Methodists, also parochial and other schools. Seapatrick House is the chief seat.

SEARBY WITH OWMBY, a par. in the S. div. of Yarborough wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles S.E. of Glanford-Brigg, its post town, and 1½ mile from the Howsham station on the Hull, Market Rasen, and Lincoln railway. The village, which is small and secluded, is stationed on the Wolds, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Owmby. The impropriation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents under Enclosure Acts in 1764 and 1795, and the glebe comprises 227 acres. The living is a vic. with that of Owmby annexed, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £172, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a tower containing three bells. It was erected in 1833. There is a National school, also built in 1833. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. T. J. Dixon, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SEA REACH, a bend of the river Thames, near its mouth between the Hope and Nore.

SEASALTER LIBERTY, a par. in the hund. of Whitstable, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 5 miles N.W. of Canterbury, its post town. It is a coastguard station and considerable fishing village. The land is chiefly in meadow, with a small proportion of arable and garden. It is mentioned in Domesday Book, and comprises the hmlts. of Harwick and Seasalter. On the shore is an extensive oyster bed, called the Pollard, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, who let it to the Whitstable company of free dredgers. The appropriate tithes, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £225, and the vicarial for one of £160, besides an impropriate glebe of 39 acres. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £130, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Alphage. The Independents have a place of worship. There is a school endowed by Mrs. F. Fagg in 1794. The fairs formerly held here have been discontinued.

SEASCALE, a station on the Whitehaven and Furness junction railway, co. Cumberland, 5 miles N.W. of Ravenglass, on the coast.

SEASEND, a hmlt. in the par. of Moulton, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N.W. of Holbeach.

SEASONCOTE, or SEZINCOTE, a par. in the upper

div. of Kiftsgate hund., co. Gloucester, 2 miles S.W. of Moreton-in-the-Marsh, its post town, and nearest station on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line of railway, and 4 N.W. of Stow-on-the-Wold. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. There is no village; only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. annexed to the vic.* of Longborough, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The church, formerly dedicated to St. Bartholomew, has long since been demolished. Seasoncote House is the principal residence. Sir C. Rushout, Bart., is lord of the manor.

SEATHWAITE, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Kirkby-Ireleth, hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 7 miles S.W. of Hawkshead, and 17 N.W. of Ulverstone. It is situated in the vale of Dudden under the Old Man and other fells. The chplry. includes Seathwaite Tarn. The land is chiefly pasture, with some arable and meadow. The living is a perpet cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £108.

SEATHWAITE, a hmlt. in Borrowdale, co. Cumberland, 7 miles S.W. of Keswick. It is situated on the Derwent, and is celebrated for its black-lead mines.

SEATON, a tnshp in the par. of Cammerton, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 1 mile N.E. of Workington. It is situated on the river Derwent, which is here crossed by a bridge of three arches, connecting the hmlt. of Barepots with Workington. In the vicinity are the works of the Derwent Tin Plate Company, and the Seaton Hematite Ironworks, also several collieries.

SEATON, a par. and seaport town in the hund. of Colyton, co. Devon, 7 miles S.W. of Axminster, its post town, 2½ S. of Colyton, and 10 from Honiton. It is supposed to be the *Moridunum* of Antonine, and was a landing-place of the Danes. It is mentioned by Leland as a notable haven, and is now a sub-port to Exeter. The par. includes the hmlt. of Beer. At Honey Ditches there is a camp of 3 acres. The town has been improved of late years, and is now a watering-place much frequented during the summer season. The soil is of a sandy or chalky nature, with a gravelly subsoil. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £300, and the vicarial for £260, with a glebe of 12 acres. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Beer annexed, in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £206. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, or St. Gregory, was erected in the reign of Henry III., and has a tower containing four bells. It has been lately restored. There is a chapel-of-ease at Beer. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., is lord of the manor. A fair is held on the Tuesday in Whitsun week.

SEATON, a tnshp. in the par. of Seaham, N. div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 1 mile N.E. of Workington, and the same distance from the Seaham Harbour station on the Sunderland and Seaham railway. The soil consists of clay.

SEATON, a par. in the hund. of Wrangdike, co. Rutland, 2½ miles S.E. of Uppingham, its post town. It is a station on the Rugby and Stamford railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Welland, on the banks of which is an extensive corn mill erected 1853 by G. Monckton, Esq. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Segentone*, and was then held by Robert de Todeni, and afterwards came to the Beaufoes. The Cottesmore hounds meet in this parish, which includes the hmlt. of Thorpe-by-Water. The soil, which is very fertile, is chiefly a red mould alternating with blue clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £649. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a square spired tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains an ancient monument with armorial bearings. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum.

SEATON, or SETON, an ancient par. in the co. of Haddington, Scotland, 2 miles E. of Prestonpans. It is situated near Portseaton, and is in conjunction with Tranent parish, to which it was annexed after the Reformation. Seaton derives its name from Seiher de Say, a Norman who settled here in the reign of David I., and was ancestor of the Setons of Pitmedden. Seaton House is a modern castellated mansion erected on the site of the seat of the Seatons, Earls of Wintoun, who entertained James VI. and Charles II. here. The church is now in ruins. It gives title of baron to the Earl of Eglinton.

SEATON, a stream of the co. of Cornwall, rises near Liskeard, and falls into the English Channel.

SEATON AND WASSAND, a tnshp. in the par. of Sigglesthorne, N. div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Hornsea, and 10 N.E. of Beverley. Northallerton is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. The charities consist of about 8s. per annum. There is an infant school supported by Lady Strickland and Mrs. Bentick, also a Sunday-school in connection with the Wesleyan congregation.

SEATON-BURN, a vil. in the tnshp. of Westslade, par. of Long Benton, co. Northumberland, 5 miles N. of Newcastle.

SEATON CAREW, a tnshp. in the par. of Stranton, N.E. div. of Stockton ward, co. Durham, 10 miles N.E. of Stockton, its post town, and 3 S. of Hartlepool. It is a station on the West Hartlepool railway. It is situated on the Clarence stream near Seaton Snook. It has excellent accommodation as a bathing place. The beach is smooth, and the sands firm and level to an extent of several miles. Salmon fishing is carried on to some extent. In 1839 two lighthouses were put up, one 89 and the other 34 feet above sea-level. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, and others in fishing. The Stockton and Hartlepool line of railway is constructed on an embankment of puddled clay, which is frequently washed over by the sea. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £150. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1831 at an outlay of £1,700 in place of an old chapel dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket. There are National schools. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

SEATON-DELAVAL, a tnshp. in the par. of Earsdon, E. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 2½ miles from Earsdon, and 3 S. of Blyth. It is a station on the Blyth and Tyne railway. The village, which is of large extent, is situated near the coast, with a harbour at Seaton Sluice. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the collieries and chemical works. The manor formerly belonged to Tynemouth Priory, and came to the Delavals in 1121, by whom a castle was built, of which little remains except the chapel of Norman architecture. In the chapel, still used for Divine service, are the effigies of a Knight Templar and his lady, also numerous escutcheons, banners, and pieces of ancient armour. The mansion, erected in 1707 from designs by Sir John Vanbrugh, was destroyed by fire in 1822. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £60. There are a Presbyterian day school for both sexes, and a colliery school. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship.

SEATON-HOUSE, a hmlt. in the par. of Long Houghton, S. div. of Bambrough ward, co. Northumberland, 6 miles E. of Alnwick, and 1 mile S.E. of Long Houghton. It is situated on the coast. The hamlet consists of a farmhouse, and several cottages inhabited by fishermen. It is joined with Boulmer to form a township.

SEATON, NORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Woodhorn, E. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 7½ miles N.E. of Morpeth, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated at the mouth of the river Wansbeck. Coal exists in this township. North Seaton Hall is the principal residence.

SEATON-ROSS, a par. in the Holme-Beacon div. of Harthill wap., East Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Pocklington, its post town, and 2½ from Holme railway station. The village, which is much scattered, is situ-

ated near the canal, and is chiefly agricultural. There are some brick kilns, also two cornmills. The soil is of a sandy nature, with a subsoil of clay and sand. The land is divided in nearly equal proportions between arable and pasture, with some woodland and common. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £93. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, has a tower containing one bell. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. A court-leet is held yearly by W. C. Maxwell, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

SEATON-SLUICE, or HARTLEY-PANS, a small seaport town in the tnshp. of Hartley, par. of Earsdon, co. Northumberland, 5 miles S.E. of Blyth, and 6 N. of North Shields. A blockhouse and battery were erected at the commencement of the present century for the defence of the port, which is subordinate to that of Newcastle. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the coal and malt trades, and others in the glass bottle and chemical works. The Presbyterians have a place of worship. The harbour, which is partly cut out of the solid rock, was constructed at great expense by Sir Ralph Delaval, who formed an immense sluice at the mouth of the Seaton-burn rivulet, in order to cleanse the bed of the harbour, but these works have proved ineffectual to keep open the navigation.

SEATOWN OF DELNIES, a vil. in the par. and co. of Nairn, Scotland, 3 miles W. of Nairn.

SEAVINGTON ST. MARY, a par. in the hund. of South Petherton, co. Somerset, 3 miles E. of Ilminster, its post town, and 2½ S.W. of South Petherton. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the London and Exeter road, and is wholly agricultural. The soil chiefly consists of a sandy loam. The par. includes the tythg. of Seavington Abbott. The tithes, belonging to Earl Poulett, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £350, and those annexed to the Prebend of Elton for one of £40. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £50. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, with a square tower containing three bells. There is a parochial school for both sexes. The Bible Christians have a place of worship. C. N. Welman, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

SEAVINGTON ST. MICHAEL, a par. in the hund. of South Petherton, co. Somerset, 3 miles N.E. of Ilminster, its post town, and 2 S.W. of South Petherton. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The soil is in general a light sandy loam. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £132, and the glebe comprises 26 acres. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Dinnington annexed, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £290. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone structure, with a turret containing three bells. There is a National school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. The manor belongs to Winchester College.

SEBERGHAM, a par. in the ward. and co. of Cumberland, 10 miles S. of Carlisle, its post town, 7 S.E. of Wigton, and 6 from the Dalston station on the Carlisle and Maryport line of railway. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated at the bridge over the river Caldew, which is also crossed about a mile lower down by another bridge of one arch built in 1772. The southern branch of the stream becomes subterraneous at Haltcliffe Bridge, and re-issues at Hives Hill mill, about 3 miles distant. The par. comprises the tnshps. of High and Low Sebergham, and was granted by King John to W. Wastell, a hermit, who gave it to Carlisle priory. The soil is of various quality, but in some parts productive. Limestone and coal are extensively quarried. There is a powerful mineral spring. The tithes were commuted for corn rents under an Enclosure Act in 1771. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £160, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is an ancient structure, with a modern tower containing one bell. The church was rebuilt on the site of the hermitage, and thoroughly repaired in 1785. Relph, a poet, was born here in 1712, and died in 1744. There is a parochial school at Church Town, and another at Stony Cross, near Wetton; at the last-mentioned place the Wesleyans have a chapel. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor.

SECKINGTON, a par. in the Tamworth div. of Hemlingford hund., co. Warwick, 4 miles N.E. of Tamworth, its post town, and 3 N. of Polesworth railway station. The Derby junction railway passes through the parish. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. Seckington was the Saxon *Seccandun*, where Cuthred defeated Ethelwald. In the vicinity is a camp 300 feet in circumference, also a barrow 42 feet in height. There was a cell to Great Malvern at Avecote, founded by William Burdett in the reign of Henry II. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture, and is well wooded. The soil is chiefly clay, producing good crops of wheat and barley. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £274. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice, with a square tower crowned with a lofty spire. In the interior of the church is a monument to the Burdett family, bearing date 1600. There is a school supported by subscription.

SEDBERGH, a par. and small market town in the W. div. of Staincliff wap., West Riding co. York, 10 miles E. of Kendal, its post town, 77 W. of York, and 1 mile from the Sedbergh station on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. It is situated in a vale of a mountainous district, and is traversed by the old coach road between Lancaster and Newcastle. The par. extends between the rivers Rowther and Lune, and includes the tnshps. of Cowgill, Dent, Garsdale, Howgill, Cautley, Dowbiggin, and five hmlts. It comprises about 50,000 acres, half of which are unenclosed and mountainous moorland, but the land near the river is fertile. The town is well built, and has a population of 2,346, but the parish contained in 1861 4,391 inhabitants. It contains a savings-bank, market-house, and other institutions. Petty sessions are held every alternate Wednesday. The board of guardians also meet every alternate Wednesday. There are a cotton and two woollen mills, but the staple trade of the district is in agricultural produce. About four miles to the N. of the town is a cascade called Cautley Spout, with a fall of 60 feet. The impropriate tithes belong to the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £300, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing three bells. The register dates from 1590. The interior of the church contains a monumental bust of Dr. Dawson, the mathematician. In addition to the parish church, are the following district churches, viz. Cautley and Dowgbiggin, Dent, Garsdale, Howgill, and Kirkthwaite, the livings of which are perpet. curs., varying in val. from £250 to £31. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum, besides almshouses for six poor widows, built and endowed by the late T. Palmer, Esq. There are British and National schools in connection with the several ecclesiastical districts, also a free grammar school, founded by Dr. Lupton in 1552, who endowed the school with lands now producing a rental of £600, with exhibitions to three fellowships and ten scholarships at St. John's College, Cambridge. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Society of Friends have places of worship. Ingmire Hall stands in an extensive park within a mile of the town. C. W. Strickland, Esq., is lord of the manor. Market day is Wednesday, but is not well attended. Cattle fairs occur on the 26th February, 20th March, 28th April, and 29th October.

SEDBURY, a hmlt. in the par. of Tidenham, hund. of Westbury, co. Gloucester, 1 mile E. of Chepstow, between the rivers Severn and Wye.

SEDBURY, a hmlt. in the par. of Gilling, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Richmond.

SEDBUSK, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Hardrow, North Riding co. York, near Hawes.

SEDGEBERROW, a par. in the middle div. of Oswaldslow hund., co. Worcester, 3½ miles S. of Evesham, its post town, and 12½ N.W. of Cheltenham. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the turnpike road to Leamington and Cheltenham. It is chiefly agricultural, and is watered by the small river Isperne. The soil is a strong reddish clay, producing good crops of wheat and beans. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments under an Act of Enclosure in 1810, and the glebe comprises about 200 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £228, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is an ancient stone edifice with an octagonal tower, surmounted by a spire and three bells. The interior of the church was restored in 1845. There is a place of worship for the Baptists. The Dean and Chapter of Worcester are lords of the manor.

SEDGEBROOK, a par. in the wap. of Winnibriggs, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.W. of Grantham, its post town. It is a station on the Ambergate line of railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Bingham road, near the Nottingham canal, and is chiefly agricultural. A short distance from the village is a mineral spring. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of East Allington annexed, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £730, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient structure with a pinnacled tower, containing three bells. The interior of the church contains an oak screen, also a monument of Judge Markham, who was designated the "upright judge." The charities consist of land, now producing about £400 per annum, bequeathed by Lady Margaret Thorold for the foundation of schools at various places, of which £30 is paid to this parish. The manor-house, formerly the seat of the Markhams, is now a farmhouse. Sir J. C. Thorold, Bart., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

SEDGEFIELD, a par., post and market town in the N.E. div. of Stockton ward, co. Durham, 11 miles S.E. of Durham, and 10 from Stockton. It is a station on the West Hartlepool railway. It is situated on an eminence, and is a polling-place for the county. The par. comprises the tnshps. of Bradbury, Butterwick, Embleton, Fishburn, Foxton, and Mordon. It has been held by the Bishops of Durham since 900, and was made a market town by Bishop Killaw in 1312. It is remarkable for the peculiar salubrity of its atmosphere and the longevity of its inhabitants, attributed in a great measure to the openness of its situation and the gravelly soil on which it is built. In 1792 it was visited by an ice storm, which did considerable damage, some of the hailstones being several inches in diameter. The town is well built, lighted with gas, and supplied with water from springs. In the centre of the town, which rather presents the appearance of a large village, is a square used as the market-place. It contains a large brewery and malt-house. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, which is the staple trade of the town. A halmote court is held once in eighteen months, at which the bishop's steward presides. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,481 7*s.* with a glebe of 385 acres, besides the glebe of Bradbury, comprising 63 acres, and that of Embleton, 2 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £1,802, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, has a pinnacled and embattled tower containing a clock and five bells. The interior of the church contains an ancient font, carved screen, stalls, and two brasses. The church was thoroughly restored in 1852. At Embleton is a chapel-of-ease. The parochial charities produce about £452 per annum, including the endowment of an almshouse for ten poor people, and Lady Frevill's bequest for clothing and apprenticing poor children. There is a free grammar school founded and partially endowed by Richard Wright in 1790. The school-house was rebuilt some few years ago; also a mechanics' institute and reading room. The county lunatic asylum is situated about 1½ mile N. of the town. The Wesleyans and Roman Catholics have each a place of worship. Hardwick Hall, the principal residence, stands in a well-wooded park ornamented with a sheet of water. Viscount Boyne is lord of the manor and principal landowner. Market day is on Friday. Fairs are held on the first Friday in each month for hogs, and on the first Fridays in April and October for cattle.

SEDGEFORD, a par. in the hund. of Smithdon, co. Norfolk, 13 miles N.E. of Lynn, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Castle-Rising. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on a small rivulet betwixt Heacham and Docking. The surface is undulating, and the views from the high grounds extensive. The soil is of a chalky character, with a subsoil of chalk. There are a chalk quarry, sand pit, and corn mill. The land is principally arable, with a small proportion of pasture and plantation, and 5 acres of osier beds. The appropriate tithes, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £385, and the vicarial for £330. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £232, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a circular tower surmounted by an octagonal turret and containing three bells. The church has an E. window, and was thoroughly restored in 1842. The chancel is separated from the nave by a carved screen presented by Mrs. L'Estrange. The register dates from 1560. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum, arising from 30 acres of land allotted to the poor on the enclosure of the parish. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There is a circulating library supported by Mrs. C. N. Rolfe, by whom it was founded. Near the church was formerly a Roman camp, but all traces are now obliterated.

SEDGEFORD LANE, a ward in the par. of St. Margaret, and borough of King's Lynn, co. Norfolk.

SEDGEHILL. *See* SEGHILL, co. Northumberland.

SEDGHILL, a par. in the hund. of Dunworth, co. Wilts, 4 miles S.W. of Hindon, and 3 N. of Shaftesbury, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The surface is undulating, and the soil clay alternating with sandy loam. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £250. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Berwick St. Leonard, in the dioc. of Sarum. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, has a tower containing three bells. The register dates from 1760. There is a parochial school for both sexes, entirely supported by the rector.

SEDGLEY, a par. and post town in the N. div. of Seisdon hund., co. Stafford, 3 miles N. of Dudley, and the same distance S. of Wolverhampton. This populous parish is situated in a mineral district near the line of the North-Western railway, and on the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, which intersects the parish in various directions. The par. contains Upper and Lower Gornall, Bierly, and three other vils. It is a polling-place for the county elections, and is under the government of 2 constables and 4 deputies chosen annually at the court-leet. The surface is hilly, and the substratum productive of excellent coal, iron, and limestone, which are extensively quarried. A large number of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of pig-iron, part of which is made malleable in mills and wrought into nails, rivets, hoops, hurdles, and iron implements. The lower grounds are intersected by numerous rivulets and canals leading to the different mines. The soil is a strong rich loam, producing good crops of wheat. The village occupies a high site, and the streams which rise on either side of the ridge flow in opposite directions to the Trent and Severn respectively. A portion of the rectorial tithes belong to the Earl of Dudley. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £503. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was completed in 1829, at the expense of the then Earl of Dudley. It has a tower containing eight bells. There are several stained windows. The register dates from 1560. In addition

to the parish church are the following district churches, viz. Coseley, Ettingshall, Gornal Lower, and Gornal Upper, the livings of which are perpet. curs., varying in val. from £250 to £145. The parochial charities produce about £58 per annum. The Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Particular Baptists, and Roman Catholics, have each a place of worship. A school for children of Dissenters was built in 1753, and endowed with £31 per annum. There are also National and Sunday schools. Numerous fossils belonging to the encrinite and trilobite species are found in the chalk.

SEDGMOOR, an extensive marshy tract in the hund. of Whitley, co. Somerset, 5 miles S.E. of Bridgwater: The Duke of Monmouth was defeated here in 1685. It is celebrated in the scientific world as the spot where a base line of the Trigonometrical Survey was measured.

SEDGWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Heversham, ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 4½ miles S. of Kendal, and 2 S. of Oxenholme, its railway station. It is situated on the river Kent, near the Lancaster canal. A gunpowder mill was established here in 1770. The Independents have a place of worship.

SEDLESCOMB, or SEDLESCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Staple, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 3 miles N.E. of Battle. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Rother, and on the high road from Hastings to Hawkhurst in Kent. Near the village are traces of ancient furnaces for smelting the iron ore, which is found in considerable abundance. The Knights Templars formerly had a preceptory here, founded by Geoffrey Say in King John's time. There are mineral springs, the water of which is similar in its properties to that of Tunbridge Wells. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £267, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was enlarged in 1838 by the erection of a S. aisle. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £24 per annum, arising from a bequest of the Rev. George Barnsley in 1723 for educational purposes. There is a school-house built in 1837, at the cost of the Misses Pratt.

SEDRUP, a hmlt. in the pars. of Hartwell and Stone, co. Bucks, 2 miles S.W. of Aylesbury.

SEDSALL WITH EATON, a hmlt. in the par. of Doveridge, co. Derby, 3 miles N.E. of Uttoxeter, on the river Dove.

SEECHY, a hmlt. in the par. of All Saints, co. Norfolk, 3 miles S. of Lynn, on the river Nar or Setch.

SEEFIN, a mountain of the co. of Limerick, Ireland, near Kilmallock. It attains an elevation of 1,736 feet above sea-level.

SEEFINGAN, a mountain of the co. of Wicklow, Ireland, near Blessington. It attains an elevation of 2,364 feet above sea-level.

SEEND, a chplry. in the par. and hund of Melksham, co. Wilts, 4 miles W. of Devizes, and 3½ S.E. of Melksham, its post town. It is a station on the Devizes branch of the Great Western railway. The village is situated on the Kennet and Avon canal. It was formerly held by the Despencers and Bohuns, who erected the castle. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Melksham, in the dioc. of Sarum. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, has a square embattled and pinnacled tower. There is a school for both sexes, built in 1832, at the expense of S. Bruges, Esq. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Near the church is a strong chalybeate spring.

SEER GREEN, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Farnham-Royal, hund. of Burnham, co. Bucks, 2 miles N.E. of Beaconsfield, its post town, and 2 from Chalfont St. Giles. It is of small extent. The inhabitants are engaged in hurdle making, and in agriculture. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £100, in the patron. of Eton College.

SEETHING, a par. in the hund. of Loddon, co. Norfolk, 9 miles S. of Norwich, it post town, and 2 E. of Brooke. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near a branch of the inner Yare. It is wholly agricultural. The impropriate tithes, belonging to the Great Hospital at Norwich, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £458. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £142, in the patron. of the trustees of Norwich Hospital. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient structure with a circular tower. It contains a sculptured font. The register dates from 1556. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. Seething Hall is now a ruin.

SEFTON. *See* SEPHTON, co. Lancaster.

SEGHILL, SIGHILL, or SEDGEHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Earsdon, E. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 2½ miles from Earsdon, and 6 N.E. of Newcastle. It is a station on the Blyth and Tyne railway. The village is considerable. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the collieries. Seghill was formed into an ecclesiastical district in 1846, and includes the tnshp. of Seghill and part of the tnshps. of Seaton Delaval and Cramlington. The manor was formerly held by Tynemouth priory, and came from the Mitfords, Allgoods, &c., to the Blakes of Twizel. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has a turret containing one bell. It was built in 1848. The chancel has a stained window. There is a church school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship.

SEGRWYD, or SEGROIT, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanrhaidr-in-Kinmerch, co. Denbigh, 1 mile S.W. of Denbigh.

SEIGHFORD, a par. in the S. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, 3 miles N.W. of Stafford, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the Grand Junction railway. It is chiefly agricultural. The par. contains the vils. of Bridgeford, Aston, and Doxey. The North Staffordshire hounds meet in the parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £189. The church is dedicated to St. Chad. There is also the modern district church of St. Matthew's, at Derrington, the living of which is a cur., val. £30. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum. There is a free school with a small endowment. Seighford Hall, the principal residence, is an ancient mansion situated in a well-timbered park. F. Eld, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SEIL, an island in the par. of Kilbrandon, and one of the Hebrides, co. Argyle, Scotland. It is situated between Kerrara and Luing Islands, and is connected with the mainland by a bridge. It extends in length about 4½ miles from N. to S., with an extreme breadth of 2½ miles. The surface is in general flat, with three parallel ridges of hills, the most northern ridge rising above 800 feet, and commanding an extensive prospect. There are quarries of roofing slate.

SEIRKIERAN, a par. in the bar. of Ballybrit, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles E.S.E. of Birr. Parsonstown is its post town. The surface lies near the Slieve Bloom mountains, and is traversed by the Little Brosna stream. There is a considerable proportion of bog and waste. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £131, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient structure occupying the site of a monastery founded by St. Kieran. It was once the seat of a bishopric, afterwards incorporated with Kilkenny. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, and two private schools. The Danes made repeated descents upon this place, and sacked the monastery. There are ruins of a round tower and a deserted village, likewise of Ballybrit Fort. Oakley Park is the principal seat.

SEISDON, a tnshp. and lib. in the par. of Trysull, S. div. of Seisdon hund., co. Stafford, 5¼ miles S.W. of Wolverhampton. It is situated on the river Smestow, near Apeswood Castle camp, and gives name to the hundred and Poor-law Union. Near Seisdon Common is a large triangular stone, called the War Stone, supposed to mark the site of some ancient battle.

SEISDON, NORTH, a hund. in the co. of Stafford,

contains the towns of Dudley and Bilston, and the pars. of Himley, Kingswinford, Penn, Rowley-Regis, Sedgley, with parts of Bushbury, Tettenhall, and Wolverhampton, comprising an area of 42,050 acres, exclusive of Dudley.

SEISDON, SOUTH, a hund. in the co. of Stafford, contains the pars. of Upper Arley, Broom, Clent, Codsall, Enville, Kinfare, Patshull, Trysull, Wombourne, and parts of Bobbington, Pattingham, Old Swinford, and Tettenhall, comprising an area of 39,330 acres.

SELABY PARK, a seat of the Duke of Cleveland, co. Durham, 5 miles E. of Barnard Castle, on the river Tees.

SELATTYN, a par. in the upper div. of Oswestry hund., co. Salop, 3 miles N.W. of Oswestry, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated near Offa's Dyke, which bounds the parish on the W. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the tnshps. of Upper and Lower Porkington, also the chplry. of Hengoed. The surface is undulating and well timbered. The soil is of various qualities, and the substratum abounds with limestone, which is burnt for manure. There are quarries of good building-stone. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £800, and the glebe comprises 83 acres. The living was once held by Dr. Henry Sacheverell, and during the Protectorate by James Wylding, one of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, £771. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, or St. Mary, has a square tower containing three bells. It has recently been enlarged. There is also a district church at Hengoed, built in 1825, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £61. The parochial charities produce about £72 per annum. There are National schools, also a free school for both sexes, which have a small endowment. Among the many residences in this neighbourhood is Porkington Hall, situated in a well-wooded park, from which there is an extensive prospect. Mrs. Lloyd, of Aston Hall, is lady of the manor. There are some traces of the ancient Castle Brogyntyn.

SELBORNE, a hund. in two divs., upper and lower, in the Alton div. of co. Hants, contains the pars. of Farringdon, Newton-Valence, Selborne, Empshott, Hawkley, and East Tisted, comprising an area of 15,970 acres.

SELBORNE, a par. in the above hund., co. Hants, 4½ miles S.E. of Alton, its post town, and 52 S.W. of London. The village is situated on a stream which flows from Nore Hill to the river Wey, and is chiefly agricultural. Prior to the Norman conquest the manor belonged to Queen Editha, and was held in royal demesne. In 1232 an Austin priory was founded here by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, but was subsequently suppressed, and the site given by William of Waynflete to Magdalen College, Oxford. It was formerly a market town, and a place of considerable importance. The par. contains the hmlts. of Norton, Oakhanger, and Temple, at which latter place resided the freebooter Sir Adam Gordon in the reign of Henry III., and who was taken by Edward I. when prince, in 1266. There is a large military encampment, which has been formed out of a portion of Woolmer Forest in this parish. A portion of the land is in hop grounds, and the remainder arable and sheep walks. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, and in the patron. of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure. The interior contains an altar piece by Albert Durer, representing the offerings of the Magi, and presented by B. White in 1793, also a tablet to the Rev. G. White, author of "The Natural History of Selborne," and similar works, who was born here in 1720. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. There is a National school, also a place of worship for the Independents. At Frinsham Pond, in this parish, the very rare long-legged plover was shot in 1779. The president and fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, are lords of the manor.

SELBRITTENDEN, a hund. in the lathe of Scray, co. Kent, contains the pars. of Newenden lib. and Sandhurst, comprising an area of 5,720 acres.

SELBY, a par., post and market town, in the lower div. of Barkstone-Ash wap., West Riding, and within the lib. of St. Peter's, East Riding, co. York, 15 miles S.E. of York, and 178 N.W. of London. It is a junction station on the Hull, Selby, and Milford section of the North-Eastern railway, where the Selby and Market Weighton branch turns off. It is situated on the river Ouse and a branch of the Aire and Calder canal, and has daily communication, by steamboat, with Hull, London, and other ports. The town is built close to the Great North road from London to Edinburgh, and is a petty sessions town and sub-port to Goole. It is supposed to have been a Roman station, and was formerly designated *Salebeia* In the early part of the great civil war it was captured by the royalists, but recovered in 1644 by Sir T. Fairfax, when many of the king's party were taken prisoners, with several pieces of ordnance and a large quantity of ammunition. The town, which is well built, paved, and lighted with gas, contains a townhall, erected in 1824, two commercial banks, savings-banks, and other institutions. It has been much improved of late years, and a new street has been formed, called the Crescent. The magistrates hold their meetings for the wap. of Barkstone-Ash at the court-house on every alternate Thursday, and the county court sits on a fixed Thursday in each month. Courts leet and baron are held twice a year. Boat and barge building is extensively carried on in a yard where many steampackets and sailing vessels have been built, also rope making, sail making, tanning, ironfounding, and brewing are carried on to some extent. The preparation of flax, once the staple industry, had greatly declined, but is now fast reviving. The land is chiefly in meadow, but considerable tracts are cultivated in wood for dying, and as flax grounds. The fertility of the surrounding district has been greatly increased by a process of irrigation, by which the water of the rivers Ouse and Aire is detained upon the land until a sediment has been deposited, forming excellent manure. The Ouse is here crossed by a timber bridge built in 1795, which, though weighing 70 tons, can be opened and closed with the greatest facility for the passage of ships; also by a swivel bridge on the line of the Hull and Selby railway, which opens to admit vessels to the quay at this place. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £97. The church, dedicated to St. German, is an ancient cruciform structure with a tower containing six bells. The church, formerly conventual, and belonging to the abbey, was made parochial by letters patent of James I. in 1618. It is an interesting and venerable pile, 300 feet long, having been originally founded by William the Conqueror in 1069, who built the abbey of which it formed part. The S. transept was destroyed by the falling of the tower in 1690. The present tower was rebuilt in 1702, but in a style not corresponding with the original. The parochial charities produce about £283 per annum, of which £168 goes to the feoffee's estate for repair of the church, and relief of the poor. There are National schools for both sexes and infants, also a blue-coat and several subscription schools. The Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Unitarians, Friends, and Roman Catholics have each a place of worship. On the Doncaster road is a cemetery, and an armoury for the Volunteer corps. The union poorhouse was finished in 1841, at an outlay of upwards of £5,000. The Selby Poor-law Union comprises 8 parishes in the East Riding and 7 in the West Riding. It is also the seat of a new County Court and superintendent registry district. Lord Londesborough is lord of the manor. Market day is on Monday. Fairs for sale of cattle, &c., are held on Easter Tuesday, on the Monday following 22nd June, and on 8th October.

SELBY'S FOREST, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk-Newton, W. div. of Glendale ward, co. Northumberland, 7 miles S.W. of Wooller. It is situated under the Cheviot, and is chiefly bare moorland On the summit of the Cheviot, from which the celebrated range of

hills, so called, derives its name, is a large lake, occasionally frozen in the summer.

SELHAM, or SULHAM, a par. in the hund. of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 3¼ miles E. of Midhurst, and 3 S.W. of Petworth, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Rother, or Arundel navigation, and is wholly agricultural. Part of this parish is included within the boundary of the new borough of Midhurst. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £150, in the patron. of Brasenose College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. James, has lately undergone extensive alterations. It has several stained windows. The register dates from 1656.

SELKER, a hmlt. in the par. of Muncaster, co. Cumberland, 5 miles S. of Ravenglass, and 46 S.W. of Carlisle, on the coast of the Irish Sea, near the mouth of the Esk.

SELKIRK, a par., market town, royal burgh, and the county town of Selkirkshire, Scotland. The parish, which is 7½ miles in extreme length from N.W. to S.E., and nearly 7 broad, lies chiefly in Selkirkshire, but has two detached portions in the Hawick district of Roxburghshire. It contains the post town of Selkirk, where the Selkirk branch of the North British railway has its terminus, and part of the village of Yarrowford. The main section is bounded by the parishes of Ashkirk, Bowden, Galashiels, Lilliesleaf Stow, and Yarrow. The Tweed traverses its northern border, the Yarrow runs on the south-western, and the Ettrick nearly intersects it. The surface has a general elevation of about 520 feet above sea-level, consisting of round-topped hills covered with verdure, except in the mountainous district between the Ettrick and the Tweed, where the Three Brethren cairn and Peatlaw rise respectively 1,978 and 1,964 feet above sea-level, or 1,600 feet above the bed of the Ettrick. A considerable part of the parish is in hilly sheep walks, and about 1,000 acres in wood and plantation, the remainder being in tillage or barren waste covered with heath. The soil is light and dry, upon a substratum of greywacke and clay-slate rock. The principal landowners are the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Polwarth, Pringle of Broadmeadows, and Pringle of Whytbank. The town of Selkirk stands on the road from Carlisle to Edinburgh, and on the right bank of the Ettrick, and is said to derive its name from *Scheleckgreck*, or *Selechyrche*, an ancient kirk or chapel built for the accommodation of the kings of Scotland when hunting in the primeval forest which once covered the greater part of the county. It had also a Tyronensian monastery, founded in 1173 by David I., which subsequently became a cell to Kelso Abbey. In the middle ages the town was a place of importance, and sent 100 men-at-arms, commanded by Brydone, the town-clerk, to the battle of Flodden, for which service James V. presented it with a new charter and the grant of 1,000 acres of forest. After the defeat of the Scotch army the English pillaged and burnt the town, where is still preserved one of the standards taken at Flodden. During the civil war of Charles I. Montrose made it his headquarters, while the rest of his army encamped at Philiphaugh, about a mile W. of the town, where it was surprised and routed by the Covenanters under David Leslie in 1645.—The town has much improved of late years, and has a population of about 3,400. It consists chiefly of a triangular market-place, from which diverge several streets. In the centre of the area is the old well, embellished with the town arms, and a monument by Ritchie 28 feet high to Sir Walter Scott, in his sheriff's robes, erected by the county in 1839. On one side of the market-place stands the townhall, a modern building with a spire 110 feet in height; on another side is the principal inn, with a spacious room for balls and public meetings. The ancient tolbooth and market cross have been taken down. The new prison for the burgh and county stands in one of the new streets leading down to the river Ettrick, here crossed by a bridge. There are also a savings-bank, branch of the British Linen Company's bank, an office of the Union bank, 20 insurance agencies, a parochial library, two subscription libraries, besides friendly, temperance, Bible, missionary, and cattle improvement societies. On the banks of the river are woollen tweed mills, extensive flour mills, and a machine factory. The town was formerly famous for its single-soled shoemakers, or "sutors," the name still given to the burgesses, who qualify by licking the birse, or brush of hogs' bristles. The present staple manufacture of Selkirk is woollen cloth, comprising tweeds, tartans, shawls, and other goods of similar character to those of Galashiels. There are also an ink factory, fulling mill, small tanyard, and some stocking-looms.—The town is governed by a provost, four bailies, dean of guild, treasurer, and twelve common councillors. The municipal constituency in 1861 was 89. The corporation revenue in 1860 was £1,363, and the burgh property about £30,000. The annual value of real property in 1861 was £8,324. The borough boundaries were unaffected by the Reform Act; but as regards the elective franchise the town forms part of the county, which returns one member to parliament. Police courts are held as occasion requires, and sheriff courts on Wednesday and Friday during session.—The par. is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister's stipend is £301 3*s.* 6*d.*, besides glebe worth £20. The parish church, situated in the town, was built in 1749, and repaired in 1829. There are also a Free church, two United Presbyterian, an Evangelical Union, and a Scottish Episcopalian chapel. The principal educational establishments are a parochial school, burgh school, two endowed charity schools, and several private day schools. Selkirk gives title of earl to the Douglases of St. Mary's Isle. The principal seats and ruins will be mentioned under Selkirkshire. Market day is Wednesday. Fairs are held on 5th April, 15th July, and 31st October, for hiring servants.

SELKIRKSHIRE, a small inland co. in the S. of Scotland, lying between 55° 22′ and 55° 42′ N. lat., and 2° 47′ 4″ and 3° 18′ 46″ W. long., exclusive of a small detached part just beyond the eastern boundary, entirely surrounded by Roxburghshire. It is irregular in form, especially on the S.E. and N.W., and is about 128 miles in circuit. Its greatest length from N.E. to S.W., or from the confluence of the Gala and Tweed to Micklewhinfell, overhanging the source of Ettrickwater, is nearly 28 miles, and its greatest breadth at right angles to its length, about 17 miles, but the average does not exceed 10 miles. It is bounded on the E. and S.E. by Roxburghshire, on the S. and S.W. by Dumfries, on the W. and N.W. by Peeblesshire, and on the N. by Edinburghshire. It contains an area of 266 square miles, or about 170,313 acres, of which 960 are lake and only about one-tenth arable. In ancient times it was designated the "sheriffdom of Ettrick Forest," from its being watered by that river and its tributary streams, and in many of the royal charters, shortly, "the Forest," from its being then covered with wood, though at the present time it is bare, there being only 3,418 acres of wood and coppice of all kinds. The ancient history of this county is so intimately associated with that of Roxburghshire as scarcely to require separate notice. In the earliest times of which we have any record it was occupied by the *Gadeni*, a British tribe, whose territory was conquered by the Romans and included in their province of *Valentia*. On the retreat of the Romans it was overrun by the Anglo-Saxons of Northumbria, against whose incursions in the 5th century the Romanized inhabitants constructed that stupendous work called the "Catrail," once a vast fosse, having a rampart on either side, and extending through Roxburghshire. After the cession of the southern part of Scotland by the Anglo-Saxon princes, the Scottish kings had a residence at Selkirk, to which they frequently repaired for the enjoyment of the chase, the woods being then stocked with large herds of deer. Before regular sheriffs were appointed it was placed under the jurisdiction of a keeper, who generally held the office of constable of the king's castle, but was made shire ground by Alexander III., from which time it has formed an

independent county. In 1503 the hereditary sheriffdom was granted to Murray of Falahill, whose descendants held it till the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions.—During the desolating wars of the succession the land was denuded of its natural woods, and the arable land, once very productive, became comparatively sterile. Agricultural vigour, accompanied by any considerable amelioration in the condition of the population, did not revive till near the middle of the 18th century, and even modern plantations and improvements have failed to produce the like change on the solitudes and general aspects of Selkirkshire as in other parts of Scotland. Yet everywhere the signs of progress are observable, chiefly through the extension of the plantations and drainage of the soil. Scotch firs were formerly the favourite trees, but where the land is drained or naturally dry, oak, ash, elm, beech, and plane flourish, interspersed with larch, birch, spruce firs, and alder. The indigenous wood is chiefly oak, ash, birch, hazel, mountain ash, and hawthorn. The oak is valuable on account of its bark, which forms a staple article of export.—Though situated in the centre of the southern highlands, the elevation of the land varies from 280 to 800 feet above sea-level, averaging probably 500 feet, or only about one-half of the altitude of the vale of Badenoch-on-the-Spey. The surface is hilly, and in many parts mountainous, the summits rising upwards of 2,000 feet above sea-level: the highest peaks are Windlestrawlaw, near the northern border; Blackhouse-Hill, Minchmoor, on the borders of Peeblesshire; Ettrick-pen on the south-western border; and Lawkness, Hangingshaw-law, Wardlaw, Peat-law, Three-Brethren-Cairn, Black-Andrew-Hill, Old-Ettrick-Hill, with many others, varying from 1,000 to 2,000 feet.—The principal rivers are the Tweed, which enters the county from Peeblesshire, and crossing the northern extremity from W. to E., during a course of 9 miles, passes on to Roxburghshire. The Ettrick, which formerly gave name to the county, rises near the S.W. border, and after a course of 30 miles joins the Tweed on its right bank; the Yarrow rises at a place called Yarrow Cleugh, near the source of the Moffat Water in Dumfriesshire, and entering the county from the W., after a course of 20 miles, joins the Ettrick a little above Selkirk. The Gala cannot be esteemed a river of this county, having the greater part of its course in Edinburgh and Roxburgh shires, but enters the county on the N., and flowing for a few miles in a south-easterly direction, joins the Tweed on its left bank. A thousand rills and burns run to the Ettrick and Yarrow, all abounding in salmon, trout, barbel, and other fish. The county has numerous small lochs stored with pike, perch, and trout, but the only two of any considerable size are St. Mary's Loch and the Loch of the Lowes, both formed by the Yarrow water.—The surface rises towards the W. and S.W., which gives to all the principal streams a north-easterly direction. The only strip of level ground extends along the eastern border; all the rest of the county is a congeries of hills, round topped and green to the summits, but rising one above another in endless series, only intersected by gulleys, glens, and narrow vales. The greater portion of the uplands is covered with a short sweet herbage, affording good pasturage, but some portions are clothed in heath, and a considerable tract in the S.E., extending between Borthwick and Ettrick Waters, is an unprofitable moss, consisting of bog, moorland, and mountain tarn. The proportion of tillage is small, being entirely confined to the lowlands along the river banks, and the narrow but fertile glens where wheat, barley, oats, turnips, potatoes, and clover, are easily raised and yield well by a proper rotation of crops. The climate is humid, but the soil light and dry, and the harvest comparatively early. According to the statistics presented to the Board of Trade in 1855 by the Highland and Agricultural Society, the distribution of the land with reference to crops was as follows: 2,964 acres under oats, 677 under barley, 116½ under wheat, 196 under potatoes, 1,940 under turnips, 32 under pease, 49 under vetches, 103 in bare fallow, and 5,048 under grass and hay in the course of the rotation of the farm. The number of live stock comprised 468 farm horses of all ages, 122 other horses, 1,012 bovine cattle, besides 697 milch cows, and 444 calves, 79,135 sheep for breeding, 3,577 for feeding, 52,396 lambs, and 322 swine. The total number of proprietors on the new valuation rolls is 498, and the number qualified to be commissioners of supply is 87. The old valued rent was £6,692, but the new valuation for 1861, including the burgh of Selkirk, was £65,069. As seen by the above quoted returns Selkirk is pre-eminently a pastoral county, and considerable attention has been paid to breeding. The cattle are chiefly of the Teeswater short-horned breed, but many Highland cattle are grazed on the hills. The most prized varieties of sheep are the Cheviot and Leicester, but the black-faced sheep are found to thrive best on the upland pasturages. The houses of the tenants and other farm buildings have within the last half century been mostly rebuilt in better situations and more comfortable style. The roads have also been improved, and a branch line of railway constructed from Selkirk to Galashiels in connection with the North British line.—Of minerals, none of the more useful, as coal, lime, and sandstone have yet been found in sufficient quantities to repay working. The prevailing rocks form one large high bed of greywacke and clayslate, with porphyry and granite in parts, and abundance of shell marl, which last was formerly extensively employed for agricultural purposes. There are quarries of whinstone and granite. The only manufactures are carried on at Selkirk and Galashiels, and comprise woollen tweeds, blankets, and flannels, hosiery and shoes, together with the tanning of leather and the dressing of sheep and lamb skins; a few persons are also employed as weavers and dyers. The population in 1851 was 9,809, inhabiting 1,331 houses, and in 1861 10,449, with 1,466 inhabited houses.—Selkirkshire returns one member to parliament for the county, including the county town of Selkirk. The parliamentary constituency in 1860 was 394. It is governed by a lord-lieutenant, vice-lieutenant, sheriff, and sheriff's substitute, assisted by twelve deputy lieutenants and other officers. The county contains three entire parishes and parts of seven others, constituting a presbytery in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The only towns are Selkirk and Galashiels, the former a royal burgh, and the latter a burgh of barony, also about fifteen vils. and hmlts.—The principal seats are Thirlestane Castle, of Lord Napier, with its old tower, in which the "Flower of Yarrow" was born; Bowhill, of the Duke of Buccleuch; Elibank, of Lord Elibank; Ashiesteel, celebrated as the place where Sir Walter Scott wrote the "Lady of the Lake" and "Marmion;" Newhall, of Sir J. Pringle, Bart.; Holylee, of the Ballantynes; Philiphaugh, of the Murrays, close to the spot where General Leslie defeated Montrose in 1645; Gala House, of the Scotts; Hangingshaw, of the Johnstones; Todrig, of the Potts; and Ettrick Hall of the Pattersons. There are besides many ruined castles, including Tushielaw Tower, once the stronghold of Adam Scott, "king of the border;" Oakwood Tower, where the famous reputed wizard, Sir Michael Scott, resided; Newark Castle, where Sir Walter Scott makes his "Last Minstrel" tell his "Lay" to Anne Duchess of Monmouth, who was born in it; Oldwark, once a hunting seat of the kings of Scotland; Foulshiels, now a farm, where Mungo Park, the African traveller, was born; and the village of Ettrick, famed as the birthplace of Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. There are also a few British and Roman remains, including the Africa camp at Roberton, the Catrail mentioned above, two camps in the parish of Galashiels, traces of a Roman road, and several hill forts near the S.E. border.

SELKLEY, a hund. in the co. of Wilts, contains the town of Marlborough, and the pars. of Aldbourn, Avebury, Broad Hinton, East Kennet, Mildenhall, Ogbourne, Preshute, North Savernake, Winterbourne-Bassett, Winterbourne-Monkton, and parts of Hillmarton and Overton, comprising an area of 47,100 acres, exclusive of Marlborough.

SELLACK, a par. in the upper div. of Wormelow hund., co. Hereford, 3½ miles N.W. of Ross, its post town, and 2 S.W. of Fawley railway station. The village, which is irregularly built, is situated in a deep valley on the navigable river Wye, and is chiefly agricultural. The soil consists of good earth upon a substratum of red sandstone. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £320, and the vicarial for £140. The glebe comprises 95 acres. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of King's Caple annexed, in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £420, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Teseliachus, or Tesiliah, has a tower surmounted by a spire and containing five bells. The interior of the church contains monuments of the Pengethley family, also a stained E. window. The parochial charities produce about £23 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes. Pengethley House is the principal residence. Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bart., of Harewood House, is lord of the manor.

SELLAFIELD, a station on the Whitehaven and Furness Junction railway, for Calderbridge, co. Cumberland.

SELLAY, GREAT and LITTLE, islets in the district of Harris, Outer Hebrides, coast of Scotland, 1½ mile N. of Pabba. Great Sellay is situated on the S.W. side of Little Sellay islet.

SELLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanvair Waterdine, co. Salop, 3 miles N.W. of Knighton, on Offa's Dyke.

SELLING, or SELLYNG, a par. in the hund. of Boughton-under-Blean, upper div. of Scray lathe, co. Kent, 4 miles S. of Faversham, its post town, and 6½ W. of Canterbury. It is a station on the London, Chatham, and Dover railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on an eminence. On Shottington Hill in this parish, is an ancient fortification, supposed to be a Roman camp, covering an area of about 2 acres, and near it is a tumulus. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The land is partly in hop grounds, garden, and orchard, but the greater part is arable. The surface is wooded, and the soil fertile. The great tithes, belonging to Lord Sondes, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £810, and the vicarial for one of £357. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £357. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure. It contains several monuments, also a stained E. window. Luton House, Selling Court, and Woodlands are the principal residences.

SELLINGE, or SELLINDGE, a par. in the hund. of Street, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 6 miles S.E. of Ashford, 5 N.W. of Hythe, and 2 E. of Sneeth station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Stour, in Romney Marsh. The line of the South-Eastern railway passes through the parish. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture, with some woodland and marsh. The appropriate tithes, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £400, and the vicarial for £191, and the glebe comprises 19 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £176. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, with a low square tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains several monuments and memorial windows. The register dates from 1559. The parochial charities produce about £73 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes.

SELLY, a district in the par. of Northfield, co. Worcester, 3 miles S.W. of Birmingham.

SELMESTON, a par. in the hund. of Danehill-Horstead, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 7 miles S.E. of Lewes, its post town, and 1 mile W. of the Berwick railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Brighton and South Coast railway, and near the river Cuckmere. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. This parish was annexed to that of Alciston in 1840. The appropriate tithes, attached to the prebendary of Heathfield, in the cathedral of Chichester, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £290, with 22 acres of glebe, and the vicarial for one of £140, with a glebe of 3 acres. The living is a vic.* annexed to that of Alciston, in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £330, in the patron. of the bishop and the dean and chapter alternately. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a shingled and spired tower. The register dates from 1667. There is a National school. Viscount Gage is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

SELSEY, a par. in the hund. of Manhood, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 6 miles S. of Chichester, its post town. The village, which is extensive, is situated within half a mile of the sea, which still encroaches on the land, and in the great storm of 23rd November, 1824, placed nearly half the parish under water. The village consists of two streets, one of which is chiefly inhabited by fishermen. It is a coastguard station on the English Channel, near Selsey Bill, and is connected with the mainland on the N.W. by an isthmus extending several furlongs. It was formerly inaccessible at flood-tides, except by a ferry, but by means of a raised causeway can now be approached at all times. The peninsula is bounded on the N. by Pagham Harbour, and on the W. by parts of the parishes of Sidlesham, and Earnby. It appears to have been one of the earliest settlements of the Saxons in this part of the island, and is said by Bede to have derived its name from the Saxon *Seals-ey*, or "the island of seals," for the resort of which it was anciently noted. The parish was given by King Ædilwach to St. Wilfrid, who, having converted the South Saxons to Christianity, founded a monastery here about 680. In 711 Eadbercht, the abbot, was consecrated first bishop of the South Saxons, and fixed his episcopal residence at this place, but which was removed to Chichester by Stigand in 1072. Selsey gave title of baron to the Peacheys of Cannon House, who held the manor. The surface in the western division is low and subject to inundation by the sea. The soil is chiefly a hazel mould, well adapted for wheat. The sands, which occupy a third of the parish, are dry, affording a drive for about ten miles along the shore. There is an extensive fishery for prawns, lobsters, and crabs, and on the coast are extensive cyster beds. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £896 13*s.*, and the glebe comprises 52 acres. The living is a rect. and vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £759, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice, with a wooden tower containing one bell. The church contains several stone coffins, also a mural monument of Caen stone with carved effigies of John and Agatha Lews. Near the church is a camp, or intrenched mound, supposed to be of Roman origin. There is a place of worship for Bible Christians; also a National school.

SELSIDE WITH WHITWELL, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. and ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 4 miles N.E. of Kendal, its post town. It is situated on a branch of the river Mint. The land is chiefly in pasture. The impropriate tithes belong to the Masters and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £94, in the patron. of landowners. The church, dedicated to Christ, has a turret containing one bell. It was reconstructed in 1838. There is a small free school, endowed with £50 per annum by John Kitching in 1730. At a farm in the neighbourhood are traces of the seat of the Thornburgh family, who first settled here in 1283. The Hon. Mrs. Fulke Greville Howard is lady of the manor.

SELSKER, the site of an abbey in the co. of Wexford, Ireland, 1 mile from Wexford. It was founded in the 9th century, and was enlarged and endowed by Sir A. Roche. In 1169 the first treaty with the English was signed here.

SELSON, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, half a mile N.W. of Eastry.

SELSTON, a par. in the N. div. of Broxtow wap.,

co. Nottingham, 4 miles S.E. of Alfreton, its post town, and 9 S.W. of Mansfield. The village, which is extensive but irregularly built, is situated on the Pinxton and Mansfield railway and on the Erewash navigation, which latter divides it from the county of Derby. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and the collieries, and some few in lace-making and frame-work knitting. The par. contains the hmlts. of Bagthorpe and Underwood. The substratum abounds in coal and ironstone. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, has a tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There are places of worship for the Primitive Methodists, Baptists, and Calvinistic Methodists. The Earl of Mexborough is lord of the manor.

SELWOOD, an extensive forest on the borders of cos. Wilts and Somerset, between Westbury and Frome. It was called by the Britons *Coed-mawr*, or "the great wood," and by the Saxons *Seal-wuda*, and is celebrated in history as being the retreat of Alfred the Great before the battle of Ethandune.

SELWORTHY, a par. in the hund. of Carhampton, co. Somerset, 3½ W. of Minehead, its post town, and 11 W. of the New Williton railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the high road from Minehead to Porlock, and near the Bristol Channel. The par. contains the hmlts of Allerford, Blackford, Lynch, and five others. Bury Castle, a Roman camp of elliptical form, is to be seen in the vicinity. The surface is crossed by two ridges of hills nearly at right angles. The soil is of a loamy character upon a subsoil of gravel and limestone, being fertile in the valleys, but light and stony in the higher grounds. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £270, and the glebe comprises 54 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £291. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure, with a plain embattled tower containing a clock and six bells. The church has a carved roof, and in the church-yard is a stone cross of considerable antiquity. The register dates from 1673. There is a National school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school at Holnicote. Holnicote is the principal residence. Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

SELWRN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandderfel, co. Merioneth, 3 miles N.E. of Bala.

SEMER, a par. in the hund. of Cosford, co. Suffolk, 2 miles N.W. of Hadleigh, its post town, and 2 S.E. of Bildestone. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Brett, and is chiefly agricultural. Cosford union poorhouse is situated in this parish. The land is chiefly arable. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £350, and the glebe comprises 65 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £385. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a school for both sexes. The Rev. J. Y. Cooke, M.A. and J.P., is lord of the manor.

SEMINGTON, a chplry. in the par. of Steeple Ashton, hund. of Whorwelsdown, co. Wilts, 2 miles S. of Melksham railway station, and 3 N.E. of Trowbridge. Chippenham is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Kennet and Avon canal, and a branch of the river Avon. It is chiefly agricultural. The Melksham union poorhouse is in this chapelry. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Steeple Ashton, in the dioc. of Sarum. The church is dedicated to St. George. There is a National school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

SEMLEY, a par. in the hund. of Chalk, co. Wilts, 3 miles N. of Shaftesbury, its post town, and 4 S.W. of Hindon. It is a station on the Salisbury and Yeovil line of railway. The village, which is considerable, is situated in a valley, and is wholly agricultural. In the southern part of the parish rises Semley Hill, in which the small river Sem has its source. There is a quarry of soft green stone used for building purposes. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £492 10*s.*, and the glebe comprises 101 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £600, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is an ancient cruciform structure, with a square embattled tower containing four bells. The church was restored in 1846, when a Tisbury stone font was presented by Miss Bennet, of Pyt House. The register dates from 1657. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a place of worship for Baptists, also a National school for both sexes. Lord Arundel of Wardour is lord of the manor.

SEMPERINGHAM, a par. in the wap. of Ave and, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 3 miles S.E. of Falkingham, its post town, and 11 N.E. of Corby railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlts. of Birthorpe and Pointon, and formerly had a Gilbertine priory, founded by Sir Gilbert de Semperingham in 1148. It was the superior establishment of that order, where their general chapters were held, and had a revenue at the Dissolution of £360. The living is a vic. with the cur. of Pointon annexed, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £131. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient edifice, with a pinnacled tower containing three bells. It was once cruciform, but is now partly ruined, and stands near the site of the old priory. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

SENCE, a stream of the co. of Leicester, rises under Bardon Hill, and joins the river Anker at Atherstone.

SEND, a par. in the second div. of Woking hund., co. Surrey, 3 miles N.E. of Guildford, and 1 mile from Ripley, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Wey, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the chplry. of Ripley and the hmlt. of Send. At Alderbury, in this parish, stood Newark Priory, founded by Ruald and Beatrix de Calva in Richard I.'s time. A portion of the church alone remains. Its revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £294 18*s.* 4*d.* The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Ripley annexed, in the dioc. of Winchester, joint val. £260. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, has an embattled tower. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Ripley, built by the monks of Newark Abbey. The parochial charities produce about £56 per annum. There is a National school. Send Grove is the principal residence.

SENNEN, a par. in the W. div. of Penwith hund., co. Cornwall, 1 mile from the Land's End, and 9 miles S.W. of Penzance, its post town. It is situated at the extreme western point of England, and includes the Land's End, a desolate and stormy spot. King John landed here on his return from the conquest of Ireland, and Perkin Warbeck in the reign of Henry VII. It is now a coastguard station opposite Longships lighthouse, and has two small harbours, Whitsand Bay and Sennen Cove. The surface is varied with valleys and hills, but none of the latter rising to any considerable height. The soil consists of killas, with a subsoil of granite rock. At the village of Mayon is a large flat stone called Table Maen, on which seven Saxon kings are said to have dined together in the 6th century. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries. Great quantities of ling and pilchards are taken on this coast. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £230. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Senan, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains monuments of the Ellises of Trevear. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Bible Christians have each a place of worship. There is an inn near the village, bearing the sign on one side, "The first inn in England," and on the other side, "The last inn in England." A Church feast occurs on the nearest Sunday to St. Andrew's Day. In 1807 about 400 Roman coins were discovered here under a projecting rock.

SENNICOTTS, a hmlt. in the par. of Funtington, hund. of Bosham, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 2 miles N.W. of Chichester. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £50. The seat of C. Teesdale, Esq., is situated here.

SENNINGTON. *See* SEVENHAMPTON, co. Gloucester.

SENNY, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Devynnock, co. Brecon, 8 miles S.W. of Brecknock, on river Senny.

SENWICK, a par. in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Kirkcudbright. It is situated on the bay, and is in conjunction with Borgue. It was once robbed by a French pirate, who was drowned at Frenchman's Rock.

SEPHTON, or SEFTON, a par. in the hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 6½ miles N. of Liverpool, its post town. The parish, which is situated on the river Alt and the Leeds and Liverpool canal, is bounded on the W. by the Bay of Liverpool. The par. contains Great Crosby, a much frequented bathing place, and the tnshps. of Crosby, Seaforth, Waterloo, Aintree, Ince-Blundell, Litherland, Lunt, Netherton, Orrell, Sephton, and Thornton. The manor was given at the Conquest to William de Moline, or Molyneux, ancestor of the earls of Sefton, of which family was Sir William, who fought under the Black Prince at Navarre, as did Sir Richard at the battle of Agincourt, and another Sir William distinguished himself at the battle of Flodden Field. A portion of the land is in meadow. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £1,378. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is an ancient structure, with a tower surmounted by a lofty spire and containing six bells. The interior of the church, which was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII., contains several carved stalls, a screen, effigies and brasses to the Molyneux family. In addition to the parish church are the following district churches, viz. Great Crosby, Seaforth, St. Peter's, Aintree; St. John's and Christ Church, Waterloo; the livings of which are all perpet. curs. varying in val. from £119 to £87. The parochial charities produce about £116 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. Croxteth Hall is the seat of the Earl of Sefton, who is lord of the manor, and takes his title from this place.

SEPSTON, a vil. in the par. of Harmondsworth, co. Middlesex, 7 miles W. of Brentford.

SERF, ST., an islet in Loch Leven, co. Kinross, Scotland. On it are remains of St. Serf's Priory, where Archbishop Graham, son of Robert III. of Scotland, was buried.

SERK. *See* SARK, Channel Isles.

SERLBY, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Harworth, co. Nottingham, 1 mile N.E. of Blyth, and 2½ miles S.W. of Bawtry. It is situated on the river Idle, or Ryton, and includes the hmlts. of Hesle, Limpole, and Plumtree. The manor formerly belonged to Alured the Saxon, and subsequently to Roger de Busli. The church is in ruins.

SERPENT, a stream of the co. of Inverness, Scotland, rises near Kilmallie, and falls into Loch Leven.

SESKINAN, a par. in the bar. of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5½ miles N. of Dungarvan. Clonmel is its post town. The surface is mostly mountainous and boggy. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. £83, in the patron. of the bishop. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, and five private day schools.

SESKINOPE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Omagh, co. Tyrone, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Fentona.

SESSAY, a par. in the wap. of Allertonshire, North Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Thirsk, and 6½ N.W. of Easingwold. It is a station on the Great Northern railway. The par. comprises the tnshps. of Sessay and Hutton Sessay. The village, which is small, is chiefly agricultural. The surface is undulating, and the soil a mixture of clay and sand. The living is a rect. in the dioc.* of York, val. £575. The church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. The parochial charities produce about £21 per annum. Sessay Hall is the seat of Viscount Downe.

SESSIAGH, a small lough in the co. of Donegal, Ireland, 1 mile S.E. of Dunfanaghy.

SESSWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Bangor, hund. of Bromfield, co. Denbigh, 5 miles S.E. of Wrexham.

SETCHEY, or SETCH, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge-Lynn, co. Norfolk, 4½ miles S. of Lynn, its post town, and 1¼ mile S.W. of North Runcton. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the navigable river Nar, or Setch, which separates it from the parish of Wormegay. It was formerly a market town. The land is principally pasture, and the remainder arable and common. The living is a rect. annexed to that of North Runcton, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church was erected at the expense of Daniel Gurney, Esq., J.P., in 1844. There is a school-house, also built by D. Gurney.

SETMURTHY, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Brigham, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 4 miles N.E. of Cockermouth. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. About two-thirds of the land are in pasture, and the remainder arable and woodland. The waste lands were enclosed under an Act of Parliament in 1812. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £48. The church was built in 1794. There is a school, for the endowment of which 60 acres of land were allotted at the enclosure of the parish.

SET-THORN ENCLOSURE COTTAGE, an ext. par. place in the upper div. of Christchurch hund., co. Hants.

SETTLE, a tnshp., post and market town in the par. of Giggleswick, wap. of Staincliff West, West Riding co. York, 4 miles from Preston, and 60 N.W. of York. It is a station on the north-western branch of the Midland railway. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Ribble in a fertile vale surrounded by the moors. It is supposed to have derived its name from the Saxon word *setl*, "a seat," descriptive of its situation at the base of Castleberg limestone cliff, which rises perpendicularly to an altitude of 300 feet. From the summit there is a prospect of Ingleborough on the N.W., Pennigant on the N., and Pendle Hill on the S. The tnshp. comprises the hmlts. of Meerbeck, Anley, and Lodge Settle. The village of Settle is a polling-place for the county elections, and a petty session town, consisting of two principal streets of well-built houses, and of some smaller avenues. In the market place is a townhall, erected in 1832 at an expense of £5,500. It also contains two commercial banks, a savings-bank, music hall, and literary institution. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the cotton and paper mills. There are also a tannery and several roperies. The surface is almost all grazing land, extending along the eastern acclivities of the vale, which is enclosed on each side by a continuous range of rugged limestone rocks. The pastures are rich, and those near the town let at from £6 to £10 per acre. It gives name to a Poor-law Union, comprising 31 parishes or townships, but the union workhouse is situated at Giggleswick. A constable is appointed annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, who also holds a court-baron. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the Master of Giggleswick grammar school and four other trustees. The church, dedicated to the Holy Ascension, was erected in 1839, at an expense of £3,000.. There are National and infant schools. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. The Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Society of Friends have each a place of worship. Market day is on Tuesday. Fairs for sheep and cattle are held on 26th April, 18-20th August, Tuesday after 27th October; also great markets for fat cattle every alternate Monday, and for milch cows and lean stock every alternate Friday from a fortnight preceding Easter till Whitsuntide; a pleasure fair also occurs on Whit-Tuesday.

SETTRINGTON, a par. in the wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Malton, its post town. It is a station on the Malton and Driffield railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Derwent at the foot of the wolds.

The par. includes the tnshp. of Scagglethorpe. The village is mostly modern, having been rebuilt by the late Lady Sykes, and is a polling-place for the county elections. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Sir T. Syke's hounds meet at Settrington Beacon. The Duke of Richmond takes the title of baron from this place. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments under an Enclosure Act in 1797. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £1,045. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice with a square embattled tower. It contains an E. window of stained glass. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. There are a National and a Sunday school for both sexes. The hall, which is the principal residence, is situated in a well-timbered park. Lord Middleton is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

SEVEN CHURCHES, King's Co. *See* CLONMACNOISE.

SEVEN CHURCHES, co. Wicklow. *See* GLENDALOUGH.

SEVENHAMPTON, or SENNINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Bradley, co. Gloucester, 7 miles N.W. of Northleach, its post town, and 4½ S. of Winchcomb. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The river Colne flows through the parish, and one of the head streams of the Thames issues from seven different springs. The surface is hilly and the scenery varied. The land is almost wholly arable, with a little meadow and pasture. The soil is light, resting on a substratum of stone, which is quarried for building purposes. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments under an Enclosure Act in 1814. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £49. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a venerable cruciform structure with a square embattled tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains several mural tablets. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. The Baptists have a place of worship at Brockhampton Quarries.

SEVENHAMPTON, a tythg. and chplry. in the par. and hund. of Highworth, co. Wilts, 1½ mile S.E. of Highworth, its post town, and 4 miles N.W. of Shrivenham railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Highworth, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a square tower containing five bells. Lady W. Warneford is lady of the manor.

SEVEN-HEADS, a cape on the coast of Cork, Ireland, between Courtmacsherry and Clonakilty Bays.

SEVENOAKS, a par., post and market town in the hund. of Codsheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Home, co. Kent, 17 miles W. from Maidstone, and 24 S.E. from London. The London, Chatham, and Dover railway opened a branch line to Sevenoaks in 1862, the station of which is about a mile from the town. The town of Sevenoaks is situated on an eminence. Knole Park, in the neighbourhood, is upwards of 1,000 acres in extent, and 6 miles in circumference. The mansion, which is in the old English style of architecture, covers 3 acres of ground, and has a collection of pictures and other works of art. It was close to Sevenoaks that Jack Cade defeated Sir Humphrey Stafford in 1450. Originally Sevenoaks formed part of the property belonging to the Archbishops of Canterbury, but it came into the possession of the Crown in the reign of Henry VIII., who received it in exchange for other land from Archbishop Cranmer. It afterwards came to the Sackvilles of Knole. The town is well built, and is surrounded by seats; it is lighted with gas. The population in 1861 was 3,261, with 978 inhabited houses. The inhabitants are partly engaged in the hop grounds, which are numerous. The London and County Bank has a branch here. There is also a savings-bank. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £1,117. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a large square tower containing a peal of eight bells. It contains monuments to the Lambards, Amherst, Fermoy, Bosville, and Sackville families. The parochial register dates from 1559. There are two places of worship for the Baptists, and one for the Wesleyans. The free grammar school was founded in 1432 by Sir William Sennocke or Sevenoake, a foundling who, having been apprenticed to a grocer by some charitable person, subsequently rose to be Lord Mayor of London and a member of parliament; the school has four scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge. The almshouses attached were founded by Sir William at the same time. Lady Boswell, wife of Sir William Boswell, Charles I.'s Ambassador at the Hague, likewise founded a school here, in which 200 children are at present taught on the National system; its income is nearly £450 per annum. The Sevenoaks Vine, an open space a short way out of the town, to the northwards, is noted for the cricket matches which are played there. In Whitby Scrubs boars were hunted as late as Elizabeth's reign. Sevenoaks Poor-law Union contains 16 parishes and townships, and comprises an area of 59,572 acres. Market day is on Saturday. Fairs are held on 12th and 13th July, and 12th and 13th October.

SEVENOAKS, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Budworth, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 5 miles N.W. of Northwich, and the same distance S. of Warrington. The village, which is of small extent, is situated in the vale of the Dune, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is of a clayey nature, with a subsoil of clay and sand. There is a meeting-house for the Society of Friends.

SEVEN-STONES, a reef off the Land's End, co. Cornwall. It lies out at sea about 7 miles from the shore, and is marked by a floating light.

SEVENTON. *See* SEVINGTON, co. Wilts.

SEVEN-WELLS, the source of one of the head streams of the river Thames, co. Gloucester, 3 miles S. of Cheltenham.

SEVERN-STOKE, a par. in the lower div. of Pershore hund., co. Worcester, 7 miles S. of Worcester, its post town, and 3 N.E. of Upton. The village is situated on the Severn, and has a prospect of the Malvern hills, &c. A market and fair were granted by Edward II., but have been long since disused. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc of Worcester, val. £746. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, or All Saints, has a tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains tombs of the Somers family. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. Severn Bank is the principal residence. The Earl of Coventry is lord of the manor.

SEVERN, THE, the largest and most important river in England, after the Thames, formed by the union of two small streams, the Hafren and Clywedog, which rise under Plinlimmon, in the south-western part of Montgomeryshire, near the head of the Wye, and unite at Llanidloes, forming the main stream of the Severn. It was called by the Romans *Sabrina*, and by the Welsh *Hafren*, or "queen of rivers," which the Saxons converted into *Sæferne*, and the moderns into Severn. Its course through Montgomeryshire is in a north-easterly direction, past the towns of Newtown and Welshpool, from which latter place it becomes navigable, and entering Shropshire, pursues an easterly course to Shrewsbury, which it nearly encircles. A little below Shrewsbury it receives the Tern on the left bank, whence taking a circuitous course, it flows through Coalbrookdale, past the towns of Ironbridge and Bridgnorth to the N.W. borders of Worcestershire, entering which county it passes Bewdley and Stourport, whence to Gloucester it is 150 feet wide and more than 6 feet deep for trows and barges. After passing Worcester it receives the Teme on the right bank, and continues its course in a southerly direction past Upton to Tewkesbury on the Gloucestershire-border, where it is joined by the Upper Avon on the left bank, and turning to the S.W. passes Gloucester. It then makes several windings, and becomes a tidal river a little above Newnham, where it widens out into an estuary, and passing Chepstow receives the waters of the Wye on the right, and those of the lower Avon on the left, about 8 miles below

Bristol. It drains upwards of 4,500 square miles, and is subject to great floods near its mouth, the banks below Gloucester being so low that destructive inundations are not unfrequent. These have been partly caused by one of the most remarkable features of the river, its bore, or eagre, which brings in the tidal wave with a loud noise, and a head of 4 to 5 feet. The river begins to be navigable at Welshpool, about 150 miles above Gloucester, and 225 feet above sea-level; but vessels of 30 tons cannot ascend higher than Coalbrookdale, whence the fall to Gloucester is 103 feet. Vessels of 60 tons can come up to Bewdley-Bridge, of 80 tons to Worcester, and of 110 tons to Gloucester, below which point the navigation was much obstructed by shoals and windings, but has recently been improved, and a ship canal constructed from Gloucester to Berkely-pill, 80 feet wide, and from 15 to 18 feet deep, so that vessels of 350 tons can now come up to Gloucester. The other canals in connection with the Severn are the Thames and Severn, with a Stroud water branch, bringing these two great rivers into direct communication; the Gloucester and Ledbury, the Worcester and Birmingham, the Staffordshire and Worcestershire, opening into the Birmingham and Liverpool junction; the Shropshire and the Shrewsbury. The Severn formerly abounded in salmon, lampreys, and a great many other fish, but the fisheries are now not of much importance, salmon having become scarce. The tides rise from 50 to 60 feet at Chepstow, and from 45 to 50 feet at the mouth of the Avon.

SEVERN, THE, a tributary of the river Rye, rises under Ralph's Cross, in the moors, North Riding co. York, and joins the Rye after a course of 19 miles near its junction with the Derwent.

SEVINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Chart, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 2 miles S. of Ashford, its post town and railway station. The parish, which is small, is wholly agricultural. About two-thirds of the land are in pasture, and the remainder arable. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £230, and the glebe comprises 12 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £250. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register dates from 1654. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a free school.

SEVINGTON, or SEVENTON, a chplry. in the par. of Leigh-de-la-Mere, hund. of Chippenham, co. Wilts, 5 miles N.W. of Chippenham.

SEWARDSTONE, a hmlt. in the par. of Waltham-Abbey, or Holy Cross, hund. of Waltham, co. Essex, 2 miles S. of Waltham-Abbey. It is situated within the limits of the forest on the river Lea. The road to Chingford passes through this place, which was once a distinct parish. There is a lunatic asylum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

SEWERBY-WITH-MARTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bridlington, wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 1½ mile N.E. of Bridlington, its post town. It is a station on the Scarborough, Bridlington, and Hull railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the coast, and is chiefly agricultural. The soil is of various qualities. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Grindall, in the dioc. of York, val. £100 and £81 respectively. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, has a spired tower containing one bell. It was erected in 1847 at the expense of the late Yarburgh Yarburgh, Esq., who died in 1856, and to whom the transept contains a marble tablet. There is a school for both sexes, erected and endowed by the same gentleman. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Sewerby House is the principal residence. George Lloyd, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SEWSTERN, a chplry. in the par. of Buckminster, hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 1 mile S. of Buckminster, and 9 miles N.E. of Melton-Mowbray. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The soil is a strong clay. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Buckminster, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was erected in 1842. The children of this village attend the school at Buckminster. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The Earl of Dysart is lord of the manor and principal landowner. A Church feast is held on the Sunday following 10th October.

SEXHOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Rudby-in-Cleveland, W. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 4½ miles S.W. of Stokesley. It is a station on the North Yorkshire and Cleveland branch of the North Eastern railway.

SEZINCOTE. *See* SEASONCOTE, co. Gloucester.

SHABBINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Ashendon, co. Bucks, 3 miles N.W. of Thame. Wheatley is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Thame, which separates it from Oxfordshire. The greater part of the rectorial tithes belong to the landowners. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £380, and the glebe comprises 90 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £265. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, has a low square tower containing five bells. In the interior of the church is a piscina. A village festival is kept in honour of the patron saint. E. Blunt, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SHACKERSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 7½ miles N. of Atherstone, its post town, and 4 N.W. of Market-Bosworth. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal, and on the Sence, a branch of the river Anker. The inhabitants are wholly agricultural. The par. contains the hmlt. of Odestone. The surface is undulating, and the soil clay intermixed with marl. The tithes were commuted for land, under an Enclosure Act in 1769. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice, with a tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum, of which £17 goes to Jennen's school. There is a Sunday-school for both sexes. Earl Howe is lord of the manor.

SHACKLEFORD, a tythg. in the par. of Godalming, first div. of Godalming hund., co. Surrey, 2 miles N.W. of Godalming.

SHACKLEFORD, a tythg. in the par. of Woking, first div. of the hund. of Woking, co. Surrey, 5 miles N.E. of Guildford.

SHACKLEWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Hackney, Tower div. of Ossulstone hund., co. Middlesex, 3 miles N.E. of St. Paul's, London. It is situated on Hackney brook, and was formerly the seat of Mrs. Heron, daughter of Sir T. More. Spottiswoode's Bible printing office is situated in this district, which is now studded with villas.

SHADFORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Pittington, S. div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 5 miles S.E. of Durham, its post town, and 2 S. of Sherburn railway-station. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated in the valley of the Shadforth Beck, a tributary of the river Wear. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham. val. £420, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is situated on the N. side of South Beck, and was built in 1839. There is a parochial school for both sexes. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship.

SHADINGFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Wangford, co. Suffolk, 4 miles N.W. of Wangford, its post town, 4 S. of Beccles, and 6 N.E. of Halesworth. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £6 14*s.*, and the rectorial for one of £303, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £264. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure with a tower containing one bell. The register dates from 1539. Shadingfield Hall is situated in well-wooded grounds. John Garden, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SHADOXHURST, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourne, lower div. of Scray lathe, co. Kent, 4½ miles S.W. of Ashford, its post town. It is a small secluded

village, and is wholly agricultural. The parish is watered by a feeder of the Beult, and is traversed by the line of the South-Eastern railway. The land is low and flat, abounding in coppice woods. The remainder is divided between arable and pasture, with about 20 acres of hop-grounds. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £109. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, has a tower containing one bell. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a parochial school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

SHADWELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Thorner, lower div. of Skyrack wap., West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Leeds, its post town, and 4 from Harewood. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. There are brick and tile kilns in the vicinity. The tnshp. includes a portion of Winn Moor, which was enclosed in 1805, and has been greatly improved. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1803. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £92, in the patron. of the Vicar of Thorner. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, was built in 1842, and has some stained windows and a carved stone font. There is a National school for both sexes, and a Church Sunday-school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The trustees of Lady Hastings and William Nicholson Nicholson, Esq., are lords of the manor.

SHADWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Rushford, co. Norfolk, 3 miles E. of Thetford, on the river Brandon.

SHADWELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Clun, co. Salop, 4 miles S.W. of Bishop's Castle.

SHADWELL, ST. PAUL'S, a par. and populous metropolitan district in the borough of the Tower Hamlets, and Tower div. of Ossulstone hund., co. Middlesex, 2 miles S.E. of St. Paul's, London. It is a station on the Blackwall railway. This place, formerly called *Chadwelle*, took its name from a mineral spring in the "Sun Tavern" fields, dedicated to St. Chad. Previous to 1669 it was a hamlet in the parish of Stepney, and belonged to the Nealds, but was made a distinct parish by Act of Parliament. It extends along the northern bank of the Thames, including the lower basin of the London Docks, and comprises about 70 acres, mostly built over. The population in 1861 was 8,499. That portion of the parish called Lower Shadwell abuts on the river, and is chiefly inhabited by shipchandlers, provision merchants, sailmakers, coopers, anchor smiths, and other trades connected with the shipping interest. It contains the K police station, a market, and the Lascar barracks. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, val. £452, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a modern structure, with a tower surmounted by a spire. It was rebuilt on the site of the original edifice in 1821, at a cost of £14,000. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. There are National schools, rebuilt in 1837, and endowed with an income of £220; also Protestant Dissenters' schools, situated in Shakspeare's Walk, and endowed with £70 per annum, bequeathed in 1712. Captain Cooke's almshouses for 31 seamen's widows were rebuilt and further endowed by John Car. In 1615 Sir Robert Cotton discovered a Roman grave here. Matthew Mead, the celebrated Nonconformist minister, was appointed to this living by Cromwell in 1658, but displaced in 1662.

SHADYCOMBE, a hmlt. in the par. of Marlborough, co. Devon, 3 miles S.W. of Kingsbridge.

SHADY ROW, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Honley, par. of Almondbury, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Huddersfield. It is situated near the river Colne. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the neighbouring woollen mills, and in the mines.

SHAFTESBURY, or SHASTON, a market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, having separate jurisdiction, but locally in the hund. of Monckton-up-Wimborne, co. Dorset, 8 miles N.W. of Sturminster, 22 S.W. of Salisbury, and 101 S.W. of London. It has a station at the neighbouring village of Semley, on the Yeovil and Exeter section of the London and South-Western railway. It is supposed to occupy the site of an early British town called *Caer Palladwr*, or *Caer Septon*, and was probably a Roman station, as numerous ancient coins have been found in it, but its name is undoubtedly of Saxon origin, *Sceaftesbyrig* signifying "the town on the summit of a hill." It rose into importance on the ruins of Alcester, and having been burnt by the Danes was entirely rebuilt by Alfred the Great in 880. Eight years afterwards the same monarch founded an abbey for nuns of the Benedictine order on the ruins of a pagan temple, and endowed it with lands under a charter still extant in Saxon and Latin. To this abbey the remains of Edward the Martyr were removed in 978, after his murder in Corfe Castle by his mother-in-law, Elfrida, and the dedication of the abbey changed from Mary the Virgin to that of St. Edward. Amongst the pilgrims to the shrine of St. Edward was Canute, who died here in 1036, and was buried at Winchester. The abbey soon became rich, as is evidenced by its revenues, which at the Dissolution were valued at £1,329 1*s.* 3*d.*, and its abbess was one of the four that held an entire barony of the crown, in consequence of which she was liable to be summoned to parliament, but was excused on account of her sex. The importance of the monastery increased that of the town, which at an early period is said to have contained twelve parish churches, though now only three. In Domesday Survey, where it is spelled *Sceptesberie*, the town is described as a borough, and in the reign of Edward the Confessor contained 104 houses and three mints. Its first charter was granted by Henry III. and it returned two members to parliament in the reign of Edward I., but does not appear to have been a corporate town prior to the reign of James I. Even in Leland's time the conventual buildings and abbey church were fast falling to decay, and few remains are now extant. In the civil war of Charles I. 2,000 gentlemen and yeomen, styled "clubmen," leagued together to protect the county and town from the depredations of both belligerent parties; but their scheme was soon frustrated by Fleetwood, who advanced upon the town with a force of 1,000 men, and arrested the ringleaders.—Its charter was confirmed by Charles II., and continued to be that under which it was governed till the passing of the Municipal Reform Act in 1835. Under the new Act the borough is included in schedule B, amongst those not to have a commission of the peace, unless upon petition and grant, and in section 2 of that schedule, amongst those the municipal boundaries of which were to be taken till altered by parliament. The ancient boundaries include only portions of the three parishes mentioned subsequently, and do not include the whole town. The population of the municipal borough in 1861 was 2,497, and of the parliamentary, which extends into the adjoining county of Wilts, 8,983. The borough is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 18 town councillors, with the style of "the mayor and burgesses of the borough of Shafton, otherwise Shaftesbury, in the county of Dorset." Its revenue is about £250, expended chiefly for lighting and cleansing, and for payment of police and other salaries. By the passing of the Reform Act in 1832 it was deprived of one of its representatives, so that it now returns only one member to parliament, and about a third of its constituents are scot and lot voters. It is also a polling-place for the county elections.—From the elevated site on which the town is built it commands views of the counties of Dorset, Somerset, and Wilts, but from the same circumstance is approached only by a great ascent. The streets are irregularly laid out, but clean and well paved. It is lighted with gas, and inadequately supplied with water from a large underground reservoir, from which the water is raised by steam power into an upper cistern, and thence distributed through the town. The principal public buildings are the townhall and cornmarket, the latter presented to the town by the liberality of the Marquis of Westminster; a literary institution,

established in 1852, with public reading room attached; a savings-bank; union workhouse, erected in the neighbourhood in 1840; and a clerical library for the use of the clergy, kept in the vestry room of the Holy Trinity church. On Castle Hill, near the town, is a small mount surrounded by a shallow ditch, supposed to be the site of a castle, but of which no tradition exists, and by some antiquaries, therefore, supposed to be a Roman entrenchment.—The trade of the place is limited to the supply of the town and neighbourhood, and some business in agricultural produce, chiefly butter and cheese. The manufacture of shirt-buttons used to employ a considerable number of women and children, but no manufacture of any kind is now carried on, and but for the opening of the Yeovil line of railway in 1859 the town would have experienced a complete stagnation of business. The quarter sessions have been transferred to Dorchester, but petty sessions and a new County Court are held regularly held in the townhall monthly. A court-leet is also held by the lord of the manor, and formerly a court of record was granted to the town by charter, but this last has now become obsolete. The Poor-law Union comprises 19 parishes or places.—Shaftesbury gives the title of earl to the family of Cooper, and gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. of Dorset and dioc. of Salisbury. The town is divided into the three parishes of St. Peter, the Holy Trinity, and St. James, exclusive of the liberty of Alcester. The tithes of the first two have been commuted for a rent-charge of £170, and those of St. James for a rent-charge of £399, with a glebe of 4 acres. The living of Holy Trinity, which is united with the rect.* of St. Peter, and also comprises the extinct parishes of St. Martin's and St. Lawrence, is valued at £130. The church of St. Peter, which is the principal, is situated near the centre of the town, and is a building of considerable antiquity with a square embattled tower, but has been much defaced by modern alterations. Holy Trinity church was rebuilt in 1841, and contains a painted E. window, presented by the Marquis of Westminster, who has been a great benefactor to the town. It stands in a churchyard planted with rows of lime-trees, and bounded by the old wall of the abbey. The living of St. James's is a rect., val. £400. It is situated within the liberty of Alcester, and the ancient fabric with an embattled tower has been taken down, and is being rebuilt. St. Rombald's, or Rowald's, though without the municipal borough is within the parliamentary. It is a modern edifice with a low square tower. The Independents, Wesleyans, Roman Catholics, and Society of Friends have each a place of worship. The Independent chapel was originally built in 1670, but has been recently replaced by a commodious structure supported by four columns. There were anciently several charities, and a hospital dedicated to St. John the Baptist, but these have long since been abrogated. The benefactions now consist of a free school for 20 boys, endowed by William Lush, some ancient almshouses for men and women, and a few minor charities. There are two National, two infant, a British and Foreign, and several Sunday schools.—Market day is Saturday. Fairs are held on the Saturday preceding Palm Sunday, 24th June, last Saturday in August, and 23rd November, chiefly for sheep, cattle, cheese, and agricultural produce.

SHAFTHILL, a station on the Alston and Haltwhistle branch of the North-Eastern railway, 4 miles from Haltwhistle.

SHAFTHOLME, a hmlt. in the par. of Bentley, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Doncaster.

SHAFTOE, EAST and WEST, tnshps. in the par. of Hartburn, co. Northumberland, 9½ miles S.W. of Morpeth, and 4 S.E. of Cambo. The land belongs to Lord Decies, who is lord of the manor. There is no village, only two or three farmhouses. The chapel-of-ease has long been in ruins. Behind the ancient hall rises Shaftoe Crag, a lofty verdant hill, and near it is a cave formed in the solid rock.

SHAFTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Felkirk, wap. of Staincross, West Riding co. York, 6 miles W. of Wakefield, its post town, 5 N.E. of Barnsley, and 2 from Cudworth railway station. The village is situated on rising ground near the North Midland railway and Barnsley canal. The tnshp. comprises about 800 acres of fertile land, part of which is in market gardens yielding a large amount of fruit. The substratum contains coal of good quality at the depth of 100 yards, and a mine has been some years in operation. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. S. Foljambe, Esq., is lord of the manor. Ferry Moor is a tract of common land about 50 acres in extent.

SHAGGIE WATER, a stream of the co. of Perth, Scotland, rises near Monzie, and joins the Turret near Crieff.

SHAKERLEY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Tyldesley-cum-Shakerley, par. of Leigh, West Derby hund., co. Lancaster, 10 miles N.W. of Manchester, its post town, and 2½ N.E. of Leigh. It is situated on the high road from Leigh to Manchester. The town comprises two or three good streets. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in cotton-spinning and weaving, and others in the collieries. The soil is of a clayey nature. Above half the land is in pasture, and the remainder arable, meadow, and woodland. In 1827 the township was separated from Leigh, and erected into a distinct parish, as regards ecclesiastical affairs. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £135. The church, dedicated to St. George, has a spired tower containing a clock and six bells. It was erected by the Church Building Commissioners in 1825, and was designed by Smirke. There is a National School for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is held. The Wesleyans and Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion have each a place of worship. G. Ormerod, Esq., is lord of Tyldesley manor.

SHAKESPEARE'S CLIFF, a headland on the coast of Kent, 1½ mile S.W. of Dover. It rises about 350 feet above sea-level, and the London and South-Eastern railway passes under the cliff, through a tunnel 4,179 feet long.

SHALBOURN, a par. chiefly in the hund. of Kinwardstone, co. Wilts, and partly in the hund. of Kintbury-Eagle, co. Berks, 4 miles S.W. of Hungerford, its post town, and 10 S.E. of Marlborough. The par. comprises the tythgs. of Bagshot, Newtown, and Westcourt. The village is situated in a valley near Wansdyke, and is chiefly agricultural. It is watered by a stream which turns several mills in its course. The substratum abounds in green, white, and red sandstone, and is supposed to contain coal. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £428, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure with a square tower. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, built entirely at the expense of T. Kingston, Esq. On the edge of the down, a continuance of Salisbury Plain, is a tumulus.

SHALDEN, a par. in the upper div. of Alton hund., co. Hants, 2¾ miles N.W. of Alton, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £330, and the glebe comprises 23 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £331, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient structure with a tower containing one bell. John Wood, Esq., of Thaddon Grange, is lord of the manor.

SHALDESTONE. *See* SHALSTONE, co. Bucks.

SHALDON, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Nicholas, hund. of Wanford, co. Devon, 5 miles E. of Newton-Abbot. It is situated on the S. bank of the river Teign, across which a bridge has been constructed, and nearly opposite Teignmouth, to which there is a ferry. It is much resorted to for sea bathing. In the 17th century a church was erected by the Carews of Haccombe, and there are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Baptists. The land is protected from the encroachment of the sea by an embankment.

SHALEY-BROOK, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Knowl

End, par. of Audley, co. Stafford, 4 miles N.W. of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

SHALFLEET, a par. in the lib. of West Medina, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 3½ miles S.E. of Yarmouth, its post town, and 5 W. of Newport. The parish, which is of large extent, occupies the northern portion of the island, extending from Yarmouth to Newton Bay. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on a creek of the Solent, formed by the navigable river Newton, and in the bay is a quay accessible to ships of considerable burden. This place is mentioned in Domesday Survey as having belonged to Gosselin Fitz Azor. The par. includes the hmlt. of Mingwood. A stream abounding with trout flows through the parish. There are quarries of good building-stone at Dodpits. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £210, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is an ancient Norman edifice with a massive embattled tower surmounted by a spire of more recent erection. The interior contains a series of columns of Purbeck marble, and several windows decorated with the arms of Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, and Isabelle de Fortibus. There are National and infant schools for both sexes. The Primitive Methodists and Baptists have each a place of worship. Shalfleet, Mingwood, and Wellow are the three manors into which the parish is divided.

SHALFORD, a par. in the first div. of Blackheath hund., co. Surrey, 1 mile S.E. of Guildford, its post town. It is a station on the Reading and Reigate branch of the South-Eastern railway. The village is situated on the Wey and Arun Junction canal. On Catherine Hill are the remains of a chapel founded in Henry III.'s time. There are three tanneries and two breweries. The land is partly in hop grounds. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £330, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was rebuilt in 1846, and has some painted windows, also a mural monument to Robert Austin, by Bacon. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. There are National schools for both sexes. Gosden House and Shalford House are the principal residences. The latter was rebuilt in 1600, and improved and modernised in 1760. The interior contains a collection of paintings. A fair is held on 2nd October.

SHALFORD, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 5 miles N.W. of Braintree, and 7 S.W. of Halstead. The village, which is considerable, but chiefly agricultural, is situated on the Pant, a branch of the Blackwater, which bounds the parish on the E. The soil is loamy, on a substratum of clay. The land is chiefly arable, and the remainder pasture and hop grounds. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £390, and the vicarial for £203. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £200, in the patron. of the Prebendary of Shalford in Wells Cathedral. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure with a square embattled tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce £3 per annum. The principal residence is Abbot's Hall.

SHALLON, a vil. in the par. of Kilsharvan, bar. of Lower Duleek, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S. of Drogheda, on the road from Duleek to Nynch.

SHALLOWS, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Peter, hund. of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, near Margate.

SHALMSFORD-STREET, a hmlt. in the par. of Chartham, hund. of Felborough, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 3 miles S.W. of Canterbury.

SHALSTONE, or SHALDESTONE, a par. in the hund. of Buckingham, co. Bucks, 4 miles N.W. of Buckingham, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. It is situated near the river Ouse, and contains The Den. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture, with about 100 acres of woodland. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1767. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £199. The church is dedicated to St. Edward. There is a National school. Shalstone House is the principal residence.

SHAMBLEHURST, a tythg. in the par. of South Stoneham, hund. of Mainsbridge, co. Hants, 4 miles N.E. of Southampton, and 4 S.W. of Bishop's-Waltham. This tything contains the union poorhouse of Stoneham.

SHAMBLES, a shoal off the coast of Dorset, 3 miles E. of Portland. It extends about two miles from E. to W., and caused the wreck of the *Abergavenny* in 1805.

SHAMWELL, a hund. in the lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, contains the pars. of Chalk, Cliff-at-Hoo, Cobham, Cooling, Cuxton, Denton, Frindsbury, Halling, Higham, Shorne, and part of Strood, comprising an area of 26,020 acres.

SHANAGARRY, co. Cork. *See* SHANGAN.

SHANAGOLDEN, a par. and post town in the bar. of Lower Conello, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 21 miles S.W. of Limerick. The surface consists for the greater part of excellent soil, and lies within the vale of the river Shannon. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. £95, in the patron. of the Precentor of Limerick. The church is an ancient building, and was formerly partly in ruins. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, and several schools. Shanagolden House is the principal seat. The town is situated on the road from Rathkeale to Listowel. It consists of one irregularly-built street, and has a police station. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight. Black and grey marble and limestone are obtained in large quantities. On Shanid Hill are the ruins of Shanid Castle, formerly a seat of the Desmonds. Knockpatrick Hill in this parish is said to be the highest point in the county. On its summit are the remains of an old church and a well dedicated to St. Patrick. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday after Trinity Sunday, and on 4th September.

SHANBALLY, a hmlt. in the bar. of Kerrycurrihy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Monkstown. Shanbally House is the principal residence.

SHANBALLY, a hmlt. in the bar. of West Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Clogheen. It is situated amidst the Galtee and Knockmelydown mountains. The Castle is the seat of the Earl of Lismore. Near here are the caves of Mitchellstown.

SHANBALLYMORE, a post-office vil. in the par. of Templeroan, bar. of Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles E. of Doneraile, on the road from Rockmills to Doneraile. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. Shanbally House is the neighbouring seat. A castle formerly stood here.

SHANBOGH, a par. in the bar. of Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of New Ross, its post town. It is situated on the river Barrow. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Rossbercon £328. The church is in ruins. It is joined to Rossbercon in the Roman Catholic division. Annagh is the chief seat.

SHANCOUGH, a par. in the bar. of Tiraghrill, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of Collooney, its post town. The surface comprises a large proportion of mountain and bog, and is crossed by the road from Sligo to Ballyfarnon. Lough Arrow is in this parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with Kilmactreney, £79, in the patron. of the bishop. It is joined with Kilmactreney in the Roman Catholic arrangement. Limestone and iron ore exist.

SHANDANGAN, a hmlt. in the bar. of East Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Macroom. Petty sessions are held here.

SHANDRUM, a par. in the bar. of Orrery, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles W.S.W. of Charleville, its post town. The surface consists mostly of pasture lands, and part of the red bog is included in this parish. The road from Charleville to Newmarket traverses the interior. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £615, in the patron. of the bishop. Service is performed in the parish schoolroom, the church being in ruins. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, united to that of Ballyhea, also several private schools. Shandrum House is the chief seat. There are traces of a castle. A fair is held on 25th May.

SHANDWICK, a vil. in the par. of Nigg, co. Ross, Scotland, 7 miles S.E. of Tain. In the vicinity are some Danish pillars with traces of Runic inscriptions.

SHANE'S CASTLE, a seat of Viscount O'Neill, in the co. of Antrim, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Antrim. It is situated on Maine Water and Lough Neagh, and was accidently burnt in 1816.

SHANGAN, or SHANAGARRY, a post-office vil. in the bar. of Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Cloyne.

SHANGANAGH CASTLE, the seat of Sir G. Cockburn, co. Dublin, Ireland, near Bray. It contains a collection of ancient works of art, and has in its grounds a cromlech supported on four upright stones, the head stone being 9 feet long by 6½ broad.

SHANGTON, or SHANKTON, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 6 miles N.W. of Market-Harborough, its post town. The village, which consists of a few farmhouses, is situated on the river Welland, near the Gartree road, or *Via Devana*. It is wholly agricultural. Shangton Holt is famed as a cover for foxes. The hundred court was formerly held at a spot called Gartree Bush, about half a mile from the church. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £347. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient edifice, with a turret containing two bells. Sir Charles Edmund Isham, Bart., is lord of the manor.

SHANID, a bar. in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It contains the pars. of Dunmoylan, Kilcolman, Kilfergus, Kilmoylan, Loghill, Rathronan, Robertstown, Shanagolden, and parts of Ardagh, Kilbradan, Nantenan, and Newcastle, with the town of Glin.

SHANKEND, a station on the North British railway, 7 miles from Hawick.

SHANKILL, a par. in the bar. of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, and O'Neilland East, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Moira. It contains the post town of Lurgan, and the loughs Lurgan and Neagh. The surface consists of a fertile and well-tilled soil. The road from Belfast to Enniskillen passes through the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dromore, val. £648, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, situated at Lurgan, was erected in 1712, and subsequently enlarged and repaired, partly by the aid of the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is also situated in Lurgan. There are likewise Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses, besides five public and several private schools. Lurgan House is the residence of the Right Honourable Charles Brownlow.

SHANKILL, or ST. KILL, a par. in the bar. of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Goresbridge. Bagnalstown is its post town. It is situated on the road to Kilkenny, near the river Barrow, and comprises the vil. of Paulston. There is a police station. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £325, in the patron. of the crown and bishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Grange Silvæ, also a National school at Bornafea. Shankill Castle and Kellymount are the principal residences.

SHANKILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Connaught, co. Dublin, Ireland, 2½ miles from Bray. It is a station on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford railway. The hill of Shankill rises about 900 feet above sea-level, near the borders of Wicklow.

SHANKILL, a par. in the bar. of Roscommon, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 1 mile W. of Elphin, its post town. The surface is mostly in pasture and bog. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with Ardclare, £162, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in ruins. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a school. Mantua is the chief seat.

SHANKILL, a par. in the bars. of Upper and Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It contains part of the town of Belfast (which see).

SHANKLIN, a par. and post town in the lib. of East Medina, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 8½ miles S.E. of Newport, and 4 N. of Ventnor. It is a station on the Isle of Wight railway. The village is situated on Sandown Bay, sheltered by lofty downs, which nearly enclose it on two sides. It is mentioned in Domesday Survey as held by Gosselin Fitz-Azor. It is a coastguard station and bathing-place greatly resorted to during the summer season. In the vicinity is Shanklin Chine, a gigantic chasm in the lofty cliffs, extending down to the shore 90 feet in depth, partially overgrown with trees, shrubs, and brushwood, and refreshed by a mineral spring which falls through it. The neighbourhood abounds with attractive scenery, especially on the way to Boniface Down. This parish originally formed part of that of Brading, but was separated in the reign of Stephen, when the church was founded by Geoffrey de L'Isle. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a cruciform structure of the 12th century, with the exception of the two transepts, which were erected in 1859 at the expense of the vicar. The interior contains an oak chest, curiously carved with a Latin inscription, dated 1512, also a piscina and several monuments to the Hill and Popham families. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents and Bible Christians have each a place of worship.

SHANLISS, or SHENLESH, a par. in the bar. of Ardee, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Ardee, its post town. The surface consists of a good soil, and is all under cultivation. The road from Kells to Navan passes through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. with Ardee, £898, in the patron. of the primate. The parish is united with Ardee in the Roman Catholic arrangement. Shanlis House is the principal seat.

SHANNON, the largest river in Ireland, and also in the British Isles, has a course of 224 miles from its source in Cavan till it empties itself into the Atlantic below Limerick. It is available for purposes of navigation for 143 miles, thus opening up a communication to the sea from most of the inland counties, but by adding a branch to Boyle of 9 miles, and one of 6 miles to Strokestown, a total of 158 miles is gained, of which 129 miles, reaching from Killaloe to Leitrim, and including the two branches, are suitable for large steamers. Its basin comprises an area of 7,000 square miles, and embraces portions of the counties of Kerry, Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, Queen's, King's, Westmeath, Longford, Cavan, Sligo, Roscommon, Galway, and Clare. Its name is said to be an abbreviation of *Sheahabhin* or *Shanavon*, signifying "the old river." Its source is in a little pond among the Cuilcagh Mountains in Cavan county, whence a small stream flows along a mountain valley, and into Loch Allen, a small lake about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad in the coal district of Leitrim, before entering which it is joined by the Owenmore and the Dorbally, is 5 to 10 feet deep, and expands to a width of about 50 yards. Issuing from Lough Allen, the river, though containing a considerable body of water, is obstructed by shallows and unfit for navigation; a canal has, therefore, been made on the Leitrim side from Drumshanbo to Battlebridge. The banks here are partly formed of low alluvial gravel, often flooded, and beds of gravel abound. Patches of bogs, with occasional fertile hills, are also met with. About 6 miles below Battlebridge the Shannon is joined by the Boyle, a considerable river coming from Loughs Gara and Kay in county Roscommon, which, by the removal of shoals and the construction of a weir and lock near the latter lough, is navigable almost to the town of Boyle. The banks of the Shannon here are low and much overgrown with long rushes. A quay and harbour have been formed at Camphill on Shannon, immediately below which the river is smooth, and overhung with high gravel cliffs. A small expansion called Corry Lough occurs 2 miles lower down. At Jamestown, 2 miles below this point, there is a shallow bend, to avoid which it was considered advisable to cut a short canal, in which a lock occurs 110 feet long and 30 feet broad. After passing Drumsna the river flows in a strong deep current, but soon widens into some small fluviatile

lakes, and, passing Roosky through a diversified, and in some places well-wooded, country, it again becomes sluggish, and is in many parts much impeded by bulrushes and reeds. About 4 miles below Roosky commences the expansion below Lough Forbes, which has an average depth of 8 feet. A small shoal near the centre of the lake, where it is only 350 yards wide, has been cleared away, and the navigation is now unimpeded. At Termonbarry some other shoals were removed, and a wharf was formed, and a little lower down, at Richmond Harbour, near the village of Cloondara, is the terminus of the Royal Canal Company. The river, with an average breadth of 250 yards, passes Lanesborough about 7 miles farther down, where it has been deepened, and enters Lough Rea by an improved channel. Lough Rea is about 10 miles long, receives the waters also of the Inny, and extends to within 2 miles of Athlone. The Shannon on leaving the lough sweeps through the centre of the town, and is here a comparatively clear stream, having deposited all silt in the lough. Passing on, it assumes very much the character of a great canal, creeping slowly along, and falling only 4 feet in a distance of 15 miles. About 13 miles below Athlone it is joined by the Suck, a large river which rises in Roscommon, and after a course of 60 miles, in which it receives the waters of several tributary streams, it is so large, and its current so calm and deep, as almost to rival the Shannon, of which it is the most important tributary. A considerable improvement has lately been made by which the waters of the Shannon are here confined within its banks, and about 19,000 acres secured from the danger of its flooding. At Shannon Harbour the Brosna enters from King's County, and the Grand Canal enters at the same point. A branch canal has been made to Ballinasloe, and a wooden towing bridge is used for communicating with the Connaught side. Fourteen miles lower down the river enters Lough Derg, the largest expansion in its entire course, being 20 miles in length, and from 1 to 3, and in some parts even 7 miles broad. Between Loughs Rea and Derg the soil affords good pasturage for cattle almost to the river side, but the surface close to the water is generally soft and boggy. The scenery of Lough Derg is diversified, and in many parts adorned with small tracts of wood. The lake is 2,140 statute acres in extent, and contains, among other islets, Inishgoosh, Saint's Island, and Station Island, or St. Patrick's Purgatory, on which are the remnants of a priory. The soil on both sides of the lough is of slate formation, which is worked to advantage, but to the N. are rounded limestone hills, principally used as pasture lands. About a mile lower down is Killaloe, now the headquarters of the Inland Steam Navigation Company, from whence large steamers ply daily up the river as far as Termonbarry, a distance of 85 miles. Below Killaloe there is a fall of 97 feet before Limerick is reached, and this difficulty is overcome by a canal about 2 miles long on the Clare side, and by two regulating weirs. Close to Limerick the river divides, the smaller and more rapid branch being called Abbey river, and forms King's Island, upon which the old town, or Englishtown, stands. The river at Limerick is crossed by five bridges, one of which, the Wellesley bridge, recently erected, cost £20,000. A statue of the son of the Earl of Clare, who fell during the Crimean war, is placed on it. The harbour of Limerick extends about 1,600 yards in length, and 150 in breadth, and is supplied with a patent slip for vessels of 500 tons, and three building slips. A short canal about a mile long completes the communication with Limerick harbour. The remaining part of the river below Limerick is generally known as the Lower Shannon, and partakes much of the character of an estuary. It is easy of access for vessels, and affords good anchorage above Querrin Creek, which is about 12 miles from Loop Head. The entrance between Kerry and Loop Head is 7 miles wide, and is marked by a lighthouse on Loop Head, with a bright fixed light at an elevation of 270 feet above high water, and Kilkadran Point, about 10 miles farther up, is marked by a fixed red light. At Foynes, on the S. shore, is a natural harbour, so admirably adapted for purposes of commerce that it was proposed as the terminus on this side of a line of ocean steamers to sail between Ireland and America. On the Clare side the river Nagus here empties itself into the Shannon, and is navigable for a distance of 9 miles up the country. The Maigne, rising in the S. of Limerick, adds its waters about 9 miles below the city, having on its banks, near the confluence, Adare Abbey, the seat of the Earl of Dunraven. From this point to Limerick the Shannon is so shallow that at low water vessels take the ground, but shoals and rocks have been carefully removed, and the channel marked with beacons. Near the mouth of the Shannon, and about a mile from Kilrush, lies the island of Scattery, upon which a military fort has been erected. The fragments of several small churches are also to be found, as well as an old round tower 120 feet high, which seems to be of great antiquity.

SHANNON-BRIDGE, a post-office vil. in the par. of Clonmacnoise, bar. of Garrycastle, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 9 miles W. of Ferbane. It is situated on the river Shannon, at the bridge which connects the cos. of Roscommon and King's County. The bridge has sixteen arches, with a battery and tower at the Roscommon end. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, school, and a police station.

SHANNONGROVE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Kenry, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, not far from Pallaskenry. Shannongrove House is the principal seat.

SHANNONHARBOUR, a post-office vil. in the par. of Gallen, bar. of Garrycastle, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.N.E. of Banagher, at the confluence of the Grand Canal with the Shannon, and near the embouchure of the river Upper Brosna. There are a police station and a station of the Inland Steam Navigation Company.

SHANRAHAN, a par. in the bar. of West Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, containing the post town of Clogheen and the village of Burncourt. It lies in a valley between the Galtee and Waterford mountains, and is crossed by the road from Clonmel to Cork. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. £202, in the patron. of the crown. The church was recently built by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. At Burncourt are the ruins of a mansion of the barons of Ikerron, besieged by Cromwell. Quin, the actor, is believed to have been a native of this parish.

SHAP, a par. and market town in West ward, co. Westmoreland, 6 miles N.W. of Orton, 10 S.E. of Penrith, and 16 N. of Kendal. It has a station on the Lancaster and Carlisle section of the London and North-Western railway, situated at Brackenber, a little to the S. of the town. The par., including the tnshps. of Hardendale, Keld, Mardale, Rosgill, Shap, Swindale, and Wet Sleddale, is divided for parochial purposes into four districts or constabularies. It is for the most part uncultivated moorland, but near the village and in the valleys there are some fertile tracts. The subsoil is chiefly clay or gravel, and contains abundance of limestone, blue slate, and red granite capable of taking a fine polish. At Thornship is a blue slate quarry, from which slate pencils are manufactured. About the commencement of the present century much of the waste or common lands were enclosed by Act of parliament, and agriculture has recently made considerable progress. The lake Haweswater bounds the parish on the W., and the rivers Lowther and Leeth flow through it, the latter taking its rise near the town. Besides the market town of Shap, which is a large straggling village of detached houses, extending about a mile along the road from Penrith to Kendal, there are the ancient village of Keld, situated in the valley of the river Lowther, and the hamlets of Hardendale, Hegdale, Rayside, and Thornship. Shap is a polling-place for the county elections, and a petty sessions town, but is bleak, owing to its elevated position. About three miles from the town, in the parish of Crosby-Ravensworth, is a mineral spring famed for the cure of scorbutic complaints, and the waters of which

resemble those of Harrogate, being strongly impregnated with sulphur. A large hotel has been erected by the Earl of Lonsdale, who is lord of the manor, near the spring, with bath-house, stables, and other accommodation for visitors. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £95. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone structure, with a low square embattled tower containing five bells. There are also the district chapels of Mardale and Swindale, the livings of which are perpet. curs., val. £132 and £64 respectively. The Vicar of Shap is patron of both livings. The chapel-of-ease at Mardale has a low square tower. The Wesleyans have a chapel at Shap. There is a free school for boys and girls, with an endowment of £38 per annum, also a girls' school, held in the old market hall, endowed with £14 per annum, and a Sunday-school held in the boys' school. The parochial charities produce about £22 per annum, distributed to the poor. About a mile W. of the village, in the secluded vale of the Lowther, stands the venerable ruins of Shap Abbey, founded in the 12th century for Præmonstratensian canons, and having a revenue at the Dissolution of £166 10*s.* 10*d.* The tower of the church is nearly all that remains, and this is cleft with numerous fissures. Until recently there was a perfect Druidical temple a little to the S. of the village, consisting of blocks of water-worn granite, arranged in two rows nearly parallel, but differing materially in the size of the stones, and terminating in a rudely-formed circle of smaller stones. Monday is market day, and a fair amount of business is done. Fairs are held on 4th May and 28th September, chiefly for cattle, sheep, and pedlery.

SHAPCOMBE, a tythg in the par. of Luppitt, co. Devon, 4 miles N. of Honiton.

SHAPINSAY, an island and par. in the district of the North Isles of Orkney, co. Orkney and Shetland, Scotland. It extends in length nearly 6 miles from E. to W., with an extreme breadth of about 4½ from N. to S. The surface is of an irregular character, and rises gradually towards the centre. The coast is moderately flat, along which are Viantro and Elwick bays, the latter, opening to the S.W. towards Kirkwall, has from 4 to 6 fathoms water, with a sandy bottom, and forms a natural harbour. On the W. side of it is a beach. Near the coast are numerous antiquities, including Shapinsay Standing Stone, 12 feet by 4, and 1½ in thickness; the black stone of Odin, with other Pictish remains; and several round and oval "Picts' houses" of stone without cement, nearly kiln-shape. Much of the southern part of the parish has been brought under cultivation through the energies of the late Colonel Balfour and his son, to whom the village owes its foundation and prosperity. The soil is generally thin and shallow, and very fertile. There are several hilly sheep-walks and limestone quarries at How. Lead mines were formerly worked here, but have been discontinued, and there are numerous lime kilns. The village of Shapinsay is about 5 miles N.E. of Kirkwall. It is situated between Stronsay Frith and the String near Kirkwall Bay. Its houses are well built, encircling the bay of Elswick. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the cod and herring fisheries. This parish formerly made part of the temporalty of the bishopric of Orkney, the estates of which are now forfeited to the crown and leased to Lord Dundas. This par. is in the presb. of North Isles and synod of Orkney. The stipend of the minister is about £158. There are a United Presbyterian church, Evangelical Union chapel, and a school under the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The principal mansion is Cliffdale, the mansion of How being now in ruins. On the W. shore, nearly opposite the rock of Vasa, is Grucula, or Agricola, where tradition says one of Agricola's ships, in his voyage round the island of Britain, was stranded, and near this spot Roman coins have been found.

SHAPWICK, a par. in the hund. of Badbury, co. Dorset, 5 miles S.E. of Blandford-Forum, its post town, and the same distance N.W. of Wimborne. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Stour, which bounds the parish on the S. It had formerly a market and a small Carthusian priory, founded in 1414 as a cell to the priory of Sheen, in Surrey. Edward the Elder once encamped here, and in the vicinity are traces of an ancient cross. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £379. The church dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is an ancient structure with a low tower. The interior of the church contains several brasses. There is a National school. George Banks, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SHAPWICK, a tythg. in the par. of Axminster, co. Devon, near Axminster.

SHAPWICK, a par. in the hund. of Whitley, co. Somerset, 4½ miles from Street, its post town, and 6½ S.W. of Glastonbury. It has a station on the Somerset and Dorset railway. The village, which is of small extent, and chiefly agricultural, is situated on the road from Bath to Exeter. The soil is of a clayey nature upon a subsoil of blue lias stone, which is quarried for building purposes. A canal from the Bristol Channel at Highbridge passes through the parish. There is a mineral spring called the Holy Well, the waters of which resemble in their properties those of Harrogate. The living is a vic. with the perpet. cur. of Ashcroft annexed, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £215. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains tablets of the Strangeway family. The church has recently undergone thorough restoration. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. Shapwick House is the principal residence.

SHARDLOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Ashton-upon-Trent, hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 7 miles S.E. of Derby, its post town, and 4 S.W. of Sawley railway station. The township is situated on the Trent and Mersey canal, near its confluence with the river Trent, and includes the hmlt. of Great Wilne. On the banks of the river are coal and timber wharves. About a quarter of a mile from the village the Trent is crossed by Cavendish Bridge, constructed in 1771. Shardlow gives name to a Poor-law Union comprising 46 parishes or places in the counties of Derby, Leicester, and Nottingham, and contains the union poorhouse. There are salt works in the vicinity. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £300. The church has a tower containing six bells. E. A. Holden, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SHARESHILL, a par. in the E. div. of the hund. of Cuttlestone, co. Stafford, 6 miles N.E. of Wolverhampton, its post town, 5 S.E. of Brewood, and 2½ from the Four Ashes station on the London and North Western railway. The village is situated near the Stafford and Worcester canal and Sharedon Brook. The par. includes the hmlts. of Hilton and Great and Little Saredon. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is of a light nature. Near Watling Street are two small camps, apparently Roman. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £114. The church, dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, has a stone tower containing four bells. The interior contains effigies of the Swintons. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There is a parochial school. The principal residence is Hilton Hall, near to which is a tower situated on a slight eminence.

SHARK, a lough on the borders of the cos. of Armagh and Down, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Pointzpass, close to the Newry canal.

SHARLESTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Warminfield, lower div. of Agbrigg wap., West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Wakefield, its post town, and 2 E. of Oakenshaw railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The soil consists of clay and marl. Sharleston Hall, erected in 1591, was the residence of Nicholas de Fleming, who held the mayoralty of York for six years. Coal was formerly worked, but the mines are now nearly exhausted. The charities produce £20, the bequest of the Countess of Westmoreland in 1729, for the relief of widows.

SHARNBROOK, a par. in the hund. of Willey, co. Bedford, 8 miles N.W. of Bedford, its post town, 4 N.E. of Harrold, and 10 from Wellingborough. It is a station on the Midland railway. The village, which is extensive, is situated on the river Ouse. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. Sharnbrook is a polling place for the county. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments under an Act of Enclosure. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £144. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains a brass to W. Cobbe, 1522. There is a National school for both sexes. The Baptists have two places of worship. Colworth House, Sharnbrook Hall, and Waterside House are the principal residences. Admiral C. Gambier is lord of the manor.

SHARNFORD, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 4½ miles S.E. of Hinckley, its post town, and 3 N.W. of Ullesford railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Soar, near the Fosse Way. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, some in framework knitting. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1764, and the glebe comprises 234 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £405, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing three bells. It was restored in 1846. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum. There is a free school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

SHAROW, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. and lib. of Ripon, West Riding co. York, 1½ mile N.E. of Ripon, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on an eminence near the river Ure, and within easy access of the Ripon railway station. The tnshp. includes the hmlts. of Cowbush, Hungate, North Pastures, and Risplith. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is of a sandy nature, upon a subsoil of red clay and rock. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £63, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. John, has a square tower containing six bells. There is a Church of England school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Archbishop of York is lord of the manor.

SHARPENHOE, a hmlt. in the par. of Streatley, hund. of Flitt, co. Bedford, 6 miles N.W. of Luton, near Sharpenhoe Knowl. It was the birth-place of Norton, the dramatic writer, who died in 1600.

SHARPERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Alwinton, or Allenton, W. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 7 miles N.W. of Rothbury, its post town. It is situated on the river Coquet, and is chiefly agricultural.

SHARPLES, a tnshp. in the par. of Bolton-le-Moors, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N. of Bolton. This populous tnshp. comprises the vils. of Astley Bridge, Bank Top, and several others. In the vicinity are the Birton waterworks for supplying the town of Bolton. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton mills and bleaching establishments. The substratum abounds in coal.

SHARRINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Holt, co. Norfolk, 3 miles S.W. of Holt, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £299 16*s.*, and the glebe comprises about an acre. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, annexed to that of Saxlingham. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square tower. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. Sir R. P. Jodrell is lord of the manor.

SHARROW HEAD, SHARROW MOOR, and SHARROW VALE, hmlts. in the tnshp. of Ecclesall Burlow, par. and borough of Sheffield, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Sheffield.

SHASTON. *See* ALCESTER and SHAFTESBURY, co. Dorset.

SHASTON, EAST and WEST, divs. of the co. of Dorset. They contain the borough of Shaftesbury, and the hunds. of Badbury, Cogdean, Knowlton, Loosebarrow, Monckton-up-Wimborne, Wimborne St. Giles, Cranborne, and Sixpenny Handley, and the libs. of Alcester and Gillingham, comprising an area of 158,440 acres.

SHATTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Hope, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 3 miles E. of Castleton, and 6 N.E. of Tideswell. It is situated on the river Roe.

SHAUGH PRIOR, a par. in the hund. of Plympton, co. Devon, 6 miles N.E. of Earl's Plympton, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Plym. There are tin and iron mines, and granite is quarried. At Morley are earthenware works. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Sampford Spiney, in the dioc. of Exeter. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. At Lee Moor are traces of an ancient British town.

SHAVINGTON-CUM-GRESTY, a tnshp. in the par. of Wybunbury, hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 4 miles E. of Nantwich. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the line of the Grand Junction railway. The inhabitants are wholly agricultural. Shavington Hall, where John Woodenothe the antiquary was born, is now a farmhouse. Sir H. D. Broughton is lord of the manor.

SHAW, a vil. in the tnshp. of Crompton, and par. of Prestwich, co. Lancaster, 3 miles S.E. of Rochdale, near the river Irk. It is a station on the Oldham and Rochdale branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £220, in the patron. of the Rector of Prestwick.

SHAW, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of High Abbotside and par. of Aysgarth, North Riding co. York, 1 mile S. of Hawes, on the river Ure, near Hardrow Fall.

SHAW, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Heaton, and par. of Bradford, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Bradford.

SHAWBURY, a par. in the hunds. of North Bradford and Pimkill, co. Salop, 7 miles N.E. of Shrewsbury, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Wem. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Roden, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. contains the tnshps. of Acton Reynold, Besford, Edgbolton, Muckleton, Preston, Brockhurst, and Wytheford. The freestone quarries in this and the neighbouring parishes have supplied the materials for most of the public buildings in the town of Shrewsbury. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £436 8*s.*, and the vicarial for £394 12*s.*, the glebe comprises 37 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £45[illegible] The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an ancient edifice, with a tower containing six bells. The parochial charities produce about £63 per annum, of which £5 goes to a school. There is a school for both sexes maintained by Mrs. Charlton, of Apley Castle.

SHAWCOTE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Low Abbotside, par. of Aysgarth, North Riding co. York, 5 miles W. of Hawes, on the river Ure near Whitefield fall.

SHAWCROSS, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Soothill, par. of Soothill, West Riding co. York, 2 miles from Dewsbury.

SHAW-CUM-DONNINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Faircross, co. Berks, 1 mile N.E. of Newbury, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the northern bank of the Lambourn, a branch of the river Kennet, and is wholly agricultural. It was the headquarters of Charles I. when attacked by the Earl of Manchester in 1644. The surface is generally level and the land arable. The soil is clay alternated with gravel and sand. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £474. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1840. The parochial charities produce about £445 per annum, of which £401 goes to Donnington Hospital, founded in 1618. A parochial school was erected in 1843. The manor-house, called Shaw Hall, was built in the reign of Elizabeth, by Doleman, a clothier, and was usually the resting-place of Charles I. when on his route to the W. of England. In the oak

wainscot is a perforated place caused by a bullet fired at the king in 1644 while dressing at the window. Here are preserved Cromwell's cloak, and a bed on which Queen Anne is said to have slept. Donnington Castle was formerly the seat of the poet Chaucer. Richard Eyre, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SHAWDON, a tnshp. in the par. of Whittingham, N. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 7½ miles N.W. of Alnwick. It is situated on the river Alne. Shawdon Hall was built by the Hargraves in 1788 on the site of a border tower, and is noted for its avenues of elms and hollies, 9 feet in girth and 50 in height, also for the hangman's oak, on which criminals were executed. In the vicinity are traces of two camps of Roman origin, where urns and coins have been dug up.

SHAWELL, a par. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester, 3 miles S. of Lutterworth, its post town, and 1¼ mile N. of Lilbourne railway station. It is a neatly-built village, situated in a valley near Watling Street, and is chiefly agricultural. The surface is level, and the soil fertile, being a mixture of clay and loam. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £345, and the glebe comprises 74 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £400, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a low square tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £83 per annum, of which £49 goes to Elkington's school and almshouses. The school is open to children of the parish of Newton, in Warwickshire. The Rev. J. P. Marriott, Rector of Cottesbach, is lord of the manor.

SHAWHEAD, a vil. in the par. of Kirkpatrick, Irongray, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 6 miles W. of Dumfries.

SHAWHILL, a vil. in the par. of Melksham, co. Wilts, 1 mile N.W. of Melksham. It is situated in the vale of the Avon, near the borders of Chippenham Forest. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. with Whitley, £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Melksham.

SHAW HILL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Skircoat, and par. of Halifax, West Riding co. York, 1 mile S. of Halifax, near the Leeds canal and the river Calder.

SHAW MERE, a quarter in the chplry. of Saddleworth, par. of Rochdale, West Riding co. York, 12 miles S.W. of Huddersfield and 7 N.W. of Ashton-under-Lyne, in the valley of the Tame near the Huddersfield canal.

SHAW MILL, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Bishop Thornton, par. and lib. of Ripon, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Ripley.

SHAWS HILL, a mountain near Ettrick Water, co. Selkirk, Scotland. It rises 1,212 feet above sea-level.

SHAWS LOUGH, a sheet of water in the co. of Armagh, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Mountmorris. On its banks are several spinning mills.

SHEAF, a stream, co. of Derby, rises near the Yorkshire border, and joins the river Don at Sheffield.

SHEANNAMORE, a vil. in the par. of Rathdrum, bar. of Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.N.W. of Aughrim. It is situated on the road from Rathdrum to Tinahely, and contains a chartered school.

SHEARSBY, a chplry. in the par. of Knaptoft, hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester, 6½ miles N.E. of Lutterworth, its post town. It is situated on a branch of the river Soar, and is chiefly agricultural. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in framework knitting. In the vicinity is a sulphur spring. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Knaptoft, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, has a tower containing four bells. The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor.

SHEARSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of North Petherton, co. Somerset, 2 miles S. of Bridgwater.

SHEBBEAR, a hund. in the co. of Devon, contains the pars. of Abbotsham, Alvington, Beaford, Bideford, Buckland, Brewer and Filleigh, Bulkworthy, Frithersstock, Huish, Iddesleigh, Landcross, Langtree, Littleham, Peters Marland, Meeth, Merton, Monkleigh, Newton St. Petrock, Northam, Parkham, Petrockstow, East Putford, Shebbear, Sheepwash, Little Torrington, and Wear Gifford; comprising an area of 79,200 acres.

SHEBBEAR, a par. in the above hund., co. Devon, 8 miles N.E. of Holdsworthy, its post town, and 7¼ W. of Hatherleigh. The village is situated near the river Torridge, which bounds the parish on the W. A portion of the female inhabitants are employed in glove making. The surface is hilly and enriched with woods. The living is a vic.* with the perpet. cur. of Sheepwash annexed, in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £243, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, has a tower containing six bells. The parochial charities produce about £26 per annum, realised from parish lands. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans, Baptists, and Bible Christians have places of worship. P. A. Kingdon, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SHEBBERTSWOULD. *See* SIBBERTSWOLD, co. Kent.

SHEBDON, a hmlt. in the par. of High Offley, hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 3 miles S.W. of Eccleshall, on the Liverpool canal.

SHEE, a stream, co. Perth, Scotland, rises near Spittal of Glenshee, and flows through Glen Shee to the river Ericht, 3 miles above its junction with the Airdle.

SHEE, a small lough near Ballinrobe, co. Mayo.

SHEEFRY, a hmlt. in the co. of Mayo, Ireland, 10 miles S.W. of Westport. There are extensive lead mines.

SHEELING, a lough in the cos. of Cavan and Meath, Ireland, at the source of the river Inny. It is about 4½ miles long by 2 broad.

SHEEN, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 4½ miles N. of Alstonfield, its post town, and 3½ S.E. of Longnor. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Dove. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £63. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, has a tower containing six bells, and several stained windows. It was nearly rebuilt in 1829, at a cost of £1,100. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a free school, with an endowment of £13 per annum.

SHEEN, EAST and UPPER, hmlts. in the par. of Mortlake, western div. of the hund. of Brixton, co. Surrey, 2 miles E. of Richmond, and 7 S.W. from London. It is situated near the banks of the Thames, and on the Richmond branch of the South-Western railway. In the early part of the 15th century a monastery of Carthusian friars was founded here, in which Perkin Warbeck endeavoured to obtain an asylum. James IV. of Scotland was buried here. Upper Sheen has recently been formed into a separate ecclesiastical district. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of London. The church, called Christ Church, is a modern structure. The Independents have a chapel in Sheen-lane.

SHEEN, WEST. *See* RICHMOND, co. Surrey.

SHEEPBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the lordship of Newry, co. Down, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Newry. It is situated on the Newry river, which is here crossed by a bridge. Sheepbridge House is the principal seat. Fairs are held on the first Friday in February, May, August, and November.

SHEEPHALL. *See* SHEPHALL, co. Herts.

SHEEPHAVEN, a bay on the N. coast of the co. of Donegal, Ireland, lying between Horn Head and Straughan Point.

SHEEP ISLAND, an islet opposite Ballingtoy, co. Antrim, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Ballycastle.

SHEEP ISLAND, an islet in Milford Haven, co. Pembroke, 5 miles S.W. of Milford.

SHEEPLAND, a small harbour on the coast of co. Down, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Ardglass.

SHEEPSCAR, an ecclesiastical district in the par. and borough of Leeds, West Riding co. York. The

living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, and in the patron. of the Vicar of Leeds.

SHEEPSHED, or SHEPESHED, a par. in the hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 4 miles W. of Loughborough, its post town, and 119 from London. The village, which is extensive, is situated near Charnwood Forest canal. It formerly belonged to the Gordons, and has an ancient cross. The manufacture of hosiery was introduced in the last century, and a large portion of the inhabitants are engaged in frame-work knitting, and in glove and needle making. The forest of Charnwood was about 10 miles in length, by about 6 in breadth, but a considerable portion has recently been enclosed. The surface is very hilly, including Beacon Hill, Bardon Hill, Ives Head, and Cliff Hill, which are among the principal summits. The substratum contains granite, which is quarried for building purposes. A chapel was erected in the forest in 1815. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £364. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is an ancient structure, with a square spired tower. The church has tombs of the family of Phillips, of Garendon Park. There is a National school for both sexes. The Particular Baptists, General Baptists, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics have each a place of worship.

SHEEP'S ISLE, an islet adjoining Inish Capel, co. Argyle, Scotland, 1 mile W. of Seil Island.

SHEEPSTOR, a par. in the hund. of Roborough, co. Devon, 7 miles S.E. of Tavistock. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Mew, near Sheepstor rock, a granite heap upon Dartmoor. At Ailsborough heights, in this parish, are extensive tin mines. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Bickleigh, in the dioc. of Exeter. (*See* BICKLEIGH.)

SHEEPWASH, a par. in the hund. of Shebbear, co. Devon, 5 miles N.W. of Hatherleigh. Exeter is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Torridge, which sometimes inundates the lower ground. It was formerly an extensive market town, but suffered great damage from a fire in 1743. Many of the female inhabitants are employed in glove-making. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £110, and the vicarial for £99. The living is a perpet cur. annexed to the vic. of Shebbear, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing a clock and one bell. The Baptist and Bible Christians have each a place of worship. Lord Clinton is lord of the manor and principal landowner. Annual fairs are held on the Thursday prior to the third Saturday in March, and on the Thursday prior to the 10th October.

SHEEPWASH, a tnshp. in the par. of Bothal, ward of Morpeth, co. Northumberland, 5 miles E. of Morpeth. It is situated near the bridge over the river Wansbeck. This place was formerly a separate parish, but was joined to Bothal by Act of Parliament in the 17th century. It now with Ashington forms a tnshp. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Bothal, in the dioc. of Durham. There is no church.

SHEEPWAY, or SHEPPY, a tythg. in the par. of Portbury, co Somerset, 5 miles N.W. of Bristol.

SHEEPY MAGNA, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 3 miles N.E. of Atherstone, its post town, and 5½ S.W. of Market Bosworth. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Sence rivulet, a branch of the river Anker. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Ratcliffe-Culey, and the ruins of an ancient chapel at Myth Lodge, which formerly belonged to the monks of Merevale. There is a mineral spring in the neighbourhood. The surface is undulating, and the soil a reddish marl alternated with light loam and gravel. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1810, and the glebe comprises about 550 acres. The living is a rect. with that of Sheepy Parva, and the cur. of Ratcliffe-Culey annexed, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £1,040. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has an ancient square tower, and five bells. The interior of the church contains monuments of the Fell family, and tombs of several Knights Templars, which were much mutilated during the rebuilding of the church at the end of the last century. There is a chapel-of-ease at Ratcliffe-Culey. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents have a place of worship.

SHEEPY PARVA, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 3½ miles N.E. of Atherstone, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Market Bosworth. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Bosworth-field brook, and is wholly agricultural. There is a large corn-mill in the parish. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Sheepy Magna. Sir T. W. Blomfield, Bart., is lord of the manor.

SHEERING, a par. in the hund. of Harlow, co. Essex, 3½ miles N.E. of Harlow, its post town, and 2 S.E. of Sawbridgeworth railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on an eminence near the Cambridge section of the Great Eastern railway, and is wholly agricultural. The parish is bounded on the W. by the river Stort. The land, which is chiefly arable, is under excellent cultivation. The soil is fertile. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £507, and the glebe comprises 18 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £433, in the patron. of Christ Church College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an ancient structure with a square tower containing four bells. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum, which goes to the support of Tutte's school. At Chapel-Field are traces of an ancient chapel, formerly endowed by Christiana de Valoines. There is a National school.

SHEERNESS, a parochial chplry., market town, seaport, and naval arsenal of the second rank, having separate jurisdiction, but locally in the par. of Minster and lib. of the Isle of Sheppey, upper div. of the lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 17 miles N.E. of Maidstone, and 46 S.E. of London, or 51½ by the Sheerness branch of the London, Chatham, and Dover railway. It has also steamboat communication with London, Chatham, and other places, by means of the Medway Company's steamers. It is situated on the N.W. point of the Isle of Sheppey, at the conflux of the Medway, or West Swale, with the Thames, and nearly opposite the Nore light. It is a rapidly-rising town, comprising the four districts of Bluetown, Mile-town, Banks-town, and Marine-town, and of late years has been much enlarged. In 1797, the mutiny of the Nore broke out at this port. There are hot and cold baths on the beach, and adjoining is the Royal Hotel, situated in Bankstown, facing the sea. The town is a place of modern growth, having been a swamp prior to the reign of Charles II., who, in 1667, directed the construction of a strong fort, but before it was completed the Dutch Admiral De Ruyter entered the Thames, and made his attack on the shipping in the Medway, having in his passage destroyed that portion of the works which was then completed. In consequence of this attack, a regular fortification, with a line of heavy artillery and smaller forts, higher up on both sides of the Medway, was formed, to which other works have since been added, and which now extend for a mile and a half, and mount above 100 guns, many of which are of the largest calibre. A garrison is kept up, under the command of a governor, or port-admiral, captain superintendent, fort-major, and inferior officers, who have residences within the government lines, and adjoining the barracks, which, with new ones recently built, will accommodate 2,000 men. The dockyards alone, within the last quarter of a century, have cost, in their extension and improvement, upwards of £3,000,000, and give constant employment to about 3,000 artisans, mechanics, and shipwrights. The wharf fronts the Medway, and the harbour is now rendered safe and commodious. The dockyard, which covers an area of about 60 acres, is formed upon mud-land reclaimed from the sea with great labour and ingenuity. It is nearly tri-

angular in form, and is surrounded by a massive wall which cost £40,000, and is 24 feet high, except at the side which abuts on the water. It contains three basins, one of which, the largest, has 26 feet depth of water. This basin is 520 feet long and 300 feet broad, with an entrance of 60 feet wide. The middle basin is 250 feet by 200, and the northern basin 282 feet by 200. There are also three dry docks and a frigate dock, or more correctly speaking, a fitting dock, near which is the storehouse, six stories high, and capable of holding 30,000 tons of naval stores. There are besides victualling storehouses, mast house, sail-loft, rigging-house, navy pay-office, military guard-house, police station, workshops, and numerous sheds. Much of the space now covered by the government works was occupied by houses previous to 1815, so that Blue-town was formerly much larger than it now is. Mile-town is the next most ancient portion of the town, and consists chiefly of one long, irregularly-built street. The other divisions, called Banks-town and Marine-town, are regularly built, and contain some of the best houses in Sheerness. The streets are paved and lighted with gas, and the drainage and water supply have recently been much improved under the supervision of the local board of health. The inhabitants suffered much from want of water in the last century, previously to the sinking of the wells, of which one is situated in Ordnance Marsh; another, 360 feet deep, in Blue-town; a third in the dockyard; and others in Mile-town. The principal public institutions unconnected with the government works are the new County Court house, at which sessions are held monthly, a mechanics' institute, with library and reading-rooms, where lectures are delivered during the winter months, a savings-bank, branch office of the London and County Bank, union poorhouse, railway terminus, police and coastguard stations, and a cemetery company. Besides the dockyard business, a considerable trade is done in corn and seeds, and in supplying shipping.—One weekly newspaper is published in the town. The population of the town in 1861 was 12,015, but of the ecclesiastical district 13,186. A pier and causeway extend from the town to low-water mark, a distance of about a quarter of a mile, and forms a promenade. The view from the cliffs leading to Minster, embracing the North Sea on the E.; the rivers Thames and Medway, bearing innumerable vessels of all sizes, on the W.; the Nore and the harbour of Sheerness on the N.; and the fertile valleys of Kent, with the Medway winding through them, on the S.—The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £200, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Minster. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1835, and situated between Banks-town and Mile-town. There is also a government chapel situated at the upper end of Blue-town, abutting on the north-eastern point of the dockyard, but without the walls. There are also places of worship belonging to the Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, Bible Christians, and a Jews' synagogue. The places of education include two National schools for boys and girls, a British and Foreign school, five Sunday-schools, one infant school, besides several private educational establishments. Market day is on Saturday, but there is no regular market place.

SHEET, a tythg. in the par. of Petersfield, lower half div. of Finch Dean hund., co. Hants, 1 mile N.E. of Petersfield.

SHEET, a tnshp. in the par. of Ludford, co. Salop, 1 mile E. of Ludlow.

SHEFFIELD, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, and chief seat of the hardware manufacture, in the upper div. of Strafforth wap., and the capital of the ancient lib. of Hallamshire, West Riding co. York, 50 miles S.S.W. of York, and 162 N.W. of London by road, or 162½ by the Great Northern, and 175½ by the North-Western and Midland railways. Although not situated on the direct route of the great N. and S. railway lines, Sheffield is a considerable railway centre, communicating by a chain of small railways with the whole railway system of the kingdom. The Victoria station, belonging to the Great Northern and Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire railways, is built with massive stone arches and piers, and covered with a roof of iron and glass. There is another large station in the Wicker, belonging to the Midland and London and North-Western railways, which also serves for the South Yorkshire line opened in 1855. The Sheffield, Rotherham, and Barnsley railway, with branch lines to the Silkstone collieries and Dodworth, has a station in the town. A branch canal, 4 miles long, was cut in 1819, communicating with the Don, or Dun, at Tinsley, thus affording direct water communication with the river system of the Trent and Humber, and so with the seaports of Goole, Hull, and Great Grimsby. The prosperity of the town, which now ranks second for wealth and population in Yorkshire, is in a great measure dependent on its geographical position, being seated in the midst of a district abounding in iron-ore, stone, and coal, and supplied with water power by several mountain streams which here join the Don. On all sides, with the exception of towards Doncaster, Sheffield is encompassed by an amphitheatre of hills, forming part of that extensive range of summits which stretches across the centre of the island, from Staffordshire to Westmoreland. From the eastern foot of these hills to the borders of Derbyshire stretches the par. of Sheffield, including the six tnshps. of Nether Hallam, Upper Hallam, Ecclesall Bierlow, Sheffield, Brightside Bierlow, and Attercliffe-cum-Darnal, with the curs. of Dyer's Hill, Eldon, Fulwood, Heeley, Holliscroft, Moorfields, Pitsmoor, and Wicker, and about 50 other vils. and hmlts. The physical configuration of this district differs in various parts, but that portion on which the town of Sheffield stands is a sheltered valley overhung by the wooded heights of Wincobank, and watered by the streams of the Sheaf, from which the town takes its name, the Porter, and two other rivers, which all unite their waters at this point with the Don, on which much labour and expense has been bestowed to render it navigable. Although the present town is comparatively of recent growth, it probably originated from the Roman station at Templebro' about 3 miles distant on the bank of the Don, supposed to be the *Ad Fines* of the *Iter* of Richard of Cirencester, and traces of a Roman road, still called the Roman Rig, lead from the camp at Wincobank. Some antiquaries have suggested that the iron mines in this neighbourhood were worked by the Romans, and afterwards by the Saxons, but no such workings have as yet been identified, though many beds of ancient scoria are scattered over the surface. At the time of the Domesday Survey, the manor was held by Roger de Busli, under the Countess Judith, niece of William the Conqueror, and widow of Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland. It subsequently passed, through the marriage of the Countess Judith, to the family of St. Liz, Earls of Northampton, and afterwards to the Lovetots and Furnivals, who built the castle, and a bridge over the Don, and founded a hospital on the site still known as Spital Hill. In 1296 Edward I. granted to Thomas, Lord Furnival, a charter to hold a weekly market and an annual fair, and in the following year the town was made a free borough, with exemption from toll throughout Hallamshire. From the Furnivals, the castle and lordship passed by marriage to the Nevills, and from them to the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, one of whom, George, the fourth earl, in the reign of Henry VIII., built the manor house in the park, where Cardinal Wolsey was imprisoned in 1530, before his death at Leicester. In 1554, Francis, fifth Earl of Shrewsbury, obtained from Queen Mary a charter creating the "church burgesses" a body corporate, with a common seal, and power to provide for the repair of the church and relief of the poor. In the reign of Elizabeth, Sheffield Castle was the place of imprisonment of Mary Queen of Scots from 1570 to 1584, and about the same period the town greatly increased in prosperity from the influx of skilled artisans from the Netherlands, who, having fled from the persecutions of the

Duke of Alva, were settled by the Earl of Shrewsbury, then the queen's chamberlain, on his own estate of Sheffield, in order to develop the manufacture of cutlery, which had been introduced previous to the reign of Edward III., as we learn from Chaucer, who speaks of the "Sheffield whittles." In the reign of James I. the Sheffield estates passed by the marriage of the Lady Alethea Talbot, granddaughter of the abovementioned earl, to Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, whose descendants, the dukes of Norfolk, still retain possession of the lordship. In the same reign an Act of incorporation was obtained by the cutlers of Sheffield, entitled, "An Act for the good order and government of the makers of knives, sickles, shears, scissors, and other cutlery wares in Hallamshire and parts near adjoining." At the commencement of the Civil War the house of Howard garrisoned the castle for the king, but it was speedily obliged to surrender to Sir John Gell, who held it for the parliament till the advance of the Duke of Newcastle, at the head of the royal army, compelled the parliamentarians to retire to Derbyshire. The town and castle were then committed to the charge of Sir William Saville, who caused cannon to be cast in the neighbouring iron factories for the defence of his entrenchments; and the royalists continued to hold it till after the battle of Marston Moor on 2nd July, 1644, when Major-General Crawford forced it to capitulate on 10th August, 1644. In 1648 it was dismantled by order of parliament, and no vestiges of this once famous stronghold now exist, except in the names of Castle-hill, Castle-green, and Castle-fold. The manor house continued to be the occasional residence of its noble owner till 1706, when Thomas Duke of Norfolk ordered it to be dismantled, and the park broken up into farms. In the beginning of the 18th century the trade of the district had made so much progress that the number of persons engaged in it was estimated at 6,000, and the yearly value of the goods above £100,000. It was, however, about fifty years later, when Sheffield became the mart of Hancock's plated goods, that the great development of trade took place. At this period mail coaches were started for London, and merchants for the first time opened direct communication with the Continent. The refining of the precious metals and the manufacture of silver plate were next introduced, and an assay office opened in the town, at which as much as 6,000 lbs. weight of silver are said to have been hall-marked in one year. The greatest discovery of all was, however, the composition called "Britannia metal," which speedily superseded pewter, and gave to the town a new staple manufacture. The lead works on the Porter were likewise established, and silk and cotton mills set up, but these last did not flourish. During the present century the employment of steam in the grinding of cutlery, the invention of a new hard white metal, called "German silver," and the application of the process of electroplating, have raised Sheffield to the first rank amongst manufacturing towns. At the great international Exhibition of 1851, the manufacturers of this town carried off 60 council or prize medals, and in the subsequent Exhibitions of Paris, in 1856, and of London, in 1862, they fully maintained their pre-eminence. In addition to the staple trades before mentioned, various other branches of manufacture are successfully carried on, especially in iron and steel, as edge tools of every description, agricultural implements, files, hafts and scales, razors, saws, scissors, anvils, awl blades, chains, clasps, portable forges, stoves, grates, fenders, fire-irons, steam boilers, engines, railway carriage tires, axles, wheels, buffers, springs, powder flasks, saw handles, magnets, nails, needles, steel pens, rivets, articles in glass, brass, ivory, bone, horn, and pearl; Sheffield also contains numerous chasers, die sinkers, engravers, type founders, gold and silver smiths, jewellers, opticians, turners, moulders, and coal miners and quarries. Some of the longest-established and most eminent firms are the Atlas steel and ironworks, Saunderson's and Greaves's steel works, Rodgers's cutlery, Mariott's file factory, the River Don works, the Sheaf and Spring works, the Cyclops works, Park works, Regent works, Wilkinson's plate warehouses; besides a great variety of foundries, warehouses, mills, and other works. There are also many mercantile houses, some of which confine their commercial operations to the home markets, while others export largely to the United States, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, Brazil, South America, and the several continental cities, in most of which the manufactures of Sheffield are to be found. The ordinary wages of the artisans in Sheffield are liberal, ranging from £1 to £2 a week, and in consequence their social condition is superior, most families living in separate tenements.—In March, 1864, a catastrophe occurred by the bursting of the Bradfield dam, or embankment, which pent up the waters between the hills of Stannington and Loxley, about 6 miles N.W. of Sheffield, thus forming a reservoir, or rather artificial lake, 1¼ mile in length, by a quarter of a mile broad, with a depth varying from 60 to 70 feet in its centre, and about 40 feet throughout. This mass of waters having thrown down the embankment, swept down the valley towards the lower part of Sheffield, carrying everything before it, mills, factories, trees, and entire streets of houses, and drowning between 200 and 300 people. The places which suffered most were Hillsborough, Malin-bridge, and along the Owlerton road.—Although a prosperous town, Sheffield does not present to the stranger an opulent appearance, from the absence of spacious squares and streets, most of the merchants and manufacturers having their private residences in the suburbs, which are extensive. The older part of the town is situated within the angle formed by the rivers Don and Sheaf, which are spanned by several bridges, and consists of numerous small streets, which, with the exception of one or two principal thoroughfares, are narrow and inconvenient. The houses are chiefly of brick. The streets are all well paved and lighted with gas. The public buildings are numerous; the townhall, in Castle-street, was built in 1808, and enlarged in 1833, at the expense of the town trust; the council hall, in Norfolk-street, where the corporation hold their meetings, is a modern structure; the cutlers' hall, in Church-street, is a Grecian structure, with massive Corinthian columns, erected in 1833 for the accommodation, and at the expense, of the Cutlers' Company, originally established by Act of Parliament in 1624, and exercising the exclusive right of granting trade marks; the county-court hall, in Bank-street, built in 1855; the corn exchange, erected in 1830 at the cost of the Duke of Norfolk; the new market hall, or Norfolk market, built on the site of the Tontine Inn, is a commodious pile of buildings in the Tuscan style, also erected by the Duke of Norfolk in 1851, at a cost of near £40,000. It is of brick, with stone basement, and measures 296 feet by 115, with a roof of iron and glass, and a fountain in the centre. The exchange and newsrooms occupy a building facing the old market. The façade consists of a centre and two receding wings; the former with Doric pilasters and entablature proper. The lower part is occupied by the fish and fruit markets and the old-established wine-vaults of Young and Co., and the first floor by the exchange and newsrooms, established in 1856. Over the market entrances are two niches with carved figures, of Mercury and Vulcan, the former typical of the Telegraph Company's offices, which occupy the King-street end of the building, and the latter of the staple trade of Sheffield. The savings-bank in Norfolk-street is in the Italian style, erected in 1860; the Temperance Company's Hall, in Townhead-street. The barracks, completed in 1854, for cavalry and infantry, are in the Tudor style, and occupy a site of 25 acres, with entrances from the Langsett and Peniston roads. The assay office, the vestry hall, built in 1857, and situated in the cemetery road, the music-hall, in Surrey-street, erected in 1823; the fire office in George-street, erected in 1810. There are besides the mechanics' institute, the Athenæum, in George-street, the law library, the Sheffield club, the inland revenue and tax office, the public baths in the Glossop-road, with two large swimming

baths, two tepid plunge baths, and a concert-room, the royal theatre, built in 1773 and enlarged and redecorated in 1855; the Adelphi theatre, built in 1837; the free public library, in Surrey-street, established by the town council in 1855, and supported by a rate of a halfpenny in the pound; the Sheffield library, with 30,000 volumes; the literary and philosophical society, with a valuable museum, also at the music-hall; the gasworks, which were originally constructed by three several companies, amalgamated by Act of Parliament are situate at Sheaf Bridge, Shude Hill, Effingham-street, and Neepsend. The water works are situated on Crookesmoor, and the reservoirs at Redmires, 6 miles W. of the town. There are three extramural cemeteries, the general cemetery, comprising about 14 acres, situated in the vale of the Porter, was formed in 1836, and is approached by the Ecclesall and cemetery roads; the Brightside Bierlow cemetery, situated on the N. side of the town, comprises about 26 acres, and was opened in 1860; and St. Philips' cemetery, comprising about 6 acres on a sloping bank near the base of Old Park Wood. The botanical gardens, comprising about 18 acres, were laid out in 1836 by Robert Marnock, the landscape gardener, who afterwards designed the Royal botanical gardens in Regent's Park. There are three newspapers published in the town, viz. the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent*, and the *Sheffield Times*—the two first are daily papers, and the last is published weekly on Saturday.—There is a statue to Ebenezer Elliott, who long resided in the town. James Montgomery died here in 1854. Chantrey, the sculptor, was born in the neighbouring village of Norton, and in the parish of Sheffield is the first bust executed by him. At Loxley Wood, in the vicinity, Robin Hood is said to have been born. From this point a view of the town is obtained, as also from Sky Edge, the Crookes, Derbyshire Lane, Wharncliffe Crags, and Cholera Mount, which last place took its name from having been the burial place of 339 persons who died from cholera in 1832. The cutlers keep two or three subscription packs of harriers.—The limits of the municipal and parliamentary boroughs, comprise the town, with the whole parish of Sheffield, and in 1851 contained 27,099 houses, inhabited by a population of 135,310, which in 1861 had increased to 38,052 houses, with a population of 185,172. It has returned two members to parliament since the passing of the Reform Act, by which it was enfranchised, and is a polling-place for the county elections of the West Riding. Its first charter of incorporation as a municipal borough was granted in August, 1843, under which it is divided into nine wards or districts, and is governed by a mayor, 13 aldermen, and 42 town councillors, with the style of "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Sheffield." The corporation revenue is about £7,000. The corporation hold their meeting at the Council-hall in Norfolk-street. The October quarter sessions are held at the townhall; and petty sessions for the borough, before the mayor and bench of magistrates, daily at twelve o'clock, also petty sessions for the West Riding district, beyond the boundaries of the borough, twice a week. It is the seat of a new County Court, insolvent debtors' court, court of bankruptcy in the northern circuit, also of an excise district, and of a superintendent registry district. It is divided into two Poor-law Unions, the Sheffield union comprising the four townships of Attercliffe-cum-Darnall, Brightside, Bierlow, Handsworth and Sheffield; and that of Ecclesall Bierlow comprising the remaining townships of Ecclesall, Nether Hallam, and Upper Hallam, besides four others situated in Derbyshire. The parish is divided into 25 ecclesiastical districts, some of which are new parishes under a late Act of Parliament. Nearly the whole of the land on which the town is built was the property of the Dukes of Norfolk, till 1802, when an Act of Parliament was passed enabling them to alienate certain portions of their Sheffield estates. Under this Act considerable portions of the town have subsequently passed into the hands of freeholders. Most of the cutlers are men of small capital, and many building societies have been formed to enable the more provident artizans to become possessors of their own tenements.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £500, besides an endowment for three assistant ministers. The parish church, situated near the centre of the town, is a cruciform structure, with Norman traces, founded in the reign of Henry I., but nearly rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII. It is 240 feet long by 130 feet broad, and has a lofty spired tower arising from the centre and containing a peal of ten bells, a set of chimes, and an illuminated clock. In the interior are several monuments of the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, of Elizabeth, Countess of Lennox, sister-in-law to Mary Queen of Scots, and of Walker, the supposed executioner of Charles I.; also several pieces of sculpture by Chantrey and others. The parochial register dates from 1560. In addition to the parish church are the following district churches, viz. St. Paul, St. James, St. George, St. Philip, St. Mary, St. John the Evangelist, St. Thomas Crookes, Holy Trinity Wicker, St. Stephen's, Attercliffe, Brightside, St. Matthew's, Darnall, Dyer's Hill, Ecclesall Bierlow, St. Jude, Eldon-street, Fulwood Heely, Hollis Croft, St. Jude's, Moorfields, and Pitsmoor; the livings of which are all perpet. curs., varying in val. from £400 to £100. Of these twelve are situated within the town, and the others in the rural districts. St. George's, built by the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1825, at a cost of above £14,800, has a western tower 139 feet high, and is situated in St. George's-square. It has an altar-piece by Paris, representing Christ blessing little children. St. Philip's (in the Peniston-road) was erected in 1833 at a cost of £11,874. St. Stephen's, in Bramall-lane, was built and endowed at the sole expense of a munificent townsman, Henry Wilson, Esq., of Westbrook. This church, situated at the junction of Belfield and Fawcett streets, was erected in 1857 at a cost of about £4,500. The district church at the village of Attercliffe, called Christ Church, was erected in 1822, at a cost of over £14,000. The Roman Catholics have two churches: St. Mary's, in Norfolk-row, was completed in 1850 at a cost of £8,000, and has a tower surmounted by a spire, and containing a peal of eight cast-steel bells; and St. Vincent's, at White Croft, was erected in 1856, at a cost of £3,800. The Catholic Apostolic church in Victoria-street was finished in 1851. The Presbyterian church is in Hanover-street. The other places of worship belonging to the various Dissenting communions are more than 30 in number, comprising many spacious structures; the Independents and Wesleyans have each six chapels, the Baptists and New Connexion Methodists three each, the Association Methodists two, the Primitive Methodists and Wesleyan Reformers several, and the Unitarians, Society of Friends, and Plymouth Brethren, each one; the Jews also have two synagogues, and the Mormonites several meeting-rooms. There are two public bodies intrusted with endowments applicable to the benefit and general improvement of the town, viz. the Town Trustees and the Church-Burgesses; the former hold their property under a charter granted in 1297 by Thomas, third Lord Furnival, and the latter by a charter of Queen Mary in 1554, by which their body was incorporated. The funds of the latter body having greatly augmented, their application was regulated by an order in Chancery obtained in 1854. The local charities besides are numerous, including the general infirmary, on 31 acres, erected in 1794, at a cost of £20,000, and enlarged in 1841, mainly supported by public subscription; the public hospital and dispensary in West-street, erected in 1835, and enlarged in 1858, containing 51 beds; the Deakin institution, for the advancement of single women of good character, originated in 1849; the Hanbey and Hadfield charities; the blind-school in West-street, founded in 1860 for the instruction of the blind in mat and basket making and other useful occupations; the Shrewsbury or Norfolk hospital founded in 1616 with an income from endowment of £2,000; Hollis's hospital for cutlers' widows, with an income of £680; the li-

censed victuallers' asylum, erected in 1848, at Grimesthorpe, the union poorhouse, a large stone structure in the Elizabethan style situate at Cherrytree Hill, and workhouses at Brightside, Ecclesall, and Nether Hallam, besides various provident and benevolent institutions. In Surrey-street is a medical school in connection with the University of London, the students studying at the hospital and infirmary. The free grammar-school, founded by Thomas Smith in 1603, has an income from endowment of £200, and now occupies a building in Charlotte-street, erected in 1842 by subscription. It is under the care of a head and three other masters, and has about 80 scholars, of whom half are on the foundation. Wesley College is a proprietary grammar-school now affiliated to the London University, and empowered to issue certificates to candidates for degrees. It occupies a site of six acres in the Glossop-road, and was built by subscription in 1839 at a cost of £15,000. It is under the direction of a governor, who is also chaplain, a head and second master, and thirteen other teachers, and has accommodation for 250 boarders. The Collegiate Proprietary school was founded in 1835 by a body of proprietors, and is under the direction of a principal and eight other masters. It has an annual scholarship of £25 per annum, tenable for three years at Oxford or Cambridge, and is attended by 100 scholars. The school of design, founded in 1841, now occupies a building erected in 1857 at a cost of above £7,000. It is partly supported by a government grant, and has been found beneficial in the development of art-manufactures, being attended by above 200 pupils. The people's college in Orchard-street is an educational institution chiefly for the working classes. There are besides several National, British and Foreign, Infant, Industrial, Denominational, Lancastrian, Ragged, and Sunday schools in connection with the several district churches and other places of worship.—Sheffield gives title of earl and baron to the Holroyds of Sheffield park, near Lewes, in Sussex, but who take their title from this place. Market days are Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on the Tuesday and Wednesday in Whitsun week, and on the 28th of November for the sale of cattle, horses, cheese, &c.

SHEFFIELD, a division of the par. of Aston Cantlow, co. Warwick, 2 miles S.W. of Henley-in-Arden.

SHEFFIELD, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Ecclesall Bierlow, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Sheffield.

SHEFFIELD PARK, a seat of the Earl of Sheffield, co. Sussex, 5 miles N. of Lewes. It is situated on the river Ouse, and was rebuilt by the Holroyds on the site of the castle of Earl Godwin. It contains a collection of portraits.

SHEFFIN, a par. in the bars. of Galmoy and Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.N.W. of Freshford. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Aghouse, £704, in the patron. of the bishop. Lodgepark is the principal seat in the vicinity.

SHEFFORD, a chplry. and market town in the par. of Campton, hund. of Clifton, co. Bedford, 9 miles S.E. of Bedford, and 7 N.W. of Hitchin. Biggleswade is its post town. It is a station on the Midland railway. The town is situated on the river Ivel, which has been rendered navigable to Biggleswade. It consists of several clean and wide streets, which are well paved and lighted with gas. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the straw plait manufacture. Some specimens of Roman glass have been discovered at Stanford Bury, and other antiquities in this parish, which are preserved in the Fitzwilliam museum at Cambridge. The tithes were commuted in 1797 for land and corn rents under an Enclosure Act. The living is a cur.* annexed to the rect. of Campton, in the dioc. of Ely. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a parochial school for both sexes, also an infant school. The Wesleyans, Baptists, and Roman Catholics have each a place of worship. Robert Blomfield, the poet, resided here, and was buried at Campton in 1823. The Queen is lady of the manor. Market day is on Fridays. Fairs are held on 23rd January, 6th April, 10th May, and 11th October.

SHEFFORD, EAST, or LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Kintbury-Eagle, co. Berks, 5 miles N.E. of Hungerford, its post town. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. A curious hall, built in the reign of Henry VIII., is now used as a barn. The river Lambourne flows through the parish, the soil is fertile, and the land is almost wholly arable. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £400. The church contains some monuments. This place is a meet for the Craven hounds.

SHEFFORD-HARDWICKS, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Clifton, co. Bedford, joined to Shefford.

SHEFFORD, WEST, or GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Kintbury-Eagle, co. Berks, 5½ miles N.E. of Hungerford, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the south-western bank of the river Lambourne, and is wholly agricultural. Charles I. took up his quarters here on the 19th November, 1644. The land is chiefly arable, with a small proportion of woodland and pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £333 18s., and the glebe comprises 110 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £856, in the patron. of Brasenose College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient Norman edifice, with a circular tower at the W. end, and near the N. doorway is a niche for the Virgin. The interior of the church contains an ancient font, also some stained windows. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. The Marquis of Downshire is lord of the manor and chief landowner. In the churchyard is the shaft of an ancient cross.

SHEHY, a ridge of mountains in the western div. of co. Cork, Ireland. They are situated near the river Lee, and attain an elevation of near 1,800 feet above sea-level.

SHEINTON, a par. in the Chelmarsh div. of the hund. of Stottesden, co. Salop, 3 miles N.W. of Much Wenlock, its post town, and 10 from Shrewsbury. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Severn, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is chiefly sandy and loamy, but in the more elevated parts it is a strong clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £296. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, has a wooden tower containing three bells. A stone effigy, supposed to be that of the foundress of the church, was discovered during the restoration of the building. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. William L. Childe, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SHELBRED, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 5 miles N. of Midhurst. It is now joined to the parish of Linchmere, and has remains of a priory founded in 1240 by Sir R. D. Ardern for Black Canons. Its revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £73.

SHELBURNE, a bar. in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It gives title of earl to the Marquis of Lansdowne, and contains the following pars., Ballybrazill, Clonmines, Fethard, Hook, Killesk, Kilmokea, Owenduff, Rathroe, St. James and Dunbrody, Tellarought, Templetown, Tintern, and part of Whitechurch.

SHELDERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Clungerford, co. Salop, 7 miles N.W. of Ludlow.

SHELDON, a chplry. in the par. of Bakewell, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 3 miles W. of Bakewell, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Wye, and is chiefly agricultural. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the lead mines. The impropriate tithes belong to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, and to the Duke of Devonshire. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £90, in the patron. of the Vicar of Bakewell. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, or to All Saints, is an ancient structure standing in the centre of the village. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. The

Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

SHELDON, a par. in the hund. of Hayridge, co. Devon, 6 miles N.E. of Collumpton, its post town, and the same distance N.E. of Honiton. The village, which is of small extent and wholly agricultural, is situated on Black Down Hill. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £250. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient edifice, with a tower containing three bells.

SHELDON, a par. in the Birmingham div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 6 miles from Birmingham, its post town, and 1 mile from Marston Green railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Sow. The North-Western railway and the Birmingham and Warwick canal pass in the vicinity. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £450, and the glebe comprises 38 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £389. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, has a tower containing four bells. The parochial charities produce about £72 per annum, of which £36 goes to the school. There is a good library free to the parishioners. To the N. of the village is a small spring called Bennett's Well. Sheldon Hall is now a farmhouse. The Rev. J. W. Digby, Vicar of Coleshill, is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

SHELDWICK, a par. in the hund. of Faversham, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 3 miles S.W. of Faversham, its post town and nearest railway station, and 50 from London. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from Ashford and Charing to Faversham. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £530, with 2 acres of glebe, and the vicarial for one of £209, with 1 acre of land. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £109, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient structure with a private chapel, and a tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains a brass of Joan Mareys in a shroud, bearing date 1431, also several monuments. The parochial charities produce £5 per annum. There are National schools. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Lees Court is the principal residence.

SHELF, a tnshp. in the par. of Halifax, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 3½ miles N.E. of Halifax, its post town, and 4 from Bradford. The village, which is large, is situated on the New Bradford road. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of worsted and damask, and others in agriculture. The district is productive of good coal, ironstone, and freestone, all of which are extensively worked. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £200, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, also National and Lancastrian schools.

SHELFANGER, a par. in the hund. of Diss, co. Norfolk, 3 miles N.W. of Diss, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on an eminence near the Great Eastern railway. The inhabitants are wholly agricultural. About two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £543. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a square embattled tower. The parochial charities produce about £32 per annum. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. The Duke of Norfolk is lord of the manor.

SHELFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Walsall, S. div. of Offlow hund. co. Stafford, 2 miles from Walsall, and 19 S.E. of Stafford.

SHELFORD, a par. in the S. div. of Bingham wap., co. Notts, 4 miles N.W. of Bingham, its post town, 8 N.E. of Nottingham, and 2 N.E. of Radcliff railway station. The village, which is considerable, but chiefly agricultural, is situated on the Fosse Way, and near the river Trent, which bounds the parish on the W. and N. The par. comprises the tnshp. of Saxondale and the hmlt. of Newton. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in frame-work knitting. An Austin priory was founded here by Ralph de Hanselyn in Henry II.'s reign, which at the Dissolution had a revenue valued at £151 14*s.* 1*d.* The site was given to the Stanhope family, ancestors of the Earl of Chesterfield, whose ancient seat was burnt in 1648 by Colonel Hutchinson, after a gallant resistance by Colonel Stanhope, who was killed with most of his men; it is now a farmhouse. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £60. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a square tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains monuments of the Stanhope family. The charities consist of almshouses for six male inhabitants, founded by Sir William Stanhope, Bart., in 1694. There is also a free school, chiefly supported by the Earl of Chesterfield. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. The Earl of Chesterfield is lord of the manor, and takes from this place the title of baron.

SHELFORD, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Triplow, co. Cambridge, 4 miles S.E. of Cambridge, its post town. It is a station on the Cambridge section of the Great Eastern line of railway. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the Granta, a branch of the river Cam, near Gogmagog Hill, and is chiefly agricultural. In the vicinity are extensive flour and oil-cake mills, also a brewery. There are nine wells in this parish, from which the town of Cambridge is chiefly supplied with water. The impropriate tithes belong to the Master and Fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £112, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure with a tower and steeple, which last has been twice rebuilt, having been blown down in 1703, and again in 1798. The interior of the church contains a canopied brass, bearing date 1411. The parochial charities produce about £47 per annum. There are a National and a British school for both sexes. The Baptists have a place of worship. The Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College are lords of the manor. On a farm called Grannams, the property of St. John's College, are remains of a Roman intrenchment.

SHELFORD, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Triplow, co. Cambridge, 5 miles S.E. of Cambridge, its post town, and half a mile from the Shelford railway station. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated on the road from London to Cambridge. The parish is separated from Great Shelford by the river Granta. The soil is light, being gravel upon a substratum of chalk. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under Enclosure Acts in 1798 and 1813. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £370. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains effigies of Sir John de Freville, a Knight Templar of Edward II.'s time, also a brass of a priest bearing date 1470. The register dates from 1670. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. The Independents have a place of worship. J. E. Law, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SHELL, an ext. par. place in the middle div. of Oswaldslow hund., co. Worcester, 3 miles S.E. of Droitwich.

SHELLAND, a par. in the hund. of Stow, co. Suffolk, 3½ miles N.W. of Stowmarket, its post town and railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Gipping, and is wholly agricultural. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £125. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £40. The church was rebuilt in 1767. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum.

SHELLEE, a vil. in the bars. of Owney and Arra, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles S.W. of Nenagh. Shellee House is the principal residence.

SHELLEY, a par. in the hund. of Sampford, co. Suf-

folk, 3 miles S.E. of Hadleigh, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Bret, and is wholly agricultural. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £62. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £72. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice with a tower containing five bells. Mrs. Cripps is lady of the manor.

SHELLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk-Burton, upper div. of Agbrigg wap., West Riding co. York, 6 miles S.E. of Huddersfield, and 6 N.W. of Penistone. The village, which is large, is situated on an eminence near the source of the river Dearne, and is within easy access of the Shepley station on the Sheffield and Huddersfield railway. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the woollen mills. There is an endowed National school. The Independents, Baptists, and New Connexion Methodists have each a place of worship. The tnshp. includes the hmlts. of Roydhouse, Thunderbridge, and Woodhouse.

SHELLEY, or SHELLY, a par. in the hund. of Ongar, co. Essex, 1½ mile N. of Chipping Ongar, its post town, and 6 miles N.E. of Epping. The village, which is small and of ancient date, is situated at the bridge over the river Roding, and on the road to Fyfield. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The meadows on the banks of the Roding are luxuriant. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £180, and the glebe comprises 35 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £241. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a wooden turret, rebuilt in 1811, containing one bell. There is a monument to John Green, 1626. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum. Shelly Hall, the principal residence, is an ancient building of timber and plaster in excellent preservation, and inscribed with the date 1587 over the doorway. It was for some time the retreat of Bishop Newton, author of "A Dissertation on the Prophecies," and latterly of H. Soames, historian of the Reformation.

SHELLINGFORD, or SHILLINGFORD, a par. in the hund. of Ganfield, co. Berks, 3 miles S.E. of Great Faringdon, its post town, and 7 from Highworth. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Ock, and is wholly agricultural. About two-thirds of the land are in pasture, and the remainder arable and woodland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £497. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is an ancient structure containing several ancient tombs, among which is one to John de Blewberry, a former rector, bearing date 1372, and one to the late Lord Ashbrook. There are day and Sunday schools. T. M. Goodlake, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SHELLNESS, a promontory at the E. end of the Isle of Sheppey, co. Kent. It lies opposite Whitstable Harbour, and takes its name from the Shelly beach.

SHELLOW-BOWELLS, a par. in the hund. of Dunmow, co. Essex, 6 miles W. of Chelmsford, and 6 N.E. of Ongar, its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The land is principally arable, with some pasture and woodland. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £120, and the glebe comprises 13 acres. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Willingale-Doe, in the dioc. of Rochester. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. The register dates from 1555. The Hall is the principal residence. W. T. Bramston, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SHELMALIERE, EAST, a bar., co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It contains the pars. of Ardcavan, Ardcolm, Artramon, Kilpatrick, Tikillin, and parts of Ballynaslaney, St. Margaret's, and Skreen.

SHELMALIERE, WEST, a bar., co. Wexford, contains the pars. of Ardcandrisk, Ballingly, Balleylannan, Ballymithy, Carrick, Clongeen, Coolstuff, Horetown, Inch, Kilbredeglynn, Kilgarvan, Killurin, and parts of Ballyhoge, Clonmore, Newbawn, Taghmon, and Whitechurchglynn.

SHELSLEY-BEAUCHAMP, or GREAT SHELSLEY, a par. in the upper and lower divs. of the hund. of Doddingtree, co. Worcester, 10 miles N.W. of Worcester, its post town, 8 S.W. of Stourport, and 3 N.W. of Martley. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Teme, and is chiefly agricultural. The land is partly in hop grounds. The par. contains the hmlt. of King's Shelsley. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £376. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a modern structure, with an old tower containing six bells. The parochial charities produce about £127 per annum, of which £61 goes to the free school, founded and endowed by the Rev. Owen Plwys in 1681.

SHELSLEY, KING'S, a hmlt. in the par. of Shelsley-Beauchamp, upper div. of Doddington hund., co. Worcester, 4 miles N.W. of Martley.

SHELSLEY WALSH, or LITTLE SHELSLEY, a par. in the upper div. of Doddingtree hund., co. Worcester, half a mile W. of Shelsley-Beauchamp, and 9 miles S.W. of Stourport. It was formerly a seat of the Walshes of Abberley. The land is partly in hop grounds. There is no village, only two or three farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £90. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

SHELSWELL, a par. in the hund. of Ploughley, co. Oxford, 6 miles N.E. of Bicester, its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. Mr. Drake's hounds meet in this parish. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Newton-Purcell, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church is in ruins.

SHELTON, a par. in the hund. of Stodden. co. Bedford, 5 miles W. of Kimbolton, its post town, and 13 N. of Bedford. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The Oakley hounds meet in this parish. The surface is level, and the soil clayey. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents under an Enclosure Act, in 1794. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £190. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice with a square tower. The chancel contains a tablet to Mrs. Crofts. T. Harris, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SHELTON, a par. in the hund. of Depwade, co. Norfolk, 13 miles S. of Norwich, 5 S.E. of Forncett, and 2½ S.E. of Long Stratton, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable, with some pasture and common. The ancient moated hall, built by Sir Ralph Shelton, is now a farmhouse. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £640, and the glebe comprises 42 acres. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Hardwick, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £512. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a square tower. It has some stained windows, also several monuments. The register dates from 1560. The roof has been swarmed with bees for many years. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a National school. E. Howes, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SHELTON, a tnshp. in the parliamentary borough of Stoke-upon-Trent, N. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, half a mile N. of Stoke-upon-Trent, and 2 miles N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyme. This place, which includes the hmlt. of Etruria and part of Corbridge, has arisen from the potteries carried on in the vicinity. Its population in 1861 amounted to 18,331. Several manufactories for porcelain and earthenware are situated on the banks of the Trent and Mersey and Caldon canals, which pass through the township, and near which are extensive gas-works. The coal and ironstone mines in this and part of the adjoining township of Hanley, belong to the crown, and are worked by Earl Granville, the lessee. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £620, in private patronage. The church, dedicated to St. Mark, is a modern structure with a square embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles. It was erected by the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1834, at a cost of £9,311, towards which George IV. gave £250. It was repaired and a chancel added by the rector in 1866, at a cost of £2,000. It is supposed to be the largest church in North Staffordshire. There are also district

churches at Etruria and at Hope, the livings of which are perpet. curs., val. £200 and £150 respectively. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, New Connexion Methodists, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. In this township is the North Staffordshire Infirmary, capable of accommodating above 120 in-patients, a savings-bank, market-place, public library, gas-works, also a mechanics' institute for the potteries at large, founded in 1826, under the patronage of the Marquis of Stafford. There are National, British, and Foreign, Sunday, and denominational schools. There is a race-course. The chief seats are Stone Park, (Earl Granville), Cliff Ville, and Wedgwood's mansion, in the hamlet of Etruria, the last remarkable for its situation and for the many Etruscan vases with which it is ornamented. (See ETRURIA, HANLEY, and STOKE-UPON-TRENT.)

SHELTON, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Newark, co. Nottingham, 7 miles S.W. of Newark, its post town, and 5 N. of Elton railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated at the confluence of the rivers Smite and Devon, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £322. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a turret containing two bells. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. R. Hall, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SHELTON, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Chad, co. Salop, 2 miles W. of Shrewsbury. It is joined with Oxon to form a township. Near the village is an oak, said to have been ascended by Owain Glyndwr before the battle fought here in 1403.

SHELTON, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Julian, co. Salop, 1½ mile N.W. of Shrewsbury, within which borough it is situated.

SHELTON ABBEY, a seat of the Earl of Wicklow, co. Wicklow, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Arklow, in the vale of Avoca.

SHELVE, a par. in the lower div. of Chirbury hund., co. Salop, 16 miles from Shrewsbury, and 7 N.E. of Bishop's Castle. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near Stiper Stones, on a site nearly 500 feet above the level of the sea. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. Here are situated the White grit and Bog lead mines, which are said to have been worked by the Romans in the time of Hadrian, but the latter are not now used. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £42, and the glebe comprises 18 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £80. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt in 1839. There is a National school for both sexes. The Rev. T. F. More is lord of the manor and principal landowner. A pig of lead, bearing a Roman inscription, was discovered here some years ago.

SHELVES, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Decuman, co. Somerset, near Watchett.

SHELVOCK, a tnshp. in the par. of Ruyton-of-the-Eleven-Towns, co. Salop, 9 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury.

SHELWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Holmer, co. Hereford, 2 miles N.E. of Hereford.

SHENDLEY, a district in the par. of Northfield, co. Worcester, 5 miles S.W. of Birmingham.

SHENFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Barstaple, co. Essex, 1 mile N.E. of Brentwood. The village, which is considerable and of great antiquity, is situated on the road to Colchester, and near the line of the Great Eastern railway. It is chiefly agricultural, but contains several well-built houses. Many relics of Roman origin have been discovered in the neighbourhood. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £575, and the glebe comprises 77 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £513. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an ancient structure, crowned with a shingled spire. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a free school, entirely supported by the rector.

SHENGEY. *See* SHINGAY, co. Cambridge.

SHENINGTON, a par in the upper div. of Tewkesbury hund., co. Oxford, formerly in Gloucestershire, 6 miles N.W. of Banbury, its post town, and 29 N.W. of Oxford. The village, which is situated on the borders of Warwickshire and Gloucestershire, is wholly agricultural. The surface is hilly, and the land chiefly arable. The soil produces good crops of wheat, barley, and turnips. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £321. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was partially rebuilt in the last century. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. The Dissenters have a place of worship. There is a free school.

SHENIX, an islet on the N.E. coast of co. Dublin, Ireland, 1 mile S.E. of Skerries. It is situated in the Irish Channel, and has a martello tower on it.

SHENLEY, a par. in the hunds. of Cottesloe and Newport, co. Bucks, 3 miles N.W. of Fenny-Stratford. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The tithes were commuted under an Enclosure Act, in 1762, for land, and subsequently for a rent-charge of £267 15*s.*, and the glebe comprises 67 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £424. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a Norman structure, containing a monument to Sir Thomas Stafford, *temp.* James I. There are almshouses for four widowers and two widows, with an income from endowment of £40.

SHENLEY, a par. in the hund. of Dacorum, co. Herts, 5 miles N. of Barnet, its post town, and the same distance S.E. of St. Alban's. The village, which is situated on an eminence, is small and chiefly agricultural, but the surrounding country has several seats and villas. Petty sessions are held here at intervals. The soil consists of clay, gravel, and sand, upon a substratum of chalk, which is much used for dressing the land. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1,189, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £1,100. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is an ancient edifice, with a wooden tower containing three bells. It has tombs of two former rectors; Falle, the historian of Jersey, and Newcombe, author of the history of the abbey of St. Alban's. The parish church being inconveniently situated, the late rector built a chapel-of-ease in the village in 1840. The charities produce about £55 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, also an infant school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. T. B. Myers, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SHENSTONE, a par. in the hund. of South Offlow, co. Stafford, 3½ miles S.W. of Lichfield, and 12 from Birmingham. It is situated on the borders of Stafford and Warwick shires, adjoining Cannock Chase on the W. The parish, which is large, is divided into two districts, the eastern, or Shenstone, and the western, or Stonnall, divisions; the former containing the hmlts. of Chesterfield, Footherley, Shenstone Little Hay, Shenstone Woodend, and part of Wall Hilton; and the latter those of Little Aston, Catshill, Lynn, Sandhills, Shire Oak, and Upper and Lower Stormall. The surface is undulating, and the lower lands are watered by several trout streams falling into a branch of the river Tame. In the eastern division are extensive pastures skirting the banks of the rivulets, much of the uplands produce excellent crops of wheat, barley, and turnips, but in some parts the soil is poor and peaty. The village is large, and stands upon an eminence. Many of the houses are detached, and in the vicinity are numerous mansions, as Shenstone Hall, Shenstone Moss, Shenstone House, Shenstone Lodge, Aston Hall, and Footherley Hall. Petty and special sessions are held fortnightly for the northern division of the hund. of South Offlow. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £500, and the vicarial for £435; the glebe comprises 3 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £488. The old church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has been taken down, with the exception of the tower, and a structure erected in 1853 at a little distance, on an eminence commanding a view of the surrounding country. There is also a district church at Upper Stonnall the living of which is a

perpet. cur., val. £180. The church is an ancient edifice. The Wesleyans have a chapel at Little Hay. The parochial charities produce about £125 per annum. There is a National school recently built. At Upper Stonnall was formerly a castle or fortification, the site of which is still called Castle Field, and near the hamlet of Chesterfield was the site of the Roman station *Etocetum*. A fair is held on the last Monday in February, chiefly for cattle, and the wakes on the Sunday before St. Peter's Day.

SHENTON, a chplry. in the par. of Market-Bosworth, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 5 miles N.W. of Nuneaton, its post town, and 2¼ S.W. of Market-Bosworth. The village, which is of small extent, is situate on the river Sence, near the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal. The inhabitants are wholly agricultural. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Market-Bosworth, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church is of great antiquity, and contains numerous brasses. The charities produce about £5 per annum. Shenton Hall is an ancient mansion. Major H. Wollaston is lord of the manor.

SHEPHALL, or SHEEPHALL, a par. in the hund. of Cashio, or lib. of St. Alban's, co. Herts, 2½ miles miles S.E. of Stevenage, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. Nearly two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder pasture and woodland. The impropriation belongs to the crown. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £306, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice with a turret containing two bells. The parochial charities produce about £26 per annum, distributed among the poor. The Bury is the principal residence.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH, a vil. in the par. of Kensington, Kensington div. of Ossulstone hund., co. Middlesex, 1 mile N.W. of Kensington, and 5 miles W. of St. Paul's. It has a station on the Metropolitan railway. This place, which has much increased within the last few years, contains many villas and detached houses surrounded by gardens. In 1850 the church, dedicated to St. Stephen, was erected here by the Messrs. Bird. It has a spire 150 feet high, and contains several painted windows.

SHEPHERDSWELL. *See* SIBBERTSWOLD, co. Kent.

SHEPLEY, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Kirburton, upper div. of Agbrigg wap., West Riding co. York, 7 miles S.E. of Huddersfield, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Peniston. It is a station on the Sheffield and Huddersfield railway. The village is situated in a valley near the mouth of the river Dearne. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the woollen mills. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, in the patron. of the Vicar of Kirkburton. The church is dedicated to St. Paul, and was erected in 1848. There is a British and Foreign school, in which a Sunday school is also held. The Methodist New Connexion have a place of worship. Sir J. Radcliffe is lord of the manor.

SHEPPERTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Abbotsham, co. Devon, 2 miles W. of Bideford.

SHEPPERTON, a par. in the hund. of Spelthorne, co. Middlesex, 2 miles S.E. of Chertsey, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Staines. It is the terminus of the Thames valley branch of the London and South Western railway. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the banks of the Thames, and is chiefly agricultural. In Domesday Survey Shepperton is spelled *Scepertone*, and was at that time held by Westminster Abbey, but afterwards came to the Beauchamps. It is a resort for anglers. The par. comprises the hmlt. of Lower Halliford. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, val. £499. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. There are ruins of a seat at Wall Closes. An oaken canoe 12 feet in length was discovered near the river bank in 1812, about seven feet from the surface.

SHEPPEY, ISLE OF, a lib. having separate jurisdiction in the lathe of Scray, co. Kent. It lies opposite the Nore, on the N. coast of Kent, from which it is separated by the river Swale on the S., and is bounded on the W. by the Thames and Medway, and on the N. and E. by the North Sea. Although considered as one island, it is formed by the three islands of Sheppey, Elmley, and the Isle-of-Hasty, comprising the pars. of Queenborough, Minster-in-Sheppey, Eastchurch, Leysdown, Warden, Isle of Elmley, and St. Thomas' Harty Isle, and the rapidly rising town of Sheerness, in the par. of Minster. It was called by the Saxons *Sceapige*, or "The Isle of Sheep," and still retains its fame for the excellence of its mutton. It was frequently ravaged by the Danes, in the 9th century, whose tumuli and "coterels" remain to this day scattered along the coasts, which are in general low and marshy, especially towards the S., where they are defended with strong sea walls and dykes, but towards the N. the cliffs attain an elevation of 90 feet, and extend for about six miles in length. The island is rather more than 10 miles long from E. to W., and 4 miles in breadth, with an area of about 20,000 acres. The surface is marshy, consisting chiefly of low rich pasture, with some arable clay lands, except in the southern part, where it is traversed by a ridge of low hills. The corn crops are abundant, but of wood and trees there is a dearth. The chief crops are wheat, beans, oats, clover, and seeds. The island breed of sheep is much prized, as is also the breed of small horses. Productive oyster beds extend along the coast from Sheerness to Milton, and form a staple article of export for the London market. The population of the district in 1861 was 18,494, of which number 12,015 reside in Sheerness. The mineral productions consist chiefly of septaria or argillaceous limestone, from which Parker's Roman cement is made, and iron pyrites or copperas stones, which latter are collected in heaps upon the beach, from the falling cliffs, and are carried away in vessels to the copperas works near Sheerness and Queenborough, originally established by Matthias Falconer, a native of Brabant, as early as 1579. The fossil remains are numerous, throwing much light on the geologic formation of the London basin; they comprise upwards of 700 different species, chiefly crustacea and reptiles, including the *crocodilus Spenceri*, and numerous specimens of fossil fruits. The Cant sand lying to the N. of the island, stretches to the Nore light. The means of communication was formerly by three primitive ferries, two for foot passengers, and one called the King's ferry free for travellers and horses, but not for carriages; a great alteration has, however, been recently effected in the mode of transit by the construction of a railway viaduct across the bed of the Swale, and the establishment of steamboat communication with London, Gravesend, Southend, and other places. Sheppey gives name to a Poor-law Union, comprising the parishes above named; also to a superintendent registry district.

SHEPPY. *See* SHEEPWAY, co. Somerset.

SHEPRETH, a par. in the hund. of Wetherley, co. Cambridge, 5 miles N. of Royston, its post town. It is a station on the Great Northern railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Cam, and is chiefly agricultural. Shepreth was formerly held by Chatteriz nunnery. The soil is of a clayey and gravelly nature, upon a subsoil of chalk. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £306, and the vicarial for £91. The impropriate glebe comprises 185 acres, and the vicarial 12 acres. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £97. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains monuments of the Layer family. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum, exclusive of allotments. There is a free school for both sexes. The Independents have a place of worship. This parish consists of four manors.

SHEPSCOMB, a tythg. and chplry. in the par. of Painswick, hund. of Bisley, co. Gloucester, 2 miles E. of Painswick, its post town, and 4 N. of Stroud. The village, which is considerable, is situated in a secluded vale near the road from Stroud. Many of the inhabitants are

engaged in the manufacture of woollen cloth, especially Saxony broad cloths, for which this place has been celebrated for some years. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £97, in the patron. of the Vicar of Painswick. The church was built in 1819. There is a National school for both sexes. The principal seats are Ebworth Park and Shepscomb House.

SHEPTON BEAUCHAMP, a par. in the hund. of South Petherton, co. Somerset, 4 miles N.E. of Ilminster, its post town, and about the same distance W. of Marlock station on the Yeovil branch of the Bristol and Exeter railway. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The soil consists of a sandy loam upon a subsoil of limestone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £373. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a tower containing a clock and six bells. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

SHEPTON-MALLET, a par., post and market town in the hund. of Whitstone, co. Somerset, 5 miles E. of Wells, and 20 S.E. of Bristol. It is a station on the East Somerset railway. It is mentioned in the Domesday Survey as subordinate to the manor of Pilton, which had been granted by Ini, king of the West Saxons, to the Abbots of Glastonbury, by whom it was retained for above 400 years. After the Norman conquest the estate passed from Roger de Curcelle, a Norman noble, to the Malet or Mallet family, who resided in a strong castle at Curry Mallet, but taking part with the barons in the reign of John, their estates were forfeited to the crown. The property subsequently passed by purchase to Sir Thomas Gournay, and, after various transitions, reverted to the crown in 1536. It was ultimately annexed to the dukedom of Cornwall, and at the present time is held by the Prince of Wales, who is lord of the manor. The town, which is comparatively of modern growth, received its first charter for a market in the reign of Edward II. It stands on the southern slope of a valley sheltered by the Mendip hills, and consists of thirteen streets and lanes, the principal of which, traversing the valley from N. to S., is spacious and well built, but the others are mostly narrow and irregular. At the bottom of the valley is a stream turning several mills in its course. The streets are lighted with gas, and the houses supplied with water from the springs at Windsor Hill mill. There is a market cross, erected by Walter and Agnes Buckland in 1500, and restored in 1841, when an additional arch was added to the original structure, which consisted of five arches, with two rows of steps and an hexagonal pillar, supporting a flat roof, surmounted by a pyramidal spire. It was from this spot in 1685 that the Duke of Monmouth proclaimed his intention of marching on Bristol, and thirteen persons of the town having been convicted before Judge Jeffreys, were executed in the market-place for their participation in that enterprise. The other public buildings are the county bridewell and house of correction, situated in Cornhill; the divisional courthouse and police station, erected in 1857 from designs by Messrs. Wainwright and Heard; and the union workhouse, situate at West Shepton. There are besides a mechanics' institute, with reading-rooms attached, a literary institution and assembly rooms, a large reservoir at Lower Downside, a new bridge, gas-works, savings-bank, Stuckey's commercial bank, being a branch of the Somersetshire company, also a branch house of the Wilts and Dorset Banking Company, a penny bank, post-office savings-bank, swimming-bath, and several extensive breweries, which have rendered the town celebrated for its ale and porter. The manufacture of woollen goods, particularly fine West of England cloth, was formerly extensively carried on, but declined shortly after the commencement of the present century, and of late years has been partially superseded by the important manufactures of silk, for which about eight factories have been established, chiefly for silk velvet, crape, handkerchiefs, and other superior fabrics. Many other trades are carried on, as wholesale boot and shoe making, stocking knitting, sail-cloth, hair seating, lace, rope-making, bacon-curing, and brick and tile making. Adjoining the town, and situated within the parish, are the hamlets or suburbs of Bowlish, Cannards, Grave, Charlton, Darshill, Draycot, Kilver-street, Oak-hill, and West Shepton, together containing a population of 5,347, but the town proper in 1861 contained only 4,868 persons. The management of local affairs is vested in a high-constable and subordinate officers, chosen annually at a court-leet held in October. Petty sessions are held fortnightly on Friday, and the meetings of the poor-law guardians also fortnightly on Tuesday. One weekly newspaper, the *Shepton Mallet Journal and East Somerset Herald* is issued on Friday. The East Somerset Horticultural Society, established in 1860, hold their flower shows here in August, and the Agricultural Club hold their ploughing match and exhibition, annually within two miles of the town.—The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £788 10s., and the glebe contains 8 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £533. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a venerable cruciform structure, with a square tower at the W. end containing a clock and peal of eight bells. It was partially rebuilt and enlarged in 1837, at a cost of £3,100, and in 1851 the chancel and vestry were entirely renovated. The roof, which is of solid carved oak, is divided into 350 panels, and adorned with figures of angels bearing shields. It contains a sculptured stone pulpit of the 15th century, two stained windows, monuments of the Strode and Barnard families, two stone effigies of Knights Templars, and several ancient brasses. The register commences in 1635. There is also a church at Oakhill, dedicated to All Saints, erected in 1861, and endowed by the bequest of £5,000 by Mrs. Trelawney Wickham, widow of the late rector, who has also given £1,000 for building National schools, and £800 for almshouses. The cemetery, which was opened in 1856, in accordance with the extramural interment Act, comprises 5 acres, and contains two mortuary chapels. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians, the last, built in 1692, is well endowed, with burial ground attached, and contains a carved oak pulpit with canopy, and several ancient brasses, one, dated 1732, to the memory of the Rev. Simon Brown, a Non-conformist divine, who once was minister. The Roman Catholic chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, is situated at West Shepton. The nuns of the order of the Visitation had formerly a convent at Draycot, in this parish, and the Society of Friends a meeting-house at Kilver-street, but both these have been removed. The charities, which are numerous, produce above £600 per annum, and include a bequest by John Curtis for the education and apprenticing of four boys, a similar bequest by Mary Gapper for sixteen girls, and a bequest by Edward Strode, made in 1699, and now producing about £400, part of which goes towards the support of the almshouses for eight poor old men situated on the S. side of the churchyard, and the remainder is distributed to the poor in bread. The Poor-law Union of Shepton-Mallet comprises 25 parishes or places. There are several benefit associations, belonging to the friendly, foresters, free-masons, Rechabites, and other clubs. The free grammar school, situated a little to the N. of the church, was established by Sir George Strode and others in 1639, who endowed it with the rectory and parsonage of Meare and other land, now worth £80 per annum. There are also National schools for boys, girls, and infants, recently erected in the Waterloo-road, besides private and denominational schools. The Roman Fosse Way to Ilchester passed a little to the eastward of the town, and some Roman urns were found in 1840 in a tumulus on Lapwing farm. Market day is Friday, chiefly for corn and agricultural produce, and on the third Friday in each month for cattle. Fairs are held on the 18th June and 8th August, chiefly for horses, cattle, and live stock, and a pleasure fair on Easter Monday.

SHEPTON-MONTAGUE, a par. in the hund. of Norton-Ferris, co. Somerset, 2 miles N.W. of Wincanton, 5½ from Evercreech, its post town, and 2 S. of the Burton railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Burton and Sherborne road. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The surface is undulating, and the land nearly evenly divided between arable and dairy farms. The soil is light and stony upon a subsoil of oolite. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £223. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £62. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, or to St. Peter, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing three bells. The register dates from 1560. The church was restored about 1855. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum, of which £37 goes towards the support of the schools. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. W. Philips, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SHEPWAY LATHE, a div. in the south-eastern part of co. Kent, comprises the hunds. of Alvesbridge, Bircholt, Folkestone, Ham, Hayne, Hythe, Langport, Loningborough, St. Martin Ivy Church, Newchurch, Oxney, Romney cinque port, Stonting, Street, Worth, and the lib. of Romney Marsh, together containing about 125,000 acres.

SHERATON and HULAM, tnshps. in the par. of Monk-Hesleton, S. div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 2 miles from Castle-Eden, and 11 N. of Stockton. It is wholly agricultural.

SHERBORNE, a div. in the co. of Dorset, contains the hunds. of Sherborne and Yetminster, and the libs. of Halstock and Ryme Intrinseca, comprising an area of 34,220 acres.

SHERBORNE, a hund. in the above div., co. Dorset, contains the pars. of Beer-Hackett, Bradford-Abbas, Castleton, Caundle Bishop, Caundle (Marsh and Purse), Nether and Over Compton, Folke, Haydon, Holnest, Leweston, Lellington, Longburton, Lydlinch, North Wootton, Oborne, Sherborne, Thornford, and Up-Cerne, comprising an area of 21,090 acres, exclusive of Sherborne.

SHERBORNE, a par., market town, and once a cathedral city, in the hund. and div. of its name, co. Dorset, 6 miles E. of Yeovil, 18 N.W. of Dorchester, and 117 S.W. of London by road. It is a station on the Salisbury and Yeovil branch of the London and South-Western railway. The town, which is of great antiquity, is situated on a hill side in the vale of Blackmore, and on a branch of the river Yeo. In 670 a convent of secular canons was founded here by Cenwalh, King of the West Saxons. Alfred the Great's tutor, Asser, and King Ethelbald were interred in the cathedral church. In 705, upon the division of the diocese of Winchester, then the sole bishopric of Wessex, Ina made Sherborne the seat of an episcopal see, which originally included the counties of Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Devon, and Cornwall, but was diminished by the erection of new bishoprics. About 998 the secular canons were displaced, and a society of Benedictines established by Bishop Wulsin, who rebuilt the monastery and attached to it a vineyard. It subsequently became an abbey, and continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was estimated at £682 14*s.* 7*d.* The town is said to have been burnt by Sweyn the Dane in 1003, and the removal of the see in 1075 to Old Sarum, contributed much to depress the prosperity of Sherborne, and for a long period afterwards it continued in comparative obscurity. At the Norman conquest the manor was given by William the Conqueror to Osmond, a Norman knight, afterwards Bishop of Sarum. The castle (built by Roger, Bishop of Sarum) and manor were granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh, who built the mansion in the form of the letter H, which stands in the castle grounds, and is now called Sherborne Lodge. After the attainder of Sir Walter Raleigh the demesne was given by James I. to his favourite, Carr, and subsequently passed to the Digbys. There are two silk-throwing mills, employing about 600 hands. The making of silk twist and buttons is also largely carried on, and some of the female inhabitants are employed in sewing gloves for the manufacturers in Yeovil. The population of the town in 1851 was 5,242, and in 1861 5,523, but the parish contained 5,793. It consists of several good streets, irregularly laid out, and is divided by a small stream into two parts, of which one is called Castle Town. The principal public buildings are the townhall and market house, situated near the church; a handsome new building called the Yeatman's Hospital; the grammar school of Edward VI.; the venerable almshouse of SS. John Baptist and Evangelist; a savings-bank, two commercial branch banks, and the union workhouse. Two newspapers, the *Sherborne and Taunton Journal* and the *Sherborne and Yeovil Mercury*, are published in the town. Quarter sessions for the county are regularly held, and petty sessions for the town are held in the townhall once a month. It is a polling-place for the county elections, and the head of a Poor-law Union, comprising 30 parishes, of which 23 are in Dorsetshire, and 7 in Somersetshire. The town and adjacent district are under the management of a local board of health. The principal seats in the neighbourhood are Sherborne Lodge, Ven House, Milborne Port, Compton House, Holnest House, and Leweston House. The subsoil is oolitic rock, and the cultivated land very fertile.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £269, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was partly rebuilt by Abbot Bradford in the reign of Henry VI. It measures 207 feet in length, by 102 feet wide, and has a tower rising from the centre 114 feet high, and containing a peal of eight large bells, one of which weighs 52 cwt. 23 lbs., and was a present from Cardinal Wolsey. In the interior are several painted windows and monuments, one of which bears an epitaph by Pope, also a monument in the S. transept to the memory of John Earl of Bristol, by Nost, erected in 1698 at a cost of £1,500. This fabric has recently been restored under the direction of Messrs. Carpenter and Slater, at a cost of about £35,000, mainly by the liberality of the late Earl of Digby, and of his heir G. D. Wingfield Digby, Esq. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Independents have each a place of worship. The charities produce altogether about £2,000 per annum, of which £1,000 is the endowment of the free grammar school founded by Edward VI. in 1550. The school-house has been formed out of the old abbey, which has recently been entirely restored, having been presented to the town for this purpose by the late Earl of Digby. It is under a head master and ten assistant-masters, and has four exhibitions of £40 a year, tenable for four years, at either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge. There are also Foster's bluecoat school, with an income from endowment of £80; the Earl of Digby's school for girls, endowed with £50 per annum; Woodman's school, besides National, British and Foreign, and infant schools. The parochial authorities have the privilege of presenting three boys to Christ's Hospital in London. On the S. side of the churchyard is the hospital or almshouses of St. John the Baptist, refounded by Henry VI. for 24 poor men, with an income of £1,000, and a chapel in which Divine service is performed daily. An extra mural cemetery has lately been formed at Horsecastle. The market days are Thursday and Saturday, and every alternate Thursday for cattle. Fairs are held on the 8th May, 18th and 26th July, chiefly for cattle, and a large fair on the Monday following 10th October.

SHERBORNE, a par. in the lower div. of Slaughter hund., co. Gloucester, 3½ miles E. of Northleach, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Burford. The village is situated on a branch of the river Windrush, and is chiefly agricultural. Sherborne formerly belonged to Winchcomb Abbey, and now to the Dutton family, who take from it the title of baron. The soils consist of clay and gravel, upon a subsoil of oolite rock. The Cheltenham and Oxford turnpike road passes through the parish. The tithes were commuted for land and a money

payment under an Enclosure Act in 1777. The living is a vic.* with that of Windrush united, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £194. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, has a tower, containing a clock and six bells. The church was rebuilt at the expense of Lord Sherborne, of whose family it contains monuments. There are two schools for both sexes, supported by Lord Sherborne, who is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

SHERBORNE, a par. in the Snitterfield div. of Barlichway hund., co. Warwick, 2½ miles S.W. of Warwick, its post town, and 102 from London. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Avon, and is wholly agricultural. The road from Warwick to Stratford-upon-Avon passes through the village. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £110. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains several monumental inscriptions. There are day and Sunday schools, supported by Mrs. and Miss Ryland.

SHERBORNE, MONK, or WEST, a par. in the hund. of Basingstoke, co. Hants, 3½ miles N.W. of Basingstoke, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Kingsclere. The village is of small extent. The inhabitants are wholly agricultural. The par. includes the tythg. of Pamber. The surface is undulating and well wooded, about two-thirds being arable, and the remainder woodland and meadow. The soil is clayey, upon a substratum of chalk. The impropriate tithes belong to Queen's College, Oxford. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £50, in the patron. of Queen's College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a square wooden tower containing four bells. There is a free school for both sexes, erected in 1850 at the expense of the late Duke of Wellington. There are some remains of a Benedictine priory, founded by Sir John de Port as a cell to the abbey of Cerasy, in Normandy. At the suppression it was given by Henry VI. to Eton College, but subsequently transferred to Queen's College, Oxford, as masters of St. Julian's hospital at Southampton. The chapel, which is still used for the performance of Divine service, contains the recumbent figure of a Knight Templar, carved in solid oak.

SHERBORNE ST. JOHN, or EAST, a par. in the hund. of Basingstoke, co. Hants, 3 miles N.W. of Basingstoke, its post town, and 4 S.W. of Mortimer. The village is chiefly agricultural. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £407, besides a glebe of 62 acres, and the vicarial for one of £193. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £491. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a square tower surmounted by a coppered spire, and containing five bells. The church has been lately restored, and a new aisle added, at the expense of W. L. W. Chute, Esq. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. There are Church of England schools for both sexes. The Vynes, the family seat of the Chutes, was erected in the reign of Henry VIII. by the first Lord Sandys. Attached to it is a private chapel containing the effigies of Chaloner Chute, Esq., Speaker of the House of Commons in the parliament of Richard Cromwell. Its name is said to be derived from an ancient vineyard which formerly stood here. W. L. W. Chute, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SHERBURN, a par. in the wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 9 miles S.W. of Scarborough, its post town, and 1 mile from its station on the Scarborough and Malton line of railway. The village, which is of large extent, is situated near the river Derwent, and is chiefly agricultural. The land is principally arable, with a small proportion of pasture and woodland. An extensive trade is done in brewing and malting. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £120. The church, dedicated to St. Hilda, is an ancient stone structure, with part of a former tower, containing one bell. The interior of the church contains a stone font of great antiquity, also a marble monument to M. Rivis, Esq., of this parish. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, in which a Sunday-school is held. Viscount Downe is lord of the manor. A statute fair for the hiring of servants is held in the second week of November.

SHERBURN, a par., post, and small market town, partly in the upper div. of Barkstone Ash wap., and partly in the lib. of St. Peter's, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N. of Milford Junction, its post town, and 9 W. of Selby. It has stations on the Great Northern and North-Eastern railways, and is traversed by the Leeds and Selby line, which has stations at Micklefield and South Milford, in this parish. The Roman way to Aberford passed through this place. King Athelstan had a palace here, which belonged subsequently to the see of York. The royalists, under Lord Digby, were routed here by Colonel Copley. The parish comprises the tnshps. of Barkstone, Huddlestone, Lotherton, Micklefield, South Milford and Newthorpe, and Sherburn. The town is situated on the direct road from Tadcaster to Ferrybridge. Petty sessions are held on alternate Thursdays. The population of the township in 1861 was 1,465, but of the parish 3,944. The surface is varied, and the land fertile. The low grounds are watered by a stream called Bishop's Dyke. The neighbourhood abounds with orchards and gardens. There are flax and teazle grounds, both of which are largely cultivated for the Leeds market. The substratum abounds with excellent freestone, of which great quantities were raised for the repair of York Minster and Westminster Abbey. The living is a vic. with the cur. of Micklefield annexed, in the dioc. of York, val. £135, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice, with a tower containing five bells. The register dates from 1639. There are chapels-of-ease at Lotherton and Micklefield, also a district church at South Milford, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £104. The parochial charities produce about £315 per annum. There is an endowed grammar school, also a free school for girls. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Market day is on Friday. A fair is held on 25th September for pedlary and merchandise, and a statute fair on the Friday before Martinmas.

SHERBURN, a tnshp. in the par. of Pittington, S. div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 3 miles S.E. of Durham. It has stations on the Sunderland and North-Eastern railways. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries. There are National schools for both sexes, also a reading-room, which is held at the post-office. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. A hospital for lepers, founded by Bishop Pudsey in 1180, and destroyed by the Scots, was restored by Thomas de Hessewell, in 1330. The society consisted of a master, several priests, and sixty-five lepers, and its revenue in the reign of Henry VIII. was returned at £142 0*s.* 4*d.* It is yet in existence, having been incorporated in 1585 by Queen Elizabeth for a master and 30 brethren, and is still subject to the regulations then adopted. The house, which is of a quadrangular form, is situated in a valley on the eastern side of Sherburn water. It has been rebuilt since 1759, and was improved and added to in 1819. The chapel includes the old Roman tower.

SHERCOCK, or KILLAN, a par., post, and market vil. in the bar. of Clonkee, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 20 miles E. of Cavan, and 54 from Dublin. The soil is fertile and generally under cultivation. The surface is traversed by the road from Kingscourt to Cootehill. Lough Swillan is in the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. £551, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built about half a century ago. The parish retains its ancient name, Killan, in the Roman Catholic returns. There are a parochial, several day, and two Sunday schools, also a police station in the village, where petty sessions are held once a fortnight. The linen trade was formerly considerable, but has declined. Shinan House is the principal seat. The Sheridans once lived here, and Richard and T. Sheridan were natives. Traces of coal and iron have been found in this parish

SHERE, a par. in the second div. of Blackheath hund., co. Surrey, 6 miles S.E. of Guildford, its post town, and 1 mile from the Gumshall railway station. The village, which is large and chiefly agricultural, is situated on the road from Guildford to Dorking, and on the Tillingburn, a branch of the river Wey. The parish includes Shere Eboracum, which belonged to the house of York, and was held by the Butlers and Touchets, and given by Henry VII. to Sir R. Bray. Several houses have recently been built on the heath, which occupies above a third of the parish. The remainder of the land, which is enclosed and under cultivation, is fertile. Courts leet and manor are occasionally held by the lord of the manor. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. in the king's book, £26 1*s.* 5½*d.* The church, dedicated to St. James, has a tower and shingle spire rising from the centre, and containing six bells. The church has several painted windows, and three brasses bearing date from 1421, also tombs of Lord Audley, the Duncombes, and the Sheres, of Shere House. The parochial charities produce about £36 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. E. Bray, Esq., is lord of the manor. William Bray, the antiquary and county historian, was born and lies buried here.

SHEREFORD, or SHERINGFORD, a par. in the hund. of Gallow, co. Norfolk, 3 miles W. of Fakenham, its nearest railway station and post town. It is situated on the river Wensum, and is wholly agricultural. The parish, which is inconsiderable, has no village, only a few farmhouses. The land is chiefly arable. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £192, and the glebe comprises 58 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £227. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum.

SHERENDEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Horsemondon, hund. of Brenchley, and lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 8 miles S.E. of Tunbridge.

SHERFIELD-ENGLISH, a par. in the hund. of Thorngate, Romsey div. of co. Hants, 4½ miles N.W. of Romsey, its post town, and 2 S. of Dunbridge railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated in a valley, and is wholly agricultural. The surface is undulating, commanding extensive views of New Forest and the Isle of Wight. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £284 16*s.*, and the glebe comprises 39 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £350. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. The register dates from 1745. There is a free school. Melchett Park is the principal residence.

SHERFIELD-UPON-LODDON, a par. in the lower half div. of the hund. of Basingstoke, co. Hants, 4 miles N. of Basingstoke, its post town, and 5 S. of Mortimer railway station. The village is situated at the mouth of the river Loddon, and is chiefly agricultural. The Bramshill hounds meet in this parish. The land is partly in common. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £674 10*s.*, and the glebe comprises 36 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £544. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is an ancient structure with a wooden tower. The parochial charities produce about £70 per annum, of which £25 go to Christmas's school. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. P. P. S. Conant, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SHERFORD, a par. in the hund. of Coleridge, co. Devon, 3 miles E. of Kingsbridge, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The par. contains the hmlts. of Frogmore and Kennedon. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Stokenham, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a stone structure, with a square tower containing five bells. The interior contains a carved screen. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum for seamen's widows.

SHERIFF-HALES, a par. partly in the hund. of South Bradford, co. Salop, but chiefly in the W. div. of the hund. of Cuttlestone, co. Stafford, 3 miles N.E. of Shiffnal railway station, and 5 S.E. of Newport. The par., which is of large extent, includes the chplry. of Woodcote. The substratum abounds in ironstone. A vitriolic spring occurs amongst the iron mines. The impropriate tithes belong to the Duke of Sutherland, who is lord of the manor, and has a seat at Trentham, partly within this parish and partly in the adjoining parish of Lilleshall. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £614. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is a stone edifice, with a square tower partially overgrown with ivy. There is besides a chapel-of-ease at Woodcote; and a place of worship for Wesleyans at Crackley Bank. There are National schools for boys and girls, supported by the Duke of Sutherland.

SHERIFF-HUTTON. *See* HUTTON, SHERIFF.

SHERIFFS-LENCH, a hmlt. in the par. of Church Lench, lower div. of Blakenhurst hund., co. Worcester, 1½ mile S.W. of Church-Lench.

SHERINGFORD. *See* SHEREFORD, co. Norfolk.

SHERINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of North Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 5 miles W. of Cromer, its post town, and the same distance N.E. of Holt. It is situated opposite Sheringham Shoal, and is a coastguard station. There was anciently a monastery of Black canons, a cell to Nutley Abbey, in Buckinghamshire, founded in the reign of Henry II. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and the fisheries. The surface is of a diversified and undulating character. The par. includes the vils. of Upper and Lower Sheringham, which are about 1½ mile distant from each other. The former contains the parish church, and the latter is situated on the cliffs, which are here parted by a narrow ravine, through which a rivulet flows into the sea, turning in its course a small paper-mill. On the beach are several curing-houses for herrings, and many small boats are engaged in taking cod, skait, whitings, crabs, and lobsters, of which great quantities are sent to London. There is a considerable extent of heath. The impropriate tithes belong to the Bishop of Ely, and have been commuted for a rent-charge of £361. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £83, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a lofty square tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains a brass of J. Hook, and monuments of the Upcher family. At Lower Sheringham was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas. The register dates from 1670. The parochial charities produce about £21 per annum. There is a school for both sexes. The Hall, the seat of the Upcher family, is a white brick mansion situated in a well-wooded park. H. R. Upcher, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SHERLOCKSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of North Naas, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Clane. Kildare is its post town. It lies on the Grand canal and the road from Clane to Celbridge. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with Bodenstown, £63, in the patron. of the bishop. Sherlockstown House is the chief seat.

SHERMANBURY, a par. in the hund. of Windham, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex, 6 miles N.E. of Steyning, and 2½ E. of Partridge Green railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Adur, which bounds the parish on the S., and is navigable to Shoreham. The inhabitants are wholly agricultural. The surface is undulating, and the pastures rich. The soil is clay and loam. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £381 15*s.*, and the glebe comprises 14 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £299. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient structure, situated in Shermanbury Park, and has a tower containing two bells. The windows are embellished with stained glass. The register dates from 1653. There is a girls' school. At Ewerst farm is the gateway of an old moated mansion, anciently the seat of the lords De la Warr. Mrs. H. Hunt is lady of the manor.

SHERMANS-GROUNDS, or LEICESTER FRITH, an ext. par. place in West Goscote hund., co. Leicester.

SHERNBORNE, a par. in the hund. of Smithdon, co. Norfolk, 2 miles S.E. of Snettisham, and 11½ miles N.E. of Lynn, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The soil is of a light character with a subsoil of chalk. The land is chiefly arable, with a small proportion of meadow and woodland. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1767, and the glebe comprises 65 acres. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £120, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient structure in a ruinous condition. It is said to be the second church founded in this part of England by St. Felix, Bishop of the East Angles. The font is of great antiquity. The parochial charities consist of an allotment of 14 acres. There is a school for both sexes; a Sunday-school is held at the church. The Hall, the seat of the Shernborne family for upwards of seven centuries, is now a farm-house. The Masters and Fellows of Emmanuel College are lords of the manor.

SHERRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Leigh, co. Worcester, 5 miles S.W. of Worcester.

SHERRIFFHALL ENGINE, a hmlt. in the par. of Newton, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 5 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. It is situated near the river North Esk, and is chiefly inhabited by colliers.

SHERRIFFMUIR, a barren spot in the par. of Dunblane, co. Perth, Scotland, 5 miles N.E. of Stirling, famous as the scene of a battle fought in 1715 between the Earl of Marr and the Duke of Argyll, and is the subject of one of Burns's songs. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in May, and on the Saturday before Falkirk Tryst.

SHERRINGHAM. *See* SHERINGHAM, co. Norfolk.

SHERRINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 1½ mile N.E. of Newport-Pagnell. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the river Ouse. The Oakley hounds meet in this parish. The tithes were commuted for land and corn rents under an Enclosure Act in 1796. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £631, in the patron. of the Bishop of Lincoln. The church, an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Laud, contains several stone stalls and an antique font.

SHERRINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Branch and Dole, co. Wilts, 4 miles S.E. of Heytesbury, its post town, 3 N.W. of Wiley, and 7 S.E. of Warminster. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Wiley, and is wholly agricultural. The South Wilts hounds meet at Sherrington Pond. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £259, and the glebe comprises 21 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £238. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small structure containing a bell turret. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. On the downs are several barrows. The Rev. P. A. Fane is lord of the manor.

SHERSTON MAGNA, a par. in a detached portion of the hund. of Chippenham, co. Wilts, 5½ miles S.W. of Malmesbury, its post town, and about the same distance from Tetbury. The village, which is extensive, is situated on an eminence near the river Avon, formed by the junction of two small streams. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. It was anciently a Roman station on the Consular Way, and was called by the Saxons *Scearstan*. A battle was fought here in 1016, in which Edmund Ironside defeated Canute the Great. In the vicinity are a camp and fragments of three boundary crosses. Roman coins have been discovered, and at the rear of the village is a deep well, supposed to be of Roman origin. The surface is generally level, and the soil of various qualities. There is a considerable extent of waste land. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £250, besides a glebe of 288 acres, and the vicarial tithes for a rent-charge of £100. The living is a vic.* with the rect. of Sherston Parva and the cur. of Alderton united, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £160, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a cruciform structure, with a square tower rising from the centre and containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum. There are National, British, and infant schools. The Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Baptists have each places of worship. W. H. Cresswell, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SHERSTON PARVA, or SHERSTON-PINKEY, a par. in a detached portion of the hund. of Chippenham, co. Wilts, 4½ miles W. of Malmesbury, its post town, and 9 N.W. of Chippenham. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. W. H. Cresswell, Esq., is lord of the manor. The living is a discharged rect. united with the vic. of Sherston Magna.

SHERWILL, a hund. in the co. of Devon, contains the pars. of Arlington, Brendon, Challacombe, Charles, Highbray, Linton, Loxhore, Martinhoe, Parracombe, Sherwill, and Stoke Rivers, comprising an area of 45,790 acres.

SHERWILL, a par. in the above hund., co. Devon, 4 miles N.E. of Barnstaple, its post town. The village is situated on a branch of the river Taw, and is chiefly agricultural. The soil is of a loamy nature upon a subsoil of rock. Stone is quarried for building purposes. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £545, and the glebe comprises 91 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £387. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient stone structure, with a square tower containing six bells. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. Youlston Park is the principal residence. Sir A. Chichester is lord of the manor.

SHERWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Basford, co. Nottingham, 2 miles N. of Nottingham.

SHERWOOD FOREST, an extensive hilly district in the W. part of Nottinghamshire, about 25 miles in length by 8 in breadth, formerly covered with wood, but now mostly disafforested and brought under cultivation. It is celebrated as the haunt of Robin Hood. The Sherwood harriers hunt here.

SHETLAND or ZETLAND ISLES, Scotland, a group of islands situated in the North Sea, between 59° 48′ 30″ and 60° 52′ N. lat., and between 0° 52′ and 1° 57′ W. long., from Greenwich, exclusive of the two detached islands of Foula and Fair Isle, the former being about 20 miles farther W. from the mainland of Shetland, and the latter 25 miles S. from the nearest headland. They form a joint county with the Orkneys, from which they are separated by a channel about 15 leagues broad, and are only 44 leagues W. of Bergen in Norway, the nearest point of continental Europe. There are three principal islands in the group, namely, Mainland, Yell on the N., and Unst on the N.E., besides Fetlar, which is the largest of the inferior islands and about 90 islets, holms, and skerries, of which only 32 are inhabited. Weekly communication is maintained by the *Queen* steamboat, which starts from Lerwick in Mainland every Monday evening for Aberdeen and Edinburgh, *viâ* Kirkwall and Wick. The history of Shetland is so closely involved in that of Orkney, as to render an extended notice superfluous. These islands are said to have been first inhabited by the Norwegians, who called them *Hialtlandia*, or *Hetland*, signifying "the highland," from whence arose their subsequent appellations *Yeatland*, or *Zetland*. In 875 Harold Harfagr claimed the sovereignty of these islands as vested in the Norwegian crown, and having subjugated them, committed the government to Count Sigurd, who was the first earl of Orkney, and from whom sprang the earls of Orkney and Shetland. About 1380 the line of the Norwegian earls ceased to retain their authority, and a Scottish nobleman, Henry Sinclair, obtained the earldom of Orkney, which included Shetland in the grant, though not in the title, from the king of Denmark and Norway. In his family they continued till 1468, when a marriage being concerted between the Scottish monarch, James III., and the Princess Margaret of Denmark, they were pledged as security for her dowry, which never having been paid, the islands continued part of Scotland, and at the Union passed to the crown

of Great Britain. The crown lands were subsequently granted to the earls of Morton, who sold the estate to Sir Lawrence Dundas in 1766, on which family they confer the title of earls of Zetland. The Norwegian laws and usages continued in force until a comparatively recent period, and may still be traced in the "udal" possession of lands. By the old tenure the udallers, or proprietors, held by mere possession, without any grant or evidence, and when the land was sold care was taken to give the udal-born or kindred the first offer. The islands now pay their proportion of land-tax, and in every respect have become subject to British laws. The new valuation rental is £26,042. The assessment in Shetland in 1860 was, for rogue money 7½*d.* per merkland, and for prisons and valuation expenses 3*d.* per pound. The population in 1851 was 31,078, and in 1861, 31,678. The Shetland Isles unite with the Orkneys, to which sheriffdom they belong, in the return of one member to the imperial parliament. The parliamentary constituency in 1860 was, Shetland 182, Orkney 429, together 611. The county town is Kirkwall, the only royal burgh in the shire situated in Pomona, one of the Orkneys; but the chief town of Shetland is Lerwick, in Mainland, with a population of about 3,000; besides it there are only two considerable villages, Scalloway and Hillswick, both situated on the W. coast of the Mainland, which so far exceeds the other islands, that at least three-fourths of the whole area of the group, estimated at 880 square miles, belong to it.—Though rugged and wild, the islands are not remarkable for any great elevation, Roeness, or *Mons Ronaldi*, the highest hill in Mainland, being scarcely 1,500 feet in altitude, and Foula, celebrated for its five conical peaks, 1,400 feet above sea-level. The cultivated tracts of fertile land generally lie close upon the seaboard, and stretch away thence toward the moors. Each enclosure contains from 5 to 80 merks, and is almost always subdivided among several tenants, who combine the operations of agriculture with the more profitable pursuit of fishing, the latter being the chief industry of the inhabitants, who also make good sailors for the whalers and Hudson's Bay ships. Though the interior lands are comparatively level, the coastline is rugged and bold, the cliffs often losing themselves in the clouds, and occasionally appearing above them. Along the western coast, which is highest and most rugged, are innumerable bays or voes, the shores of which are sometimes covered with vegetation, and other points overhung by precipices, having 30 to 150 fathoms water at their base. Some of these caverns are of great beauty. The most remarkable are at Papa Stour, Lyra Skerry, Doreholm, Magnussetter Voe, Burrafirth, and the Holse of Scraada, in the peninsula of Northmaven; these last are divided into several chambers, but communicate with the sea by tunnels. Other noteworthy points along the coast are Sumburgh Head, with its lighthouse, of which is Fair Isle, about 22 miles to the S.W.; Fitful Head, and Skeldaness, between which lies Scalloway Bay, with its groups of islets and the ancient castle of Scalloway; Papa Sound, near Sandness; Eshaness, leading round to St. Magnus Bay; Ronas Voe, situated beneath the summit of Roeness, the highest point in the Shetlands; Papaness, in Yell Island; Outstack Rock, the most northerly point of Great Britain, shaped like a seal; Balta Sound, where the whalers touch; Lunaness, at the E. end of Yell Sound, with the Outer Skerries off it; the Noss, outside Lerwick Sound; and Sandwich Bay, with Mouse Island off it. The deep creeks and sounds which occur along the coast afford shelter to fleets of fishing boats during the season. The fishings include herrings, cod, saithe, ling, and tusk, the last two having been for centuries staple articles of export. The other commodities are cod-liver oil, sperm oil, butter, cattle, and native ponies, or Shelties. Knitted hosiery is the only manufacture of the islands since kelp has ceased to be profitable. The live stock consists of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, all of which are diminutive in size, and are of varieties almost peculiar to Shetland. The principal crops are black oats, potatoes, and turnips. Wheat and barley seldom come to perfection owing to the humidity of the climate. Winter scarcely terminates before the end of April, and sets in about October, affording but a short period for the operations of the husbandman. In the high latitudes of Shetland the light of day at Midsummer never totally disappears, so that at midnight the smallest print may be easily read, but in winter the nights are proportionately long and dark, the sun being above the horizon not more than 5½ hours. Rabbits are numerous in most of the islands, and sea-fowl swarm along the cliffs, including cormorants, gulls, kittywakes, guillemots, with the sea eagle, or bonxie, and the great white owl. The capture of seals furnishes employment to a considerable number of persons. Occasionally shoals of the bottle-nosed whale, known to naturalists as *delphinus deductor*, approach the shore in pursuit of herrings, and are captured in vast quantities, yielding excellent oil. The minerals and metallic ores are of considerable variety, including chromate of iron, iron mica, found chiefly at Fitful Head, iron pyrites at Garthness, and in Unst and Fetlar, copper ore at Fair Island and Sandlooge, also porcelain clay, galena, asbestos, fluor spa, amianthus, soapstone, verd antique, petroleum, and garnets, but none of these in sufficient quantities to repay the expense of working, except the chromate of iron, which is largely exported in a crude state to be converted into a pigment dye or alloy. The strata consists of a few secondary rocks of the Devonian, or Old Red sandstone formation, extending from Bressa to Sumburgh Head, and vast masses of gneiss and mica slate, occupying the centre and southern parts of the Mainland, the whole of Yell, and part of Unst, the remainder of Unst being chiefly composed of serpentine and diallaze rock. The more remote islands of Foula and Fair Isle chiefly consist of sandstone and trap, with clay and mica slate in parts. The principal igneous rocks are sienite, serpentine, and granite, the last forming the great mass of Ronaness mountain, described above, and occupying part of the north-eastern shores of Foula Island.—For ecclesiastical purposes Shetland is divided into twelve parishes, forming the synod of Shetland. The Free Church has seven chapels, the Independents six, the United Presbyterians two, and the Wesleyans three. Education is so generally diffused, that all can read, and most are tolerably proficient in writing and arithmetic.

SHETTLESTON, a *quoad sacra* par. within the jurisdiction of the City of Glasgow, in the barony, parish, and shire of Lanark, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Glasgow, and 1 mile from Tollcross. It is a considerable village, situated on the high road from Glasgow to Edinburgh, and has in its vicinity a manufactory for boilers and agricultural implements. The collieries, weaving, and agriculture are the chief employments of the inhabitants. The living is in the presb. of Glasgow, in the patron. of the managers and subscribers. There is a Free Church preaching station.

SHEVINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Standish, hund. of Leyland, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N.W. of Wigan, its post town, and 1 mile N.E. of Gathurst railway station. The village, which is large, is situated on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, near the river Douglas. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries, and in the chemical works situate at Appleby Bridge. There are National schools for both sexes.

SHEVIOCK, a par. in the S. div. of East hund., co. Cornwall, 6 miles from Devonport, its post town, and 3½ S.E. of St. Germans. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on Whitesand Bay, and at Wrinkle Cove is a pier. This par. is bounded on the N. by the river Lynker, and on the S. by the English Channel, and includes the hmlt. of Crofthole. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the pilchard fishery, but the greater number in agriculture. About three-fourths of the land are arable, and the remainder woodland with a small proportion of pasture. The soil is a light loam, except near the river, where it is a stiffish yellow clay. Numerous rivulets intersect the parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of

£335, and the glebe comprises 62 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £412. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient structure, with a spired tower and two bells. The interior of the church contains effigies of the Dawnays, and a monument to Sir Edward and Lady Courtenay. There is a National school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

SHEWALTON, a vil. in the par. of Dundonald, co. Ayr, Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of Kilmarnock. It is situated near Shewalton Moss. The principal attraction is Shewalton House, a modern mansion. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the collieries.

SHIANT ISLES, a group of small islands or rocks on the E. side of Lewis, Western Isles, coast of Scotland, 5 miles E. of Hushinish Point.

SHIDFIELD, a tythg. and chplry. in the par. of Droxford, hund. of Bishop's-Waltham, co. Hants, 2½ miles S. of Bishop's-Waltham. It is situated near the line of the South-Western railway. The district includes the hmlt. of Shirrell Heath. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £100, in the patron. of the Rector of Droxford. The church, dedicated to St. John, was erected in 1829.

SHIEL, a loch and river in the co. of Inverness, Scotland. It lies between Loch Moidart and Ardgower, about 9 miles W. of Fort William. The loch is 15 miles long by 2 wide, and communicates with Loch Moidart.

SHIELD, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Longburgh, par. of Burgh-by-Sands, co. Cumberland, 8 miles N.E. of Carlisle, on the Ship canal.

SHIELDAG, a *quoad sacra* par. in the pars. of Applecross and Gairloch, cos. Ross and Cromarty, Scotland It extends in length about 18 miles, with an extreme breadth of about 15 miles. The surface is of an uneven character, rising behind the village into a gigantic cliff or headland. The bay, which is 2½ miles in length by 1 mile broad, extends southward of the middle division of Loch Torridon. The village of Shieldag is about 12 miles N.W. of Lochcarron, and 15 N.W. of Janetown. It is situated on Shieldag Loch, near Loch Torridon. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the fisheries. Shieldag is in the presb. of Lochcarron, in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is about £100. The church, which is a parliamentary one, was erected in 1827. There is also a Free church.

SHIELDHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Tinwald, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 3½ miles from Lochmaben, and 6 N.E. of Dumfries. It is a station on the Lockerbie and Dumfries branch of the Caledonian railway.

SHIELD-HILL, a vil. in the par. of Kirkharle, Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 11 miles N.E. of Hexham, and 10 E. of Bellingham, in the vale of the Wansbeck.

SHIELDS, NORTH, a tnshp., market town, and seaport in the par. and borough of Tynemouth, E. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 7½ miles N.E. of Newcastle, and 16 N.E. of Durham. It is a station on the Newcastle and Tynemouth railway, and is connected with South Shields, in the co. of Durham, by a steam ferry across the Tyne, and steam vessels ply every half-hour to Newcastle. The town of North Shields, which forms the principal part of the borough of Tynemouth, is situated on the northern bank of the river Tyne, which divides it from South Shields, but which together form one port, called the Port of Shields. Belonging to this port, which is a bonding port, are 208 steamers, and about 1,100 ships of the aggregate tonnage of 265,600, employing above 10,000 men. Although so admirably located for commerce at the mouth of the Tyne, it was not till near the commencement of the present century that Shields became a place of any considerable importance. So early as the reign of Edward I. the Prior of Tynemouth, to whom the whole of this district then belonged, seeing the advantages of its position, made great efforts to form a harbour, and established a market, but by a decree obtained by the citizens of Newcastle was obliged to abandon the works. The district suffered much from the plague in 1635. In the time of the Commonwealth Cromwell selected it as an eligible site for a new town, and caused an Act to be passed for forming quays and establishing a market. It was not, however, till the close of the last century that the restrictions upon the trade of the place were removed, and from that time the town dates its rapid growth in wealth, population, and commerce.—The town extends about a mile along the river bank, occupying, besides the tnshp. of North Shields, and the greater part of the tnshps. of Tynemouth, Preston, and Chirton. The streets in the older part of the town are narrow and overcrowded, but in the modern parts there are a number of streets and squares containing many well-built houses. The principal public buildings are the custom-house, situated on the New Quay. The townhall, a structure in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1844; the House of Correction in the Tynemouth road; the union workhouse, situated in the Preston road; the mechanics' institute, in Howard-street, erected in 1858; the temperance hall, in Norfolk-street, erected in 1845; a theatre, subscription library, assembly rooms, and commodious baths and washhouses in Saville-street, built in 1854; also salt-water baths at the Lower Lights, where is Clifford's Fort, a battery constructed in 1672, and commanding the entrance of the harbour. There is a spacious quay at which vessels of 300 tons burden can load. Many of the vessels entering the port are designed for the Newcastle trade, but are of too great burden to cross the bar, which has but seven feet water at ebb tide, though the river afterwards deepens to 8, 12, and even 24 feet up to the harbour. On the W. side of the bar are many dangerous rocks, rendering three lighthouses necessary; one close to the shore, called the Low Light, is 77 feet high; another at Dockway-square, is 133 feet high; and the other is built upon the cliff a little to the N.E. of Tynemouth Castle. North Shields is a place of great trade, especially in coals and iron, which are largely exported to London. Many vessels are employed in the foreign and colonial as well as in the coasting trades, and some are engaged in the Greenland and Davis Straits whale fishery. There are floating, dry, and graving docks, where shipbuilding is carried on, also several iron founderies and extensive works where chain cables, anchors, and windlasses are made. The manufacture of sail-cloth, cordage, masts, blocks, hats, and tobacco furnishes employment to many hands, as do also the breweries, salt pans, tile and earthenware works. —The town of North Shields, together with the townships of Chirton, Cullercoats, Preston, and Tynemouth, forms the borough of Tynemouth, covering an area of 7,158 acres, and having a population in 1861 of 34,021, of which number 9,595 are in the township of North Shields. It was created a parliamentary borough under the Reform Act, and returns one member to parliament. In 1849 it was made a municipal borough, comprising the three wards of North Shields, Percy, and Tynemouth, and is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen town councillors. A local board of health was established in 1851. It is a polling-place for the county elections, and a petty sessions town, the borough magistrates meeting once a week, and the magistrates for the eastern division of Castle ward every Tuesday. The new County Court is held monthly, and the poor-law guardians meet every alternate Thursday.—The parish church of Tynemouth is a plain stone building with a square tower, situated at the eastern end of North Shields, in the Preston road. The new church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is situated in Collingwood-street, and was completed in 1836 at a cost of about £4,000. It has an octagonal tower, and contains 1,200 sittings, half of which are free. A chaplain is also attached to the Tyne Sailors' Home, where Divine service is performed twice every Sunday. In 1864 the Bishop of Durham consecrated three new churches in the borough in one week—viz. St. Peter's, North Shields, containing about 600 sittings; St. John's, Percy Main; and St. Paul's, Cullercoats. These churches were built and endowed by the late Duke of Northumberland and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. At the same

time and by the same means parsonage houses were built for the mother church and five districts—viz. (in addition to the above) for Holy Trinity and Holy Saviour, which are also district chapelries, and where incumbents receive £200 per annum from the same source as the three above named. The Scotch church, in Howard-street, is a Grecian structure, erected in 1811, at a cost of near ££2,300. The United Presbyterians have two places of worship, one in Northumberland-square, erected in 1857, and the other in Norfolk-street. There are also places of worship belonging to the Wesleyan, Primitive, and New Connexion Methodists, Wesleyan Reformers, English Presbyterians, Baptists, Independents, Society of Friends, and a Jewish Synagogue. There are in the town National, British, and infant schools, also a school of industry for girls, partly endowed; the Royal Jubilee school in Albion-street, for boys, girls, and infants, also a Roman Catholic and a Presbyterian school. Excellent mutual insurance clubs against shipwreck, &c., flourish here. There are numerous charitable institutions, including the North Shields and Tynemouth dispensary, situated in Church-street; the Tyne Sailors' home, situated on the New Quay, and presented to the town in 1856 by the late Duke of Northumberland; the Master Mariners' Asylum, on the Tynemouth road, erected in 1838 at a cost of above £5,000, in front of which is a full length statue of the late Duke of Northumberland; the soup-kitchen in Wellington-street, besides various other local charities. There are two cemeteries; one in Albion-street, and the borough cemetery at Preston, which latter covers an area of 28 acres, and was opened in 1857.—Market day is on Saturday. Fairs are held on the last Friday in April and the first Friday in November.

SHIELDS, SOUTH, a seaport, market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the par. of Jarrow, E. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 6 miles N. of Sunderland, 9 E. of Newcastle, and 20 N.E. of Durham. There is a steam ferry across the river Tyne to North Shields in the county of Northumberland, and a railway terminus near the river bank, to which the York, Newcastle and Berwick, and various other lines converge, communicating with the extensive collieries in the neighbourhood, also weekly communication is maintained by steam-vessel with Hull and Berwick-on-Tweed. This town, which is of comparatively modern growth, occupies the site of a Roman station on the S. bank of the Tyne, and at the termination of the military road, since called the Wreken Dyke, where many antiquities have been found, including Roman coins, altars, pottery, a bath, inscribed stones, &c. After the Norman conquest it became part of the possessions of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, and was called *Le Sheeles*, or Shields, from the sheds built along the shore by the fishermen of the Tyne. In the 15th and two following centuries it became celebrated for its salt-works, so many as 160 pans being at one time employed, but that branch of industry has long since declined, and is now nearly extinct. In the 17th century the manufacture of window glass was first introduced into England, and works established at the Ouseburn, near Newcastle, and towards the close of that century John Cookson established his extensive works at South Shields, which continued to flourish for more than a century, the Messrs. Cookson and Cuthbert and Shortridge and Co. frequently paying £150,000 to government before the repeal of the glass duty, being one-fourth of the whole revenue raised from that tax. In the 18th century chemical works were established, but this manufacture was not fully developed till about 1826, from which time the town has vastly increased in extent and population. In January, 1790, the first life-boat, invented by Greathead, a native of this town, was successfully employed to rescue some mariners who were wrecked in the offing, and the model of this most useful invention is still preserved in the church of St. Hilda. In 1832 it was created a borough under the Reform Act, returning one member to parliament, the bounds including the township of Westoe and the suburb of Templetown. In 1848 it was constituted with North Shields a distinct port, having previously formed a portion of the port of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and in 1850 received its first charter of incorporation, by which it was divided into three wards, viz. South Shields, Westoe, and Jarrow, the municipal and parliamentary bounds being co-extensive. Under this charter it is governed by a mayor, who is also returning officer, 8 aldermen, and 24 councillors, with the style of mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of South Shields.—The town, which extends about two miles along the bank of the river from E. to W., is a busy and thriving place. The old part consists of a long, narrow, and inconvenient street, running parallel to the river, with several minor streets, while the streets in the modern part are wide and well built. The principal public buildings are the townhall and market house, built in 1768, and situated in a large square near the centre of the town. The union poorhouse is a plain brick building situated in Ocean-street. The savings-bank is a modern stone structure. The news-rooms occupy a position near the site of the Roman station. The literary and scientific institution was established in 1825, and possesses a library of 3,500 volumes. The working men's institute was established in 1850, and has a library of 5,000 volumes. The dispensary, established in 1821, is one of the most beneficial institutions in the town. There are besides a theatre, assembly-rooms, law-house, three commercial banks, gas-works, baths, and washhouses, erected by the corporation in 1854, at a cost of £3,000, and a branch customs-house, the main office being situated at North Shields. On the river bank are thirteen dry docks, two piers or breakwaters recently constructed on either side of the entrance to the harbour, a pilot tower, and three lighthouses at the mouth of the Tyne, which is partially obstructed by a bar of sand, having only 7 feet of water at ebb tide. The town is partially paved, lighted with gas, and well supplied with pure water from shafts sunk at Humbledon and Fullwell hills, by the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company, incorporated in 1852. The principal trade of the town is in coal, which is brought down the river from the neighbouring collieries in keels, to be reshipped at this port. Ship and boat building is extensively carried on, and there are rope walks, sail and block factories, iron-works, potteries, breweries, varnish manufactories, and extensive nautical and provision stores.—The population in 1851 was 28,974, and in 1861 35,239, inhabiting 4,443 houses. The corporation meetings are held at the townhall, and those of the borough magistrates at the police court. Petty sessions are held on Tuesday and Friday by the county magistrates, and on the other four days by the borough magistrates. A county court is held monthly; also courts baron and leet twice a year by the Dean and Chapter of Durham as lords of the manor of Westoe. South Shields gives name to a Poor-law Union, embracing six townships and the parishes of Boldon and Whitburn. The guardians meet every alternate Thursday.—The living is a perpet. cur. in the archdeac. and dioc. of Durham, val. £450, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Hilda, was of great antiquity, but was almost entirely rebuilt in 1811, with the exception of the square tower. It is considered the parish church, South Shields having been constituted an independent parish for ecclesiastical purposes in 1845, though forming part of Jarrow parish for civil purposes. There are besides the district churches of the Holy Trinity and St. Stephen, with St. Thomas's and St. Mary's, which have all been endowed by the Dean and Chapter of Durham with £300 per annum. Holy Trinity church is a modern structure, with a square tower containing an illuminated clock. St. Stephen's was erected in 1846, with a tower and spire. St. Thomas's was erected in 1818 at a cost of £2,400. St. Mary's, situatod near the new dock of the North-Eastern Railway Company, was built in 1861. There are two chapels belonging to the United Presbyterians, and one each to the English Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Independents, and Baptists. The benevolent

societies of the town are numerous and well supported, including the Master Mariners' Asylum and Annuity Society, which has 22 cottages, situated near the coast, belonging to it. There are National and charity schools, a school supported by the Presbyterians, and a marine school, recently founded by Dr. T. M. Winterbottom, of Westoe. Market day is on Saturday. Fairs are held on the last Wednesday in April, and on the Wednesday after the 11th November.

SHIELDYKES, a hmlt. in the par. of Alnwick, co. Northumberland, 5 miles S.W. of Alnwick.

SHIFFIELD, a div. in the par. of Aston Cantlow, co. Warwick, 2 miles S.W. of Henley-in-Arden.

SHIFFNAL, a div. in the hund. of Brimstree, co. Salop, contains the pars. of Albrighton, Badger, Beckbury, Boningale, Boscobel, Donington, Kemberton, Ryton, Shiffnal, Stockton, Sutton-Maddock, and Tong, comprising 34,270 acres.

SHIFFNAL, a par., post and market town in the Shiffnal div. of the hund. of Brimstree, co. Salop, 18 miles S.E. of Shrewsbury, and 8 S.E. of Newport. It is a station on the Shrewsbury and Birmingham railway. It is situated on the turnpike road from London to Holyhead, in a country abounding with coal, and iron-ore. The par., which is extensive, comprising nearly 10,000 acres, includes the tnshps. of Stanton, Wyke, and Woodside, part of Burlington, part of Crackley Bank, Drayton, Evelith, Hatton, Haughton, Hem, and Hinnington. Shiffnal was formerly called Idesall or Idsal, and was once held by Earl Morcar, the Saxon. After the Norman conquest it successively passed to various families of distinction, among whom were the Dunstanvilles, Badlesmeres, Bohuns, Mortimers, and Talbots. The town was originally situated to the westward of the church, but was entirely destroyed by fire towards the close of the 15th century, when it was rebuilt on its present site. It contains a bank, savings-bank, mechanics' institute, union poorhouse, and public baths. Petty and special sessions are held monthly, also a court-leet annually for the manor of Shiffnal. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the coal and iron mines, and in the numerous blast furnaces, rolling and slitting mills, foundries, and in the manufacture of paper. The soil is fertile, upon a substratum of light gravel, though in some parts sandstone predominates. The land is chiefly arable, producing excellent crops of wheat, barley, and beans. A new line of railway has been opened from Shiffnal to Madeley, embracing a wide district of mineral traffic. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £420. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a cruciform structure, with a tower in the centre containing eight bells. The interior of the church contains handsome oak roofs and several monuments, including one to W. Wakeley, who lived 124 years, from the reign of Elizabeth to that of George I. The church was restored in 1810, and the body of it again in 1855. There is also a church at Priors Lee, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Shiffnal. The church was rebuilt in 1837 by subscription. The parochial charities produce about £35 per annum. There are National schools for both sexes, and a grammar school, established in 1595 by John Aron; the latter has an exhibition in turn with other Shropshire schools to Christ Church College, Oxford. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Baptists, have each a place of worship. Dr. Beddoes, the eminent physician, was born here in 1760, and died in 1808. Haughton Hall, Hatton Grange. Aston Hall and Decker Hill are the principal residences. The Lord Stafford is lord of the manor. Market day is on Tuesday. Fairs are held on the first Monday in April, 5th August, and 23rd November, for hops, horses, and cattle.

SHIFFORD, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of Bampton, co. Oxford, 3 miles S.E. of Bampton, and 6 from Witney. It is situated on the Thames. At this place Alfred the Great once held a great council. The chapel is an ancient edifice.

SHILBOTTLE, a par. in the E. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 5 miles S.E. of Alnwick, its post town, and 3 N.W. of Warkworth railway station. The village is situated within a mile of the turnpike road from Alnwick to Morpeth, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the tnshps. of Guyson, Hazon, Newton, Whittle, and Woodhouse. Excellent coal is obtained, and there are a stone quarry and tile works. About four-fifths of the land are arable, and the remainder pasture and meadow. The soil is of a clayey nature, but fertile, producing grain of all kinds in abundance. The subsoil is chiefly limestone and freestone. Great numbers of cattle and sheep are reared and fattened for the markets. A portion of the rectorial tithes belong to the vicar, and the remainder to various persons. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £222, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. James, was thoroughly repaired in 1793. The parochial charities produce about £22 per annum, of which £13 goes to Strother's schools. There is a parochial school for both sexes, principally supported by the Duke of Northumberland, also a Church Sunday-school.

SHILDON, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of St. Andrew-Auckland, N.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 9 miles W. of Darlington, its post town, and 3 S.W. of Bishop Auckland. It has an extensive goods station on the Stockton and Darlington railway. The village is large, and a great number of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries and iron works. The par. includes the hmlts. of New Shildon, Thickley, Eldon, and Midridge. There are extensive shops and warehouses for the use of the railroad. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £225. The church, dedicated to St. John, has a tower containing two bells. It was built in 1834. There are National and British schools; the latter has a small endowment. The Wesleyans, Wesleyan Association, and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. T. Smithson, R. D. Surtees, and E. Forster, Esqs., are lords of the manor.

SHILLELAGH, a bar. in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing the pars. of Aghowle, Liscolman, Mullincuff, and parts of Ardoyne, Carnew, Crecrin, Crosspatrick, and Moyacomb. The barony was taken from the O'Byrne family by Lord Strafford, and now belongs to Earl Fitzwilliam.

SHILLELAGH, an ecclesiastical district and vil. in the above bar., 4 miles N.N.W. of Carnew. It is a station on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford line of railway. It is situated on the stream which bears its name, a tributary to the river Derry. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. £89, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Carnew. The church was built by Earl Fitzwilliam. Shillelagh was once covered by a forest. It gives name to a Poor-law Union, consisting of 19 electoral divisions, and lying in the counties of Wicklow and Carlow.

SHILLELOGHER, a bar. in the co. of Kilkenny, comprising the pars. of Ballybur, Burnchurch, Castleinch, Danesfort, Earlstown, Grange, Grangekilree, Kilferagh, Outrath, Tullamaine, and parts of Ennisnag Kells, Killaloe, Stonecrathy, St. Canice, St. John's, St. Patrick's, Treadingstown, and Tullaghanbrogne, together containing 36,700 acres.

SHILLFORD, a vil. in the par. of Neilston, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 2 miles from Neilston, and 55 S.W. of Edinburgh.

SHILLINGFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Warborough, co. Oxford, 2 miles N. of Wallingford, on the Thames.

SHILLINGFORD ST. FAITH. *See* SHELLINGFORD, co. Berks.

SHILLINGFORD ST. GEORGE, a par. in the hund. of Exminster, co. Devon, 3 miles S.W. of Exeter, its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the old Plymouth road, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is of a loamy nature, with a subsoil of red rock. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Dun-

chideock, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. George, has a tower, and contains a brass of Sir William Huddersfield, bearing date 1499. There is a school for both sexes. Near the church are traces of a priory cell, which was formerly in connection with Tormorham Abbey, near Torquay. Sir L. V. Palk is lord of the manor.

SHILLINGLEY, a seat of the Earl of Winterton, in the par. of Haslemere, co. Surrey, 2 miles from Haslemere, and 13 S. of Guildford.

SHILLING-OKEFORD, or SHILLINGSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Cranborne, co. Dorset, 5½ miles N.W. of Blandford Forum, and 4 E. of Sturminster. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Stour. The land is chiefly in pasture. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £370, and the glebe comprises 71 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £460, in the patron. of Exeter College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to the Holy Rood, has a square embattled tower. There is a National school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. In the village are traces of an ancient cross. Lord Rivers is lord of the manor.

SHILLINGSTONE, a station on the Somerset and Dorset railway, between Blandford and Sturminster Newton.

SHILLINGTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Braceborough, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N.E. of Stamford, on a branch of the river Glen.

SHILTON, a par., partly in the hund. of Faringdon, co. Berks, and partly in that of Bampton, co. Oxford, 2½ miles S.E. of Burford. Bampton is its post town. The village, which is small, is situated in a valley watered by a rivulet. The inhabitants are wholly engaged in agriculture. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1794. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £112. The church is an ancient edifice, standing in the adjoining parish of Alvescott. The parochial charities produce about £42 per annum, of which £8 goes towards the support of a school. John Gwynne, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SHILTON, a par. in the Kirkby div. of the hund of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 6 miles N.E. of Coventry, its post town. It is a station on the Trent Valley section of the London and North-Western railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from Coventry to Wolvey, near the Oxford canal. The par. contains the hmlt. of Barnacle. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the ribbon manufacture and in agriculture. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £76, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing four bells. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes for this parish and that of Anstey. The manor belongs to the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

SHILTON, EARL. *See* EARL-SHELTON, co. Leicester.

SHILVINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Morpeth, W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 4½ miles S.W. of Morpeth.

SHILVINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Portisham, co. Dorset, 5 miles S.W. of Dorchester.

SHILVODAN-GRANGE, a vil. in the bar. of Upper Toome, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Randalstown, on the road from Antrim to Ballymena.

SHIMNA, a stream of the co. of Down, Ireland, rises in the Mourne mountains, and falls into Dundrum Bay, near Newcastle.

SHIMPLING, a par. in the hund. of Diss, co. Norfolk, 3½ miles N.E. of Diss, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Waveney, and is wholly agricultural. Two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder pasture and waste. Shimpling Place is now a farmhouse. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £222. The church, dedicated to St. George, has a circular tower containing four bells. The interior of the church is decorated with carved oak and some stained windows, and on the steeple is a representation of St. George and the Dragon. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum.

SHIMPLING, or SHIMPLINGTHORNE, a par. in the hund. of Babergh, co. Suffolk, 7 miles S. of Bury St. Edmund's, and 4½ N.W. of Lavenham. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Stour, and is wholly agricultural. It includes several estates with manorial rights, as Chadacre Hall, the ancient seat of the Plampin family; Shimpling Thorn, of the Fiskes; and Shimpling and Gifford's Halls, the property of Melford Hospital. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £600, and the glebe comprises 83 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely. The church is dedicated to St. George. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. Chadacre Hall is the principal residence.

SHIN, or SKIN, a loch and river in the par. of Lairg, co. Sutherland, Scotland, 15 miles N.W. of Dornoch. It is about 15 miles in length by 2 in breadth, and is supplied by a stream rising under Ben Clybric.

SHINCLIFFE, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Oswald, S. div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 2 miles S.E. of Durham, its post town. It is a station on the North of England railway. The river Weare passes through the township. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £98, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church was built and endowed in 1826 by the patrons. There is a National school for both sexes.

SHINDELLA, a small lough in the co. of Galway, Ireland.

SHINETON. *See* SHEINTON, co. Salop.

SHINFIELD, a par., partly in the hunds. of Charlton and Theale, co. Berks, and partly in the hund. of Amesbury, co. Wilts, 4 miles S.E. of Reading, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the road from Reading to Basingstoke, near the river Loddon, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Hartley-Drummer. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £930, besides a glebe of 15 acres, and the vicarial for one of £200, with a glebe of 29 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £200, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, with a low tower. The interior of the church contains several monuments. There is also a district church at Grazeley, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £35. The parochial charities produce about £84, of which £58 goes to Pigott's free school. There is also a National school. The Wesleyans and Independents have each a place of worship. Hartley-Court, the Manor House, Goodrest Lodge, and Highlands, are the principal residences. Alexander Cobham, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SHINGAY, a par. in the hund. of Armingford, co. Cambridge, 7 miles N.W. of Royston, and 6 N. of Ashwell railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Cam, and is wholly agricultural. Here was formerly a preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by Roger de Montgomery's daughter Sybilla in 1140. Its revenue at the suppression was valued at £175. The soil is rich and loamy, with a subsoil of clay. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Wendy, in the dioc. of Ely. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Earl of Hardwicke is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

SHINGHAM, a par. in the hunds. of Clackclose and South Greenhoe, co. Norfolk, 4½ miles S.W. of Swaffham, its post town. The village, which is inconsiderable, is wholly agricultural. The surface is generally flat, and the soil of a sandy nature. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £105, and the glebe comprises 24 acres. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Beechamwell All Saints, in the dioc. of Nor-

wich. The church is dedicated to St. Botolph. The register dates from 1762.

SHINGLES, THE, a stony bank between the Needles and Hurst Castle, co. Hants, about 2 miles in length, with channels at either end marked out by buoys.

SHINGLEWELL. *See* IFIELD, co. Kent.

SHINNEL, a stream, co. Dumfries, Scotland, rising under Black Hill, and joining the Skarr near Penpont.

SHINNY, a vil. in the bar. of East Balrothery, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Rush, not far from Shinny lough and harbour.

SHINRONE, a par., post and market vil. in the bar. of Clonlisk, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 26 miles S.W. of Tullamore, and 81 from Dublin. The soil is mostly good, with a small proportion of bog. The village is situated near the river Shannon, and contains a police station, a dispensary, and fever hospital. Petty sessions are held once a week. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with two others £487, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1819 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, united to that of Kilmurry-Ely, also two Wesleyan meeting-houses. There are four public and three private day schools. Cangort Park, the principal seat, occupies the site of the castle, which was destroyed in 1641. Fairs are held 9th July and 21st November.

SHIPBORNE, a par. in the hund. of Wrotham, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 4 miles N.E. of Tunbridge, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Sevenoaks. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The land is partly in hop grounds. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, has a tower containing five bells. In the churchyard are a number of yew trees. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Lodge is the principal residence. Christopher Smart, the poet and translator of Horace, was born here in 1722, and died in 1771.

SHIPBROOK, a tnshp. in the par. of Davenham, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 3 miles S.E. of Northwich, its post town, and 2½ from the Hartford railway station. The township, which consists of a few scattered farms, is situated on the Grand Trunk canal, and near the river Dane. The Cheshire hounds meet in this place. The land is chiefly in pasture. J. H. Harper, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SHIPDEN, formerly a par. in the N. div. of Erpingham hund., co. Norfolk, adjacent to Cromer. It had once a church, dedicated to St. Peter, but this having been swept away by an inundation of the sea, the parochial rights have long since lapsed.

SHIPDHAM, a par. and post town in the hund. of Mitford, co. Norfolk, 5 miles S.W. of East Dereham, 17 N.E. of Thetford, and 4 S.W. of Yaxham railway station. The village, which is about a mile in length, is situated on the road from East Dereham to Thetford, and near the river Blackwater. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. It had formerly a market, under a charter obtained by the Bishop of Ely, in the 29th year of Henry III., but long since discontinued. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £1,120. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient building, with a lofty tower containing six bells. The parochial charities produce about £313, of which £70 goes to Bullock's free school, and £125 for fuel allotments. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. There is a National school for both sexes. A fair is held on the 30th June. There was anciently a hermitage, with a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, for the repair of which the Bishop of Ely, in 1487, granted 40 days' indulgence to all who might contribute.

SHIPHAM, a par. in the hund. of Winterstoke, co. Somerset, 3 miles N. of Axbridge, 7 from Yatton railway station, and 1½ mile S.E. of Churchill. Bristol is its post town. The village is situated among the Mendip hills, and on the turnpike road from Bristol to Langport. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture. The substratum abounds in minerals, and calamine, zinc, and lead mines were formerly in operation. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £132 17*s.*, and the glebe comprises 14 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Well, val. £157, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, was erected in 1843, and has a tower containing five bells. The register dates from Elizabeth s reign. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a place of worship. The Dean and Chapter of Wells are lords of the manor. Fairs are held on the 27th April and 17th November, chiefly for cattle.

SHIPLAKE, a par. in the hund. of Binfield, co. Oxford, 4½ miles from Reading, its post town, and 3 S. of Henley-on-Thames. It is a station on the Twyford and Henley branch of the Great Western railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Thames. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £147, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, has a square tower containing five bells; a monument to the Rev. James Granger, author of the Biographical History of England, who was vicar of this parish, and died in 1776; also tombs of the Blundens and Plowdens, of Shiplake House. The church was restored and re-roofed a few years back. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum.

SHIPLAKE, a hund. in the rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, contains the pars. of Chalvington, Chiddingley, East Hoathly, Laughton, Ripe, and Waldron, comprising an area of 21,270 acres.

SHIPLET, or SHIPSLADE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bleadon, co. Somerset, 5 miles N.W. of Axbridge.

SHIPLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Heanor, hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 7 miles N.E. of Derby, its post town, 6 S.E. of Belper, and 2 S. of Heanor. It has a station at Shipley Gate, on the Erewash Valley branch of the Midland railway. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries, from which coal of excellent quality is obtained. The mines are worked by a steam-engine. The village, which is small, is situated near the river Erewash and the Nutbrook canal. Several branch lines of railway communicate with the collieries. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield. The church is a modern edifice. In 1842 a school was established, at the expense of A. M. Mundy, Esq., who is lord of the manor and sole landowner. Shipley Hall is on an eminence, within a well-wooded park.

SHIPLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Claverley, co. Salop, 6 miles N.E. of Bridgnorth.

SHIPLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Wolsingham, N.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 3 miles S.E. of Wolsingham, and 13 S.W. of Durham, near the river Wear.

SHIPLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Eglingham, co. Northumberland, 5 miles N.W. of Alnwick. It is wholly agricultural. The Earl of Tankerville and J. H. H. Atkinson, Esq., are lords of the manor.

SHIPLEY, a par. in the hund. of West Grinstead, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex, 6 miles S.W. of Horsham, its post town. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, s situated on a branch of the river Adur. The parish is extensive, comprising about 5,656 acres, of which three-fourths are arable, and the remainder pasture and woodland. The soil is clayey, producing good wheat crops. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £98. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient Norman structure, with a tower and enriched circular arches at the W. entrance of the nave. It was repaired and enlarged in 1831. In the chancel is a monument to Sir Thomas Caryll. The register commences from 1609. There is an endowed boys' school, also a girls' school. Knapp Castle is the principal residence. In the grounds are the remains of the old castle, including the walls and a slight portion of the keep. This castle was visited by King John in 1206 and 1215, and was garrisoned during the parlia-

mentary war. Sir Percy Burrell, Bart., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

SHIPLEY WITH HEATON, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Bradford, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 11 miles from Leeds, its post town, and 3 N.W. of Bradford. It is a station on the Leeds and Bradford branch of the Midland railway. It is an extensive and populous village, situated on the S. side of the river Aire, at the junction of the Leeds and Bradford with the Bradford, Skipton, and Colne railway, also near the confluence of the Bradford and Leeds and Liverpool canals. It comprises, besides the vil. of Shipley, the hmlts. of Shipley-Fields, Moor-Head, and Heaton Royds. The village, which is well built, contains a mechanics' institute, erected in 1855. It is lighted with gas, and partially paved. There is a local board of health. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen and paper mills. In the vicinity are numerous quarries of freestone, and collieries producing coal of excellent quality. Adjoining the township of Shipley is the hamlet of Saltaire, with an extensive weaving mill, covering an area of 5½ acres, and employing 3,000 hands. It was built by Titus Salt, Esq., who also founded the hamlet for the factory operatives, and which now contains over 500 houses. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Bradford. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, has a tower containing six bells. There is a National school for both sexes, also a Church Sunday-school. The Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive and Reformed Methodists, have each a place of worship. A fair for cattle is held on the third Monday in October.

SHIPMEADOW, a par. in the hund. of Wangford, co. Suffolk, 2½ miles W. of Beccles, its post town, and 3 E. of Bungay. The village, which is small and straggling, is situated on the road from Beccles to Bungay, and near the river Waveney. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. The Wangford union poorhouse is situated in this parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £220, and the glebe comprises 27 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £214. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, has a square embattled tower. The whole structure has been thoroughly restored, and a slate roof added in lieu of the old thatched one. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a school for both sexes. In 1854 a female penitentiary for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk was established here. Mrs. A. M. Suckling is lady of the manor.

SHIPPON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of St. Helen, hund. of Horner, co. Berks, 1 mile N.W. of Abingdon. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Abingdon, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church is an ancient edifice.

SHIPSLADE. *See* SHIPLET, co. Somerset.

SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR, a par. and market town, formerly in the upper div. of Oswaldslow hund., co. Worcester, but now in the Blockley div. of Kineton hund., 16 miles S.W. of Warwick, and 83 N.W. of London. The Stratford-upon-Avon and Moreton railway passes about 3 miles distant, to which there is a branch tramway for conveyance of goods. This place, which takes its name from the Saxon word *scep*, "a sheep," for the breeding of which animal it has long been celebrated, was formerly a township in the parish of Tredington, but was constituted a distinct parish by Act of Parliament in the reign of George I. It is surrounded by the counties of Warwick and Gloucester, from the former of which it is separated by the river Stour. The soil is fertile, but clayey, upon a substratum of blue lias, containing numerous fossil shells. There are extensive nursery grounds at Furzehill, and on the Stratford road. The population in 1851 was 1,846, and in 1861, 1,760 the decrease being attributed to migration. The town is old and irregularly built, but contains some good houses. There is a branch bank connected with the Stonebridge and Kidderminster bank, a savings-bank, and union poorhouse. The trade is now confined to agricultural produce, the manufacture of shag, which was formerly extensively carried on, having declined. In the vicinity is Weston House, the seat of Sir George Philips. Shipston is a polling-place for the eastern division of the county. Petty sessions are held at the "George Inn" every alternate Saturday. The Poor-law Union comprises 13 parishes in Gloucestershire, 20 in Warwickshire, and 4 in Worcestershire. The superintendent registry and new County Court districts are co-extensive with the Poor-law Union. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £700. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. with that of Tidmington, £738, in the patron. of the dean and chapter, who present to the living alternately with Jesus College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, was rebuilt in 1855, but the old tower at the W. end, containing six bells, still remains. The interior contains several monuments and brasses. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Baptists, and Society of Friends. The parochial charities produce about £150 per annum, chiefly arising from the bequests of John Pittway and George Marshall, of which £46 is applied to the support of the National schools, and the remainder distributed among the poor of the town. Market day is on Saturday, and there is a monthly fair for cattle. Fairs are held on the third Tuesday in April, 22nd June, last Tuesday in August, and Tuesday following 10th October.

SHIPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Winslow, co. Bucks, 1 mile from Winslow, and 6 miles S.E. of Buckingham. It is situated near the line of the London and North-Western railway, and was given by King Offa to St. Alban's Abbey in 794.

SHIPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Helen, co. Berks, 1 mile N.W. of Abingdon.

SHIPTON, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Munslow, 6½ miles S.W. of Much-Wenlock, its post town, and within the liberties of which borough it is included, and 8 E. of Church Stretton railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Corve, and on the turnpike road from Much Wenlock to Ludlow. In the vicinity, near Larden, is an encampment, said to be of British origin. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil consists of a rich loam, with a subsoil of limestone, which is quarried. This parish was formerly a chapelry in the parish of Wenlock. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £3. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient stone structure, with a bolfry and three bells. The interior of the church contains monuments of the Mytton family. Shipton Hall and Larden Hall are the principal residences. T. Mytton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SHIPTON, a chplry. in the par. of Market-Weighton, partly in the Holme Beacon div. of Harthill wap., and partly in the lib. of St. Peter's, East Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Market-Weighton, its post town. It is a station on the York and Berwick railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Toomer, and is chiefly agricultural. The soil is a mixture of gravel and sand. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1773. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Market-Weighton, in the dioc. of York. The church is an ancient structure, with an embattled tower containing two bells. The parochial charities produce about £35 per annum. There is a village school, with an endowment of £8 per annum. The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans have each a place of worship, and in the latter a Sunday-school is held. Lord Londesborough is lord of the manor.

SHIPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Overton, wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of York, its post town, and 2 N.W. of Overton. It is a station on the Great Northern railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Ouse, and on the great North road from London to Edinburgh. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is of a loamy nature, with a subsoil of clay. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in

1812. The living is a perpet. cur.* annexed to the vic. of Overton, in the dioc. of York. The church has a spired tower containing three bells. It has several stained windows. There is an endowed grammar school, founded by Ann Middleton in 1655, also a National school, erected at the expense of the Honourable Lydia Dawnay. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. The Hon. Payan Dawnay is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

SHIPTON-BELLINGER, a par. in the upper half div. of Thorngate hund., Andover div. of co. Hants, 4½ miles S.W. of Ludgershall, and 9 W. of Andover. Marlborough is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £118, and the vicarial for £167, with a glebe of 3 acres. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £168. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Dean of Winchester is lord of the manor.

SHIPTON-GEORGE, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Godderthorne, Bridport div. of co. Dorset, 3 miles E. of Bridport, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The par. contains Broad Sturthill. There are some remains of the ancient manor house. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Burton-Bradstock, in the dioc. of Sarum. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is an ancient edifice with a low embattled tower. The Earl of Ilchester is lord of the manor.

SHIPTON-LEE, a hmlt. in the par. of Quainton, hund. of Ashendon, co. Bucks, 1 mile N.W. of Quainton, and 6 miles S.W. of Winslow. It formerly had a chapel.

SHIPTON-MOYNE, a par. in the hund. of Longtree, co. Gloucester, 2½ miles S.E. of Tetbury, its post town, and 9 from Tetbury Road railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The soil is loam and clay, upon a subsoil of stiff clay and oolitic rock. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £345, and the glebe comprises 173 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £442. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient stone structure, with a low square embattled tower. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum. There is an endowed National school for both sexes. The Beaufort hounds meet in this parish. T. S. Estcourt, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SHIPTON-OLIFFE, a par. in the hund. of Bradley, co. Gloucester, 6 miles N.W. of Northleach, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the London road, and near the Cotswold hills. The parish of Shipton-Sollers was united to this by Act of Parliament in 1776. The surface is hilly, and the soil thin, resting on a substratum of limestone rock. The tithes were commuted in 1792 under an Enclosure Act for 453 acres of land. The living is a rect. with that of Shipton-Sollers annexed, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, joint val. £430. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is an ancient structure.

SHIPTON SOLLARS, a par. in the hund. of Bradley, co. Gloucester, 6¼ miles N.W. of Northleach, its post town, and 7 from Cheltenham. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Shipton-Oliffe, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

SHIPTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD, a par. in the hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 6 miles S.W. of Chipping Norton, its post town, 4 N.E. of Burford, and 1 mile N.E. of the Shipton station on the West Midland section of the Great Western railway. It is situated on the river Evenlode, and comprises the chplry. and the hmlts. of Milton, Langley, and Lineham. It was formerly the seat of the Lacys of Pudlicot, and at Langley, in this parish, was a royal hunting seat. The impropriation belongs to the Professorship of Civil Law in the University of Oxford. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Ramsden annexed, in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £335, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is old, with some traces of Norman architecture. It contains a sculptured stone pulpit and an octagonal font, ornamented with the arms of the Earls of Warwick. At the W. end of the nave is a painting of the Resurrection, and in the N. aisle an altar-tomb, with a recumbent effigy of a female. There is also a district church at Seafield, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £55. The parochial charities produce about £97 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. There are traces of three religious houses, and an ancient building converted into the "Crown Inn." At Milton three singular stone vessels were found in digging the quarries.

SHIPTON-UPON-CHERWELL, a par. in the hund. of Wootton, co. Oxford, 2½ miles S.E. of Woodstock, its post town, and 6 from Oxford. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Cherwell, and is chiefly agricultural. About two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder pasture. The Oxford canal passes through the parish. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1768. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £310. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a modern edifice, with a square embattled tower. It was rebuilt in 1832, at the cost of Mr. Turner. There is a Sunday-school.

SHIPWASH, a sandbank off the coast of Essex, 15 miles E. of Harwich. It lies in the fair way to the N. after quitting the Thames mouth, in lat. 52° 2′ N. and long. 1° 38′ E.

SHIRA, a stream of the co. of Argyle, Scotland, flows through Glenshira, to which it gives name, to Loch Dubh.

SHIRBURN, a par. in the hund. of Pirton, co. Oxford, 6 miles S. of Tetsworth, its post town, and 1 mile N.E. of Watlington. The village, which is of small extent, is situated under the Chiltern hills, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is chiefly a chalky loam alternated with gravel. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents, under an Enclosure Act in 1805, and subsequently exchanged for a rent-charge of £80 to the vicar, and £14 10*s.* to the Earl of Macclesfield. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £112. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stone edifice with a square tower containing a clock and two bells. The interior has several monuments. There is a Church school for both sexes. Shirburn Castle, the residence of the Earl of Macclesfield, is an ancient moated mansion with a drawbridge. It is built on the site of a still more ancient castle. There is a collection of paintings, and several portraits of eminent persons, including one of Catherine Parr. The Earl of Macclesfield is lord of the manor.

SHIRBURN, a stream of the co. of Warwick, joins the river Sow above Stoneleigh.

SHIREBROOK, a chplry. in the par. of Pleasley, hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 10 miles N.E. of Alfreton, and 5 N.W. of Mansfield, on the border of Nottinghamshire. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £62, in the patron. of the Rector of Pleasley.

SHIRE-GREEN, a vil. in the par. of Ecclesfield, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N. of Sheffield.

SHIRE-HALL-YARD, an ext. par. place in the borough of Ipswich, co. Suffolk.

SHIREHAMPTON, a tythg. and chplry. in the par. of Westbury-on-Trym, lower div. of Henbury hund., co. Gloucester, 5 miles N.W. of Bristol, its post town. The village is situated at the mouth of the river Avon. Off the coast are King-Road and Hung-Road, two anchorages for ships. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £731. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There are numerous small charities. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school. Omnibuses run to Bristol.

SHIRE-NEWTON, a par. in the upper div. of Caldicott hund., co. Monmouth, 4 miles W. of Chepstow, its post town, and 10 from Usk. It is situated on an eminence overlooking a fertile valley. It was formerly of more importance than at present. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £310, in the patron. of the

lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a National school.

SHIREOAKS, a tnshp. in the par. of Worksop, wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Notts, 3 miles N.W. of Worksop, its post town. It is a station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. It is situated on the Chesterfield canal, near the Old Shire Oak, which branches into York and Derby. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £90. The church was founded in 1861 by the late Duke of Newcastle, and consecrated on 18th October, 1863. The E. window was presented by the Prince of Wales, who laid the first stone, and other windows by the present Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Gladstone, and others.

SHIRESHEAD, an ecclesiastical district in the par. of Cockerham, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N.W. of Garstang, its post town. The village is small, and chiefly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £93, in the patron. of the vicar. The church is a modern structure dedicated to St. Paul.

SHIRGARTON, a vil. in the par. of Kippen, co. Perth, Scotland, near Kippen.

SHIRLAND, a par. in the hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 2 miles N.W. of Alfreton, its post town, and about the same distance from the Stretton station on the Midland railway. Shirland was formerly a market town, and is still a considerable village. The par. includes the hmlts. of Hallfield and Higham. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in frame-work knitting, but the greater number in agriculture. The parish is watered by the river Amber, which flows through it. About a third of the land is arable, and the remainder pasture and woodland. The soil is clayey, and the substratum contains seams of coal. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £175, and the glebe comprises 60 acres. There is also a rent-charge of £19, payable to the Rector of Morton. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £215. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, was built in the 14th century, and was thoroughly restored in 1848. The interior contains effigies of the De Greys, also a monument to the Revell family bearing date 1510. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum. There is a National also a free school for both sexes, at Hatfield-gate, endowed by Edward Revell with about £25 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Gladwin Turbell, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SHIRLEY, a par. in the hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 4½ miles S.E. of Ashbourne, its post town, and 10 N.W. of Derby. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the tnshp. of Yeaveley and Stydd. It was formerly the property of the Shirley family, Earls Ferrers, whose ancient seat is now converted into a farmhouse. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £153 17s., and the glebe comprises 9 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £179. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was thoroughly restored in 1842. There is also a district church at Yeaveley, erected in 1840, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £65. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a National school, built in 1844 by voluntary contributions. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. Shirley Park is a meet for the Hoar Cross hounds.

SHIRLEY, an ecclesiastical district in the par. of Millbrook, hund. of Buddesgate, co. Hants, 2 miles N.W. of Southampton. It is situated on the shore of the Southampton Water, and contains, besides the vil. of Shirley, the hmlts. of Hill, Cocksford, and Aldermoor, and a tract called Shirley Common, which has been recently enclosed. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £350. The church, which is situated on Shirley Common, has a square tower, and was built and endowed in 1836 by the Rev. W. Orger, at an expense of £3,800. Over the altar is a painting of the crucifixion. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There are National and Sunday schools.

SHIRLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Aymestry, co. Hereford, 6 miles N.W. of Leominster.

SHIRLEY, a hmlt. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Croydon, first div. of Wallington hund., co. Surrey, 2 miles E. of Croydon, its post town. The village, which forms the suburb of Croydon, contains several good houses, and many villas, including Shirley House, the seat of the Earl of Eldon, and Shirley Park. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £70, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is modern, and dedicated to St. John.

SHIRLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Sopley, co. Hants, 4 miles N.E. of Christchurch.

SHIRLEY-STREET, a vil. in the par. of Solihull, hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 6 miles S.E. of Birminghan, on the river Blythe, between the Warwick and Stratford-on-Avon canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £120. The church is dedicated to St. James, and was enlarged in 1841. There is a National school for both sexes.

SHIRLEYWICH, a vil. in the par. of Weston-on-Trent, co. Stafford, 4 miles N.E. of Stafford, on the Grand Trunk canal and river Trent.

SHIRMIRS, a stream of the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, falls into Loch Ken.

SHIRRELL HEATH, a hmlt. in the tythg. of Shidfield, par. of Droxford, co. Hants, 2 miles S. of Bishop's Waltham, near the line of the London and South-Western Railway.

SHISKEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Kilmory, Isle of Arran, co. Bute, Scotland, 6 miles from Kilmory. The village is situated on the western coast of the island. A vale named after the village extends to a considerable distance into the interior, and is the most productive portion of the island. There are a Free church and a parochial school.

SHITLINGTON, or SHILLINGTON, a par. in the hunds. of Flitt and Clifton, co. Bedford, 4 miles E. of Silsoe, 6 S.E. of Ampthill, and 13 S.W. of Bedford. The village, which is considerable, is situated on a branch of the river Ivel. The land is partly in common. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Holwell and Lower Stondon. The impropriation belongs to the President and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1802. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £128, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower, rebuilt, in 1750, and five bells. In the church are two brasses bearing date 1400. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. There is a place of worship for the Dissenters. George Musgrave, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SHITLINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Thornhill, lower div. of Agbrigg wap., West Riding co. York, 5½ miles S.W. of Wakefield. It is situated in the vale of the Calder, and comprises the hmlts. of Over, Middle, and Nether Shitlington, with Midgley. The road from Wakefield to Huddersfield passes through the tnshp. The substratum abounds with coal of excellent quality, which is extensively worked, and there are some quarries of good building-stone. The woollen manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent. The Calder and Hebble navigation affords ready water conveyance. There are places of worship for Wesleyans at Middle and Nether Shitlington.

SHITLINGTON, HIGH and LOW QUARTERS, tnshps. in the par. of Wark, N.W. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 3 miles W. of Wark, and 2 S.W. of Bellingham. The village, which is small and irregularly built, is situated on a branch of the river Reed.

SHITTERTON, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Beer-Regis, co. Dorset, 6 miles N.W. of Wareham. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The tythg. includes Beer Heath.

SHIVEN, a stream of the co. of Galway, Ireland, rises near Newtown-Bellew, and joins the Suck at Mount Talbot.

SHIVERING SANDS, a bank in the river Thames about 5 miles N. of Herne Bay.

SHOBDON, a par. in the hund. of Stretford, co. Hereford, 8 miles W. of Leominster, its post town, 6 from Wigmore, and 5 S.E. of Presteign. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Lug, near Mortimer's Cross. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. The land is partly in hop grounds. The tithes were commuted for corn rents under an Enclosure Act in 1809. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £764. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, has a tower containing two bells. It was partially rebuilt in 1758 by John Viscount Bateman, of whose family it contains several monuments. There is a parochial school for both sexes erected at the expense of Lord Bateman. Shobdon Court is situated in a well wooded park stocked with deer. Lord Bateman is lord of the manor and principal landowner. At Castle Hill are traces of a Roman or Danish fortification.

SHOBLEY, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Ringwood, co. Hants, 19 miles S.W. of Winchester, on the Avon, near the borders of the New Forest.

SHOBROOKE, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of West Budleigh, co. Devon, 2 miles N.E. of Crediton, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated near Cheriton Fitzpaine, and is chiefly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter. The parochial charities produce about £23 per annum, of which £6 goes to the school. Shobrooke Park and the Sanctuary are the principal residences.

SHOBY, an ext. par. place in the hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 4½ miles N.W. of Melton Mowbray, on the Wolds.

SHOCHIE, a trout stream of the co. of Perth, Scotland, rises in the par. of Monedie, and joins the Tay near Luncarty.

SHOCKERWICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Bathford, co. Somerset, 4 miles N.E. of Bath. It is situated on the Great Western railway, and belonged to Adam de Socherwiche, in 1165, and afterwards came to the Husseys.

SHOCKLACH, a par. in the higher div. of Broxton hund., co. Chester, 4 miles N.W. of Malpas. It is situated on the river Dee, which bounds the parish on the W., and is crossed by a bridge at Castletown. It comprises the tnshps. of Shocklach Church, Shocklach Oviatt, and Caldecott. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £107. The church, dedicated to St. Edith, has a Norman doorway. On the site of Hugh Lupus's castle are traces of a moated seat of the Egertons, Breretons, &c. Sir Richard Puleston is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

SHOCKLACH OVIATT, a tnshp. in the par. of Shocklach, higher div. of Broxton hund., co. Chester, 3½ miles N.W. of Malpas. It is in conjunction with Church Shocklach. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Sir R. Puleston is lord of the manor.

SHODDESDEN, UPPER and LOWER, hmlts. in the par. of Kimpton, co. Hants, 6 miles N.W. of Andover.

SHOEBURY, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Rochford, co. Essex, 4 miles S.E. of Rochford, its post town, and 3 N.E. of Southend. The village, which is of small extent, adjoins that of South Shoebury. It was called by the Saxons *Schoebirig*, and ruins of Danish works have been discovered. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £347, and the vicarial for £163, besides 10 acres of glebe. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £182. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a stone building, with a wooden tower surmounted by a spire with two bells. The interior contains a monument to John Ibbotson. G. A. W. Welch, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SHOEBURY, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Rochford, co. Essex, 7 miles from Rochford, its post town, and 5 E. of Southend. It is situated on the river Thames at its influx into the sea, and nearly opposite the Nore. At its southern extremity is the small promontory called Shoebury-Ness, where are coastguard and signal stations on the Thames. There is also a government station for artillery practice at Shoebury Point. Bricks are made here to a considerable extent. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £410, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £360. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is of great antiquity, with a tower built of flint. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. In the neighbourhood are traces of a Danish camp. At low water a road is traversable along the Maplin Sands to Foulness Island. R. Bristow, Esq., of Broxmore Park, Wilts, is lord of the manor.

SHOKAM, or SHOKHOLM, an islet in the par. of Dale, co. Pembroke, 2 miles S.W. of St. Bride's Point. It is a small rocky island comprising about 200 acres of rough pasture.

SHOLDEN, or SHOULDEN, a par. in the hund. of Cornilo, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 1½ mile W. of Deal. It contains No. 1 battery and Sandourn Castle, built by Henry VIII. for the defence of the S. coast, and in which Colonel Hutchinson died a prisoner. The village, which is small, is situated on the road from Sandwich to Deal. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £280, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. Fragments of Roman urns and several coins of the Emperor Gallienus were found here in 1832.

SHOLING, a tythg. in the par. of Hound, co. Hants, 3 miles S.E. of Southampton.

SHONA and SHONAVEG, islets in Loch Moydart, par. of Ardnamurchan, co. Inverness, Scotland.

SHONAGARRY, a lead mine in the co. of Kerry, Ireland, 1 mile E. of Kenmare.

SHOOLTHWAITE, a moss in the south-eastern part of co. Cumberland, near Thirle Mere.

SHOOTER'S HILL, a hmlt. in the borough of Greenwich, locally in Blackheath hund., lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 1 mile S. of Woolwich, and 9 miles E. of London. The hill, which was formerly thickly wooded, is 410 feet high, and has on its summit Severndroog Tower. The supply of water for Woolwich is drawn from here.

SHOPLAND, a par. in the hund. of Rochford, co. Essex, 1½ mile S.E. of Rochford, its post town, and 3 miles N.E. of Southend. The parish is of small extent. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £240 10*s.*, and the vicarial for £85, besides a glebe of 13 acres. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £89. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, consisting only of a nave and chancel.

SHORDLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Hope, co. Flint, near Caergwyrll.

SHOREDITCH, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Mary Magdalene, co. Somerset. It is included in the borough of Taunton.

SHOREDITCH, a par. and populous metropolitan district, in the Tower div. of Ossulstone hund. and parliamentary borough of the Tower Hamlets, co. Middlesex, 1½ mile N.E. of St. Paul's cathedral. It is the terminus of the Great Eastern railway, which terminus is soon to be moved to Liverpool-street, City. The Metropolitan railway has a station opposite the parish church. This parish, which is extensive, lies for the most part between the Regent's canal, Hackney-road, Finsbury Circus, and the City-road. It comprises Hoxton Old and New Town, Holywell, Moorfields, Church-End, and Haggerston, covering 620 acres, and containing a population in 1861 of 129,364. It was anciently traversed by the Roman military way leading from London-wall to the ford at Hackney; and on the site of the old artillery ground, now built over, traces have been discovered of a Roman camp. In ancient records it is generally written *Sordig* or *Soresdich*, evidently from the great common sewer, or ditch, which passed through it. It is well paved and lighted with gas, but the drainage and water supply are imperfect. The principal branch of manufacture carried on here is

that of furniture; it is said that nine-tenths of the furniture of England is made here. There are also several breweries. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £656, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of London. The church was rebuilt in 1740 by Dance, pupil of Sir C. Wren. There are twelve bells, very good. The interior contains ancient monuments; one connected with the royal family of Hungary, with a representation of two skeletons tearing asunder the trunk of a tree. Will Somers, Henry VIII.'s jester, is buried here. Gabriel Spencer, killed by Ben Jonson in a duel 1598. Richard Tarlton, Queen Elizabeth's famous clown (1588); James Burbadge (1596); his more famous son, Richard (1618); William Sly, one of Shakspeare's original performers, lie in the churchyard. The list of vicars begins A.D. 1185. There are, besides the district churches of St. John the Baptist, Holy Trinity, and Christ Church at Hoxton, St. Mary's, Haggerston, All Saints at Stonebridge, St. James's and St. Michael's in the Curtain-road, St. Mark's in the Old Street-road, St. Paul's, and St. Andrew's chapel. Of these the most remarkable is St. John the Baptist's, built in 1830 at a cost of £16,444. The Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and several other Dissenting congregations have places of worship. There are about 250 daily and 10 Sunday schools, some of which are partially endowed. The Haberdashers', Drapers', Weavers', Frame-work Knitters', and Ironmongers' Companies have almshouses here; besides several local almshouses. [*See* also articles LONDON, HOXTON, SPITALFIELDS, &c.]

SHOREHAM, a par. in the hund. of Codsheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 5 miles N. of Sevenoaks, its post town. It is a station on the Sevenoaks branch of the London, Chatham, and Dover railway. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated in the vale of the river Darent, which flows through the parish to join the Thames at Dartford. At Castle Farm, in the neighbourhood, are traces of Shoreham Castle, built by the Oldhams. There is a paper mill in the vicinity. The impropriate tithes belong to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £371, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient structure with a square tower, containing a clock and six bells. There are tombs of the Borrets, of New House. The parochial charities produce about £27 per annum, of which £7 goes to Borret's almshouses. There is a free school for both sexes. A fair for toys is held on the 1st May.

SHOREHAM, NEW, a seaport, and parliamentary borough in the hund. of Fishergate, rape of Bramber, co Sussex, 6 miles W. of Brighton, 22 E. of Chichester, and 56½ S.W. of London. It is a station on the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway. The town is situated on the S. coast, at the mouth of the river Adur. Ella the First, king of the South Saxons, landed here. Shortly after the Norman conquest, it was given, with the lordship of Bramber, by William I. to William de Braose, and soon became a port of importance, owing to the increased intercourse between England and Normandy. John landed here with a large army in 1199, and he made it a free port in 1210. In the reign of Edward III. it contributed 26 ships towards the two fleets which were fitted out for the siege of Calais, being one ship more than was furnished by London; subsequently, however, declined. In 1758 an Act was obtained for the improvement of the haven, but the embouchure of the Adur continued to shift eastward, leaving the original town of Old Shoreham, now a small village, a mile inland, and rendering the haven almost useless. In 1816 a second attempt was made to restore this ancient port by cutting a new channel through the shingle embankment, and flanking it by substantial piers, which run in a S.S.W. direction into the sea, thus keeping open the passage. The harbour mouth is nevertheless subject to a bar, which shifts its position from 60 to 160 feet from the pier-heads. The depth of the water over the bar at high water is from 16 to 22 feet, according to the tides, and the rise of the spring tides is about 18 feet. A considerable foreign trade is carried on, owing chiefly to its being a warehousing port for timber, and for West Indian, Levant, African, French, Dutch, and other produce. A considerable trade is also done in coals and corn. The port has belonging to it upwards of 100 vessels, and is an excellent station for the oyster fisheries. It has long been noted for its shipbuilding, and extensive works for making cement.—The town consists for the most part of irregularly built streets. Many improvements have been effected, however, during the last half century, including the erection of the suspension bridge over the mouth of the river Adur by the late Duke of Norfolk in 1833, in place of the old narrow bridge built in 1782, nearly a mile above the town. The streets are paved and lighted with gas. The principal buildings are the church mentioned below, and a custom-house, in the Grecian style.—The town of New Shoreham, which is governed by a high constable, elected annually, has a population of over 3,000, but the parliamentary borough, which includes the parishes of New and Old Shoreham, the town and parish of Steyning, and the whole of the rape of Bramber, had 33,553 in 1851, and 32,622 in 1861. The borough returns two members to parliament.—The living of New Shoreham is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £127, in the patron. of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is part of a cruciform structure, with a tower rising from the centre, erected towards the close of the 11th century, is remarkable for its architectural beauty, and was one of the largest churches in the country, but the nave has fallen into decay, strenuous exertions are, however, being made to have it restored. The living of Old Shoreham is also a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £458, in the patron. of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, stands on the eastern bank of the river, and is an ancient structure, recently restored at the expense of Magdalen College. There are also a Protestant free church, and chapels belonging to the Wesleyans and Congregationalists. The college of St. Nicholas is a comprehensive institution, having several offshoots in the town, the most important branch being St. Saviour's school, in connection with the Established Church, founded in 1858 for the education of the lower middle class, comprising the sons of small tradesmen and farmers. It is under the supervision of the Bishop of Chichester, as visitor, and contains above 200 scholars. There are besides a grammar school, National and infant schools, and a military and engineering school at Leyton. A market for corn is held on every alternate Monday, and a fair on 25th July.

SHOREHAM, OLD, a par. forming part of the borough of New Shoreham, co. Sussex. *See* NEW SHOREHAM.

SHORESTON. *See* SHOSTON, co. Northumberland.

SHORESWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Norham, hund. of Norhamshire, co. Northumberland, formerly in Durham, 6 miles S.W. of Berwick-on-Tweed. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly inhabited by colliers. There is a National school for both sexes. The manor and the greater part of the land belong to the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

SHORNCLIFFE AND SANDGATE, a chplry. in the pars. of Folkestone and Cheriton, co. Kent, 1 mile W. of Folkestone. It is a station on the South-Eastern railway. This place, which is of recent growth, is situated under the cliffs. *See* SANDGATE.

SHORNCOTE, a par. in the hund. of Highworth co. Wilts, 6 miles N.W. of Cricklade, its post town, and 3 S. of Cirencester. The parish, which is inconsiderable, is wholly agricultural. There is no village. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £92, and the glebe comprises 38 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £130. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The late rector, John Greenly, M.A., who died in 1862, aged 85 years, had served as chaplain on board the *Revenge*, one of Nelson's fleet, and was wounded at the battle of Trafalgar.

SHORNE AND MERSTON, a par. in the hund. of Shamwell, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 3½ miles S.E. of Gravesend, its post town, and 4 N.W. of Rochester. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, formerly belonged to the Northwoods, Savages, Nevills, Cobhams, &c. There is a small battery, constructed in 1796, also another at Lower Hope Point, in the parish of Cliff. The land is partly in hop grounds and woodland. The impropriate tithes belong to the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £358, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to SS. Paul and Peter, contains effigies of Sir Henry de Cobham, brasses of J. Smith, bearing date 1437, and an ancient font. The Earl of Darnley is lord of the manor. There is a National school, partially endowed.

SHORTFLATT, a tnshp. in the par. of Bolam, N.E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 13 miles N.E. of Hexham, 10 W. of Morpeth, and 1¼ mile S. of Bolam.

SHORTHAMPTON, a chplry. in the par. of Charlbury, hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 2 miles S.W. of Charlbury, 5 S.E. of Chipping-Norton, and 4½ S.W. of Enstone. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Evenlode, near Wychwood Forest. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlts. of Chilson and Pudlicott. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Charlbury, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has three exposed bells on the top, there being no tower. Lord Francis Churchill is lord of the manor.

SHORTLANDS, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Bromley, co. Kent, 10 miles S.E. of London. It is a station on the London, Chatham, and Dover railway.

SHORTWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Horsley, co. Gloucester, 5 miles N.W. of Tetbury.

SHORWELL, a par. in the lib. of West Medina, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 5 miles S.W. of Newport, its post town. The village is chiefly agricultural. An Alpine bridge is constructed over the Newport road. The par. contains the tythgs. of North and South Shorwell, Atherfield, Gatcombe, and Kingston. The manor belonged to the priory of Carisbrooke, from which it was separated in the reign of Edward III., and made a distinct parish. The land, though partly consisting of downs, is fertile. A spring of pure water rises in the demesne of Northcourt, from which the parish takes its name. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect. of Mottistone, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a stone structure, erected in 1526, with a tower and three bells. The interior of the church contains a stone pulpit and some old wall-paintings, also the brass of a priest, date 1518, and monuments of the Leighs of Northcourt. The parochial charities produce about £84 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. Northcourt House is the principal residence.

SHOSTON, or SHORESTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bambrough, N. div. of Bambrough ward, co. Northumberland, 6 miles S.E. of Belford. It is situated on the coast, and is wholly agricultural.

SHOTATTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ruyton, co. Salop, 10 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury.

SHOTFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Mendham, co. Norfolk, 1 mile S. of Harleston, on the river Waveney.

SHOTHAUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Felton, E. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 8 miles N. of Morpeth. It is in conjunction with Thirston.

SHOTLEY, a par. and tnshp. in the E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 9 miles S.E. of Hexham, and 6 S.E. of the Riding Mile station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. Gateshead is its post town. It is situated near the river Derwent, and contains the chplry. of Blanchland, or High Quarter, and the tnshps. of Newbiggin and Shotley, or Low Quarter, with the hmlts. of Unthank, Allens Ford, Greenhead, Black Headley, Kiln Pit Hill, and Shotley Field. The soil is a mixture of clay and sand. A considerable portion of the inhabitants are employed in the coal and lead mines, and in the paper mills, where the finest kinds of writing-paper are made. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £139. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a tower containing two bells. There is also a district church at Blanchland, erected in 1835, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £198. The parochial charities produce about £14, which go to the school. The Baptists have a place of worship. H. C. Silvertop, and Thomas Wilson, Esqs., are lords of the manor.

SHOTLEY, a par. in the hund. of Samford, co. Suffolk, 10 miles S.E. of Ipswich, its post town, and 2 from Harwich. The village, which is small and straggling, is situated at the confluence of the rivers Orwell and Stour, near the ferry to Harwich. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and a brisk trade is done in stone. The land is chiefly arable, with some pastures on the banks of the Orwell. The surface is undulating, and the soil of various qualities. There was formerly a hamlet, called Kirketon, which once gave name to the entire parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £570, and the glebe comprises 54 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £604. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated on an eminence. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, of recent erection.

SHOTLEY-BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the N.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 9 miles N. of Wolsingham, and 8 W. of Durham. It is situated on the river Derwent, and has a large paper-mill.

SHOTOVER, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Bullingdon, co. Oxford, 4½ miles N.E. of Oxford. It is situated under Shotover Hill, which rises 599 feet in height. Forest Hill was the residence of Richard Powell, Milton's father-in-law.

SHOTSWELL, a par. in the Burton-Dassett div. of Kington hund., co. Warwick, 4½ miles N.W. of Banbury, its post town, and 8 from Kineton. The village, which is small, is chiefly agricultural. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1793. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £157. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, has a tower and five bells. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum. There is a National school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

SHOTTER MILLS, an ecclesiastical district in the hund. of Farnham, co. Surrey, near Farnham.

SHOTTERY, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Stratford, co. Warwick, 1½ mile W. of Stratford-on-Avon. In the hamlet still stands the cottage where Anne Hathaway lived previously to her marriage with Shakspere, in 1582.

SHOTTESBROOK, a par. in the hund. of Beynhurst, co. Berks, 4½ miles S.W. of Maidenhead, its post town. There was formerly a college for priests, founded by Sir William Trussel in 1337, the revenue of which at the Dissolution was valued at £42. The parish is intersected by the line of the Great Western railway, and is bounded on the S. by a branch of the river Loddon. The land is chiefly arable, with a small proportion of meadow and woodland. The soil is a mixture of earth and loam, resting upon a substratum of chalk. The living is a rect.,* with the vic. of White-Waltham annexed, in the dioc. of Oxford, joint val. £610. The church, built in 1337, with the college, by Sir W. Trussel, whose tomb is in the S. transept, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and is a cruciform structure, with a tower, spire, and several stained windows. It contains three stone stalls under trefoil arches, a piscina, an octangular font, and several monuments and brasses, including one of a priest and franklin bearing date 1370; another of Lady Pennebrygg, bearing date 1401; and a monument to Henry Dodwell, the first Camden Professor of History at Oxford. The principal residence is Shottesbrooke House. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum. At White-Waltham are remains of the hunting-seat of Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII, now converted into a farmhouse.

SHOTTESHAM ALL SAINTS, or HIGH SHOT-

TESHAM, a par. in the hund. of Henstead, co. Norfolk, 6 miles S. of Norwich, its post town, and 2 E. of the Swainsthorpe railway station. The village is situated near the Great Eastern railway, and is chiefly agricultural. There were originally four distinct parishes, but the churches of St. Martin and St. Botolph having fallen into decay, those places have been consolidated with the parishes of All Saints and St. Mary. The impropriate tithes for the whole district have been commuted for £432, the vicarial for £556, and the glebe comprises 74½ acres. The living is a vic. with that of St. Mary consolidated, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, has a square tower. It contains a curiously sculptured font, also a brass of E. Whyte, bearing date 1528. The register dates from 1538. The parochial charities produce about £26 per annum. There is a school for both sexes, supported by the Fellowes family. R. Fellowes, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SHOTTESHAM, SS. MARY AND MARTIN, a consolidated par. in the hund. of Henstead, co. Norfolk, 5 miles S. of Norwich, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The parish is bounded on the W. by the small river Taas. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Shottesham All Saints, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a square tower. The register dates from 1687. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a small school, founded by Mrs. Fellowes in 1852. Shottesham Park, the residence of the Fellowes family, was erected on the site of the old hall, which was the family seat of the Doyleys, and was surrounded by a moat. R. Fellowes, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SHOTTINGTON, a hill in the par. of Stelling, hund. of Stouting, co. Kent, 5 miles S. of Canterbury. It is situated on the line of the ancient Stane Street, and has on the summit a Roman camp, covering nearly 2 acres.

SHOTTISHAM, a par. in the hund. of Wilford, co. Suffolk, 4 miles S.E. of Woodford, and 6 from Woodbridge, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated near Shottisham Ford, on a creek of the river Deben. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. The surface is generally flat, and there are 40 acres of marsh. The soil is light and sandy. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £226, and the glebe comprises 24 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £248. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a stone structure, with a tower containing one bell. It was restored in 1845. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Rev. W. Darby and Rev. M. B. Darby are lords of the manor.

SHOTTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Duffield, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 2 miles S.W. of Belper. It is in conjunction with Postern to form a township.

SHOTTON, a tnshp. in the par of Easington, S. div. of the ward of Easington, co. Durham, 2 miles S. of Easington, its post town, and 10 W. of Durham. At Shotton Bridge is a station on the Sunderland and Hartlepool section of the North-Eastern railway. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the collieries. The soil is of a clayey and sandy nature. In the vicinity are brick and tile kilns. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Easington, in the dioc. of Durham. The church, dedicated to St. Saviour, was built in 1852. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum, bequeathed by Edward Walton for educational purposes. There is a commodious school, principally supported by the colliery company, and in connection with the school is a library. There are places of worship for the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. The Bishop of Durham is lord of the manor.

SHOTTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Sedgefield, N.E. div. of Stockton ward, co. Durham, 6 miles N.W. of Stockton, and 3 S. of Sedgefield. It is in conjunction with Floxton.

SHOTTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Staindrop, S.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 5 miles N.E. of Barnard-Castle. It is in conjunction with Langley dale.

SHOTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stannington, co. Northumberland, 6 miles S.E. of Morpeth, and 8 N. of Newcastle.

SHOTTON, a tnshp. in the chplry. of Hadnall, co. Salop, 5 miles N. of Shrewsbury.

SHOTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Hawarden, hund. of Mold, co. Flint, 3 miles N.W. of Hawarden. It includes the hamlet of Nine-Houses.

SHOTTS, or BERTRAM SHOTTS, a par. in the district of Lanark, middle ward, co. Lanark, Scotland. It contains the vils. of Sallysburgh, Kirk-o'-Shotts, Harthill, and Omoa. It extends about 10 miles in length from S.W. to N.E., with an extreme breadth of about 8 miles, and is bound by Linlithgowshire, and by the pars. of Cambusnethan, Dalziel, Bothwell, and New Monklands. The surface is elevated, but generally level, varying in height from 200 to 850 feet above sea-level. The soil is chiefly clay, with a mixture of loam on the banks of the river, and peat in places. The prevailing rocks belong to the carboniferous formation, including coal, ironstone, and winstone, all of which are worked. On the S. side of the parish is a stratum of fire-clay. The parish is traversed by the S. road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and by a branch mineral railway, which is in conjunction with the Caledonian. The village of Kirk-o'-Shotts is about 10 miles N.E. of Hamilton, and 27 from Edinburgh. It is situated at the head of the rivers North and South Calder. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the Shotts and Omoa iron works, which were established in 1787, and are carried on to a considerable extent. This par. is in the presb. of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The stipend of the minister is about £328. The parish church was erected in 1820. There are a Free church and an United Original Secession church, also a parochial school, and five others, two of which are endowed. There are two public libraries. Near the church is Kate's Well. Gavin Hamilton and Professor Miller were born in this parish. At an early period Shotts formed part of the parish of Bothwell. It was the property of the Hamilton family, by whom it was sold in 1630. After the Reformation it was created a separate parish, and bore for a time the name of Bertram-Shotts, afterwards contracted into Shotts.

SHOTWICK, a par. and tnshp. in the higher div. of Wirrall hund., co. Chester, 5 miles N.W. of Chester, its post town, and 3 S. of Sutton. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the N. bank of the river Dee, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is a stiff clay, and the surface level. About two-thirds of the land are meadow and pasture, and the remainder arable. The par. includes the tnshps. of Capenhurst, Great and Little Saughall, and Woodbank. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £100, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient edifice with an embattled tower. The living was once held by Dr. Samuel Clarke. There is also a district church at Capenhurst, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £120. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum.

SHOTWICK-PARK, an ext. par. place in the higher div. of the hund. of Wirrall, co. Chester, 3 miles N. of Sutton railway station, and 4 N.W. of Chester. There are slight traces of a castle mentioned by Leland, and formerly belonging to the crown, in which Henry II. lodged on his way to Ireland in 1156, and Edward I. in the years 1260 (when prince) and 1278.

SHOULDEN. *See* SHOLDEN, co. Kent.

SHOULDHAM, a par in the hund. of Clackclose, co. Norfolk, 6 miles N.E. of Downham-Market, its post town, and 9 S. of Lynn. The village, which had formerly a market, is built round a green watered by a rivulet. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. The land is generally fertile, intermixed with light heath and fen. A Gilbertine nunnery for canons and nuns, under the government of a prior, was founded by Jeffrey Fitz-Piers in the reign of Richard I. Its revenue at the

Dissolution was valued at £171 6*s.* 8*d.* There is an extensive rabbit warren covering about 600 acres. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Shouldham-Thorpe, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £121. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square tower containing four bells. The chancel was rebuilt in 1839. The parochial charities produce about £35 per annum, realised from poor's land. There are a Church school and a Sunday-school. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Methodist Reformers have each a place of worship. There are some traces of the ancient church of St. Margaret. Sir Thomas Hare, Bart., is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on 19th September and 11th October.

SHOULDHAM-THORPE, a par. in the hund. of Clackclose, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N.E. of Downham-Market, its post town, and 9 S. of Lynn. The village, which is small and irregularly built, is wholly agricultural. About two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder pasture, common, and woodland. The surface is elevated, and the soil light. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Shouldham, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, has a Norman doorway and an open turret containing two bells. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Sir Thomas Hare, Bart., is lord of the manor.

SHOULTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Hallow, co. Worcester, 2 miles N.W. of Worcester.

SHOWELL, a chplry. in the par. of Swerford, hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 2½ miles N.E. of Chipping-Norton.

SHOWSLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Easton Neston, co. Northampton, 2 miles N.E. of Towcester.

SHOYSWELL, a hund. in the rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, contains the pars. of Ticehurst, and part of Burwash, comprising an area of 7,280 acres.

SHRAWARDINE, a tnshp. in the par. of Alberbury, hund. of Ford, co. Salop, 7 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury, in the vale of the Severn, near the ancient Watling Street.

SHRAWARDINE, a par. in the hund. of Pimhill, co. Salop, 6½ miles N.W. of Shrewsbury, its post town, and the same distance S.W. of Baschurch railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Severn, and is chiefly agricultural. In the vicinity are the ruins of a border castle built by Count Alan, a follower of the Conqueror and ancestor of the Fitz-Alans, who held it under the crown for many ages as a defence to Shrewsbury against the Welsh. In the reign of Elizabeth it was purchased by Lord Chancellor Bromley, and during the Civil War was occupied by Cromwell. The site and remains are now the property of the Earl of Powis. There is a newly erected building, designated "The Castle," near to which is an extensive mere. The living is a rect.* with the vic. of Montford annexed, in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £380. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains an ancient font, also a brass to Martha Botevyle. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. Sir C. Edmondes was born here in 1566. The Earl of Powis is lord of the manor.

SHRAWLEY, a par. in the lower div. of Doddingtree hund., co. Worcester, 4½ miles S. by W. of Stourport, its post town, and 7 W. of Droitwich. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Severn, and is chiefly agricultural. The land is well cultivated, and partly in wood and hop grounds. The surface is hilly, and the soil gravelly. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £355, and the glebe comprises 63 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £355. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated on an eminence, with a tower containing six bells. The parochial charities produce about £150 per annum. There is a school, partially endowed by Edward Burton in 1699. H. F. Vernon, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SHREWLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Hatton, Snitterfield div. of Barlichway hund., co. Warwick 4 miles N.W. of Warwick.

SHREWSBURY, the county town of Shropshire or Salop, a market town, parliamentary and municipal borough, is 153 miles N.W. from London by road, or 163 by the North Western, and 171 by the Great Western railways; 58 miles S. from Liverpool, and 42 from Chester. It is situated on the river Severn, and is an important railway centre. The population within the municipal and parliamentary boundaries, which are co-extensive, was 19,681 in 1851, and, in 1861, had increased to 22,163, occupying 4,445 houses. The amount assessed for property-tax is £99,109, and for poors' rates, £80,332. The poor are maintained under a local Act. The town is very ancient, and is thought to have been founded by the Britons of the 5th century on the ruins of *Uriconium*, a Roman station. It was early captured by the Saxons, who changed its name of *Pengwern*, or "Alderhill," to *Scrobbes-byrig*, or "Scrubstown," of which the present name is a corruption. It early rose in importance, and was one of the chief towns in the country under Alfred, who here established a mint, and his daughter Elfleda founded a college. In the contest between Canute and Edmond Ironsides, in 1016, the town suffered severely, having espoused the cause of the former. William the Conqueror granted it and most of the surrounding country to Roger de Montgomery, one of his followers, who was subsequently created Earl of Shrewsbury, and here built a castle, which he secured by a wall across the isthmus of the peninsula on which it stood. For the site of this castle fifty-one houses were cleared away. In 1102 the castle and property were forfeited to the crown, by the third earl, Robert de Belesme, who had supported in the field the cause of Robert, Duke of Normandy, the king's brother. Henry I. in 1126 granted the earldom to his wife Adeliza of Louvain, whose castellan and sheriff held the castle for the Empress Maud against Stephen. It was captured by the latter, who treated the inhabitants with great severity, but was retaken by young Henry, afterwards second king of that name, and was restored to the custody of Fitz-Alan. Being on the border of Wales, the town suffered repeatedly from the incursions of the Welsh, and was in 1215 captured by them under Llewellyn the Great, who had joined the insurgent barons against John. It was soon retaken; but again, in the following reign, it was ravaged, and a portion of the town burned, by the Welsh and the turbulent barons. Simon de Montfort, who was joined by the warlike Llewellyn, grandson of the chief already alluded to, succeeded in obtaining possession of Shrewsbury for a short period, but lost it again after the battle of Evesham. When Edward I. determined on the final subjugation of the Welsh clans, he established his headquarters in this town, and in 1277 made it his temporary residence, removing to it the Courts of King's Bench and Exchequer. In 1283 he summoned a parliament to meet here, when David, the last prince of Wales, was tried, and, being found guilty of treason, was executed. In the next reign, the Earl of Arundel, who revolted against Edward II., attempted to seize Shrewsbury, but was repulsed by the townspeople, aided by Sir John Charlton of Powis, and was beheaded at Hereford. A parliament again assembled here in 1397, at which the Earl of Hereford charged the Duke of Norfolk with high treason, and both were sentenced to banishment by Richard II., the one for ten years, the other for life. In 1403, it was the scene of the battle between the royalist troops and the insurgents under Douglas and Hotspur, when the latter was killed by Prince Hal, afterwards Henry V. It favoured the side of York during the Wars of the Roses; and after the death of his father, Richard of York, Edward IV. raised an army among the townspeople, and defeated the opposite party under the Earl of Pembroke at Mortimer Cross in Herefordshire. His queen afterwards found an asylum in the town, and here gave birth to Richard, who was subsequently murdered with his brother in the Tower by Richard III. It was also the scene of the execution of Buckingham by Richard; and in the following year proclaimed the Duke of Richmond as king, under the

title of Henry VII. In the wars between Charles I. and the Parliamentarians, it was loyal to the king, who was here joined by Prince Rupert, in 1642. The town was fortified, and a mint established; but it was, in 1644, surprised by the enemy under Colonel Mytton, and suffered severely; the inhabitants, however, still continued loyal. It was visited, in 1687, by James II., in whose reign the castle was stripped of cannon and ammunition, and the outworks and chapel were demolished.—The town stands on several gentle eminences, but chiefly occupies a peninsula formed by the winding course of the Severn, which is crossed by two bridges, called English and Welsh bridges, on account of their respective situations. It formerly lay wholly within the curve of the river, but has gradually extended on the E. and W. sides into suburbs, forming Abbey Foregate and Calchan on the E., and Frankwell on the W.; and also beyond the neck of the peninsula and the castle to the N., forming Castle Foregate. It presents a bold and commanding appearance, the outer houses being of comparatively recent erection, well built and laid out; but in the old parts the streets are narrow and ill-arranged, presenting a strange contrast of old and new houses irregularly intermixed, and many have an antique appearance, with gables and stories overhanging the road. Many of the streets, too, contain several old half-timber buildings, some of which are in excellent preservation and most interesting. Considerable improvements have lately been made, streets have been widened, new houses built in them, and the entire is well paved and lighted with gas. There is an ample supply of water from the river, and from a spring two miles distant from the town. In the environs there are many pleasant walks and drives, and the houses in the suburbs are generally furnished with gardens and meadow lands, which impart to the town, when viewed from a short distance, a most picturesque appearance. English Bridge, across the Severn, is of stone, and was erected in 1774 at a cost of £16,000. It is 410 feet in length, and consists of seven semicircular arches. Welsh Bridge, also of stone, and built in 1795, cost £8,000, is 266 feet in length, and has five arches. Another bridge, at Coleham, crosses Meole rivulet, which joins the Severn near English Bridge. There is a wharf, with warehouses, near Welsh Bridge. —Shrewsbury abounds in interesting remains, the most important of which are ecclesiastical. There are nine churches in the town, most of which supply specimens of stained glass in antique patterns. St. Alkmund's Church was originally cruciform and of great antiquity, having been built on a site given by Alfred's daughter Elfleda; but the only part of the structure remaining is the tower, surmounted by a spire, 184 feet in height. The church was rebuilt in the modern Gothic style in 1795. St. Chad's, an old collegiate church, fell, when undergoing some repairs, in 1788, having been too long neglected, and was rebuilt in 1792 at a cost of £20,000. It is in the Grecian style, and is formed by the intersection of two circles, with a square tower and portico attached. The smaller circle is occupied by a staircase; and the larger one, which is 100 feet in diameter, forms the body and chancel of the church. The appearance is striking, more from the fineness of the stone and the splendour of ornamentation, than the harmonious proportion and disposition of the parts. St. Mary's, in a cruciform shape, was lately repaired. It is in the Norman and early Grecian style, has a spacious chancel, with chantry chapels, and a tower, surmounted by a spire, 220 feet high. It, also, is collegiate, and presents specimens of various styles of architecture, from the time of the Norman conquest to that of Elizabeth. The tower contains a peal of ten bells. St. Giles's is a small and plain structure; a portion of it dates from the beginning of the 12th century. The Abbey Church, the western portion of a Benedictine abbey, founded in 1083 by Roger de Montgomery, the first Earl of Shrewsbury, was to a great extent destroyed at the dissolution of the order; but the nave, N. porch, and western tower remain, and form the church of Holy Cross parish. They display many peculiar features of the early Norman style; but the building has undergone considerable changes, the most striking being the insertion of a large perpendicular window in the face of the western tower, only equalled in England by the window of York Cathedral. A Norman doorway beneath this window is adorned with mouldings. The aisles contain many monuments, and there is an octagonal stone pulpit opposite the southern entrance. The church is interiorly an oriel, and the roof is vaulted by eight ribs. St. George's is a modern structure, built of freestone, cruciform, and in the early pointed style; and St. Michael's and Holy Trinity, also of recent erection, are in the Grecian style. There are also five chapels-of-ease. The Independents have two places of worship; the Baptists, Unitarians, Quakers, and the Wesleyan, Primitive, Calvinistic, and New Connexion Methodists have one each; and there is a Roman Catholic church, by Pugin, erected in 1856 at a cost of £10,000, which was provided by the Earl of Shrewsbury; it has a stained-glass window at the E. end. The remains of the old castle of Shrewsbury, once a place of great importance and strength, now consist of two round towers and a curtain, built by Edward I., probably on the site of the Norman keep, the walls of the inner court, now a garden, and the great arch of the inner gateway, the only remaining part of Roger de Montgomery's fort; also a lofty mound on the edge of the river, and the fort of Roushill, built by Cromwell. These remains now form part of a dwelling-house. Portions of the ancient wall erected by Cromwell are still standing on the N.E. of the town, between the Welsh Bridge and the isthmus; and a tower and part of the wall on the S. side, besides a rampart erected for the defence of the town, still remain. The Royal free grammar school of Shrewsbury, founded by Edward VI. in 1553, in place of St. Peter's College, is an endowed establishment, having twenty-two exhibitions and an income of £3,000, and has produced some eminent men, among whom Sir Philip Sidney and his friend Fulke Greville, afterwards Lord Brook, the poet, occupy a distinguished place. There are also National and Lancastrian schools. —The other principal buildings are the townhall, erected in 1836, from a design by Sir R. Smirke, at a cost of £12,000; the market-house, 103 feet long, in Elizabethan style, with a market-cross and conduit; the town and county gaol and house of correction, by Telford; military depôt, in Abbey Foregate, from a design by Wyatt, erected at a cost of £10,000, containing two large depositories for ammunition, an armoury for 25,000 stand of arms, with houses for armourer and storekeeper; the Drapers' Hall, a curious old building; mechanics' institute; public subscription library, near St. John's Hill, containing about 6,000 volumes, and with news-rooms adjoining; savings-banks, museums, and almshouses. The Shrewsbury Working Men's hall, in the market square, erected in the year 1863 by public subscription at a cost of nearly £4,000, on a site presented for the purpose by a lady. It contains a handsome lecture hall, common room, reading room, hot and cold baths, and a large eating department, where daily meals are provided on the Glasgow plan; it is not only self-supporting but also remunerative. A Doric column, in honour of Lord Hill, 132 feet high, was erected in 1814 at the entrance to the town from London, and is surmounted by a colossal statue of his lordship; it cost £5,973, raised by subscription. There is also a statue of Clive, executed by Marochetti. The theatre was rebuilt in 1834, and occupies the site of the royal residence of the princes of Powisland. On the S.W. of the town is the Quarry Promenade, set aside for the townspeople as a recreation ground, and with a walk planted on both sides with full-grown limetrees. It is about 20 acres in extent, and 1,500 feet long, and is believed to be the site of a Roman theatre. The Central railway station is built of freestone, in the Tudor style; it was completed in 1848, and considerably enlarged in 1855. The ancient council house, with

an ornamented wooden gateway and two timber buildings, the one called Ireland's Mansion, and the other probably used as the guild house by the fraternity of the Holy Cross, the Clothworkers' Hall, Bellestone House, and Whitehall, are also interesting. A plot of ground 20 acres in extent, and about a mile from the town, was purchased in 1855 at a cost of £4,000, and has been laid out as a general parochial cemetery. The charitable institutions of the town include the Shropshire infirmary, a Grecian building, with a Doric portico; the eye and ear dispensary; the Salop penitentiary, established in 1844; the county lunatic asylum, at Bicton Heath, a structure in the Elizabethan style; St. Giles's and St. Millington's hospitals; a lying-in hospital; St. Mary's, St. Chad's, and Evans's almshouses, and the Holy Cross hospital, a building erected and endowed by private subscription, and with five dwellings for the reception of respectable females. The house of industry, for the poor of the six parishes of Shrewsbury, stands on the S. bank of the Severn, and was furnished for a foundling hospital in 1765; it cost £12,000. The free grammar school, already alluded to as having been founded by Edward VI., was much enlarged by Queen Elizabeth. Owing, however, to some defects in the original ordinances and rules, it had fallen into decay previous to the close of the last century, but an Act was passed in 1798 vesting the management in the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and 13 trustees, and the school has again attained a high celebrity. The house, which was built in 1630, on the site of a more ancient wooden structure, is of freestone, and forms two sides of a court, the library and chapel occupying the third.—Shrewsbury received many royal charters, the chief being from Richard I. and Charles I. It is divided into five wards, and is governed by 10 aldermen and 30 councillors, of whom one is the mayor. It is a borough by prescription, and has sent two members to parliament since the reign of Edward I., the right of election, down to the passing of the Reform Act, being in burgesses paying scot and lot, and not in receipt of alms or charity. The electoral limits were enlarged by the Boundary Act; constituency 1505, in 1865. It is also a polling-place for the southern division of the county. Assizes and quarter sessions for the county are held here, and quarter and petty sessions for the town, under a recorder, who decides actions for debt to any amount, and for ejectment within the liberties. It is the head of Salop archdeaconry, in the bishopric of Lichfield, North Salop, and comprises six parishes. It is also the head of an excise collection.—The town was formerly of considerable importance as a place for the sale of Welsh flannels and webs, the market having been removed to it from Oswestry in 1621, but this branch of trade is now very much reduced. It has, however, important manufactories of thread, linen, and canvas. There is a large factory for spinning flax, besides smaller factories, fulling mills, and an extensive iron foundry at Coleham, the whole employing many hundred persons. Glass-staining is brought to great perfection, and malting is much practised, as the neighbourhood grows prime barley. Markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday of each week; fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep, on each alternate Tuesday, and for butter and cheese on the second Wednesday of each month. Wool fairs are held on July 2nd and August 14th, and the great annual horse fair in March. The fair green is 3½ acres in extent. Shoes are largely manufactured, and the town is celebrated for its brawn and Shrewsbury cakes. The Severn supplies a valuable salmon fishery. It is here navigable for boats of from 30 to 40 tons, and the Shrewsbury canal, which is 17 miles long, terminates near Castle Foregate in extensive and convenient wharves, and opens up a communication with the Staffordshire collieries.—The town is connected by railway with Chester, Manchester, Birmingham, and Hereford. From its situation, and the many objects of interest in it and the immediate neighbourhood, it is much resorted to by persons of small income, who have retired from business, and who find the markets well supplied with all the necessaries of life at a moderate cost. Four banking companies have offices here, and there are five local newspapers. About half a mile from the town, at Monkmoor, an oval racecourse is laid off. On the second Monday after Trinity a ceremonial known as Shrewsbury Show takes place, in which the twelve corporate trading companies go in procession, attended by the mayor and other members of the corporation, in their municipal capacity.

SHREWTON, a par. in the hund. of Branch, co. Wilts, 6 miles N.W. of Amesbury, and 11 N. of Salisbury. Devizes is its post town. The village is situated on Salisbury Plain, and is chiefly agricultural. Great damage was done to this village in 1841 by an inundation caused by excessive rains. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £230, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1854. The parochial charities produce about £34 per annum, which is devoted to educational purposes, also £15 from enclosed land for the repairs of the church. There is a National school, also a Dissenting chapel. C. Wansbrough, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SHRIPNEY, a tythg. in the par. of South Bersted, hund. of Aldwick, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 2 miles N. of Bognor, near the Arundel and Portsmouth canal.

SHRIPPLE, a tythg. in the par. of Idmiston, hund. of Alderbury, co. Wilts, 3 miles E. of Idmiston, and 6 N.E. of Salisbury.

SHRIVENHAM, a hund. in the co. of Berks, contains the pars. of Buscot, Coleshill, Compton-Beauchamp, Eaton-Hastings, Shrivenham, Uffington, and parts of Ashbury, Great Farringdon, and Sparsholt, comprising an area of 34,490 acres.

SHRIVENHAM, a par. in the above hund., co. Berks, 5½ miles S.W. of Farringdon, and 2 from Longcott. It is a station on the Great Western railway. The parish, which is of large extent, is situated on the Wilts and Berks canal, and a branch of the river Cole. It comprises the chplries. of Becket, Bourton, Fernham, and Longcott, and the tnshp. of Watchfield. The village, which is large and well built, was formerly a market town, under a charter obtained by William de Valence in 1257. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1789. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Watchfield annexed, in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £550, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a cruciform structure, with a tower rising from the centre; it formerly had a chantry, founded by John de Burghton in 1336. It contains a monument to Admiral Barrington, by Flaxman. There is also a district church at Longcott, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £300. The parochial charities produce about £108 per annum, of which £84 go to the almshouses, founded in 1642 by Sir Henry Marten. There are National schools for both sexes. Beckett House, the principal residence, is situated in White Horse Valley. Viscount Barrington, M.P., is lord of the manor.

SHRONELL, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Tipperary, its post town. The greater part of the surface is arable land of medium quality. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Emly, val. £106, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1808, and the tower was subsequently added by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits.

SHROPHAM, a hund. in the co. of Norfolk, contains the pars. of Attleborough, Besthorpe, Brettenham, Bridgham, Old and New Buckenham, Eccles, Great Ellingham, Hargham, Hockham, Illington, Kilverston, Larling, Rockland, Rondham, Shropham, Snetterton, Wilby, and East and West Wretham, comprising an area of 49,010 acres.

SHROPHAM, a par. in the above hund., co. Norfolk, 3 miles N.W. of Eccles Road railway station, 4 N.W. of East Harling, and 10 N. of Thetford. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. It was formerly a market town, and gave name to the hundred.

Part of the land is in fen and common. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £298, in the patron. of the mayor and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The parochial charities produce about £48 per annum, realised from allotments. There is a school for both sexes. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship.

SHROPSHIRE, or SALOP, an inland co. in the W. of England, is bounded on the N. by Cheshire, E. by Staffordshire, S. by Worcestershire and Herefordshire, and W. by the Welsh counties of Radner, Montgomery, and Denbigh. It lies between 52° 18′ and 53° 0′ N. lat. and between 2° 14′ and 3° 12′ W. long. Its extreme length from N. to S. is 48 miles, and its greatest breadth from E. to W. is 40 miles. The area of the county is 1,343 square miles, or 859,520 acres, of which 790,000 acres are arable, meadow, and pasture. The population at the commencement of the century was 169,248; in 1851 it was 229,341; and in 1861, 240,959, or 42 per cent. over the number in 1801. At the time of the Roman invasion the county was chiefly inhabited by the *Ordovices* and *Cornavii*, whose territory was divided by the Severn, and was subsequently included in the Roman province *Flavia Cæsariensis*. The Romans appear to have been stoutly opposed by the Britons in this part of the country, as evidenced by the camp called Caer Caradoc, supposed to be that of Caractacus, and the earthworks at Caer Ditches, near Clun, where Camden and others are of opinion the great battle was fought between this chief and Ostorius Scapula, which effected the subjugation of the W. of the island. The principal Roman station was at Wroxeter, on the Severn, called by Latin writers *Uriconium*, where a wall, rampart, and ditch still mark the extent of the Roman city. There are besides Roman remains at Rowton, Market-Drayton, The Walls, Bury Ditches, and other places in this county. For many centuries it formed part of the kingdom of Powisland, with Pengwern for its capital, but the Saxons under Penda succeeded in conquering it in 626, and it became incorporated with the kingdom of *Mercia*, which extended to the base of the Welsh mountains, and was known as *Myrcna-rice*, the kingdom of the borderers; this was Latinised into *Mercia*, and finally was corrupted into the Marches of Wales. For the protection of his territory from the inroads of the Welsh, Offa made a dyke or rampart 100 miles long, which still bears his name, and extended along the confines of Wales, from Flintshire on the N. to the Bristol Channel on the S., with the Severn for an inner boundary. Shortly after the union of the Saxon kingdoms under Egbert, this part of the country became a prey to the ravages of the Danes, who arrived here in great force in 849, and pushed on to Wales. At Cleobury Mortimer is a camp, supposed to have been formed by this people, and near Bridgnorth are traces of a fortification. When Alfred the Great had expelled the Danes he formed this district into a county under the name of *Scrobbesbyrigshire*, after its capital, then a city of much importance, of which its present name is a corruption. During the two following centuries the county was frequently invaded by the Welsh, and at the Norman conquest was given by William I., with the adjoining county of Montgomery, and the title of the Earl of Shrewsbury, to Roger de Montgomery for his services in the reduction of Edric the Forester. About this period most of the castles in the county were erected by the Norman nobles, who obtained grants of land on condition of maintaining their castles garrisoned against the Welsh, and were appointed Lords Marchers, with power to decide all questions of grievance between the English and Welsh, establish courts of judicature, build towns, &c., but the Welsh continuing to harass the border, Edward I. determined on their subjugation, and having taken David-ap-Llewellyn, the last prince of Wales, summoned a parliament to meet at Shrewsbury in 1283, by which the prince was declared guilty of treason, and condemned to be hanged and quartered, which was accordingly done. A parliament was again appointed to meet here by Richard II. in 1397. During the revolt of Owain Glyndwr in the reign of Henry IV., the county was the scene of many lesser conflicts, and the final battle was fought at Shrewsbury in 1403, when the Prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V., with a portion of the king's army, defeated the joint forces of Glyndwr and the Percys, and slew Harry Hotspur, son of the Earl of Northumberland, which terminated the war. In the struggle between the rival houses of York and Lancaster the county was again engaged, and many important events took place. On the landing of the Duke of Richmond in 1485 he was proclaimed as Henry VII., and joined by the tenants of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and many others, who rendered him signal service in the battle of Bosworth Field. When Charles I. became obnoxious to a portion of his subjects he retired to Shrewsbury, and many of the towns in this county declared in his favour, but in 1644 the parliamentarians gained the ascendency, and continued to hold it, notwithstanding the unavailing efforts of the royalists, who rose in arms in 1655, and again in 1659.—The county is remarkable for the variety and beauty of its scenery, which in some places displays itself in rugged mountainous districts, and in others in rich and well-cultivated tracts, diversified by gently rising elevations with intersecting valleys. The county is divided by the Severn into two almost equal parts, the southern portion assuming the mountainous character of the adjoining counties of Montgomery and Denbigh, while the northern district is nearly level, relieved only by a few solitary hills and finely-wooded valleys. The elevated summits on the S.E. are for the most part extensions of the great western, or Welsh, range of mountains. The highest points are Brown Clee Hill, 1,805 feet above the sea-level, and Titterstone Clee Hill, 1,750 feet; W. of the Clee hills is the mountainous district called Clun Forest, formerly a wooded tract, but now well cultivated and divided into small freehold properties. Separating these two districts is a mountainous tract which stretches to the N.W. in a range of hills, the loftiest of which is Longmynd, 1,674 feet high, and still further N. is Stiperstones, a very peculiar mass of rocks. The remaining most important mountain ranges are the Berwyn range, which enters from Montgomery and terminates in this county in Selattyn Hill, 1,300 feet high; the Breddin hills, extending for about 4 miles, but in no place of considerable altitude; and the Wrekin, an isolated elevation of 1,320 feet, near Wellington, which forms a conspicuous object, being much higher than the neighbouring hills. It is connected with the Caer Caradoc hills, which border on the Longmynd.—The principal river is the Severn, which is noticed in a separate article. Its course through this county is winding and navigable through its entire extent of 70 miles, during which it receives from the E. the waters of the Tern, and its tributary the Roden, and of several small streams from the W. The S. is also watered by the Teme, which is joined by a number of small tributaries, and after forming part of the boundary between Herefordshire and Shropshire, falls into the Severn below Worcester. The Dee washes the N.E. corner of the county, separating it from Cheshire. The only lake of any size is Ellesmere, near the town of that name, which covers an area of 116 acres. The canal accommodation is very excellent, all the lines being to the N. of the Severn; the principal are the Donnington, which extends from Donnington Wood to the neighbourhood of Newport, where it is joined by the Shropshire canal of about the same length, which runs into the Severn below Coalbrookdale; a branch communicates with Ketley. The Shrewsbury canal, starting from the Severn at Shrewsbury, runs along the left bank of the river, and then, turning to the N.E., joins the Shropshire and Donnington canals near Wellington. It is 17 miles long; at Atcham it passes through a tunnel 970 yards in length, and it crosses the valley of the Tern by the first cast-iron aqueduct that was ever made; besides several other minor canals. The county is well supplied with railways; Shrewsbury, its

capital, being in direct communication with Chester and Liverpool by Crewe, Stafford, Birmingham, and Gloucester and South Wales by Hereford. Coach roads were formerly very bad, but have of late years been much improved. The principal is the London and Holyhead road, which enters the county between Wolverhampton and Shiffnal, and, passing Shrewsbury, leaves it near Chirk.—Shropshire is as important from the richness and variety of its minerals as it is interesting from the beauty of its scenery and the numerous remains of antiquity which may yet be seen there. The New Red sandstone formation occupies the whole N. of the county, and the Old Red sandstone extends over most of the S., the Severn being in most parts the boundary between the two systems. The northern limit of the older formation is the coalfield of Coalbrookdale, and on the E. it extends to the Wyre, or Bewdley coal district which passes into the adjoining county of Worcester. Its south-western boundary consists of an extensive tract comprising nearly one-fourth of the entire county, and composed of stratified rocks of the Silurian and Cambrian systems, but there is a considerable outlying district of the Old Red sandstone nearly 100 square acres in extent, separated from the larger portion of the Silurian rocks, which reaches into Radnorshire, and includes nearly the entire of Clun Forest. The Ludlow hills belong to the Silurian system, and rise from the Old Red sandstone at Corvedale to elevations of 1,000 to 1,100 feet, and from these to Coalbrookdale extends an unbroken escarpment called Wenlock Edge, consisting of Wenlock limestone. W. of this rise the Caradoc, or Church Stretton hills, where Ostorius is said by some to have defeated Caractacus, and which are formed of amorphous trap; Longmynd, which belongs to the Cambrian system, and raises its square-topped head to a height of 1,674 feet; and Stiperstones, rough and ragged, in which is a rich lead mine. The New Red sandstone formation in the N. of the county is broken towards Market Drayton by a bed of lias containing fossils corresponding to those found in the great lias formation of Warwick and Worcestershire, from which it is distant upwards of 60 miles. The plain of Shrewsbury is in most parts formed of the newer sandstone, but several patches of coal are scattered through it, and they are also found at intervals between the transition chains which indent this same plain. The important coalfield of Coalbrookdale, the most extensive and most productive in the county, extends from Wormbridge to Coalport on the Severn. It is 8 miles in length and 2 in breadth; the coal is of the kind called slate coal, and contains from 1 to 3 per cent. of ash. Some of the beds are very sulphurous, and the coals are only used in making lime on account of the fœtid odour which they emit when burning. The most productive parts of the field are about Hadley, where 16 seams have a total thickness of 15 yards; Dawley, where the coal seams are 14 yards in depth; and Madeley, where the beds are narrower, and 24 of them only measure 10½ yards. The entire field is much faulted, some of the dislocations amounting to 600 or 700 feet. Coal is found at every part of the district at varying depths, and alternating with ironstone, sandstone, and other substances. The ironstone is not rich, but being accompanied by the coal and flint supplies all the requisites for smelting, which is extensively practised. The ores of iron are peroxides in sandstone, argillaceous carbonates in shale, and sulphurets in coal. Brown Clee Hill and Titterstone Clee Hill, a few miles S. of Coalbrookdale, have their summits covered with overlying masses of granite, but coal is worked midway from the base. In the former it is found only in their strata, but in the latter the principal bed is 6 feet in depth. At Cornbrook there is a very valuable field 1 mile long and a quarter of a mile in breadth. The Billingsley tract, to the E. of the Clee hills, stretches from Dense Hill on the N. to the borders of Shropshire and Worcestershire, a distance of 8 miles, but it is doubtful whether this is one continuous field, or consists of several smaller ones adjacent to each other. The rocks which bound or separate these coalfields consist principally of sandstone, limestone, trap, and schistus, containing lead and calamine, the most important of which, as already mentioned, are in Stiperstones mountain. The matrix is crystallized quartz, with sulphates and carbonate of barytes, and carbonate of lime. The ore is sulphuret of lead, carbonate of lead, red lead, ore, and blende, which contains besides calamine, or zinc, and the rock at Pimhill is strongly tinctured with copper. Mineral pitch exudes from the red sandstone at Pitchford. Freestone, marble, slate, and pipeclay are raised. Saline springs are found among the New Red sandstone and coal measures in the N. and there is one also at Saltmoor, near Ashford, on the banks of the Tern, where salt is said to have been manufactured before the Norman conquest. Chalybeate springs also occur near Wenlock, at Moreton Bay, and in other places, and on the W. side of Longmynd, on Prolley Moor, there is a spring containing chloride of lime.—The climate is generally salubrious, but varies much according to the elevation above the sea and the nature of the soil, the lands in the E. being level, are dry and warm, so that the harvests there are frequently ripe a fortnight earlier than in the W. and middle. The soils are too varied and intermixed to admit of any general description, but the land is for the most part fertile and well cultivated, except the elevated districts, which are generally too rugged and barren to admit of much use being made of them except as sheepwalks. Agriculture is improving, grass lands receiving less attention than arable. The meadows near the Severn are very fertile, and are often enriched by the overflow of the river. The county is not remarkable for dairy produce, but a fine quality of cheese is made and sold as Cheshire. The cattle are generally of the improved Hereford, Lancashire, Leicester, and Cheshire breeds. The horses are of good quality, but of no particular kind. The sheep are remarkable for the excellence of their wool. In many parts there is a species of horned sheep peculiar to this county and resembling South Downs. They are small and hardy, weighing about 10 lbs. the quarter, and yielding fleece of about 2½ lbs. Pork and bacon are much used by the people. Large flocks of turkeys are raised, and there are fine orchards, particularly in the S., where hops also are grown. China of delicate and elegant pattern is made at Coalport and Caughley; earthenware at Coalport, and a coarse quality is also made at Broseley. There are glass works at Brockwardine, and porcelain is made at Bridgnorth, also carpets and cloth. Flannels are manufactured at Oswestry, Shrewsbury, Worthen, and Church Stretton, and linens and linen thread at various places. Gloves and paper are made at Ludlow, and there are paper works also in different parts of the county. The principal industry, however, is devoted to coal and iron. The collieries under inspection number 59. The yearly produce is estimated at upwards of 300,000 tons, most of which is consumed in the iron furnaces at Coalbrookdale, Lightmoor Ketley, Donnington, Madeley Wood, and Snedshill on the N. of the Severn, and Calcot, Willey, Broseley, and Benthall S. of that river. Seven-tenths of the iron produced in the county, or 7 per cent. of that in the entire kingdom, is raised at Wellington, Dawley, and Madeley. The manufacture at Wellington and its neighbourhood is yearly increasing by the establishment of iron foundries, saw mills, new workshops and forges for the making of bar iron, which is there extensively carried on.—The county is divided into North and South Shropshire, the former containing the hundreds of Oswestry, Pimhill, North Bradford, South Bradford, and the liberty of Shrewsbury; and the latter the hunds. of Brimstrey, exclusive of Halesowen parish, Chirbury, Candover, Ford, Munslow, Overs, Purslow, including Clun, Stottesden, and Wenlock franchise. It comprises 231 parishes, distributed among the dioceses of Hereford, Lichfield, St. Asaph, and Worcester, but all in the province of Canterbury. The civil government is entrusted to the lord-lieutenant and *custos rotulorum*, high sheriff, and about 138 deputy-lieutenants and magistrates. The

county is in the Oxford circuit; the assizes and quarter sessions are held at Shrewsbury, where the county gaol, lunatic asylum, and Shropshire infirmary are situated, and there are 14 market towns. The county returns 12 members to parliament, two for the northern and two for the southern divisions, constituency 5,315 and 4,170 respectively, in 1865, and two each for the boroughs of Shrewsbury (1,505), Bridgnorth (647), Ludlow (382), and Wenlock (999). The detached district of Halesowen is included for elective purposes with the county of Worcester. The election for the northern division is held at Shrewsbury, and for the southern at Church Stretton.

SHROTON, a par. in the hund. of Pimperne, North Blandford div., co. Dorset. *See* IWERNE COURTNAY.

SHRULE, a par. in the bar. of Slivemargue, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Carlow, its post town, lying along the river Barrow. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin, united with Slatey. The church is in ruins. It is united to Killabin in the Roman Catholic arrangement. Shrule Castle, situated on the Barrow, was built in the time of Queen Elizabeth by Sir Robert Hartpoole.

SHRULE, a par. in the bar. of Rathcline, co. Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing the post town of Ballymahon. The surface lies along the river Inney, and consists of a good soil. The royal canal traverses the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardagh, val. £147, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is at Ballymahon, and has been lately enlarged by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, two public and several private day schools. Newcastle, the seat of the Dowager Countess Ross, and numerous other seats, surround the village.

SHRULE, a par. in the bar. of Kilmaine, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Headford, its post town. The surface, which lies along the river Blackwater, consists of a good soil, and is traversed by the road from Galway to Westport. The living is in the dioc. of Tuam, and in the patron. of the bishop. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, and one or two private schools. Dalgan Park is the chief seat. There are ruins of Ballycurrin Castle.

SHRULE, a bar. in the co. of Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, contains the pars. of Abbeyshrule, Agharra, Forgney, and parts of Kilcommock, Kilglass, Noughaval, Taghsheenod, and Taghshinny, comprising about 21,000 acres.

SHUCKBURGH, LOWER, a par. in the hund. of Kington, co. Warwick, 4½ miles E. of Southam. Daventry is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Oxford canal, and is wholly agricultural. Mr. Drake's hounds meet in this parish. There are some sand pits. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, annexed to the vic. of Priors' Hardwick. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a free school for both sexes.

SHUCKBURGH, UPPER, a par. in the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, half a mile S.E. of Lower Shuckburgh, 6 miles S. of Rugby, and 5 E. of Southam. Daventry is its post town. The village consists of two or three farmhouses. The manor passed from the Danvers to the Schuckburghs in the 12th century, from whom it derives its name. The Oxford canal passes through the parish. The surface is generally elevated, and on the western boundary is Beacon Hill, commanding views of the surrounding country as far as the Wrekin and the Malvern hills. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £30. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It has some stained windows by Eginton, also tombs of Richard Shuckburgh and Sir George Shuckburgh, the mathematician. The principal residence is Shuckburgh Hall.

SHUDY-CAMPS, a par. in the hund. of Chilford, co. Cambridge, 4 miles S.E. of Linton, its post town, and 8 miles N.E. of Audley End railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the *Via Devana*, near a branch of the river Cam. The inhabitants are wholly agricultural. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £146, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes.

SHUGHBOROUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Colwich, co. Stafford, 5 miles S.E. of Stafford, its post town. It is situated on the Grand Trunk canal in a vale on the rivers Trent and Sow. It came to the Astons in the reign of Henry III., and subsequently to the Tixals.

SHUNA, an island in the par. of Kilbrandon, district of Lorn, co. Argyle, Scotland, 14 miles S.W. of Oban. It is situated inside Luing Island, in Shuna Sound, and extends in length about 3 miles from N. to S., with an extreme breadth of about 1½ mile. The surface is of a tumulated character, and about 200 feet above sea-level, and is chiefly in woodland and pasture. Limestone and slate are quarried.

SHUNNER FELL, a mountain in the par. of Grinton, North Riding co. York, 4 miles W. of Muker. It attains an elevation of 2,350 feet above sea-level, and gives rise to the river Swale.

SHURDINGTON, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Upper Dudstone, co. Gloucester, 3 miles S.W. of Cheltenham, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the new road from Cheltenham, through the vale of Rodborough, to Bath. The soil is of a clayey nature, alternated with loam and gravel. The land is chiefly in pasture. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Badgeworth, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, has a tower and bell. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes.

SHURDINGTON, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Badgeworth, hund. of Upper Dadstone, co. Gloucester, 4 miles E. of Gloucester.

SHURFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Wilton, co. Somerset, near Taunton.

SHURIRY, a small loch in the par. of Reay, co. Caithness, Scotland, 5 miles W. by S. of Halkirk. It is formed by the river Forse.

SHURLACH, UPPER AND LOWER, a tnshp. in the par. of Davenham, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 1½ mile S.E. of Northwich, its post town. It is situated on the Grand Trunk canal and the river Dane. The land is chiefly in pasture. The Wesleyan Association Methodists have a place of worship. J. H. Harper, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SHURTON, a tythg. in the par. of Stogursey, co. Somerset, 7 miles N.W. of Bridgwater, near the Bristol Channel.

SHUSTOKE, a par. in the Atherstone div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 3 miles N.E. of Coleshill, its post town. It is a station on the Birmingham, Whitacre, and Leicester section of the Midland railway. The village is situated on the high road from Birmingham to Atherstone, near the Midland railway. The par., which extends for nearly nine miles in length, though very narrow, contains the chplry. of Bentley and the hmlt. of Blythe. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The river Blythe, and a stream called the Bourne, intersect the parish. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Bentley annexed, in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £258, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, has a lofty tower, containing five bells. The interior of the church contains monuments of the Dugdale and Dilke families. The registers date from 1538. The parochial charities produce about £54 per annum, of which £49 go to Huntbach's school and almshouses.

SHUTE, a par. in the hund. of Colyton, co. Devon, 3 miles W. of Axminster, its post town, and 2 N.E. of Colyton. The village is situated near the river Axe, on the Exeter and Axmouth road. The manor was formerly held by the Shutes, Bonvilles, and Petres. The soil consists of red marl. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £250, in the patron. of the dean and chapter.

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient cruciform structure, with a tower containing five bells. The interior of the church contains monuments of the De la Pole family. There is a National school for both sexes. Shute House is the principal residence. Sir J. G. R. de la Pole, Bart., is lord of the manor, and principal landowner. A pleasure fair occurs on the Monday prior to Michaelmas.

SHUTFORD, a chplry. in the par. of Swalcliffe, hund. of Banbury, co. Oxford, 5 miles W. of Banbury. It comprises the tnshps. of East and West Shutford. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Swalcliffe, in the dioc. of Oxford. The chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. Martin, is situated in the township of East Shutford.

SHUTTINGTON, a par. in the Tamworth div. of Hemlingford hund., co. Warwick, 3 miles N.E. of Tamworth, its post town, and 1½ mile N. of the Polesworth railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Coventry canal and the river Anker. There are remains of Alycote or Alvecote priory situated in this parish. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £318. The church is an ancient structure, with Norman porch.

SHUTTLEHANGER, a chplry. in the par. of Stoke-Bruerne, hund. of Cleley, co. Northampton, 3 miles N.E. of Towcester, its post town, and 3½ from Blisworth railway station. It is situated near the Grand Junction canal. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of shoes and pillow-lace. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

SHUTTLEWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Bolsover, co. Derby, 5 miles E. of Chesterfield.

SHUTTLEWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Bury, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N. of Bury, its post town, and the same distance from Haslingden. It is a station on the East Lancashire railway. The village is situated on the high road from Rawtenstall to Bury, near the river Irwell. The district of Shuttleworth, which is extensive, was formed into a par. in 1845, and comprises the tnshp. of its own name, and part of that of Walmersley. It gives name to the Shuttleworths of Gawthorp, at which place they settled in Richard II.'s time. In the vicinity are cotton, woollen, and paper mills; also collieries, stone quarries, and bleach works, which give employment to a large number of the inhabitants. The soil is of a heavy character, upon a rocky subsoil. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £160, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church, dedicated to St. John in the Wilderness, was erected in 1847, at an expense of £2,000. There are National schools for both sexes. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship, in which Sunday-schools are held. There are also a library and reading rooms. Nearly in the centre of the parish stands Grant's Tower, and on the opposite side of the valley is a monument of Sir Robert Peel. The Edenfield and Bury coaches pass through the village daily.

SHYANE, a par. in the bar. of Eliogarty, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.N.E. of Thurles. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Thurles, £950, in the patron. of the bishop.

SIBBALDIE, an ancient par. in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, 4 miles N. of Lockerby. It is now joined to Applegarth.

SIBBERSCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Pontesbury, co. Salop, 5 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury.

SIBBERTOFT, a par. in the hund. of Rothwell, co. Northampton, 3 miles N.E. of Welford, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Market-Harborough. The village is small and wholly agricultural. Here is a well, from which the river Welland rises. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £350, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Helen. There is a National school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Sir James Langham, Bart., is lord of the manor.

SIBDON-CARWOOD, a par. in the Stow div. of Purslow hund., co. Salop, 7 miles S.W. of Church Stritton, and 1 mile N.W. of Stokesay. The par. is situated on the road from Ludlow to Bishop's Castle. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £50.

SIBERTSWOLD, or SHEPHERDSWELL, a par. in the hund. of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 6 miles N.W. of Dover, its post town. It is a station on the London, Chatham, and Dover railway. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The soil is of a light nature, though in some places a stiff clay occurs. Three Barrow Down, in this parish, is so named from three large tumuli or barrows, connected with each other by deep trenches, supposed to be of Roman origin, near the edge of Barham Downs. The living is a vic. with that of Coldred annexed, in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £255, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient edifice. There is a mixed National school.

SIBFORD-GOWER and SIBFORD TERRIS, tnshps. in the par. of Swalcliffe, hund. of Bloxham, co. Oxford, 7½ miles S.W. of Banbury, and 24 N.W. of Oxford. These townships are situated on the borders of Warwickshire, and are wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £235, in the patron. of New College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1840. The parochial charities produce about £135 per annum, of which £30 go to the free school. There are places of worship for the Wesleyans and the Society of Friends. J. H. Sheldon, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SIBLE-HEDINGHAM. *See* HEDINGHAM, SIBLE, co. Essex.

SIBSEY, a par. in the W. div. of Bolingbroke hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5½ miles N.E. of Boston, its post town. It is a station on the East Lincolnshire branch of the Great Northern railway. The village is extensive and well built. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the ext. par. place of Rowlands Marsh and the hmlt. of Frithbank. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £315, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, has a square tower containing eight bells. The church was restored in 1856. The parochial charities produce about £139 per annum, of which £97 go to the free school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

SIBSON, a hmlt. in the par. of Stibbington, hund. of Norman-Cross, co. Hants, 6 miles W. of Peterborough, and 1½ mile S.E. of Wanstead station, on the London and North Western railway, on the river Nen.

SIBSON, or SIBSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 4 miles N.E. of Atherstone, its post town, and 4 S.W. of Market-Bosworth. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Sence, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlts. of Wellesborough and Upton. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £962, in the patron. of Pembroke College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is an ancient edifice with a square tower containing a clock and four bells. The interior of the church contains the brass of a priest bearing date 1532. There is a National school, erected and supported at the expense of Earl Howe.

SIBTHORPE, a par. in the S. of Newark wap., co. Nottingham, 7 miles S.W. of Newark, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Thurgarton railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on Car Dyke, and is chiefly agricultural. The living is a don. cur.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £20. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing four bells. The chancel contains a monument to E. Burnell. The church was originally larger than at present, and had a chantry founded by Geoffrey Scrope, in Edward II.'s time, and subsequently converted into a college, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was £31 1*s.* 2*d.* There is a school, supported by Mrs. B. Wright, of Shelton. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, constructed upon wheels. Archbishop Secker was born in this parish. The Duke of Portland is lord of the manor.

SIBTON, a par. in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk,

1½ mile N.W. of Yoxford, and 5 miles N.W. of Saxmundham. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Badingham, and is wholly agricultural. The land is partly in common. The par. comprises the hmlt. of Sibton-Green. In the vicinity are traces of a Cistercian abbey, founded by William de Cayneto, or Cheney, about 1150, and valued at the Dissolution at £250 15*s.* 7*d.* The living is a vic.* with the perpet. cur. of Peasenhall annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice, and contains three brasses of the Chapmans, bearing date from 1574. The parochial charities produce about £93 per annum, £28 of which go to Scrivener's free school, founded in 1719. Sibton Park is the principal residence.

SICKLESMERE, a hmlt. in the pars. of Great and Little Whelnetham, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S.E. of Bury St. Edmund's.

SICKLINGHALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-Overblow, upper div. of Claro wap., West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.E. of Kirkby-Overblow, and 2½ W. of Wetherby, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. In 1852, a Roman Catholic church, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected at an outlay of about £8,000, defrayed by Peter Middleton, Esq., of Linton Springs. It has a groined roof and painted windows. Two wings have since been added to the building for a monastery called "Lys Marie," where young men are trained for the Roman Catholic priesthood. There is a parochial school for both sexes, which is supported by H. J. Scott, Esq., lord of the manor. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

SIDBURY, a par. in the hund. of East Budleigh, co. Devon, 3 miles N. of Sidmouth, its post town, and 4 S.W. of Honiton. The village, which is considerable, was formerly a market town. It is situated on the river Sid, which falls into the English Channel at Sidmouth. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. The par. contains the hmlts. of Tidford, Harcombe, and Burscombe. The soil consists of marl, clay, and sand. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £476, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient cruciform structure, with a tower containing a clock and six bells. The parochial charities produce about £70 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents have a place of worship. Didbury House, Castle House, Cotford House, Court Hall, Mount Edgar, Sivonia, and Primley Hill, are the principal residences. D. Cave, Esq., is lord of the manor. A cattle fair is held on the Wednesday prior to the 20th September, and on the Tuesday before Ascension Day.

SIDBURY, a par. in the Chelmarsh div. of Stottesden hund., co. Salop, 6 miles S.W. of Bridgnorth, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated near the Bridgnorth and Cleobury Mortimer road. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. The soil consists of a strong loam upon a subsoil of clay. The Wheatland hounds meet in this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £227. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient stone edifice with a small turret containing one bell.

SIDCUP, a hmlt. in the par. of Foot's-Cray, Ruxley hund., lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 3½ miles S.E. of Eltham.

SIDDAN, a par. in the bar. of Lower Slane, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Drumcondra, its post town. The surface consists of good pasture land, and is traversed by the road from Dublin to Londonderry. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with others, £225, in the patron. of the crown and bishop. The church was erected in 1753. There is a Roman Catholic chapel united to those of Killeary and Innismott. There are two public schools. Mooretown is the principal seat. This parish was granted to the Manners' family by Queen Elizabeth, and formerly belonged to St. Thomas's Hospital at Dublin. Linen weaving is carried on, and lime and marl are worked. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight.

SIDDINGTON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Prestbury, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 5½ miles N.W. of Congleton, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Macclesfield. The village is situated on a branch of the river Weaver, and is chiefly agricultural. To the N.E. of the township is Reed's Mere, an extensive sheet of water, upon which is a floating island of about 2 acres in extent, covered with brushwood and beech trees. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £106. There is a National school for both sexes. Thornycroft Hall is the principal residence. A. H. Devonport, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

SIDDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Crowthorne, co. Gloucester, 2 miles S.E. of Cirencester, its post town, and 8 from Cricklade. The Great Western railway, which passes through the parish, has a branch from Kemble to Cirencester. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the road from Cirencester to Wootton-Bassett, near the river Churn and the Thames and Severn canal. It was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of pottery. The soil consists of stone-brash and clay, upon a subsoil of rock, and stone of a bluish colour, and very durable, is quarried for paving. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £440, with the discharged vic. of St. Peter annexed, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a stone structure, with a tower containing two bells. Bishop Bull was rector of this parish. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents have a chapel. The Earl Bathurst is lord of the manor.

SIDE, a par. in the hund. of Rapsgate, co. Gloucester, 7 miles N.W. of Cirencester, its post town, and 7 E. of Painswick. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated near the Roman Ermine Street. The surface is hilly. The soil consists of stone-brash and gravel, with a rocky subsoil. There is no village. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £126. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small stone edifice, with a tower and three bells. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. John Hall, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SIDESTRAND, a par. in the hund. of North Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 3 miles S.E. of Cromer, its post town, and 7 N. of Walsham. The parish, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. There is a coastguard station situated on the N.E. coast. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £100. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and had formerly a circular tower, which fell down in 1841. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum.

SIDFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Millbrook, co. Hants, 2 miles N.W. of Southampton.

SIDLAW-HILLS, a mountain chain lying between Perth and Brechin, co. Forfar, Scotland. They consist of red sandstone, and attain an elevation of 1,406 feet, at the highest point at Dunsinane Hill 1,114 feet.

SIDLESHAM, a par. in the hund. of Manhood, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 5 miles S. of Chichester, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated between Chichester and Pagham harbours. An estuary was formed here by a sudden irruption of the sea at Pagham, immersing nearly 3,000 acres of land; this estuary is the means of working an extensive tide-mill, which will grind a load of corn in an hour. The soil is chiefly fertile. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £182, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing two bells. The register dates from 1566. The parochial charities produce about £129 per annum. There is a parochial school.

SIDMONTON, a par. in the lower half div. of Kingsclere hund., co. Hants, 7 miles S. of Newbury railway station, and 3 S.W. of Kingsclere, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. It formerly belonged to Romsey Abbey, and passed at the Dissolution to the Kingsmills. There is a meet for the Craven hounds at Sidmonton Common. The

living is a vic. annexed to that of Echinswell, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower containing six bells. William Kingsmill, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SIDMOUTH, a par., seaport, market town, and watering-place in the hund. of East Budleigh, co. Devon, 14 miles S.E. of Exeter, and 6 S.W. of Ottery St. Mary. The town, which is situated at the lower end of a valley, sheltered on the E. and N. by two high hills, and near the mouth of the small river Sid, which here falls into the Western Bay, was formerly a place of more importance than at present, and in the 13th century was a borough and market town, governed by a portreeve. Its trade was then very considerable, particularly with France, the nearest point of which, Cape de la Hogue, near Cherbourg, is 90 miles across, but no craft, except pleasure-boats and fishing-smacks, can now approach the town, in consequence of the harbour being choked up with sand and pebbles. The town is irregularly built, but is neat and clean, and has recently been much improved. In 1839, an Act was obtained for building a market house, and the town contains hotels, inns, boarding-houses, commodious baths on the Esplanade, public rooms for assemblies and concerts, an institution, with a library and reading-rooms at the London Hotel, subscription reading-rooms, two circulating libraries situated in Fore-street, and a sea-wall, completed in 1838, which affords a promenade of about half a mile in length. The climate is salubrious and remarkably mild, the town having a southerly aspect, overlooking the sea. The mean annual temperature is 51·97°, while the summer averages 62°, and the winter only 42·44°. The town is well lighted with gas, and a good supply of pure water has lately been brought from the Cotmaton springs. From the top of the Peak, or Salcombe hills, the view extends upwards of 30 miles, taking in the whole of the valley of the Sid. The soil is a rich alluvial earth. In the vicinity of the town are numerous marine villas, including Woolbrook Glen, once the residence of the late Duke and Duchess of Kent, and the Queen, then Princess Victoria. Some of the female population are employed in the manufacture of Honiton lace. This place gives the title of viscount to the Addington family. A landslip occurred here some years back, when a part of the Peak hill was carried nearly a fourth of a mile into the sea. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £481. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has been lately restored. It contains some good specimens of coloured glass, and a handsome reredos of Caen stone and marble. A painted window is about to be presented by her Majesty in memory of her father, the late Duke of Kent, who died here. There is also a chapel-of-ease dedicated to All Saints. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. There are parochial, National, and British and Foreign schools, also two Sunday-schools. Market days are Tuesday and Thursday. Fairs are held on Easter Monday, and on the third Monday in September, for the sale of cattle and horses.

SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE, an ext. par. place in the lib. of Cambridge University, co. Cambridge.

SIEFTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Culmington, co. Salop, 6 miles N.W. of Ludlow.

SIGGINSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanwit Major, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles S.W. of Cowbridge.

SIGGLESTHORNE, a par. and tnshp. in the N. div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of Beverley, its post town, 13 N.E. of Hull, and 4 S.W. of Hornsea. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The par. includes the tnshps. of Catfoss, Hatfield, and Seaton. The soil is of a clayey and loamy nature, upon a subsoil of clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £585, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing three bells. The parochial charities consist of Constable's school, for the instruction of 16 poor children. The principal residence is Sigglesthorne Hall.

SIGHELDEN, or SILSDEN, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Kildwick, E. div. of Staincliffe wap., West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Skipton, 4 N.W. of Keighley, and within half a mile of the Silsden railway station. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of worsted and cotton goods, and in nail-making. The village is situated on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, near the river Aire. The tnshp. includes the hmlts. of Sighelden Moor, Brunthwaite, and Cringle. A considerable portion of the land is moorland, part of which has recently been brought under cultivation. Coal of inferior quality is found, and there are quarries of excellent building-stone. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £121. The church is dedicated to St. James, and was originally erected in 1711, but rebuilt in 1816 by the Earl of Thanet, who is lord of the manor and chief landowner. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans. The charities consist of 5 acres of land bequeathed by Thomas Townsend in 1683.

SIGHILL. *See* SEGHILL, co. Northumberland.

SIGNETT, a hmlt. in the par. of Burford, hund. of Bampton, co. Oxford, 1 mile S.W. of Burford. It is in conjunction with Upton.

SIGSTON KIRBY, a par. in the wap. of Allertonshire, North Riding co. York, 3 miles E. of Northallerton, its post town. It contains the vils. of Sigston Smithy, Sowerby, and Winton. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. There is no village. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, has a tower containing two bells. There is a free school.

SIGSWORTH, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Fountains-Earth, par. of Kirkby-Malzeard, West Riding co. York, near Pateley Bridge, and 4 miles S.W. of Ripon. It is situated near the rivers Nidd and Skell.

SILBURY HILL, an artificial mound near Avebury, co. Wilts, 5 miles S.W. of Marlborough. It is the largest barrow in the British Isles, measuring 1,680 feet round at the base, and 170 feet high, and was supposed to be a monument of great antiquity; on its being opened by the Archæological Institute in 1849 nothing of interest was discovered.

SILCHESTER, a par. in the lower half of Holdshott hund., co. Hants, 7 miles N.W. of Basingstoke, its post town, and 2½ W. of the Mortimer station, on the Great Western railway. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. In the vicinity are traces of the fortified camp called by the Britons *Caer Segont*, and by the Romans *Calleva Atrebatum*, or *Vindonum*, having been one of the principal stations of the Romans in the S. of Britain. It was here that the younger Constantine assumed the purple in 407. In 493 the fortifications were dismantled by Ella. The enclosed area is in the form of an irregular octagon, nearly 1½ mile in circumference. The site is now under cultivation, nevertheless the track of the streets are still to be traced, and on the S. side the walls are from 15 to 20 feet in height. About 150 yards from the N.E. angle of the walls is an amphitheatre on the outer side, now covered with trees; and about a mile to the N.W. is another camp, near the hamlet of Soak. There are also traces of the Portway to Salisbury, Grimsdyke to Winchester, and of the Devil's Causeway to Staines roads; another road led past the camps and tumuli on Mortimer Heath to Speen. In 1833 were discovered the walls of the *thermæ*, or hot-baths, and coins, inscriptions, and other relics of Roman origin have since been discovered. Silchester gives title of baron to the family of Pakenham, Earls of Longford. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £308. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. There is a National school, principally supported by the Duke of Wellington, who is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel here.

SILCOATES, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Alverthorpe, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Wakefield.

SILEBY, a par. in the hund. of East Goscote, co.

Leicester, 5 miles S.E. of Loughborough, and 1½ mile S.E. of Mountsorrel. It is a station on the Midland railway. The village, which is large, is situated on a branch of the river Soar, which bounds the parish on the W. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and framework knitting is carried on to some extent. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £158. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an ancient structure with a square tower containing a clock and five bells. It was erected in Henry VI.'s time, and belonged to Evreux Abbey in France, and after the suppression of alien priories to Axholme priory. In the churchyard is an elm-tree said to be as old as the church, and 30 feet in diameter. The parochial charities produce about £50 per annum. There is a free school with a small endowment bequeathed by the Rev. W. Staveley in 1702. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and General Baptists have chapels here. William A. Pochin, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SILFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Wymondham, hund. of Forehoe, co. Norfolk, 1½ mile S.E. of Wymondham, and 9 S.W. of Norwich. It is situated near the river Yare. The principal residence is Stanfield Hall, an Elizabethan mansion surrounded by a moat, and to which a chapel was formerly attached.

SILIAN, a par. in the hund. of Moyddyn, co. Cardigan, 2 miles N.W. of Lampeter, its post town, and 11 from Aberaeron. The village is small. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Llanwnnen, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Sulian, is an ancient structure with an old round font, and a runic pillar stone.

SILKSTONE, a par. in the wap. of Staincross, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Barnsley, its post town, and the same distance N.E. of Peniston. It is a station on a branch of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. The village, which is situated in a valley on a branch of the river Dearne, is well built, and principally consists of one long street. The par. is of large extent, including the tnshps. of Barnsley, West Bretton, Cawthorne, Cumberworth, Dodworth, Stainbrough, Thurgoland, and Hoyland-Swaine. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries, nail factories, iron and wire-drawing works, and in the manufacture of linen. The coal obtained is of excellent quality, and is wrought chiefly by R. Clarke, of Noblethorpe. There are also quarries of good building-stone. The produce of the mines and quarries is conveyed by a short railway of 2 miles to the basin of the Barnsley canal, whence it is sent to London and various other markets. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £270, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a square tower and six bells. The interior of the church contains brasses and effigies of the Beaumonts and Wentworths of Bretton Park, also a monument to Gen. Sir W. Wentworth, who commanded the forces in Ireland in the reign of Charles I. In addition to the parish church are the following district churches—viz. at Cawthorne, West Britton, Cumberworth, Barnsley St. Mary, Barnsley St. George, Barnsley St. John, Stainbrough, Dodworth, and Thurgoland, the livings of which are perpet. curs.,* varying in val. from £225 to £119. The parochial charities produce about £372 per annum, including £29, the endowment of Clarkson's school. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels.

SILKSWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Bishop-Wearmouth, N. div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 3 miles S.W. of Sunderland, its post town. The tnshp., which is situated on the Hetton coal railway, includes the hmlts. of Grindon and Farrington. The village is small and irregularly built. There is a parochial school, in which Divine service is performed weekly by the Rector of Bishop Wearmouth. Silksworth House and Silksworth Hall are the principal residences.

SILK-WILLOUGHBY. *See* WILLOUGHBY-SILK, co. Lincoln.

SILLAN, a small lough in the co. of Cavan, Ireland, near Shercock. It is about 2 miles in length by three-quarters of a mile in breadth, and is much admired for the beauty of its shores.

SILLERMORE, a bog in the bars. of Galway and Moycullen, co. Galway, Ireland.

SILLIES, a river of the co. of Fermanagh, Ireland, rises near Lough Naman, and joins the Erne above Enniskillen.

SILLOCK, a hmlt. on Dublin Bay, co. Dublin, Ireland, near Dublin.

SILLOTH POINT, on the coast of co. Cumberland, near Lee Scar, and opposite Silloth Bank, in the Solway Frith, 12 miles from Port Carlisle. It is the terminus of the Carlisle and Silloth and Port Carlisle section of the North British railway.

SILPHO, a tnshp. in the par. of Hackness, lib. of Whitby-Strand, North Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Scarborough. It is in conjunction with Harwood.

SILSDEN. *See* SIGHELDEN, co. York.

SILSOE, a par. and post town, but until recently a hmlt. in the par. of Flitton, hund. of Flitt, co. Bedford, 4 miles S.E. of Ampthill, 10 S.E. of Bedford, and 40 from London. The village, which had formerly a market, granted to the inhabitants by charter bearing date 1319, is situated on a branch of the river Ivel. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. James, was rebuilt in 1830, at the expense of Earl de Grey, who endowed it with an annuity of £150. There is a school for both sexes maintained by the Countess de Grey. Wrest Park, the principal residence, was a seat of the late Duke of Kent.

SILTON, a par. in the hund. of Red-Lane, co. Dorset, 5 miles E. of Wincanton, its post town, and 3 N.W. of Gillingham. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Stour. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in linen-weaving and in the manufacture of ticking. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £379. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a low square tower and S. porch. It contains a monument to Sir Hugh Wyndham, chief justice of the common pleas in the reign of Charles II. The register dates from 1653. The Duke of Somerset is lord of the manor.

SILTON, NETHER, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Leake, wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 8 miles N.E. of Thirsk, its post town, and 7 E. of Northallerton. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Leake. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

SILTON, OVER, a par. in the wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 8 miles N.E. of Thirsk. It includes the tnshp. of Kepwick. The village is of small extent and chiefly agricultural. About a third of the land is moorland, and the remainder equally distributed between arable, meadow, and pasture, besides 100 acres of woodland and plantation. The Sinnington hounds meet here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £70, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

SILT-PITS, an ext. par. place in the soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, near Horncastle.

SILVERBAND, a vil. in the par. of Cambuslang, co. Lanark, Scotland, 5 miles S.E. of Glasgow, between the rivers Calder and Clyde.

SILVERDALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Warton, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 11 miles N. of Lancaster, its post town, 5 S.W. of Burton-in-Kendal, and 5 N. of the Carnforth railway station. It is a station on the Lancaster railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on Morecambe Bay. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £80, in the patron. of the Vicar of Warton. The church, erected in 1679, was restored and enlarged in 1829. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum.

SILVERDALE, a vil. in the par. of Keele, co. Stafford, 2 miles N.W. of Newcastle-under-Lyne. It is a station on the Silverdale and Longton branch of the North Staffordshire railway.

SILVERHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Huish, co. Devon, 4 miles S.W. of Kingsbridge.

SILVERHILL, a mountain in the co. of Donegal, Ireland, near 2,000 feet above sea-level.

SILVER HILL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Ecclesall Bierlow, West Riding co. York.

SILVER HILL, a vil. in the par. of Walwin's Castle, co. Pembroke, 4 miles N.W. of Milford.

SILVER HOLM, an islet in the upper part of the lake of Windermere, co. Westmoreland.

SILVERLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Ashley, hund. of Cheveley, co. Cambridge, 4 miles S.E. of Newmarket, its post town. It was formerly a separate parish. There is no village, only two or three farmhouses. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect. of Ashley, in the dioc. of Ely. The church is in ruins.

SILVERMINES, a post-office vil. in the par. of Kilmore, bar. of Upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.S.W. of Nenagh. It is situated on the old Limerick and Dublin road, near the Silvermine mountains. Here are lead mines, which are extensively worked, the ore yielding a large percentage of silver. In 1641 the rebels murdered the miners, and destroyed the works then in the tenancy of Lord William Russell and Sir Charles Brooke. Fairs are held on 1st May, 8th June, 12th September, and 25th October.

SILVER RIVER, a stream of the King's County, Ireland, rises in the Silverbloom mountains, and joins the river Brosna near Ferbane.

SILVERSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Greens-Norton, co. Northampton, 3 miles S.W. of Towcester, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Brackley. The village, which is considerable, is situated on a branch of the river Tow. In consequence of its close proximity to Whittlewood Forest, a brisk timber trade is carried on. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Whittlebury in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a National school erected at the expense of Lord Southampton in 1846. The Wesleyans have a place of worship with a school-room adjoining. The Duke of Grafton is lord of the manor.

SILVERTON, a par. in the hund. of Hayridge, co. Devon, 5½ miles S.W. of Collumpton, its post town, 7 N.E. of Exeter, and 3 S. of Hele railway station. The village, which is extensive, is situated on an eminence, near the road from Tiverton to Exeter, and between the rivers Exe and Culme. It is now chiefly agricultural, but was formerly a market town. The par. contains the hmlt. of Lease. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £950. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone structure with a tower containing a clock and six bells. In the churchyard is an old cross much defaced by time. The parochial charities produce about £210 per annum, including £133, the endowment of Richard's free school. There is a National school for girls. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The trustees of the late Earls of Egremont and Ilchester are lords of the manor. On a hill on the E. side of the parish are the remains of a British camp. Cattle fairs are held on the first Thursdays in February and July.

SILVINCH, a hmlt. in the par. of White Lackington, co. Somerset, 2 miles N.E. of Ilminster.

SILVINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Overs, co. Salop, 5 miles N.W. of Cleobury-Mortimer, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Ludlow. The village, which is of small extent, is situated under the Tittlestone section of the Clee hills. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £100. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone structure with a square tower containing two bells. The Rev. J. Edmunds is lord of the manor.

SIMMONDLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Glossop, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 8 miles N.W. of Chapel-en-le-Frith.

SIMONBURN, a par. in the N.W. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 9 miles N.W. of Hexham, its post town, and 26 W. of Newcastle. This parish was formerly the largest in the county, extending 33 miles in length, by 14 in breadth, but in 1814 it was divided by Act of Parliament into six parochial rectories, the livings of all which are in the gift of the Governors of Greenwich Hospital, and the funds for which were obtained by the sale of tithes. The parish as at present defined comprises about 13,372 acres, of which a fourth part is arable, and the remainder pasture and sheep walks, with 460 acres of woodland and plantation. It is situated on a branch of the river Tyne, near the Picts' Wall, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. contains, besides the vil. of its name, the chplry. of Hamshaugh, and the tnshps. of Haughton and Simonburn. The substratum abounds with coal, and iron-ore was formerly obtained. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £426, in the patron. of the Governors of Greenwich Hospital. The church, dedicated to St. Simon, is an ancient structure, and was restored in 1821. It contains several monuments to the Allgoods. There is also a district church at Hamshaugh, the living of which is a perpet cur.,* val. £120. The parochial charities produce about £180 per annum, of which £45 goes towards the support of the school founded by Giles Heron. Nunwick Hall and Park End are the principal residences. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor. In 1735 a stone inscribed with the names of Ulpius and Sabinus, Roman lieutenants in Britain, was found whilst repairing the old rectory-house.

SIMOND'S HALL WITH COMBE, a tythg. in the par. of Wotton-under-Edge, co. Gloucester, 2 miles N.E. of Wotton.

SIMONSTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, higher div. of Blackburn hund., co. Lancaster, 4½ miles N.W. of Burnley, near the river Henburn.

SIMONSTONE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of High Abbotside, North Riding co. York, 1 mile N. of Hawes.

SIMONSWOOD, a tnship. in the par. of Walton-on-Hill, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 4½ miles S.E. of Ormskirk.

SIMONWARD. See BREWARD, ST., co. Cornwall.

SIMPRIN, an ancient par. in the co. of Berwick, Scotland, 3 miles N. of Coldstream. It is now joined to Swinton.

SIMPSON, a par. in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 2 miles N.E. of Fenny-Stratford, its post town, and 5 from Woburn. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated on the Grand Junction canal, and on the river Ouzle, a branch of the Ouze. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £330. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum, bequeathed by Thomas Pigot in 1573.

SINCLAIRTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Dysart, co. Fife, Scotland, near Pathead. It is a station on the Edinburgh and North British railway. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in weaving.

SINDERBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Pickhill, wap. of Hallikeld, North Riding co. York, 6 miles S.W. of Thirsk, 7 N. of Ripon, and 1 mile E. of the Sinderby station, on the Northallerton branch of the North Eastern railway. The village, which is small, is situated near the river Swaile. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

SINDERLAND, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Dunham Massey, and par. of Bowden, co. Chester, 3 miles W. of Altrincham, on the Bridgwater canal, near a branch of the river Mersey.

SINFIN WITH ARLESTON, a lib. in the par. of Barrow-upon-Trent, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 3 miles S. of Derby, near the Birmingham railway and the river Derwent.

SINFIN-MOOR, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Alvaston, par. of St. Michael, co. Derby, 3 miles S.E. of Derby, near the river Derwent.

SINGE, PASSAGE DU, or THE SWINGE, a channel lying between the Isle of Alderney and Ortach Bank in the Channel Islands.

SINGLEBOROUGH, a hmlt. in the par. of Great Horwood, hund. of Cottesloe, co. Bucks, 2½ N. of Winslow.

SINGLECROSS, a hund. in the wap. of Bramber, co. Sussex, containing the pars. of Horsham, Nuthurst,

Rusper, and Warnham, comprising an area of 4,120 acres.

SINGLESTREET, a vil. in the bar. of Tirhugh, co. Donegal, Ireland, near Ballyshannon.

SINGLETON, a par. in the hund. of Westbourne, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 6 miles N.E. of Chichester, its post town, and 5½ S.E. of Midhurst. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated in a valley of the Downs, on the road from London to Chichester, by way of Midhurst. The par. contains the hmlt. of Charlton, and is mentioned in the Domesday Survey as *Silleton*. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £115. The church is an ancient structure with a square tower. The parochial charities produce about £80 per annum. On the summit of St. Roche's, or Rook's Hill, which is 702 feet above sea-level, is an ancient camp.

SINGLETON, a chplry. in the par. of Kirkham, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 13 miles N. of Preston, its post town, and 3 S.E. of Poulton railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on Wyre Water, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is of a clayey and marly nature. The chplry. includes the tnshps. of Great and Little Singleton. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £110. The church, built in 1754, is dedicated to St. Anne. There are National schools for both sexes, also a place of worship for the Roman Catholics. T. Miller, Esq., of Preston, is lord of the manor.

SINNINGTON, a par. partly in the wap. of Ryedale, but chiefly in Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York, 4½ miles W. of Pickering, its post town, and 4 E. of Kirby-Moorside. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Severn, and on the high road between Pickering and Kirby-Moorside. The par. includes the tnshps. of Marton and Little Edstone. In the village is a green and maypole. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £84, in the patron. of the Master of Hemsworth School. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is built out of the remains of the monastery, and was repaired in 1841. The register dates from 1597. The parochial charities produce about £27, which go towards the support of the school. The Wesleyans have a chapel and Sunday-school.

SINWELL WITH BRADLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Wotton-under-Edge, upper div. of Berkeley hund, co. Gloucester, near Wotton.

SION HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Wolverley, co. Worcester, 1 mile N. of Kidderminster. It is the seat of Lady Russell.

SION HILL and SION HOUSE, two mansions, the former a seat of the Duke of Marlborough, and the latter of the Duke of Northumberland, in the par. of New Brentford, hund. of Elthorne, co. Middlesex, half a mile W. of Brentford, which see.

SIRIOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Abergele, co. Denbigh, 9 miles N.W. of Denbigh, on the line of the Holyhead railway.

SISLAND, or SIZELAND, a par. in the hund. of Loddon, co. Norfolk, 1¼ mile S.W. of Loddon, its post town, and 10 miles S.E. of Norwich. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Yare, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £126. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a thatched roof and a campanile turret. The register dates from 1584.

SISTON, a par. in the hund. of Pucklechurch, co. Gloucester, 6 miles N.E. of Bristol, its post town, and 1½ mile E. of Mangotsfield railway station. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the Gloucester railway. There are some brick kilns, a pin factory, and a malting establishment. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £323. The church, dedicated to St. Peter or St. Anne, is an ancient stone structure with a square tower containing six bells. There is also a district church at Warmley, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £60. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. Siston Court is the principal residence. F. R. N. Dickenson, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

SITHNEY, a par. in the hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 2 miles N.W. of Helston, its post town, and within which borough the par. is included. The village, which is large, is situated on the high road to Penzance, Camborne, and Redruth. The par. includes the chief part of Porthleven fishing coves, and part of Looe Pool in Mount's Bay. There is a small harbour at Porthleven capable of floating vessels of 200 tons. The soil is of a loamy and sandy nature, with a subsoil of marl and granite. A large portion of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, and some in the mines. The substratum abounds with minerals, and there are mines of lead, copper, and tin, the two last being still worked. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £368, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Sithney, is an ancient stone structure with a square tower and three bells. The interior contains several mural monuments, &c., and some remains of stained glass. There is also a district church at Porthleven, erected in 1841, and dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £206. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school held at the church. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a place of worship. A parochial feast occurs on the first Sunday in August. On Longstown Down was the Mên-amber logan stone, and many stone battleaxes have been found at Venton Vedna.

SITTINGBOURNE, a par., seaport, and market town in the hund. of Milton, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 7 miles W. of Faversham, 11 S.E. of Rochester, and 15 W. of Canterbury. It is a station on the London, Chatham, and Dover railway, and has a branch line over the Swale to Sheerness in the Isle of Sheppy. It is situated on the Roman and Watling Street, still the high road from London to Dover, and near Milton Creek, a navigable branch of the Swale. It was anciently a market town and place of considerable importance, being situated on the direct route to the Continent, before the introduction of railways, but subsequently declined, till of late years the market has been revived, and the town much enlarged. The Northwoods, at the Lion, entertained Henry V. here in 1420 at a cost of 9*s.* 9*d.*, and the Lushingtons, at the George, received George I. and II. It was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth under a mayor and jurats, and empowered to send members to parliament, but this latter privilege was never exercised. The town consists principally of one long street, called the High-street, and several new streets running from the railway station. On the north slope of the hill overlooking the creek is the adjoining town of Milton. The population of the two towns in 1861 was 6,984, of which number 4,301 were in Sittingbourne, and 2,683 in Milton. The principal public buildings are Gordelier's public rooms, formerly the George hotel, where the magistrates for the division meet twice a month, and where the Sittingbourne branch of the Faversham savings-bank is held; the corn exchange in High-street, the new police court, also in High-street, two banks, and the Crown quay. A large Congregational church, Wesleyan chapel, and Trinity Church, have been recently built, with National schools for 360 children. The exports are corn, wool, bricks, and road metal for the metropolis; and coals are imported. The principal trade is derived from the transit of passengers, and the supply of the surrounding district. There are paper and corn mills in the parish of Sittingbourne, and some oil and cement mills. A considerable number of boats are engaged in the dredging for oysters in the Swale. Sittingbourne is a polling-place for East Kent, and the seat of a new County Court, which is held monthly. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, gross val. £300, in the patron. of the archbishop. The parish church, dedicated to St. Michael, was rebuilt, except the tower and external walls, in 1762, after a fire. There are National and Sunday schools, also an extramural cemetery re-

cently laid out. Theobald, the editor of Shakspeare, was a native of Sittingbourne. Corn-market day is Friday. Fairs are held at Whitsuntide and Michaelmas.

SIXHILLS, a par. in the E. div. of Wraggoe wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4½ miles S.E. of Market-Rasen, its post town, and 11½ W. of Louth. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. There was formerly a priory of nuns and canons, founded by Albert-de-Greslei in the reign of Stephen, and in which Mary, wife of Christopher Seton, was imprisoned by Edward I. in 1306. The surface is hilly, but the soil fertile, and limestone is quarried. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £67. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a chapel for Roman Catholics.

SIX HUNDREDS, a hmlt. in the par. of Heckington, co. Lincoln, 5 miles E.S.E. of Sleaford.

SIX-MILE-BRIDGE, a vil. in the tnshp. of Weetslade, co. Northumberland, 5 miles N. of Newcastle.

SIXMILEBRIDGE, a vil. in the bar. of Smallcounty, co. Limerick, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Bruff, on the river Commogue.

SIXMILEBRIDGE, a small post town in the par. of Kilfinaghta, bar. of Lower Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 11 miles S.E. of Ennis, and 128 from Dublin. It is a station on the Limerick and Ennis railway. The village, which was formerly a market town, is situated on the river Ongarnee, and the old Limerick and Ennis road. It contains the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, police station, sessions house, bridewell, two mills, and the ruins of the market house. It had formerly a small religious house, a cell to St. Saviour's, Limerick. General sessions are held in June, and petty sessions at intervals. Sixmilebridge House is the principal seat. A fair is held on 5th December.

SIX-MILE-CROSS, a post-office vil. in the par. of Termonmaguirk, bar. of Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 8 miles W.S.W. of Pomeroy. It is a station on the Belfast and Clones railway. Here are a district church, Presbyterian meeting-house, and a school. The village and surrounding country are the property of Earl Belmore.

SIXMILEWATER, a stream of the co. of Antrim, Ireland, rises near Larne, and falls into Lough Neagh at Antrim Bay.

SIXPENNY-HANDLEY, a hund. in the co. of Dorset, contains the pars. of Handley, Cann, Compton Abbas, Fontmell Magna, Iwerne Minster, Melbury Abbas, and East and West Orchard, comprising an area of 16,960 acres.

SIZERGH-FELL-SIDE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Levens, co. Westmoreland, 3 miles S.W. of Kendal. It is situated near the river Kent, and its principal attraction is the castle, with its collection of portraits. It has been the seat of the Stricklands since Edward I.'s time.

SIZEWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Leiston, hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 4 miles N.E. of Aldborough, its post town. It is situated under Sizewell Cliffs, on the coast. Near to the shore is Sizewell Bank, a growing shoal 6 miles by three-quarters of a mile in extent. Sizewell Gap, a small bay on the coast, was formerly a place for smugglers, and is now a coastguard station. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Leiston, in the dioc. of Norwich. There was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas.

SKAILL LOCH, a freshwater lake near Holorow Skaggie, in the West Orkney Isles, Scotland.

SKAILWICK, a district in the island of Westray, co. Orkney, Scotland.

SKARWEATHER, a sandbank outside Swansea Bay, on the coast of co. Glamorgan, 3 miles W. of Portheawl.

SKATERAW, a vil. in the par. of Innerwick, co. Haddington, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Dunbar.

SKATERIGG, a vil. in the par. and co. of Renfrew, Scotland, chiefly inhabited by colliers.

SKATE-ROAD, an anchorage inside of Holy Island, on the coast of co. Northumberland, near Warnham Bar.

SKAW HOLM, or OUTSTACK ROCK, a small islet forming one of the North Shetland group, coast of Scotland. It lies to the N. of Unst, and is the most northerly point of the British Isles.

SKEA, a hmlt. in the par. of Clanawley, co. Fermanagh, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Enniskillen.

SKEAN, a lough on the borders of the cos. of Sligo and Roscommon, Ireland, near Lough Meelagh.

SKECKLING, a hmlt. in the par. of Burstwick, S. div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 8 miles E. of Hull, its post town, and 2 from the Burstwick station, on the Hull and Holderness railway.

SKEEBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Easby, wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Richmond. It is a small agricultural village, situated on a branch of the river Swale. In 1839 a chapel-of-ease was erected here, with a school adjoining.

SKEFFINGTON, a par. in the hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 10 miles S.E. of Leicester, its post town, and 2 N.W. of Tugby. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Eye, and is chiefly agricultural. The land is of a hilly nature, abounding in well-timbered lawns. The soil consists of clay and gravel. Sir R. Sutton's hounds are kennelled in this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £446. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, is an ancient structure with a low square tower and five bells. It contains a piscina, stained windows, and monuments of the Skeffingtons, which family became extinct in 1850. Skeffington Hall contains a drawing-room floored and wainscoted out of one oak, also a gallery with portraits of Henry VIII. and other monarchs, by Vandyke, &c. There is a Sunday-school and a Dissenting chapel. Sir R. Sutton is lord of the manor.

SKEFFLING, a par. in the S. div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Patrington, its post town, and 3 from the sea-coast. The village, which is small, is situated at the mouth of the river Humber, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £53. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is an ancient structure with a tower. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Sir T. A. C. Constable is lord of the manor.

SKEGBY, a par. in the N. div. of Broxtow wap., co. Nottingham, 3 miles W. of Mansfield, its post town. The village, which is extensive, is situated on the opposite acclivities of a deep valley on the banks of the river Meden. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries, and some females in framework knitting. There are limestone quarries, brick and lime kilns, a pottery, and a steam corn-mill. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £78, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which is situated some distance from the village, is an ancient structure much dilapidated. There is a National school, and a Wesleyan chapel. J. Dodsley, Esq., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

SKEGBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Marnham, co. Notts, 3 miles S.E. of Taxford.

SKEGGLES WATER, a pool in the chplry. of Kentmere, par. of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 8 miles N.W. of Kendal. It drains into the river Kent.

SKEGNESS, a par. in the Marsh div. of Candleshoe wap., parts of Lindsay, co. Lincoln, 5 miles N.E. of Wainfleet, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Burgh. According to Leland, here was once a considerable town, with a haven and castle, but swallowed up by the sea. It is now a small bathing village situated on the coast, near Skegness Spit, where the sand drives at low water. There are two hotels and several lodging-houses. A brisk trade is done in coals. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £103. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, is an ancient structure with a tower. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. Lord Monson is lord of the manor.

SKELBROOKE, a chplry. in the par. of South Kirby, upper div. of Osgoldcross wap., West Riding co. York,

8 miles N.W. of Doncaster, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated near Barnsdale Forest. At this place Henry VIII., in 1541, met the clergy of the diocese of York, and received the sum of £600 as a present. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £80. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone edifice; it was repaired in 1840.

SKELDALE, a spot above Fountains Abbey, West Riding co. York, on the river Skell.

SKELDERSKEW GRANGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Guisborough, lib. of East Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 2 miles from Guisborough and 45 N. of York, near the coast.

SKELDING, a tnshp. in the par. of Ripon, lower div. of Claro wap., West Riding co. York, 6 miles S.W. of Ripon, on the river Skell.

SKELL, a stream in the West Riding co. York, joins the Ure below Ripon.

SKELLFLETE, a stream in the East Riding co. York, joins the Humber near Bromflete.

SKELLIGS, THE, a group of three islands in the par. of Killemlagh, bar. of Iveragh, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. They lie off Bolus Head, 6 miles to the W.S.W., and a little less from Bray Head. They are distinguished as the Great and Little Skelligs, and the Lemon Rock. On Little Skellig great numbers of Solan geese are captured, and on Great Skellig are the ruins of an abbey, to which in former times pilgrims resorted to worship before a rude cross carved on an overhanging cliff. Two lights are exhibited—one visible at 25 miles, the other at 18 miles.

SKELLINGTHORPE, a par. in the lower div. of Boothby-Graffo wap., parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 5 miles W. of Lincoln, its post town. It is a station on the Great Northern railway. The par. includes the hmlt. of Swallow-Beck, and is chiefly the property of Christ's Hospital, London. Prior to the enclosure of the parish, the land was chiefly of a boggy character, but since that period has become richly cultivated. The Burton hounds meet in this neighbourhood. The Fosse Dyke navigation, connecting the rivers Trent and Witham, passes within a quarter of a mile of the village. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £31, in the patron. of the Master of Spital Hospital. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient edifice with a square tower. The interior has recently been restored. There is a parochial school for both sexes, partly supported by the Governors of Christ's Hospital. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

SKELLOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Owston, upper div. of Osgoldcross wap., West Riding co. York, 5½ miles N.W. of Doncaster, its post town, and 1½ mile S.W. of Owston. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Dore.

SKELMANTHORPE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Cumberworth, and pars. of Emley and High Hoyland, West Riding co. York, 6 miles S.E. of Huddersfield. The land is fertile, and the substratum contains freestone and coal. The village, which is considerable, contains several mills for the manufacture of worsted and silk goods. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans, and a National school supported partly by a small endowment. On the enclosure of Cumberworth common 7 acres were allotted to this hamlet.

SKELMERSDALE, a chplry. in the par. of Ormskirk, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 4½ miles S.E. of Ormskirk, its post town, and 3 N.W. of Pimbo-lane railway station. The village is chiefly agricultural. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries and stone quarries. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £142, in the patron of the Vicar of Ormskirk. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, has a tower and bell. It was built about the year 1776, and enlarged in 1823. In the interior is a painted E. window, and some monuments to the Skelmersdale family. The parochial charities produce about £79 per annum, of which £51 goes to Swift's school. The Wesleyans have two places of worship. This place gives title of baron to the Wilbrahams of Lathom, to whom the manor belongs.

SKELSMERGH, a tnshp. in the par. and ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 2 miles N.E. of Kendal. The inhabitants are employed in the corn, worsted, and other mills situated on the banks of the rivers Kent, Mint, and Sprint. There are remains of a chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and at Doddington is a chapel belonging to the Roman Catholics.

SKELTON, a par. in the ward of Leath, co. Cumberland, 6½ miles N.W. of Penrith, its post town and railway station, and 14 from Wigton. The village is chiefly agricultural. The soil is damp, with a subsoil of clay, freestone, and limestone. The par. contains the tnshps. of Lamonby and Unthank. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £294, in the patron. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to SS. Mary and Michael, is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing two bells. It formerly contained a chantry, and was restored in 1794. The parochial charities produce about £39 per annum, of which £32 go to the free school for 30 children. Sir H. R. Vane is lord of the manor.

SKELTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Howden, wap. of Howdenshire, East Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Howden, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Ouse, and is chiefly agricultural. A portion of the land is in pasture. The soil is sandy, with a subsoil of clay. Steam-packets plying between Hull and York pass daily. There is a school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. R. Schofield, Esq., of Sand Hall, is lord of the manor.

SKELTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Marske, wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 4 miles W. of Richmond.

SKELTON, a par. partly in the lib. of St. Peter's, East Riding, but chiefly in the wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of York, its post town, and 9 S. of Easingwold. The village, which is of small extent, is situated in a vale near the river Ouse, and is chiefly agricultural. The soil consists of clay and loam. The living is a perpet. cur.* annexed to that of Brotton, in the dioc. of York, val. £137, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is an endowed village school. Skelton Lodge and Fairfield are the principal residences.

SKELTON, a tnshp. in the par. and lib. of Ripon, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Ripon, its post town, and 2½ N.W. of Boroughbridge. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Bure, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £90, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes.

SKELTON, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Templenewsom, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Leeds.

SKELTON, a par. in the E. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 3½ miles N.E. of Guisborough, its post town. The par., which is bounded on the N. by the German Ocean, is of large extent, and includes the chplry. of Brotton, the hmlt. of Manless Green, and the tnshps. of Kilton, Great Moorsholm, Saltburn, Skiningrove, and Stanghow. It was given by William the Conqueror to Robert de Brus, ancestor to the kings of Scotland, and of the present family of Bruce, Marquises of Ailesbury. The castle, originally built in the 12th century, was the residence of Hall, the "Eugenius" of Sterne, and author of "Crazy Tales." The village, which is still considerable, was formerly a market town. The Cleveland hounds meet here; seals are taken on the coast. There are quarries of freestone in the hills. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £190, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a tower containing two bells; it was rebuilt in 1755. There is a chapel-of-ease at Brotton. The Wesleyans have two chapels, one at Skelton, and the other at Great Moorsholm. There are National schools, built in 1848 by the present owner of the castle, J. T. Wharton, Esq. The parochial charities produce £10 per annum.

SKELWITH, a tnshp. in the par. of Hawkshead,

hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 2 miles S.W. of Ambleside. It is joined with Monk-Coniston to form a township.

SKENDLEBY, a par. in the Wold div. of Candleshoe wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.E. of Spilsby, its post town, and 2½ S.E. of Willoughby railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated in a valley on a branch of the river Steeping. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £155. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with a tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum, exclusive of an allotment of 8 acres of land. There is a parochial school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, with a library and Sunday-school. Lord Willoughby d'Eresby and John Holland, Esq., are lords of the manor.

SKENE, or SKEEN, a loch in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, 7 miles N.E. of Moffat. It is situated on the borders of Peebles and Selkirk, near the fall on the river Moffat, and is 1,000 feet above sea-level.

SKENE, a par. in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland. It extends in length about 6¾ miles from S.E. to N.W., with an extreme breadth of about 4½ miles. It is bounded by the pars. of Kinton, Kinellar, Newhills, Peterculter, Echt, Cluny, and Kemnay. The surface, which is rugged, rises in some places to a considerable elevation. A great portion of the land is in moorland pasture. The substratum is composed of granite rock and rubble. In the vicinity are a large cairn, several Druidical stones and tumuli, and traces of a camp. The roads from Aberdeen to Alford and Tarland pass through the village, which is about 8 miles W. of Aberdeen. It is situated near Skene Loch on Luchar Burn. There is a woollen mill at Garlogie. This par. is in the presb. and synod of Aberdeen. The stipend of the minister is about £158. The parish church was erected in 1801, and was restored in 1841. There are a Free church, an Independent chapel, two Free Church schools, besides other schools. The principal seats are Skene House and Easter Skene House.

SKENFRETH, a hund. in two divs., co. Monmouth. The upper contains the pars. of Grosmont, Llangua, Llantillio Crossenny, Skenfreth, and parts of Llanvihangel, comprising an area of 19,420 acres; and the lower div. contains the town of Monmouth, and the pars. of Welsh Bicknor, Llangattock-Vibon-Avel, St. Maughan's, Rockfield, and Wonastow, comprising an area of 14,190, exclusive of Monmouth.

SKENFRETH, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Skenfreth, co. Monmouth, 6 miles N.W. of Monmouth, and 24 from Hereford. The village, which is small and chiefly agricultural, is situated at the bridge over the river Monnow. In the vicinity is the ruin of Skenfreth Castle. It was of trapezium form, encircled by a curtain wall of immense thickness, and defended by six towers and a circular keep, but of which nothing now remains but the outer wall. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £215. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Bridget, and has several stained windows.

SKEOTISVAY, an island in the par. of Harris, and one of the Hebrides, co. Inverness, Scotland, three-quarters of a mile W. of Scalpa. It extends in length about three-quarters of a mile, by half a mile in breadth. It is situated in East Loch-Tarbet, and is uninhabited.

SKERDBEG and SKERDMORE, rocky islets off the W. coast of co. Galway, Ireland, N.W. of Gulin-Head.

SKERNE, a stream of the co. of Durham, rises near Hutton Henry, and joins the Tees at Croft Bridge.

SKERNE, a par. in the Bainton-Beacon div. of Harthill wap., East Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Great Driffield, its post town, and 13 from Beverley. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Hull. The inhabitants are wholly agricultural. The soil consists of gravel, clay, and loam upon a subsoil of clay. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £71. The church has a tower containing two bells. The parochial charities consist in 5 acres of land designated "Poor Folks' Close." The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Lord Londesborough is lord of the manor.

SKERR, an ext. par. place in the par. of Lower Kenfigg, co. Glamorgan, 6 miles W. of Bridgend.

SKERRIES, a small seaport and post town in the par. of Holmpatrick, bar. of Balrothery, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 22 miles N.E. of Dublin. It is a station on the Dublin and Drogheda railway. It is situated on the E. coast on a projecting neck of land near the islands of its name. It has a harbour and pier, and contains the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, parochial and National schools, dispensary, police and coast-guard stations. There is an excellent beach for bathing. Fairs are held on 28th April and 10th August.

SKERRIES, a dangerous reef in the English Channel, off the coast of South Devon, 2 miles N.E. of Start Point.

SKERRIES, a rocky islet off the coast of Anglesea, 2 miles from Point Carnal, and 6 N.E. of Holyhead. It is near 1 mile in length, and has a lighthouse, erected in 1714, visible for 15 miles.

SKERRIES, OUT, a group of nine islets and rocks, in the parish of Nesting, Shetland Islands, coast of Scotland. They are situated off Luna Ness, at the E. end of Nell Sound, in the Northern Ocean, about 15 leagues N.E. of the Orkneys, and 5 miles N.E. of Whalsay Island. A little beyond lies Outstack Rock, the most northerly point of the British Isles. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the ling and herring fisheries.

SKERRIES, THE, a group of rocks in the bar. of Lower Dunluce, co. Antrim, 1 mile N.E. of Portrush, and 4 miles N. of Bushmills. They lie opposite the basalt peninsula forming the harbour of Portrush, and have inside anchorage in 6 fathoms water.

SKERRY, a par. in the bar. of Lower Antrim, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N.N.E. of Broughshane, its post town. The surface extends along the river Braide, and among the Lile mountains. It consists of some good land, with a large proportion of bog and mountain waste. The road from Glenarm to Ballymena crosses the parish. The highest point is at Collin Top, which has an altitude of 1,419 feet. The prevailing rocks are basalt and greenstone, with traces of coal and iron. Some of the inhabitants are employed in weaving. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Connor, val. with Racavan, £535. The present church, which stands at Broughshane, was built, in place of the ancient edifice now in ruins, by Earl O'Neill in the middle of the last century.

SKERRY. See PENTLAND SKERRY, Orkney Isles.

SKERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Lancaster, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster, three-quarters of a mile N. of Lancaster. It is a large village separated from the town of Lancaster by the river Lune. There is a considerable salmon fishery. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £100, in the patron. of trustees. The church was erected in 1833. There is a National school endowed by Henry Williamson in 1767 with £10 a year.

SKETCHLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Aston-Flamville, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 1 mile S.W. of Hinckley, near Watling Street.

SKETHIOG, a vil. in the par. of Llansaintfraed, co. Brecon, 5 miles S.E. of Brecon.

SKEWEN, a vil. in the par. and hund. of Neath, co. Glamorgan, 2 miles from Neath. It is situated on Swansea Bay, near the mouth of the Neath river. It is a cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £130, in the patron. of the crown and bishop.

SKEWHILL, a vil. in the par. and tnshp. of Ecclesfield, wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N. of Sheffield.

SKEWSBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Dalby, wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 8 miles N.E. of Easingwold.

SKEYTON, a par. in the hund. of South Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 11 miles N. of Norwich, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Aylsham. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Bure. The living is a rect. annexed to the vic. of Buxton, in the

dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square tower. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

SKIACH, a stream of the cos. of Ross and Cromarty, Scotland, rises under Ben Wyvis, and falls into Cromarty Firth.

SKIACH, GREAT and LITTLE, two small lochs in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Dunkeld. They abound in trout.

SKIANID, a vil. in the par. of Tongue, co. Sutherland, Scotland, 3 miles N. of Tongue, on the river Kyle, opposite Rabbit Island.

SKIBBEREEN, a post and market town in the pars. of Creagh and Abbeystrowey, bar. of West Carbery, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 45 miles S.W. of Cork, and 217 from Dublin. It is situated on the banks of the river Ilen, which empties itself into Baltimore harbour and St. George's Channel. It has several well-built streets, and two or three good hotels. It contains the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, two Methodist meeting-houses, and National schools, also a bridewell, barracks, two branch banks, a savings-bank, and union poorhouse. Linen and woollen manufactures were formerly carried on. There are a brewery, tannery, and two flour-mills. General sessions are held in May, and petty sessions once a week. The Skibbereen Poor-law Union contains 20 electoral divisions in the county of Cork. There are remains of a monastery, and of two fortresses formerly of the MacCarthy Reagh family. Wednesday and Saturday are market days. Fairs are held on 14th May, 10th July, 2nd August, 12th October, 11th and 23rd December.

SKIDBROOK-WITH-SALTHAVEN, a par. in the Marsh div. of Louth Eske hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 10 miles N.E. of Louth, its post town. The village, situated on the coast, is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Saltfleet. About one-third of the land is in salt-marsh and common. The soil chiefly consists of rich clay resting upon a substratum of black earth, in which marine shells are found. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £271. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is an ancient structure with a tower, situated in the fields to the W. of Saltfleet. Lord Willoughby d'Eresby is lord of the manor.

SKIDBY-WITH-SKIDBYCARR, a par. in the Hunsley-Beacon div. of Harthill wap., East Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Beverley. The land is chiefly arable. The village is small, but well built. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £105, in the patron. of the Bishop of Chester. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

SKIDDAW, a mountain, co. Cumberland, 5 miles N. of Keswick. It rises by a gradual ascent of 5 miles to an elevation of 3,022 feet, and from its summit commands views of the lake scenery.

SKILGATE, a par. in the hund. of Williton, co. Somerset, 5 miles E. of Dulverton, 8 W. of Wiveliscombe, its post town, and 11 N.E. of Tiverton. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the turnpike road between Watchett and Minehead. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £250. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has a square tower containing four bells. The registers date from 1600. There is a parochial school for both sexes, of recent erection. The Earl of Carnarvon is lord of the manor.

SKILLINGTON, a par. in the wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 7 miles S. of Grantham, its post town, and 6 W. of the Corby railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the S.W. border of the county. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £105, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. James, has a tower containing two bells. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a school for both sexes, supported principally by Sir J. M. Cholmeley and C. Turner, Esq. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The Earl of Dysart and Sir M. J. Cholmeley, Bart., are lords of the manor.

SKILTIEMUIR, a vil. in the par. of Cockpen, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 2 miles S.W. of Dalkeith.

SKINBURNESS, a vil. in the par. of Holme-Cultram, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 11 miles N.W. of Wigton. It was anciently a place of importance, having a market and fair granted to the Abbot of Home-Cultram, but at the beginning of the 14th century was nearly destroyed by the sea. It is now a bathing village, commanding extensive views over the Solway Frith and the Scottish mountains. A productive herring fishery is carried on.

SKININGROVE, a tnshp. in the par. of Brotton, E. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 7 miles N.E. of Guisborough, its post town. It is situated on the coast, and almost secluded from view by the lofty heights by which it is encircled. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries.

SKINNAND, a par. in the higher div. of Boothby-Graffo wap., parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 9 miles S.W. of Lincoln, its post town, and 11 N.W. of Seaford. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Brant, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £105. The church is in ruins, but a portion of the churchyard is still devoted to burial purposes.

SKIP-BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Moor Monkton, in the ainsty of co. York, 7 miles N.W. of York, on the river Nidd.

SKIPLAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkdale, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Kirkby Moorside, and 5 N.E. of Helmsley, on a branch of the river Rye. It includes the hmlt. of Bransdale East Side.

SKIPNESS, a par. in the district of Kintyre, co. Argyle, Scotland, 7 miles S.E. of West Tarbert, and 32 N.E. of Campbell Town. It is situated near Skipness Point, on Loch Fine and Kilbrannan Sound. *See* SADDLE.

SKIPORT, a sea loch on the N.E. side of South Uist, Western Isles, coast of Scotland.

SKIPPOOL, a hmlt. in the par. of Poulton-le-Fylde, co. Lancaster, 1 mile N.E. of Poulton, and 10 miles S.W. of Lancaster. It is a sub-port to Preston. It is situated on the line of the Preston and Wyre railway at the point where the Skippool river falls into Wyre Water.

SKIPSEA, a par. and tnshp. in the N. div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 7 miles N.W. of Burton Agnes, 5 N.W. of Hornsea, and 10 S.E. of Burlington. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the high road from Burlington to Hornsea, and within one mile distant of the coast of the North Sea, which bounds the parish on the E. The par. includes the tnshps. of Bonwick and Dringhoe, with the hmlts. of Upton and Brough. In the vicinity are traces of Drugo de Bruere's castle. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £96, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The chancel was rebuilt in 1824. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Independents have each a place of worship, in which Sunday-schools are held. The Wesleyans have also two day schools. A court-leet is held in October. Sir C. Constable is lord of the manor.

SKIPTON, or SKIPTON-IN-CRAVEN, a par. and market town in the E. div. of Staincliff and Upper Claro waps., West Riding co. York, 40 miles W. of York, 216 N.W. of London by road, and 231 by the Great Northern and the Leeds and Colne branch of the Midland railways, on which it is a station. It is situated in the vale of the river Aire, and on the Leeds and Liverpool canal. The ancient par. was very extensive, including, besides the town of Skipton, the tnshps. of Barden, Beamsley, Bolton Abbey, Draughton, Embsay, East Halton, Hazlewood with Stonths, Stirton with Thorlby, and the hmlts. of Barwick and Drebley, and had a territorial boundary of 49 miles. The parish has lately been subdivided, distinct ecclesiastical districts having been assigned to Christ Church in Skipton, Bolton Abbey, and Embsay. The two last are rects., the great tithes having been ceded to them by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church,

Oxford. After the Norman conquest this place became the property of Robert de Romeli, who built the castle about the end of the reign of William the Conqueror. It subsequently passed by marriage into the Albemarle family, but reverting to the crown, was given by Edward II. to Piers Gaveston, after whose death it was given, in 1311, to Robert Lord Clifford, in whose family it has continued, with the exception of a single attainder, for 500 years. During the Great Rebellion it sustained a siege of three years by the parliamentary generals, and surrendered in 1645. Of the castle, which stands at a short distance E. of the church, the greater part is modern, having been rebuilt by Anne Countess of Pembroke as a residence, after having been dismantled by order of Parliament in 1649. The town is laid out in the form of the letter Y, with the market-place near the centre. The only public buildings are the townhall, union poorhouse, mechanics' institute, a savings-bank, and two commercial branch banks. A brisk trade is carried on in corn and agricultural produce, and there are three cotton mills. The population of the township in 1851 was 5,044, and in 1861, 5,454. It is a polling-place for the county elections, and a petty sessions town. The Poor-law Union embraces 47 tnshps. It is also the seat of new County Court and superintendent registry districts. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £307, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The parish church is supposed to have been rebuilt by Richard III., but some parts, including the four stone sedilia, are of greater antiquity, and formed part of the original Norman edifice. It was entirely restored in 1854 at an expense of £3,000, defrayed by the parish. In addition to the parish church are the following churches, viz. Christ Church, St. Cuthbert's, Bolton Abbey, and St. Mary's, Embsay, varying in val. from £150 to £250. The church of St. Cuthbert, once the nave of Bolton Abbey, is a Gothic structure, with stained windows, and was reroofed in 1858. The ancient castle church is now a stable belonging to Sir R. Tutton, Bart. The manor of Bolton Abbey belongs to the Duke of Devonshire, who has a seat here. The parochial register dates from 1597, and that of Bolton Abbey from 1689. The Primitive Methodists have two chapels, and the Wesleyans, Independents, Swedenborgians, and Roman Catholics each one. There is a free grammar school, founded in 1548 by William Ermysted, a canon of St. Paul's, London, which has an income from endowment of £800 per annum, with three exhibitions of £7 each to Christ's College, Cambridge, also National, British, and Sunday schools. There is also at Bolton a grammar school on the foundation of the famous Robert Boyle. The charities produce above £1,150 per annum, including school endowments. About 5 miles N.E. of Skipton are the ruins of Bolton Abbey, and 6 miles N. are the ruins of Barden Tower, once a residence of the Cliffords. Market day is Saturday. Fairs are held on alternate Mondays for cattle and sheep, and on 25th September for horses.

SKIPTON-UPON-SWALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Topcliffe, wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 4½ miles W. of Thirsk, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Ripon. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Swale, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £30. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was built in 1842. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

SKIPWITH, a par. in the wap. of Ouse, East Riding co. York, 5½ miles N.E. of Selby, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the tnshp. of North Duffield. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £300, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, has a square tower containing three bells. There is an endowed school, founded in 1714.

SKIRBECK, a wap. in parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, contains the pars. of Boston and the pars. of Benningham, Butterwick, Fishtoft, Frieston, Leake, Leverton, Wrangle, and part of Skirbeck; comprising an area of 30,880 acres, exclusive of Boston.

SKIRBECK, a par. in the wap. of Skirbeck, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, half a mile S.E. of Boston, its post town. It is situated on the river Witham, and nearly encircles the town of Boston. The par. includes the hmlt. of Skirbeck Quarter, which lies on the W. of the above-mentioned river. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Trinity annexed, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £631. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure, and is situated on the E. side of the river Witham, about a mile distant from the town. The church of the Holy Trinity is situated on the Spilsby road. The parochial charities produce £86, of which £35 belong to the bedesmen of St. Leonard's, and £24 to Middlecott's almshouses. Here was formerly a hospital of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by Sir T. Multon in 1230, the tenements and gardens of which are now occupied by the bedesmen of St. Leonard's.

SKIRBECK QUARTER, a hmlt. in the par. of Skirbeck, wap. of Kirton, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln.

SKIRCOAT, a tnshp. in the par. of Halifax, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, half a mile S.W. of Halifax, its post town. It is situated on the line of the Manchester and Leeds railway, near the junction of the rivers Calder and Hebble. The tnshp. includes the hmlts. of Skircoat Green, Heath, Shaw Hill, Woodhouse, Salter Hebble, and King Cross. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton and woollen mills, and there are several dyeing works and flour-mills. Skircoat-Moor is a heath of 150 acres, commanding views of Halifax and the surrounding country. On the banks of the Calder and Hebble navigation are spacious wharves and warehouses. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £15. An episcopal proprietary chapel was erected on Skircoat-Moor in 1826. There are National schools for both sexes, and infant schools. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Methodists of the New Connexion have places of worship.

SKIRDUSTON, an ancient par. in the co. of Banff, Scotland, now joined to Aberlour.

SKIREHOLME, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Applewick and par. of Burnsall, West Riding co. York, 7 miles N.E. of Skipton, near the river Wharfe, under Bardon Fell.

SKIRETHORNS, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Threshfield and par. of Linton, West Riding co. York, 7 miles N. of Skipton, on the river Wharfe.

SKIRK, or SKEIKE, a par. in the bar. of Clanconagh, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.S.W. of Borris-in-Ossory. Gowran is its post town. The soil is mostly of good quality, and the road from Borris-in-Ossory to Templemore traverses the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £377, in the patron. of the crown. There is a church, erected in 1831, partly by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The parish is united to that of Rathdowney in the Roman Catholic arrangement. There are a public and a private school. Skirk Cottage and Ballymeelish are the principal residences. There are remains of the castle of Garran, and traces of a Druidical circle and cromlech.

SKIRLAUGH, NORTH, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Swine, East Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Swine, and 9 N.E. of Hull, its post town. It is a station on the Hull and Hornsea railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on Lambwith Drain, and is chiefly agricultural. The soil is rich and productive. The Skirlaugh union poorhouse is situated in this township. North Skirlaugh is separated from South Skirlaugh by the Lamworth stream. R. Bethell, Esq., of Rise Park, is lord of the manor.

SKIRLAUGH, SOUTH, a chplry. in the par. of Swine, middle div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 9 miles N.E. of Hull, its post town, and 8 N. of Hedon railway station. The village is situated on the Hull and Hornsea turnpike road, near the Lamworth stream. The soil is of clay. About 1809 several celts, spear-heads, &c., were discovered in a bank. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Swine, in the dioc. of York. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, is an

ancient stone structure with a tower, erected in the 14th century by Bishop Walter Skirlaw, of Durham. The interior was restored in 1819. The parochial charities produce about £62 per annum, of which £11 go to Langdale's school, and £10 for apprenticing poor boys. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Sir T. A. C. Constable is lord of the manor.

SKIRLING, a par. in the co. of Peebles, Scotland, containing a vil. of the same name. It extends in length about 3 miles from S. to N., with an extreme breadth of about 2 miles, and is bounded by Lanarkshire and by the parishes of Kirkcord, Broughton, and Kilbucho. A portion of the land is in excellent cultivation, and the remainder hilly pasture. The soil is in general light, but fertile. The village of Skirling is about 2½ miles N.E. of Biggar, and 25 S.W. of Edinburgh. It is situated on Biggar Water, but is of small extent. This par. is in the presb. of Biggar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The parish church is an ancient structure restored in 1720. The stipend of the minister is about £239. There are a Free church and a parochial school.

SKIRLINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Atwick, N. div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 1 mile N. of Atwick, and 3 N.W. of Hornsea. It is situated on the coast.

SKIRMAGE, an ext. par. place in the lower div. of Munslow hund., co. Salop, adjoining Diddlebury, and 6 miles N. of Ludlow.

SKIRPENBECK, a par. partly in the wap. of Buckrose, and partly in the lib. of St. Peter's, East Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Pocklington, its post town, and 10 N.E. of York. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Beck, a branch of the river Derwent, which bounds the parish on the W. About one-third of the land is meadow and pasture, and the remainder arable. The soil is a strong clay, except along the course of the Beck, where it is a rich loam. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £232, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is an ancient edifice, with a monument to the Paget family.

SKIRRID FAWR and FACH, two lofty summits in the northern div. of co. Monmouth, about 2 miles N.E. of Abergavenny.

SKIRTS-OF-URNEY-AND-ARDSTRAW, or DERG, a par. in the bar. of Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It contains Castle-Derg, its post town. It is situated on the river Derg, and was formerly included with Urney and Ardstraw. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £254, in the patron. of the Rector of Urney. The church is at Castle-Derg, as is also the Roman Catholic chapel. There are a Presbyterian meeting-house and a National school, also two or three private schools.

SKIRWITH, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkland, ward of Leath, co. Cumberland, 8 miles N.E. of Penrith. The village is situated on a branch of the river Eden, under Cross Fell. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle. The church, dedicated to St. John, was erected in 1858. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Skirwith Abbey, the principal residence, is erected on the site of a preceptory of the Knights Templars. Lady le Fleming, of Rydal Hall, is lady of the manor.

SKOKHOLM and SKOMAR, two islets off the coast of co. Pembroke, two-thirds of a mile W. of St. Bride's Point. They are chiefly pasture and rabbit warren.

SKREEN, a bar. in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It contains the following pars., Ardmulchan, Athlumney, Brownstown, Cushinstown, Dowdstown, Dunsany, Follistown, Kilcarn, Killeen, Killmoon, Lismullin, Macetown, Monktown, Rathfeigh, Skreen, Staffordstown, Tara, Templekeeran, Timoole, and parts of the pars. of Danestown and Trevet, with the town of Navan.

SKREEN, a par. in the bar. of Skreen, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N. of Dunshaughlin, its post town. The road from Dublin to Navan traverses the interior. Tara Hill and Skreen Hill are prominent points. The living is a rect. in dioc. of Meath, val., with others, £507, in the patron. of the crown. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Rathfeigh. There are National and parochial schools, and some others aided by private charity. Corbalton Hall is the principal seat. A monastery was founded here, which is supposed to have received the shrine of St. Columb in 875. There are some remains of the castle of the De Feypoys, who took the title of baron from this place.

SKREEN, a par. in the bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Coolaney. Dromore West is its post town. The surface, which extends along Ardnaglass harbour, and among the Ox mountains, is generally good, but includes some extent of bog. The road from Sligo to Ballina crosses the parish. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Killala, val. £412, in the patron. of Trinity College. The church was built in 1819, near the site of the old church, by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. There are four public and two or three private schools. Leckfield is the principal residence. In the vicinity are ruins of Ardnaglass Castle, formerly a seat of the O'Dowd family. Fairs are held on the 21st June, 13th August, 23rd September, and 12th November.

SKREEN, a par. in the bars. of East Shelmaliere and Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Wexford, its post town. It is situated on the road which follows the coast from Wexford to Oulart. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with Ardcolme, £509, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a dispensary. Ballinroan is the principal seat.

SKULL, a par. and post town in the bar. of Carbery West, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 57 miles S.W. of Cork, and 221 from Dublin. The surface, which extends along Skull Harbour in Roaring Water Bay, is wild, abounding in rock and mountain. Mount Gabriel rises 1,145 feet above the level of the sea. The parochial limits include the vil. of Ballydehob and several outlying islands. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £737, in the patron. of the crown and bishop. The church was erected in 1720; and a new church has been built at Ballydehob. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, a Wesleyan meeting-house, 6 public schools, and a day school. The harbour, though encumbered with sunken rocks about the entrances, affords good shelter, and has a depth from 2 to 8 fathoms. Copper ore is worked here on the coast and at Horse Island, and slate at Audley's Cove. There are ruins of several old castles. Ardmanagh is the principal residence. There are police and coastguard stations. A fair is held on 5th January.

SKUTTERSKELF, a tnshp. in the par. of Rudby-in-Cleveland, W. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Stokesley. Near the village is Folly Hill, which serves as a landmark at sea, being visible in clear weather for 20 leagues.

SKYBORRY, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanvair-Waterdine, co. Salop, 2 N.W. of Knighton, situated on the river Teme.

SKYE, ISLE OF, one of the Hebrides Islands, co. Inverness, Scotland. It lies between 57° 2′ and 57° 41′ N. lat., and between 5° 37′ and 6° 40′ W. long., and is the largest of the Western or Hebridean isles, with the exception of Lewis. The eastern side of the island is separated from Glenelg on the mainland by a narrow sound, called the Kyles of Skye, opening into Loch Alsh, and in some parts not more than a mile wide, the nearest points being Kyle Rich ferry to Bernera, which is only half a mile across. The extreme length of the island from N. to S. is 45 miles, from the point of Sleat to the point of Aird, and its extreme breadth from E. to W. 24, but its average breadth does not exceed 14, and in some places only 3 miles. The greater part of the surface is in sheep walks and hilly pasture, and is the property of Lord Macdonald, and of Macleod of Macleod. The coast is about 180 miles in circuit, and is generally rocky and precipitous, occasionally indented

with deep but gusty bays or lochs. The principal ports are Portree and Broadford on the E., the Isle of Oransay on the S., and Dunvegan and Stein on the N. The fisheries on this coast, especially in the sounds between Skye and the mainland, are productive. No manufactures are carried on, and there is little trade in the island. The population is about 23,000, and the language generally spoken is Gaelic. The climate is wet and stormy, but the winter not so severe as might have been expected from its northern latitude. Soapstone, ironsand, manganese, and jet, are met with, but have never been productively worked. The peculiar features of Skye are its mountain and water scenery, and its natural curiosities, including Loch Coruisk, celebrated in Sir Walter Scott's "Lord of the Isles," and the Cave of Strathaird. Near Kilmuir is Duntulm Castle, where Flora Macdonald lies buried, and in Loch Follart is Dunvegan Castle, once the residence of the chief of the Macleods, and lately repaired and fitted up by William Langley, Esq. Another remarkable building is Armadale Castle, the seat of Lord Macdonald. Red deer and game are plentiful. The island contains, besides the town of Portree, the pars. of Bracadale, Duirinish, Kilmuir, Sleat, Snizort, and Strath, with the islands of Oronsay, Pabay, Scalpa, Rasay, Holm, Fladda, Rona, Staffin, Altavaig, Trodda, Fladda Huna, Ascrib, Issay, Soay, and Vinay, off the coast.

SKYRACK, LOWER, a wap. in the West Riding co. York, contains the pars. of Aberford, Bardsey, Barwick-in-Elmett, Collingham, Garforth, Kippax, Swillington, Thorner, Whitkirk, and part of Harewood, comprising an area of 37,560 acres.

SKYRACK, UPPER, a wap. in the West Riding co. York, contains the pars. of Addle, Bingley, Guiseley, and parts of Harewood, Ilkley, and Otley, comprising an area of 54,730.

SLACKSTEAD, a tythg. in the par. of Farley-Chamberlayne, co. Hants, 6 miles S.W. of Winchester.

SLADE, a chplry. in the pars. of Painswick and Stroud, co. Gloucester, 2 miles N.E. of Stroud. The village, which is small, is situated in a vale, through which passes the road to Cheltenham, and on the bank of Slade Water is a cloth factory, one of the largest in the W. of England. An Episcopal chapel was erected in 1831.

SLADE, a hmlt. in the par. of Nettlecombe, co. Somerset, 4 miles S. of Watchet.

SLADE, a vil. in the par. of Hook, bar. of Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.S.W. of Fethard. It is situated on Slade Bay, near Waterford Harbour, and has ruins of Slade Castle, formerly of the Hay family. Hook Head Light is adjacent.

SLADE-GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Crayford, hund. of Lessness, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 2 miles N.W. of Dartford, near the river Thames.

SLADE NEWTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Laughten-en-le-Morthen, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Tickhill.

SLADES, a hmlt. in the chplry of Linthwaite, West Riding co. York, near Huddersfield.

SLAIDBURN, a par. and tnshp. in the W. div. of Staincliffe wap., West Riding co. York, 9 miles N. of Clitheroe, its post town, and 13 W. of Settle. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on the river Hoddon. The par. includes the tnshps. of Bowland, Forest, Easington, and Newton. It once had a chantry at Hamerton, founded in the chapel of St. Mary by Stephen de Hamerton in 1332. The soil consists of limy clay upon a subsoil of limestone. The lands are chiefly in pasture, and great numbers of cattle are reared in the moorland district. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Dale Head annexed, in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £336. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient stone structure with a low square tower containing six bells. There is also a chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. Peter. The register dates from 1654. The parochial charities produce about £80 per annum. There is an endowed grammar school, founded in 1717 by John Brennand, and in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Townley, Esq., is lord of the manor. A fair is held on the Wednesday prior to Easter Sunday.

SLAINS AND FORVIE, a par. in the district of Ellon, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It contains the vils. of Collieston and Oldcastle, and the Loch of Slains, which is about 54 acres in extent. The parish extends in length about 5 miles, with a breadth of 3 miles, and is bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, and on other sides by the parishes of Foveran, Logie-Buchan, and Cruden. There are the Kippet Hills. The coast is rocky, with many caves, one of which is 200 feet in length, and 30 in height, and another, well known as the Dropping Cave, is covered with stalactite. A great portion of the land has been reclaimed, and is now in an excellent state of cultivation. The prevailing rocks are gneiss and mica slate. The parish is watered by the Ythan, which is navigable, and abounds in large pearl mussels. The village of Slains is about 6 miles S.E. of Ellon, and is situated at the confluence of the river Ytham with the North Sea. The parish is also traversed by the road from Aberdeen to Peterhead, and is within easy distance of the Buchan railway. On a rock, 120 feet above the sea, are ruins of Slains Castle, dismantled by James VI. in 1594. The par. is in the presb. of Ellon and synod of Aberdeen. The stipend of the minister is about £217. The parish church was erected in 1800. The principal seats are Leask House and Gordon Lodge, the latter the residence of the Gordons of Pitburg.

SLAITHWAITE, a tnshp. in the par. of Huddersfield, upper div. of Agbrigg wap., West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Huddersfield, its post town. It is a station on the Leeds, Huddersfield, and Manchester section of the London and North Western railway The village, which is extensive, is situated on the river Colne and the Leeds and Manchester railway and canal, the former having a station here. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen and cotton mills. In the vicinity are mineral baths, much frequented during the summer season. The town is lit with gas. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Lingards, val. £192, in the patron. of the Vicar of Huddersfield. The church is dedicated to St. James. The register dates from 1685. The parochial charities produce about £42 per annum, which goes to the free school. There are National schools for both sexes. A court-baron is held every October at the Manor House. The Earl of Dartmouth is lord of the manor. A fair is held twice a-year.

SLALEY, a par. in the E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 5½ miles S. of Hexham railway station and its post town. It is a straggling village situated on the Devil's Water rivulet. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the Dukesfield lead works. The soil is productive. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £103. The church, built in 1832, has a tower containing two bells. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum, £3 of which goes to the school. H. Silvertop, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SLALEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Bonsall, co. Derby, 2 miles N.W. of Wirksworth.

SLAMANNAN, a par. in the co. of Stirling, Scotland. It contains a village of the same name, with a station on the Monkland railway. The parish extends in length about 7 miles from E. to W. with an extreme breadth of 4½ miles, and is bounded by the counties of Linlithgow, Lanark, and Dumbarton, and by the parishes of Falkirk, Polmont, and Muiravonside. The surface is hilly, but not mountainous, rising at its highest point about 600 feet above sea-level. The lowlands on the banks of the river Avon are subject to inundation. Large tracts of land have been reclaimed. Coal and ironstone are extensively worked. The parish is traversed by the Slamannan railway. The village, which is about 5 miles S.W. of Falkirk, is situated near the Lanark border on the river Avon. This par. is in the presb. of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is about £217. The parish church was erected in 1810. There is a Free church, and a

parochial school. This parish was formerly named St. Laurence, after the dedication of its original church.

SLANE, LOWER and UPPER, two bars. in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The former contains the pars. of Drumcondra, Inishmot, Killary, Loughbracken, Mitchelstown, Siddan, and part of Ardagh. The latter contains the pars. of Dowth, Gernonstown, Grangegeeth, Monknewstown, Rathkenny, Slane, Stackallen, and parts of Collon and Tullyallen.

SLANE, a par. and post town in the bar. of Upper Slane, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 28 miles N.W. of Dublin, 8 S.W. of Drogheda, and 2 from the Beaupare station on the Dublin and Drogheda railway. The village, formerly a market town, is situated on the road from Dublin to Londonderry and the river Boyne, which is here crossed by a bridge. Petty sessions are held at intervals. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £346, in the patron. of the crown. The church was built in 1712, and has been recently enlarged by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, a National and several public schools. Slane Castle is the seat of the Marquis Conyngham. A battle was fought on the river's bank in 1690, near which is New Grange tumulus. Fairs are held on 2nd April, 2nd June, 2nd September, and 8th November.

SLANES, a par. in the bar. of Ardes, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Portaferry, its post town. It is situated on the E. coast, and is a coastguard station. Slane Point and South Rock, with its lighthouse, are prominent points. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, val. with Ballyphilip £390, in the patron. of the bishop. A large abbey is said to have once stood here.

SLANEY, a river of the co. of Wexford, Ireland, rises under the Table Mountain, and after a course of 60 miles, in which it is joined by the Little Slaney, falls into the sea at Wexford Harbour.

SLAPEWATH, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Guisbrough, North Riding co. York, near Guisbrough.

SLAPIN, a sea loch on the S. side of the Isle of Skye, co. Inverness, Scotland, between Lochs Eishort and Scavig.

SLAPTON, a par. in the hund. of Cottesloe, co. Bucks, 3 miles S. of Leighton-Buzzard, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the North Western railway and the Grand Junction canal. About two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder pasture. The soil is clayey. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £280, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is dedicated to the Holy Cross. The parochial charities produce about £35 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a village school.

SLAPTON, a par. in the hund. of Coleridge, co. Devon, 5 miles E. of Kingsbridge, and 7 S.W. of Dartmouth. The par. is situated on Start Bay, and includes Slapton Lake, a lagoon nearly 2 miles in length, abounding in fish and fowl. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is of a loamy nature, with a subsoil of dunstone. The Slapton harriers and Sir H. Seale's hounds hunt in the neighbourhood. The manor formerly belonged to Sir Guy de Brien, standard-bearer to Edward III., who founded in the church a chantry for a rector and four priests, with £10 per annum from land. The living is a perpet cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £96. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure. The parochial charities produce about £28 per annum. There is a free school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The Plymouth Brethren have a place of worship.

SLAPTON, a par. in the hund. of Greens-Norton, co. Northampton, 3¾ miles S.W. of Towcester, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the small river Tove, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, has a tower and two bells. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

SLATEFORD, a vil. in the par. of Colinton, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 2 miles S.W. of Edinburgh, and 3½ N.E. of Currie. It is a station on the Caledonian railway. The village is situated near the Leith Water and the Union canal. There is a bleach field of large extent. An United Presbyterian church is situated in the village.

SLATESFORD, a vil. in the par. of Edzell, co. Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles N. of Brechin, near the head waters of the North Esk.

SLAUGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Buttinghill, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 5 miles S.W. of Crawley, its post town, and 4 N.W. of Cuckfield. The parish is of great length, and is portioned into 4 districts, designated Slaugham, Peace Pottage, Warningfield, and Hand Cross. The village is situate on the road from London, through Crawley to Brighton. The river Ouse has its source in the grounds of Ashford, forming in its course a lake of about 30 acres at Slaugham Mills. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £460. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, restored and enlarged in 1837. It contains several monuments and brasses of the Coverts, one bearing date 1503. There is a National school for both sexes. The Baptists have a place of worship. In the neighbourhood are many residences, as Ashfold, Broadfield, Colwood, Dencombe, Hand Cross House, High Beeches, Hyde, Slate House, Slaugham Hall, Slaugham Park, and Woodside. The ruins of the mansion of the Coverts, called Slougham Place, occupy a space of upwards of three acres, now fenced in with a high wall. The grand staircase was given by the late Colonel Sergison to the proprietor of the Star Inn at Lewes, and has been erected in that house. Warden Sergison, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SLAUGHTERFORD, a par. in the hund. of Chippenham, co. Wilts, 5 miles N.W. of Chippenham, its post town, and 9 E. of Bath. The village, which is considerable, is situated on Box brook, a branch of the river Avon. In the vicinity is Bury-Wood camp, on the Fosse Way. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Biddestone, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure with a tower containing one bell.

SLAUGHTER, LOWER, a hund. in the co. of Gloucester, contains the pars. of Great and Little Barrington, Bourton, Clapton, Naunton, Great and Little Rissington, Rissington Wick, Sherborne Upper and Lower, Slaughter, Wilford, and Windruth, comprising an area of 23,590 acres.

SLAUGHTER, LOWER, a par. in the hund. of the same name, co. Gloucester, 3 miles S.W. of Stow-on-the-Wold, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Northleach. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Windrush, and is chiefly agricultural. The soil consists of stonebrash. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Burton-on-the-Water, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is an ancient structure. General Sir George Whitmore is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

SLAUGHTER, UPPER, a hund. in the co. of Gloucester, contains the pars. of Addlestrop, Bleddington, Broadwall, Eyford, Oddington, Stow-on-the-Wold, Lower Swell, Westcote, and parts of Condicote and Iccomb, comprising an area of 13,840 acres.

SLAUGHTER, UPPER, a par. in the hund. of Lower Slaughter, co. Gloucester, 1 mile W. of Lower Slaughter, and 3½ miles S.W. of Stow-on-the-Wold, its post town. The surface is hilly, comprising a portion of the Cotswold hills, and the lower grounds are watered by two streams which form the head waters of the river Windrush. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £131. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice partly Norman. The parochial charities produce about £72 per annum, of which £11 go towards the support of a school.

SLAWSTON, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 6 miles N.E. of Market-Harborough, its post

town, and 16 S.E. of Leicester. It is a small agricultural village situated in a sheltered spot, and commanding a prospect of the vale of the Welland. The soil consists of stiff clay. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £174. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure with a tower and three bells. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. The Independents have a place of worship. The Earl of Cardigan is lord of the manor.

SLEAFORD, NEW, a par. and market town in the wap. of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, co Lincoln, 14 miles N.E. of Grantham, and 18 S.E. of Lincoln. It is a station on the Boston, Sleaford, and Grantham branch of the Great Northern railway, and on the Midland is also a station for Sleaford. It is connected, by means of a canal and the river Witham, with the towns of Boston and Lincoln, and with the Trent navigation. It is situated in a valley on the banks of the small river Slea, at a short distance below its source, and on the line of the ancient Ermine Street, where coins of Constantine have been found. It had formerly a castle, built by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, where King John sickened after the loss of his baggage in the Wash, and in which Bishop Fleming, the opponent of Wickliffe, died. This palace is described by Leland as an imposing castle with a drawbridge and gate-house, but the causeway and part of the walls are all that now remain. The town, which is an improving place, consists chiefly of four streets extending at right angles, and designated respectively North, East, West, and Southgate-streets. It contains a townhall, corn exchange, union poorhouse, and cross 70 feet high, designed by Boyle after one of Queen Eleanor's, and executed in 1850 for a testimonial to the late Henry Handley, Esq., M.P. for South Lancashire, also two banks and a savings-bank. The streets are paved, and lighted with gas. The town, including the suburbs of Holdingham, Old Sleaford, and Quarrington, had a population in 1851 of 3,729, and in 1861 of 3,745. Quarter sessions are held for the division of Kesteven. petty sessions by the county magistrates. Sleaford is a polling-place for the southern division of the county. The Poor-law Union comprises 56 parishes and townships. A new County Court is held in the town, which is also the seat of a superintendent registry. The living is a vic.* in the archdeac. and dioc. of Lincoln, val. £170. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, has a tower surmounted by a spire 144 feet high. The church was built in 1271 by two merchants, and is remarkable for its number of windows. It has recently been thoroughly restored and refitted at a cost of £3,400. The interior contains several stone stalls and monuments of the Carr family, who formerly held the manor. The register commences in 1575. An extra-mural cemetery has lately been formed on the E. side of the town. The Wesleyans have a chapel, erected in 1848, and the Primitive Methodists, Independents, and Calvinists have each a place of worship. There are National schools, also a well-endowed grammar school, founded in 1604 by Robert Carr, who also endowed a hospital with lands now producing upwards of £1,000 per annum. This charity has recently been remodelled under an order of the Court of Chancery. Market day is Monday. Fairs are held on Plough, Easter, and Whit Mondays, on 12th August, and 20th October for cattle, and on 1st October for cheese.

SLEAFORD, OLD, a hmlt. in the par. of New Sleaford, but formerly a separate parish.

SLEAGILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Morland, W. ward, co. Westmoreland, 2 miles S.W. of Morland, 4½ N.E. of Shap railway station, and 7½ W. of Appleby. The village, of small extent, is situated in a valley, and is chiefly agricultural. The soil is clayey, with a subsoil of clay, lime, and freestone. There is a school for both sexes, with a small endowment, also a Sunday-school.

SLEAP, a tnshp. in the par. of Wem, hund. of North Bradford, co. Salop, 2 miles S.W. of Wem. It is situated on the river Roden.

SLEAP, a tnshp. in the par. of Ercall Magna, co. Salop, 4 miles N.W. of Wellington, on the river Tern.

SLEAT, a par. in the island of Skye, co. Inverness, Scotland. It is situated to the westward of the mainland of Scotland, being separated by a channel which varies from a quarter of a mile to two leagues in breadth. The parish extends 20 miles in length by 3 in extreme breadth, being indented by Loch-in-Daal on the S. side, which leaves an isthmus of only about 1¼ mile to the head of Loch-Eishart, on the opposite side, thus cutting the parish into two divisions. The surface abounds in hilly pasture. The village of Sleat stands on Sleat Sound, with Sleat Point to the S.W., and Loch Alsh to the N.E., at which point it is crossed by a parliamentary road from the ferry at Kyle-Rhoa. This par. is in the presb. and synod of Glenelg, and in the patron. of the crown. The parish church was erected in 1631, and was restored and enlarged about 1837. There are a Free church, six non-parochial schools, and a parochial school. In this parish are the castles of Dunskaich, Knock, and I'Chamuis, or the Castle of the Bay, once residences of the barons of Sleat. There are also five duns, or Danish forts.

SLEATY, a par. in the bar. of Slievemargy, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Carlow. It is situated along the river Barrow. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin, united with Shrule. The church has long been in ruins. There is a hedge school. An old burial-ground here has two curious crosses.

SLEATYGRAIGUE, a vil. in the bar. of Slievemargy, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, on the river Barrow, near Carlow.

SLEBECH, a par. in the hund. of Dungleddy, co. Pembroke, 7 miles from Haverfordwest, its post town, and 5 W. of Narberth. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Cleddan. In 1148 it belonged to a commandery of Knights Hospitallers. The living is a perpet. cur. with those of Mynwere and Newton annexed, in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £281. The church contains effigies of the Knights Hospitallers. Slebech Hall, situated on the site of the old commandery, is the principal residence. In the interior is preserved the sword formerly used at the installation of Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

SLEDDALE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. and par. of Guisbrough, lib. of East Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, near Guisbrough.

SLEDDALE, LONG, a chplry. in the par. and ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 7½ miles N.W. of Kendal, its post town. It is situated on the river Sprint. It is about 6 miles in length by half-a-mile in breadth, and is divided into small estates. The mountains, which are exceedingly lofty, are clothed to within a short distance of the summits with hanging woods and sheep-walks. There are many cascades formed by the mountain streams. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £69, in the patron. of the Vicar of Kendal. There is a school for both sexes, with an endowment of £10.

SLEDDALE, WEST, a hmlt. in the par. of Shap, co. Westmoreland, 3 miles S.W. of Shap, on a branch of the river Lowther, under Shap Fells.

SLEDMERE, a parochial chplry. in the wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 3 miles from the Fimber and Sledmere station, on the Driffield and Matton branch of the North-Eastern railway, and 12 S.E. of Matton, its post town. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on the old Roman way from York. The par. includes the hmlt. of Croome. A pack of harriers is kept in the neighbourhood. The land is divided between arable, meadow, and sheep-walks. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a square tower with three bells. The interior of the church contains monuments of the Sykes and Masterman families. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. Near the church stands Skedmere Hall. Sir T. Sykes, Bart., is lord of the manor.

SLEDMUIR, a vil. in the par. of Kerriemuir, co. Forfar, Scotland, 2 miles from Kerriemuir.

SLEEGIL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Hipswell, par. of Catterick, North Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Richmond, near the river Swale.

SLEEKBURN, EAST and WEST, tnshps. in the par. of Bedlington, co. Northumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Blyth. They are situated on the river Wansbeck, and were until recently included in the county of Durham.

SLEEP AND SMALLFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Peter's, co. Herts, near St. Alban's.

SLEIGHTHOLME, a hmlt. in the par. of Bowes, wap. of Gilling, North Riding co. York, 9 miles N. of Reeth. It is situated in the vale of the Greta, which here flows through a natural arch called God's-bridge.

SLEIGHTS, a chplry. in the par. of Whitby, Whitby Strand lib., North Riding co. York, 3 miles S.E. of Whitby. It is a station on the York and Berwick branch railway.

SLEMINGFORD, a hmlt. in the par. and lib. of Ripon, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Ripon, its post town. It is situated at a ford on the river Ure. It is in conjunction with Worm Stanley to form a township.

SLEMISH, a mountain in the co. of Antrim, Ireland, about 3 miles E. of Broughshane; it attains an elevation of 1,437 feet.

SLIAB-GAVEL, or SLIOBGOIL, a mountain in the district of Kantyre, co. Argyle, Scotland, near Tarbert. It attains an elevation of 2,228 feet.

SLIDDERYFORD, a hmlt. in the bar. of Lecale, co. Down, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Castlewellan.

SLIEVE, signifying a "head," or "summit," is prefixed to the names of many mountains, hills, and small places in all parts of Ireland.

SLIEVEARDAGH, a bar. in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It contains the pars. of Ballingarry, Buolick, Crohane, Fennor, Grangemockler, Iserkieran, Killenaule, Kilvemnon, Lickfinn, Lismalin, Modeshil, Mowney, Templemichael, and parts of Cloneen, Garrangibbon, Graystown, Kilcooly, Newtownlennan, and St. John Baptist.

SLIEVEMARGY, a bar. in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It contains the pars. of Killeshin, Shrule, Sleaty, and parts of those of Cloydagh, Killabban, and Rathaspick. The Slievemargy hills and coalfields are in this barony.

SLIEVEMORE, a hmlt. in the par. of Burrishoole, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 22 miles W.N.W. of Newport. It is situated in Achill Island, and is a station of the Protestant mission. Slievemore Hill, near the hamlet, has an altitude of 2,217 feet.

SLIGO, a maritime co. in the prov. of Connaught, Ireland, is bounded N. by the Atlantic Ocean and Donegal Bay, E. by the counties of Leitrim and Roscommon, S. by Roscommon and Mayo, and W. by Mayo. It lies between 53° 53′ and 54° 26′ N. lat., 8° 3′ and 9° 1′ W. long. Its greatest length from E. to W. is 41 miles, and from N. to S. 38 miles. Its area is 721 square miles, or 461,753 acres, of which 290,696 acres are arable, 151,723 uncultivated, 6,134 in plantations, 460 sites of towns and villages, and 12,740 under water. The population in 1841 was 180,809, in 1851, 128,510, and in 1861, 124,845, or 173 to every square mile of the entire surface, being only 69 per cent. of the number in 1841, when there were 251 to every square mile. The number of persons from this county who emigrated from Irish ports, stating it was their intention not to return, from the 1st May, 1851, to the 31st December, 1864, was 17,693, or nearly 13 per cent. of the population at the former date. The coast line of Sligo is nearly 100 miles in extent, and is irregular in outline, forming many bays and natural harbours, of which the most important are Ballysadare and Sligo Bays, and terminating at other parts in rocky headlands, among which are Rathlee Head to the E. of Killala Bay, Aughris Head to the S. of Sligo Bay, and Rosskeeragh Point. The coast is generally rocky, but to the E. of Sligo Bay and at Killala Bay sandy and pebbly strands prevail. The principal islands are Inishmurray, about a mile in length, containing 209 acres, with a population in 1861 of 58, and Inishmulclohy, or Coney Island, which lies at the entrance of Sligo Bay, and forms a natural breakwater. Sligo formerly belonged to the O'Conor family, and the descendants of Roderick O'Conor were long engaged in many struggles in defence of their patrimony. Upon the invasion of Henry II. a Norman family named De Burgo established themselves here, and assisted Charles Carragh in depriving his kinsman Cathal of the Bloody Hand of the throne of Connaught. Hugh O'Nial, head of the Tyrone family, supported Cathal, and was signally defeated at Ballysadare in 1200. In 1245 Maurice Fitzgerald, then Lord Deputy, built a castle on the present site of Sligo town. In the rebellion of 1641 the county suffered severely, and was finally overrun and subdued by the Cromwellian army under General Ireton and Sir Charles Coote. It was faithful to James II., and in the disturbances of 1798 it was again the theatre of military movements, which, however, were unattended with any decisive result.—This county has a great diversity of surface, exhibiting rich plains, lakes, mountains, and wooded enclosures, and in other parts dreary expanses of bog and commons. Entering from Ballyshannon, the land along the coast is flat and bleak, but is much relieved by the elevations of Benbulben, Benduff, and Benwisken; these form part of a range of limestone mountains stretching eastward, which, with their smooth flat tops, present a strange contrast to the rough gneiss mountains which lie around. At the southern base of Knocknarea, 1,078 feet high, is a chasm, called the Glen of Knocknarea, three-quarters of a mile long, and 30 feet broad. Its sides, which rise to a height of 40 feet, are almost perpendicular, and present the appearance of ashlar masonry. From this point, along the coast to Killala Bay, stretches an extensive plain backed by lofty mountains, reaching from Ballysadare to Foxford in County Mayo, a distance of 25 miles, and is for the most part 5 to 6 miles in breadth. These mountains consist of two parallel divisions, called Slieve Gamph and the Ox mountains, and vary in height from 600 to nearly 1,800 feet, their northern surface being generally abrupt and rocky. Along the borders of Roscommon are the Curlew hills, of which Carrowkeel has an elevation of 1,062 feet, and Keshcorran of 1,183 feet. The Braughlieve mountains belong principally to Roscommon and Leitrim, but extend also into this county, where they rise to a height of 1,183 feet. The lakes are Loughs Talt and Easky, which lie between Slieve Gamph and the Ox mountains, Loughs Arrow and Gara, both bordering on Roscommon, and Lough Gill, about 6 miles long and 2 in breadth, stretching from Sligo town to county Leitrim. The last named is 20 feet above the sea-level at low-water, and is the largest, containing among other islets Innismore, called also Church Island, upon which are the remains of a monastery. There is no river of importance in the county, but the principal stream is the Owengarrow, which takes its rise in the Ox mountains, and flows southward into county Mayo, where it joins the Moy, which for a part of its course forms the boundary of this county. The Arrow, coming from Lough Arrow, empties itself into Ballysadare Bay after receiving in its course the waters of the Owenmore from the Curlew mountains, and the Owenbeg from the Ox mountains. The Garrogue from Lough Gill flows through the town of Sligo into the bay. The principal roads are the mail-road from Dublin to Sligo, which is continued to Ballina, and the mail-road to Ballyshannon. A branch line of the Midland Great Western railway has been made from Mullingar to Sligo, passing through Longford. Most of the county belongs to the carboniferous limestone formation, interspersed with large tracts of Old Red sandstone, and in some places mica slate, trap, hornblende, and gneiss are met with, especially in the Ox mountains, which also abound in minerals, as ironstone, copper, lead, and silver, all which were formerly worked in considerable quantities, but on the failure of the supply of wood the furnaces gradually declined. Manganese occurs in the mountains bordering on Leitrim, and garnets are found

near Lough Easky, also asbestos in the neighbourhood of Leitrim, and amethysts near Ballymote.—The climate is generally temperate and healthy, but variable, and the influence of the Atlantic is felt in frequent rains, often accompanied by high winds. The soil is generally good, and well suited for agriculture. In the district to the N.E. of Sligo mossy and sandy soils prevail, and the sea at this point was making serious inroads upon the land, and had covered several hundred acres of fertile ground, when the late Lord Palmerston, part of whose Irish property lies along the coast, and some other landowners succeeded in stopping the encroachments. Approaching the town of Sligo the soil is less mossy, deeper, and richer, and the plain lying to the S. of the town, and resting on a subsoil of limestone or calcareous gravel, is the best land in the county. Diversified occasionally with bog and peat, it extends as far as the Curlew and Braughlieve mountains, along the sides of which are dreary moorlands. In most parts of this district a substratum called lac-leigh, or grey flag, is found, which is singularly retentive of water, and does not allow it to pass through. It lies about 9 to 12 inches below the surface, and on being broken up and mixed with the surrounding earth acts as a fertiliser, and no longer interferes with the drainage. From this central plain, stretching across to Mayo, is a gently undulating country, the inner part abounding in moor and deep moss. The occupations of the people are chiefly agricultural, and large districts are laid out in tillage, but grazing also is extensively practised. The total number of acres under crop in 1865 was 96,675, being an increase of 16,963 acres since 1848; and 221,140 acres, exclusive of clover and meadow, were in grazing land. In 1841 there were 7,360 acres under plantation of oak, beech, elm, ash, fir, mixed timber, and fruit. The fisheries on the coast are of considerable importance, and trout, salmon, and other fish are taken in the rivers. The oysters are large in size, but well flavoured, being chiefly procured from the beds at Lissadill. Coarse woollens and linens are manufactured to a small extent.—The religion of the people is principally Roman Catholic, 112,436, or 90 per cent. of the entire population, having, in 1861, been of that persuasion, while 10,438, or 8·4 per cent., belonged to the Established Church, and 1,971, or 1·6 per cent., were of other Christian denominations, of whom 931 were Presbyterians, and 778 were Methodists. The county is divided for civil purposes into 6 baronies —Carbury, Coolavin, Corran, Leyney, Tireragh, and Tirerril, and contains 41 parishes. It returns 3 members to parliament, 2 for the county, the constituency in 1861 having been 3,181, and 1 for the borough, constituency 379. It belongs to the Connaught circuit. Sligo is the only town in the county with a population, in 1861, over 2,000, and is the assize town. Markets are held there, and also at Aclare, Ballymote, Bellaghy, Easky, and Tobereurry. The county infirmary, county gaol, and the district lunatic asylum for this county and Leitrim are at Sligo. Quarter sessions are held here, and also at Easky and Ballymote. Petty sessions are held at 14 places. The local government is vested in the lieutenant of the county and custos rotulorum, the sheriffs, 14 deputy lieutenants, and about 88 magistrates. The county belongs to the northern, or Dublin military district, and there are barracks at Sligo. In the neighbourhood of Sligo are many Druidical remains, and at a place called Lug-na-Clough, or the Giant's Grave, many immense stones stand perpendicularly in a strange and unaccountable manner, forming part of a circle similar to that at Stonehenge on Salisbury Plain, in England.

SLIGO, a seaport, municipal and parliamentary borough, and chief town of co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, is situated near the mouth of the river Garrogue, and is 131 miles from Dublin by road, or 134 by rail. It is the terminus of a branch line of the Midland Great Western railway from Mullingar, and steamers ply regularly between it and Glasgow. The town, which was the property for the most part of the late Lord Palmerston, and of the Right Hon. John Wynne, of Hazlewood, P.C., lies principally on the S., or left bank of the river Garrogue, which is here crossed by two bridges, and is navigable from Lough Gill. The houses are irregularly but well built. The streets are lighted with gas and paved, but in the older parts of the town they are narrow and ill suited for trade. The most important public building is the parish church of St. John, an ancient cruciform structure in the later style of English architecture, with a square tower at the W. end. It has lately been enlarged and improved. Calry parish church, standing on a hill at the E. end of the town, is a Gothic building of recent erection, with a tower and spire. The Roman Catholic church of the parish of St. John is large. There is also a friary attached to the Dominican convent, and there are Presbyterian, Independent, and two Methodist meeting-houses. The new building for National schools is appropriate. There are besides schools under Erasmus Smith's charity, and the Incorporated Society, with parochial and other schools. The other public buildings are the county court house, gaol, infirmary and fever hospital, the union workhouse, district lunatic asylum, the custom-house, butter market, linen hall, constabulary barrack, and a new office of the Ulster bank. There is a small business done in linens, and there are flour mills, some small breweries, and a distillery. The salmon fishery in the river is important; the limits of the district are Coonamore Point and Mullaghmore, and the close season is from 19th August to 4th February in each year, for both tidal and fresh-water fishing. The port is under the control of the Town and Harbour Commissioners, who are elected for life. They have improved the harbour—vessels of large draught, however, are obliged to anchor in the pool, which is safe and easily gained. The chief imports are coals, timber, iron, and salt, and the exports are butter, meal, flour, and corn. The assizes for the county are held in the town, and also quarter and petty sessions. Four newspapers are published weekly. The religion of the townspeople is principally Roman Catholic. In 1861 there were 8,392 persons of that religion, 1,630 members of the Established Church, 288 Presbyterians, 231 Methodists, 122 Independents, and 30 of other religious persuasions, or unspecified. The borough returns one member to parliament, and had a constituency in 1865 of 379. It is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, elected from 3 wards. Sligo is the seat of a Poor-law Union, comprising 29 electoral divisions. Tuesday and Saturday are market days. Fairs are held on 27th March, 4th July, 11th August, and 10th October.

SLIGUFF, a par. in the bar. of Idrone East, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 13 miles N.E. of Borris. It is situated on the river Barrow, and is crossed by the road from Goresbridge to Bagenalstown. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. with Lorum, £352, in the patron. of the bishop. The church has long been in ruins. In this parish are ruins of Ballyloughlin Castle, formerly a seat of the Cavanaghs. Fairs are held on 12th February and 1st November.

SLIMBRIDGE, or SLYMBRIDGE, a par. in the upper div. of Berkeley hund., co. Gloucester, 4 miles N.W. of Dursley. Stonehouse is its post town. The parish, which is of large extent, is bounded on the N. by the river Severn, and is intersected by the Gloucester and Berkeley canal and the Gloucester and Bristol railroad. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The manufacture of iron was formerly carried on, but has been discontinued, and the site of the works is now occupied by a saw-mill. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £601, in the patron. of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, has a lofty spire. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a place of worship for Independents.

SLINDON, a tnshp. in the par. of Eccleshall, N. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, 3 miles N. of Eccleshall, near the North-Western railway.

SLINDON, a par. in the hund. of Aldwick, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 3½ miles N.W. of Arundel, its post town, and 73 from London. The village, which is

of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. Slindon includes the ext. par. place of Gumber. The manor was given to the archbishops of Canterbury by King Ceadwalla in 680, and came to the Kempes in Elizabeth's reign, who rebuilt the mansion. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £219. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Roman Catholics have a place of worship, also a school partially endowed. Slindon House, the residence of the Earl of Newbury, contains a collection of paintings and portraits by Lely and others.

SLINFOLD, or SLYNFOLD, a par. chiefly in the hund. of West Easwrith, rape of Arundel, but partly in the hund. of East Easwrith, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex, 4 miles W. of Horsham, its post town, and 39 from London, and is a station on the Horsham and Guildford railway. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on the river Arun, which falls into the sea at Littlehampton. The ancient Stane Street, forming the road from Horsham to Guildford, intersects the parish. The surface is hilly. The living is a vic. and rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £472, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a spired tower containing six bells. It was erected on the site of the old one in 1861. The interior contains a stained E. window and an effigy of a lady. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. Hayes, Holmbush, and Strood Park are the principal residences. Many Roman antiquities have been found on the line of the old Roman road.

SLINGLEY, or SLINGSBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Seaham, N. div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 6 miles S.W. of Sunderland, and 1 mile from the Seaham Harbour station, on the Sunderland and Seaham railway. It is in conjunction with Seaton to form a township.

SLINGSBY, a par. in the wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 7 miles N.W. of New Malton, and 6 N. of Whitewell. It is a station on the Thirsk, Malton, and Driffield railway. The village, which is large and well built, is situated on the acclivity of the northern ridge of the Howardian hills, and is watered by the Wathbeck rivulet. The manufacture of bricks and tiles is carried on, and limestone is extensively quarried for building purposes, and for burning into lime. The land is generally arable, with a small proportion of pasture and woodland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £490. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to All Saints. The chancel was rebuilt in 1835. The charities produce about £13 per annum, of which £5 goes towards the support of a school. There are places of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists, also two schools chiefly supported by the Earl of Carlisle. In the vicinity of the village are traces of a castle built by the Lacys and Mowbrays, and which was purchased by Sir Charles Cavendish in 1603. The castle, having become dilapidated, Sir Charles, son of the preceding, rebuilt on its site a mansion, which afterwards became the property of the poet Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, and was subsequently purchased by an ancestor of the Earl of Carlisle, the present proprietor of the manor. In the grounds facing the castle is a mount called Gallows Hill Field. Traces of the Roman road from Malton are still discernible at various points near the village, on the W. of which are the remains of Slingsby Castle, built by William de Slingsbie, ancestors of the Slingsbys of Scriven, and on the E. the ancient seat of the Wyvill family.

SLIPPERY FORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Keighley, West Riding co. York, near Keighley.

SLIPTON, a par. in the hund. of Huxloe, co. Northampton, 3 miles N.W. of Thrapstone, its post town. The parish, which is considerable, is wholly agricultural. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £107. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. W. Bruce Stopford, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SLOHABERT, a vil. in the par. of Kirkinner, co. Wigton, Scotland, near Wigton.

SLOLEY, a par. in the hund. of Tunstead, co. Norfolk, 4 miles from Coltishall, its post town, 5 S. of North Walsham, and 1 mile E. of Scottow. The village is of small extent. The land is chiefly arable, with some woodland and pasture. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £220. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is an ancient structure with a square tower containing six bells. The interior of the church contains several monuments. It was restored in 1841. The register dates from 1681. The parochial charities produce about £23 per annum. There is a free school for both sexes entirely supported by the rector. The Rev. James White, M.A., is lord of the manor.

SLOLEY HILL, a vil. in the par. of Harley, co. Warwick, 5 miles W. of Nuneaton.

SLOOTHBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Willoughby, Wold div. of Calceworth hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 1½ mile S. of Willoughby, and 4 miles S.E. of Alford. There is a chapel for the Wesleyans.

SLOSWICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Worksop, co. Nottingham, 2 miles S.W. of Worksop.

SLOUGH, a market town in the pars. of Upton and Stoke Pogis, co. Bucks, 2 miles N.E. of Windsor, and 8¼ from Ascot racecourse. It is a principal station on the Great Western railway. It is a small but improving town, containing 3,425 inhabitants. It is famous as being the place where Sir W. Herschel discovered the sixth satellite of Saturn on the day he set up his 40-feet telescope in August, 1789. The town, which has more than doubled its population within the last ten years, contains many well-built houses and villas surrounded by gardens. Market day is Tuesday, chiefly for cattle.

SLOY, a loch in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Tarbet. It is situated under Benvoirlick, and was the rendezvous of the clan Mac-Farlane.

SLYNE-WITH-HEST, a tnshp. in the par. of Bolton-le-Sands, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N. of Lancaster, its post town, on the Carlisle and Kendal canal. There is a landing quay at Hest.

SMAILHOLM, a par. in the district of Kelso, co. Roxburgh, Scotland. It contains a vil. of the same name. It extends in length about 4½ miles from E. to W., with an extreme breadth of about 2¾ miles, and is bounded along three-fourths of its outline by Berwickshire, and on the S. by Kelso and Makerston. The surface is moderately even, rising about 500 feet at its greatest elevation. The northern boundary is watered by the river Eden, which traverses it for about 2½ miles. A large portion of the land is arable, upon a subsoil of limestone and trap rock. The parish is traversed by the road from Kelso to Edinburgh. The village of Smailholm is 6 miles N.W. of Kelso, and 7 N.E. of Melrose. It is, strictly speaking, three villages, designated respectively East Third, West Third, and Overton. The ruins of Smailholm Tower stand on a rock, belonging to Lord Polwarth, and were once the stronghold of the Pringles of Whytbank. This par. is in the presb. of Lauder and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The stipend of the minister is about £225. The parish church was erected in 1632, and was improved and restored in 1821.

SMALESMOUTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Gaystead, N.W. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 7 miles N.W. of Bellingham, and 1 mile W. of Gaystead, on the river North Tyne.

SMALFORD, a ward in the pars. of St. Peter and St. Stephen, hund. of Cashio, or lib. of St. Alban's, co. Herts, 3 miles E. of St. Alban's.

SMALLBERRY-GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Isleworth, co. Middlesex, 2 miles S.W. of Brentford. In the vicinity is Spring Grove, formerly the seat of Sir Joseph Banks.

SMALLBRIDGE, a vil. in the tnshp. of Wuerdle, par. of Rochdale, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N.E. of Rochdale, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the Leeds canal. The inhabitants are principally employed in the neighbouring cotton-mills. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £147,

in the patron. of the Vicar of Rochdale. The church is modern. There are National and other schools.

SMALLBROOKE, a tythg. in the par. of Newton St. Cyres, co. Devon, 4 miles N.W. of Exeter.

SMALLBURGH, a par. in the Tunstead and Happing incorporation and hund. of Tunstead, co. Norfolk, 12 miles N.E. of Norwich, its post town, and 5½ S.E. of North Walsham. The village, which is small and irregularly built, is situated near the navigable river Ant, which has a wharf at Wayford Bridge. This parish adjoins that of Stalham, and is intersected by the road from Cromer to Yarmouth. At a short distance from the bridge are traces of a Roman station. In this parish is situated the Tunstead union poorhouse, at which petty sessions are held every Tuesday for the incorporated hunds. of Happing and Tunstead. The soil consists of a rich loam, producing abundant wheat crops. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £389, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small structure, the tower of which fell down in 1677, and has not been rebuilt. The parochial charities produce about £21 per annum, which goes towards the repairs of the church, also a poor's allotment. There are a union school and a village school.

SMALLEY, a chplry. in the par. of Morley, hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 6 miles N.E. of Derby, its post town, and 4 N.W. of Ilkeston railway station. The village is considerable, and chiefly modern. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the extensive collieries, and in lace making. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Morley, in the dioc. of Lichfield. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The parochial charities consist of about £40 per annum, realised from land bequeathed by S. Richardson in 1711, and about £10 from other sources. There is an endowed school for boys, and a National school for girls. The Baptists have a place of worship. The manor house is the principal residence.

SMALLHOLM, a vil. in the par. of Loch Maben, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Lockerby.

SMALLHYTHE, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of Tenterden, lower div. of Scray lathe, co. Kent, 2 miles S.E. of Tenterden. It is situated near the coast and within the cinque-port liberties. The land is chiefly in pasture and hop plantations. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £107, in the patron. of the householders of Dumborne-in-Tenterden. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and was erected about 1509.

SMALL ISLES, a par. of the Hebrides, in the district of Mull, co. Argyle, Scotland, except Eigg, which is annexed to the shire of Inverness. It comprises the islands of Rum, Canna, Muck, and Eigg, besides several smaller islands. It was a part of the parish of Sleat till 1726, when it was erected into a separate parochial charge. The par. is in the presb. of Skye and synod of Glenelg, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is about £158. There is no parish church, but a school-house at Eigg in which divine service is celebrated. There are also a Free Church preaching station, a Roman Catholic place of worship at Eigg, and a Society school at Muck. A notice of each of these islands is given separately.

SMALLRICE, a hmlt. in the par. of Sandon, co. Stafford, 4 miles N.E. of Stafford.

SMALLRIDGE, a tythg. in the par. of Axminster, co. Devon, near Axminster.

SMALLS, a cluster of rocks off the coast of Pembroke, 20 miles W. of St. Bride's Head. They are marked by a lighthouse 70 feet high, exhibiting a red light visible for 13 miles at sea.

SMALLTHORN, a hmlt. in the par. of Norton-on-the-Moors, co. Stafford, 2½ miles N.E. of Burslem, on the Caldon canal.

SMALLWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Astbury, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 3 miles S.E. of Sandbach. Church Lawton is its post town. The village, which is irregularly built, is chiefly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £100, in the patron. of the Rector of Astbury. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a modern structure with a stained window. There is a National school, and a place of worship for Wesleyans.

SMANNELL, or SWANHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Andover, co. Hants, 2 miles N.E. of Andover.

SMARBER, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Melbecks, par. of Grinton, North Riding co. York, 2 miles E. of Muker, on the river Swale.

SMARDALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-Stephen, East ward, co. Westmoreland, 2½ miles S.W. of Kirkby-Stephen. It is a station on the Barnard Castle, South Durham, and Lancashire Union railway. The village is situated on a branch of the river Eden, near Crosby and Ash Fells. It formerly belonged to the Smerdales of Smardale Hall, now a farmhouse. There is a free school situated at Waitby.

SMARDEN, a par. and post town in the hund. of Calehill, upper div. of Scray lathe, co. Kent, 9 miles N.E. of Cranbrooke, and 3 S. of Headcorn railway station. The parish is situated on the South-Eastern railway and the river Buelt. The village, which is considerable, was formerly a market town. The land is partly in hop-grounds. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £501, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a square tower containing five bells. The register dates from 1632. The parochial charities produce about £64 per annum, of which £45 go to the free school founded in 1716 by Stephen Dudson. There are places of worship for the Baptists and Wesleyans. A National school for boys has recently been built.

SMARMORE, a par. in the bar. of Ardee, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2½ miles S.S.W. of Ardee, its post town. It is 2½ miles long by 1 mile in breadth, and occupies the S.W. of the barony, adjoining the county of Meath. The land is chiefly in tillage. The living is a vic. in the benefice of Ardee, the inhabitants are wholly Roman Catholic. In the demesne of Smarmore Castle, the residence of Myles Taaffe, Esq., three Danish raths are still preserved.

SMEATON, GREAT, a par. in the waps. of Allertonshire and Gilling East, North Riding co. York, 7 miles N.W. of Northallerton, its post town, and 2 from the Cowton station, on the North-Eastern line of railway. The village is situated on an eminence near the rivers Wiske and Tees. The par. includes the hmlts. of Hornby and Enter-Common. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Appleton-upon-Wiske annexed, in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £472. The church is an ancient stone structure with a turret containing two bells. There is a chapel-of-ease at Appleton, also an ancient Norman structure. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a National school.

SMEATON, KIRK, a par. in the upper div. of Osgoldcross wap., West Riding co. York, 6 miles S.E. of Pontefract. The village is situated on the S. bank of the river Wente. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. £370. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure. There is a National school.

SMEATON, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Womersley, lower div. of Osgoldcross wap., West Riding co. York, half-a-mile N.E. of Kirk-Smeaton, and 6 miles S.E. of Pontefract. The village is situated on the northern bank of the river Wente.

SMEATON, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Birkby, wap. of Allertonshire, North Riding co. York, 1 mile S. of Great Smeaton, and 5½ miles N.W. of Northallerton.

SMEDLEY, a hmlt. in the par. and borough of Manchester, co. Lancashire, 1 mile N. of Manchester.

SMEETH, a par. in the lib. of Bircholt Franchise, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 4½ miles S.E. of Ashford, its post town, and 7½ from Hythe. It is a station on the South-Eastern railway. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Ridgway, and was formerly a market town. The East Kent hounds meet in this parish. The land is partly in hop-grounds. The living is a cur. annexed to

the rect. of Aldington, in the dioc. of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a square tower containing one bell. It was restored in 1850. The register dates from 1662. The parochial charities produce about £38 per annum. There are schools for both sexes. Scott's Hall is the principal residence, and was the seat of Sir William Scott, Knight Marshal of England in 1350, and from that period continued in possession of the same family till 1784. E. H. Knatchbull Hugessen, Esq., is lord of the manor and chief landowner. Fairs occur on 15th May and 29th September.

SMEETON WESTERBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Kibworth-Beauchamp, hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 5 miles N.W. of Market-Harborough, its post town, and 10 from Leicester. The village is chiefly agricultural. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in framework knitting. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £150, in the patron. of the Rector of Kibworth-Beauchamp. The boys of this township have the privilege of being educated at the free school of Kibworth-Beauchamp.

SMELT HOUSE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Bishopside, West Riding co. York, near Pateley Bridge.

SMERRILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Youlgreave, hund. of Wirksworth, co. Derby, 4 miles S.W. of Bakewell. It is joined to Middleton.

SMERWICK HARBOUR, a bay on the W. coast of co. Kerry, Ireland.

SMETHCOTT, a par. in the hund. of Condover, co. Salop, 4 miles N. of Church-Stretton, its post town, and 8½ S.W. of Shrewsbury. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlts. of Betchcott, Picklescott, and Walk Mills. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £276, in the patron. of the trustees of Hulme's Charity. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The parochial charities produce about £19 per annum, of which £4 go to a school.

SMETHWICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Harborne, hund. of South Offlow, union of King's Horton, co. Stafford, 3 miles W. of Birmingham. It is traversed by the Stour Valley railway, and has good rail and water means of transit. Besides the station in Rolfe-street, the Spon-lane and Soho stations accommodate the hamlet, and it is within 1½ mile of Handsworth station, on the Great Western line from Birmingham to Wolverhampton. The canals form a remarkable feature here, one being raised 70 or 80 feet above the other. The "Summit Bridge" over the new canal and railway is of iron, and 265 feet long, and 68 feet high. Smethwick is governed by a local board of health, is lighted with gas, and has a plentiful supply of good water. It has a literary institute in Rolfe-street, with library and news-room. It has greatly increased in population and wealth of late years, its rapid growth being due to its contiguity to Birmingham, and the extension of its manufactures—glass, iron and steel, zinc, and copper works. Its population in 1851 was 8,379, and in 1861 was 13,379. The area of the hamlet is 1,885 acres. There are many large works in the district, one of the most extensive being the glass works of Chance Bros., which occupy nearly 40 acres of land, and give employment to about 1,700 hands. There are other large glass works, ironfoundries, tube, rivet, and gun-barrel works. Smethwick, which is in the archdeac. of Stafford and dioc. of Lichfield, has four churches, besides places of worship belonging to Roman Catholics and Protestant Dissenters, and several National, infant, and other schools.

SMETHWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Brereton, hund. of Northwick, co. Chester, 4 miles N.E. of Sandbach.

SMISBY, or SMITHESBY, a par. in the hund. of Repton, co. Derby, 2 miles N.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, its post town, and 9 S.W. of Burton railway station. The village is situated on the S.E. border of the county. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The par. includes the ext. par. place of Bondang, or Burton-road. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £68. The church, dedicated to St. James, is of great antiquity. The parochial charities produce about £41, arising from Church estate. There is a National school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Sir John Harper Crewe, Bart., is lord of the manor.

SMITE, or SMYTE, a stream of the co. of Nottingham, joining the river Devon at Aslacton.

SMITH, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Gomersall, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S. of Bradford.

SMITHBOROUGH, a post-office vil. in the bar. of Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Monaghan. It is a station on the Portadown and Clones railway, is situated on the Ulster canal, and is named after its founder, Mr. Smith. A fair is held on Whit-Monday.

SMITHDON, a hund. in the co. of Norfolk, contains the pars. of Barwick, Great Bircham, Newton Bircham, Tofts-Bircham, Brancaster, Choseley, Docking, Fring, Heacham, Holme, Hunstanton, Ingoldesthorpe, Ringstead, St. Andrew and St. Peter, Sedgeford, Shernborne, Snettisham, Stanhoe, Thornham, and Titchwell, comprising an area of 45,660 acres.

SMITHESBY. *See* SMISBY, co. Derby.

SMITHIES, a vil. in the tnshp. of Monk Bretton, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Barnesley.

SMITHSTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Kilskyre, bar. of Upper Kells, co. Meath, Ireland, 1 mile N. of Crossakeel.

SMITHTOWN OF CULLODEN, a vil. in the par. and co. of Inverness, Scotland, on the eastern border of co. Inverness.

SMITHYHAUGH, a vil. in the par. of Auchterarder, co. Perth, Scotland, 6 miles S.E. of Muthill, and 2½ E. of Auchterarder. It is situated on Ruthven-water, and near the Scottish Central railway. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving.

SNAILWELL, a par. in the hund. of Staploe, co. Cambridge, 3 miles N. of Newmarket, its railway station and post town, and 68 from London. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £535. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with a tower containing two bells. The register dates from 1629.

SNAINTON, a chplry. in the pars. of Brompton and Ebberston, Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York, 8 miles S.E. of Pickering, and 9 S.W. of Scarborough. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Derwent. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Brompton, in the dioc. of York. The church was rebuilt in 1836. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

SNAITH, a par., post and market town in the lower div. of Osgoldcross wap., West Riding co. York, 7 miles S.W. of Goole, and 19 S.E. of York. It is a station on the Wakefield and Goole branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, and is situated on the river Aire, near the Goole and Knottingley canal. The parish, which is of large extent, containing near 35,000 acres, comprises the tnshps. of Armin, Carleton, Goole, Hook, Rawcliffe, Balne, Cowick, Gowdall, Heck, Hensall, and Pollington. The town, situated on a gentle declivity on the S. bank of the river, is small and irregularly built. It is a polling-place for the county elections, and has recently been much improved by the erection of some substantial houses. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the cultivation of flax and potatoes for the Leeds market. Petty sessions are held on the last Thursday of every month. There is a large steam mill for grinding corn. At the W. end of the town is an ancient hall, formerly the seat of the Yarburgh family. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £479. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient stone structure with a low square tower surmounted with pinnacles and containing six bells. The interior contains a monument by Chantrey to the second Viscount Downe, a marble bust to an ancestor of Lord Beaumont, and relics of ancient

armour and banners. In addition to the parish church are the following district churches, viz. at Armin, Carlton, Cowick, Goole, Hensall-cum-Heck, Hook, Pollington-cum-Balne, and Rawcliffe, the livings of which are all perpet. curs.,* varying in val. from £168 to £74. The parochial charities produce about £291, besides almshouses for 6 poor widows. There is a free grammar school founded in 1623 by Nicholas Waller, but the endowment is now applied in aid of the National school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There are traces of a Benedictine priory founded here in the 11th century as a cell to the Abbey of Selby, the site of which was given at the Dissolution to John Earl of Warwick. Viscount Downe is lord of the manor. Market day is on Thursday. Cattle fairs are held on the last Thursday in April, and on 10th August.

SNAPE, a par. in the hund. of Plomesgate, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S.E. of Saxmundham, its post town, and 5½ from Aldborough. It is a station on the East Suffolk railway. The village, which is designated "Snape Street," is situated near the river Alde, a branch of the Ore, over which is a bridge. The par. includes the hmlt. of Grumford and The Ward. There was anciently a Benedictine priory, founded by W. Martell in the 11th century as a cell to the Abbey of St. John at Colchester, but subsequently given by Henry VII. to Butley Abbey. On either side of Snape bridge are wharves, which are the means of facilitating a considerable trade in grain to the port of London and other markets. In the vicinity of the village are sand and clay pits and excellent brick earth. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Freston, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has a tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains a hexagonal font, on which are carved many figures. The register dates from 1544. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The remains of Snape Abbey are now converted into a farmhouse.

SNAPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Well, wap. of Hang East, North Riding co. York, 3 miles S. of Bedale, its post town, and 1½ mile N. of Well. The tnshp. includes the hmlt. of Langley. The soil is of various qualities, with limestone and building-stone. In the vicinity is Snape Castle, or Hall, now in a ruinous state. It was formerly the seat of the Fitz-Randolphs and Nevilles, Lords of Middleham, and Earls of Exeter, and was about Henry VI.'s time rebuilt by the Latimers. Out of one of its compartments has been constructed a chapel-of-ease. Thorp Perrow is now the principal residence. Two free schools were founded in the 14th century by Lady Neville of Snape Castle. M. Milbank, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

SNARESBROOK, a hmlt. in Epping Forest, par. of Wanstead, co. Essex, 7½ miles N.E. of St. Paul's, London, and 2 N.W. of Ilford. It is a station on the London, Woodford, and Loughton branch of the Great Eastern railway. The village is situated near the river Roding, and on the Woodford road. The Infant Orphan Asylum for 700 children was erected by subscription in 1843.

SNARESHILL, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Guiltcross, co. Norfolk, 1½ mile S.E. of Thetford. It is situated on a branch of the river Ouse, near Seven Hills barrows, where Inguar, a Danish chief, slew Edmund King of East Anglia in the year 870.

SNARESTON, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 5½ miles S. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, its post town, 7 N.W. of Market Bosworth, and 1½ mile S.W. of Swepstone. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Ashby canal, and is chiefly agricultural. There are some brick kilns. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Swepstone, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is of brick, with a tower containing two bells, and is covered with ivy. There are a National School, a free school, and a library for the poor. Miss E. M. Leslie is lady of the manor.

SNARFORD, a par. in the wap. of Lawrence, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 7 miles S.W. of Market Rasen, its post town, and 2 W. of Wickenby railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Langworthy. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £181, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. The interior contains monuments of Sir Thomas and Sir George St. Poll, knights, also of an Earl of Warwick and his lady. Sir James Doughty is lord of the manor. The Burton hounds meet in this parish.

SNARGATE, a par. in the lib. of Romney Marsh, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 5½ miles N.W. of New Romney, its post town, and 1½ mile from the Appledore railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Rother, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Snave, in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £144 and £84, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Dunstan, has a tower containing three bells. The interior contains an ancient font, piscina, &c.

SNAVE, a par. in the lib. of Romney Marsh, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 5 miles N.W. of New Romney, its post town, and 8 S. of Ashford. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated near the Military canal, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Snargate, in the dioc. of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, has a square stone tower and wooden belfry detached, containing one bell. The register dates from 1570.

SNAYSHOLM, a hmlt. in the par. of Aysforth, North Riding co. York, 54 miles N.W. of York, in the valley of the river Ure, near Hardrow Force.

SNEAD, or ISNOWYD, a par. in the hund. and co. of Montgomery, 6 miles S.E. of Montgomery, its post town. It is a small village situated on the river Camlet. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £87. The church, which is ancient and ivy-mantled, formerly belonged to Chirbury priory.

SNEAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Rock, lower div. of Doddingtree hund., co. Worcester, 5 miles S.W. of Bewdley.

SNEAFELL, a lofty summit in the Isle of Man, 5 miles N. of Douglas. It rises 2,004 feet above the sea.

SNEATON, a par. in the lib. of Whitby-Strand, North Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Whitby, its post town, and 1½ mile S. of Ruswarp railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Esk, and is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Thorpe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £170. The church has a low tower surmounted by a spire and containing three bells; it has likewise an ancient font. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is an endowed free school for both sexes. Miss Wilson is lady of the manor.

SNEEM, a seaport village and post town in the par. of Kilcrohane, bar. of Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 12 miles S.W. of Kenmare, on a rivulet of the same name, which flows from the mountains in a S.S.W. course of 5 miles into the harbour, and on the road to Cahersiveen. It is irregularly built, and contains a church and Roman Catholic chapel, with parochial and National schools. Petty sessions are held once in each month, and fairs seven times a year. There is a constabulary station in the village.

SNEINTON, or SNENTON, a par. in the S. div. of Thurgarton wap., co. Nottingham, 1 mile E. of Nottingham, of which it is a populous suburb, and 8 miles from Bingham. The par., comprising Old and New Sneinton, Sneinton Elements, and the Hermitage, is situated near the river Trent, and in 1861 contained 11,048 inhabitants. Sneinton, called by the Anglo-Saxons *Snattingaham*, was given to William de Brewere by King John, and afterwards came to the Pierpoints. In the vicinity are several dairies producing excellent cheese. Framework knitting is carried on, and several manufactures connected with those of Nottingham. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £227. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is a cruci-

form structure with a tower containing three bells. It was rebuilt by Rickman in 1840, and has a view over 20 miles. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The county lunatic asylum is situated in this parish. Earl Manvers is lord of the manor. In the neighbourhood are some curious excavations in the stone rock, supposed to have once been occupied as dwellings.

SNELLAND, a par. in the W. div. of Wraggoe hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4½ miles N.W. of Wragby, its post town, and 9 N.E. of Lincoln. It is a station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural, and is situated on the river Langworth. The par. includes the hmlt. of Swinthorpe. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £227. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. The Hon. C. H. Cust is lord of the manor.

SNELSMORE, a tythg. in the par. of Chieveley, co. Berks, 4 miles N. of Newbury.

SNELSON, a tnshp. in the par. of Rostherne, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 6 miles S.E. of Nether Knutsford.

SNELSTON, a par. in the hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 3½ miles S.W. of Ashbourne, its post town, and 3 from Norbury railway station. The village is situated on the river Dove. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the coal mines. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Norbury, in the dioc. of Lichfield. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a square embattled tower. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There are some charities, also a free school, which is supported by J. Harrison, Esq., the lord of the manor. Snelston Hall is the principal residence.

SNENTON. *See* SNEINTON, co. Nottingham.

SNETTERTON, a par. in the hund. of Shropham, co. Norfolk, 2 miles W. of Larling, its post town, and the same distance N. of Harley Road railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Ouse, and on the road to Norwich through Thetford. The Norwich and Brandon section of the Great Eastern railway passes in the vicinity. The living comprises the consolidated rects. of All Saints and St. Andrew, with that of Quiddenham annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has two porches and a square embattled tower. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. A school was erected in 1836, and is supported by the rector. The Earl of Albemarle is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

SNETTISHAM, anciently SNETHAM, a par. in the hund. of Smithdon, co. Norfolk, 11 miles N.E. of Lynn, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Castle Rising. It is a station on the Lynn and Hunstanton branch of the Great Eastern railway. The village, which is spacious and well built, is situated about 2 miles from the coast of the Wash, and on the coast road from Wells, Hunstanton, and Lynn. It was formerly a market town, and there are still some remains of the ancient market cross. In the vicinity are chalk pits and quarries of carstone—the latter, in its original state, is soft and easily worked, but when exposed to the atmosphere becomes hard. Many of the houses have been built of it. On the beach adjoining the Lynn Channel is a bed of shingle extensively exported for the repair of roads in Lincolnshire. Celtic and other antiquities have been discovered at different times. Petty sessions for the division are held on the second Monday in each month, and a county court for the recovery of small debts. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £110. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient cruciform structure of stone and flint, with a lofty spired tower containing five bells. Only a small portion of the chancel, which is covered with ivy, is now standing. The interior of the church contains a font of great antiquity, also a stained window and several marble monuments. The register dates from 1754. The parochial charities produce about £100 per annum, of which £92 goes to Hall's free school. A Sunday-school is held at the National schoolhouse. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. The Hall is the principal residence. H. L'Estrange, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SNEYD, a hmlt. and tnshp. in the par. of Burslem, N. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, adjoining the town of Burslem. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the potteries, iron mines, and collieries. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is a modern edifice. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

SNIBSTON, a chplry. in the par. of Packington, hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 4 miles S.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. It is situated near the Leicester and Swannington railway, and on the road from Leicester to Ashby. The chapel-of-ease is dedicated to St. Mary. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the collieries.

SNILESBY, or SNILESWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Hawnby, wap. of Bridforth, North Riding co. York, 8 miles N.W. of Helmsby, its post town, and 11 N.E. of Thirsk.

SNIPE HOUSE, a hmlt. in the par. of Alnwick, ward of East Coquetdale, co. Northumberland, 3 miles S.W. of Alnwick, in the vale of the Alne.

SNITTER, a tnshp. in the par. of Rothbury, W. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Rothbury. It is a small village, situated on the river Coquet. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil consists of clay and loam, with a subsoil of clay. There is a school, with a small endowment. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor.

SNITTERBY, a par. in the E. div. of Aslacoe wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 1 mile S. of Waddingham. Kerton-in-Lindsey is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated between the ancient Ermine Street and the river Ancholme. The living is a perpet. cur in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £392, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a small edifice, with a tower and one bell. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship.

SNITTERFIELD, a div. in the hund. of Barlichway, co. Warwick, contains the pars. of Alveston, Bearley, Rudbrooke, Fulbrooke, Hampton-Lucy, Haseley, Hatton, Honily, Loxley, Norton Lindsey, Sherbourne, Snitterfield, Wolverton, and Wroxhall; comprising an area of 28,180 acres.

SNITTERFIELD, a par. in the Snitterfield div. of Barlichway hund., co. Warwick, 3½ miles N.E. of Stratford-on-Avon, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Warwick. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is watered by a tributary of the river Avon. The houses are well built, and many improvements have recently been made in the village. Near the church is King's Lane, through which King Charles II. passed, disguised as a groom, to Miss Lane's house, after the battle of Worcester; but the oak where he was said to have taken shelter, was blown down a few years ago. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £271, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. James. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. The principal residence is Ingon Grange. W. Phillips, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SNITTERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Darley, hund. of Wirksworth, co. Derby, 2 miles E. of Winster, and 1½ mile N.W. of Matlock. It is situated on the river Derwent, and contains the ancient seat of the Sacheverels and the small hamlet of Winsley.

SNITTLEGARTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Torpenhow, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 7 miles N.E. of Cockermouth, and 1½ mile S.W. of Derby. It is joined to Bewaldeth to form a township.

SNITTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bitterley, co. Salop, 3 miles E. of Ludlow.

SNIZORT, a par. in the island of Skye, co. Inverness, Scotland. It contains the vil. of Uig. It extends

about 12 miles in length from N. to S., with an extreme breadth of 6 miles, and is bounded on the N. by the par. of Kilmuir, on the E. by the Sound of Raasay, on the S. by Portree, on the S.W. by Bracadale, and on the W. by Duirinish and Loch Snizort. The surface is of a hilly character, attaining its greatest elevation in the Storr mountains. A large portion of the surface is in sheep-walks and waste. The soil of the arable ground is a mixture of gravel, loam, and clay. In this parish are the extensive glens of Haltin, Hinistil, and Uig; and inside Vaternish Point is Snizort Loch, 14 miles in length by 8 in breadth, and including the Ascrib islands or rocks, with anchorage in 4 to 50 fathoms. The coast is bold and rocky, with the exception of the head of the lochs. Fish and game abound. Near Portree is a cascade of 90 feet fall. In this parish are traces of an ancient church, with many round duns, several Druid stones, and a steeple-like pillar, measuring at the base 360 feet, with an altitude of 300 feet. The village, which is about 24 miles N.W. of Broadford, contains the parish church, and is situated at the head of Snizort Loch. The whole length of the parish is traversed by a road connecting Uig with Portree. This par. is in the presb. of Skye and synod of Glenelg, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is £158. The parish church was erected in 1805, and enlarged in 1839. There are two Free churches, and a Baptist chapel. There are a sub-parochial school, and an Assembly's school.

SNODLAND, a par. in the hund. of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 6 miles S.W. of Rochester, its post town, and 3 N.E. of West Malling. It is a station on the North Kent railway. The village is situated on the river Medway. A portion of the land is in hop-grounds. There are extensive lime and cement works, also a paper manufactory. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £297, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with several stained windows. The parochial charities produce about £59 per annum, of which £19 goes to May's school. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents have a place of worship.

SNOREHAM, a par. in the hund. of Dengie, co. Essex, 4 miles S.E. of Maldon, its post town. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £103. The church is in ruins. The inhabitants frequent that of Latchingdon, with which place the parish is rated for the poor.

SNORING, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Greenhoe, co. Norfolk, 3½ miles N.E. of Fakenham, its post town, and 2 S. of Walsingham. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Stiffkey, and is chiefly agricultural. The Walsingham union poorhouse is in this parish. The living is a rect.* with that of Thursford annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £584, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an ancient edifice with a square tower containing one bell. The interior of the church contains several stone stalls and monuments. The register dates from 1560. The parochial charities produce about £19 per annum. John Dugnore, Esq., of Swaffham, is lord of the manor.

SNORING, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Gallow, co. Norfolk, 3 miles N.E. of Fakenham, its post town. The village is of small extent, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. annexed to that of East Barsham, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a detached circular tower, supposed to have belonged to a more ancient edifice. Lord Hastings is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

SNORSCOMB, a hmlt. in the par. of Everdon, co. Northampton, 4 miles S.E. of Daventry.

SNOWDEN, UPPER and LOWER, hmlts. in the tnshp. of Askwith, par. of Weston, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Otley.

SNOWDON, the highest mountain in England or Wales, called by the Welsh *Eryri*, or Eagle-top. It consists of slate and porphyry, and is cleft into four summits, the highest point being 3,571 feet above the sea.

SNOWSHILL, a par. in the lower div. of Kiftsgate hund., co. Gloucester, 2 miles from Broadway, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Winchcombe. The village is small and chiefly agricultural. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Stanton, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. S. Wynniatt, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SNOWY LEE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Longwood, par. of Huddersfield, West Riding co. York, 3 miles W. of Huddersfield.

SNYDALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Normanton, lower div. of Agbrigg wap., West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Pontefract, its post town, and 1 mile E. of Normanton. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the North Midland railway. Snydale Hall is the principal residence. There are a few small charities.

SOAR, a branch of the river Trent, rises near Watling Street, co. Leicester.

SOAY, an island in Loch Inver, co. Sutherland, Scotland, 12 miles W. of Assynt.

SOAY, an island in the par. of Bracadale, district of Skye, co. Inverness, Scotland. It is situated between Lochs Scavig and Brettle, near Dunan Point, and is separated from the island of Skye by Soay Sound. It extends in length about 3 miles from N.E. to S.W., with an extreme breadth of 2¼ miles. The surface is very irregular, the greater part being low, but some points obtaining an extreme altitude of about 500 feet. The coast is rocky, the cliffs rising from 60 to 70 feet.

SOAY, LITTLE, and MEIKLE, islands in West Loch Tarbet, on the W. coast of Harris, co. Inverness, Scotland, near Soay Sound, 2 miles N. of Taransay Island.

SOBERTON, a par. in the lower half of Meon-Stoke hund., co. Hants, 3½ miles S.E. of Bishop's-Waltham, its post town. The village is extensive and well built. The par. includes, besides the chplry. of Newtown, the hmlt. of Southend, the tythg. of East Hoe, and the libs. of King's Mead and Wickham Lodge. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Meon-Stoke, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church has a square tower containing six bells. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. H. J. B. Minchin, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SOCK, a hmlt. in the par. of Mudford, co. Somerset, 3 miles N.E. of Yeovil.

SOCKBRIDGE WITH TIRRIL, a tnshp. in the par. of Barton, West ward, co. Westmoreland, 2 miles S.W. of Penrith. It is situated on the river Eamont, near the Lancaster railway, and includes Thorpe and High Winder. The village is small and chiefly agricultural. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the limestone quarries. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor.

SOCKBURN, a par., chiefly in the wap. of Allertonshire, North Riding co. York, but partly also in the S.W. div. of Stockton ward, co. Durham, 7 miles S.E. of Darlington, its post town, and 10 from Stockton. It is situated on a bend of the river Tees, and includes the hmlts. of Over Dimsdale and Girsby. The manor came to the Blacketts through the Conyers family, of whom was Sir John Conyers, the dauntless knight, who is said to have slain the monstrous venomous serpent or dragon at the grey stone in an adjoining field, where it had previously devoured many people. In memory of which a falchion is still presented to the Bishop of Durham at his first coming into the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £190, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to All Saints. It contains monuments and effigies of the Conyers family, of the 14th century. The Hall is the principal residence.

SOCK-DENNIS, or STOCK-DENNIS, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Tintinhull, co. Somerset, 1 mile S.W. of Ilchester. It was formerly a separate parish.

SODBURY CHIPPING. *See* CHIPPING SODBURY.

SODBURY, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Grum-

bald's Ash, co. Gloucester, 2½ miles S.E. of Chipping-Sodbury, and 4 N.E. of the Yate railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the Bath and Chippenham roads. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. The soil is of a clayey character, and the land is partly in common. On the brow of one of the Cotswold hills in this parish, facing the Severn, are traces of a Roman camp, from which point a view is obtained of the vale of Gloucestershire. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £235. The church is dedicated to St. Adeline. There is a Sunday-school. W. H. H. Hartley, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SODBURY, OLD, a par. in the lower div. of Grumbald's Ash hund., co. Gloucester, 1½ mile E. of Chipping-Sodbury, and 3 miles E. of the Yate railway station. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on the western side of the Cotswold hills. The soil is of various qualities, with a subsoil of clay and limestone. Numerous fossils, including *Nautili* and *Belemites*, are found on the side of the hill. In the vicinity is a Roman encampment. The road from Bristol to Chippenham here meets the Bath and Cheltenham road at the "Cross Hands" inn, which owes its name to an ancient Roman coin discovered in the encampment, and bearing the legend, "Caius Marius, Imperator, concordia Militum." The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £460, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient stone structure with a square embattled tower containing one bell. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Lye Grove House is the principal residence. W. H. H. Hartley, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SODOR AND MAN, diocese. *See* MAN, ISLE OF.

SOFTLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Andrew Auckland, N.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 7 miles S.W. of Bishop-Auckland, and 8 S.E. of Walsingham. It is joined with Lynesack to form a township. The village is situated on the river Gaunless. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries.

SOHAM, a par. in the hund. of Staploe, co. Cambridge, 18 miles N.E. of Cambridge, 8 N. of Newmarket, and 6 S.E. of Ely, its nearest station on the Great Eastern railway. There is a navigable canal called "The Lode," which joins the Ouse at Ely. The par. is 9 miles in length, and comprises the chplry. of Barway. It formerly included a large mere or lake and about 10,000 acres of fen, but these have been drained, and are now in a high state of cultivation. The chief employment of the inhabitants is agricultural, with dairy farming and market gardening. Excellent Cottenham cheese and butter are made, and large quantities of fruit are sent to the London and other markets. The town, which is straggling and irregularly built, consists principally of one street, and has been much improved within the last quarter of a century. It is lighted with gas, but indifferently supplied with water. There are a branch bank, breweries, and tile works. The principal seat is The Place. In the Saxon times it was selected as the seat of a diocese founded in 630 by St. Felix, but removed to Dunwich in 870, when the convent was destroyed by the Danes. A court-leet is held in the town annually. The living is a vic. with the cur. of Barway annexed, in the dioc. of Ely, val. £1,653 10s., in the patron. of Pembroke College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, or St. John the Baptist, is a cruciform structure, with an old tower containing a peal of ten bells. The register dates from the early part of the reign of Eilzabeth. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Independents, Baptists, and Unitarians. The boys' school has an income from endowment of £100 per annum, and Haggitt's Sunday-school one of £10. The parochial charities produce about £700 per annum, including the endowment of Thomas Peachey's almshouses for 17 widows, founded in 1582, and the bequest of Bishop Laney for apprenticing poor children of Ely and Soham. The Commissioners of the Bedford Level allotted a certain portion of fen lands in lieu of common rights. Roman urns and other antiquities have been found here. An annual cattle fair is held 9th May and a pleasure fair on the Monday nearest to St. John's Day.

SOHAM, EARL, a par. in the hund. of Loes, co. Suffolk, 3 miles E. of Debenham, and 4 W. of Framlingham station on the Great Eastern railway. Wickham-Market is its post town. It was formerly a market town, but is now a village. The manor anciently belonged to the Bigods, earls of Norfolk, from which circumstance it takes the prefix to its name. Near the village is Soham Lodge, an old moated house of the Cornwallises. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £515. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are some small charities. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and there is a free school. A fair is held on the 4th August.

SOHAM, MONK, a par. in the hund. of Hoxne, co. Suffolk, 4 miles N.E. of Debenham, and 6 N.W. of Framlingham. Wickham Market is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £530. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The register dates from 1712.

SOHO, a hmlt. in the par. of Handsworth, hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 2 miles N.W. of Birmingham, of which it is an important suburb. It has stations on the Great Western, and London and North-Western railways. The chief part of the land was in heath till 1762, at which period a rolling-mill was established by Boulton, who carried on an extensive manufacture of buttons, buckles, and silver-plated goods up to 1774, when Watt joined him, and the two brought to perfection the invention of the steam-engine. The principal residence is Soho House. *See* BIRMINGHAM.

SOKEHOLME, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Warsop, Hatfield div. of Bassetlaw wap., co. Nottingham, 3½ miles N.E. of Mansfield, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. A short distance from the village is a spring which at one time was resorted to for bathing. The chapel-of-ease is a small ancient structure. The township of Sokeholme is connected with the manor of Nettleworks. Sir H. Fitzherbert is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

SOKENS, THE, a lib. in the hund. of Tendring, co. Essex. It includes the pars. of Kirby, Thorpe, and Walton.

SOLAR, formerly a par. in the bar. of Upper Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, but now incorporated with the pars. forming the benefice of Connor, on the road from Larne to Cushendall.

SOLDIERSTOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Aghalee, bar. of Upper Massareene, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Lisburn, so named from a body of soldiers having been stationed here during the disturbances of 1641. It is situated on the Lagan canal.

SOLENT, the channel separating the Isle of Wight from the opposite coast of co. Hants. It is about 7 miles long by 2 broad, and deepens towards the Needles.

SOLE STREET, a hmlt. in the hund. of Toltingtrough, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, near Rochester. It is a station on the London, Chatham, and Dover railway.

SOLE-STREET, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet and lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, near Margate.

SOLEY END, a vil. in the par. of Astley, co. Warwick, 5 miles N. of Coventry, on the river Sow.

SOLIHULL, a div. in the hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, contains the pars. of Baddesley-Clinton, Barston, Berkeswell, Bickenhill, Elmdon, Hampton-in-Arden, Meriden, Great and Little Packington, and Solihull, comprising an area of 43,560 acres.

SOLIHULL, or SILHILL, a par. and post town in the Solihull div. of Hemlingford hund., co. Warwick, 6½ miles S.E. of Birmingham, and 14¾ from Warwick. It is a station on the Birmingham and Oxford railway.

It is situated betwixt the Warwick and Stratford-on-Avon canals, on the river Blythe. It is a polling-place for the county, and a decayed petty sessions and market town, containing the vils. of Shirley Street, Shirley Heath, Solihull, and Olton, the old seat of the barons of Limesi. There is a townhall over the market-place, also a savings-bank. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £1,455. The church, dedicated to St. Alphege, is a cruciform structure with a spired tower containing eight bells. The parochial charities produce about £560 per annum, of which £511 are realised from the town estates. There is a free grammar school, where Shenstone was educated, and National schools for both sexes at Shirley Street. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship, and the Roman Catholics a church recently erected.

SOLLERSHOPE, a par. in the hund. of Greytree, co. Hereford, 6 miles N. of Ross, its post town, and 2½ from Fawley railway station. The village, which is small, is situated near the river Wye, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is of a clayey and loamy nature, with a subsoil of limestone rock. The living is a rect. annexed to that of How Caple, in the dioc. of Hereford. The church has a square tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £1 10*s.* per annum. There is a free school for both sexes. Mrs. A. G. Coleman and Mrs. C. Holt are ladies of the manor.

SOLLOGHODBEG, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2¼ miles N.W. of Tipperary, on the road to Borrisoleigh. The soil is good, but susceptible of improvement by draining. Grazing is principally attended to. The living is a rect. forming portion of the benefice of Cullen, in the dioc. of Emly. It is in the Roman Catholic parish of Ulla and Solohead.

SOLLOGHODMORE, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, South Riding, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3¼ miles N.W. of Tipperary. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the road to Limerick. Grazing is chiefly attended to. The living is a rect. in the benefice of Cullen and dioc. of Emly. It is in the Roman Catholic parish of Ulla and Solohead. There is a school in connection with the National Board, founded by Lord Derby, whose seat of Ballykisteen, in this parish, commands a view of the Galtee mountains.

SOLPORT, a tnshp. in the par. of Stapleton, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 7 miles N.W. of Brampton.

SOLVA, or SOLFACH, a vil. in the par. of Whitchurch, co. Pembroke, 3 miles S.E. of St. David's, on St. Bride's Bay, under the cliffs at the mouth of the Sowa river, which flows 8 miles S.W. of Llanreithion. It is a sub-port to Milford. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the coasting trade.

SOMBOURN, KING'S, a hund. in the Romsey div. of co. Hants, contains the pars. of North Baddesley, Houghton, Romsey Extra, Timsbury, and part of King's Sombourn.

SOMBOURN, KING'S, a par. partly in the above hund., and partly in that of Lower Buddlesgate, co. Hants, 3 miles S. of Stockbridge, its post town, and 8½ W. of Winchester. The village, which is large, is chiefly agricultural. King's Sombourn is mentioned in Domesday Book, where it is spelled *Somberne Regis*. Prior to the Norman conquest it was part of a demesne belonging to the crown, and now forms part of the duchy of Lancaster. John of Gaunt had a palace here, the site of which remains near the National school. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the iron foundries. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Little Sombourn annexed, in the dioc. of Winchester, joint val. £696. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient edifice with a wooden tower containing four bells. The register dates from 1762. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. The President and Fellows of Magdalen College are lords of the manor.

SOMBOURN, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of King's Sombourn, co. Hants, 2 miles S.E. of Stockbridge. It adjoins the parish of King's Sombourn, to which it is now annexed.

SOMBOURN, UP, a tythg. in the par. of King's Sombourn, co. Hants, 3½ miles S. of Stockbridge.

SOMERBY, a par. in the hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 6 miles W. of Oakham, its post town, and 7 from Melton Mowbray. The village is small, and the land chiefly pasture. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in framework knitting. There are some brick kilns. The soil is clayey. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £224. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient cruciform structure with a square tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £43 per annum, of which £15 go to the school. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, adjoining which is a Sunday-school. The Earl of Dysart and — Babington, Esq., are lords of the manor.

SOMERBY, a par. in the wap. of Winnibriggs, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 3½ miles S.E. of Grantham, its post town and railway station. The village is of small extent. The par. includes the hmlt. of Great Humby. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Humby annexed, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £645. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is an ancient structure with a square tower containing one bell. The interior of the church contains an effigy of a crusader, also two brasses, one bearing date 1509. There is a National school for both sexes.

SOMERBY, a par. in the S. div. of Yarborough wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4½ miles N.W. of Caistor, and 2 from the Barnetby-le-Wold and Housham railway stations. The village is situated on the Wolds, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £184. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

SOMERBY, a hmlt. in the par. and wap. of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2½ miles E. of Gainsborough.

SOMERCOTES, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 9 miles N.E. of Louth, its post town, and 3 N.W. of Saltfleet. The village, which is large and straggling, is situated on the coast. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is of a sandy and loamy nature, and a large portion is rabbit warren. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £500, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a tower containing three bells. The interior of the church contains a font of great antiquity. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum, exclusive of an allotment of 80 acres. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans, and Free and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship, and the former have a school for both sexes. At Donna-Nook is a range of buildings, recently erected, in connection with the coastguard service. S. T. Scrope, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SOMERCOTES, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 8 miles N.E. of Louth, its post town, and 1 mile S. of North Somercotes. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The soil is of a loamy nature, with a subsoil of clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £559, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower with a spire containing three bells. The church goes by the name of the "Queen of the Marsh," owing to its towering spire. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum, exclusive of an allotment of 40 acres. There is a school for both sexes, free to the children of North Somercotes. There is also an endowed Church school. The Wesleyans and Free Methodists have each a place of worship. S. T. Scrope, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SOMERDEN, a hund. in the lathe of Sutton-at-Home, co. Kent, contains the pars. of Chiddingstone, Cowden, Heiver, Penshurst, and part of Speldhurst, comprising an area of 13,650 acres.

SOMERFORD, a lib. in the par. of Brewood, co. Staf-

ford, 1 mile E. of Brewood, and 10 miles S. of Stafford, betwixt the North-Western railway and the Grand Junction canal, on a branch of the river Trent.

SOMERFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Astbury, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 3 miles S.W. of Congleton, its post town, and 3 W. of Astbury. It is situated on the river Dann, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is a mixture of sand and clay. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £40. Somerford Park is the principal residence. Sir C. P. Shakerley is lord of the manor.

SOMERFORD-BOOTHS, a tnshp. in the par. of Astbury, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 3 miles N.W. of Congleton, and 3 N. of Astbury. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship, and a Sunday-school. Somerford-Booths Hall is the principal residence.

SOMERFORD, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Malmesbury, co. Wilts, 7 miles N. of Chippenham, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Malmesbury. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Avon, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Startley. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £447, in the patron. of Exeter College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, has a square embattled tower containing four bells. The interior contains several tablets. There is a school for both sexes. Mrs. Birtill is lady of the manor.

SOMERFORD-KEYNES, a par. in the hund. of Highworth, co. Wilts, 5 miles N.W. of Cricklade, its post town, and 3 N. of the Minety railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Thames, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £261. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a tower containing six bells. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a school, which is partly free. The Rev. C. Faucett, M.A., is lord of the manor.

SOMERFORD, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Malmesbury, co. Wilts, 3 miles S.E. of Malmesbury, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £241. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure with a square tower. The Rev. Charles Wightwick is lord of the manor.

SOMERLEYTON, a par. in the hund. of Mutford, co. Suffolk, 5½ miles N.W. of Lowestoft, its post town, and 8 S. of Yarmouth. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway. The village is situated on the river Waveney. In the vicinity are extensive brick, tile, and earthenware works. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £386. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a square pinnacled tower containing five bells. It was rebuilt in 1854. The interior of the church contains an effigy of a knight, on which is an inscription. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £36 per annum, realised from poors' allotment. There is an endowed village school and a British school for both sexes. The Baptists have a place of worship, built by Sir S. M. Peto, Bart., as was also the British school. The principal residence is Somerleyton Hall, which has been entirely reconstructed by Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., who is lord of the manor and sole landowner

SOMERSALL-HERBERT, a par. in the hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 3½ miles N.E. of Uttoxeter, its post town, and 3 N. of the Sudbury railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Dove, and is wholly agricultural. The par. includes Church Somersall and Somersall Hill. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £225. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Lord Vernon is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

SOMERSBY, a par. in the hund. of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles N.E. of Horncastle, its post town, and 7 E. of the Alford railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Wolds near the river Steeping. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £92. The church, which was restored in 1833, is dedicated to St. Margaret, and is an ancient structure with a square tower. In the interior is a brass bearing date 1612. In the churchyard is an old cross. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. Alfred Tennyson, the Poet-Laureate, is a native of this parish. The Rev. L. B. Burton, M.A., is lord of the manor.

SOMERSETSHIRE, a maritime co. in the W. of England, is bounded on the N. by the Bristol Channel, the estuary of the Severn, and Gloucestershire, E. by Wiltshire, S. by Dorset and Devon, and W. by Devon. It lies between 50° 49′ and 51° 30′ N. lat., and between 2° 14′ and 3° 50′ W. long. Its extreme length from E. to W. is 68 miles, and its greatest breadth from N. to S. 43 miles; but its main breadth does not exceed 22 miles. Its area is 1,636 square miles, or 1,047,220 statute acres, of which about 900,000 are cultivated. The population in 1801 was 273,577; in 1851, 443,916; and in 1861, 444,873. At the time of the Roman invasion, the eastern districts, according to Richard of Cirencester, were held by the Hedui, a Belgic tribe, and the western by the Cambri. The Romans included the county in the province of *Britannia Prima*, and founded the town of Bath, known by the ancients as *Aquæ Solis*, and also as *Thermæ;* many evidences of the Roman occupation remain in the neighbourhood of Bath, Yeovil, Ilchester, Glastonbury, and other places. On the arrival of the Saxons, many important struggles with the Romanised Britons took place in this county, and it was not till 577 that Cealwin of Wessex succeeded in capturing the town of Bath. Seventy years later (658) the entire county became subject to the Saxons, who named it *Sumersætas;* and Cenwalch, having gained a signal victory over the Britons at Penzelwood, near Wincanton, incorporated it with Wessex. It suffered severely from the incursions of the Danes, who found a secure anchorage for their vessels in the broad estuary of the Severn; but after a long-protracted struggle, they were defeated with great slaughter at the mouth of the Parret, in 845, and again, some thirty years later, at the battle of Edington, near Westbury, when their leader, Guthrum, consented to be baptised at Alre, now Aller. In 1016, a great battle was fought between Canute and Edmund Ironsides at Penzelwood; and in 1013 Sweyn received the submission of all the W. country at Bath. At the Norman conquest, Sir William Mohun obtained a grant of a large portion of this county with the title of Earl of Somerset, which descended to his posterity till the reign of Henry VI., when it was raised to a dukedom, but was confiscated by Edward IV. in 1472, who attainted the duke for his fidelity to the late king. After having been successively revived in favour of the third son of Henry VII., and of an illegitimate son of Henry VIII., the title was finally conferred in 1546 on Edward Seymour, the Lord Protector, whose descendants still enjoy it. In the civil war of Charles I., several engagements took place, as the fight of Aller Moor, the battle of Lansdown Hill in 1643, and the siege of Taunton. In 1685, this county was the principal scene of the ill-fated Duke of Monmouth's attempt to seize the crown, for participation in which 239 persons were afterwards executed by order of Judge Jeffreys.—Few counties in England exhibit a greater variety of soil and surface than Somerset. The north-eastern district, in which the city of Bath is situated, abounds in rocks, and is intersected by the Mendip hills, a lofty mineral tract, through which, on the N. side, the Avon makes its way sluggishly to the estuary of the Severn; while on the S., numerous rivulets steal their way into the centre of the county, and there form marshes and fens. Towards the W. and N.W., from Taunton to Bridgwater Bay, is a low range called the Quantock hills. The Mendip and Quantock hills naturally divide the county into three parts, the

northern, central, and south-western. The northern generally consists of extensive levels, which are in some parts liable to inundation by the sea, and presents a variety of meadows, relieved by hills of considerable altitude, intersected by fertile and well-cultivated valleys. Over 3,000 acres on the S. border of this district are drained into the river Yeo, and are 5 feet below the level of spring tide at high-water within the embankment through which the river flows; and another tract of 4,000 acres are protected from inundation by a wall of masonry 10½ feet above the level of the land. The Mendip hills extend from the coast in a south-easterly direction to the neighbourhood of Frome, being from 25 to 30 miles in length, and at one place, between Stoke Rodney and West Harptree, from 6 to 7 miles broad, with an altitude of 1,000 feet above the sea. The Polden hills are a long, low ridge, extending for 20 miles, and separated from the Mendips, to which they are nearly parallel, by a marshy tract, through which the Brue winds slowly, and which includes East Sedgmoor and the adjacent moors. In the central district, the Brent marshes or fens, lying N. of the Polden hills, are drained by the Brue by means of a barrier, provided with a flood-gate at Highbridge to resist the tides. It is cut into sections by ditches, which are provided in some places with sluices for damming up the water in times of drought. Upwards of 20,000 acres have thus been reclaimed, but a large extent of bog yet remains, and supplies excellent peat fuel to the inhabitants. The south-western district comprises the Vale of Taunton, a fertile tract of diversified uplands, to the N. of which the Quantock hills rise, extending, in a north-westerly direction, to the Bristol Channel, a distance of 14 miles. They flank the fens, and have an extreme breadth of 5 to 6 miles. Their general elevation is about 1,020 to 1,060 feet; but Bagborough Station, or Will's Neck, rises to 1,270 feet. Most of the county W. of this range consists of an irregular hilly district, called Exmoor, a tract of considerable extent, which reaches into the adjoining county of Devon. It measures about 20 miles from E. to W., and about 12 from N. to S.; the higher portions contain peat swamps of considerable size, and the entire district is almost destitute of trees, except on the banks of the streams by which it is drained. Dunkerry Beacon, the highest point in the county, belongs to this tract, and is 1,668 feet above the level of the sea. The only harbours of importance in the county are formed by the mouths of the Avon on the N.E. corner, and the Parret. The general direction of the coast is W.S.W. In the eastern portion it is for the most part low and marshy, with occasional interruptions of limestone cliffs. About 9 miles from the Avon lies Clevedon, beyond which the Yeo makes its way through fens and marshes to the sea. Farther on the character of the ground changes, and between St. Thomas's Head and Sand Point, a range of limestone cliffs line the shore for about a mile. A little south of Anchor Head is the favourite watering-place of Weston-super-Mare. Then the coast trends southwards to Brean Down, which is lofty and precipitous on every side, and almost surrounded by the sea. Government works for fortifications are here in progress. Bridgwater Bay, the principal harbour in the county, lies 7 miles farther W., and receives the waters of the Parret, the intervening shore being low and sandy. The bay is about 8 miles broad, and the land bordering on it is in many places marshy. Towards the western extremity the mountain range of the Quantock hills extends down to the coast, and appears in the form of lias cliffs, which a little farther on rise to the height of 100 feet, and in some places even higher. A marshy district succeeds to these, and is followed by a reappearance of lofty cliffs composed of slate to the W. of Minehead, and they again line the coast from Portlock Bay to the western extremity of the county.—The principal river of Somerset is the Avon, which rises in the N. of Wiltshire, but has a course of 30 miles in this county. It is navigable for barges to Bath, and large ships can use it as far as Bristol. At its mouth the spring tides generally rise 40 feet, and occasionally even more. Its most important affluents are the Frome, 20 miles long, from the Mendip hills; the Midford Brook, 10 miles in length; and the Chew. The Yeo rises at Compton Martin, on the skirts of the Mendip hills, and takes a N.N.W. course of 13 miles to the Bristol Channel. The Axe issues in a little torrent from the Wooky Cavern, near Wells, on the S. of the Mendips, and flows for 21 miles W.N.W. along the upper edge of the fen country before reaching the Channel. The Brue, rising in Selwood Forest, has a course of 36 miles along the marshes between Mendip and Polden hills, and then N.W. to the N. side of the estuary of the Parret. The Parret, which is 42 miles long, is navigable for vessels of 200 tons up to Bridgwater, 16 miles from its mouth. It rises on the borders of Dorsetshire, and through its entire course is sluggish, and in many places canal-like. Its principal tributaries are the Isle, the Yeo or Ivel, the Tone, and the Carey. The Exe rises on the southern side of the Quantock hills, near the N.W. corner of the county, and flows along the borders of Exmoor for 16 miles before entering Devonshire, where it empties itself below Exeter into the English Channel. The Kennet and Avon canal connects the Avon at Bath with the Thames, following the course of the former river to the borders of Wiltshire, where it crosses it through the Dundas aqueduct, and passes through the counties of Dorset, Wilts, and Berks to the Kennet. The Somersetshire canal, 9½ miles long, connects the collieries in the neighbourhood of Taunton with the Kennet and Avon canal. The Glastonbury canal follows the course of the river Brue from Glastonbury to Bridgwater Bay. The Bridgwater and Taunton canal, 12½ miles long, opens into the Parret at the former town. There is also a short canal between Chard and Ilminster.—The county is well provided with railway communication, the principal line being the Bristol and Exeter, which is connected at the former town with the Great Western line, and runs past Nailsea, Highbridge, Bridgwater, Taunton, and Wellington, with branch lines to Clevedon and Weston-super-Mare on the one side, and to Yeovil, on the other; a branch is also projected to Axbridge and Wells. The Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth railway runs into the Great Western near Chippenham, in Wiltshire, passing through Frome and Yeovil. These lines are all on the broad-gauge system, and communicate with the N. of England by means of the Bristol and Birmingham line. The central Somerset railway, which is narrow gauge, runs from Burnham to Glastonbury and Wells, joining at Glastonbury a line which passes Wincanton to Templecombe, and across Dorsetshire to the east of England, and at Wells a line running by Shepton Mallet to Witham on the Weymouth line. The roads are numerous, well laid off, and generally kept in good order.—In the north-eastern part of the county the prevailing strata belong to the oolite formation, and contain many quarries of the famous Bath stone. Most of the eminences in the neighbourhood of Bath belong to this system. The inferior oolite, being the highest of the formations of the district, except those of the diluvium and alluvium, extends over the Bristol coal basins. Broadfield and Leigh Downs, near Bristol, consist of carboniferous limestone, which, crossing the valley of the Avon, again appears in the precipitous rocks of Clifton. Millstone grit, the lowest of the coal measures, forms the S.E. escarpment of Leigh Down. In Broadfield Down are Cleve and Brockley, two precipitous combes or valleys, well wooded, and presenting many attractions. Magnesian limestone is largely developed on the N.E. side of the Mendip hills, and extends from near Frome towards Keynsham. Wookey Cavern and the Cheddar Cliffs belong to this formation. The higher portions of the Mendips are of Old Red sandstone, which is in some places covered by calcareous strata; and in others lias, consisting of strata of blue slaty clay, upon which rest the marshy lands along the S. of the Mendips, are found above the New Red sandstone. In the western parts of the county, the

prevailing formation is the Old Red sandstone, which extends into Devonshire. The moorland of Exmoor Forest consists of slates of the Devonian range. The Quantock hills, which lie to the N. of this district, are of coarse gritstone, also belonging to the Devonian system. The western coalfield of England lies almost wholly in Somersetshire, and is extensively worked at Keynsham, Bedminster, Frome, and Nailsea. Thirty-five collieries are under inspection, and though the seams are comparatively thin, they will not soon be exhausted. Large quantities of calamine, lead, and other minerals were formerly raised from the Mendip hills, but they are now little sought for. There are slate quarries at Wiveliscombe, and lead is found at Wellington; fuller's earth, marl, and ochre are also met with; and limestone, freestone, and gypsum are extensively quarried.—Somerset is very poorly wooded, the entire extent of woods and woodlands scarcely exceeding 20,000 acres. The ancient forest of Selwood, near Frome, appears to have covered 20,000 acres, which are now for the most part cornfields and pasture, only about 2,000 acres of coppice remaining, chiefly oak and ash trees, and hazel and alder underwood. Exmoor Forest exists only in name, there being scarcely a tree upon it to relieve the expanse of moorland, which covers about 20,000 acres.—The county presents a variety of climate, the lands along the coast being so mild that winter is scarcely felt, and the western portion generally being genial and temperate; while on the higher ground of the Polden and Mendip hills, the weather is often very wild and harsh. The soil is in general fertile, producing luxuriant herbage, and is suitable for grazing purposes and dairy husbandry. Crops of the finest wheat are raised in the alluvial tracts and in the Vale of Taunton. Potatoes, flax, and hemp are also much grown, and woad and teasel are cultivated in some places. Hops are slightly grown. More attention is given to grazing and the rearing of cattle. The breeds most approved of are Devons, Herefords, and shorthorns. Dairies are numerous, and large quantities of Cheddar cheese are made from the pure milk without the addition or subtraction of cream. It is now principally made in the marshes around Glastonbury, the name being derived from the village of Cheddar, in the Mendip hills, where it was first produced. The stock of sheep is estimated at 500,000, generally of the Southdowns or Leicester breeds, or crosses of these with Cotswold sheep, and fed upon the hilly districts and rich pastures in the centre of the county. A good breed of Welsh pigs is much attended to; the hogs are in many places fed on whey. Geese and poultry are reared in large numbers. Estates and farms are numerous, and of all sizes. Large quantities of cider are made. Wild fowl and fish are abundant and good.—The woollen manufacture was formerly extensively carried on at Taunton; but the silk trade was introduced there in 1778, and has since occupied the principal attention. Shepton Mallet is also a seat of the silk trade. Handloom broad-cloth is made at Frome, Ilminster, and Chard; cassimeres at Frome; serges at Wellington; linen fabrics at Crewkerne and Yeovil; hair cloth at Castle Carey; there are cement mills at Bridgwater and in other parts; and stockings, gloves, shoes, crapes, blankets, paper, glass, and leather are made at various places through the county. The commerce is almost concentrated at Bristol, there being a small business done also at Bridgwater, Watchet, Minehead, and Porlock.—Somersetshire consists of 40 hundreds, in two divisions. The population of the eastern division in 1861 was 172,712, and that of the western was 159,551. In the ecclesiastical arrangement it is nearly co-extensive with the diocese of Bath and Wells in the province of Canterbury, and constitutes three archdeaconries—Bath, Wells, and Taunton. The first contains the deaneries of Bath and Chew, in the other two the bishop has jurisdiction equally with the archdeacons. The county contains 466 entire parishes, and parts of two others. The civil government is entrusted to the lord-lieutenant and *custos rotulorum*, high-sheriff, about 65 deputy lieutenants, and 280 magistrates. It is in the western circuit. The spring assizes are held at Taunton, and the summer assizes alternately at Wells and Bridgwater. There is a county gaol at Ilminster, one also, with a house of correction, at Wilton, near Taunton, besides a house of correction at Shepton Mallet. The city of Bath has its own gaol, and there is one in the borough of Bridgwater, and a city and county lock-up house at Wells. The gaol for the city of Bristol is at Bedminster, in this county. County-courts are held at 16 places, and quarter sessions at Bath, Bridgwater, Taunton, and Wells. There are asylums for the insane at Wells and Taunton, and the Somerset hospital is at the latter place. The county is in the western military district. Before the passing of the Reform Act, it returned 16 members to Parliament. The number is now reduced to 13, of whom two are returned for the eastern division—constituency, 11,867, in 1865, and two for the western—constituency, 8,632; two are sent from each of the following boroughs, Bath, Bridgwater, Taunton, and Wells, and one from Frome. Wells is the place of election for the E. division, and Taunton for the western.—The county abounds in seats and richly-wooded demesnes, of which the principal are Farleigh, of the Duke of Somerset; Brimpton, of Earl of Westmoreland; Longleat, of the Marquis of Bath; Butleigh, of Lord Glastonbury; Wilsham, of Lord Somerville; Ashley Lodge, of Lord King; Hardington, of Lord Poltimore, besides many others belonging to baronets and private gentry. At Stanton Drew are the remains of a Druids' circle, consisting of four groups of stones, arranged to form, when complete, two circles. The Roman remains are most interesting, including camps, stations, tesselated pavements, baths, arches, and other remains, more fully noticed under the places where they occur; also ruins of the abbeys of Glastonbury and Langport, of the priories of Woodspring, near Weston-super-Mare, Stavordale, near Wincanton, a Carthusian priory, near Bath, and of Montacute Cluniac priory, near Yeovil. The Duke of Wellington took his title from the town of that name in this county, near which an obelisk, 120 feet in height, has been erected to his honour. Roger Bacon was born at Ilchester, Blake at Bridgwater, Cudworth at Aller, Fielding at Sharpam, and Locke at Wrington.

SOMERSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Hurstingstone, co. Huntingdon, 5 miles N.E. of St. Ives, its post town, and 9 N.E. of Huntingdon. It is a station on the St. Ives and Wisbeach branch of the Great Eastern railway. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on the road to March and Wisbeach. It is well-built and paved, and consists of one principal street about three-quarters of a mile long, extending from E. to W., with a shorter street crossing about midway. This place, formerly a market town, was given by Brithnoth to Ely Abbey in 991. In the reign of Charles I. it formed part of the jointure of Queen Henrietta Maria. The land is generally fertile, with a small proportion of fen. About midway on the St. Ives road is a chalybeate spa, which was formerly of great repute. Roman coins have been found in this parish. The living is a rect., with the curs. of Colne and Pidley annexed, in the dioc. of Ely, val. £1,770. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient edifice, with embattled tower and open roof. It contains tombs of the Hammonds, Whiston, and others, and the brass of a priest. The parochial charities produce about £90 per annum. There is a National school partly endowed, and two Sunday-schools. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a place of worship. Near the church once stood the bishop's palace, the site of which is now partly built upon. J. G. Scott, Esq., is lord of the manor. Annual fairs are held on the 23rd June, and on the Friday prior to 22nd November.

SOMERSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Bosmere, co. Suffolk, 5½ miles N.W. of Ipswich, its post town, and 2½ S.W. of the Claddon railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £245.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register dates from 1570. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum, realised from town land. The Independents and Baptists have each a place of worship.

SOMERS TOWN, a chplry. in the par. of St. Pancras, co. Middlesex, 2 miles N.W. of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. This place, about 40 years ago, was built over, and became a populous suburb. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of London, val. £400, in the patron. of the vicar. The church is a modern edifice. *See* PANCRAS, ST.

SOMERTON, a par. in the hund. of Ploughley, co. Oxford, 8 miles N.E. of Woodstock, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Deddington. It is a station on the Oxford section of the Great Western railway. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Oxford canal, near the river Cherwell, and is wholly agricultural. Archbishop Juxon was once rector of this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £275. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient stone structure, containing tombs of the Fermors of Tusmore. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is Fermor's endowed boys' school, and a girls' and infant school endowed by the Countess of Jersey. The Earl of Jersey is lord of the manor.

SOMERTON, a hund. co. Somerset, contains the pars. of Aller, West Carmel, Charlton-Adam, Charlton-Mackrell, Kingston, East Lydford, Somerton, Long Sutton, and Yeovilton, comprising an area of 25,450 acres.

SOMERTON, a par., post and market town in the above hund., co. Somerset, 5 miles N.E. of Longport railway station, and 7 S. of Glastonbury. It is situated at the bridge over the river Carey, and on the high road from Wells to Taunton. The par. contains the tnshps. of Somerton Borough, Somerton Earl, and Somerton Door, with the hmlts. of Catsgrove, Highbrooks, and Midney. There was a castle here in the Saxon times, in which, subsequently, King John of France was confined by Edward III. In 877 the town was destroyed by the Danes, but being rebuilt, became the principal town of Somersetshire. The town, consisting of about five narrow streets, has recently been considerably improved, and is now paved, and lighted with gas, and has a good supply of water. The public hall stands nearly in the centre of the town, and is used by the county magistrates, who hold their sessions on Monday. There are three banks and a police station of recent erection. The gaol is on the site of the old castle. Glove making is carried on to a considerable extent in connection with houses in Yeovil, ropes and twine are manufactured, there is also a brewery. The market cross, which is of great antiquity, is in good preservation. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £259. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone edifice, with an octagonal tower containing a clock and six bells. The interior contains several brasses and effigies, including one of Edithe the Nun. The parochial charities produce about £139 per annum. There are an endowed free school for boys, a female school, supported by Col. Pinney, M.P., and Sunday-schools for both sexes. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. A court-leet is held in October. The county court is held at Langport. Market day is on Tuesday. Fairs for cattle are held on the Tuesday in Passion week, every third Tuesday after for three months, and on Michaelmas day, 8th November, and on the last Monday in January.

SOMERTON, a par. in the hund. of Babergh, co. Suffolk, 6 miles N.W. of Sudbury railway station, 7 N.E. of Clare, and 9 S.W. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on a branch of the river Stour, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £207. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, has a tower containing four bells. The register dates from 1538. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum. J. G. W. Poley, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SOMERTON, EAST, a par. in the hund. of West Flegg, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N. of Great Ormesby, and 8 N.W. of Yarmouth, its post town. It is situated near the coast, overlooking the North Sea. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Winterton, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is in ruins, but the tower, covered with ivy, is remaining. Burnley Hall is the principal residence.

SOMERTON, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Flegg, co. Norfolk, 9 miles N.W. of Yarmouth, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. In the reign of Henry II. a hospital for lepers was founded by Ralph de Granville, lord-chief-justice of England, as a cell to Butley Priory in Norfolk. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £98. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a round tower and octangular lantern. A court-leet is held annually by T. F. Grove, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

SOMPTING, a par. in the hund. of Brightford, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex, 3 miles N.E. of Worthing, its post town, and 1 mile W. of the Lancing railway station. The village, which is considerable and chiefly agricultural, is situated under the Downs which rise in the N. of the parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £150. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, with a singular Saxon tower, terminated by a gable at each side, and crowned with a wooden spire. There is a National school.

SONNING, a hund. in the co. of Berks, contains the pars. of Arborfield, Ruscomb, Sandhurst, and parts of Hurst, Sonning, and Wokingham, comprising an area of 21,830 acres.

SONNING, a par. partly in the hunds. of Sonning and Charlton, co. Berks, and partly in that of Binfield, co. Oxford, 3 miles N.E. of Reading, its post town, and 2 N.W. of Twyford railway station. The village, which is large, is situated on the Great Western railway, at the bridge over the river Thames, which separates it from the county of Oxford. The par. includes the hmlts. of Early, Woodley, and Eye. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of All Saints annexed, in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £451, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a square flint tower containing eight bells. The interior of the church contains monuments of great antiquity, with five brasses, the earliest bearing date 1434. There is also the district church of St. Peter's, the living of which is a perpet. cur.* val. £100. This church was erected in 1844 by subscription, and endowed by the late Viscountess Sidmouth. The parochial charities produce about £185 per annum, of which £30 are the endowment of Sir T. Riche's school, and £54 arise from church lands. There is a National school for girls. Holme Park House, Earley Court, and Balmirshe Court are the principal residences.

SONTLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Marchwiel, hund. of Bromfield, co. Denbigh, 3 miles S.E. of Wrexham.

SOOTHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Dewsbury, lower div. of Agbrigg wap., West Riding co. York, 1½ mile N. of Dewsbury, and 6 miles N.W. of Wakefield. The Batley railway station is in this township. The tnshp. includes the hmlts. of Hanging Heaton, Chidswell, Shawcross with Haybeck, Earls-Heaton, and Chickenleg. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries and stone quarries. In the vicinity are the remains of a church, now used as a malthouse.

SOPERS-FARM, an ext. par. place in the par. of Walcot, hund. of Bath Forum, co. Somerset.

SOPLEY, a par. in the hund. of Christchurch, Ringwood div. of co. Hants, 6 miles S. of Ringwood, its post town, and 2 N. of Christchurch. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the eastern bank of the river Avon. The par. includes the tnshps. of Avon, Ripley, and Shirley. A short distance from the village is a ford by which Sir Walter Tyrrel is said to have passed to Poole when making his escape after the death of William Rufus in the New Forest. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £230. The church, dedicated

to St. Michael, has a square tower surmounted by a spire and containing five bells. The interior contains several monuments, some of which are of great antiquity. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. There are schools for both sexes. The Independents have a place of worship.

SOPWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Chippenham, co. Wilts, 6½ miles S.W. of Tetbury, and 7 S.W. of Malmesbury. The village is situated on the north-western border of the county, and is wholly agricultural. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as being held by William d'Ewe, from whom it came to the family of Maltravers. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £265. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Mary. The Duke of Beaufort is lord of the manor.

SORBIE, a par. in the co. of Wigton, Scotland, containing a vil. of its own name and that of Garlieston. It extends 6 miles square. The surface abounds in hills, covered with verdure. The coast-line is about 7 miles in extent, and indented by numerous bays, the principal of which are Rigg, Garlieston, Port Allan, and Innerwell; there are also two large caves. In the vicinity is Dowalton lake, which abounds in perch and other fish. On the coast between Rigg Bay and Port Allan are the ruins of Crugleton Castle, formerly the seat of the earls of Buchan. The parish is traversed by the road from Whithorn to Wigton, and other branch roads. The village of Sorbie is about 4½ miles N. of Whithorn, and 6 S. of Wigton, and is small but well built. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in a damask manufactory, and others in the fisheries. About three quarters of a mile E. of the village are the ruins of Sorbie tower, formerly the seat of the Hannay family. This par. is in the presb. of Wigton and synod of Galloway, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is about £244. There are a Free church and several schools. The Independents have a chapel at Garlieston. The principal seat is Galloway House.

SORLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Alvington, co. Devon, near Kingsbridge.

SORN, a par. in the district of Kyle, co. Ayr, Scotland. It contains a vil. of its own name, and the *quoad sacra* par. of Catrine. It was anciently called Dalgain, and formed part of the Mauchline parish till 1692, when it was erected into a separate parish. It extends about 6½ miles in length by about the same in breadth, and is bounded by the pars. of Galston, Muirkirk, Auchinleek, and Mauchline. The surface, stretching along the northern bank of the river Ayr, is diversified with hill and moorland, attaining its greatest altitude at Blackside Hill, which rises 1,540 feet above sea-level. Part of the land is barren waste, and the remainder is in wood, pasture, and arable. The soil is chiefly a reddish clay upon a subsoil of blackish till. The parish is traversed by the road from Mauchline to Muirkirk, and is within easy access of two stations on the Glasgow and South-Western railway. The village of Sorn is 4 miles N. of Cumnock and 4 E. of Mauchline. It is situated on Ayr Water, and is principally inhabited by colliers, miners, and persons employed in agriculture. West of the village are the remains of Sorn Castle, built upon a projecting rock overlooking the water of Ayr. The lands and castle of Sorn formerly belonged to the Hamiltons of Cadzow, from whom they passed by marriage to the earls of Winton, by whom they were sold to the Loudoun and Tennent families. In this parish is a cairn 250 feet in circumference and 10 feet high. This par. is in the presb. of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The stipend of the minister is about £195. The parish church was erected in 1658, and was enlarged and restored in 1826. There are several schools. In that part of the parish now forming the *quoad sacra* parish of Catrine are a Free church, a United Presbyterian church, a chapel-of-ease, and a Morisonian chapel.

SORNHILL, a vil. in the par. of Riccarton, co. Ayr, Scotland, 6 miles from Riccarton.

SOSGIL, a hmlt. in the par. chplry. of Loweswater, co. Cumberland, 4 miles S.W. of Cockermouth.

SOTBY, a par. in the E. div. of Wraggoe hund., Parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles E. of Wragby, its post town, and 8 N.W. of Horncastle. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Wolds, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £193. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The register dates from 1658. There is a Sunday-school. Robert Vyner, Esq., of Gautby Hall, is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

SOTHERTON, a par. in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 4 miles N.E. of Halesworth, 7 S. of Beccles, and 2 N.W. of Wangford, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Blyth, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Uggeshall, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

SOTTERLEY, a par. in the hund. of Wangford, co. Suffolk, 4 miles N. of Wangford, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Beccles. The village is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £257. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, has a square embattled tower containing two bells. The interior of the church contains several old monuments and five brasses of the Playton family, the earliest bearing date 1479. The register dates from 1547. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum, realised from enclosure and poor's land. There is a parochial school for both sexes. The Hall, which is the principal residence, is situated in a well-wooded park.

SOTWELL, a par. in the hund. of Moreton, co. Berks, 2 miles N. of Wallingford, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Thames, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Wallingford, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. James. The parochial charities produce about 10*s.* per annum. B. Hezel, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SOUGHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Northop, hund. of Coleshill, co. Flint, 4 miles N.W. of Harwarden, and 3½ S.W. of Oswestry. It is situated on Wat's Dyke. There are collieries which employ many of the inhabitants. The Hall was built by Bishop Wynne in 1714.

SOUGHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Llansilin, upper div. of Oswestry hund., co. Salop, 4 miles S.W. of Oswestry, its post town. It is situated in a bleak and mountainous district. The houses are scattered and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The Independents and Welsh Methodists have chapels. The Earl of Powis is lord of the manor.

SOULBURY, a par. in the hund. of Cottesloe, co. Bucks, 3 miles N.W. of Leighton-Buzzard, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the North-Western railway and Grand Junction canal. The par. includes the hmlt. of Hollingdon. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £116. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £131, of which £90 go to Lovett's free school. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

SOULBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Dacre, Leath ward, co. Cumberland, 5 miles S.W. of Penrith. It is situated on the margin of Ullswater, under Soulby Fell. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. E. W. Hasell, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SOULBY, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par of Kirkby-Stephen, East ward, co. Westmoreland, 2½ miles N.W. of Kirkby-Stephen, and 4 S.W. of Brough, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated at the three-arched bridge over the Scandale, a branch of the river Eden. The manor of Soulby passed from Henry de Sulleby to the Musgraves in 1296, and has remained in that family ever since. The land is divided between arable, meadow, and pasture. The soil is of a fertile character. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £78. The church was erected in 1663. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is an endowed free school, and a chapel for Wesleyans. Sir G. Musgrave, Bart., is lord of the

manor. Cattle fairs are held on the Tuesday prior to Easter Sunday, and on the 30th August.

SOULDERN, a par. in the hund. of Ploughley, co. Oxford, 7 miles S.W. of Brackley, its post town, and the same distance N.W. of Bicester. The village, which is considerable, is situated on a branch of the river Cherwell, near the Oxford canal. In Henry III.'s time Souldern came into the possession of Richard Basset. The soil on the more elevated parts consists of sand and stone brash, but towards the river of clay and loam. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £453, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a massive tower. It contains tombs of the Goughs. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. There is a boys' school with a small endowment. Wordsworth composed some of his sonnets in this neighbourhood. Many Saxon antiquities have been recently found here.

SOULDROP, a par. in the hund. of Willey, co. Bedford, 10 miles N.W. of Bedford, its post town, and 5 S. of Higham Ferrers. The village is wholly agricultural. A few of the females are employed in the manufacture of lace. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Knotting, in the dioc. of Ely. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity or to All Saints, has a spired tower containing three bells. There is an infant school, founded by the Duke of Bedford, who is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

SOULTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wem, co. Salop, 2 miles N.E. of Wem.

SOUND, a tnshp. in the par. of Wybunbury, hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 3 miles S.E. of Nantwich. It is situated on a branch of the river Weaver. The Primitive and Association Methodists have chapels. The old hall is now converted into a farmhouse. Mrs. Beckett is lady of the manor.

SOURTON, a par. in the hund. of Lifton, co. Devon, 4½ miles S.W. of Okehampton, its post town. The village, which is irregularly built, is situated near Dartmoor Forest, on the road from Okehampton to Tavistock. The par. comprises Sourton Quarry, Lake, Southerleigh, and 5 other hmlts.; also a large tract of common formerly belonging to Dartmoor. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Bridestow, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, has a tower containing five bells. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

SOUTH-ABERDEEN, a par. in the city of Aberdeen, Scotland. *See* ABERDEEN. The like for other names with this prefix.

SOUTHACOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Okehampton, co. Devon, 3 miles W. of Okehampton.

SOUTHALL, a chplry. in Norwood precinct, par. of Hayes, hund. of Elthorne, co. Middlesex, 3 miles N.W. of Brentford, and 9 W. of London. It is a junction station on the Great Western and West London railways, and lies between the Paddington and Grand Junction canals. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of London. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a modern structure built and endowed by the late Henry Dobbs, Esq. Southall House is the seat of Lord Montford. There is a cattle and sheep market on Wednesday.

SOUTHAM, a div. in the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, contains the pars. of Birdingbury, Grandborough, Upper and Lower Hodnel, Hunningham, Bishop's Itchington, Long Itchington, Ludbrook, Leamington-Hastings, Martin, Napton, Upper Radbourn, Lower Radbourn, Upper Shuckburgh, Southam, Stockton, Wappenbury, Watergall, Weston, and Wolfhamcote, comprising an area of 40,000 acres.

SOUTHAM, a par., post, and small market town in the Southam div. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 10 miles S.E. of Warwick. At Southam-road is a station on the Oxford and Rugby railway. The town is situated on the river Stowe, a branch of the Ichene, here crossed by a bridge of two arches. It consists of two streets of well-built houses, and is a polling-place for South Warwickshire. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Suchem*, or *Suthan*, and had anciently a mint. In the vicinity are several mineral springs, one of which, designated the Holy Well, was formerly held in high estimation, its waters possessing similar properties to those at Leamington. In 1818 an institution for diseases of the eye and ear was established, principally through the exertions of H. L. Smith, Esq. A county court is held here, and the magistrates meet in petty sessions on the first and third Mondays in every month. There are brick and tile kilns, and cement is manufactured to a considerable extent. The Poor-law Union embraces 19 pars. or places. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £534, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. James, has a spired tower containing five bells. It was repaired and part of it rebuilt in 1854. There are several stained windows. The parochial charities produce about £225 per annum, of which £180 are realised from town lands. There are National schools for both sexes, and places of worship for the Independents and Wesleyans. Market day is on Monday, chiefly for corn. Fairs for cattle are held on the first Monday in every month, also on Easter Monday and 10th July.

SOUTHAMPTON, a div. of co. Hants, contains the libs. of Beaulieu and Dibden, and the pars. of Upper and Lower Mainsbridge, comprising 4,850 acres.

SOUTHAMPTON, a seaport, market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, and a county of itself, locally in the hund. of Mainsbridge, co. Hants, 14 miles S.S.W. of Winchester, 17 N.E. of Lymington, and 11 N.W. of Portsmouth. It is situated on a peninsula at the head of Southampton Water, between the river Test, or Anton, on the W., and the Alre, or Itchen, on the E. It is a constantly and rapidly-increasing place, the population having risen from 7,913 in 1801 to 35,305 in 1851, and 46,960 in 1861, occupying 7,712 houses. About a mile to the S.W. of the present town stood the Roman *Clausentum*, the site of which is now occupied by Bittern Farm, and is still indicated by a fosse and vallum on the land side. The present town, supposed to have been refounded by the Saxons, is called in Domesday Book *Hantune*, from the river Anton, or Test, which flows by it, and in the Saxon chronicle *Hamtune*, or *Suth-Hamtun*. It was often attacked by the Danes, who pillaged it in 980, and again in 992, and there established their winter quarters in 994. Athelstane made it a mint town. On the accession of Canute to the English throne, in 1016, it became a favourite residence of that king, and it is said that he there rebuked the flattery of his courtiers by vainly commanding the waves to retire. In the reign of Henry II. it had four churches and a castle, and in 1215 was made a staple for wines. In 1339 it was plundered and partly burnt by the combined French, Spanish, and Genoese fleets, but was immediately rebuilt and fortified. In 1346 Edward III. sailed with his army from this port for the conquest of France, as did also Henry V. in 1415. In 1377 the French made a descent on the town, which caused Richard II. to surround it with a wall and strengthen the fortifications. It took an active part in the wars between York and Lancaster, and the latter party was defeated here with great loss. In 1554 Philip II., when coming to espouse Queen Mary, landed here and was sumptuously entertained by the corporation. In 1665 the plague which devastated London here also committed dreadful ravages. The subsequent history of the place presents few points of interest. At the commencement of the present century it was comparatively unimportant, but the impetus given to our trade with India and America by the application of steam as a motive power in vessels, the tide of emigration which has set in to Australia and our other colonies, and the convenience of this port as a point of arrival and departure, all tended to its rapid development, and have caused an increase in the population since 1801 of nearly 600 per cent. The town occupies a high gravelly bank rising gradually from Southampton Water, and sloping in every direction. It is washed on the W. side by the Anton, and on the E. by the Itchen, the streams mingling in the estuary,

which stretches for 7 miles in a south-easterly direction, and is 2 miles broad at its mouth. The approach by the London-road lies through Southampton Common, 365 acres in extent, left to the town many centuries ago for public purposes. It cannot be otherwise disposed of without the common consent of the inhabitants and the approval of parliament, for which end several unsuccessful attempts have been made. It is richly wooded and well laid out with promenades and drives, and nearer to the town are avenues of elm-trees. The town consists of the old and new portions. The former occupies the S.W. corner, and was originally surrounded by walls 1¼ mile in circumference, flanked by round towers, considerable portions of which remain, particularly on the W. side. It was entered by several gates, three of which are yet standing—West Gate, South Gate, and Bar Gate. The last is a structure standing across the principal street in the present town; it is embattled and machicolated, and is sufficiently large to serve as the townhall. On the N. front are two gigantic figures, representing Sir Bevois of Southampton and the giant Ascupart. From the great increase in the extent of the town, this gate now stands nearly in its centre. The street which it crosses is 2 miles long, and runs nearly N. and S., being divided into Above Bar and Below Bar, or High-street. The latter part, which is three-quarters of a mile in length, terminates near a pier erected in 1832, and opened by the Princess, now Queen Victoria, in honour of whom it is called Victoria Pier. The principal streets run at right angles to this central one, those of older erection being irregularly planned; while the modern buildings Above Bar are generally imposing. This part of the town has more than doubled itself within the last thirty years, and beyond it are extensive suburbs containing villas surrounded by gardens, and mansions skirted with tuftings of wood. Along the shore, for half a mile at the end of High-street, is a raised walk lined with trees, and commanding a view of the harbour. The county of the town comprises all the peninsula formed by the rivers Itchen and Anton, and extends 3 miles along the bank of the former, with a mean breadth of half a mile. It contains 6 pars., but is united under a local Act for purposes connected with the relief of the poor. There are 5 parish churches within the town, of which one is in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester, one in that of Queen's College, Oxford, and three in that of the lord chancellor. Holy-rood Church, standing in the principal street, is an ancient building with a tower and spire, containing six bells, and a colonnade or portico occupying the entire front. The church of St. Lawrence is an ancient structure, with a tower only rising to the ridge of the nave. St. Michael's, the oldest church in the town, occupies the E. side of a square which was formerly used as a fish-market, and serves as a landmark from the harbour. It is an ancient structure partly Norman, with a tower surmounted by a lofty octagonal spire containing six bells, and has a W. window. All Saints is a Grecian building with a turret and dome. St. Paul's, a proprietary chapel in the same parish, displays considerable architectural beauty. St. Mary's is a plain ancient structure, much modernised. There are also three chapels-of-ease. The Independents and Baptists have each two chapels, and there are places of worship for English Presbyterians, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Unitarians, Roman Catholics, Friends, and Jews. There are parochial, National, British, and infant schools, a school of industry for girls, founded in 1828 through the influence of Queen Adelaide, a diocesan grammar school, and a grammar school with a small endowment, founded in 1553 by Edward VI. A mechanics' institute has been established here, with library and museum, also a literary and scientific institution. There are several almshouses, a dispensary established in 1823, infirmary, and many other charities, among which is one left under the will of Alderman Taunton in 1760, which provides for the instruction of 10 boys, supplies a stipend of £10 a-year to 16 aged persons, and gives rewards to deserving female servants. There are also an extramural cemetery of 10 acres, recently formed out of a portion of the common on the south-east, several benefit societies, a female penitentiary, and Royal Humane Society. The gaol and house of correction, erected in 1855 at a cost of £24,000, is in the Tudor style, built of red brick with stone dressings. The custom-house, in the vicinity of the docks, is a commodious building of recent erection, as is also the corn exchange, where the Chamber of Commerce meets. The Ordnance Survey Office for England is now fixed at Southampton, having been removed thither from the Tower of London, and occupies the old barracks. The Admiralty and Transport Office and the Government Emigration Office are also established in the town. The Royal Southern Yacht Club, established in 1844, have here a club-house in the Italian style of architecture, facing the Royal Pier and commanding a view of the harbour. Other buildings are the baths, erected at a cost of £7,000, two sets of assembly-rooms, and a theatre. The annual regatta is generally held in August, and there is a racecourse, but the races have been discontinued. There are also archery grounds and a botanic garden. Southampton claims to be a borough by prescription, but its first known charter was granted by Henry II. Under the Municipal Reform Act it is divided into five wards, the corporation consisting of 10 aldermen and 30 councillors, from among whom the mayor is chosen; and under the Public Health Act the corporation is also a local board of health. The town is well paved, lighted with gas, and kept clean. Pure spring water is obtained from a reservoir in Southampton Common, about 1½ mile from the town, supplied by an artesian well, 910 feet deep—the shaft being 560 feet, and the artesian bore 350 feet. The borough has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Edward I. The trade of the town is considerable, chiefly connected with the supply of the shipping; but few manufactures are carried on, the principal being sugar refining, castings, coachbuilding and shipbuilding. There are also some large breweries. The harbour affords good anchorage, its depth varying from 2 to 6 fathoms. Vessels of 300 tons can come up to the quay, and a pier has been made for the passenger and mail service from the Continent, to which large steamers have access. It has also been selected as the terminus of the Peninsular and Oriental and the West Indian mail packets, and of the Union Screw Company, whose united fleets number upwards of 80 large steamers; and it has been selected by Government as one of the emigration ports. Once clear of the harbour and in the English Channel, the navigation is no longer difficult, and vessels are thus saved from the dangers and delays which attend those sailing from London in rounding the Forelands and Beechy Head. Dock accommodation is very extensive. A large tidal dock, completed in 1842 at a cost of £140,000, with 18 feet of water at the lowest tides, is accessible at all times to steamers of 2,000 tons, and at high-water to almost any vessel. It is paved with granite, its sides are lined with warehouses, covering an area of 16 acres, and it has 3,100 feet of quay room. An inner Dock, for colliers, was opened in 1851. There are also three graving docks. The customs duties received in 1863 amounted to £107,598. The number of British vessels which entered inwards was 2,347, with an aggregate tonnage of 458,979, and of foreign 440, tonnage 108,752. In the same year there cleared outwards 1,561 British vessels, tonnage 280,416, and 409 foreign, tonnage 106,067. The principal articles of import were stone from the western, and coal from the north-eastern maritime counties, corn and provisions from Ireland, timber from the Baltic and America, wine and brandy from France, Spain, and Portugal. About 3 miles to the S.E. of the town, on the shores of Southampton Water, are the ruins of Netley Abbey, founded by Henry III. in 1229; and near it the large hospital erected under the auspices of the late Prince Consort. A canal follows the course of the Anton to Andover, and the Itchen is navigable to Winchester. The South-Western railway communicates with London

on the one side, and Dorsetshire and the western counties on the other. Market days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and there is a corn market on Friday. Fairs are held on 6th and 7th May, and on Trinity Monday and Tuesday for cattle, &c.

SOUTHAM-WITH-BROCKHAMPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Bishop's-Cleeve, hund. of Cleeve, co. Gloucester, 2 miles N.E. of Cheltenham. It is situated near Cleeve Cliff, and its principal attraction is Southam House, built by Sir J. Huddlestone in Henry VII.'s time. The interior contains relics of great antiquity, with portraits of Jane Shore, Edward VI., &c.

SOUTHAWS, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Meols, co. Lancaster, 7 miles N.W. of Ormskirk.

SOUTHAY, a hmlt. in the par. of Kingsbury Episcopi, co. Somerset, 5 miles S.W. of Ilchester.

SOUTHBOROUGH, a chplry. in the par. and lowey of Tunbridge, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 2 miles N. of Tunbridge Wells, its post town, and 3 S.W. of Tunbridge. It is a large village situated on the road betwixt Tunbridge and the Wells. It was formerly much resorted to for its celebrated mineral waters, and is still visited during the summer season. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £153, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is situated on the common. The register dates from 1830. A new church, dedicated to St. Thomas, has recently been built at the expense of Mrs. Pugh, the same lady who founded an institution in 1856 for 6 widows of the counties of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex. There are an endowed free school for boys of the pars. of Tunbridge, Bidborough, and Speldhurst, and National and infant schools. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Bentham Hill, Broom Hill, and Great Bounds Park are the principal residences. A. Pott, Esq., and Mrs. Deacon, are lord and lady of the manor.

SOUTHBROOM, a chplry. in the par. of Bishop's Cannings, hund. of Potterne, co. Wilts, 2 miles from Devizes, its post town. It is situated on the Kennet and Avon canal. The Devizes Union poorhouse and a lunatic asylum are situated in this district. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £150, in the patron. of the vicar. The church is a modern structure. Southbroom House is the principal residence.

SOUTHBURN, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkburn, Bainton-Beacon div. of Harthill wap., East Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Great Driffield, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Hull, and is wholly agricultural. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

SOUTHCHURCH, a par. in the hund. of Rochford, co. Essex, 1 mile from Southend, its post town, and 3 miles S.E. of Rochford. The village is situated near the sea, and at a little distance from the Thames, which bounds the parish on the S. At South Wick, about half a mile to the N.E., is a prospect over the Medway, Thames, and neighbouring counties. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the oyster-fisheries. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £760, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is an ancient edifice with a spired tower.

SOUTH-CLAY, a div. in the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, contains the pars. of Askham, Bevercoates, Bilsthorpe, Drayton, Dunham, Eakring, Eaton, Egmanton, Gamston, Grove, Headon, Kirkton, Laneham, Laxton, East and West Markham, Ragnall, Rampton, Stokeham, Treswell, Tuxford, Wellow, and part of Kneesal, comprising an area of 41,160 acres.

SOUTHCOATES, a tnshp. in the par. of Drypool, middle div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Hull, near the river Humber. It is a station on the Hull and Holderness branch of the North-Eastern railway.

SOUTHCOT, a tythg. in the par. of St. Mary Reading, hund. of Reading, co. Berks, 2 miles S.W. of Reading.

SOUTHDEAN, a par. in the district of Jedburgh, co. Roxburgh, Scotland. It contains the vil. of Chester, and extends in length about 9¼ miles from N. to S., with an extreme breadth of 6½ miles. It is bounded by England on the S., and by the pars. of Castleton, Hobkirk, Bedrule, Jedburgh, Oxnam, and Edgerstone. The surface is of a hilly character, and is principally in sheep-walks. In the parish are Carter and Peel Fells, and other peaks of the Cheviots. The prevailing rocks are red and white sandstone and limestone, which are worked to a considerable extent, also traces of coal. The village of Southdean is about 6 miles S. of Jedburgh, and 52 from Edinburgh. It stands on the rivers Jed and Rule, and has traces of British camps and Border peelhouses. This par. is in the presb. of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The stipend of the minister is about £234. The parish church was erected in 1690, and has several times been repaired. The father of Thomson, the poet, was once minister, and lies buried in the churchyard.

SOUTHDOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Owermoigne, co. Dorset, 6 miles S.E. of Dorchester.

SOUTHEASE, a par. in the hund. of Holmstrow, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 4 miles S.E. of Lewes, its post town, and three from Newham. The village is situated on the river Ouse, over which is a bridge. The inhabitants are wholly employed in agriculture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £210. The church is an ancient structure, with a round tower, surmounted by a shingled spire.

SOUTHEND, a par. in the district of Kintyre, co. Argyle, Scotland. It contains the vil. of Newton Argyle. The par. lies at the extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre, and includes the Promontory of the Mull of Kintyre, on which is a lighthouse, and off it is Sanda Island. It extends in length about 11 miles from S.W. to N.E., with an extreme breadth of about 5 miles, and is bounded on the N. by the par. of Campbellton, and on the other sides by the sea. The distance across the channel from this point to Ballycastle, in Ireland, is only 7 leagues. The surface is of a hilly character, and the valleys are fertilised by numerous small streams. The highest summit is Knockmoy, 2,036 feet above sea-level. The E. coast is principally low and sandy, but the W. is bold and rocky. The prevailing rocks are mica slate, Old Red sandstone, trap, and limestone. The soil in the valleys is a light loam, with sand or gravel near the sea-coast, and a thin covering of gravel on the hills. The village of Southend is about 6½ miles S.W. of Campbelltown. In the vicinity are the ruins of Dunaverty Castle, once a stronghold of the Lords of the Isles, built on a precipice overhanging the sea. It once afforded shelter to Robert Bruce. In 1647 it was taken by General Leslie, who put the garrison to the sword. Here are the remains of St. Columba and St. Bland chapels, and along the coast are ruins of several Danish forts, the most remarkable of which is called Balemacumra, on the promontory of the Mull of Kintyre. This par. is in the presb. of Kintyre and synod of Argyle. The stipend of the minister is about £158. The parish church was erected in 1774. There are an United Presbyterian church, a parochial school, and several other schools. The Duke of Argyle is the principal landowner.

SOUTHEND, a small town and chplry. in the par. of Prittlewell, co. Essex, 3 miles S.E. of Rochford. It is the terminus of the London, Tilbury, and Southend railway. The town is a coastguard station, situated directly opposite the Nore and the river Medway, nearly at the southern extremity of the county, from which circumstance it derives its name. There is a prospect of the river and shipping from the shrubbery in front of the Royal Hotel, and a parade has been formed and partly enclosed. The old village consists principally of an irregular line of houses facing the sea, but a terrace and a new village called Clifton have recently been added. There are assembly rooms, theatre, library, and baths. The wooden terrace pier is 1,500 feet in length, with a causeway of 4,000 feet by 14. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £50, in the patron. of trustees. The church is a modern structure.

SOUTHEND, a hmlt. in the par. of Soberton, co. Hants, 4 miles S.E. of Bishop's Waltham.

SOUTH-END, a tythg. in the par. of South Damerham, co. Wilts, 9 miles S. of Salisbury.

SOUTHERLEIGH, a hmlt. in the par. of Stourton, co. Devon, 6 miles S.W. of Okehampton.

SOUTHERNBY-BOUND, a tnshp. in the par. of Castle-Sowerby, Leath ward, co. Cumberland, 9 miles N.W. of Penrith.

SOUTHERNDOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Bride Major, hund. of Ogmore, co. Glamorgan, 3 miles S.W. of Bridgend. It is a small watering-place. In the vicinity are the Wind Hole, 231 feet in depth, Fairy Cave, &c.

SOUTHERNESS, a vil. in the par. of Kirkbean, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 11 miles S.E. of Dalbeattie, and 16 S. of Dumfries. It is situated near Southerness Point, on Solway Frith, which has a fixed light in N. latitude 53° 54′, and W. longitude 3° 35′. It is 50 feet in height, and visible at 11 miles distance. This village is frequented for bathing during the summer season.

SOUTHERY, a par. in the hund. of Clackclose, co. Norfolk, 7 miles S. of Downham Market, its post town, and 3½ S.E. of Hilgay railway station. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the road from London to Lynn at the ferry over the great Ouse river. The inhabitants are wholly engaged in agriculture. The soil was formerly fenny, but a steam-engine of 60 horse power was erected in 1842 to drain the low-lying grounds. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £700. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a tower containing one bell. A new church has been erected. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels. R. Cunningham Taylor, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SOUTHEY, a vil. in the tnshp. of Ecclesfield, West Riding, co. York, 4 miles N. of Sheffield.

SOUTH FEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Bourne, co. Lincoln, near Bourne.

SOUTHFIELDS, a lib. in the par. of St. Mary, hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester, adjoining Leicester, of which it is a suburb. Frame-work knitting is carried on to some extent.

SOUTHFLEET, a par. in the hund. of Axton, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 3 miles S.W. of Gravesend, its post town, and 3 S. of Northfleet railway station. Its gardens, designated Spring Head, are celebrated for watercresses. The par. contains the hmlts. of Betsome, Hook Green, and Westwood. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Suthfleta*, from a flete or creek of the Thames, which flowed up from Northfleet, and was then a place of considerable importance. From the numerous Roman relics found here, and its relative position with regard to the station *Durobrivis*, or Rochester, it is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station *Vagniacæ* on Watling Street. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £523, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure with a tower and six bells. It contains a modern stained-glass window, a piscina, antique font, and several brasses, the earliest bearing date 1414. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes.

SOUTHGATE, or SOUTH-STREET, a chplry. and suburban vil. in the par. and hund. of Edmonton, co. Middlesex, 8 miles N.W. of St. Paul's, London, and 1 mile from the Southgate and Colney Hatch station of the Great Northern railway. This place derives its name from its situation at the south gate, or entrance to Enfield Chace, once a royal forest. The village, which is built round a green, contains many good houses. The neighbourhood is well wooded, and is traversed by the New River. The chplry. includes the hmlt. of Palmer's Green, and the mansions of Minchendon, once a seat of the dukes of Buckingham and Chandos, Culland's Grove, the residence of Sir W. Curtis, Bart., Southgate Grove, with Ionic portico designed by Nash, and Southgate House. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of London, val. £200, in the patron. of the Vicar of Edmonton. The church, originally built in 1615 at the expense of Sir John Weld, of Arno's Grove, has been pulled down and rebuilt. There is besides a new church. The Independents have a chapel. There are National schools situated on the green. In an adjacent field, called "Camp Field," have been found several pieces of cannon, and a gorget belonging to Oliver Cromwell, with his initials inlaid with jewels, now in the British Museum.

SOUTHILL, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Wixamtree, co. Bedford, 3 miles S.W. of Biggleswade, its post town, and 2½ from Shefford. It is a station on the Midland railway. The par., which is extensive, includes the hmlts. of Broom and Stanford. It was formerly the seat of the Byngs. The living is a vic.* annexed to that of Old-Warden, in the dioc. of Ely, val. £384. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a tower, and containing monuments of the Byngs. The parochial charities produce about £28 per annum. There is a National school. The Baptists have a chapel. The principal residence is Southill House.

SOUTHILL, a par. in the middle div. of East hund., co. Cornwall, 3 miles N.W. of Callington, its post town, and 9 E. of Liskeard. The parish is situated betwixt the rivers Tamar, Lynher, and Inny, and near the high road from Callington to Bodmin. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, but copper, lead, and silver mines have been worked. In the vicinity is an ancient British encampment designated Catsonbury. The living is a rect.,* with the perpet. cur. of Callington annexed, in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £748. The church, dedicated to St. Sampson de South Hill, is an ancient stone structure. The mother church of Callington is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum, of which £5 go to Knill's school. There is a National school for both sexes, and a Wesleyan chapel. A Sunday-school is held at the church. Lord Ashburton is lord of the manor.

SOUTHINGTON, a tythg. in the par. of Overton, co. Hants, 3 miles N.E. of Whitchurch. Here was formerly a Knights Templars' preceptory.

SOUTHMERE, or SUMMERFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Docking, co. Norfolk, 5 miles S.W. of Burnham-Westgate. It is mentioned in Domesday Book, and was then a separate parish, but the church, dedicated to All Saints, no longer exists.

SOUTHMINSTER, a par. in the hund. of Dengie, co. Essex, 10 miles S.E. of Maldon, its post town, and 3 N. of Burnham. The village, which is extensive, is situated betwixt the river Crouch and Blackwater. The land is marshy. In the Saxon times the manor belonged to the see of London. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £418, in the patron. of the Charter House. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is an ancient cruciform structure with a tower containing a clock and six bells. The font is of great antiquity. The register dates from 1760. The parochial charities produce about £41 per annum. There are National and British schools for both sexes. The Independents and Baptists have chapels. A fair is held on the 29th September.

SOUTHMUIR, a vil. in the par. of Kirriemuir, co. Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Montrose.

SOUTHOE, a par. in the hund. of Toseland, co. Huntingdon, 7 miles S.W. of Huntingdon, its post town, and 3½ N.W. of St. Neot's. It is situated near the river Ouse, on the Great North-road from London to York. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Southoe was formerly held by the Lovetots, John of Gaunt, and the Pickerings. The living is a vic. with that of Hail Weston annexed, in the dioc. of Ely, val. £288. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is an ancient structure with a square embattled tower containing a clock and four bells. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. R. W. Standley, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SOUTHOLT, a par. in the hund. of Hoxne, co. Suffolk, 5 miles N. of Debenham, and the same distance S.E. of Eye, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Worlingworth, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient structure, and contains a brass of the date 1585.

SOUTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Barnack, co. Northampton, 1 mile from Barnack, and 5 miles S.E. of Stamford.

SOUTHORPE, an ext. par. place in the wap. of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.E. of Gainsborough.

SOUTHOVER, a par. in the hund. of Swanborough, co. Sussex, adjoining Lewes, of which it is a suburb. It is situated on the river Ouse, and is within the borough of Lewes. The manor once belonged to St. Pancras Cluniac Priory, and was presented by Henry VIII. to T. Cromwell and Anne of Cleves, who died here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £35. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has recently been restored.

SOUTHOVER, a hmlt. in the par. of Frampton, co. Dorset, 5 miles N.W. of Dorchester, near the river Frome.

SOUTHOVER, a hmlt. in the par. of Tolpuddle, co. Dorset, 5 miles N.E. of Dorchester, near the river Trent, or Piddle.

SOUTHPORT. *See* PORTSEA, co. Hants.

SOUTHPORT, a chplry., post town, and watering-place in the par. of North Meols, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 7½ miles N.W. of Ormskirk, and 22 N. of Liverpool. It is a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. It is situated on the sands at the mouth of the river Ribble, and has of late years been much resorted to for sea-bathing. It was, at the commencement of the present century, a cluster of fishermen's huts, called South Hawes, but is now a town consisting of 13 streets, the chief of which is called Lord-street, extending nearly a mile in length. In this street is the townhall, erected in 1853 at an outlay of £4,500. There are also a market-house, savings-bank, theatre, &c. It is lighted with hydrocarbonic gas, and is well paved and supplied with excellent water. It is much resorted to by invalids in consequence of its mild atmosphere and general salubrity. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £469. Besides the parish church there is also Trinity church, situated in Hoghton-street. The Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, Independents, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a Friends' meeting-house. The principal residences are Martindale Lodge, Sea-view House, &c.

SOUTHROP, a par. in the hund. of Brightwell's-Barrow, co. Gloucester, 3½ miles N.W. of Lechdale, its post town. The village is situated on the river Leach, and is chiefly agricultural. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £192, in the patron. of Wadham College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and was restored in 1852. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes. The Warden and Fellows of Wadham College, Oxford, are lords of the manor.

SOUTHROPE, a tythg. in the par. of Herriard, co. Hants, 6 miles N.W. of Alton.

SOUTHROPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Hook-Norton, co. Oxford, 5 miles N.E. of Chipping-Norton.

SOUTHROW, a hmlt. in the par. of Bardney, W. div. of Wraggoe hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 7 miles S. of Wragby, on the river Witham.

SOUTHSEA, a district in the par. of Portsea, co. Hants, adjoining Portsmouth, within which borough it is situated. The London, Brighton, and South Coast railway has a station here for Portsmouth, opposite Spithead and the Isle of Wight, and it is a coastguard station and watering-place. The houses are well constructed, and there is a promenade leading from the assembly rooms, along the beach, to Southsea Castle, now converted into an hospital. It has been much improved through the exertions of the late Lieutenant-Governor Lord F. Fitzclarence, who erected the two statues of Wellington and Nelson near the entrance. *See* PORTSEA and PORTSMOUTH.

SOUTHSHORE, a hmlt. in the par. of Poulton-le-Fylde, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 15 miles S.W. of Lancaster. It is situated near the mouth of the river Wyre, and has a church recently built.

SOUTH-STREET. *See* SOUTHGATE, co. Middlesex.

SOUTHTON, or VALLENCE, a tythg. in the par. of Collingbourn-Kingston, co. Wilts, 4 miles N.W. of Ludgershall.

SOUTH-TOWN, or LITTLE YARMOUTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Corleston, co. Suffolk, 1 mile from Yarmouth, its post town, and 9 miles from Lowestoft. It is situated on the river Yare, opposite Yarmouth, of which it constitutes a large suburb. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the fisheries and in shipbuilding. The living is a rect., annexed to the vic. of Gorleston, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is in ruins.

SOUTH-TOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of West Pennard, co. Somerset, 5 miles S. of Wells.

SOUTHWARK, an ancient parliamentary borough, forming one of the great divisions of the metropolis, locally in the E. div. of Brixton hund. and Lambeth union, co. Surrey. It is situated on the south-eastern bank of the Thames, opposite the City of London, to which it is joined by the London, Southwark, and Blackfriars bridges, and the Thames tunnel. The Greenwich, Brighton, South-Eastern, Croydon, and Crystal Palace railways have their central termini at Tooley-street, adjoining London-bridge. It was called in Saxon times *Suthwerc*, from an ancient earthwork or fort, erected for the defence of the ferry here across the river. It was fired by William the Norman in 1066 on his approach to London. In 1327 it was granted by Edward III. to the City, of which it became in 1551 a portion, under the name of the Borough of Southwark, or Bridge-without, being presided over by one of the senior aldermen. As one of the metropolitan boroughs, it possesses an independent franchise, and has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Edward I. The high bailiff is the returning officer. It was occupied by the malcontents, under Wat Tyler, in the reign of Richard II., and again in 1554 by the insurgents under Wyatt; on the former of these occasions the rioters destroyed the stews of Southwark, then belonging to the Lord Mayor, Sir William Walworth, which act, Mr. Cunningham suggests, may explain the unusual loyalty displayed by the Lord Mayor in stabbing the insurgent leader in cold blood with his own hand. On the passing of the Reform Act in 1832 the bounds of the borough were extended, so as to include, besides the old borough, with the liberties of the Mint and manor of Suffolk, the parishes of Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, and Christ-Church, with the Clink liberty of the parish of St. Saviour. The whole area of the old borough, extending about 1¾ mile from E. to W., and about one mile from N. to S., is crowded with streets, houses, and public buildings, but a considerable portion of the recently-added parishes are occupied by wharves, docks, yards, and other conveniences for shipping, and extensive manufactories reaching nearly 4 miles along the S. bank of the river. In form the new borough nearly resembles a parallelogram, being bounded on the S. by Lambeth, and on the other three sides by the Thames, that part of the river called Lambeth Reach separating it from Westminster on the W., and the other part called Limehouse Reach separating it from the Isle of Dogs on the E. The principal streets are the Borough High-street, leading southwards, and Tooley-street, running eastward from London-bridge, Bridge-street, running southward from Southwark-bridge, and Great Surrey-street, near the western limits of the borough, running southwards from Blackfriars-bridge to the Obelisk in St. George's-fields, where the main streets from the several bridges, known as the Borough-road, Blackfriars-road, Waterloo-road, Westminster-

road, London-road, Lambeth-road, and New Kent-road meet, the exact distances being marked on the Obelisk. Amongst the most conspicuous edifices may be mentioned the church of St. Saviour, or St. Mary-Overy, one of the largest parish churches in England, standing at the foot of London-bridge; the townhall of Southwark, a modern structure with Ionic pilasters, situated on St. Margaret's-hill; the Union-hall, in Union-street, occupied as a police-office; the New Surrey Theatre, in the Blackfriars-road; Guy's Hospital, founded in 1721, in St. Thomas's-street; the Magdalen Hospital, built in 1769; the Albert Institution, in Gravel-lane, near Blackfriars-road, erected on the site of a once notorious haunt for thieves, by the Rev. Joseph Brown in 1859, as a school, model-lodging house, and reading-room, with baths and washhouses, and beds for single men; the Queen's Prison, at the bottom of the Borough-road, established in lieu of the old Queen's Bench, Fleet, and Marshalsea prisons for debtors and bankrupts, and for persons committed for contempt of court; the New Bridewell, near Bethlem Hospital; and Barclay, Perkins, and Co.'s brewery, the largest, probably, in the world, a fuller account of which will be found under the article LONDON, to which also the reader must refer for ecclesiastical and other returns. *See* also articles, BERMONDSEY, LAMBETH, and ROTHERHITHE.

SOUTHWELL, a div. in the wap. of Thurgarton, co. Notts, contains the pars. of Bleasby, Bledworth, Edingley, Farnsfield, Halam, Halloughton, Hockerton, Hoveringham, Kirklington, Morton, Southwell, Thurgarton, Upton, Winkbourn, and part of Rolleston, comprising 33,820 acres.

SOUTHWELL, a par. and market town in the Southwell div. of Thurgarton wap., co. Notts, 7 miles W. of Newark, and 12 N.E. of Nottingham. It is connected by a branch line of 2½ miles with the Nottingham and Lincoln section of the Midland railway. The town, which is situated on an eminence in the vale of the small river Greet, celebrated for the abundance of its red trout, is nearly surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills of various elevation, and is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station *Ad Pontem*, on the ancient Ermine Street. It is very ancient, and was selected as the site of one of the earliest Christian churches founded in this part of the island by Paulinus in 627. It is frequently referred to in Saxon MSS. as *Tiofulfingaceaster*, most probably from the Roman camp in the vicinity, which our Saxon ancestors, being at a loss to account for, referred to the agency of the Evil One, but subsequently changed its name to Southwell, from one of the numerous wells or springs that formerly existed in this neighbourhood, but of which only a few are now to be met with. The chief object of interest is the ancient minster, which was made collegiate before the Norman conquest, and was refounded in 1541 by Henry VIII. The college was dissolved by Edward VI., but was finally restored by Queen Elizabeth in 1585, and is still preserved as a cathedral establishment, with a choir. [*See* below.] During the civil war of Charles I. the old minster was occupied by Cromwell's troopers as a stable, and all the records except the "Registrum Album," which dates from 1109, were then destroyed. Within the close are the remains of an ancient palace of the archbishops of York, which was occupied by Charles I. on several occasions, and lastly in 1646, when he gave himself up to the Scottish army at the "King's Arms," now the "Saracen's Head." The town, which is straggling, comprises, besides the High Town, or Southwell proper, the suburbs of East and West Thorpe, Westgate, Burgage, or Burridge, and the parks of Hexgreave, Norwood, and Hockerwood. The four principal streets are straight, but irregularly built. The public buildings are the townhall, a modern structure situate in Westgate, where the market is held; the house of correction, in Burgage, rebuilt in 1828 on the site of the original bridewell, founded in 1656; assembly rooms, commercial branch bank, savings-bank, and union poorhouse; this last building is situated in the adjoining parish of Upton, and was built in 1824 at a cost of £6,596. Southwell is a polling place for the southern division of the county. Petty sessions are held fortnightly on Friday. A considerable business is done in the malt and hop trades, and many of the people are employed in the manufacture of cotton stockings, silk-spinning, and lace-making. The population in 1861 was 3,469. At an old house in Burgage the poet Byron passed many of his boyish days; and in Norwood park, formerly a seat of the archbishops of York, but now of the Sutton family, is the oak known as "Cludd's Oak." The surrounding country is fertile, the soil being a rich clay upon a subsoil of New Red sandstone. It is evenly divided between arable and pasture, and until recently hops were extensively grown. There are remains of the hall and chapel of the palace where Cardinal Wolsey resided the year before his death, but which was afterwards destroyed by Cromwell's troopers. Two county synods were formerly held here annually. The collegiate chapter, as at present reduced, consists of one canon, a rector residentiary, curate, and two minor canons, organist, and 16 choristers. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £450, in the patron. of the bishop. The collegiate church is also the parish church. This pile is a specimen of Gothic architecture, the greater portion being Norman, with portions of Early Decorated and later styles. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and is being thoroughly restored. It is cruciform, measuring 306 feet by 59 feet, or 121 through the transepts, with a low tower rising from the centre, and two towers each of 7 stages ornamented, forming the western front. Between these towers is the principal entrance, through a semicircular arch, with a W. window above it enriched with tracery. It is decorated inside with carvings, and contains an oak roof, carved screen, brass reading-desk, stone stalls, effigies of Archbishop Sandys, and tombs of many other prelates. The charity or singing school, on the E. side of the N. transept, has been converted into a library for the college, and contains a valuable collection of books, chiefly on divinity. On the N. side of the church is the chapter-house, built in 1377 in the Decorated Pointed style, with an ornamented doorway and stone roof and niches. On the E. side of the close is the rectory, a modern edifice, with houses for the vicars choral on either side of it. Besides the above church there is the district church of the Holy Trinity, the living of which is a perpet. cur. val. £100, in the patron. of trustees. The church, which stands in the hamlet of West Thorpe, was built in 1846 at a cost of £4,000, including the site, and has a tower surmounted by a lofty spire, and containing one bell. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. There are a free grammar school, under the supervision of the chapter, with an income from endowment of £56, and two scholarships at St. John's College, Cambridge, also National schools in both districts, and a Sunday-school belonging to Holy-Trinity. The charities, including the school endowment, produce about £180 per annum. The Poor-law Union comprises 49 parishes, associated under Gilbert's Act. Southwell gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry of Nottingham and diocese of Lincoln. It is the head of a superintendent registry district, but is divided between Newark and Worksop new County Court districts. Market day is on Saturday. Fairs are held on Whit Monday and on 21st October.

SOUTHWELL-PARK, a lib. in the par. of Hargrave, co. Suffolk, 6 miles S.W. of Bury St. Edmund's.

SOUTHWICK, a par. in the hund. of Portsdown, co. Hants, 4 miles N.E. of Fareham, its post town, and 3 N. of Porchester railway station. The village is considerable, and near Bere Forest. The par. includes the manor of Aplestede. It had formerly a priory of Black Canons, in which Henry VI. was married to Margaret of Anjou. At the Dissolution the revenues were returned at £257, and the site given to the Whites. The living is a don. cur.,* annexed to that of Boarhunt, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. James, has a square tower containing four bells and a

brass to J. White, date 1567. The parochial charities produce about £150 per annum, chiefly the endowment of Thistlethwayte's school, of recent foundation.

SOUTHWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Monk-Wearmouth, E. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 1½ mile N.W. of Sunderland, its post town. It is situated on the river Wear, and contains several glass and lime works, potteries, shipbuilding yards, &c. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is modern. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school.

SOUTHWICK, a par. in the hund. of Willybrook, co. Northampton, 2¾ miles N.W. of Oundle, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated in a valley on a branch of the river Nen. The inhabitants are wholly agricultural. The par. includes Cross-wayland Lodge, and is almost entirely surrounded with woods belonging to Rockingham Forest. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £90. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £24 per annum. G. Capron, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SOUTHWICK, an ancient par. in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 10 miles S.E. of Castle Douglas, now joined to Colvend. It is a station on the Castle Douglas railway.

SOUTHWICK, a tythg. in the par. of Bradley, co. Wilts, 2 miles S.W. of Trowbridge. The village is considerable. The weaving of cloth is carried on to some extent. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £160, in the patron. of the vicar. The church is a modern structure, dedicated to Christ.

SOUTHWICK, a tnshp. in the par. and borough of Tewkesbury, co. Gloucester, 2 miles from Tewkesbury. It is in conjunction with the hamlet of Park.

SOUTHWICK, a par. in the hund. of Fishergate, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex, 1½ mile E. of Shoreham, its post town, and 4 miles W. of Brighton. It is a station on the South Coast railway. The village is situated near Shoreham Harbour on the ship canal, by means of which a considerable trade is carried on in corn, coals, &c. The inhabitants are chiefly seafaring. Southwick is a preventive station. The par. includes the hmlt. of Fishergate. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £207, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The register dates from 1654. There is a National school, also a reading and lecture room. A fair is held on 19th May.

SOUTHWOLD, a par., seaport, market town, and municipal borough locally in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, but having separate jurisdiction, 4 miles N.E. of Dunwich, 12 S.W. of Lowestoft, and 30 N.E. of Ipswich. It is situated on an eminence, nearly surrounded by the river Blythe, at its influx into the German Ocean, and is bounded on the N. by Buss Creek. It was called by the Saxons *Sudwald*, *i.e.*, Southwood, from an ancient forest now cleared, and was given by Bishop Alfric to the Abbey of Bury St. Edmund's, to which it paid 25,000 herrings. At the time of the Domesday Survey it was above a mile from the sea, which has here so encroached upon the land that it is now close to the shore. Henry VII. granted it a charter of incorporation. In 1659 a fire consumed nearly the whole town, with the townhall, gaol, granaries, and court-baron rolls, in consequence of which the whole body of copyholders under the corporation became freeholders. Two naval engagements took place in the bay opposite the town, commonly called Sole Bay, between the Dutch and English; the first battle in 1665, when the Dutch were entirely defeated, and the second in 1672, when the Dutch fleet under De Ruyter drew off under cover of night, the English being too shattered to follow them. In October, 1745, William Duke of Cumberland landed here on his return from the Continent and presented the town with six pieces of ordinance, which occupy the battery on the cliffs. About the middle of the last century the harbour was improved by the construction of two piers, and the clearing out of the haven, which had been choked up with sand. A breakwater has also been constructed beneath Gun-hill Cliff to prevent the encroachment of the sea, which had become serious. It is a coastguard station, and pilot-boats and life-boats are kept here. There is a considerable maritime trade, chiefly coastwise, and the fisheries are prolific, principally in herrings, cod, soles, and sprats, which are sent to the London market. Salt works have long been established, and there are an iron foundry, brewery, and rope-walks. The town, which is clean and well kept, is triangular, and contains many good houses and several villas surrounded by grounds and gardens facing the sea, and in front is a promenade along the cliff. There are lodging-houses, and accommodation for visitors during the season for sea-bathing. The streets are well paved, lighted with gas, and the houses supplied with excellent spring water. It contains a guildhall, rebuilt in 1819, a sailors' reading room, a gaol, commercial bank, two batteries (one now unfit for service), and a bridge. The population in 1851 was 2,102, exclusive of 200 fishermen then away on distant voyages, and in 1861 2,032, showing a slight decrease. Under the new Act the town is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, 12 common councilmen, treasurer, and town clerk, with the style of "bailiffs, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Southwold." The corporation revenue is about £1,000, chiefly derived from the manorial rents. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £90. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a Gothic structure built in the middle of the 15th century, 143½ feet by 56, with a steeple 100 feet high, containing eight bells. It is constructed of freestone, intermixed with flint of various colours, and has a good porch with a niche in it. In the interior are carved seats, painted screen and ceiling, and a monument to Gardner, the town historian. The church is now being restored. The register commences in 1602. The parochial charities produce about £50 per annum. There are places of worship for the Independents and Wesleyans, also National and infant schools. Fossil remains of the mammoth and elephant are met with. This part of the coast is also remarkable for the early arrival and late departure of the swallow. Market day is on Thursday. An annual fair is held on Trinity Monday and the two following days.

SOUTHWOOD, a par. in the hund. of Blofield, co. Norfolk, 9 miles from Yarmouth, 1 mile from Cantley railway station, and 4 miles S.W. of Acle, its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The village has fallen into decay. The living is a rect., with the vic. of Limpenhoe annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £292. The church is dedicated to St. Edmund. The register dates from 1675. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. H. R. Nevill, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SOUTHWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Baltonsborough, co. Somerset, 5 miles W. of Castle Carey.

SOUTHWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Evercreech, co. Somerset, 3 miles N.W. of Bruton.

SOUTHWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Laurence, hund. of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, near Ramsgate.

SOUTHWORTH-WITH-CROFT, a tnshp. in the par. of Winwick, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 3 miles S.E. of Newton-in-Mackerfield. The village is considerable.

SOUTRA, an ancient par. in the co. of Haddington, Scotland, now joined to Fala.

SOW, the name of several small rivers; one rises near Broughton in Staffordshire, and joins the Trent near Tixall; another rises near Withybrook in Warwickshire, and joins the Avon at Stoneleigh; while a third rises near Oulart in county of Wexford, Ireland, and falls into Wexford Harbour.

SOWDLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Cheswardine, co. Salop, 6 miles N.W. of Newport, near the Grand Junction canal.

SOWE, a par. partly in the city of Coventry, and partly in the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 3 miles N.E. of Coventry, its post town. The village is situated on the river Sow, from which it takes its name.

The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the collieries and in ribbon weaving. This parish is also known by the name of Walsgrave-upon-Sow, its original name. The living is a vic., annexed to that of Stoke, in the dioc. of Worcester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are National and infant schools. The Independents and General and Particular Baptists have chapels. There is a new parochial school at Hawkesbury-Sow. The Earl of Craven is lord of the manor.

SOWERBY, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Michael-on-Wyre, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 5 miles N.E. of Kirkhave. It is in conjunction with Inskip.

SOWERBY, a chplry. in the par. of Thirsk, wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 1 mile S. of Thirsk, of which it is a suburb. The village, which is extensive, is situated on a branch of the river Swale, near the Great North of England railway. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £310, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is a cruciform structure with a square tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes.

SOWERBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Halifax, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 3½ miles S.W. of Halifax, its post town, and 9½ N.W. of Huddersfield. The village, which is extensive, is situated on the river Calder. The par. contains part of the vils. of Sowerby Bridge and Mytholmroyd. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton and woollen mills, foundries, and stone quarries. There is a large portion of moorland, and the substratum is productive of coal. Several Roman coins were discovered here in 1678. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £160, in the patron. of the Vicar of Halifax. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a square tower containing eight bells. The interior of the church contains a statue of Archbishop Tillotson, who was born here in 1630, and died 1694, also a tablet to ten soldiers who fell in the Crimean war. In addition to the parish church are the following district churches, viz., St. Mary's, St. George's, Sowerby-bridge, and Stainland, the livings of which are all perpet. curs., varying in val. from £230 to £150. The parochial charities produce about £127, of which £16 go to Bairstow's school, and £10 to Horton's almshouses. There is a National school for both sexes, also places of worship for Dissenters. Lead-stone Rock, formerly a very perfect Druidical remain, with an altar and seat round it, was broken up in 1830, and used in building a church.

SOWERBY-BRIDGE, a chplry. in the par. of Halifax, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 1½ mile S.W. of Halifax, of which it is an extensive suburb. It includes the tnshps. of Norland, Skircoat, Sowerby, and Warley. *See* SOWERBY and HALIFAX.

SOWERBY, BROUGH. *See* BROUGH-SOWERBY, co. Westmoreland.

SOWERBY CASTLE. *See* CASTLE-SOWERBY, co. Cumberland.

SOWERBY TEMPLE. *See* TEMPLE-SOWERBY, co. Westmoreland.

SOWERBY-UNDER-COTCLIFFE, a tnshp. in the par. of Sigston Kirby, wap. of Allertonshire, North Riding co. York, 3 miles E. of Northallerton.

SOWLEY, a small lake in the co. of Hants, 3 miles E. of Lymington.

SOWTON, a par. in the hunds. of Wonford and East Budleigh, co. Devon, 3½ miles E. of Exeter, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Great Western road from London to Exeter, and on the Clyst, a branch of the river Exe. The par. includes the hmlt. of Clist-Satchfield. The soil is of a sandy nature, with a subsoil of gravel. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £216, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a tower containing a peal of eight bells, also several stained windows. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. John Garratt, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SOYLAND, a tnshp. in the par. of Halifax, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 4½ miles S.W. of Halifax, its post town. The mountain ridge of Blackstone Edge separates this place from Lancashire. The tnshp. is extensive, and contains the vils. of Ripponden and Soyland, besides several scattered hmlts. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton and woollen mills. There is a mineral spring called the Swift Cross Spa. [*See* HALIFAX.]

SPA, a hmlt. and watering-place in the pars. of Ballynahaglish and Clogherbrien, bar. of Trughanacmy, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2¾ miles W.N.W. of Tralee.

SPACEY HOUSES, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Follifoot and Kirkby Overblow, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Wetherby.

SPALDING, a par., seaport, and market town in the wap. of Elloe, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 16 miles from Boston, of which it is a subport, 40 S.E. of Lincoln, and 95 N. of London, by rail. It is a station on the Great Northern railway. This place is situated in a level district, formerly fen, but now well drained into the river Welland and the Nene. The par., which is of large extent, includes the chplry. of Wykeham, the hmlts. of Winsover, Fulney, and the extensive level called Spalding Common. The town, which takes its name from a spa or spring of chalybeate water in the market place, is evenly divided by the river Welland, which is crossed by five bridges, the Highbridge, rebuilt in 1838, being for vehicles, two for foot passengers, and two railway bridges. Spalding was a place of considerable importance in the Saxon times, being the capital of the extensive district called Parts of Holland, which belonged to Earl Morcar, and at the Norman conquest was given by William I. to his nephew Ivo Tailbois, who had a castle at Coney Garth. Thorold de Brokenhall founded a Benedictine house here as a cell to Angiers Abbey, but which subsequently came to be a mitred priory to Croyland Abbey. There are still some remains of the out-buildings, which have been converted into dwelling-houses. Abbot Egelric formed the Elrick-road to Market-Deeping through Arundel Forest, then a marsh. In the reign of Edward III. the town returned members to the parliament which was held in the eleventh year of that sovereign, but it was never afterwards summoned, and the privilege consequently lapsed. It is a prosperous and trading place, being the port for Stamford, Market-Deeping, and Croyland; and, since the Welland has been deepened, vessels of 100 tons come up to the quays. The streets are clean, well paved, and lighted with gas; the houses are well built and abundantly supplied with good water from works situated in the Pinchbeck-road, which were commenced under an Act of Parliament in 1860. It has a market place and several public buildings, as the corn exchange, with an illuminated clock, erected in 1856, at the cost of £3,000, in lieu of the old town-hall or court-house, built in 1620 by Hobson; the sessions house, in the Sheep-market, erected in 1840 at a cost of £6,000, with the gaol and house of correction for the Parts of Holland, which cost £1,500, adjoining; also the police station, erected in 1851 at a cost of about £900. Other buildings are the butter-market, erected in 1857, a small theatre, assembly rooms, union poorhouse, savings-bank, three commercial branch banks, and mechanics' institute, established in 1845, under the patronage of the Earl of Yarborough. An extensive trade is carried on in corn, meat, flour, timber, wool, oil cake, and agricultural produce of all kinds, including fruit and vegetables, which are sent in large quantities by the Great Northern railway to London. There are also lime kilns, steam saw and flour mills, breweries, maltings, coach builders, tile works, brick-fields, and several windmills for grinding corn. The town is not incorporated, but is governed under a recent Act by 15 commissioners, who are expected to carry out great improvements. The population of the parish in 1851 was 8,829, and of the town 7,627, but which in 1861 had decreased to 8,723 and 7,032 respectively. One weekly

newspaper, the *Spalding Free Press*, is published in the town on Tuesday. An extramural cemetery has recently been formed. Quarter sessions for the Parts of Holland are held regularly, and petty sessions for the wapentake of Elloe every alternate Tuesday, also a county court monthly; courts of sewers, courts of request, and courts leet and baron are held occasionally. The Poor-law Union comprises 9 parishes, as does also the superintendent registry district. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £1,200, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to SS. Mary and Nicholas, has a crocketed spire and Lady chapel, was built by the Prior and people of Spalding in 1284, but much altered in the 15th century, and substantially restored in 1866. The Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, Society of Friends, and other denominations have chapels. There are National schools, built in 1845, also a free grammar school, endowed by Blanche in 1588 with 89 acres of land, now held in Our Lady chapel. The Willesby or Pettit school has an endowment of 60 acres of land, now producing £180. The Blue-coat school, founded by Sir Matthew Gamlyn in 1590, has an income from endowment of £100, and is aided by voluntary contributions. There are almshouses for 22 poor persons, founded in 1590 by Sir M. Gamlyn, and rebuilt in 1844 in the Gothic style; also almshouses endowed by W. Willesby with an income of £40, and others by Mrs. Sparke for 8 poor persons. The parochial charities altogether produce upwards of £1,000 per annum, including the schools' and almshouses' endowments mentioned above, and the "Town husbands'" charity of £310. Spalding gave title of baron to the lords Eardley. M. Johnson, Esq., founder of the Spalding gentlemen's society, of which Sir Isaac Newton was a member, was born here, and died in 1755. Several Roman cisterns and coins have been found. Market day is Tuesday for corn, sheep, cattle, meat, fish, and fruits and vegetables; and on Saturday meat and fish are sold in the market place. Fairs are held on 27th April, 29th June, 28th August, 25th September, and 6th December for cattle and merchandise, and statute fairs in May and October for hiring servants.

SPALDINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bubwith, Holme Beacon div. of Harthill wap., East Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Howden. It contains the hmlt. of Spaldington Outside, and the Hall, an Elizabethan mansion, formerly the seat of the Vavasours.

SPALDWICK, a par. in the hund. of Leightonstone, co. Huntingdon, 4 miles E. of Kimbolton, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Huntingdon. It is a small, well-built village, situated on a branch of the river Ouse, and on the road from Cambridge to Northampton. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £96, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. James. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Baptists have a place of worship. The Duke of Manchester is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on Whit Monday and 28th November.

SPALFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of North Clifton, N. div. of Newark wap., co. Nottingham, 6 miles S.E. of Tuxford.

SPA LODGE, an ext. par. place, adjoining the par. of King's Cliffe, co. Northampton.

SPANBY, a par. in the wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 3¼ miles N.E. of Folkingham, its post town. The village is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect., annexed to the vic. of Swaton, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. W. Cragg, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SPANCEL HILL, a vil. in the par. of Clooney, bar. of Upper Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3¾ miles N.N.E. of Ennis, on the road from Quin to Gort. It is famous for its horse fairs, which are held on 24th June and 20th August in each year.

SPANISH COVE, a small bay in the par. of Kilmoe, co. Cork, Ireland, between Crookhaven and Barley Cove, on the S.E. of Mizen Head.

SPANISH, or GREEN ISLAND, in the par. of Creagh, eastern div. of the bar. of West Carbery, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles W. from Skibbereen. It is situated in the mid channel of the river Ilen, where it flows into Baltimore Harbour.

SPANISH POINT, a headland in the par. of Kilfarboy, bar. of Ibricane, co. Clare, Ireland. It lies on the S. side of the entrance to Liscanor Bay, and is 5¼ miles S. of Haggs Head, and 2 W.S.W. from Milltown Malbay. Two vessels belonging to the Spanish Armada were wrecked upon this point.

SPARHAM, a par. in the hund. of Eynsford, co. Norfolk, 8 miles N.E. of East Dereham, and 4 E. of Elmham railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Wensum, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £548. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. The Earl of Leicester is lord of the manor.

SPARKENHOE, a hund. in the co. of Leicester, contains the borough of Leicester and the pars. of Aston-Flamwell, Bardon, Barwell, Codeby, Congerston, Croft, Desford, Fenny Drayton, Elmsthorpe, Enderby, Glenfield-Frith, Heather, Higham-on-the-Hill, Hinckley, Ibstock, Kirkby-Mallory, Market-Bosworth, Markfield, Nailstone, Narborough, Newbold-Verdon, Norton-juxta-Twycross, Orton-on-the-Hill, Peckleton, Ratby, Sapcote, Shackerstone, Sharnford, Sheepy Magna and Parva, Sibson, Snareston, Stanton-Stoney, Thornton, Thurlaston, Twycross, Witherley, and parts of Appleby, Aylestone, and Merevale, comprising an area of 108,730 acres, exclusive of Leicester.

SPARKFORD, a par. in the hund. of Catsash, co. Somerset, 6 miles from Ilchester, its post town, and 5¼ S.W. of Castle Carey. It is a station on the Great Western railway. The village is of small extent and chiefly agricultural. The soil is a sandy loam, with a subsoil of blue clay and marl. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £266. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, has a tower containing three bells; it was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1824. The register dates from 1729. There are day and Sunday schools for both sexes. Sparkford Hall is the principal residence. The Rev. H. Bennett, J.P., is lord of the manor. Roman and British antiquities have been found here.

SPARKFORD, BISHOP'S and WEST, tythgs. in the par. of St. Faith, co. Hants, 1 mile from Winchester.

SPARSHOLT, a par. in the hunds. of Wantage and Shrivenham, co. Berks, 4 miles W. of Wantage, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the Great Western railway and the Berks and Wilts canal. The par. includes the hmlts. of Fawler and Kingston Lisle. The soil is rich and productive. The ancient Icknield Street passed through the vale of White Horse to the S. of the village. The living is a vic.,* with the cur. of Kingston Lisle annexed, in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £363, in the patron. of Queen's College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to the Holy Cross. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum.

SPARSHOLT, a par. in the hund. of Buddlesgate, co. Hants, 3½ miles N.W. of Winchester, its post town. The village is of small extent. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £300, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, has a wooden tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a National school.

SPATH, a hmlt. in the par. of Uttoxeter, co. Stafford, 2 miles N. of Uttoxeter, between the canal and the river Dove.

SPAUNTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Lastingham, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 7 miles N.W. of Pickering.

SPAXTON, a par. in the hund. of Cannington, co. Somerset, 6 miles W. of Bridgwater, its post town,

and 3 from Nether Stowey. The village is situated under the Quantock hills. The par. includes the hmlts. of Courtway and Merridge. The soil consists of red clay, with a subsoil of stone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £594. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, has a square tower containing a clock and five bells. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £106 per annum, of which £68 go to Cooke's school, almshouses, &c. There is a National school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel. Lord Taunton is lord of the manor.

SPEAN, a stream of the co. of Inverness, Scotland, rises in Loch Laggan, and joins the Lochy near Spean Bridge, where fairs are held.

SPECKINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Yeovelton, co. Somerset, near Ilchester.

SPEDDYD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandrynog, co. Denbigh, 5 miles N. of Ruthin.

SPEECH-HOUSE-WALK, an ext. par. place in the par. of West Dean, hund. of St. Briavells, co. Gloucester, 4 miles W. of Newnham. In the vicinity is the Lodge, where the courts are held.

SPEEN, a par. in the hunds. of Faircross and Kintbury-Eagle, co. Berks, 1½ mile N.W. of Newbury, its post town. The village, which is of large extent, is situated betwixt the rivers Kennet and Lamborne, near Donnington Castle. The par. includes the hmlts. of Bagnor, Marsh, Benham, Speenhamland, Stock Cross, and Wood-Speen. This place occupies the site of the Roman station *Spinæ*, mentioned by Antonine, situated on Icknield and Ryknield Streets, whence a way turned to Bath. It was the scene of the second battle of Newbury, fought between Charles I. and the parliamentary army in 1646. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £250, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains a monument to the Margrave of Anspach. In addition to the parish church are the district churches at Speenhamland and Stock Cross, the livings of which are perpet. curs. The parochial charities produce about £38 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes. Benham Park is the principal residence. The Wesleyans have a chapel at Stock Cross.

SPEENHAMLAND, a chplry. in the par. of Speen, co. Berks, 1 mile E. of Speen, and 9 miles from Hungerford. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £152, in the patron. of the vicar. The church was built in 1831.

SPEENWOOD-WITH-BAGNOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Speen, as above.

SPEETON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Bridlington, wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 5½ miles N.W. of Bridlington, its post town. It is a station on the Hull, Bridlington, and Scarborough railway. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated near the coast. Numerous flint instruments, spearheads, and other ancient relics have been discovered in this parish. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £50. The church is an ancient stone structure with a turret containing one bell. There is a parochial school for both sexes. Lord Londesborough is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

SPEKE, a tnshp. in the par. of Childwall, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 6 miles S.W. of Prescot. It has stations on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, and London and North-Western railways. It is situated on the river Mersey. The village is considerable.

SPELBROOK, a hmlt. in the par. of Bishop Stortford, co. Herts, 2 miles S. of Bishop Stortford.

SPELDHURST, a par. in the hunds. of Washlingstone and Somerden, co. Kent, 3 miles N.W. of Tunbridge Wells, its post town. The par., which is intersected by a branch of the river Medway, includes a portion of the town of Tunbridge Wells, and the chplry. of Groombridge. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the Barden iron-furnace. Hops are extensively cultivated. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £303. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower containing five bells. It was rebuilt in 1792, the old one having been destroyed by lightning in 1791. The register dates from the 16th century. There are also the district churches of Rusthall and Groombridge, the livings of which are perpet. curs. The parochial charities produce about £23 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. C. Powell, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SPELHOE, a hund. in the co. of Northampton, contains the town of Northampton, and the pars. of Abington, Great and Little Billing, Boughton, Kingsthorpe, Moulton, Overstone, Pisford, Spratton, and Weston-Favell, comprising an area of 17,650 acres.

SPELSBURY, a par. in the hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 2½ miles S.W. of Enstone, and 4½ S.E. of Chipping-Norton. Charlbury is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated near the river Evenlode. The par. includes the hmlts. of Dean, Ditchley, Fulwell, and Taston. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £211, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is dedicated to All Saints. It contains brasses of John, Earl of Rochester, and of his father Lord Wilmot. The charities consist of Cary's almshouses, with an endowment of £12. There is a free school, chiefly supported by Viscount Dillon, who is lord of the manor.

SPELTHORNE, a hund. in the co. of Middlesex, contains the pars. of Ashford, East Bedfont, Feltham, Hampton, Hanworth, Laleham, Littleton, Shepperton, Staines, Stamwell, Sunbury, and Teddington, comprising an area of 23,500 acres.

SPEN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Gomersall, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Dewsbury.

SPENNITHORNE, a par. in the wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Leyburn, and 1 mile N.E. of Middleham. It is a station on the Northallerton, Bedale, and Leyburn branch of the North-Eastern railway. The village is situated on the river Ure, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. comprises the tnshps. of Bellerby and Harmby. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £425. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure with a square tower, and a clock and three bells. The interior of the church contains tablets to the family of Chaytor. There is also a district church at Bellerby, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £78. There is a parochial school for both sexes. Hutchinson, the Hebraist, was born here in 1674. The Hall is the principal residence.

SPERNALL, a par. in the Alcester div. of Barlichway hund., co. Warwick, 3½ miles N. of Alcester. Bromsgrove is its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the Cheltenham road, near the river Arrow. The inhabitants are wholly agricultural. The Warwickshire hounds meet in this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £154. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. S. R. Throckmorton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SPETCHLEY, a par. in the lower div. of Oswaldslow hund., co. Worcester, 3½ miles S.E. of Worcester, its post town, and 22 from Cheltenham. It is a station on the Midland railway. The village is small and wholly agricultural. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Speclea*. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £109. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a tower. It contains effigies of Judge Berkeley, &c. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a Roman Catholic school supported by R. Berkeley, Esq. Spetchley House is a square mansion situated in a well-wooded park. R. Berkeley, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SPETISBURY, a par. in the hund. of Loosebarrow, co. Dorset, 3 miles S.E. of Blanford, its post town, and 8 from Wimbourn. It is a station on the Dorset Central railway. The village is situated on the river Stour, and is chiefly agricultural. In the vicinity is a round camp called Spettisbury Rings, in which many Saxon antiquities have been discovered. Here was formerly a

priory cell to Preaux Abbey in Normandy, founded by the Earl of Mellent in the reign of Henry I., but afterwards joined to Monks-Toft, in Norfolk. The living is a rect.,* with the cur. of Charlton Marshall annexed, in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £517. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was rebuilt in 1859, except the tower. The register dates from 1705. The parochial charities produce about £110, which go to Dr. Hall's and Dr. Sloper's schools. There are National and infant schools, also the convent of St. Monica. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have chapels.

SPEXHALL, a par. in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 2 miles N. of Halesworth, its post town. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £277, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with a ruined tower. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum, realised from poors' land.

SPEY, a river and loch of the cos. of Inverness and Elgin, Scotland. It rises in Badenoch, under the Grampians, and flows by a rapid course of 80 miles in a N.E. direction to the Moray Frith at Garmouth. It is apt to flood, and has a salmon fishery said to be worth £6,000 a-year.

SPEYMOUTH, a par. in the co. of Elgin, Scotland. It contains the vils. of Garmouth, Kingston Port, and Mosstodlach. The present par. consists of the two ancient pars. of Dippel and Essil, and the barony of Garmouth, which were erected into one par. by a decree of the Court of Session, dated the 14th of July, 1731, when the present name was given to the united par. from its situation at the mouth of the river Spey. It extends in length about 6½ miles from N. to S., with a mean breadth of about 1½ mile, and is bounded on the N. by the Moray Frith, on the E. by the river Spey, which is said to be the most rapid river in Scotland, on the S. by Rothes, and on the W. by Urquhart. The surface is level near the coast, but rises gradually towards the interior, and terminates in a high hill to the S. It abounds in wood and moorland, with about 50 acres of moss. The parish is traversed from S. to N. by the great road from Garmouth, and from W. to E. by the road from Keith to Elgin. It has water communication, and is within easy access of the Inverness and Aberdeen railway. This par. is in the presb. of Elgin, synod of Moray. The stipend of the minister is about £135. The parish church was erected in 1732, and enlarged and restored in 1799. There is a free church, also parochial and four other schools. The ancient hospital of St. Nicholas was founded by one of the Bishops of Moray.

SPIDDLE, a post-office hmlt. in the par. and bar. of Moycullen, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 11 miles W.S.W. of Galway. It is a fishing station on Spiddle Cove.

SPIKE, an islet in Cork harbour, co. Cork, Ireland, 1 mile S. of Queenstown. It is occupied by a battery and barracks, and was made a convict depôt in 1847.

SPILSBY, a par., post, and market town in the E. div. of Bolingbroke hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 10 miles S.E. of Horncastle, and 30 E. of Lincoln. It is a station on the Great Northern railway. It is situated on an eminence near the river Steeping, and includes the hmlt. of Eresby, the ancient seat of the Willoughbys and Berties. Spilsby is a petty sessions and polling town for the county. The town, which is well built, consists mainly of two streets, with a market-place in which is an ancient octangular market-cross on five steps, at one end. It is well paved and lighted with gas. It contains a townhall and court-house, house of correction, erected in 1824 at an outlay of upwards of £25,000, corn-exchange, savings bank, and three commercial branch banks. Petty sessions are held every Monday, and the general quarter sessions for the southern division of the parts of Lindsey alternately here and at Louth, also a New County Court monthly. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £109. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient structure with a tower of Henry VII.'s time, containing six bells. The interior contains several brasses—one to Margaret Willoughby, bearing date 1391, also tombs of the Bekes and Willoughbys. The parochial charities produce about £95 per annum. There are a free school and National schools for both sexes. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The union poorhouse was erected in 1838. The board of guardians meet every alternate Thursday. The late Sir John Franklin, Kt., was born here in 1786. Market day is on Monday. Fairs for cattle are held on the Monday prior to Whit-Monday, and on the Monday following the 12th July.

SPINDLESTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bambrough, N. div. of Bambrough ward, co. Northumberland, 3 miles S.E. of Belford. It was formerly a Roman station, with remains of Danish camps, &c. The soil is clayey.

SPINKWELL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Dewsbury, West Riding co. York, near Dewsbury.

SPINNINGDALE, a vil. in the par. of Criech, co. Sutherland, Scotland. It is situated near Dornoch Frith, and had formerly a cotton manufactory, which was destroyed by fire in 1809.

SPIRRINGATE, a tythg. in the par. of Cirencester, co. Gloucester, near Cirencester.

SPIRTHILL, a tythg. in the par. of Bremhill, co. Wilts, 2 miles N.W. of Calne.

SPITAL, a station on the Manchester, Chester, Birkenhead and Liverpool railway.

SPITAL, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Peter, co. Essex, near Maldon.

SPITALFIELDS, or CHRISTCHURCH, a populous metropolitan par. in the Tower div. of Ossulstone hund., co. Middlesex. It was anciently called *Lolesworth Field*, and was a Roman cemetery, but is now a densely populated district in the N.E. part of London, which see.

SPITHEAD, an important anchorage beyond the Spit Sand, midway between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight.

SPITTAL, a par. in the hund. of Dungleddy, co. Pembroke, 5 miles N.E. of Haverfordwest, its post town, and 10 from Fishguard. The village is situated on a branch of the river Cleddy. It had formerly a chapel or hospital belonging to Slebech preceptory. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £79, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel.

SPITTALFIELD, a vil. in the par. of Caputh, co. Perth, Scotland. It is situated near Dunkeld, and is traversed by the high road from Dunkeld to Dundee.

SPITTAL-IN-THE-STREET, a hmlt. in the pars. of Hemswell and Glentworth, co. Lincoln, 10 miles E. of Gainsborough. It is situated on the Roman way Ermine Street. Here is St. Edmund's hospital, which was founded for poor women prior to 1330, and is now under the management of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

SPITTLE, or SPITTAL, a tnshp. in the par. of Tweedmouth, hund. of Islandshire, co. Northumberland, formerly in Durham, 1 mile S.E. of Berwick-on-Tweed, its post town. It is an improving village, situated on the coast of the North Sea, at the mouth of the river Tweed, and consists of two principal streets, one about a mile in length. It is a coastguard station and bathing-place much frequented during the summer. There is also a mineral spa. In the village is an iron foundry and spade and shovel manufactory. The inhabitants are engaged in fish curing. In the summer months two steamers ply between this village and Berwick every half-hour during the day. There is a large school for both sexes. The United Presbyterians have a chapel. The Berwick and Tweedmouth Gas Company's works are situated in this township.

SPITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Ovingham, E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 9 miles N.E. of Hexham.

SPITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Fangfoss, East Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Pocklington.

SPITTLE. *See* POULTON-CUM-SPITTLE, co. Chester.

SPITTLE-BOUGHTON, an ext. par. place, in the city and co. of Chester.

SPITTLEGATE, a tnshp. in the par. of Grantham, Winnibriggs wap., co. Lincoln, 1 mile S.E. of Grantham, within which borough it is situated. It is a petty sessions town, and contains the Grantham union poor-house. The tnshp. includes Houghton and Walton. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, in the patron. of the Vicar of Grantham. The church, a modern structure, is dedicated to St. John. *See* GRANTHAM.

SPITTLE-HILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Mitford, W. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles from Morpeth. It is situated on the river Font, and had formerly an hospital dedicated to St. Leonard.

SPIXWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Taverham, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.E. of Norwich, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on a branch of the river Brue, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £362. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Spixworth Hall is situated in a well-wooded park. J. Longe, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SPOAD, a tnshp. in the par. of Clun, co. Salop, 6 miles S.W. of Bishop's Castle, on the river Clun, near Offa's Dyke.

SPOFFORTH, a par. and tnshp. in the upper div. of Claro wap., West Riding co. York, 3¼ miles N.W. of Wetherby, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Knaresborough. It is a station on the York and Harrogate section of the North-Eastern railway. The parish is extensive, and is bounded on the N.E. by a branch of the river Nidd, and on the S. by the river Wharfe. It includes the tnshps. of Wetherby, Follifoot, Linton, Plumpton, Little Ribston, and Spofforth. In the vicinity are ruins of the castle of the Percys, built prior to 1309, and demolished by the Yorkists after the battle of Towton. The village is neatly built, and contains several good houses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £1,538. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure with a tower and four bells. There is also a district church at Wetherby, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £120. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. Lord Leconfield is lord of the manor.

SPONDON, a par. in the hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 3¼ miles S.E. of Derby, its post town. It is a station on the Midland counties railway. The village is situated near the Derby canal and the river Derwent. The par. formerly included the chplries. of Stanley, Chaddesden, and Lockhay, but these have recently been erected into separate parishes. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton mills, and in framework knitting. The village, situated on an eminence overlooking the Vale of Derwent, is of considerable extent, and contains many good houses. The chief produce is cheese. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £162. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a spired tower and five bells. There is also a district church at Stanley, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £64. The parochial charities produce about £186 per annum, of which £17 go to Gilbert's school. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel.

SPOONBED, a tythg. in the par. of Painswick, Bisley hund., co. Gloucester, 2 miles from Painswick. The village is considerable. On Spoonbed Hill is a Roman camp 3 acres in extent. In 1052 it was occupied by Earl Godwin, and in 1643 by the royalists. Roman coins and other antiquities have been discovered here.

SPOONHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellesmere, co. Salop, near Ellesmere. It is in conjunction with Oteley. Spoonhill House is a meet for the United Pack hounds.

SPOONLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Adderley, co. Salop, 2 miles N.W. of Market-Drayton.

SPORLE-WITH-PALGRAVE, a par. in the hund. of South Greenhoe, co. Norfolk, 2½ miles N.E. of Swaffham, its post town. The par., which is extensive, includes the hmlts. of Great and Little Palgrave, formerly separate parishes. The village is scattered, and the inhabitants chiefly agricultural. Here was formerly a priory of Black Canons, founded in Henry II.'s time as a cell to Saumur Abbey, and presented by Henry VI. to Eton College. The soil consists of clay upon a subsoil of clay and marl. The living is a vic., with the rects. of Great and Little Palgrave annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £300, in the patron. of Eton College. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a tower and two bells. It has several stained windows. The register dates from 1563. The parochial charities produce about £110 per annum, of which £90 is realised from a fuel allotment. There is a National school for both sexes. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. The lordship of the manor belongs to St. Katherine's Hospital, London.

SPOTLAND, a tnshp. in the par. of Rochdale, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 1 mile N.W. of Rochdale, of which it forms a populous suburb. *See* ROCHDALE.

SPOTT, a par. in the co. of Haddington, Scotland. It contains a vil. of the same name. This parish consists of two detached portions, comprehending a fertile lowland district, and part of the hilly district of Lammermuir, the former about 2¾ miles in length, with a mean breadth of three-quarters of a mile; and the latter about 3¾ miles, with an extreme breadth of 2¾ miles. The surface of the larger section is hilly, including part of the Lammermuir hills, which attain an elevation at Sparkleton Hill of 700 feet above sea-level. The soil is principally light and sandy, though in some parts clayey. The underlying rocks consist mainly of Old Red sandstone, the detached section being greywacke. The parish is touched by the road from Edinburgh to Berwick. The village of Spott is about 2½ miles S.W. of Dunbar, and 4 N.W. of Innerwick. It is situated on Spott Water, under Lammermuir, and within easy access to the Dunbar and Innerwick stations of the North British railway. On the top of Spott loan witches were burnt as late as 1705. About half a mile E. of the village is Doon, or Down Hill, where Leslie encamped before the battle of Dunbar, more generally called in Scotland the battle of Down Hill. A little to the S.W. of the village are traces of an ancient camp, and at Kisthill is a mineral spring, formerly resorted to for scorbutic complaints. This par. is in the presb. of Dunbar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The stipend of the minister is about £313. The parish church was restored in 1790. There is a subscription school. The principal seats are Spott House of the Hays, situated upon a rock in a low glen, and Bowerhouses.

SPRATTING STREET, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Laurence, hund. of Ringslow, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 1 mile N.W. of Ramsgate.

SPRATTON, a par. in the hund. of Spelhoe, co. Northampton, 6½ miles N.W. of Northampton, its post town. The village is situated on the road from Northampton to Leicester and the river Nen. The Pytchley hounds meet in this neighbourhood. The par. includes the hmlt. of Little Creaton, belonging to the ward of Guilsborough. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £375. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, was restored in 1846. The parochial charities produce about £48 per annum. There is a free school for both sexes, also an infant school. The Independents and Baptists have each a chapel.

SPREYTON, a par. in the hund. of Wonford, co. Devon, 7 miles N.E. of Okehampton, its post town, and 3 from Whiddon Down. The village, which is of small extent, is chiefly agricultural. There are some traces of lead in the parish. The village occupies the highest ground in the county, and commands a view of 30 churches. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £135. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. Barton Hall is the principal residence.

SPRIDLINGTON a par. in the E. div. of Aslacoe, wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, and 8 S.E. of

Spittal. Market Rasen is its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Ancholme. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £454. The church is dedicated to St. Hilary. The register dates from 1573. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a free school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

SPRINGBURN, a *quoad sacra* par. in the lower ward of co. Lanark, Scotland, 1½ mile N.E. of Glasgow, and within easy access of the Cowlairs station of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. It is bounded by Duke-street, Glasgow, on the S., and by the Molendinar-burn, the Monkland canal, and Balgray-brae on the W. The town, which may be considered a suburb of Glasgow, is well built and paved. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton mills and other manufactures of Glasgow. The church was for some time a chapel-of-ease, and was originally built as an extension church. There are an United Presbyterian church, and several schools.

SPRING END, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Muker and par. of Grinton, North Riding co. York, 2 miles from Muker, and 56 N.W. of York. It is situated in the moorlands, under Shunner Fell.

SPRINGFIELD, a vil. in the par. of Gretna, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 9 miles E. of Annan, and 1½ mile N. of Sarkfoot. It is situated on the river Sark, near Solway Moss. The vil. is well built, and has Todd's print works.

SPRINGFIELD, a vil. in the bar. of Upper Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Belfast.

SPRINGFIELD, a hmlt. in the bar. of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Moira.

SPRINGFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Chelmsford, co. Essex, 1 mile N.E. of Chelmsford. This parish, which is separated from that of Chelmsford by the river Chelmer, derives its name from the number of springs within its limits. The surface rises gently from the banks of the river, and is wooded. The village, which is large, is built on an eminence. It may be considered a suburb of Chelmsford, and contains the county gaol. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in an extensive iron foundry. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £848, and the glebe contains 55½ acres. The living is a rect. with the cur. of Trinity annexed, in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £1,016. The parish church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a tower, and contains a carved oak screen and an antique Norman font. It was repaired in 1837. There is also a new church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the site of which was presented by Sir Henry and Lady Mildmay. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and the Dissenters a school endowed by the late Dr. Williams with £35 per annum. There are National and infant schools. Dr. Goldsmith is said to have written his "Deserted Village" whilst residing at a farmhouse nearly opposite the church. Joseph Strutt, the engraver and antiquary, was born here in 1749.

SPRINGFIELD, a vil. in the par. of Cupar, co. Fife, Scotland, 2 miles from Cupar. It has a station on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway; and is situated near the river Eden. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in weaving.

SPRING GROVE, a hmlt. in the par. of Isleworth, hund. of Gore, co. Middlesex, 11 miles S.W. of St. Paul's, London. It is situated near Hounslow Heath, and has a station on the loop line of the London and South Western railway.

SPRING GROVE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Clayton, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Barnsley.

SPRING GROVE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Kirk-Burton, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Huddersfield.

SPRINGHOLM, a vil. in the par. of Urr, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 5 miles N.E. of Castle-Douglas, near Loch Urr, not far from the Solway Frith.

SPRING MILL, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Smithwaite, West Riding co. York, near Huddersfield.

SPRINGTHORPE, a par. in the wap. of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4½ miles S.E. of Gainsborough, its post town, and 3 from Lee railway station. The village, which is small, is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Shorgate. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £150. The church is dedicated to SS. George and Laurence. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels.

SPRING VALE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Nether Hallam, West Riding co. York, 1 mile W. of Sheffield.

SPRING VALE, a hmlt. in the par. of Newchurch, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 2 miles S.E. of Ryde. It is close to the shore, and consists of about a dozen marine villas.

SPRINGVILLE, a vil. in the par. of Upper Kells, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles W.S.W. of Kells. The principal residence is Springville House.

SPRINGWELL, a station on the Newcastle, Sunderland, and South Shields branch of the North Eastern railway.

SPRINKLING, a tarn under Scafell, co. Cumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Wast Water, famous for its trout fishing.

SPRINT, a feeder of the Kent, rises under Harter Fell, co. Westmoreland.

SPROATLEY, a par. in the middle div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 7 miles N.E. of Hull, its post town, and 3½ N. of Hedon railway station. The village is situated on the Hull and Aldborough turnpike road, and is chiefly agricultural. A police station was erected in 1840, where the magistrates meet once a month. The soil is of a clayey nature. The Constable hounds meet in this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £230. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, has a tower and two bells; it was rebuilt in 1820. The parochial charities produce about £111, which go chiefly to Biggs's free school. There is also a Sunday-school. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Sir T. A. C. Constable is lord of the manor.

SPROSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Northwick, co. Chester, 2 miles N.E. of Middlewich, its post town. It is a small agricultural village on the river Dane.

SPROTBROUGH, a par. in the N. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding co. York, 2½ miles N.W. of Doncaster, and 1 mile from the Sprotbrough station of the South Yorkshire railway. The par., which is situated on the river Don, contains the tnshps. of Sprotbrough and Cadeby, and the hmlts. of Cusworth, Newton, and Doncaster Bridge. The manor belonged to the Fitzwilliam family, who founded a hospital dedicated to St. Edmund, in the 14th century, which flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £9 13*s.* 11*d.* The Hall, built in the reign of Charles II., is a Grecian structure with a centre and two wings, containing an extensive library and a collection of paintings. The village is well built, and has a bridge erected at the expense of Sir J. W. Copley, Bart. At Cusworth is the seat of W. B. Wrightson, Esq. On the banks of the Don is a flint-mill. The surface is undulating and well wooded. The soil is loam on a subsoil of limestone. The living is a rect.,* with the cur. of Cadeby annexed, in the dioc. of York, val. £780. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a Gothic structure with a tower and six bells, and has a Decorated ceiling and screen, painted windows, carved pulpit and reading desk, antique font with a Gothic canopy, and monuments of the Fitzwilliam and Copley families. The register commences in 1539. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Cadeby, erected in 1856 at a cost of £5,000. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There are village and Sunday schools.

SPROUGHTON, a par. in the hund. of Sampford, co. Suffolk, 3 miles N.W. of Ipswich, its post town, and 1 mile from Bramford railway station. The village is situated on the river Gipping. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. The Essex and Suffolk hounds meet in this parish. The Stowmarket and Ipswich navigation passes through the parish, a part of which is

within the liberty of Ipswich. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £519. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a tower. The register dates from 1541. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum, and there is an almshouse for two widows, and a National school for both sexes. Boss Hall and the Chantry are the principal residences. The latter, which has recently been much enlarged, is the seat of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Bart., who is sole landowner.

SPROUSTON, a par. in the district of Kelso, co. Roxburgh, Scotland. It contains a vil. of its own name and that of Lempitlaw, and extends in length about 5½ miles from N.E. to S.W., with an extreme breadth of about 4 miles. The parish is bounded by Berwickshire and England, and by the pars. of Linton, Eckford, Kelso, and Ednam. The surface is moderately even, and that part which lies along the bank of the Tweed is flat and fertile, but subject to inundation. The substratum abounds in whinstone, sandstone, and limestone, all of which are worked. The system of agriculture has been greatly improved of late years. The hamlets of Redden and Hadden were formerly considerable villages. The parish is traversed by the S. road from Kelso to Berwick, and by the English North-Eastern railway, on which it has a station. The village of Sprouston is about 2 miles N.E. of Kelso. It is situated at the Ferry over the Tweed, and near the railway station. This par. is in the presb. of Kelso and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The stipend of the minister is about £243. The parish church was erected in 1781, and restored in 1845. There are a Free church situated in Kelso, and two non-parochial schools.

SPROWSTON, a par. in the hund. of Taverham, co. Norfolk, 3 miles N. of Norwich, its post town. The village, which is large, but much scattered, is situated on the road from Norwich to North Walsham. In the vicinity are several corn and saw mills. The soil is of a light nature, upon a subsoil of gravel and clay. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £94, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to SS. Mary and Margaret, is an ancient structure much altered by repairs. It contains tombs of the Corbet family. The register dates from 1727. There is a village school. Mr. Boycot is lord of the manor.

SPROXTON, a par. in the hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 9 miles N.E. of Melton-Mowbray, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Stapleford. The village, which is small, is situated on a branch of the river Wreak. The living is a vic.* with that of Saltby consolidated, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £282. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is an ancient structure with a tower and three bells. The parochial charities consist of about £1 per annum, besides 2 acres of land. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor.

SPROXTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Helmsley, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 2 miles S. of Helmsley. It is situated on the river Rye, and is wholly agricultural. There is a school for both sexes. Lord Feversham is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

SPURN HEAD, a promontory in the par. of Kilnsea, S. div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 12 miles S.E. of Patrington. It is the *Ocellum Promontorium* of Ptolemy, and projects into the mouth of the river Humber, near its influx into the North Sea. It is connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus which is overflowed at high-water, and is a life-boat station under the direction of the Trinity House of Hull.

SPURSHOT, a tythg. in the par. of Romsey, co. Hants, near Romsey.

SPURSTOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Bunbury, first div. of Eddisbury hund., co. Chester, 2 miles S. of Bunbury, and 6 N.W. of Nantwich. The inhabitants are wholly engaged in agriculture. It was once celebrated for its mineral spring, and was a resort of bathers. A farm now stands on the site of the bath-house. There is a chapel for the Primitive Methodists. The Hall is the principal residence.

SPUTY, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanwddyn, co. Montgomery, 10 miles W. of Llanfyllyn.

SPYNIE, or NEW SPYNIE, a par. in co. Elgin, Scotland, containing the vils. of New Spynie and Bishopmill, and the site of Old Spinie, which was made a burgh of regality in 1452. It extends in length about 4 miles from W. to E., with a mean breadth of about 2 miles, and is bounded by the pars. of Duffus, Drainie, St. Andrew's Chanbride, Elgin, and Alves. The surface is moderately even, with the exception of a ridge of hills, 3 miles in length, which crosses the centre of the parish. The southern boundary is watered by the river Lossie. The parish is traversed by the roads to Burghead and Torres, and by the railway from Elgin to Lossiemouth. The village is situated about 2 miles N.W. of Elgin, and near Spynie Loch, now drained. In the vicinity is the tower of the ancient palace of the bishops of Moray, whose cathedral was removed to Elgin in 1224. This par. is in the presb. of Elgin and synod of Moray. The stipend of the minister is £185. The parish church, which was erected in 1736, is situated at Quarrymount Hill, under a Danish camp. There are a private school and a parochial library. Oyster beds are found below the surface, which was under water in the 13th century, when small boats could sail from the village of Spynie to fish in the sea. Spynie gave title of baron to the Lindsays, to whom James VI. granted the lands.

SQUARETOWN, a vil. in the par. of Newton, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Edinburgh.

STABANNAN, a par. in the bar. of Ardee, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Ardee. Drogheda is its post town. It is situated on the river Dee, and is crossed by the road from Ardee to Castle-Bellingham. The vils. of Drumgoolstown and Rootstown are within the limits of the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £162, in the patron. of the vicars choral of St. Patrick's, Dublin. The church is modern. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel and two private schools. There are ruins of Rootstown Castle.

STABLEFORD, a hmlt. in the pars. of Eccleshall and Swinnerton, co. Stafford, 2 miles from Eccleshall.

STACK, a cluster of rocks near Holyhead Point, co. Anglesea. They are marked by a revolving light 201 feet above sea-level.

STACK, or STALK, a small loch under Ben Stalk, co. Sutherland, 6 miles E. of Scowrie.

STACKALLAN, a par. in the bar. of Upper Slane, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Navan, its post town. The surface lies along the river Boyne, and is intersected by the road from Navan to Slane. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £420, in the patron. of the crown and bishop. The church was erected about 200 years ago. There is a parish school. Stackallan House is the seat of Viscount Boyne.

STACK CASTLE, a group of rocks off the coast of co. Pembroke, 1½ mile N.W. of St. Govan's Head.

STACK-HOUSES, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Giggleswick, West Riding co. York, near Settle.

STACKPOLE-ELIDOR, a par. in the hund. of Castlemartin, co. Pembroke, 3 miles S. of Pembroke, its post town. It is situated on the shore of Stackpole Creek and Head, opposite the Stack Rocks in the Bristol Channel. The living is a rect., with that of St. Petrox annexed, in the dioc. of St. David's, joint val. £350. The church is dedicated to St. James. Stackpole Court is erected on the site of the ancient castle.

STACKS, a mountain range, co. Kerry, Ireland, near Tralee. The highest point is Ballincollig, 1,170 feet above sea-level.

STACKSTEADS, a hmlt. in the par. of Whalley, co. Lancaster, 8 miles N. of Rochdale, and 1½ mile from Bacup. It is a station on the West section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway.

STACUMNEY, a par. in the bar. of North Salt, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Leixlip, its post town. It is seated on the road from Lucan to Celbridge, and contains Stacumney House. *See* LEIXLIP.

STADDLETHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Blacktoft, East Riding co. York, 6 miles S.E. of Howden. It is a station on the Hull, Selby, and Milford junction railway. The hamlet is situated near the river Humber.

STADDON, a vil. in the par. of Holsworthy, co. Devon, near Holsworthy.

STADHAMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Dorchester, co. Oxford, 6 miles N. of Wallingford, its post town, and 8 S.E. of Oxford. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Thames, and is chiefly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur., annexed to that of Chiselhampton, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The parochial charities produce about £24 per annum, which go to a school. There is a day school for both sexes. The Particular Baptists have a chapel. C. Piers, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STADMORESLOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Wolstanton, N. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, 1 mile N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyne, and 4 N. of Burslem. It includes the hmlt. of Harrisey Head.

STAFFA, a small island, one of the Hebrides, on the W. side of Mull Isle, in the pars. of Kill-Ninian and Ulva, co. Argyle, Scotland, 7½ miles N.E. of Iona, and 3 S. of Gometra. It extends about 1 mile in length by half a mile in breadth. Its coasts are steep and craggy, consisting of a mass of lava overlying the famed basaltic pillars, and hollowed by various caverns. The most remarkable of these caverns are the Clam or Scallop-shell Cave, 50 feet in height, 16 to 18 in width, and 130 in length, consisting of bent columns resembling the sides of a ship; Buachaille, or Herdsman Rock, 30 feet in height; Fingal's, or the Great Cave, 70 feet in height, 42 in breadth, and 227 in length, being the greatest natural curiosity in the island; Boat Cave, only reached by the sea, 16 feet in height, 12 in breadth, and 150 in length; and Mackinnon's, or Cormorant's Cave, 45 feet in height, 48 in breadth, and 224 in length. The steamboats from Oban call at the island five or six times weekly, and generally land the passengers at Fingal's Cave. The most elevated part of the island is over this cave, where the cliffs of basalt rise in regular colonnades about 214 feet above the sea at ordinary tides.

STAFFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk-Oswald, Leath ward, co. Cumberland, 1½ mile N. of Kirk-Oswald. It is a small agricultural village, situated on Croglin Water. The tnshp. includes the hmlts. of Scaromanie, Little Croglan, and Haresceugh. The soil is gravelly.

STAFFIN, a loch on the N.E. side of the Isle of Skye, co. Inverness, Scotland, 5 miles S.E. of Aird Point.

STAFFORD, a midland county in England, is bounded N. by Cheshire and Derbyshire; E. by Derbyshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire; S. by Worcestershire; and W. by Shropshire and Cheshire. It lies between 52° 23′ and 53° 14′ N. lat, 1° 36′ and 2° 27′ W. long. The extreme length from N. to S. is 60 miles, and its greatest breadth is 38 miles. The area is 1,138 square miles, or 728,468 acres, of which 630,000 acres are arable and pasture. The population in 1801 amounted to 242,693. Since then it has rapidly increased, being 608,599 in 1851, and 746,943 in 1861, or 308 per cent. of the population in 1801. The number of inhabited houses in 1861 was 147,105, and of uninhabited 9,043. Previous to the Roman invasion the county seems to have been occupied by the *Cornavii*, whose territory was overrun by the *Brigantes* a short time before the arrival of the Romans, who found in the *Brigantes* a sturdy foe. It subsequently formed part of the Roman province *Flavia Cæsariensis*, and was traversed by three great *ways*, or streets, called Watling Street, Rykneld Street, and the *Via Devana*, on the first of which were situated the town of *Etocetum*, now Wall, near Lichfield, and *Pennocrucium*, near the village of Penkridge. Many remains of camps are found in different parts of the county, but it is difficult to decide whether they are of Saxon, Roman, or Danish formation. Roman coins and other antiquities have been found in many places, especially at Rowley Regis and about Wall, where large quantities of pavements of Roman bricks and foundation stones have been dug up. This county next formed part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia, and after the introduction of Christianity in the 7th century became a bishopric, the seat of which was subsequently fixed at Lichfield. The Danes overran the county in the 9th century, and in the division of territory made by Alfred the district N. of Watling Street was included in the *Danelagh*, but was afterwards recovered from their power. They were defeated in 910 at Tettenhall Regis, near Wolverhampton, and again in 911 at Wednesfield; and in 913 Ethelfleda, Countess of Mercia, built castles at Tamworth, Stafford, and Eadesbyrig, to keep them in check. Eadesbyrig is by some supposed to be the modern Wednesbury, so called from its having been the principal seat of worship to the god Woden. William the Conqueror granted a portion of the lands to Richard de Todeni, or de Stafford, who built a castle, and established himself near the town of Stafford. Edward II. defeated at Burton-on-Trent the Earls of Lancaster and Hereford, who were in insurrection against him. During the civil wars between York and Lancaster a battle was fought at Blore Heath, on the western side of the county. The field of battle is marked by a stone pedestal, upon which stands an old wooden cross. Mary Queen of Scots was for some time confined in the castles at Tutbury and Chartley, the ruins of which yet remain. In the struggle between Charles I. and his parliament the county generally sided with the latter, though many took an active part in the royal cause, and seized and garrisoned Lichfield Cathedral, which was taken by the parliamentarians, but regained under Prince Rupert. An indecisive battle was fought at Hopton Heath, near Stafford, after which the parliamentarians occupied Stafford and Wolverhampton, together with Eccleshall Castle, and also took and destroyed Stafford Castle. Skirmishes took place in many places, in which the royalists were generally unsuccessful. After the battle of Worcester, in 1651, Charles II. was sheltered for some time in Boscobel House in this county. In 1745 the army of Prince Charles Edward, the young Pretender, occupied Leek, while that of the Duke of Cumberland was at Stone.—The aspect of the county is various. The N.E. district, called the moorlands, and comprising one-sixth of the entire, is the commencement of the mountain range known as the Pennine Chain, which runs through the N.E. of Derbyshire, along the western border of Yorkshire, and on to the Cheviot Hills. This district is a strange variety of wild desolate scenery and rich fertile valleys. The moorlands, rising in many parts to elevations of 1,200 to 1,500 feet, consist in some places of heaps of gravel, and in others of cliffs with rock scattered about their bases, while in some districts in the extreme N. they are mere upland wastes expanding into peaty mosses and spongy moors, as at Axe Edge, the Cloud Heath, High Forest. The glen at the river Dove, at Ilam, is said to resemble the ravines of the Alps, while the valleys of the Manifold, Hamps, Blyth, and Dean, tributaries of the Dove, intersect the moorlands, and abound in spots of picturesque scenery. The Weaver hills, rising in some places to 1,500 feet, lie between the vales of the Dove and the Churnet, and rival the peaks of Derbyshire. The north-western district, in which the potteries are situated, and nearly identical with Pirehill hundred, presents a contrast to the part just described, being for the most part level and fertile. The midland and southern portions partake also of this character, consisting for the most part of level country. Cannock Chase was an open heath of 25,000 acres, extending from the vicinity of Stafford southwards through the county, and is in one place 715 feet high. It was formerly covered with woods, but is now bleak and naked. Part of it has been reclaimed. Rowley Regis Mountain is an isolated eminence between Dudley and Halesowen, about 900 feet high, and terminating in summits, of which the chief are Oakham, Corney, and Turner's hills. Barbeacon, about 700 feet high, is the principal summit of the Clent hills in the detached district of the county.

The principal river is the Trent, which rises from Newpool, near Biddulph, on the borders of Cheshire, and flows in an irregular south-easterly course of 50 miles across the county to Burton, on the borders of Derbyshire. It is rapid throughout, but is not navigable above Burton. Its chief affluents are the Sow and the Tame from the right, and the Blyth and Dove from the left. The Sow rises on the Welsh border near Broughton, and flows past Eccleshall and Stafford to the Trent, being joined by the Penk, a tributary which comes from Wolverhampton. The Tame is formed by the confluence of several small streams S.W. of Walsall, and has a winding course of 42 miles, partly in Warwickshire, but chiefly in this county, before it falls into the Trent. It flows past Tamworth, and is joined by the Rea, which comes from Birmingham; the Cole from Colehill; the Blythe from Watley Moor, in the potteries; and the Anker. The Dove rises in the moorlands to the N.W. of Longnor, and soon enters the vale of Dovedale, where it receives from the right the waters of the Manifold, a subterranean stream, and the Churnet, and, forming the boundary between this county and Derbyshire for several miles, finally joins the Trent.—The county has a large railway development. The London and North-Western traverses it in a N.N.W. direction, entering near Bilston, and leaving it near Crewe; while the Trent Valley, the Shrewsbury and Birmingham, and other branches, bring all parts into easy communication with the midland and south-western lines. The roads are numerous and well arranged, the principal being the old mail-coach road from London to Holyhead, the Chester and Holyhead road, the London and Liverpool, the London and Manchester by Derby, and the road from Birmingham to Derby, connecting the south-western with the northern counties. The canals are extensive and ramified, making up an aggregate length of 250 miles, and cost about £500,000. The Trent and Mersey or Grand Trunk canal enters from Cheshire, near Sandon, on the N.W. and follows the course of the Trent, passing into Derbyshire near Buxton. The Stafford and Worcester canal branches from it at Haywood, near the mouth of the Sow, and runs past Wolverhampton, connecting Bristol with Liverpool and Hull. The Coventry and Oxford canal connects the Thames navigation interiorly with the Mersey and Humber, joining the Trunk canal at Fradley Heath. The Birmingham canal passes through the coal and iron districts by Dudley and Wolverhampton, and runs into the Stafford and Worcestershire canal near the latter town. A junction line branches from near Wolverhampton to Nantwich, in Cheshire. The Wyrley and Essington canal, with thirty locks in a distance of 23 miles, leaves the Birmingham canal at Wolverhampton, and runs eastward to Wyrley Bank, communicating also with the Coventry canal between Fradley Heath and Fazeley; it has three short branches. The Fazeley and Birmingham canal, only a small part of which is in this county, leaves the Coventry and Oxford canal at Fazeley. In the N. the Newcastle-under-Lyne canal connects that town with the Trent and Mersey canal, from which, in the neighbourhood of Stone, the Caldon canal branches to Hanley in the potteries, and past Leek and Uttoxeter to the valley of the Dove. There are other canals, some of which are private property.—A substratum of New Red sandstone generally prevails in the central and southern districts, and of limestone in the upland region in the N. Limestone also appears in the Sedgley Hills, at Rushall, and Hayfield, and underlies most of the South Staffordshire coalfields, particularly in the neighbourhood of Dudley. Quarries of sulphate of lime, or alabaster, are worked on the banks of the Dove, and ragstone of a rusty blue colour at Rowley. Sandstone suitable for mouldings is quarried at Bilston. Clays of great variety are found at the surface, and at mineable depths in abundance. At Darlstown a blue clay, used by glovers, is met with. Potter's earth is extensively procured in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-under-Lyne, and at Amblecoat a kind of clay is raised from 45 feet below the coal strata, in quantities exceeding 4,000 tons a year, which is suitable for making crucibles, fire-bricks, and glass-house pots. Copper is found at Ecton and Butterton, and lead at Ecton and on Stanton Moor. There are extensive works for smelting and refining brass and copper at Brookhouses, Oakamoor, and Whiston, near Cheadle, but the calamine and ore are principally procured from other counties. The great mineral wealth of Staffordshire, however, consists in its supplies of iron and coal. The North Staffordshire or Potteries coal-field embraces an area of 80 square miles. It is of triangular form, and extends from Lane End in the Potteries to Congleton in Cheshire, a distance of 13 miles. The base of the triangle, which is in the southern part, is 8 to 10 miles in length. The Cheadle coal district, which is to the E. of this, may be considered a portion of the same field. The strata are generally from 3 to 10 feet thick. The coals raised in the southern part, near Cheadle, are for the most part of better quality and thicker than are got in the N. The number of collieries under inspection is 127. From beneath this coalfield the coarse sandstone called millstone grit crops out, and covers a considerable district. The South Staffordshire or Dudley field is celebrated for the thickness of its strata and the excellence of its coal, which is specially suited for the smelting of iron. It contains an area of upwards of 100 square miles, and extends from Walsall to Wolverhampton, and from a line in Crannock Chase to a line near Stourbridge, in Worcestershire. Its length is 20 miles from N. to S., and its breadth is 10 miles, but this includes Rowley hills. The number of collieries under inspection in this district is 422. Coal is found in strata in some places of the aggregate thickness of 24 to 36 feet. But iron is the most valuable mineral of the county, which has been called the Chalybia of England. Strata of iron ore are everywhere underlying and alternating with the coal seams, the most abundant mines being at Wednesbury, Wolverhampton, Tipton, Bilston, and Sedgley. The amount annually produced exceeds 600,000 tons, and is only equalled by the South Wales district, which yields upwards of 700,000 tons.—The climate, particularly in the high grounds and moorlands of the N.E., is characterised by coldness and humidity, and harvests are in consequence later and more precarious than in other parts of the county. The rainfall averages 36 inches, while the amount in London seldom exceeds 21 to 22 inches, and though drainage is carefully attended to in the S., a retentive subsoil in the N. prevents the wet from sinking through, and this moisture affects the temperature of the entire county.—The soils vary from light soils managed on the four-course system to the stiffest clay farmed on the six-course principle. About three-fourths of the entire is arable, but much of the land is cold and best suited for moorland oats, which is often grown for three years in succession, and the land then laid down with grass while full of weeds. In the S., however, a better system is observed, and friable loam of a sandy, calcareous nature admits of improved husbandry being adopted. Rich pastures and meadows are found generally on the banks of the rivers, producing excellent cheese. About 10,000 to 12,000 acres of Cannock Chase are still unenclosed. Lord Hatherton's estate at Tiddesley was formerly a waste part of it, but is now thoroughly drained, and produces good crops. Farm buildings are generally good; farms are mostly held from year to year, and fields are small and surrounded by hedgerows. Long-horned cattle are most esteemed, but the short-horns have many admirers, and crosses between them are not unfrequent. Dairy husbandry is not much practised; cheese is made rivalling that of Derbyshire and Cheshire, and quantities of cattle are stall-fed on turnips, hay, and oil-cake. Southdown and Leicester sheep are successfully reared, and many other breeds may be found. It is, however, chiefly a manufacturing county.—The Potteries in the N. are the principal seat of the earthenware and china business, and to the iron and coal district of the S. England owes much of her wealth and greatness. Both of these branches of industry are of comparatively recent date.

The manufacture of earthenware was little attended to at the commencement of the last century, and owes much of its prosperity to the enterprise and ingenuity of Josiah Wedgwood, who commenced working on his own account in 1760, and before his death in 1795 quite changed the character of the pottery business. The population of the Potteries exceeds 80,000. The chief towns in the district are Stoke-upon-Trent, Longton, Shelton, Burslem, Hanley, and Lane End, but these, though formerly distinct places, have so considerably increased as to present the appearance of one town; they form together the borough of Stoke-upon-Trent. The finest clays used are principally brought from Dorsetshire, soapstone from Cornwall, and flints from chalk-pits near Gravesend, and from Wales and Ireland. A considerable business in boots and shoes is done in Stafford, where tanning is also much attended to. Glass is made on the confines of Worcestershire. Cotton mills have been erected at Rocester and other places, and there are extensive breweries at Burton-on-Trent and Wolverhampton.—The county constitutes the archdeac. of Stafford, in the dioc. of Lichfield and prov. of Canterbury, and comprises 138 whole pars., besides parts of 12 others, and 15 ext. par. places. It is divided for civil purposes into 5 hunds., in 2 divs.: Offlow North, Pirehill, North and South, and Totmonslow, North and South, forming the northern div.; and Cuttlestone, East and West, Offlow South, and Seisdon, North and South, constituting the southern. The government is entrusted to a lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum*, high sheriff, and about 327 deputy lieutenants and magistrates. The county returns 17 members to parliament—2 for the northern div., population 289,663, constituency, 10,703 in 1865; 2 for the southern div., population 457,280, constituency 10,841; 2 each for Stoke-upon-Trent (2,858), Tamworth (451), Wolverhampton (4,533), Stafford (1,495), Lichfield (704), and Newcastle-under-Lyne (976); and 1 for Walsall (1,219). Prior to the passing of the Reform Bill the number was only 10. Stafford is the place of election for the northern division, and Lichfield for the southern. The county is in the midland military district and the Oxford circuit. Assizes and quarter sessions are held at Stafford, where the county gaol is situated. County courts are held at 13 places. The county lunatic asylum is at Stafford. Owing to the large manufacturing population, education is not attended to among the lower orders. Staffordshire has 21 market towns, and upwards of 400 smaller towns and villages. It is in the West Midland division for registration purposes, and comprises 16 superintendent registrars' districts, or Poor-Law unions, and 60 subdistricts.—It abounds in seats of the nobility and resident gentry, of which the following are the principal: Trentham, Duke of Sutherland; Ingestrie, Earl Talbot; Alton Towers, Earl of Shrewsbury; Beaudesert, Marquis of Anglesea; Stone Park, Earl Granville; Sandon, Earl of Harrowby; Sandwell, Earl of Dartmouth; Shugborough, Earl of Lichfield; Aston, Viscount St. Vincent; Tiddesley, Lord Hatherton; Blithfield, Lord Bagot; Enville, Earl of Stamford; Weston, Earl of Bradford; Chartley, Earl Ferrars. Some of the antiquities have already been noticed in connection with the early history of the county. In addition to these there are some Druid remains at Biddulph; Danish pillars at Wolverhampton, Draycot, and Checkley; ecclesiastical ruins at Fairwell, Tamworth, and Over Arley; an old cathedral at Lichfield; abbeys at Burton, Croxton, and Dieulacres; and castle ruins at Dudley, Stourton, Tamworth, and Tutbury.

STAFFORD, the county town of co. Stafford, a municipal and parliamentary borough, market town, and the seat of a Poor-law Union, is 141 miles W.N.W. from London by road, 133 miles by the North-Western railway, 29 miles N. from Birmingham, a like distance W. from Shrewsbury. It is situated on the left bank of the river Sow, a tributary of the Trent, about 6 miles from its confluence with that river. It is in the united pars. of St. Mary and St. Chad, in the S. div. of Pirehill hund. The municipal and parliamentary boroughs are coextensive, comprising an area of 2,510 acres, with a population in 1851 of 11,829, and in 1861 of 12,532, occupying 2,241 houses. The earliest mention of Stafford is in 913, when the Saxon chronicle records that Ethelfleda, Countess of Mercia, and sister of Edward the Elder, there built a fort to keep the Danes in check; but of this there is now no trace. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as a city under the name of *Staefford*, or *Stafeford*. A Norman castle was built in the neighbourhood by Richard de Todeni, or de Stafford, who had obtained a grant of the place from William the Conqueror. The castle was restored in the reign of Edward III., and was visited in 1575 by Elizabeth. During the civil wars between Charles I. and the parliamentarians the royalists withdrew to Stafford after Lichfield was wrested from them, and an indecisive battle was fought early in March, 1643, between the rival parties at Hopton Heath, about 2 miles from the town. Later in the same year the town, which was walled, was taken by Sir William Brereton at the head of a parliamentary force, and sustained considerable injury at their hands. The castle, which is in Castlechurch parish, 1½ mile from the town, was also surrendered and demolished. The only trace of the town wall which remains is one of the gates, named Gaol-gate, now used as a blackhole, or bridewell. The custom of borough English prevails. The town is low, but generally well built; the houses are of stone or brick, and slated. The lower and older portion occupies an irregular four-sided area of about 1½ mile in circumference, and is disposed in two principal streets called Gate-street and Gaol Gate-street, with which small squares or open areas are connected by subordinate streets and alleys. On the S. a suburb called Forebridge communicates with the town by a bridge, and on the N. are traces of what seems to have been a suburb. The streets are paved and lighted with gas, and there is a good supply of water from public and private pumps. The county hall with assembly rooms in the market square is of recent erection, and has a front 120 feet long. The other public buildings are the county gaol, recently erected, county infirmary, district lunatic asylum, theatre, public library, savings-bank, and mechanics' institute. Stafford has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Edward I., constituency 1,495 in 1865. Down to the passing of the Reform Act the right of election was in the resident freemen. It was first chartered in 1206 by John, and is divided under the Municipal Reform Act into two wards, which are governed by 6 aldermen and 18 councillors, from among whom a mayor is chosen. The spring and summer assizes and the quarter sessions for the county are held in the town, which is also the place of election for the northern division of the county. A considerable quantity of leather is tanned in or near the town, and there are some ale breweries, but the principal manufacture is of boots and shoes, which are made in large quantities, chiefly for the London market and for exportation. The Trent Valley railway passes close to the town, and with the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal affords great facilities for commerce. The Poor-law Union and superintendent Registration district comprise 20 parishes. About 1½ mile to the S.W. of the suburb of Forebridge, the ruins of the ancient castle occupied a conspicuous position; they were removed in 1810, and a massive castellated building erected. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £365, with a residence, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The parish church of St. Mary, formerly collegiate, was restored in 1846 at the cost of £16,000. It is cruciform and embattled, with nave, side aisles, and a transept 100 feet long, with a three-aisled chancel. A lofty octagonal tower, containing a peal of eight bells, rises from the intersection; the upper part of the tower is of recent date. Within the church is an ancient font. In addition to the parish church there are the following district churches, viz., St. Chad's, a Norman structure recently restored; and Christchurch Marston, the livings being perpet. curs., val. respectively £220 and £85. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and

Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. There is a grammar school refounded by Edward VI., with an income from endowment of £370, of which two-thirds are allotted to the master, and one-third to an usher; also National, infant, British and Foreign, and ragged schools. The charities include Palmer's and Noel's almshouses, and an institution for the relief of infirm clergymen, and orphans and widows of clergymen, within the archdeaconry of Stafford, the income of which amounts to £2,500 from funded property, besides voluntary contributions. Saturday is the market day, and fairs are held on Tuesday before Shrove Tuesday, and 14th May for cattle, Saturday before 29th June and 10th July for wool, 16th and 18th September and first Monday in October for cheese, and 4th December for horses and cattle.

STAFFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Barwick, Houndsborough hund., co. Somerset, 2 miles S.E. of Yeovil.

STAFFORD BARTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Dolton, co. Devon, 5 miles N.E. of Hatherleigh.

STAFFORDSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Skreen, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles E. of Navan. The parish contains Staffordstown House, also remains of an old burial-ground.

STAFFORD WEST, a par. in the hund. of Culliford-Tree, co. Dorset, 2½ miles S.E. of Dorchester, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Frome, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the old par. of Frome-Billet. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £303. The porch of the church bears the date 1640. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes. Stafford House, an Elizabethan mansion, was formerly the seat of the Goulds.

STAG, a dangerous rock off the W. coast of co. Anglesea, one third of a mile N.E. of Holyhead Pier.

STAGBATCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Leominster, co. Hereford, 2 miles S.W. of Leominster.

STAGS, the several groups of rocks on the coast of Ireland, as the Stags of Cork, on the side of Cork Harbour; the Stags of Arran, off the W. coast of co. Donegal; the Stags of Broadhaven, off the coast of co. Mayo, near Benwell Head; and the Stags of Castlehaven, off the coast of co. Cork, near Toe Head.

STAGSDEN, a par. in the hund. of Willey, co. Bedford, 4½ miles S.W. of Bedford, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Newport Pagnell. The village, which is extensive, is situated near the river Ouse, and on the main road from Newport Pagnell to Wolverhampton. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is a stiff clay. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £240. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, or S. Leonard, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower and five bells. The interior contains a brass of the Cooke family. It has been thoroughly restored, chiefly at the expense of the late Lord Dynevor. There is a free school for both sexes. The Independents have a chapel. There is a chalybeate well in the village. The heirs of Lord Dynevor are lords of the manor.

STAHOLMOG, a par. in the bar of Lower Kells, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Nobber. Soil good, with some bog. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, and in the patron. of the crown.

STAIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Withern, Wold div. of Caleworth hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.W. of Alford. It was formerly a separate parish.

STAIN, a vil. in the par. of Cambusnethan, co. Lanark, Scotland, 7 miles N.E. of Wishawton. It is situated on the left bank of the South Calder, which separates it from the par. of Shotts. It is of great antiquity. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries, and in the Shotts ironworks.

STAINBROUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Silkstone, wap. of Staincross, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Barnsley, its post town. It includes the hmlts. of Stainbrough Folds, Hood Green, and Ratten Row. The village is small, and chiefly agricultural. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon. The church was rebuilt in 1841, and is situated in the park. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum, which go towards the support of the school. Wentworth Castle was erected in 1730-68 by the second and third earls of Stafford. It is situated on an eminence in the midst of a well-timbered park. F. Wentworth, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STAINBURN, a tnshp. in the par. of Workington, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 1 mile E. of Workington. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated on the river Derwent and on the Cockermouth road. Here was formerly an oratory subordinate to the priory of St. Bee's. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor.

STAINBURN, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-Overblow, upper div. of Claro wap., West Riding co. York, 4¼ miles N.E. of Otley, and 6 W. of Kirkby-Overblow. Wetherby is its post town. The tnshp. includes the hmlts. of Braythorne and Moorside. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £66, in the patron. of the Vicar of Kirkby-Overblow. There is a chapel, also a parochial school for both sexes. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum.

STAINBY, a par. in the wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 2 miles S.W. of Colsterworth, its post town, and 6 W. of Corby railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the S.W. border of the county adjoining Leicestershire, and is bounded on the E. by the river Witham. There are traces of a Roman villa on Ermine Street. The living is a rect.,* with that of Gunby consolidated, in the dioc. of Lincoln, joint val. £466. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a tower with a clock and two bells; it was rebuilt in 1805. A school was erected at the expense of the rector in 1840, for the children of this parish and that of Gunby. The Earl of Dysart is lord of the manor.

STAINCLIFF AND EWCROSS, EAST, a wap. in the West Riding co. York, contains the pars. of Barnoldswick, Bracewell, Broughton-in-Aredale, Burnsall, Carlton, Gargrave, Keighley, Kettlewell, Kildwick, Linton, Marton, Thornton-in-Craven, and parts of Addingham, Arncliffe, Kirkby-Malham, and Skipton; comprising an area of 160,240 acres.

STAINCLIFF AND EWCROSS, WEST, a wap. in the West Riding co. York, contains the town of Settle, and the pars. of Bentham, Bolton-by-Bowland, Clapham, Giggleswick, Gisburn, Horton-in-Ribblesdale, Long Preston, Sawley, Sedbergh, Slaidburn, Thornton-in-Lonsdale, with parts of Arncliffe, Kirkby-Malham, Mitton, and Whalley; comprising an area of 268,620 acres.

STAINCLIFFE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Batley, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N. of Dewsbury.

STAINCROSS, a wap. in the West Riding co. York, contains the town of Barnsley, and the pars. of Cawthorne, Darton, Felkirk, Hemsworth, High-Hoyland, Penistone, Royston, Silkstone, Tankersley, and parts of Darfield and Wragby; comprising an area of 83,010 acres.

STAINCROSS, a hmlt. in the par. of Darton, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Barnsley.

STAINDROP, or STAINTHORP, a par. and market town in the S.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Palatine of Durham, 6 miles N.E. of Barnard Castle, 11 N.W. of Darlington, and 19 from Durham. It is situated on a tributary of the river Tees, in a vale near Raby Park, and includes the tnshps. of Raby and Shotton, Langley-dale and Cleatham. The manor was formerly held by the Nevilles, who founded three chantries in 1343 and a college in 1378. Petty sessions are held every alternate Saturday. The town, which is of great antiquity, consists chiefly of one long, irregular street. It is partially paved and the houses lighted with gas. There are extensive lead works N. of Langley Dale. In the town is a library with news-room. Courts-leet and baron are held annually by the lord of the manor. The living is a vic.,* annexed to the rect. of Cockfield, in the dioc.

of Durham. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an ancient structure with a tower and six bells. The interior contains effigies, &c., of the Nevilles and Vanes of Raby. The parochial charities produce about £100 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Society of Friends have each a place of worship. Market day is on Saturday. A fair is held on St. Thomas-à-Becket's Eve.

STAINE, a hund., co. Cambridge, contains the pars. of Bottisham, Stowe-cum-Quy, Swaffham Bulbeck, and Prior, and Great and Little Wilbraham; comprising an area of 18,397 acres. It is traversed by the Roman way to Caistor.

STAINES, a par., post, and market town in the hund. of Spelthorne, co. Middlesex, 6 miles S.E. of Windsor, and 18 S.W. of London. It is a station on the London and South-Western railway. This place, which is of great antiquity, is situated on the S. bank of the Thames, at the spot where a stone bearing the date 1285 marks the bounds of the jurisdiction of the corporation of London over the river to the W. It is believed to occupy the site of the Roman station *Ad Pontes*, and was the Saxon *Stane*, on the way to Silchester. Previously to 1227 the parish formed part of an extensive forest, extending to Hounslow. The bridge which here crosses the Thames was erected in 1832, at a cost of £40,000, in lieu of an ancient one. The town, which has been much improved of late, consists principally of one wide street, with houses on either side of the highway, and several smaller streets branching from it. Petty sessions are held at the "Clarence Hotel" once a month. The town is not incorporated; but is a lordship of the crown, governed by two constables and four headboroughs. A literary and scientific institute was erected in 1836. There are extensive mustard mills and a brewery. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £304, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1828, with the exception of the tower, which was erected by Inigo Jones in 1631, and contains a clock and eight bells. It had formerly a guild or chantry, founded by Lord Berners in 1656. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. There are National and infant schools. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Society of Friends have chapels. Yoveney, Hammonds, Duncroft House, Shortwood Common, and Withygate are the principal residences. R. Taylor, Esq., is lord of the manor. Races take place yearly. Market day is on Friday. Fairs are held on 11th May and 19th September.

STAINFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Hacconby, wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 1 mile W. of Hacconby, and 3 miles N.W. of Bourne.

STAINFIELD, a par. in the W. div. of Wraggoe wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3½ miles S.W. of Wragby, its post town, and 3 from the Bardney railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on a branch of the river Langworth, near the Fosse Way, and is chiefly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £71. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, and was rebuilt in 1811. There is a National school. Here was formerly a Benedictine nunnery, founded in Henry II.'s time by Henry Percy, and valued at the Dissolution at £112 *5s.* T. T. Drake, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STAINFORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Giggleswick, W. div. of Staincliff wap., West Riding co. York, 2½ miles N. of Settle, its post town, and 16 N.W. of Kirkby-Lonsdale. The village, which is of small extent, is situated in the vale of Ribblesdale, and on the Roman way to Ilkley. In the vicinity are several seats. The land is chiefly in pasture. The soil is of a clayey nature, with a subsoil of limestone and bluestone. The par. includes the hmlts. of Stainforth-under-Burgh and Knight-Stainforth. Several waterfalls are formed by the Ribble, the principal being Stainforth and Cataract Force. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £68, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is modern, with a tower and three bells. There is an endowed school for both sexes.

STAINFORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Hatfield, S. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Thorne, and 2 from Hatfield. It is a station on the South Yorkshire and Lincolnshire railway. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on the river Don, near its communication with the Keadby canal. There are bridges over the river and canal; and on the latter, which is only 15 miles long, is a spacious quay. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in boat-building. There is a chapel-of-ease to Hatfield, and chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Unitarians. The charities produce about £4 per annum.

STAINLAND-WITH-OLD-LINDLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Halifax, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Halifax, its post town, and 1½ mile from North Dean railway station. The village, which is extensive, is situated on an eminence above the vale of Dean Head, near the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, and the Roman way from Slack to Manchester. The tnshp. includes the hmlt. of Holywell Green. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton, worsted, and paper mills. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Halifax. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Methodists of the New Connexion have chapels.

STAINLEY, NORTH, or STAINLEY-WITH-SLENINGFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Ripon, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Ripon, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the S. bank of the river Ure, and near the Roman way to Catterick. The tnshp. contains the new palace of the bishops of Ripon, recently erected on the farm of Bramley Grange. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £100, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is modern.

STAINLEY, SOUTH, a par. in the wap. of Lower Claro, West Riding co. York, 2½ miles N.E. of Ripley, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Ripon. The village, which is small, is situated on a branch of the river Ure, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Cayton. The soil consists of clay, loam, and gravel. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £75. The church is modern. The register dates from 1658. There is a church Sunday-school. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

STAINMORE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Brough, East ward, co. Westmoreland, 3 miles S.E. of Brough, its post town. It is situated on the river Beelah, near Stainmore Forest. In this township are Maiden Castle and Rere or Rey Cross camps, situated near the ancient Watling Street. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the lead mines, collieries, and stone quarries. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £119. The church has been recently constructed at the expense of the Rev. L. Jefferson, M.A. The parochial charities produce about £81 per annum, of which £68 go to the Tufton school.

STAINSACRE. *See* HAWKSER-CUM-STAINSACRE, North Riding co. York.

STAINSBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Ashby Puerorum, hund. of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N.E. of Horncastle.

STAINSBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Ault-Hucknall, hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 5½ miles S.E. of Chesterfield.

STAINTON, a par. and tnshp. in the W. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Stokesley, its post town, and 5 from Yarm. The village, which is small, is situated on a branch of the river Tees. The par. contains the hmlts. of Thornton, Hemlington, Ingleby, Stainsby, Barwick, Maltby, and Thornaby. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £323, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is ancient. The interior contains monuments of the Pennyman family. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum, exclusive of other small charities. There is a National school.

STAINTON, a par. in the S. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding co. York, 2 miles W. of Tickhill. Rotherham is its post town. The village, which is small, is situated near the Roman way to Castleford. The par. includes the hmlt. of Hellaby. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £323, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Winifred, is an ancient edifice with a tower and three bells. The parochial charities produce about £26 per annum.

STAINTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Downholme, wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Richmond, near the river Swale. S. Scrope, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STAINTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Dacre, Leath ward, co. Cumberland, 2½ miles S.W. of Penrith. It is a small village situated on the river Emont, near the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. The soil consists of clay and sand. Stainton was formerly a Roman station. H. Howard, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STAINTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stanwix, ward and co. of Cumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Carlisle, near the Picts' Wall. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor.

STAINTON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Heversham, ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 4 miles, N. of Milnthorpe, its post town, and 3 S. of Oxenholme railway station. The village, which occupies the site of a Roman station, is situated on a tributary of the Belo. It is intersected by the Roman way from Lancaster, and by the Lancaster railway and canal. There are a corn, woollen, and two flax mills. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £89, in the patron. of the Vicar of Heversham. The church is situated at Crosscrake, and was founded by the Flemings, but rebuilt in 1773.

STAINTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Urswick, Lonsdale North of the Sands hund., co. Lancaster, 2 miles S.E. of Dalton-in-Furness.

STAINTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Gainford, S.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 2 miles N.E. of Barnard Castle. It is joined with the hmlt. of Streatham to form a township.

STAINTON-BY-LONGWORTH, a par. in the W. div. of Wraggoe hund., co. Lincoln, 8 miles N.E. of Lincoln, its post town, and 4 W. of Wragby. The village, which is small, is situated on the Fosse Way and the river Langworth. The par. contains the hmlts. of Newbold, Reasby, and South Langworth. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £183. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a school for both sexes with a small endowment. The Earl of Scarborough is lord of the manor.

STAINTON-DALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Scalby, Pickering Lythe wap., North Riding co. York, 8 miles N.W. of Scarborough, on the coast near Wade's Causeway. Agates and corallines are found in this township.

STAINTON-FARM, a hmlt. in the par. of Millom, Allerdale-above Derwent ward, co. Cumberland.

STAINTON, GREAT, or STAINTON-LE-STREET, a par. in the N.E. div. of Stockton ward, co. Durham, 5 miles N.E. of Darlington. Bishopton is its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the road from Darlington to Sedgefield, and near the Clarence railway. The par. contains the tnshps. of Elstob and Great Stainton. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £355, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The register dates from 1561. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum, being the endowment of Nicholson's school. There is a National school for both sexes. The Durham hounds meet in this parish.

STAINTON-LE-VALE, a par. in the S. div. of Walshcroft hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.E. of Market-Rasen, its post town, and 2½ W. of Binbrook. The village, which is small, is situated in a valley on the Wolds. The inhabitants are wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £99. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. W. Angerstein, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

STAINTON, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bishopton, S.W. div. of Stockton ward, co. Durham, 1 mile S. of Stainton-le-Street and 7 miles N.W. of Stockton.

STAINTON MAGNA. *See* STAINTON, GREAT, co. Durham.

STAINTON MARKET, a par. in the wap. of North Gartree, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.W. of Horncastle. It is now a small agricultural village, situated near the river Bain, but was formerly a market town. In the centre of the village is a green, once the market-place. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £100. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Michael, and was repaired at the commencement of the present century.

STAIR, a par. in the district of Kyle, co. Ayr, Scotland. It contains a vil. of the same name. This parish extends about 6 miles in length from S.W. to N.E., with a mean breadth of 2 miles, lying between the rivers Ayr and Kyle. The surface is undulating, and the whole is enclosed and well cultivated. The soil is generally a stiff clay, except along the streams, where it is loamy. A species of whetstone, known by the name of Water-of-Ayr stone, is very abundant, and is exported to a considerable extent. Sandstone and coal are worked. On the lands of Dalmore are traces of copper and antimony, and plumbago exists in great quantities. At Tribboch and Drongan are remains of two ancient towers. The parish is traversed by two roads, and is within easy access of the Glasgow and South-Western railway. The village of Stair, which is small, is about 5 miles S.W. of Mauchline, and 2½ S. of Tarbolton. It is situated on the river Ayr. The par. is in the presb. of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The stipend of the minister is £214. The church is old. There are a Free church and a non-parochial school. The parish of Stair formed a part of Ochiltree till 1653, and gives title of earl, viscount, and baron to the ancient family of Dalrymple. The principal seats are Barskimming, Stair House, Drongan, and Gadgirth Castle.

STAITHES, a vil. in the par. of Easington, North Riding co. York, 9 miles N.W. of Whitby. It is a coast-guard station, and the place where Captain Cook was apprenticed. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the fisheries.

STAKESBY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Ruswarp, North Riding co. York, near Whitby.

ST. ALBAN'S. *See* ALBAN'S, ST., and the like for all places having a similar prefix.

STALBRIDGE, a par. and market town in the hund. of Brownshall, co. Dorset, 15 miles N.W. of Blandford, its post town, and 5 N.W. of Sturminster. It is a station on the Somerset and Dorset railway. The par. is situated on a branch of the river Stour, and contains the tythgs. of Gomershay, Thornhill, and Weston. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Staplebridge*, and then belonged to Sherborne Abbey, but subsequently came to the Seymours, Audleys, Boyles, and Walters. In the centre of the town, which is built upon a rock, stands an ancient stone cross, 30 feet in height, resting on three flights of steps, and adorned with sculptured figures of the Virgin, St. John, &c. The town consists chiefly of one long street, with another street diverging from the S. end, where stands the cross. It was formerly noted for the manufacture of stockings, and silk-winding is carried on. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £888, in the patron. of Christ Church College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a tower. It has been recently restored, and a gallery added. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a place of worship. The Marquis of Westminster is lord of the manor. Market day is Monday. Fairs are held on the 6th May and 4th September.

STALEYBRIDGE, a chplry., tnshp., market and post town in the par. of Ashton-under-Lyne, hund. of

Salford, co. Lancaster, 2 miles W. of Ashton, and 8 N.E. of Stockport. It is connected by branch lines with the London and North-Western, the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, and Lancashire and Yorkshire railways. It is a prosperous manufacturing town, situated upon the Tame, under a hill called "Wild Bank," which rises 1,300 feet above sea-level. This place derives its name from the Staveleighs, a family who resided here, and from the bridge over the river, which has recently been rebuilt at an expense of £4,000, and connects the county of Lancaster with that of Chester. The growth of the town has been rapid since 1776, when the first cotton-mill was erected here. The streets are paved and lighted with gas, and there is an abundant supply of good water. The staple trade is in cotton-spinning, but it, and the cloth trade, once predominant, have declined. Large quantities of firebricks are manufactured. The population of the borough is probably nearly 27,000. It contains a townhall, lock-up, savings-bank, news-room, and two commercial branch banks. The Huddersfield canal passes in the vicinity. There are five churches in the borough, St. Paul's, St. John's, Dukinfield, St. George's, Holy Trinity, and the old chapel of the place, St. George Cockerhill. Market day is Saturday. A fair is held on 5th March.

STALHAM, a par. and market town in the hund. of Happing, co. Norfolk, 14 miles N.E. from Norwich, its post town, and 8 S.E. of North Walsham. It is situated near the navigable river Ant, and on the high road from North Walsham to Yarmouth. The town is spacious, and an extensive trade is done in corn, coals, &c., for which there are commodious wharves. A corn hall was erected in 1855. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £180. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, the tower of which was destroyed by lightning. The interior contains a font and a brass. A new chancel was erected in 1827, and the church was restored in 1854. The register dates from 1560. The parochial charities produce about £49 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, erected in 1841. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels. Stalham Hall is the principal residence. J. C. Webb, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STALISFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Faversham, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 7 miles S.E. of Faversham, its post town, and 3 N. of Charing. The village, which is small, is chiefly agricultural. The land is partly in common and hop-grounds. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £134, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a tower and spire. W. Rigden, Esq., is owner of the manor.

STALLINGBOROUGH, a par. in the E. div. of Yarborough wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.W. of Great Grimsby, and 8 N.E. of Caistor. It is a station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. The village, which is large, is situated near the river Humber. There are a coastguard station, a lighthouse, and a ferry. The par. includes the hmlt. of Little London. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £127, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. The interior contains tombs of the Ayscough family. The register dates from 1530. There is a school, supported by R. Boucherett, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

STALLING-BUSK, a chplry. in the par. of Aysgarth, wap. of Hang-West, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Hawes, and 15 S.W. of Middleham, its post town. It is situated on the river Ure, which here forms a cataract. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £86, in the patron. of the Vicar of Aysgarth.

STALLINGTON, a lib. in the par. of Stone, co. Stafford.

STALMINE, a tnshp. in the par. of Lancaster, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 4½ miles N.E. from Poulton-le-Fylde, and 7 W. of Garstang. Fleetwood is its post town. The vil. is situated near Wyre Water. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £267, in the patron. of the Vicar of Lancaster. The church is dedicated to St. James. C. Bourn, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

STAMBOROUGH, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Cleeve, co. Somerset, 5 miles S.W. of Watchet.

STAMBOURNE, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 10 miles N.W. of Halstead, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Sible Hedingham railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Colne, and is chiefly agricultural. The land is partly in common. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £353, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum, besides a share with Finchingfield. There is a National school. The Independents have a place of worship.

STAMBRIDGE, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Rochford, co. Essex, 1½ mile N.E. of Rochford, its post town, and 5 miles from Southend. The vil., which is small, is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes part of Wallisea Island. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £600, in the patron. of the Charterhouse, London. The church is dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints. The children of this parish have the privilege of attending the National school at Rochford.

STAMBRIDGE, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Rochford, co. Essex, 6 miles from Rayleigh, and 2 N.E. of Rochford, its post town. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. There is an extensive brewery. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £177. The church is an ancient structure, consisting of nave and chancel. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum.

STAMFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Embleton, S. div. of Bambrough ward, co. Northumberland, 4 miles N.E. of Alnwick.

STAMFORD, or NEWSTED, a market and sessions town and municipal and parliamentary borough, locally in the wap. of Ness, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 12 miles N.W. of Peterborough, 44 S. of Lincoln, and 89 N. of London by road, or 82 by the Great Northern railway. It can also be approached by means of the London and North-Western and Great Eastern railways. The town, which is of great antiquity, is situated near the borders of the county adjoining Northampton and Rutland shires, on the N. bank of the navigable river Welland, here crossed by a bridge of three arches, rebuilt in 1849. The Ermine Street passes near the town on its western side. It is mentioned by Bede, who spells it Stanford, as the place where Hengist first routed the Picts. It subsequently became a stronghold of the Danes, who rebuilt the castle, and made it one of their *Fif Burgas*, or Five Borough towns, and retained possession of it till 1041. In the Domesday Survey it is described as a place of considerable importance, having 141 mansions. Near it, on the E., was situated St. Leonard's Benedictine Priory, founded about 658, by Wilfrid, Bishop of York. About the reign of Henry III. a Carmelite monastery was founded here, and visited at various periods by Edward I., II., and III.; the outer gateway, which still exists, bears the arms of the last-named monarch. Colleges or schools were supported by different monasteries in the town and neighbourhood. Brasenose College owed its origin to a secession from Oxford in 1333. The castle was demolished in the reign of Richard II. It was frequently visited by succeeding sovereigns, and Cecil, in 1566, here entertained Queen Elizabeth at the Blackfriary, which had now become the property of his family, together with the manor or honours of Burleigh House, about 1½ mile S. of the town, and at present the seat of the Marquis of Exeter. The borough has occasionally returned two members to parliament from the reign of Edward I., but regularly since Henry VIII., the chief influence being with the Marquis of Exeter. On the passing of the Reform Act the bounds were enlarged so as to include,

besides the old borough with its five parishes, the parish of St. Martin. The population in 1851 was 8,933, and in 1861, 8,047, showing a decrease in the decennial period of no less than 896, while the houses had increased from 1,616 to 1,636. It was first chartered by Edward IV., and under the New Act is divided into two wards, and governed by a mayor, who is also returning officer, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, with the style of "mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses of the borough of Stamford." The extent of the borough is 1,950 acres, and the municipal revenue under £4,000. The town has recently undergone improvement, and is well paved, drained, and lighted, though formerly proverbial for its ill-paved ways and obstructed approaches. The houses are in general built of freestone and slated, and several blocks of building have been recently added, as Rock-terrace, Rutland-terrace, Red Lion-square, and Rock-house. The public buildings include a town-hall, rebuilt in 1766, with a room 52 feet by 25; borough gaol, and house of correction adjoining; the corn exchange, situated in Broad-street, erected in 1859; the literary and scientific institution, with a library and museum on St. Peter's-hill, the Stamford Hotel, with Corinthian portico and façade, built in 1810 at a cost of £43,000; the Stamford and Rutland Infirmary, theatre, assembly-rooms, savings-bank, three commercial branch banks, including the structure in Broad-street belonging to the Joint Stock Banking Company, public baths, and the union workhouse in St. Martin's parish on the borders of Welland, erected in 1837 at a cost of £5,000. A little way out of the town is the new cemetery on the Casterton Parva-road, and the race-course at Wittering, on which races are run in July, under the patronage of the Marquis of Exeter. It is the head of a Poor-law Union, comprising 13 parishes in Lincolnshire, 1 in Huntingdonshire, 14 in Northamptonshire, and 9 in Rutland; also the seat of New County Court and superintendent registry districts. A weekly newspaper, the *Lincoln and Stamford Mercury*, is published in the town every Friday. The Greys of Groby take the title of earl from this place. The custom of borough English prevails in the manor. The feast day is the 13th November, on which a bull used to be baited by the butchers. An extensive general trade is done chiefly in corn, coal, timber, malt, and all kinds of agricultural produce. There are no manufactures of any consequence, but an iron foundry, agricultural and machine works, terra-cotta works, several breweries, and corn-mills, a soap boiler's, and bone-crushing mill; also quarries of lias stone at Barnack and Ketton. There are five churches within the borough, viz., St. Mary's, the reputed mother church, a structure of the 13th century, with a tower and spire, and a peal of eight bells and a set of chimes; All Saints', an ancient structure with a lofty tower and octagonal crocketed spire; St. Michael's, a Gothic structure rebuilt in 1836; St. George's, an ancient structure, situated in St. George's-square; and St. John the Baptist, with a timbered roof and carved wooden screen; besides the extra-mural parish church of Stamford Baron, dedicated to St. Martin, and containing the mausoleum of the Burleigh family. There are places of worship for the Roman Catholics, Independents, Wesleyans, Reformed Methodists, and Particular Baptists. The Ratcliffe free grammar school, founded in 1548, has an income from endowment of about £600, besides a preference to three fellowships and five scholarships at Clare Hall, and a scholarship at St. John's College, Cambridge; also a blue-coat school, supported partly by subscription and partly by bequest; Wells's charity, or the petty school on St. Peter's hill, founded in 1604; besides National, infant, and Sunday schools; W. Browne's hospital, founded in 1493 for a warden, confrater, or chaplain and ten brethren, two nurses, and has an income of about £3,000; there are besides amongst the numerous minor charities several almshouses for the aged poor with small endowments. Among the antiquities are remains of St. Wilfred's Priory, originally founded in the 7th century, but rebuilt by Bishop Carileph; the W. gate of Henry III.'s White Friary at the Stamford and Rutland Infirmary; the postern gate of Henry's Grey Friary; and a curious gateway of the 13th century on the S. side of St. Paul-street, supposed to be University or Brasenose gateway. There were besides several other religious houses, but all traces of these are now lost. Market days are Monday and Friday. There are numerous cattle fairs for fat stock, the principal being on 4th January, 11th February, 4th and 11th March, 4th April, 6th May, 3rd June, 5th August, 6th September, 4th October, 8th November, and 6th December.

STAMFORD-BARON, or ST. MARTIN, a par. in the lib. of Nassaburgh, co. Northampton, half a mile S.E. of Stamford in Lincolnshire, within which borough it is included. It is a station on the Midland Counties railway. The parish is situated on the bank of the navigable river Welland, here crossed by a bridge of five arches connecting the cos. of Lincoln and Northampton. It includes, besides the large vil. of its own name, which may be considered a suburb of Stamford, the hmlt. of Walthorpe. It appears to have been a place of considerable importance in the Saxon times, having been walled round by Edward the Elder, and made a mint town by Athelstane. It subsequently became a barony to Peterborough Abbey, and in the reign of Henry II. Abbot William de Waterville founded a nunnery as a cell to Peterborough, which at one period had 40 nuns, but at the Dissolution possessed a revenue of only £72 18*s.* 10*d.* The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £215. The church of St. Martin, which stands in the High-street, was built in the 15th century by Bishop Russel, of Lincoln, and contains monuments to the Cecil family, including the great Lord Treasurer Burleigh, whose ancient mansion, called Burleigh House, is now the seat of the Marquis of Exeter. In the churchyard is the grave of Daniel Lambert, who died in 1809, at the age of 39, when he measured 9 feet 4 inches in girth, and 3 feet 1 inch round the leg, and weighed 739 lbs. The charities produce about £510 per annum, of which £240 belong to the hospital founded in 1597 by Lord Burleigh for a warden and 12 poor brethren, and £234 to Fryer's almshouses, founded in 1722, for six poor widows. There are also two charity schools founded by Dorothy, Countess of Exeter, in 1596, one for the education of ten poor girls, and the other for a like number of boys. The poor-house for the Stamford union is situated in this parish.

STAMFORD BRIDGE, EAST AND WEST, tnshps. in the par. of Catton, East Riding co. York, 8 miles N.E. of York. Wharton's school is situated here.

STAMFORDHAM, a par. in the N.E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 10 miles N.E. of Hexham, and 12 N.W. of Newcastle. The par., which is extensive, comprises the chplry. of Matfen, besides 14 tnshps. The substratum abounds with coal and limestone, which are partially worked. The village is considerable, and was formerly a market town under a charter granted to the Swinburnes in 1399. The market has long been discontinued, but the market cross, erected by Sir John Swinburne in 1735, is still in good preservation. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £520, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, containing effigies of the Fenwicks of Fen Tower. There are also a chapel-of-ease at Ryall, and a district church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, at Matfen. A free school was founded in 1663, by Sir T. Widdrington, who endowed it with 76 acres of land, now producing £200 per annum. The charities consist of a rent-charge of £12, bequeathed by Henry Paston, in 1698, to be annually distributed amongst the poor. Fairs are held on the second Thursday in April and 14th August, chiefly for cattle and pigs, also statute fairs on the Thursday before Old May Day and the last Thursday in February.

STAMFORD HILL, an ecclesiastical district in the par. of Hackney, lower div. of Ossulstone hund., co. Middlesex, 3½ miles N.E. of St. Paul's. It is situated on the line of the ancient Ermine Street, near the Cambridge section of the Great Eastern railway, and forms part of the borough of the Tower Hamlets. The

village, now a rising suburb of the metropolis, is beyond Abney Park Cemetery, overlooking the valley of the river Lea. It had a population in 1861 of 5,483. The New Asylum for Infant Orphans was founded in 1844. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of London, val. £207, in the patron. of the Rector of Hackney. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, which stands in the road to Hackney, was built in 1850, from designs by Mr. L. Vulliamy, at a cost of £8,700. *See* HACKNEY.

STAMULLIN, a par. in the bar. of Upper Duleek, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of Duleek, containing Gormanstown. Drogheda is its post town. The surface lies on the E. coast, and consists mostly of profitable soil. There is some bog, and limestone is quarried. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Julianstown £363. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, two public schools, and a dispensary. Gormanstown is the seat of Viscount Gormanstown.

STANAGE, a lordship in the par. of Brampton, hund. of Knighton, co. Radnor, 2 miles E. of Knighton, near the river Teme.

STANBOROUGH, a hund. in the co. of Devon, contains the pars. of East Allington, West Allington, South Brent, Buckfastleigh, Churchstow, Dartington, Dean Prior, Diptford, Holne, North Huish, South Huish, Kingsbridge, Malborough, South Milton, Moreleigh, Rattery, Thurlestone, Woodleigh, and part of Loddiswell, comprising an area of 61,870 acres.

STANBRIDGE, a tythg. in the lib. of Romsey, co. Hants, near Romsey.

STANBRIDGE, a par. in the hund. of Badbury, East Shaston div. of co. Dorset. *See* HINTON PARVA.

STANBRIDGE, a chplry. in the par. of Leighton-Buzzard, hund. of Manshead, co. Bedford, 4 miles N.W. of Dunstable, its post town, and 3¼ S.E. of Leighton-Buzzard. At Stanbridgeford is a station on the Leighton and Dunstable branch of the London and North-Western railway. The village, which is small, is chiefly agricultural. , A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the straw plait manufacture. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Leighton-Buzzard. The church is dedicated to St. James. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There are two Sunday schools. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship.

STANBURY, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Haworth, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Keighley, on a branch of the river Aire, near Stanbury Moor.

STANCILL-WITH-WELLINGLEY AND WILSICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Tickhill, S. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Tickhill.

STANCOMBE, a hmlt. in the par. of Litton Cheney, co. Dorset, 5 miles E. of Bridport.

STAND, or WHITEFIELD, a chplry. in the tnshp. of Pilkington, and par. of Prestwich, co. Lancaster, 5½ miles N. of Manchester, its post town, and 1½ mile S.E. of Radcliffe railway station. The village is situated on the Bury and Manchester turnpike road. The soil is of a sandy character, with a subsoil of sand and gravel. It contains numerous villa residences. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £270. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a lofty tower, with a clock and eight bells. There is a stained E. window. The church was erected in 1826, at a cost of £15,000. There is also a New Jerusalem church, with a day and Sunday school adjoining. There are National and Sunday schools. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians have chapels. The Dales, Park Hill, Stand House, and Stand Hall are the principal residences.

STANDARD HILL, an ext. par. place in the borough and co. of Nottingham, near the Nottingham Infirmary. Here Charles I. raised his standard against the parliament in 1642.

STAND-BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Sandall Magna, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S. of Wakefield.

STANDERWICK, a par. in the hund. of Frome, co. Somerset, 4 miles N.E. of Frome. Beckington is its post town. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The par. includes Old Ford. The land is chiefly in pasture. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Beckington, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. Mrs. Edgell, of Standerwick Court, is lady of the manor and principal landowner. There are remains of an ancient encampment.

STANDFORD, a par. in the hund. of Stouting, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 4 miles N.W. of Hythe, its post town, and near the Westenhanger station on the South-Eastern railway. It is a small agricultural village, situated on the ancient Stane Street, which here crosses a brook, from which the village derives its name. In the vicinity are remains of the mansion of Westenhanger, in which tradition asserts that Fair Rosamond resided previously to her removal to Woodstock. The soil consists of a rich loam. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt, with the exception of its chancel, in 1846. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There are a National and infant schools. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. J. Fitzpatrick, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STANDGROUND, a par. in the hund. of Norman Cross, co. Huntingdon, 1¼ mile S. of Peterborough, its post town, and 5 miles from Whittlesey. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the Ely railway and the river Nen. The par. includes the chplry. of Farcet. At Horsey Grange are traces of a stronghold. The soil is rich and productive. The living is a vic.,* with the cur. of Farcet annexed, in the dioc. of Ely, val. £1,299, in the patron. of Emanuel College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure with a lofty spired tower. There is a National school for both sexes, and a Sunday-school. The Baptists have a place of worship. W. Laurence, Esq., of Fletton Tower, is lord of the manor.

STANDHILL, a lib. in the hund. of Pirton, co. Oxford, 4 miles N.W. of Watlington, and 3 S.W. of Tetsworth.

STANDISH, a par. in the upper div. of Whitstone hund., co. Gloucester, 4 miles N.W. of Stroud, and three-quarters of a mile from Haresfield railway station. Stonehouse is its post town. The Great Western and Midland railways here form a junction. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in a woollen mill. The soil is a mixture of loam, clay, and sand, with a subsoil of blue lias and oolite. On one of the spurs of the Cotswold hills in this parish is a camp of British origin, but afterwards occupied by the Romans; also a beacon. The living is a vic.,* with that of Hardwick consolidated, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £527, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a spired tower containing five bells. There are two parochial schools for both sexes. Lord Sherborne is lord of the manor.

STANDISH, a par. in the hund. of Leyland, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N. of Wigan, its post town, and 14 S. of Preston. The station on the London and North-Western railway is three-quarters of a mile from the village. The village is situated on the old road to Preston. The par., which contained a population in 1861 of 10,410, includes the tnshps. of Adlington, Coppull, Anderton, Charnock Heath, Charnock Richard, Duxbury, Shevington, Standish-with-Langtree, Welsh Whittle, and Worthington. There are extensive collieries, a paper mill, and a cotton mill, which together afford employment to a large number of hands. Standish has belonged to the Standish family from near the period of the Conquest. In the vicinity Roman coins have been found. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £1,874. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfred, has a spire of the 15th century containing six bells, it was rebuilt in 1584 by the Rev. R. Moody. The register dates from 1558. In addition to the parish church are the following district churches, viz., at Addington, Coppull and Charnock Richard, the livings of which are perpet. curs. varying in val.

from £150 to £120. There is an endowed grammar school, with an income of about £100, also girls' school, with about £50, founded by Mrs. Mary Smalley. There are National and Sunday schools. The Wesleyans and Roman Catholics have each a place of worship. Standish Hall is the principal residence. C. Standish, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner. Fairs are held on the 29th June and 22nd November.

STANDLAKE, a par. in the hund. of Bampton, co. Oxford, 6 miles S.W. of Witney, its post town, and 5 from Bampton. The village, which is extensive, is situated at the confluence of the rivers Windrush and Thames. The par. includes the hmlt. of Brittenton. The land is chiefly arable, with a small tract of common, and about 300 acres of meadow and pasture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £373, in the patron. of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient cruciform structure, with a tower and five bells. The parochial charities produce about £91 per annum, of which £9 go to a school. There is a free school for both sexes. The Baptists have a place of worship. The manor was once held by the Greys, De la Poles, and other families of distinction. W. Strickland, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STANDLINCH, a par. in the hund. of Downton, co. Wilts, 5 miles S.E. of Salisbury. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated on the river Avon, and is wholly agricultural. Trafalgar House, the principal residence, is in a well-wooded park. It was purchased by the crown trustees to be conferred on the brother of Lord Nelson in 1805.

STANDON, a par. in the hund. of Braughin, co. Herts, 6 miles N.E. of Ware, its post town, and 7 W. of Bishop-Stortford. It is a station on the Buntingford branch of the Great Eastern railway. The village, which is extensive, is situated on the river Rib, over which a bridge has recently been constructed. The par. contains the hmlts. of Collier's End, St. Edmund's College, High Cross, Puckeridge, and Wadesmill. The village was formerly a market town, under the abbots of Croyland, the Clares, D'Amorys, Mortimers, Sadleirs, and Astons. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and in the manufacture of paper. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £320. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a tower surmounted by a spire and containing six bells. The interior contains four brasses bearing date from 1412, also tombs and effigies of the Astons, Sadleirs, and other families. There is also a district church at High Cross, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £150. The parochial charities produce about £187 per annum, of which £55 go to Fysher's school. There are National and Sunday schools. The Roman Catholic College of St. Edmund is situated about a mile W. of the village. The Duke of Wellington is lord of the manor.

STANDON, a par. in the N. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, 4½ miles N.W. of Eccleshall, its post town, and 5 N.W. of Stone. It is a station on the London and North-Western railway. The village, which is small, is situated on the Mees Brook, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the tnshp. of Bowers. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £590. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, on the site of the old one in 1846. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a school for both sexes, principally supported by the rector. T. Salt, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STANDON MASSEY. *See* STONDON MASSEY, co. Essex.

STANE, a vil. in the par. of Cambusnethan, co. Lanark, Scotland, 7 miles S.E. of Airdrie.

STANE, or STANES, a hmlt. in the par. of Mablethorpe St. Mary, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N. of Alford. It was formerly a separate parish.

STANESGATE, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Steeple, co. Essex, 5 miles S.E. of Maldon, its post town. It is situated on the river Blackwater, and had a Cluniac priory cell to Lewes Abbey. The living is a vic., annexed to that of Steeple, in the dioc. of Rochester.

STANFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, co. Norfolk, 3 miles N.E. of Litcham, its post town, and 3½ N.W. of North Elmham railway station. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £298. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. Stanfield Hall is an old building, formerly held by J. Jermy, who, with his son, was murdered by his tenant Rush, of Potash Farm, in 1849.

STANFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Southill, hund. of Wixamtree, co. Bedford, 2 miles N.E. of Shefford, on the river Ivel.

STANFORD, a par. in the hund. of Grimshoe, co. Norfolk, 7 miles N.E. of Brandon, its post town, and 9 S. of Swaffham. The village, which is small, is situated on the Wissey, a branch of the river Stoke, and near the ancient Pedder Way. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. There is a rabbit warren of near 600 acres. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £80, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has recently been restored and enlarged. The register dates from 1824.

STANFORD, a par. in the hund. of Guilsborough, co. Northampton, 5 miles S.E. of Lutterworth, its post town, and 3 S.W. of Welford. It is a station on the Rugby and Stamford branch of the London and North-Western railway. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Avon and the Leicester border, near the Union canal. It formerly belonged to Selby Abbey. The Pytchley hounds meet in this parish. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £85. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a tower containing four bells. The interior contains brasses of the Cave family, bearing date from 1558. The Baroness de Braye is lady of the manor.

STANFORD-BISHOP, a par. in the hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford, 3 miles S.E. of Bromyard, its post town, and 10 from Ledbury. The village, which is small, is situated on the turnpike road from Bromyard to Malvern, near the river Frome, and the Roman way from Kenchester to Winchester. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is of a clayey and loamy description, upon a subsoil of limestone rock. The land is partly in hop-grounds. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £65, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient stone structure with a square tower containing three bells. The parochial charities produce about £1 10*s.* per annum. There is a free school for both sexes, also a school supported by voluntary contributions.

STANFORD-DINGLEY, a par. in the hund. of Faircross, co. Berks, 10 miles N.W. of Reading, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Newbury. The village, which is small, is situated on a branch of the river Thames, and is chiefly agricultural. There is a large tannery in the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £257. The church is dedicated to St. Dennis. The interior contains a brass of Margaret Dyneley, bearing date 1444. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a school supported by the rector. W. H. H. Hartley, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STANFORD-IN-THE-VALE, a par. in the hunds. of Ock and Ganfield, co. Berks, 4 miles S.E. of Faringdon, its post town, and 2 from the Faringdon-road station, on the Great Western railway. The village is situated in the vale of White Horse, on the river Ock, and is chiefly agricultural. Stanford includes the tythg. of Goosey-Green, and was formerly a market town. Stone of inferior quality is quarried, and is chiefly used in repairing the roads. The living is a vic.,* with the cur. of Goosey annexed, in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £337, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church, dedicated to St. Dennis, was erected about 1280. It was partially restored in 1851.

The parochial charities produce about £48 per annum, of which £7 go to a school. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents have a chapel. Pryse Pryse Loveden, Esq., M.P., of Buscot Park, is lord of the manor.

STANFORD-LE-HOPE, a par. in the hund. of Barstable, co. Essex, 16 miles S.E. of Romford, its post town, and 3 E. of Orsett. It is a station on the Tilbury and Southend railway. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated near Hope Reach, in the Thames. A large portion of the land is marshy. The Essex hounds meet in this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £840. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient structure with a tower and five bells. The parochial charities produce about £55 per annum, of which £38 go to Davison's school. A parochial school was erected in 1853.

STANFORD-ON-TEAME, a par. in the upper div. of Doddingtree hund., co. Worcester, 13 miles N.E. of Worcester, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Martley. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Teame, and is chiefly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £260. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower and four bells. It was rebuilt in 1768. Stanford Court is a manor situated in an extensive park, containing the Stone House Hermitage.

STANFORD-REGIS, a tnshp. in the par. of Bishop's-Frome, hund. of Radlow, co. Hereford, 3 miles S.E. of Bromyard. Here is a petrifying spring.

STANFORD RIVERS, a par. in the hund. of Ongar, co. Essex, 9 miles N. of Romford, its post town, and 2 S.W. of Chipping-Ongar. This village, which is considerable, and chiefly agricultural, derives its name from a stone ford over the river Roding, and its adjunct from the family of Rivers, to whom the manor once belonged. The Ongar Union poorhouse is situated in this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £1,007, in the patron. of the crown, in right of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, with a tower surmounted by a spire and containing two bells. The interior contains three brasses bearing date from 1492, and the chancel has a stained window. The register dates from 1558. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents have a place of worship.

STANFORD-UPON-SOAR, a par. in the S. div. of Rushcliffe wap, co. Nottingham, 1 mile N.E. of Loughborough, its post town and railway station, and 13 miles S. of Nottingham. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Soar, near the Midland Counties railway and the borders of Leicestershire. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. This parish was once a Roman station. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £435. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, or St. Luke, is an ancient structure, with a tower and three bells. It contains stained windows and a brass of a priest bearing date 1400. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. Stanford Park is the principal residence. Rev. S. P. Dashwood is lord of the manor.

STANFREE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bolsover, co. Derby, 6 miles N.E. of Chesterfield.

STANGOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Skelton, E. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 4 miles E. of Guisborough.

STANHOE, a par. in the hund. of Smithdon, co. Norfolk, 10 miles from Rougham, its post town, and 2 E. of Docking. It is a station on the West Norfolk Junction branch of the Great Eastern railway. The village, which is small, is chiefly agricultural. The soil is productive, with a subsoil of chalk and marl. There is a savings-bank. This living is a rect., with the vic.* of Barwick annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. respectively £480 and £30. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has recently been restored. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum, which go to a school. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. Miss S. M. Hoste, of Barwick House, is lady of the manor.

STANHOPE, a par. and market town in the N.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 5½ miles N.W. of Wolsingham and 17 from Bishop Auckland. It is a station on the Wear Valley branch of the North-Eastern railway. It is situated on the northern bank of the river Wear, and near the confluence of the Stanhope burn with the river Wear. The parish is rugged and mountainous, except near the river-banks, but is rich in mineral wealth, especially lead ore. It stretches from Wolsingham on the E. to the borders of Cumberland on the W., being one of the most extensive parishes in the co. of Durham, and is divided into the townships or quarters of Forest, Newlandside, Park, and Stanhope. It is a polling place for the county, and was formerly a market town. The town chiefly consists of one long street, and near the western extremity is Stanhope Hall, an ancient mansion regularly defended by a curtain. The water supply is from the public fountain in market-place. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the lead works on the banks of the Wear, belonging to the London company, and in agriculture. Petty sessions are held monthly. The river is crossed by a bridge. The living is a rect.,* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £1,650. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, has a low square tower. The register dates from 1608. In addition to the parish church are the district churches of Heathercleugh, St. John's, Rookhope, Eastgate, and Frosterley, the livings of which are perpet. curs., val. £400 each. The parochial charities produce about £204 per annum, of which £15 go to Hartwell's, £89 to Weardale, £21 to Westgate, and £10 to Boltsburn and Chapel schools. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. The park is 12 miles in circumference, and was formerly the Bishop of Durham's hunting-ground. It is memorable as being the place where Douglas retired before Edward III. in 1327. Market day is on Friday. Fairs are held on the Wednesday before Easter, on the second Friday in September, and on the 21st December.

STANHOPE-BURN, a feeder of the Tweed, co. Peebles, Scotland. On its bank is Stanhope House, the seat of Sir G. Montgomery, Bart.

STANHOPE QUARTER, a tnshp. in the par. of Stanhope, N.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham.

STANION, a par. in the hund. of Corby, co. Northampton, 4¾ miles S.E. of Rockingham, and 6 N.E. of Kettering. Thrapstone is its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Nen, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a cur., annexed to the vic. of Brigstock, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a free school. The Earl of Cardigan is lord of the manor.

STANK, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Winton, par. of Sigston Kirby, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N. of Northallerton.

STANKS, a hmlt. in the par. of Barwick-in-Elmet, West Riding co. York, 6½ miles N.E. of Leeds.

STANKTHREAD, a fall of 20 feet of the river Eden, in the par. of Kirkby Stephen, co. Westmoreland.

STANLEY, a chplry. in the par. of Spondon, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 6 miles N.E. of Derby, its post town, and 4 W. of Ilkeston railway station. The village is small, and chiefly agricultural. Rope making is carried on. The living is a perpet. cur., annexed to the vic. of Spondon, in the dioc. of Lichfield. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The charities produce about £1 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

STANLEY, a hmlt. in the district par. of St. Anne's, borough of Liverpool, co. Lancaster, 2 miles E. of Liverpool. It contains the cattle market.

STANLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Leek, N. div. of Totmonslow hund., co. Stafford, 4½ miles S.W. of Leek. It is situated near the Caldon canal. The manor anciently belonged to the Aldithleys, or Audleys, from whom it passed to Adam de Stanlegh, ancestor of the Stanleys.

STANLEY, a *quoad sacra* par. in the pars. of Aughtergaven and Redgorton, co. Perth, Scotland, 6 miles N. of Perth, and 9 S. of Dunkeld. It is a junction station on

the Highland and Scottish North-Eastern railways. It is situated near Linn-of-Campsey fall, on the right bank of the river Tay. This village, which is considerable, was founded in 1784, and was named in honour of the daughter of James Stanley, Earl of Derby, who married a brother of one of the dukes of Athol. It chiefly owes its prosperity to the cotton manufacture which was established here at the end of the last century. The living is in the presb. of Perth, and in the patron. of the Stanley Company. The stipend of the minister is about £150. The church, which has a tower 85 feet in height, was erected in 1828, at an outlay of £4,000, defrayed by the Stanley Company. There is also a chapel belonging to the Free Church. The principal seat is Stanley House, formerly occupied by Lord Nairn. A short distance from this mansion are the ruins of Inchbervie.

STANLEY, or STANLEIGH WITH STUDLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Chippenham, co. Wilts, 2 miles E. of Chippenham. It contains ruins of a Cistercian priory, which was brought from Quarr (Isle of Wight) in 1154, by Henry II. At the Dissolution the revenue was valued at £177, and the site was then given to the Baytons.

STANLEY, KING'S, a par. in the lower div. of Whitstone hund., co. Gloucester, 1¼ mile S. of Stonehouse railway station. The village is situated on the Thames and Severn canal, and is included in the borough of Stroud. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of woollen cloths, introduced here in the time of Elizabeth. The soil is of a sandy nature, with a subsoil of clay. There are quarries of freestone and ragstone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £312, in the patron. of Jesus College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. George. The parochial charities produce about £34 per annum, of which £6 go to a school. There is a National school for both sexes, also a British school. The Baptists have a chapel. Stanley Park is the principal residence. W. Leigh, Esq., and the trustees of the late Joseph King, are lords of the manor.

STANLEY, NORTH. *See* STAINLEY, co. York.

STANLEY-PONTLARGE, a par. in the lower div. of Kiftsgate hund., co. Gloucester, 2½ miles N.W. of Winchcomb, its post town, and 4 S.W. of Toddington. The parish, which is inconsiderable, is wholly agricultural. The surface is flat, and the soil a deep clay. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Toddington, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The Earl of Wemyss and March is lord of the manor.

STANLEY, ST. LEONARD'S. *See* LEONARD-STANLEY, co. Gloucester.

STANLEY WITH WRENTHORPE, a tnshp. in the ancient par. of Wakefield, lower div. of Agbrigg wap., West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Wakefield, its post town, and 2½ from Normanton railway station. It is situated on the river Calder, and includes the hmlts. of Stanley, Lake Lock, Bottom Boat, Stanley Lane End, Lee Moor, Lofthouse Gate, Lingwell Gate, Wrenthorpe Eastmoor, and Newton Lane End. At Lingwell Gate a number of crucibles, moulds, and above 40 lb. weight of silver and copper coins were discovered in 1812, some of which are now in the British Museum. Near this place was a Roman station, as well as at Lake Lock. The battle between Robin Hood and the Pindar of Wakefield was fought in this township. On its southern extremity were the hunting-grounds of the earls of Warren, now converted into farms, which retain the names of Park Lodge, Old Park, and New Park. The extensive collieries in this township are worked by Messrs. Robert Hudson & Co. and Messrs. J. & J. Charlesworth, who employ upwards of 500 persons. In Ferry Lane and at Field Head are the reservoirs and engines of the Wakefield waterworks, erected in 1839, but largely extended in 1866. The West Riding pauper lunatic asylum is also in this township. Its first buildings were erected in 1818, at a cost of £100,000, and additions have been since made, so as to enable it to receive 1,200 patients. It is one of the largest and best conducted asylums in the country. The Aire and Calder Navigation Company have constructed a commodious canal, which is carried over the Calder by an aqueduct which cost £40,000. The Lancashire and Yorkshire railway also crosses the Calder near Broad Reach by a viaduct. At Wrenthorpe an extensive pottery once existed. The new line of railway from Outwood to Methley crosses this township, and has a station for passengers at Lake Lock. The population in 1851 was 7,257. There are three ecclesiastical districts, St. Andrew's, Wakefield, St. Peter's, Stanley, and St. Mary Magdalene, Outwood. The charities are two almshouses for widows, and Taylor's gift for putting out apprentices, and for the aged and decrepid. There are National schools at Eastmoor, Lake Lock, Bottom Boat, and Outwood. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyan Reformers have chapels. The principal residences are Hatfield Hall, Stanley Hall, Stanley Lodge, Clark Hall, Stoke House, Field Head, Moor House, Outwood Hall, Springfield. S. W. L. Fox, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STANLOW, an ext. par. place in the higher div. of Wirrall hund., co. Chester, 4 miles E. of Sutton, and 5 W. of Frodsham. It is situated on the river Mersey, and consists of a few cottages. In 1178 a Cistercian abbey was founded by J. Lacy at Stanlow Point, which was made a cell to Whalley in 1296, and of which some traces still remain.

STANLOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Worfield, higher div. of Wirrall hund., co. Salop, 6 miles N.E. of Bridgnorth.

STANMER, a par. in the hund. of Ringmer, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 4 miles from Lewes, its post town, and 1 mile from the Falmer station, on the Brighton and Lewes railway. The par., which is inconsiderable, is situated near the South Coast railway and the Roman way over the Stanmer Downs. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £141. The church was rebuilt in 1839, at the expense of the Earl of Chichester. Stanmer House is a square building, erected in 1724 by the Pelhams. The Earl of Chichester is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

STANMORE, a tythg. in the par. of Beedon, co. Berks, 2 miles S.W. of East Ilsley.

STANMORE, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Gore, co. Middlesex, 13 miles N.W. of St. Paul's, London, and 1¼ mile from Edgware. It is situated on the road to Watford, 2½ miles from the line of the London and North-Western railway, and includes the district of Stanmore Marsh. Half a mile to the E. of Stanmore Hall lies Brockley Hill, the site of the Roman station *Sulloniacæ*. At the time of the Domesday survey the manor was held by the Earl of Moreton; in the 13th century it passed to St. Alban's Abbey, and subsequently to the priory of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield. At a later date it belonged to Sir Peter Gambo, a Spaniard, the Lake, Brydges, and Drummond families, and is at present vested in J. Kelk, Esq., M.P., the possessor of the estate and mansion of Bentley Priory, situated on the southern slope of the hill: for rather more than a year it was the residence of the late Queen Adelaide, who died there on the 2nd December, 1849. It was to Stanmore that George IV., then Prince Regent, went in great pomp to meet Louis XVIII., then on his way from his retreat at Hartwell to ascend the French throne, after the occupation of Paris by the Allies. The village which extends for nearly a mile, is built on the slope of the hill, commanding a prospect over the vale of the Thames to the S., with the Surrey hills in the background, and towards the N. the vale of Herts. It was lighted with gas in 1859, and contains a population of 1,450. The neighbourhood has many seats and mansions: Stanmore Park, once the seat of Lord Castlereagh, with Stanmore Hall, the Warren House, and the Grove. From the great elevation of the common the ground floors of the houses are said to be on a level with the upper line of the tower of Harrow Church. Forbes, author of "Oriental Memoirs," was a resident in the village; and Dr. Parr, at one period of his life, kept a small school at Stanmore Hill. The

living, which is a rect. in the dioc. of London, val. £440, was once held by Archbishop Boyle. The old church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was built by Sir John Wolstanholme in 1632, under the direction of Archbishop Laud. The fabric, now an ivy-covered ruin, once contained monuments to the founder, his father, and his sons, to Mr. Dalton, and other worthies. The remains of Daniel Draper, the husband of Sterne's Eliza, and of Raphael West, son of B. West, President of the Royal Academy, lie in this churchyard. The new church was built in 1850, at a cost of £5,000, after designs by H. Clutton, is 105½ feet long, in the Pointed style, with a tower 76 feet high, and an E. window of stained glass to the memory of the late Queen Adelaide. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There are National schools for children of both sexes, and an infant school. In 1835 French and Spanish coins, in value about £4,000, were discovered by some workmen in a field belonging to the rector. They were claimed by three different parties,—the crown, the lord of the manor, and the rector. Whilst the dispute was settling the villagers were not idle, but with pick and spade laid bare the treasure, and helped themselves to the last pieces. The estate which was given to the Earl of Moreton by the Conqueror, his half brother, was wrested from a succeeding earl by Henry I.

STANMORE, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Gore, co. Middlesex, 1 mile S.E. of Great Stanmore, and half a mile N.W. of Edgware. At the time of the Domesday survey it was held by Roger de Rames, or Reymes, and came with Great Stanmore to Smithfield Priory. At the Dissolution it was given by the name of Canons to the Losses, whose old seat has been converted into the "Chandos Arms" inn. It afterwards became the property of the Lakes, and subsequently of Brydges, Duke of Chandos, whose building taste has been immortalised by Pope. The mansion of Canons, in this parish, which cost the Duke of Chandos £250,000, was taken down in 1747, was rebuilt by the Hallets, occupied by Kelly the owner of Eclipse, who is buried in the park, and now belongs to the Marquis of Abercorn. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, val. £405. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, was rebuilt in 1715, principally at the cost of the then Duke of Chandos, to whom it is also indebted for its interior decorations. The ceiling and walls were painted by Laguerre, and on either side of the altar are pictures of the Nativity and a dead Christ by Belluchi. On the N. side of the chancel is the family vault of Brydges, Duke of Chandos, with a monument to James, the first duke; and in the churchyard is the tomb of Coventry, author of "Pompey the Little," who figures in Madame D'Arblay's Memoirs. At the opening of the church, in 1720, Handel's "Esther," which is said to have been written especially for the occasion, was performed for the first time. The parochial charities produce about £111 per annum, of which £90 belong to Lake's school and almshouses, the latter being for seven poor persons.

STANNER PEAKS, a ridge of trap rocks in the co. of Radnor, celebrated for their wild flowers, and called the Devil's Garden.

STANNER POINT, a headland on the N. side and at the mouth of the river Ribble, co. Lancaster.

STANNEY, GREAT, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Higher Wirrall, co. Chester, 5 miles N. of Chester. It is situated on the Mersey and Chester canal, and formerly belonged to Stanlow Priory.

STANNEY, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the hund. of Higher Wirrall, co. Chester, 1 mile S.W. of Great Stanney, and 5½ miles N. of Chester.

STANNINGFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Thedwestry, co. Suffolk, 5 miles S.E. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £308. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The register dates from 1563. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes. The Roman Catholics have a chapel. Mrs. Inchbald, the dramatic writer and novelist, was born in this parish in 1756. Sir T. R. Gage, Bart., is lord of the manor.

STANNINGHALL, a hmlt., formerly a par., in the hund. of Taverham, co. Norfolk, 6 miles N.E. of Norwich. It is in conjunction with Horstead. The living is a discharged rect., annexed to that of Frettenham, in the dioc. of Norwich. There is no church.

STANNINGLEY, a hmlt. partly in the par. of Leeds and partly in the tnshps. of Calverley and Pudsey, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Leeds, its post town. The Great Northern and Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction railways have each a station here. It is a populous district, situated on the road from Bradford to Leeds, of which last it may be considered a suburb. The village consists chiefly of one long street, overlooking the vale of Airedale. The houses and fences are generally built of stone from the neighbouring quarries. The inhabitants are employed in the worsted and woollen mills, and in the iron works and stone quarries. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, was erected in 1841, at a cost of £2,000.

STANNINGTON, a par. in the W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 5 miles S.E. of Morpeth, its post town, and 2 W. of Netherton. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the river Blyth, at the mouth of which is the seaport of that name. The par. is divided into Blagdon, Bellasis, Clifton, Duddo, and Plessey. The manor formerly belonged to Roger de Merlai, the Greystokes, Somervilles, &c. The soil consists of clay, sand, and loam, with a subsoil of sandstone and clay. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the coal mines, flax mills, sail and floor-cloth manufactories. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £355, in the patron. of the Bishop of Chester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice with a tower and one bell. The register dates from 1658. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum. There is an endowed Church of England school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. There is a reformatory school for boys, situated near Clifton, for the counties of Durham and Northumberland. Blagdon Hall is the principal residence. The Earl of Carlisle is lord of the manor.

STANNINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ecclesfield, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Sheffield.

STANSFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Risbridge, co. Suffolk, 5½ miles E. of Clare, its post town. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Assington Green. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £508, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a tower and five bells. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum. The Independents have a chapel, with day and Sunday schools adjoining.

STANSFIELD, a tnshp. in the chplry. of Heptonstall, par. of Halifax, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York. It is an extensive and populous township, bounded on the N. and N.W. by the county of Lancaster, on the E. by the rivulet Coldenbrook, and on the S. by the river Calder. It comprises near 6,000 acres, chiefly the property of the Earl of Scarborough, who is lord of the manor, and in 1861 had a population of 8,174, many of whom are employed in the cotton, woollen, worsted, and silk manufactures, besides a considerable number in agriculture. There is no village of the name properly so called, but numerous scattered hamlets and detached houses, included in the ecclesiastical district of Crosstone, and the adjoining town of Todmorden, of which a considerable portion is within this township.

STANSHOPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Allstonefield, N. div. of Totmonslow hund., co. Stafford, 10 miles N.E. of Cheadle.

STANSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Wrotham, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 2 miles N. of Wrotham, its post town, 6 N.E. of Sevenoaks, and 4 S. of Meopham railway station. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Fairseat. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val.

£400, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower and two bells; it was restored in 1855. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a parochial school.

STANSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Babergh, co. Suffolk, 6½ miles N.W. of Sudbury, its post town, and 10 S. of Bury St. Edmund's. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £247. The church is dedicated to St. James. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum. E. S. Bence, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STANSTEAD ABBOTS, a par. in the hund. of Braughin, co. Herts, 4 miles from Ware, its post town, and 2½ N.E. of Hoddesdon. It is situated betwixt the navigable rivers Lea and Stort, and is traversed by the Roman way Ermine Street. The village, which is still considerable, was a burgh at the time of Domesday survey, and belonged to Waltham Abbey, from which it afterwards came to the Baeshes, &c. In this parish is a portion of the Rye House, built by Andrew Ogard in the reign of Henry VI., and subsequently the scene of the supposed plot exposed by Titus Oates in the reign of Charles II. The portion now remaining consists of a gate-house of brick, with a stone doorway, now converted into a workhouse. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £134. The church, dedicated to St. James, was rebuilt in 1578 by Ralph Baesh, Esq., of whom it contains a brass. The parochial charities produce about £120, of which £77 go to E. Baesh's free grammar school and almshouses. There is a National school.

STANSTED MOUNTFITCHET, a par. in the hunds. of Uttlesford and Clavering, co. Essex, 2½ miles N.E. of Bishop Stortford, its post town. It is a station on the Cambridge section of the Great Eastern railway. The village, which is large, is situated on the river Stort, and on the Roman way to Chesterford. The par. contains the hmlt. of Bentfield End, and formerly had the baronial castle of Robert Gernon, surnamed Montfitchet, by whom the priory of Thremhall was founded. There are but slight traces of the castle left, consisting of the mound of the keep, a short distance from the church. The village chiefly consists of two streets, forming part of the roads to Newmarket and Takely. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £251. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an ancient structure with a tower, which formerly belonged to Thremhall Priory. The interior contains a font and several monuments of great antiquity. It was rebuilt in 1692, with the exception of the tower, and a portion of the chancel was restored in 1861. There is a parochial school for both sexes. The Society of Friends and the Independents have chapels, and the latter have also a school. There is a literary institute of recent formation. W. F. Maitland, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STANSTEAD ST. MARGARET, a par. in the hund. of Hertford, co. Herts, half a mile from Stanstead Abbots, and 4 miles from Ware, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated between the New River and the river Lea. The Puckeridge hounds meet in this parish. The village consists of a few scattered houses. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Rochester. There was formerly a college or chantry for a master and four secular priests, founded in 1315 by Sir W. de Goldington, but dissolved in 1431.

STANSTY, a tnshp. in the par. of Wrexham, hund. of Bromfield, co. Denbigh, near Wrexham.

STANSWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Fawley, co. Hants, 5 miles S.E. of Southampton.

STANTHORNE, a tnshp. in the par. of Davenham, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 2 miles N. of Middlewich. The village is small, and situated near the river Dane. The land is chiefly in pasture. The principal residence is Stanthorne Hall, standing within a short distance of the site of the old manor-house.

STANTON, a chplry. in the par. of Youlgreave, hund. of High Peake, co. Derby, 3 miles N. of Winster. The village is situated near the rivers Derwent and Wye, and belongs to the Duke of Rutland. The Stanton harriers are kennelled here. On Stanton Moor are many Druidical remains, logan stones, ancient British camps, barrows, &c. The principal residence is Stanton Hall, the old seat of the Thornhills and Foljambes. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, annexed to that of Youlgreave. The church was built in the beginning of the present century. There is a village school.

STANTON, a par. in the lower div. of Kiftsgate hund., co. Gloucester, 3½ miles from Broadway, its post town, and 4½ N.E. of Winchcomb. The village, which is small, is situated on the Cotswolds. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. The living is a rect.,* with the cur. of Snowshill annexed, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £377. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is an ancient stone structure, with a spired tower containing six bells. T. Wynniatt, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STANTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Long Horsley, W. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 3½ miles S.W. of Long Horsley, and 5¾ N.W. of Morpeth. It is a small agricultural village situated on the river Pont. There are collieries and limestone quarries in the vicinity. Near the village is Ruffie Law, from which there are commanding prospects.

STANTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stanton-upon-Hine Heath, Whitchurch div. of North Bradford hund., co. Salop, 6 miles S.E. of Wem.

STANTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellastone, S. div. of Totmonslow hund., co. Stafford, 3½ miles N.W. of Ashbourne, its post town. The village is small, and situated on a branch of the river Dove. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the stone quarries, and in agriculture. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Ellastone, in the dioc. of Lichfield. Archbishop Sheldon, founder of the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, was born here in 1598, and died in 1677.

STANTON ALL SAINTS, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, co. Suffolk, 2½ miles N.E. of Ixworth. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the road from London to Norwich. Petty sessions are held weekly on Monday. The living is a rect.,* with that of St. John Baptist annexed, in the dioc. of Ely, val. £983. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a square tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans, also National schools.

STANTON AND NEWHALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Stapenhill, hund. of Repton, co. Derby, 3 miles S.E. of Burton-upon Trent, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries; there are also earthenware and brick works. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £100, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to St. John, has a square tower. There is a National school for both sexes, also an infant school. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

STANTON BURY, a par. in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 3 miles S.W. of Newport-Pagnel, its post town, and 2 from Wolverton. It is situated in a valley on the river Ouse, and on the Grand Junction canal near Watling Street. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. The living is a vic.,* with that of New Bradwell annexed, in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £84. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and has a Norman arch between the nave and chancel.

STANTON-BY-BRIDGE, a par. in the hund. of Repton, co. Derby, 6½ miles S.E. of Derby, its post town, and the same distance E. of Willington railway station. The village is small, is situated near Swarkestone-bridge over the river Trent, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £345. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone structure, with a turret and three bells. There is a Church school. Sir R. Burdell is lord of the manor.

STANTON-BY-DALE, a par. in the hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 9 miles N.E. of Derby, its post town, and 2 N. of Ilkeston. It is a station on the Erewash Valley railway. The village, which is chiefly agricul-

tural, is situated near the Erewash and Nutbrook canals. Coal is found here. The Donnington hounds meet in this parish. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the iron works. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £326, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a tower and four bells. It contains an altar-piece and several monuments. The parochial charities produce about £106 per annum, part of which is the endowment to Middlemore's 6 almshouses. In the vicinity is a stone cross bearing date 1632. The Earl of Stanhope is lord of the manor.

STANTON CHURCH. *See* CHURCH STANTON, co. Devon.

STANTON-DREW, a par. in the hund. of Keynsham, co. Somerset, 7 miles S. of Bristol, and 1½ mile S.W. of Pensford. The par., which is extensive, is situated under Dundry beacon, on the river Chew, near Wansdyke. It contains the hmlt. of Belton or Belluton, which signifies, according to some antiquaries, "Baal town," or "the Town of the Sun." Near the centre of the parish are extensive Druidical remains, consisting of circles of large stones, most of them of magnesian limestone, and a few of red sandstone. Copper mines were formerly worked here, but are now disused. A portion of the land is in pasture. The living is a vic., with the cur. of Pensford annexed, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £236, in the patron. of the archdeacon of Bath. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone edifice. The interior contains a font of great antiquity, and in the N. aisle are monuments of the Coates, Foster, and Lyde families. The register dates from 1651. The parochial charities produce about £156 per annum, of which £148 belong to Jones's schools. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Stanton Court and Belluton House are the principal residences. P. E. Coates, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STANTON, FEN. *See* FEN STANTON, co. Hunts.

STANTON-FITZWARREN, a par. in the hund. of Highworth, co. Wilts, 2 miles S.W. of Highworth, its post town, and 5 N. of Swindon. The village, which is small, is situated near the ancient Ryknield Street, on the road to Cirencester. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Stone is quarried. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £174. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, has a square tower, with a clock and three bells. The interior contains a font of great antiquity. There is a school for both sexes.

STANTON-HARCOURT, a par. in the hund. of Wootton, co. Oxford, 5 miles S.E. of Witney, its post town, and 5 W. of Oxford. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated near the river Thames and the Windrush. The par. includes the hmlts. of Sutton and West End. This place was granted by Adeliza, second wife of Henry I., to her kinswoman Milicent, wife of Richard de Camville, whose daughter Isabel married Robert de Harcourt, from whom the village derived the adjunct to its name. The manor continued for above six centuries in the Harcourt family, who entertained Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, here in the reign of Charles I., and in the tower of the old manor-house Pope finished his 5th Book of Homer, during his stay at Cockthorpe in 1718. The ruins are now converted into a farmhouse. In this parish are a number of large stones, called the Devil's Coits; on the spot where they stand the Saxons routed the Britons in 614. The living is a vic., with the cur. of South Leigh annexed, in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £136, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing five bells. The interior contains effigies of the Harcourts, from Richard II.'s time, and 3 brasses; the earliest 1460. There are epitaphs on Robert Huntingdon, by Congreve, and on Dr. Friend, by Pope. The parochial charities produce about £34 per annum, of which £19 go to the school. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

STANTON-LACY, a par. in the lower div. of Munslow hund., co. Salop, 3 miles N.W. of Ludlow, its post town, and 1 mile from the Bromfield railway station. The village is situated on the river Corve, and on the road from Ludlow to Much Wenlock. The par., which is extensive, contains the tnshps. of Downton with Hopton, Upper and Lower Hayton, Rock-with-Henley, and Wootton, and the hmlts. of East and West Stanton. The Ludlow Union poorhouse is situated in this parish. The soil is sand and clay, upon a subsoil of limestone. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £485. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing six bells. The interior has been restored. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, principally supported by the vicar. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. Downton Hall is the principal residence. The Earl of Craven and Sir W. R. Boughton, Bart., are lords of the manor.

STANTON, LONG, a par. in the hund. of Munslow, co. Salop, 7½ miles S.W. of Much Wenlock, its post town, and 10 W. of Bridgnorth. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Corve, and on the road from Skipton to Holdgate. The inhabitants are agricultural. The par. includes the tnshps. of Brocton and Patton. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £134, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, with a turret and three bells. The parochial charities produce about 12*s.* per annum. There is a National school for both sexes at Brocton. The Rev. Thrusby Pelham is lord of the manor.

STANTON, LONG, a par. in the hund. of Northstow, co. Cambridge, 5 miles N.W. of Cambridge. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £250, in the patron. of Magdalen College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

STANTON, LONG, a par. in the hund. of Northstow, co. Cambridge, 6 miles N.W. of Cambridge. The village is small. The bishops of Ely anciently had a palace here, at which Queen Elizabeth was entertained in 1564, when she visited the University of Cambridge. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £155, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum.

STANTON-ON-THE-WOLDS, a par. in the N. div. of Rushcliffe wap., co. Nottingham, 8 miles S.E. of Nottingham, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Bingham. The village, which is small, is situated near the old Fosse Way, and consists chiefly of scattered dwellings. The soil is a stiff clay and sand. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £100. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum.

STANTON PRIOR, a par. in the hund. of Keynsham, co. Somerset, 9 miles E. of Bristol, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Bath. The parish, which is of small extent, adjoins that of Stanton Drew. The manor formerly belonged to Bath Priory. On an eminence called Stanton Bury is a camp, extending over 30 acres, and 180 yards in length on one side. It is situated at a little distance from the Wansdyke, and commands extensive views. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £182. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient structure.

STANTON ST. BERNARD, a par. in the hund. of Swanborough, co. Wilts, 6 miles N.E. of Devizes, and 8 S.W. of Marlborough. Pewsey is its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the Kennet and Avon canal, and is chiefly agricultural. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £222. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a square tower and two bells. It has recently been rebuilt. The register dates from 1568. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum. There is a National school. The Wesleyans have a chapel. N. Stephens, the Nonconformist, was born here, and died in 1677. The Earl of Pembroke is lord of the manor.

STANTON ST. GABRIEL, a par. chplry. in the hund. of Whitchurch-Canonicorum, Bridport div. of co. Dorset, 4 miles S.W. of Bridport, its post town, and 5 E. of Lyme. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated on the shore of the English Channel. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Whitchurch-Canonicorum, in the dioc. of Sarum. The chapel was erected in 1841.

STANTON ST. JOHN, a par. in the hund. of Bullingdon, co. Oxford, 4½ miles N.E. of Oxford, its post town. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the Roman way to Bicester, and is chiefly agricultural. Stanton belonged to the family of St. John, in the reign of Edward III., and from whom it takes its name. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £287, in the patron. of New College, Oxford. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. John. The parochial charities produce about £91 per annum, of which £47 go to Lady Holford's school.

STANTON, ST. JOHN BAPTIST, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, co. Suffolk, 3 miles N.E. of Ixworth, its post town, and 9 miles from Bury St. Edmund's. The village, which is small, is chiefly agricultural. The living is a rect., annexed to that of Stanton All Saints, in the dioc. of Ely, joint val. £983. The church is dedicated to St. John. The parochial charities, belonging to this and the adjoining parish of All Saints, produce about £114 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, supported by the Rev. George Bidwell. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

STANTON ST. QUINTIN, or LOWER STANTON, a par. in the hund. of Malmesbury, co. Wilts, 4 miles N.W. of Chippenham, its post town and railway station, and 5 S.W. of Malmesbury. The village, which is small, is situated on Akeman Street, and is wholly agricultural. The Beaufort hounds meet in this parish. There are stone quarries. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £312. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient cruciform structure with a Norman tower, and was once collegiate. There is a free school for both sexes, chiefly supported by the Earl of Radnor and the Rev. C. G. Cotes.

STANTON-STONEY, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 4 miles N.E. of Hinckley. The village, which is considerable, is on the road from Leicester to Hinckley, near the ancient Fosse Way and the river Soar. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and in stocking-weaving. There are some quarries of stone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £350. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum.

STANTON-UNDER-BARDON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Thornton, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 8 miles N.W. of Leicester. It is situated near the ancient *Via Devana*, and includes the hmlt. of Horsepool. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

STANTON-UPON-ARROW, a par. in the hunds. of Wigmore and Stretford, co. Hereford, 9 miles W. of Leominster, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Kington. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on the river Arrow. The soil is of a mixed nature, and the land partly in hop-grounds. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £220, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was rebuilt in 1854. There is a parochial free school for both sexes. Stanton Park is the principal residence. James King, Esq., M.P., is lord of the manor.

STANTON-UPON-HINE HEATH, a par. in the Whitchurch div. of North Bradford hund., co. Salop, 9 miles N.E. of Shrewsbury, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Wem. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the river Roden. The par. contains the tnshps. of Booley, Harcourt, High Hutton, and Moston. The soil consists of a sandy loam, with a subsoil of sandstone, which is quarried for building purposes. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure with a tower containing five bells and a clock. The parochial charities produce about £19 per annum, of which £5 go to Baddiley's free school. Sir V. Corbet, Bart., is lord of the manor.

STANTON, UPPER, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, 4 miles N.E. of Abergavenny.

STANWARDINE-IN-THE-WOOD and STANWARDINE-IN-THE-FIELDS, tnshps. in the par. of Baschurch, co. Salop, 5 miles S.W. of Wem.

STANWAY, a par. in the Colchester div. of Lexden hund., co. Essex, 4 miles S.W. of Colchester, its post town, and 1 mile E. of the Marks Tey railway station, on the Great Eastern railway. The village is considerable, chiefly agricultural, and is situated on the river Roman, and on the Roman road Stone Way, from which it derives its name. The manor formerly belonged to Harold II. The Lexden Union poorhouse, situated in this parish, was built in 1837. The parish is nearly 9 miles in circumference, and forms part of a fertile and cultivated district. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £723, in the patron. of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Ethelbyrht or Allbright, is an ancient edifice with a wooden turret and three bells. There is also the district church of All Saints, the living of which is a perpet. cur.* This latter has a tower and three bells, and was built in 1845. There is a National school. Stanway Hall is the principal residence. Near it are traces of the old parish church, which has been in a ruined state from the time of Cromwell. A large number of elephant and other fossil bones were found here in 1764, imbedded in a stratum of sea-sand and shells.

STANWAY, a par. in the upper div. of Tewkesbury hund., co. Gloucester, 4½ miles S.W. of Broadway, its post town, and 3½ N.E. of Winchcomb. The village, which is small, is situated on the high road from Tewkesbury to Stow, near the Cotswolds. The par. includes the hmlts. of Stanway Wood, Hornileazow, and Taddington. The Jackdaw slate quarry is situated on the summit of Stanway Hill. The parish derives its name from its being situated on the Roman road Stane Street. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £220. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a square tower containing four bells. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. Stanway House, the principal residence, is situated a short distance from the church. The Earl of Wemyss is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

STANWAY, a hmlt. in the par. of Leintwardine, hund. of Wigmore, co. Hereford, 7 miles S.W. of Ludlow, and 2 from the village of Leintwardine.

STANWAY, a tnshp. in the par. of Rushbury, co. Salop, 7 miles S.W. of Wenlock. It is situated on the river Corve, and is in conjunction with Wilderhope.

STANWELL, a par. in the hund. of Spelthorne, co. Middlesex, 3 miles N.E. of Staines, its post town, and 15 from London. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on the Roman way Stane Street. It contains part of Colnbrook, and was held by the Windsors from the Conquest till 1541, after which it came through the Knyvets and Falklands to Sir J. Gibbons, Bart., of Stanwell House. The union poorhouse for Staines is situated in this parish. The paper mills of Percy Ibotson are situated about 2 miles from Stanwell. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £301, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It contains ten stalls, also effigies of T. Windsor, bearing date 1486, and traces of brasses. The living was once held by Ryves, the editor of the "Mercurius Rusticus," during the civil war. The parochial charities produce about £244 per annum, of which £24 go to Lord Knyvet's free school, founded in 1642. There is a National school. The Independents have a chapel at Poyle.

STANWICK, a par. in the hund. of Higham-Ferrers, co. Northampton, 2½ miles N.E. of Higham-Ferrers, its post town, and 7 N. of Wellingborough. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated near the Peterborough railway and the river Nene. Earl Fitzwilliam's

hounds meet in this parish. The soil is chiefly clay, alternated with sand and lime. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £373, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient structure with a tower and clock. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans, Reformed Wesleyans, and the Baptists, have each a chapel. Archbishop Dolben and Richard Cumberland, the dramatist, were natives of this parish. The Manor House and the Hall are the principal residences.

STANWICK, ST. JOHN, a par. in the wap. of Gilling West, North Riding co. York, 7 miles W. of Darlington, its post town, and 3 S. of Pierce Bridge railway station. The village, which is large, is situated on the Clobeck stream, and on the Roman way from Catterick. The par. contains the hmlt. of Moor-Row, and the tnshps. of Aldbrough, Caldwell, East Layton, and Stanwick St. John, besides part of Stapleton. The soil is clay and loam, with a subsoil of clay. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £61. The church, dedicated to St. John, is an ancient structure with a tower and three bells. The interior contains effigies of the Smithsons, ancestors of the Duke of Northumberland, of Stanwick House. The register dates from 1693. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum. Stanwick Hall is situated in a wooded park. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor.

STANWIX, a par. in the wards of Cumberland and Eskdale, co. Cumberland, half a mile N. of Carlisle, of which it is a populous suburb. The village is situated on an eminence at the bridge over the river Eden. The par. includes the tnshps. of Cargo, Etterby, Houghton, Linstock, Rickerby, Stainton, and Tarraby. In the vicinity are traces of a Roman station, of which Severus's Wall formed the northern rampart, and near which many altars and inscriptions have been found. In a secluded spot near the Eden are the Hyssop Holme baths. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £264, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was erected in 1841, since which period it was partly destroyed by fire, but was restored in 1843. There is also the district church of St. John's, Houghton, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £40. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, also a government reformatory for juvenile offenders, opened in 1854 by G. H. Head, Esq., by whom it is supported.

STAPELEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Wybunbury, hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 1½ mile S.E. of Nantwich. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. Stapeley House is the principal residence.

STAPELEY, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Odiham, co. Hants, 2 miles S.E. of Odiham, and 2½ S.W. of Hartford Bridge. It is in conjunction with Hillside and Rye.

STAPENHILL, a par. in the hund. of Repton, co. Derby, 1 mile S.E. of Burton-on-Trent, its railway station and post town, and 11 miles S.W. of Derby. The village, which is extensive, is situated on the river Trent. The par. includes the hmlts. of Cauldwell, Newhall, and Stanton. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the coal mines, which are extensively worked. The surface is hilly, and the soil a strong loam. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £373. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was erected on the site of an older one in 1830, at the expense of the vicar. There is also the district church of St. John's, Newhall, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £100. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, also an infant school. The Wesleyans have a chapel. John and Samuel Hieron, divines, were born in this parish. The Marquis of Anglesea is lord of the manor.

STAPLE, a tythg. in the par. of Tisbury, co. Wilts, 3 miles S.E. of Hindon. It is joined with Chicksgrove.

STAPLE, a hund. in the rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, contains the pars. of Bodiam, Ewhurst, Northiam, and Seddlescomb, comprising an area of 12,420 acres.

STAPLEFIELD-COMMON, a hmlt. in the par. of Cuckfield, hund. of Buttinghill, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 5½ miles S. of Crawley, its post town, and 2½ N.W. of Cuckfield. It consists of a few scattered farm-dwellings. The living is a perpet. cur., annexed to the vic. of Cuckfield, in the dioc. of Chichester. The church is dedicated to St. Mark. The chancel has a stained window by Hardman. There are National and infant schools. The Independents have a chapel.

STAPLE-FITZPAINE, a par. in the hund. of Abdick, co. Somerset, 5½ miles S.E. of Taunton, its post town. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. with that of Bickenhall annexed, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £600. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with a square tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum, which go to Sir W. Portman's almshouses. Lord Portman is lord of the manor.

STAPLEFORD, a par. in the hund. of Thriplow, co. Cambridge, 4 miles S.E. of Cambridge, its post town, and 55 from London. The village is situated on the river Granta. The soil is gravelly. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and the manufacture of straw-plait. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £131, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is an ancient edifice dedicated to St. Andrew. The living was once held by Bentham, the antiquary, who died here in 1794. The church contains a brass of W. Lee, bearing date 1617. The parochial charities produce about £27 per annum. Gog-Magog Hills is the principal residence.

STAPLEFORD, a par. in the hund. of Hertford, co. Herts, 3 miles N. of Hertford, its post town. The village is situated on the river Beane, and is wholly agricultural. A large watercourse, called the New Cut, was made some years ago to diminish the violence of the floods. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £280. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an ancient structure with a wooden belfry. It was restored in 1851, when a new transept was added. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a National school.

STAPLEFORD, a par. in the hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 4 miles S.E. of Melton-Mowbray, its post town. The village is situated on the Oakham and Melton-Mowbray canal and the river Wreake, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is a blue clay, and the land chiefly in pasture. The Lyston and Peterborough railway passes through the parish. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect. of Saxby, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, was rebuilt in 1783. It contains a brass bearing date 1490, also effigies, by Rysbrach, of the Sherard family, of Stapleford Hall. The parochial charities produce about £148 per annum, which go to Lord Harborough's six almshouses. The Hall is a short distance from the church. Stapleford was formerly a Roman station.

STAPLEFORD, a par. in the lower div. of Boothby-Graffo wap., parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.E. of Newark, its post town, and 10 S.W. of Lincoln. The village is situated in the vale of the Witham, near Stapleford Moor. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. It formerly belonged to the Disneys. The Burton hounds meet in this parish. The living is a vic., annexed to that of Carlton-le-Moorlands, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The churchyard contains the ruins of an ancient cross. Lord Middleton is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

STAPLEFORD, a par. in the S. div. of Broxtow wap., co. Nottingham, 6 miles S.W. of Nottingham, its post town, and 127 from London. It is a station on the Midland railway. The village, which is large, is situated on the river Erewash. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in framework knitting. The surface is partly hilly, and the soil chiefly a rich clay. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £120. The

church, dedicated to St. Helen, is an ancient structure with a spired tower and three bells. The interior contains monuments of the Willoughbys and Warrens, of the Hall. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. The National school was erected and endowed by the late Lady Warren. There are chapels for the Wesleyan, Primitive, and New Connexion Methodists; also a library for artisans. Stapleford Hall is the principal residence. J. Jackson, Esq., is lord of the manor. An obelisk, apparently of Saxon origin, and a Druidical monument called the Hemlock Stone, are the only antiquities.

STAPLEFORD, a par. in the hund. of Branch, co. Wilts, 4¼ miles N.W. of Wilton, its post town, and 7¼ N.W. of Salisbury. The village is situated on the river Wiley, and is chiefly agricultural. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £105, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower and five bells, and has been recently restored. The register dates from 1637. Lord Ashburton and H. Seymour, Esq., are lords of the manor.

STAPLEFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Worfield, co. Salop, 4 miles N.E. of Bridgnorth. It is situated on a branch of the river Severn.

STAPLEFORD-ABBOT'S, a par. in the hund. of Ongar, co. Essex, 6 miles N. of Romford, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Epping. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated near the Ongar road and the river Roding. It was given to the Abbey of Bury St. Edmund's in 1010. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £483, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Mary, and has an old figure of St. Edward the Confessor in the E. window. The register dates from the 16th century. The parochial charities produce about £33 per annum, of which £25 go to Sir J. Fortescue's school. The principal residence is Albyns, erected by Inigo Jones.

STAPLEFORD BRUEN and STAPLEFORD FOULK, tnshps. in the par. of Tarvin, lower div. of Broxton hund., co. Chester, 5 miles N.W. of Tarporley.

STAPLEFORD-TAWNEY, a par. in the hund. of Ongar, co. Essex, 5½ miles S.E. of Epping, and 17 from London. Romford is its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. Within its limits is Suttons, the seat of the Smijth family. The living is a rect., annexed to that of Mount Thoydon, in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £735. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a belfry turret and spire of wood. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum, besides Luther's school-house. There is a National school.

STAPLEGATE VILLE, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Westgate, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent. It forms the northern suburb of the city of Canterbury.

STAPLE-GORDON, an ancient par. of the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, now joined to Langholm.

STAPLEGROVE, a par. in the hund. of Taunton, co. Somerset, 1¼ mile N.W. of Taunton, its post town. The village is situated on the Great Western railway and the river Tone, and comprises a portion of the vale of Taunton-Dean. It formed a part of Taunton parish until 1554, from which period it has been a distinct parish. There are flax mills, a tannery, and a private lunatic asylum. The Great Western canal from Bridgwater to Tiverton passes along the southern boundary of the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £200. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower containing five bells. Since its construction in the 15th century it has had two new aisles added, and in 1857 was thoroughly restored. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a National school, also a Sunday-school.

STAPLEHURST, a par. and post town in the hunds. of Cranbrook and Marden, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 9 miles S.E. of Maidstone, and 4 N.E. of Cranbrook. It is a station on the South-Eastern railway. The village, which is large, is chiefly agricultural. There are several houses of ancient date. The land is partly in hop-grounds. The soil consists of gravel and clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £674, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure. The interior was restored in 1853, and contains a brass. The register dates from 1523. The parochial charities produce about £63 per annum, of which £35 go to Bathurst's school. There are chapels for the Independents and Baptists. A fair for cattle, corn, and hops is held on the 11th October.

STAPLE INN, an ex. par. place in the City of London Without, co. Middlesex.

STAPLE-NEXT-WINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Downhamford, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 2 miles S.E. of Wingham, its post town, and 4 W. of Sandwich. The parish is small. The land is principally in hop-grounds and market gardens. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Adisham, in the dioc. of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. James, has a square tower and four bells. The interior contains a font of great antiquity, also tombs of the Lynches, of Grove House. It was restored and re-seated in 1847. The Baptists have a chapel. A pleasure fair is held on the 25th July.

STAPLER'S HEATH, an open spot in the Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 1 mile E. of Newport.

STAPLES ISLANDS, in the hund. of Islandshire, co. Northumberland, formerly in Durham, 4 miles N.E. of Bambrough. They are situated beyond the Farn Islands, and comprise Crumstone, Brownsman, Knavestone, and Longstone, on which last is a lighthouse 75 feet high.

STAPLETON, a par. in the ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 9 miles S.E. of Longtown, and 8 N. of Brampton. The village is considerable, and is situated on the river Line, or Leven, over which is a bridge. The par., which is large, comprises the tnshps. of Belbank, Solport, Stapleton, and Trough. The subsoil contains coal and limestone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £98. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1830. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. The Earl of Carlisle is lord of the manors of Stapleton, Belbank, and Trough. On the N. bank of the river are remains of Shank Castle.

STAPLETON, a par. in the hund. of Barton Regis, co. Gloucester, 2 miles N.E. of Bristol, of which it may be considered a suburb. The Midland and the Bristol and South Wales Union railways have stations here. This parish is situated at the north-western angle of the South Gloucester and Somerset coal-field, and is bounded on the N. by a range of hills 200 feet high, to which elevation the strata of the coal measures has been lifted up by a mass of millstone grit. It is traversed by the river Frome flowing through a glen, and contains the vils. of Stapleton and Fishponds. The hat manufacture formerly carried on has declined, but there is a flock manufactory, coal mines, and stone quarries. The palace of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the diocesan training institution for National schoolmistresses, and the Clifton union workhouse, &c., are in this parish. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £160. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There is a chapel-of-ease at Fishponds, built by subscription in 1817. A portion of the township is comprised within the ecclesiastical district of Easton. The parochial charities produce about £69, of which £45 go to Mrs. Webb's free school and almshouses. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and the Baptists two. Hannah More was born here in 1744, and died in 1833. Heath House, Stoke Court, Stapleton Grove, and Stapleton House are the principal residences, besides several others.

STAPLETON, a par. in the Condover div. of Condover hund., co. Salop, 6 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury, its post town, and 1 mile from the Dorrington station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford line of railway. The village is situated on the road from Shrewsbury to

Hereford, and on a branch of the river Severn. There is an embankment in the parish, supposed to have been formerly a Roman station. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £581. The church, dedicated to St. Julian, or St. John, is an ancient structure, re-seated in 1790. There is an infant school for both sexes. The Hon. H. Wentworth Powys is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

STAPLETON, a hmlt. in the par. of Barwell, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 3½ miles N.E. of Hinckley, its post town, and 5 S. of Market Bosworth. The village is small. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in frame-work knitting. The living is a cur., annexed to the rect. of Barwell, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is an ancient structure with a spired tower. Mrs. Heaford is lady of the manor.

STAPLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Presteigne, hund. of Wigmore, co. Hereford, 1 mile E. of Presteigne. It is joined to Frog-street.

STAPLETON, a hmlt. in the par. of Martock, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.E. of Ilchester.

STAPLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Darrington, upper div. of Osgoldcross wap., West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Pontefract. The village is situated on the river Wente, and is wholly agricultural. The land is fertile and in a high state of cultivation. Stapleton Park is the principal residence. J. H. Barton, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

STAPLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Barton and Croft, wap. of East Gilling, North Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Darlington, and 3 N.E. of Barton. It is situated on the river Tees, and gives name to the Stapyltons of Myton. R. Bower, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

STAPLOE, a hund. in the co. of Cambridge, contains the pars. of Burwell, Chippenham, Fordham, Isleham, Kennett, Landwade, Snailwell, Soham, and Wicken, comprising an area of 39,570 acres.

STAR, a vil. in the pars. of Kennoway and Markinch, co. Fife, Scotland, 3 miles N.W. of Leven.

STARBECK, a hmlt. in the par. of Knaresborough, West Riding co. York, 2 miles from Harrogate, and 3 W. of Knaresborough. It is a station on the North-Eastern railway.

STARBOG, a ridge of sandstone hills in the co. of Tyrone, Ireland, extending between Ballygawley and Omagh.

STARBOTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kettlewell, E. div. of Staincliffe wap., West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Kettlewell. The village, which is small and irregularly built, is situated on the river Wharfe, and is chiefly agricultural. There are lead mines. Divine service is performed in the schoolroom by the vicar.

STARCROSS, a chplry. and small seaport in the pars. of Kenton and Dawlish, co. Devon, 2 miles N.W. of Exmouth, its post town, and 5 S. of Topsham. It is a station on the South Devon railway. The village, which is spacious, is situated on the road to Teignmouth at the mouth of the river Exe, or Topsham harbour, opposite Exmouth. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the coasting trade. The village is much visited as a watering place. A little to the N. of it is Powderham Castle, and on an adjoining eminence is Belvidere tower, erected by the Earl of Devon in 1773, and commanding an extensive view of the channel and surrounding country. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £210, in the patron. of the Deans and Chapters of Exeter and Sarum alternately. The church was rebuilt in 1828. A chapel at Cofton, founded in the 14th century, was restored by the Earl of Devon in 1839. A fair is held on Whit Wednesday.

STARLING, a vil. in the pars. of Bury and Radcliffe, co. Lancaster, near Bury.

STARMORE WITH WESTRILL, a tnshp. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester.

STARSTON, a par. in the hund. of Earsham, co. Norfolk, 1½ mile N.W. of Harleston, its post town, and 6 miles E. of Tivetshall railway station. It is a station on the Waveney Valley railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £624. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, has a square tower containing five bells. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a National school. The Duke of Norfolk is lord of the manor.

STARTFORTH, a par. in the wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 1 mile S.W. of Barnard Castle, its nearest railway station and post town, and 15 miles from Richmond. The village is situated on the river Tees, which separates here the cos. of York and Durham. In the vicinity is a thread manufactory, which gives employment to many of the inhabitants. The soil is of a loamy description, and the subsoil clayey. The par. includes the tnshps. of Eggleston Abbey and Boldron. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient structure with a turret and two bells. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a free school for both sexes supported by voluntary contributions. Startforth Hall and Lower Startforth Hall are the principal residences.

STARTLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Great Somerford, co. Wilts, 3 miles S. of Malmesbury.

STARTON, a vil. in the par. of Stoneleigh, co. Warwick, 4 miles S. of Coventry.

START POINT, a headland, with an intermitting light, in the English Channel, on the coast of co. Devon, at the end of Start Bay, about 8 miles S.W. of Dartmouth. Also a headland, with a revolving light, at the north-eastern corner of Sandy, Orkney Islands.

STATENBOROUGH, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, a quarter of a mile N.E. of Eastry.

STATFOLD, a par. in the S. div. of Offlow hund., co. Stafford, 3 miles N.E. of Tamworth, its post town. The church is only used as a chapel for interments. The living is annexed to the vic. of St. Mary Lichfield, and is a prebend in Lichfield Cathedral.

STATHE, a tythg. in the par. of Stoke St. Gregory, co. Somerset, 3 miles N.W. of Langport, on the river Parret.

STATHERN, a par. in the hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 8¾ miles N.E. of Melton-Mowbray, its post town. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated near the Grantham canal. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in frame-work knitting. The greater part of the parish lies within the vale of Belvoir. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £566, in the patron. of St. Peter's College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Guthlac, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing four bells. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, erected in 1845 at the expense of the rector. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The Master and Fellows of Peter House College, Cambridge, are lords of the manor.

STAUGHTON, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Toseland, co. Huntingdon, 6 miles N.W. of St. Neot's, its post town, and 3 S.E. of Kimbolton. The par. is considerable, and divided into North and South side, comprising the hmlts. of Staughton Highway, Great Staughton Moor, East and West Perry, Dillington, and Agden Green. The soil is chiefly clay and gravel. There are an extensive brewery and malting houses. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £450, in the patron. of St. John's College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing a clock and five bells. The interior contains several monuments and effigies. The charities, realised from some land and cottages, are distributed yearly to the poor in bread. The parochial school is situated in the churchyard, and is endowed with land and cottage property realising about £20 per annum, which is for the education of 12 boys for the term of three years. James Duberley, Esq., is lord of the manor of Beechampstead.

STAUGHTON, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of

Stodden, co. Bedford, 3½ miles S.E. of Kimbolton, and 10 from Bedford. St. Neot's is its post town. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £200, in the patron. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The Baptists have a place of worship.

STAUNTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Gainford, S.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 2 miles N.E. of Barnard Castle. There are several stone quarries.

STAUNTON, a par. in the hund. of St. Briavell's, co. Gloucester, 2 miles from Coleford, its post town, and 3 N.E. of Monmouth. The village, which is small, is situated to the S. of the river Wye, in Dean Forest. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The substratum contains iron ore, of which mines were formerly in operation. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £149. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a tower and five bells. The parochial charities produce about £32 per annum. There are a National school and an almshouse for four people, founded in 1686.

STAUNTON, a par. in the S. div. of Newark wap., co. Nottingham, 7 miles S.E. of Newark, its post town, and 5 N. of Bottesford railway station. The village, which is small, is situated in the vale of Belvoir, near the source of the river Don, and at the point of conjunction of the counties of Nottingham, Leicester, and Lincoln. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The par. contains the chplry. of Flawborough. The living is a rect.,* with the cur. of Flawborough annexed, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £322. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a square tower and five bells. The interior contains monuments of the Stauntons. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. The principal residence is Staunton Hall. H. C. Staunton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STAUNTON, a par. in the lower div. of Pershore hund., co. Worcester, 9 miles from Hereford, its post town, 8 N.W. of Gloucester, and 7 S.W. of Tewkesbury. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated near the river Leadon. The Ledbury hounds meet in this parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £404. The church is dedicated to St. James. The parochial charities consist of a portion of Jarvis's bequest, which realises upwards of £1,068 per annum.

STAUNTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Dunster, co. Somerset, 1 mile S. of Minehead.

STAUNTON-HARROLD, a tnshp. in the par. of Breedon, hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 3¼ miles N.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, its post town. The substratum is productive of coal, iron, and limestone. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has a tower and eight bells. The interior contains tombs of the Shirleys. The church was erected by Sir R. Shirley, Bart., in 1653. The manor was given to Henry de Ferariis at the Conquest, and passed to the Shirleys in 1423. The principal residence is the Hall, partly designed by Inigo Jones.

STAUNTON-UPON-WYE, a par. in the hund. of Grimsworth, co. Hereford, 9 miles N.W. of Hereford, its post town, and 10 from Kington. The village is situated on the road from Hereford to Hay and Breen, near the river Wye, and is chiefly agricultural. The land is partly in common. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £340, in the patron. of Christ Church College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is an ancient structure, with a spired tower and six bells. The charities consist of the interest of £100,000, bequeathed in 1790 by G. Jarvis, Esq., for the schools, poor, &c., of the pars. of Staunton, Bredwardine, and Letton. This charity was revised in 1852 by Act of Parliament, which vested its management in 12 trustees, including, *ex-officio*, the Bishop of Hereford, and the three incumbents.

STAUNTON WHIT, a par. in the hund. of Petherton, co. Somerset, 3 miles N.W. of Chard, its post town, and 6 from Ilminster. There are quarries of chalk and blue lias. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £255. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure with a square embattled tower. The parochial charities produce about £21 per annum, which go to Somerhayes' school. There are vestiges of ancient encampments, near which Roman antiquities have been found.

STAUNTON WYVILE. *See* STONTON, co. Leicester.

STAVELEY, a par. in the hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 4½ miles N.E. of Chesterfield, its post town, and 10 S.E. of Sheffield. It is a station on the Midland railway. The village, which is considerable, stands on an eminence overlooking the canal and river Rother, and comprises the chplry. of Great Barlow and the hmlt. of Woodthorpe. The substratum is productive of coal and iron-stone. There is a brush manufactory and corn and bone mills. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £706. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure, with a square tower and eight bells, and contains monuments of the Frecheville family. There is also a district church at Barlow, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £95. The parochial charities produce about £80 per annum. There are National schools for both sexes, including a residence for the master, erected at the expense of the Duke of Devonshire, who is lord of the manor. There is a mechanics' institute. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

STAVELEY, a par. in the lower div. of Claro wap., West Riding co. York, 4 miles from Boroughbridge, its post town, and 4 N.E. of Knaresborough railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on a branch of the river Ure. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £354. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt in 1831, at a cost of £1,000. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, also a place of worship for Wesleyans.

STAVELEY, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Cartmel, hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 6 miles N. of Cartmel, and 9 N.E. of Ulverstone. Kendal is its post town. The village, which is small, is situated at the bottom of Windermere. The tnshp. contains the hmlts. of Ayside, Barber Green, Seatle, and part of Newby Bridge. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £108. The church was enlarged in 1844. The charities produce about £33 per annum. There are endowed schools for both sexes. The Earl of Burlington is lord of the manor.

STAVELY, NETHER and OVER, tnshps. in the ward and par. of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 5 miles N.W. of Kendal, its post town. It is a station on the Windermere railway. The village is situated in a hollow of the river Kent, near Stavely Fell. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in bobbin and woollen mills. Edward III. granted a charter for a market on Friday and a fair on St. Luke's day, but these have long been disused. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £120, in the patron. of the Vicar of Kendal. The parochial charities produce about £56 per annum. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor.

STAVERTON, a par. in the hund. of Haytor, co. Devon, 3½ miles N.W. of Totness, its post town, and 5 from Ashburton. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the river Dart. The par. contains the hmlts. of Sparkwell, Strechford, and Woolstone Green. The substratum abounds in blue and grey slate, which are extensively worked at the Penn Recca Slate Quarries. This slate is of a fine and durable quality, and many of the houses in Exeter have been roofed with it from James I.'s time. There are also quarries of freestone, limestone, and blue and grey marble. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and in the quarries. A singular limestone cavern exists at Pridhamsleigh. This place is celebrated for its cider. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £366, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. George, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing six bells. In the interior are several

stained windows, a carved screen, and a monument to the Worth family. There is also a district church at Landscove, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £75. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, was erected in 1851, at an outlay of £3,000, defrayed by Miss Champernowne. The parochial charities produce about £66 per annum. There are National schools for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The Dean and Chapter of Exeter are lords of the manor and principal landowners.

STAVERTON, a par. in the lower div. of Deerhurst hund., co. Gloucester, 4¾ miles N.W. of Cheltenham, its post town. The village is situated on the line of the Gloucester and Cheltenham railway. The inhabitants are wholly agricultural. The living is a vic.,* with the cur. of Boddington annexed, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £436. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure.

STAVERTON, a par. in the hund. of Fawsley, co. Northampton, 2½ miles S.W. of Daventry, its post town, and 8½ E. of Southam. The village, which is extensive, is situated on the high road from Southam to Daventry. The land is chiefly in pasture. The soil is of red sand, with strong clay and loam, upon a subsoil of rock. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £490, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a square embattled tower containing five bells. The chancel contains two stained windows, presented by the present vicar. The parochial charities consist in a fuel allotment, and the interest of £100, bequeathed in 1767 by Mr. W. T. Grosby. There is an endowed school for both sexes.

STAVERTON, a chplry. in the par. of Trowbridge, hund. of Melksham, co. Wilts, 2 miles N. of Trowbridge, its post town. It is situated on the Wilts and Berks canal and the river Avon. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the cloth manufacture. The living is a perpet. cur., in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £100, in the patron. of the Rector of Trowbridge.

STAVORDALE PRIORY, an ext. par. place in the co. of Somerset, half a mile from Bruton. It was founded in the reign of Henry III. by Richard Savill for Augustine canons, and was made a cell to Taunton Abbey in 1533. On the Dissolution, the site was granted to the De Veres, and subsequently came to the earls of Ilchester.

STAWARD-LE-PEEL, a border castle, co. Northumberland, 3 miles S.W. of Haydon Bridge. The ruins are situated on the river Allen.

STAWELL, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Moorlinch, hund. of Whitley, co. Somerset, 4½ miles N.E. of Bridgwater, its post town, and 2 N.W. of Moorlinch. The village is wholly agricultural. The living is a cur., annexed to the vic. of Moorlinch, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. The Independents have a chapel.

STAWLEY, a par. in the hund. of Milverton, co. Somerset, 6 miles N.W. of Wellington, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Wivelscombe. The village is situated on the river Tow, near the Bristol and Exeter railway. The inhabitants are wholly engaged in agriculture. The soil consists of clay and loam, with a subsoil of sandstone and limestone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing three bells. The register dates from 1528. There is a Sunday-school.

STAXIGOE, a vil. in the par. of Wick, co. Caithness, Scotland, 2 miles N.E. of Wick. It is a tidal port, situated near Noss Head. The village is of great antiquity. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries.

STAXTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Willerby, wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 6 miles S.W. of Scarborough, and half a mile E. of Willerby. It is a small agricultural village, situated near the railway and the river Derwent. There is a parochial school, also chapels for the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. Lord Londesborough is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

STAYLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Mottram, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 1 mile N.E. of Ashton. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the collieries and cotton mills. The Huddersfield canal passes through the tnshp., which includes a portion of the town of Staleybridge. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Chester, and in the patron. of trustees.

STAYLEY BRIDGE. *See* STALEYBRIDGE, co. Lancaster.

STAYNAL, a chplry. in the par. of Lancaster, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N.E. of Poulton-le-Fylde. It is joined to Stalmine.

STAYTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Averham, N. div. of Thurgarton wap., co. Nottingham, 3 miles E. of Southwell, 4 W. of Newark, and three-quarters of a mile S.W. of Averham. It is situated on the river Greet, a branch of the Trent, which flows about a mile from the village. The Master and Fellows of Trinity College are lords of the manor. There are traces of a grange, which once belonged to the abbots of Rufford.

STEAN, or STENE, a par. in the hund. of King's-Sutton, co. Northampton, 2½ miles N.W. of Brackley, its post town. The village is situated near the river Ouse, and is wholly agricultural. The road from Brackley to Banbury passes through the parish. The living is a rect. annexed to the vic. of Hinton-in-the-Hedges, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains effigies, &c., of the Crewe family from 1619. The church was erected by T. Crewe, Esq., in 1620. Divine service commences on the first Sunday in April, and is performed but six times during the year. Earl Spencer is lord of the manor.

STEANBRIDGE, a tythg. in the par. of Stroud, hund. of Bisley, co. Gloucester, 2 miles from Stroud, but within the limits of that borough.

STEANBRIDGE, a tythg. in the par. of Bisley, co. Gloucester, 3 miles E. of Stroud, near the Sapperton tunnel of the Thames and Severn canal.

STEARSBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Brandsby, wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of Easingwold.

STEBBING, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 13 miles N. of Chelmsford, its post town, and 3 N.E. of Great Dunmow. The village, which is considerable, is situated on an eminence near the river Chelmer and the line of the Great Eastern railway. It is a place of ancient date, and once belonged to the Peverell and Ferrers families, who had a castle, the site of which is now marked by two artificial mounds surrounded by a moat. On the banks of the river are two mills. The surface is elevated and the soil fertile. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £195. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, has a spired tower and five bells. The interior contains a brass, date 1390. The parochial charities produce about £23 per annum. There are National and British schools for both sexes. The Earl of Essex and Colonel Bingham are lords of the manor. A cattle fair is held on the 10th July.

STEDE, a chplry. in the par. of Ribchester, co. Lancaster, 6 miles N.W. of Blackburn. It is situated in the valley of the Ribble, and has the ruins of a disused Norman chapel.

STEDHAM, a par. in the hund. of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 2 miles N.W. of Midhurst. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Rother, and by the Reform Act is partly included within the borough of Midhurst. It is mentioned in Domesday survey as *Hamesford*, and belonged to Earl Godwin; after the Norman conquest it came to the Montgomeries, and is now the property of Sir Charles Taylor, Bart. The living is a rect., with that of Heyshot united, in the dioc. of Chichester, joint val. £386. The church, dedicated to St. James, has a tower and five bells. It contains some ancient wall paintings. The register dates from 1659. The church was partly rebuilt and enlarged in 1850. In the churchyard is a yew tree, measuring 28 feet in diameter. There is a girls' school. Stedham Hall is the principal residence.

STEEL, a tnshp. in the par. of Prees, co. Salop, 5 miles N.E. of Wem, and 3 S. of Whitchurch. The village is considerable.

STEEL BANK, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Nether Hallam, West Riding co. York, 2 miles W. of Sheffield.

STEEP, a par. in the upper half div. of East Meon hund., co. Hants, 2 miles N. of Petersfield, its post town, and near the Petersfield station on the London and Portsmouth railway. The village is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of South Ambersham. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of East Meon, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church has a tower and five bells. The interior contains monuments of the Baker family. It was restored in 1840. There is a National school. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. Ashford House is the principal residence.

STEEP-HOLM, an island in the par. of Uphill, hund. of Winterstoke, co. Somerset, 2 miles N.W. of Uphill. This rock, which is about a mile and a half in circumference, rises perpendicularly out of the Bristol Channel to the height of 400 feet above the sea. It is uninhabited, but swarms with rabbits and sea fowl. It is said to have been the spot to which Gildas retired whilst composing his history, and where Githa, the mother of Harold II., died.

STEEPING MAGNA, a par. in the Wold div. of Candleshoe wap., parts of Lindsey., co. Lincoln, 3 miles S.E. of Spilsby, its post town, and about 1 mile from the Firsby railway station. The village is situated on the river Steeping, which flows from the Wolds 15 miles S.E. to Boston Deeps, beyond Wainfleet. The par. includes the hmlt. of Monksthorpe, as also part of an ancient moated seat. The surface is flat, and the soil clayey. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect. of Firsby, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was partly rebuilt in 1748. The register dates from 1613. The charities consist of allotments and some poor's cottages. A school was erected at the expense of T. Watson, Esq., of Bitteswell, which is principally supported by the vicar. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and the Baptists one at Monksthorpe. Lord Willoughby d'Eresby is lord of the manor.

STEEPING PARVA, a par. in the E. div. of Bolingbroke soke, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3½ miles S.E. of Spilsby, its post town, and a short distance from the Little Steeping station on the Great Northern railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £181. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a square tower containing three bells. It was rebuilt with the old materials in 1639. The register dates from 1559. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum, of which £7 go to the free school. The Wesleyans have a chapel. W. Pinder, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STEEPLE, a par. in the hund. of Hasilor, co. Dorset, 5½ miles S.W. of Wareham, its post town, and 3½ S.W. of Corfe Castle. The village is situated on the sea-coast, and is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of West Creech, which once belonged to the Abbey of Bindon, and was a market town in Henry III.'s time. Creech Barrow is a hill of considerable height, supposed to be artificial. The living is a rect. with that of Tyneham annexed, in the dioc. of Sarum, joint val. £382. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure. It is the burial-place of the Lawrence family. The Grange is the principal residence.

STEEPLE, or STEEPLE-CUM-STANESGATE, a par. in the hund. of Dengie, co. Essex, 9 miles S.E. of Maldon, its post town, and 6 N. of Burnham. The village is situated near the river Blackwater, on which a quay has been constructed for barges of 70 tons. It is mentioned in Domesday survey as *Ulfwinchurch*, and was then a place of some importance. The par. contains Ramsey Island, and the hmlt. of Stangate, or Stanesgate, formerly surrounded by water. In 1176 a priory cell, subordinate to that of Lewes, existed here for the order of Cluniac monks. The surface is flat, and the soil heavy, with a subsoil of clay. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £195. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence and All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents have a chapel, at which day and Sunday schools are held. The governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, are lords of the manor. There was formerly a church in the hamlet of Stanesgate, which went by its present name in Edward the Confessor's time.

STEEPLE-ASHTON, co. Wilts. *See* ASHTON STEEPLE. The like for other places with this distinguishing prefix.

STEEPLE-MORDEN, a par. in the hund. of Armingford, co. Cambridge, 5 miles N.W. of Royston, its post town, and 16 from Cambridge. The village is situated on the river Cam. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £200, in the patron. of New College, Oxford. The church is an ancient structure, containing two brasses of priests. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum, realised from town lands.

STEEPLETON-IWERNE, or STEEPLETON-PRESTON, a par. in the hund. of Pimperne, North Blanford div. of co. Dorset. *See* IWERNE, STEEPLETON.

STEETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bolton Percy, partly within the Ainsty and partly in the West Riding co. York, 3½ miles N.E. of Tadcaster, its post town, and 3 N.W. of Bolton Percy. It is situated on the line of the North Midland railway. The inhabitants are wholly agricultural. Steeton Hall, now a farmhouse, was formerly the seat of the Fairfax family, and where Lord Fairfax slept the night before the battle of Marston Moor.

STEETON WITH EASBURN, a tnshp. in the par. of Kildwick, E. div. of Staincliffe wap., West Riding co. York, 1 mile E. of Kildwick, its post town, and 3 miles N.W. of Keighley. It is a station on the Midland Extension railway. The village, which is considerable, is situated in a valley on the road from Keighley to Skipton. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in the worsted and bobbin mills. Stone is quarried. The township is bounded on the N. by the river Aire, which is well stocked with trout. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

STEIN, a vil. in the par. of Durinish, N.W. side of Skye Island, co. Inverness, Scotland, 5 miles N. of Dunvegan, and 15 N.W. of Portree. It is situated on Loch Bay. It was formerly the seat of an important herring fishery.

STEINSCHOLL, a *quoad sacra* par. in the pars. of Kilmuir and Smyort, co. Inverness, Scotland. It is situated in Skye Island, near the village of Stein. The living is in the presb. of Skye, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of about £120. There is also a Free church.

STELLA, a tnshp. in the par. of Ryton, W. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 5 miles W. of Newcastle, its post town, and 1 mile W. of the Blaydon railway station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. It was made a separate district par. in 1845, and contains the tnshps. of Blaydon and Derwanthaugh. The village is situated on the river Tyne and the turnpike road from Newcastle to Hexham. The soil consists of clay. J. Cowen and Co.'s extensive firebrick and gas works are in this parish, also wharves, and a coal staith belonging to the London Lead Company. The English were routed here in 1640 by the Scots, who passed the Tyne under cover of several pieces of cannon which they had planted on the tower of Newburn Church. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is situated at Blaydon, and is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. The Roman Catholics have a chapel, which is dedicated to SS. Mary and Thomas Aquinas. In connexion with the chapel is a school for children of both sexes, and a cemetery adjoining. Stella Hall and Stella House are the principal residences. C. Towneley, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

STELLING, a par. in the hund. of Stouting, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 7 miles S.W. of Canterbury, its post town. The village is situated on an eminence near the line of the ancient Stane Street, and is wholly agricul-

tural. The land is partly in hop-grounds. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Upper Hardres, in the dioc. of Canterbury. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is an endowed school for twenty boys and twelve girls of this parish and that of Upper Hardres. Fairs are held on Ascension Day and on 12th November.

STELLING, a tnshp. in the par. of Bywell St. Peter, E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 9 miles N.E. of Hexham, and 2½ N. of Stocksfield. It is situated near the river Tyne, and on the turnpike road from Hexham to Newcastle-on-Tyne. The manor formerly belonged to the priory of Hexham. Freestone is abundant. The Hall is the principal residence.

STELLING MINNIS, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Loningborough, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 1 mile S.E. of Stelling.

STEMBRIDGE, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan.

STENBURY, a tythg. in the par. of Godshill, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 6 miles S.E. of Newport.

STENE. *See* STRAN, co. Northampton.

STENFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Hacconby, co. Lincoln, 8 miles N.W. of Bourne.

STENHOUSE, a hmlt. in the par. of Libberton, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Edinburgh.

STENHOUSEMUIR, a vil. in the par. of Larbert, co. Stirling, Scotland, 1 mile from Falkirk, and 8 miles S.E. of Stirling. The Falkirk Trysts are held here.

STENIGOT, a par. in the N. div. of Gartree wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles S.W. of Louth, its post town. The village is situated on the Wolds, near the river Bain, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £222. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. R. W. and R. G. Chatterton, Esqs., are lords of the manor and principal landowners.

STENNESS, an ancient par. in Pomona, Orkney Islands, coast of Scotland, now joined to Firth.

STENNESS, an island in the par. of Northmaven, Shetland Isles, coast of Scotland. It is situated on the N. side of Magnus Bay.

STENNIS WATER, a stream of the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, joins the Meggot Water a little above its confluence with the Esk.

STENSON, a hmlt. and tnshp. in the par. of Barrow-on-Trent, hunds. of Appletree and Morleston, co. Derby, 4 miles S.W. of Derby. It is situated on the Birmingham and Grand Trunk railway, and is in conjunction with Twyford.

STENTON, a par., co. Haddington, Scotland, consisting of two detached portions, and containing the vils. of Beilgrange and Pitcox. The northern, or inland, district extends in length about 3½ miles from N.E. to S.W., with an extreme breadth of 3 miles, and is bounded by the pars. of Prestonkirk, Dunbar, Spott, and Whittingham. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. The southern district lies among the Lammermuir hills, and is bounded by Berwickshire, Whittingham, and by the Lammermuirs. The hill of Spartledown, one of the highest of the Lammermuirs, is in this district. The parish is traversed by the road from Dunbar to Giffard, and is within easy access of the Linton and Dunbar station, on the North British railway. The village of Stenton is about 5½ miles W. of Dunbar, and 3½ S.E. of East Linton. The par. of Stenton is in the presb. of Dunbar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The stipend of the minister is £323. The parish church was erected in 1829. There are a parochial library and several schools. The principal seat is Beil House, situated near Presmennan Lake.

STENWAITES, or STENWITH, a hmlt. in the par. of Barrowby, wap. of Winnibriggs, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 2 miles W. of Grantham.

STEPASIDE, a tnshp. in the par. of Kilgobbin, bar. of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Dublin.

STEPHEN'S, ST., a par. in the N. div. of East hund., co. Cornwall, 1 mile N.W. of Launceston, its post town, and 16 miles from Camelford. It includes the disfranchised borough of Newport, and is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Lanson*. It derives its present name from the collegiate church of St. Stephen, which Bishop Warlewast, of Exeter, converted into an Austin priory in 1126. The village is situated on the brow of a hill immediately above Newport. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £110, in the patron. of the inhabitants. The church is an ancient edifice with a tower. The parochial charities produce about £224, of which £193 go to Horwell's school. Fairs are held on 12th May, 31st July, and 25th September, all of which are for cattle.

STEPHEN'S, ST., a par. in the hund. of Cashio, co. Herts, 1 mile S.W. of St. Alban's, its post town, and 7 miles from Watford. The village is situated on the rivers Colne and Ver, near the Roman way Watling Street. The par. contains the hmlts. of Pack, Smallford, and Windridge. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £514. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, occupies the site of one founded in the reign of Eldred by Ulsinus, sixth abbot of St. Alban's. There is also a district church at Frogmore, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £128, and a chapel-of-ease at the hmlt. of Parkstreet. There are National and other schools. Many Roman coins have been found here, and in the churchyard was dug up a lectern in brass, now placed in the chancel.

STEPHEN'S, ST. *See* HACKINGTON, co. Kent.

STEPHEN'S, ST., by SALTASH, a par. in the hund. of East, co. Cornwall, 1 mile S.W. of Saltash, its post town, and 9 miles from St. Germans. It contains the town and chplry. of Saltash-on-Hamoaze, and the remains of Trematon Castle, built before the Norman conquest, and subsequently the seat of the Valletorts. The principal gateway consists of three arches, supporting a square embattled tower, now appropriated as a museum for natural curiosities. The soil is shallow, on a substratum of slaty rock. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £139. The church is situated on a hill. It has a lich-gate, and contains tombs of the Bullers of Shillingham, and of the Bonds of Earth. There is also a district church at Saltash, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £100. The parochial charities produce about £79 per annum. Ince Castle is the principal residence.

STEPHEN'S, ST., IN BRANNEL, a par. in the hmlt. of Powder, co. Cornwall, 4 miles N.W. of St. Austle, its post town, and 12 from Bodmin. It is mentioned in Domesday survey as *Bernel*, and was held at that time by the Earl of Mortaigne, and was part of Caerhayes. It is situated in the midst of a mineral district, and is productive of granite, tin, copper, iron, antimony, and a fine white clay extensively used in the porcelain manufactures of Staffordshire. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £780. The church is an ancient Norman structure with a detached tower, situated on a hill. It contains the tomb and rhyming epitaph on Dr. Wolrige. There are National schools, and four almshouses endowed by James Buller in 1726.

STEPNEY, a par. and populous district of the metropolis, in the Tower div. of Ossulstone hund., and borough of the Tower Hamlets, co. Middlesex, 2½ miles E. of St. Paul's Cathedral. It is a junction station on the North London, the Blackwall, and Great Eastern railways; it lies chiefly between the Commercial-road and the Great Eastern railway, and includes the populous districts of Mile-End, New and Old Town, and part of Ratcliffe. The population of the parish in 1861 was 98,836, and of the ecclesiastical districts of the Holy Trinity and St. Philip respectively 10,478 and 14,805. Previously to 1669 it was much more extensive than at present, comprising, in addition to its present parochial limits, the hmlts. of Stratford-le-Bow, Limehouse, Shadwell, St. George's-in-the-East, Spitalfields, Bethnal Green, Wapping, Whitechapel, Poplar, and Blackwall, which from their increased importance have been successively separated from it, and formed into distinct parishes. In Domesday Book it is written *Stebenhede*, and in later documents *Stebenhythe* and *Stebonheath*. In 1299 it was the seat

of a parliament summoned by Edward I. to meet at the mansion house of Henry Walleis, then lord mayor of London. In the 14th century the manor was held by the bishops of London, who had a palace called Bishop's Hall at Bethnal-Green, then a rural district, as described by Sir Thomas More in a letter to Dean Colet. It was subsequently alienated by Bishop Ridley to the crown, and given by Edward VI. to the Wentworths, from whom it came to the Manners and Colebrooke families. In the first year of Charles I.'s reign it was ravaged by the plague, which carried off 2,978 persons; and at the commencement of the parliamentary war was strongly fortified for the defence of the city. At this period the parish was a wide flat extending to Blackwall, as seen in the print of Hogarth's "Idle Apprentice." In 1665 the plague again broke out, and with such violence that it swept off 6,583 persons in one year, besides 116 sextons and gravediggers, belonging to the parish. In 1794 more than half the hamlet of Ratcliffe was consumed by a fire, which spread to the shipping in the river. The parish, situated on the northern bank of the Thames, is chiefly inhabited by persons connected with shipping, and contains extensive warehouses, especially in the Commercial-road, leading from Whitechapel to the East and West India Docks. It is well paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water from the reservoir at Old Ford. On the banks of the Regent's canal, which traverses the parish, are numerous coal and timber wharves, and at its junction with the Thames is a dock capable of containing 100 vessels. The surface is almost level, rising gently from the river. It is generally considered healthy, resting on a gravel soil, but many cases of cholera occurred in 1849, and again in 1866. The greater part is now built over, but there are still some open spaces in the vicinity of Bow Common. The three hamlets are governed by different bodies:—Ratcliffe by trustees; Mile-End, Old and New Town, by a vestry constituted under Sir Benjamin Hall's Act, the rector and churchwardens being *ex officio* members. The custom of gavelkind prevails in the manor. There are several breweries, a large distillery, and numerous foundries and factories, chiefly in connection with the shipping interest. Here are situated the Whitechapel Union poor-house, the Commercial gas works, the East London cemetery, and the Baptist College, founded in 1810 on the site of the Marquis of Worcester's house, where Dr. Mead was born in 1673. In the Whitechapel-road are two theatres, the Effingham and Pavilion, the latter, built in 1858 from designs by Simmonds, is a spacious structure, with an entrance constructed of Portland stone, and containing the largest pit in London, capable of holding 2,000 persons. The living was once held by Archbishop Seagrave, Bishop Fox (the founder of Corpus Christi College, Oxford), Pace, and Dean Colet. It is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, val. £850, in the patron. of the Bishop of London. The parish church, dedicated to St. Dunstan, was built in the 14th century. It has a low broad tower, strengthened with buttresses and surmounted by a turret and dome. In the porch is a stone from "Carthage wall," and in the interior are many ancient monuments and tombs of eminent men, with several epitaphs, noticed in No. 518 of the *Spectator*. In addition to the parish church are the following district churches, viz. Holy Trinity, St. Thomas, St. Philip, All Saints', St. Peter's, and St. Paul's, Bow Common, the livings of which are all perpet. curs., varying in val. from £350 to £250. A new church is also about being built, the cost of which will be defrayed out of the proceeds of the sale of St. Benet's, Gracechurch-street, which is doomed to be demolished. Of the district churches the most noteworthy are St. Philip's, the first district Gothic church built in the E. of London, erected in 1829 at a cost of £7,000; and St. Paul's, Bow Common, built and endowed in 1858, at the expense of Mr. Cotton, of the Bank of England, from the designs of Mr. R. Hawkins. It is Decorated Gothic, with a spire of Bath stone and a painted E. window. There are 12 chapels belonging to the several dissenting denominations, also a synagogue and Jews' burial-ground. There are 40 National and other day schools, several of them endowed, as Bancroft's school in Mile End, Old Town, founded in 1729 for the education of 100 boys, who since 1803 have been boarded as well as clothed and instructed, with a library attached to the school; the Mile End, Old Town, and Ratcliffe charity schools, each with an income from endowment of £190; Stepney Meeting school; Wycliffe's chapel school, partially endowed. The charities altogether produce about £1,000 a year, including Coborn's bequest for seamen's widows; Curtis's for behoof of small debtors in prison, &c., besides numerous hospitals, or almshouses, as Deacon's City paupers' house, the German and Portuguese Jews' hospital, Drapers' hospital, Trinity almshouses, Gibson's or Coopers' almshouses, Drapers' almshouses; also, in Bow, almshouses belonging to the Skinners' and Vintners' companies. The London Hospital, situated in Whitechapel, and founded in 1740, is one of the most useful and extensive charities of the kind in the metropolis; the building was erected in 1752, from the designs of Mr. B. Mainwaring, and contains 35 wards with 439 beds. The amount of fixed income is £12,000, derived from funded property, voluntary donations, legacies, &c., and in 1861 the number of in and out patients relieved was 32,080. The Stepney Poor-law Union comprises the parishes of Limehouse, Ratcliffe, Shadwell, and Wapping, Mile-End Old Town having its own establishment. All children born at sea are supposed to belong to Stepney, according to the old rhyme—

"He who sails on the wide sea,
Is a parishioner of Stepney."

In consequence paupers born at sea have been sent here from all parts of the country, but the recent decisions of the superior courts refuse to establish this traditional law. *See* also articles LONDON, and the parishes enumerated above as once included in Stepney.

STEPNEY, a hmlt. in the Hunsley-Beacon div. of Harthill wap., East Riding co. York, 5 miles from Hull, of which it is a suburb. It is a station on the North-Eastern railway.

STEPNEY MARSH. *See* ISLE OF DOGS, co. Middlesex.

STEPPINGLEY, a par. in the hund. of Redbornestoke, co. Bedford, 2½ miles S.W. of Ampthill, its post town, and 10 S. of Bedford. It is a small agricultural village, bounded on the N. by the Flitt stream, flowing into the river Ouse. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £266, in the patron, of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, has a tower containing four bells. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. The Duke of Bedford is lord of the manor.

STERNDALE, EARL. *See* EARL STERNDALE, co. Derby.

STERNDALE, KING'S, a hmlt. in the par. of Bakewell, co. Derby, 3 miles S.E. of Buxton, on the river Wye.

STERNFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Plomesgate, co. Suffolk, 1 mile S. of Saxmundham, its post town. The village, which is small and irregularly built, is wholly agricultural, and the soil loamy. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £297. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, has a tower and four bells. The parochial charities produce about £61 per annum, realised from town estate. There is a school for both sexes.

STERT, a hmlt. in the par. of Camel, co. Somerset, 5 miles S.W. of Castle Cary.

STERT, or START, an islet in Bridgwater Bay, co. Somerset, 7½ miles N. of Bridgwater, at the mouth of the river Parret.

STERT, a chplry. in the par. of Urchfont, hund. of Swanborough, co. Wilts, 2 miles S.E. of Devizes, its post town. The village, which is wholly agricultural, is situated near the road from Salisbury to Devizes. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Urchfont, in the dioc. of Sarum. The church, dedicated to St. James, was erected in 1846. There is a National school.

STERTHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of West Camel, co. Somerset, 5 miles S.W. of Castle Cary.

STETCHWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Radfield, co. Cambridge, 3 miles S.W. of Newmarket, its post town, and 1½ mile E. of the Dullingham station on the Cambridge and Newmarket railway. The inhabitants of the village are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £174. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice, with a tower and five bells. It contains a monument to H. Gorges, Esq. The principal residence is Stetchworth House.

STEVENAGE, a par., post, and small market town in the hund. of Broadwater, co. Herts, 4 miles S.E. of Hitchin, and 12 N.W. of Hertford. It is a station on the Great Northern railway. It is situated on the great North road from London to Edinburgh, and is a polling and petty sessions town. In Domesday Book it is called *Stevenach*. It was a royal manor, and was granted by Edward the Confessor to Westminster Abbey, at the Dissolution by Henry VIII. to the Bishopric of Westminster, and on the suppression of that by Queen Mary to the see of London, to which the manor still belongs. The town principally consists of one long and spacious street extending N. and S. for nearly a mile, with several smaller ones branching off. It is well lighted with gas and amply supplied with water. A manor court is held annually at the Bury on the Wednesday in Easter week for the Bishop of London. Petty sessions for the division are held on alternate Thursdays at the National schoolroom. The trade is chiefly local, and straw-plaiting is extensively carried on. On the London road are six barrows or hills, from which the place is supposed to have derived its name. At Humly Wood, half a mile E. of the barrows, are the remains of an intrenched camp or fortification; and at Dane End, Dane's field, &c., battles are supposed to have been fought between the Danes and Saxons. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, gross val. £1,007. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is situated on a chalky eminence about half a mile from the town, and is approached by an avenue of trees. It is an ancient flint structure with an embattled and spired tower, and attached to the chancel are two small chapels. The interior contains two ancient piscinæ, also an E. window figuring the four Evangelists, the gift of G. Smyth, Esq., of this town. A new church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has been erected at the S. end of the town at an outlay of £1,200. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. There is an endowed grammar school, to which, in 1558, the Rev. Thomas Alleyne bequeathed an annuity of £13 6*s.* 8*d.*; a separate endowment also belongs to it for English education of about £30. There are also National and infant schools. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a place of worship. Market day is on Saturday, but the market is now discontinued, except for the sale of straw plait. A pleasure fair is held 22nd of September.

STEVENSTON, a par. in the district of Cunninghame, co. Ayr, Scotland, containing a village of the same name, and nearly half of the town of Saltcoats. The parish is bounded by the Frith of Clyde, and by the parishes of Ardrossan, Kilwinning, and Irvine. It extends in length about 5 miles from W. to S.E., with an extreme breadth of 3 miles. Towards the sea the land is flat, and the soil light and sandy; and on this level ground the town of Saltcoats and the village of Stevenston are principally built. From E. to W. the greater part of the parish is divided by a winding and rocky acclivity, which was evidently the ancient sea cliff. To the N. of this boundary the soil is of deep loam or stiff clay; the state of cultivation is excellent; and the undulating surface is in many places wooded. Besides quarries of limestone and of superior grey sandstone, there is an extensive coal-field, which has been worked for nearly two centuries. It consists of twelve separate seams, which taken together measure 38 feet in thickness, and the lowest of which lies at a depth of more than 200 fathoms. The eastern portion of the field is worked under Messrs. Merry and Cuninghame, by whom the mining operations have been greatly extended, and furnaces erected for the smelting of iron ore. The western division is rented by Messrs Kenneth and Whitefield. The weaving of silk and other fine fabrics is still carried on, but not so extensively as formerly. A number of females are employed in muslin flowering. The parish is traversed by a branch of the S.W. railway, which has stations at Stevenston and Saltcoats. The village of Stevenston is about 6 miles N.W. of Irvine, and 1 mile N.E. of Saltcoats. The barony of Stevenston was gifted by Richard de Morville, High Constable of Scotland, to one Lockhart, and from his son Stephen the parish took its name. The only interesting remnant of antiquity is Kirilaw Castle, a ruined stronghold of the earls of Glencairn, which was sacked by the Montgomeries of Eglinton in 1488. The village, mentioned in the charter of the Loudoun family as far back as 1240, has a population of 2,600, and consists of one principal street, half a mile long, which is crossed by several smaller ones. The par. is in the presb. of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The stipend of the minister averages £300. The parish church was erected in 1833. There are two Free churches, and one United Presbyterian church, and several schools. The principal seats are Kirilaw, Ardeer, Auchenharvie, Hayock's Lodge, Parkend, Mayville, and Hullerhirst. The population of the parish by the last census was 5,454.

STEVENTON, a par. in the hund. of Ock, co. Berks, 4½ miles S.W. of Abingdon, its post town. It is a station on the Great Western railway. The village, which is considerable, is situated on a branch of the river Thames, and near the Wilts and Berks canal. Here were formerly a castle of the Wakes, built in 1281, and a priory of Black canons, founded as a cell to Bec Abbey, in Normandy, in the reign of Henry I., and which upon the suppression of alien houses was given to Westminster Abbey. The land is divided between arable and pasture, with 100 acres of common. The soil is a rich loam. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £160, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church, dedicated to St. James, contains a brass of Richard Do and wife, bearing date 1476. In the churchyard are remains of an ancient cross, which, though of great weight, sways to and fro at a touch. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster are lords of the manor.

STEVENTON, a par. in the hund. of Basingstoke, Kingclere div. of co. Hants, 5 miles N.E. of Andover, 3 S.E. of Overton, and 7 S.W. of Basingstoke. The village, which is small, is situated on the South-Western road. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £485. The church, an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has been restored. There is a free school supported by E. Knight, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The manor-house, an ancient building, is the principal residence.

STEVENTON, or STEVINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Willey, co. Bedford, 5 miles N.W. of Bedford, its post town. The village is situated near the river Ouse. The land is wholly arable. In the centre of the village stands an ancient cross. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £168. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, with a tower and five bells. The interior contains a brass of T. Salle, bearing date 1422. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum, which go to Barringer's almshouses. There is a National school for both sexes. The Baptists have a place of worship. Near the church is a spring, which is called the Holy Well. Crewe Alston, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STEWARTFIELD, a vil. in the par. of Old Deer, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Mintlaw. It is situated on the western road from Ellon to Fraserburgh. Its original name was Crichie. In the village is an United Presbyterian church.

STEWARTON, a par., post and market town, in the district of Cunninghame, co. Ayr, Scotland. It extends nearly 10 miles in length from S.W. to N.E., with an

extreme breadth of 4 miles, and is bounded by Renfrewshire, and by the pars. of Fenwick, Kilmaurs, Dreghorn, Irwin, Kilwenning, and Dunlop. The surface is undulating and slightly elevated at the N.E. end, but gradually declines towards the sea. It is watered by the Annock, Twinsey, Corshill, Eastburn, and Glazert Waters. The soil is mostly a strong clay. Extensive plantations have lately been made, and the whole of the land is enclosed. The prevailing rocks are trap in the north-eastern district, with carboniferous limestone and traces of coal in other parts, both of which are worked. The par. is traversed by the roads from Irvine to Glasgow, and from Kilmarnock to Paisley. The town of Stewarton is about 5 miles N.W. of Kilmarnock, and 2 S.E. of Dunlop. It is a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, and is within access of the Crofthead station of the Glasgow and Neilston railway. It is situated near the centre of the parish, on the right bank of the river Annock, which is crossed by three bridges. At a little distance from the town are the foundations of a house said to have been a seat of the royal race of Stewarts, from which the place derives its name. Of late years it has risen to some importance, and is now uniform and well built. It has a savings-bank and two commercial banks, one a branch of the Ayrshire Banking Company, and the other of the Western Bank of Scotland. This place has long been distinguished for the production of Highland or tartan bonnets, which business furnishes employment to from 300 to 400 hands. The manufacture of carpets, which was considerable in the early part of the present century, has declined, but the forging of clockwork and silk and muslin weaving are still important branches of industry. There are besides several woollen mills engaged in carding and spinning for the carpet and bonnet trades. Justice of the peace courts are held on the first Thursday in each month, for the recovery of small debts, for the parishes of Stewarton, Dunlop, and Fenwick. This par. is in the presb. of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The stipend of the minister is about £297. The parish church was erected in 1696, and enlarged in 1825. There are an United Presbyterian church, a Free church, a Congregational chapel, parochial and other schools. Market day is on Thursday, and fairs are held on the Thursday prior to the first Friday in January (old style), on the Monday prior to the first Thursday in May, and on the Wednesday prior to the last Thursday in October.

STEWARTON, a vil. in the par. of Kirkcolm, co. Wigton, Scotland, 5½ miles N. of Stranraer. It is situated on the W. side of Loch Ryan. The inhabitants are employed in weaving and agriculture.

STEWARTON, a vil. joined to Wishawton, in the par. of Cambusnethan, co. Lanark, Scotland.

STEWARTSTOWN, a small post and market town in the par. of Donaghenry, bar. of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 25 miles E. of Omagh, and 104 from Dublin. It is situated on the road from Armagh to Coleraine, 3 miles from Lough Neagh. The town contains many well-built houses. Here are the market house, parish church, Roman Catholic chapel, Presbyterian and Wesleyan meeting-houses, National school, dispensary, and a police station. Petty sessions are held at intervals. Stewart's Hall, about 2 miles distant, is the seat of Earl Castlestewart. In this parish are the remains of a castle, built by Sir A. Stewart, to whom the place was granted by James I. Wednesday is market day. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday in each month (old style).

STEWKLEY, a par. in the hund. of Cottesloe, co. Bucks, 5½ miles N.W. of Leighton-Buzzard, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Winslow. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the North-Western railway, on the Chiltern hills. The par. includes the hmlts. of Stewkley Dean and Littlecote. A portion of the female inhabitants are engaged in straw-plaiting, the lace manufacture having become nearly extinct. Many fossils are found in the lime quarries. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £194, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a Norman structure, with a square pinnacled tower and five bells. The parochial charities produce about £26 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels.

STEWLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Isle of Abbots, co. Somerset, 5 miles S.W. of Langport.

STEWTON, a par. in the Wold div. of Louth-Eske hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2½ miles S.E. of Louth, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the East Lincolnshire railway, which passes through the parish. There are brick, tile, and drain works. The soil consists of loam and clay, with a subsoil of clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £131. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The register dates from 1711.

STEYNE, a hmlt. in the par. of Acton, co. Middlesex, 6 miles W. of St. Paul's.

STEYNING, a hund. in the rape of Bramber, co. Sussex, contains the pars. of Bramber, Buttolphs, Coombs, Steyning, Washington, and Wiston; comprising an area of 12,250 acres.

STEYNING, a par., post, and market town in the above hund., co. Sussex, 5 miles N. of Shoreham, and 50 S.W. of London. It is a station on the South Coast railway. The town is situated at the bridge over the river Adur, and is a petty sessions and polling place for West Sussex. It returned two members to parliament, until disfranchised by the Reform Act. The town, which contains about 1,500 inhabitants, chiefly consists of two good streets, and has of late years considerably improved. It is lighted with gas, and supplied with good water. There are two branch banks, a post-office savings-bank, two breweries, and an extensive parchment manufactory. The staple trade of the place is in agricultural produce. Here was formerly a priory, founded as a cell to the abbey of Fêcamp, in Normandy. The vicarage stands on the site of the priory. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £308. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is said to have been built about the 12th century. There are endowed grammar, National, and infant schools, and a place of worship for the Wesleyans. There are also a reading room and subscription library. The union poorhouse is situated at Shoreham. Highden and Western Park are the principal residences. Market day is held every alternate Monday, and a large cattle fair is held on the 11th October.

STEYNTON, a par. in the hund. of Roose, co. Pembroke, 6 miles from Haverfordwest, and 2 from Milford, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on Milford Haven, and near Pill Priory. Here are some ancient forts. The substratum is productive of lime and culm. The par. includes the vil. of Milford Haven. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect. of Johnstone, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with a tower, which was garrisoned during the civil war. There is also a district church at Milford Haven, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £80. The parochial charities produce about £20, which go to Devonald's school. St. Botolph's and Castle Hill are the principal residences.

STIBBARD, a par. in the hund. of Gallow, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.W. of Foulsham, and 4 S.E. of Fakenham railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the road from Fakenham to Wells, and near the river Wensam. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Colkirk, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, erected in 1858. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. E. Wodehouse, Esq., M.P., is lord of the manor.

STIBBINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Norman Cross, co. Huntingdon, 9 miles from Peterborough, the same distance from Oundle, and 1 mile E. of Wansford, its post town and railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the great north road, and on the

navigable river Nen. The par. includes the hmlt. of Sibson, and part of the vil. of Wansford. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £431. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is of great antiquity, and of late years has been restored. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. The Duke of Bedford is lord of the manor. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

STICHEL, an ancient par. in the district of Kelso, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, now joined to the par. of Hume, co. Berwick.

STICKFORD, a par. in the W. div. of Bolingbroke soke, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.W. of Eastville railway station, and the same distance S.W. of Spilsby. Boston is its post town. The village is situated on the Catchwater, and on the road from Spilsby to Boston. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £133, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Helen. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum, of which £8 go to the free school. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. The Fen drains are navigable between this parish and Boston. T. Coltman, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STICKILLIN, a par. in the bar. of Ardee, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles E. of Ardee, its post town. The surface extends along the S. bank of the river Dee. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Armagh, val., with Ardee, £898, in the patron. of the primate. Stickillin House is in the vicinity. There are traces of an old burial-ground.

STICKLAND, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Decuman, co. Somerset, near Watchet.

STICKLEPATH, a vil. in the par. of Sampford Courtney, co. Devon, 4 miles N.E. of Okehampton.

STICKLEPATH, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Cleeve, co. Somerset, near Watchet.

STICKLINCH, a hmlt. in the par. of West Pennard, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.W. of Shepton Mallet.

STICKNEY, a par. in the W. div. of Bolingbroke soke, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 8½ miles N. of Boston, its post town, and 3 from New Bolingbroke. The village, which is considerable, occupies an elevated site near the E. and W. Fens on the Catchwater. The country is intersected with Fen drains, supplying facilities of communication with Boston. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £356. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, has a tower containing four bells, and has recently been restored. The parochial charities produce about £149 per annum, of which £105 go to Lovell's free school. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels.

STIFFKEY, a par. in the hund. of North Greenhoe, co. Norfolk, 3½ miles E. of Wells, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Walsingham. The village is situated in a deep valley on the banks of the Stiffkey river, which takes its rise near Swan Novers, and discharges itself into Blakeney harbour, about a mile and a half to the N.E. of this place. The parish is bounded on the N. by the German Ocean, and along the shore is a strip of salt marsh, against which the sea has thrown up a range of sand hills. The remains of the old hall, erected by Lord Keeper Bacon in 1604, have been converted into a farmhouse. On the summit of Warborough Hill is a circular camp. The living comprises the united rects. of St. John and St. Mary, with that of Morston annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church of St. John is an ancient structure with a square embattled tower. In the chancel is a monument to Nathaniel Bacon. The church of St. Mary is in ruins. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There are a school, and a chapel for the Independents.

STIFFORD, a par. in the hund. of Chafford, co. Essex, 2 miles N. of Grays, its post town, and 3 W. of Orsett. The village is small, but contains several well-built houses. The South Essex hounds meet in this parish, which takes its name from a ford over a stream that flows into the river Thames. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £450. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is of the 13th century, with a spired tower and three bells. The interior contains three brasses of priests, bearing date from 1370. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum.

STILDON WITH HOLLIN, a constablewick in the par. of Rock, co. Worcester, 7 miles S.W. of Stourport.

STILEWAY, a hmlt. in the par. of Meare, co. Somerset, 3 miles N.W. of Glastonbury.

STILLINGFLEET, a par. and tnshp. chiefly in the wap. of Ouse, East Riding co. York, but partly in the ainsty of York, 7 miles S.W. of York, its post town. The village, which is extensive, is situated near the river Ouse. The par. includes the tnshps. of Moreby, Stillingfleet, and Kelfield. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £412, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is an ancient structure, and has attached to it a chapel, in which is a cross-legged figure of a knight in armour, said to be one of the Moreby family. There is also a district church at Acaster Selby, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £40. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are village schools.

STILLINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Redmarshall, S.W. div. of Stockton ward, co. Durham, 6 miles N.W. of Stockton. It is a station on the West Hartlepool section of the North-Eastern railway.

STILLINGTON, a par. in the wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 10 miles N. of York, its post town, 4 S.E. of Easingwold, and 6½ from Tollerton station on the North-Eastern railway. The village is situated on the Fosse, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is of a sandy and clayey nature, with a subsoil of the same. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £178, in the patron. of the prebend. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The living was once held by Sterne, who resided at Sutton, in the neighbourhood. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a chapel, schools, and Sunday-school. Stillington Hall and Stillington Villa are the principal residences. Captain S. Croft is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

STILLORGAN, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Dublin. It is a station on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford railway. The surface is chiefly taken up by demesne lands and garden ground. It lies near Dublin Bay, and is crossed by the road from Dublin to Bray. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Kilmacud, £140, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church was enlarged in 1812, and again in 1833. There are three public schools, a dispensary, and a police station. Stillorgan Park, Stillorgan House, and Ridesdale, the seat of the Archbishop of Dublin, are the chief residences. The parish gives title of baron to the Allens, formerly of Stillorgan Park.

STILTON, a par. in the hund. of Norman-Cross, co. Huntingdon, 6 miles S.W. of Peterborough, its post town, and 8 S.E. of Oundle. The village is situated on the Roman way Ermine Street, and gives name to the celebrated Stilton cheese, which was originally made in Leicester by Mrs. Paulet, of Melton Mowbray, but was first sold here at the "Bell Inn" by Cooper Thornhill. It is chiefly made in the county of Leicestershire, though Stilton produces a small quantity. The land is chiefly in pasture, and a portion of it is fenny. In the vicinity are traces of a Roman encampment. Stilton prior to the formation of railways was of more importance than at present, being a great thoroughfare for coaches. It is a polling place for the county, and was once a market town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £400, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, or to St. James, is an ancient structure with a square tower. The parochial charities produce about £23 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, and a Wesleyan chapel. The Rev. W. Strong is lord of the manor.

STINCHAR WATER, a river of the co. of Ayr, Scotland, rises about 6 miles N.W. of Loch Doon, in Currick, and falls into the sea at Ballantrae.

STINCHCOMBE, a par. in the upper div. of Berkeley hund., co. Gloucester, 2 miles N.W. of Dursley, its post town, and 1 mile S.E. of Berkeley Road railway station. The village is situated near the Bristol and Gloucester railway. The soil is of a loamy description, with a subsoil of clay and lime. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £65, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Cyril, has been lately rebuilt. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum. There is a National school, supported by the Rev. Sir George Provost, lord of the manor.

STINSFORD, a par. in the hund. of George, Dorchester div. of co. Dorset, 1½ mile N.E. of Dorchester, its post town. The village is situated near the river Frome. The par. includes the hmlts. of Higher and Lower Buckhampton, Kingston, Marlwood, and Upper Kingston. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £190. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has an ivy-covered tower. The interior contains some ancient tablets. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. There is a parochial school at Rockhampton. Stinsford House and Kingston House are the principal residences. There are some circular sand-pits.

STIPERSTONES, a ridge of trap rocks in the co. of Salop, 6 miles from Church Stretton, 1,800 feet high, and containing lead and zinc.

STIRCHLEY, a par. in the Wellington div. of South Bradford hund., co. Salop, 3 miles S.W. of Shiffnal, its post town, and 2 from Madeley. It is a station on the Coalport branch of the London and North Western railway. The village is situated on the Shrewsbury canal. A portion of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries and iron works. The soil consists of light gravel. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £262. The church, dedicated to St. James, has been enlarged and restored at the expense of the Botfields. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes. R. H. Cheney, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STIRLING, an inland co. of Scotland, occupying the isthmus in the middle of Scotland between the rivers Forth and Clyde, and at nearly mid-distance between the German and Atlantic oceans. It lies between 55° 56′ and 56° 16′ N. lat., and between 3° 35′ and 4° 40′ W. long., on the mutual borders of the Highlands in the W. and the Lowlands in the E. The figure of the county is singular, and has been likened to a fish or eel. Its length from E. to W. is 36 miles, but following the curvature of its form from Linlithgow-bridge on the E.S.E. to Loch Lomond, near Inversnaid in the W., 45 miles; and its greatest breadth from N. to S. is 18 miles, but its average breadth does not exceed 10 miles, and in the N., where it tapers, the distance across is under 5 miles. On the northern side are two small detached portions, consisting of the parish of Alva and part of the parish of Logie. It comprises 462 square miles, or 295,875 acres, of which nearly two-thirds are under cultivation, besides 15 square miles of lake and 40,000 acres of carse land near the Forth. Its boundaries are for the most part distinctly marked by water-courses or lakes, the principal boundary line on the N. and E. being the Forth, which separates it from the counties of Perth and Clackmannan, the Avon and one of its tributaries on the S.E. separating it from Linlithgowshire, the Kelvin on the S. from Lanarkshire, and Loch Lomond on the W. from Dumbartonshire, besides for 5½ miles the lake of Loch Katrine, and numerous small streams, tributaries of the rivers above named. This county is one of the most important in Scotland. Lying in the direct passage from the northern to the southern parts of the island, it has been the scene of many memorable transactions, and there are few counties in which more monuments of antiquity are to be met with. In the earliest times it was the seat of the *Damnii*, and was subsequently incorporated in the Roman province *Vespasiana*. In the lower division of the county are still some slight traces of the wall of Antoninus, built for the purpose of protecting the Roman conquests on the S., and along the same line remains of Roman forts, weapons, and coins have occasionally been met with. After the overthrow of the Pictish sovereignty, Stirlingshire, with all the country S. of the Forth, was overrun by the Saxons, and formed part of the Strathclyde and Northumbrian kingdoms; and at a later date it passed quietly under the government of the Scottish sovereigns. In the 12th century it was much benefited by David I., who established religious houses, particularly that at Cambus-Kenneth. Stirling Castle commanded the most important pass betwixt the northern and southern districts of the kingdom, adding greatly to the importance of the county. In 1297 Wallace defeated the English near Stirling, and in the following year was himself routed at Falkirk. In 1314 Robert Bruce gained a decisive victory over Edward at Bannockburn, in which above 30,000 English perished. In 1488 James III. was defeated by his rebellious nobles at Sauchieburn, near Stirling, and afterwards murdered at Beaton's Mill. In 1645 the Duke of Montrose defeated the Covenanters under Baillie at Kilsyth, and in 1745 the Royalists were defeated by the Pretender near Falkirk. The surface in the western part, adjacent to Loch Lomond, is extremely mountainous, including Ben Lomond, which attains an elevation of 3,195 feet above sea-level, and constitutes the watershed between the streams which flow eastward to the German Ocean, and those which flow westward to the Atlantic. Immediately E. of this Highland district the land becomes flattish, or gently inclining towards the vale of the Endrick on the S. and the rivers Kelty and Forth on the N. In the centre of the co. the land is again elevated into a series of hills, which under various names, as Campsie Fells, Kilsyth, Fintry, and Gargunnock hills, run from near the north-eastern border towards the S.W. through the middle of the county—those of greatest altitude ranging from 1,300 to 1,500 feet in height. From one of these eminences, called Kilsyth Hill, there is obtained a view embracing an extent of near 12,000 square miles. In a line parallel with these hills run the Lennox, Stirling, and Ochills, forming the eastern screen of the large central plain, and having their sides and summits clothed with a green sward, which affords excellent pasturage for sheep. All E. of these hills, the country, comprising nearly one-third of the whole county, consists of carse land, in many parts flat, and in others presenting a succession of inclined planes gradually rising towards the S. from the vale of the Forth. In this quarter the country has experienced extensive improvements, and now comprises a rich and varied tract, exhibiting a constant alternation of fields in the highest state of tillage, meadows, plantations, pleasure grounds, gardens, and orchards. The Forth, which is the principal river, traverses a large part of the county; it takes its rise from a spring near the summit of Ben Lomond, and flows by a winding course of 20 miles, through the links of Stirling to the estuary called the Frith of Forth. In its course it receives the waters of the Avon, Carron, Pow, Bannockburn, Touch, Allan, Devon, and other small streams. The Carron, which is the largest of these tributaries, has its source near the centre of the county, and is navigable for vessels of large burden for about two miles above its junction with the Forth. The other rivers are the Finglen, or Kelvin, which runs to the Clyde, and the Blane and Carnock waters, tributaries of the Endrick, which last has a fall of 91 feet before it falls into Loch Lomond. Besides these waters, the county enjoys the advantage of the Forth and Clyde canal and the Union Navigation. The lakes, exclusive of Loch Lomond and Loch Katrine, which only touch the boundary, are lochs Airthrey, Arklet, Black, Coulter, Craig-End, and Ellrig.—Almost every variety of soil to be met with in Scotland occurs in Stirlingshire, but the lands are provincially classified into carse, dryfield, hill, moor, and moss. Of these the carse or alluvial lands are the most common and the most fertile, embracing thousands of acres on the banks of the Forth, and stretching from Buchlyvie to the eastern limits of the county. This

soil is composed of argillaceous earth, interseamed with beds of shells, marl, and clay, having in some places a depth of more than 20 feet, and lying generally from 12 to 25 feet above sea-level at high water. The dryfield comprehends the lower or arable declivities of the hills, and the greater part of the valleys in the central and western districts, and is in general of a light and gravelly description, with some patches of rich loam interspersed. The hill division is chiefly a light sandy soil intermixed with till, and in places peat earth, and is wholly in pasture. The moorland comprises the heathy tracts now chiefly confined to the parish of Buchanan, on the borders of the Highlands, but formerly occupying about one-fourth of the county. The moss, which has also been largely reclaimed, prevails now chiefly in Slamannan, where it rests upon a fine clay, and affords good pasture for sheep. Agriculture is in a highly improved condition, but from the variety of soils the system pursued cannot be uniform, nor its produce equally abundant in different parts. On the fertile lands of the eastern district large crops of wheat, beans, barley, turnips, and potatoes are raised, and the culture of clover and artificial grasses has been generally adopted; but on the poor and thin soils of the Highlands in the W. bear and oats are chiefly grown. The ranges of moor in the upland districts are exclusively devoted to the feeding of numerous flocks of sheep and highland cattle, the former being of the Linton, Cheviot, and old black faced varieties. The size of the farms in the Lowlands varies from 25 to 300 acres, but in the Highlands often exceeds 4,000 acres. The greater part of the surface was anciently covered with forests and mosses, but the woods and plantations now comprise only about 23,000 acres, and the mosses have generally been drained and brought under tillage.—The geological formation of the underlying strata may be grouped into three classes: the metamorphic rocks in the Highland district of the W., comprising chiefly micaceous schist, chlorite, and mica slate; the carboniferous formation, including the coal measures of the S. and S.E., with the Old Red sandstone in the N.W.; and the igneous formation of the central district, comprising the trap and basaltic rocks which protrude through the superincumbent coal and limestone, and form the broad mass of the Lennox hills. Stirlingshire excels in the quantity and variety of its mineral productions, the most abundant of which are coal, ironstone, limestone, freestone, and sandstone, all occurring in the same districts comprised by the great coal-field which extends from Kintyre to Fifeshire. The principal coal pits are in the southern base of the Lennox hills, and in the vicinity of the Forth and Clyde canal, by means of which, and the Union canal, vast quantities of coal are exported to London, Edinburgh, and other places on the eastern coast. Veins of silver were discovered and wrought in the last century, but the working of them has long since been discontinued, also copper, lead, arsenic, and cobalt have been raised at different periods, but not to any considerable amount. A bed of slate, occurring between the seams of coal and the upper stratum of limestone, furnishes the Campsie chemical works with materials for the manufacture of alum and copperas, and at Ballagan some thin strata of alabaster and rich specimens of antimony have been found. The staple manufacture of this county is iron goods, both cast and malleable, the chief seat of which is at Carron, near Falkirk. Other manufactures are the making of carpenters' nails at St. Ninian's, paper at Denny, leather at Falkirk and St. Ninian's; cotton, woollen, tartan, and worsted goods at Stirling, St. Ninian's, Ballindalloch, Dunipace, Fintry, and Alva; calico printing and chemical works at Campsie, Denny, East Kilpatrick, and Strathblane, and carpets at Bannockburn; while at Lillyburn, Milton, and other towns are distilleries, tanneries, and breweries.—The old valued rent of the county was £9,042, and the new valuation for 1861 £302,087, exclusive of canals and railways. The assessment on lands and houses is at the rate of 2½*d.* in each £100 of real rental. The population in 1851 was 86,237, inhabiting 11,312 houses and in 1861 it had increased to 91,926, inhabiting 12,196 houses. The number of separate families in 1861 was 20,305, and the children from five to fifteen attending school 14,669. The county contains 22 complete parishes, and portions of 4 others. The burghs and chief towns are Stirling, the capital, a royal and parliamentary burgh, with a population in 1861 of 13,846; Falkirk, a parliamentary burgh, with a population of 9,029; Kilsyth, a burgh of barony, and six other towns with a population over 2,000, viz., Balfour, Drymen, and Lennoxtown, where small debt courts are held; and Alva, Bannockburn, and Denny, besides about 100 villages and hamlets. It returns one member to parliament for the county, the parliamentary constituency in 1860 being 1,639. Stirling and Falkirk are also specially represented, the former being joined with Culross, Queensferry, Dunfermline, and Inverskeething in returning one member; and the latter with Linlithgow, Lanark, Airdrie, and Hamilton in returning one member. The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, vice-lieutenant, 21 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, and two substitutes. The commissary court is held at Stirling every Tuesday and Friday. The sheriff small debt courts twice a week, alternately at Stirling and Falkirk during session; also on fixed days at Drymen, Lennoxtown, and Balfron. The general quarter sessions are held at Stirling on the first Tuesdays in March, June, and August, and on the last Tuesday in October. Nineteen parishes are returned as assessed, and five as unassessed, for the poor. For ecclesiastical purposes it comprises, besides the 22 civil parishes, one *quoad sacra* parish and eight chapelries, belonging to the presbyteries of Stirling, Linlithgow, Dumbarton, Glasgow, and Dunblane, and in the synods of Perth, Glasgow, and Lothian. The number of clergy are 25, with average stipends of £240, and the number of Established churches 31, with 21 Free churches, 19 United Presbyterian churches, 2 Episcopalian chapels, and four Roman Catholic chapels, besides places of worship belonging to the Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and other dissenting congregations. There are about 106 public day schools, 70 private day schools, and 17 evening schools for adults, within the county.—The county is traversed by numerous good roads, and the North British, the Caledonian, and the Forth and Clyde railways unite here. The principal seats are Buchanan House, of the Duke of Montrose, who has large estates in this county, and has bestowed much attention to the rearing of plantations; Dunmore Park, of the Earl of Dunmore; Kerse House, of the Earl of Zetland; Airthrey, of Lord Abercrombie; Stenhouse, of Bruce, Bart.; Duntreath and Colzium, of Edmonstone, Bart.; Stirling Park, of Hay, Bart.; Touch-House, of Stewart, Bart.; besides mansions of the private gentry.—The antiquities are numerous, and some of those attributed to the Romans of high interest, as Antonine's wall, the great causeway from the W. of England to the Grampians, the two stations at Castle Cary and Roughcastle; the ruin resembling a great tun called Arthur's Oven, attributed to the Romanized Britons; Arthur's Lift cromlech, with the cairns near it; British strengths and tumuli at Dunipace; also the baronial castles of Almond, Airth, Baldernock, Dunmore, Duntreath, Inversnaid, Mugdock, Powfonts, and Stirling, which last is probably the most interesting, as the others are so demolished and transmuted as to convey but an inadequate impression of their original construction. The ecclesiastical antiquities are Cambus-Kenneth Abbey, Emmanuel nunnery at Muiravonside, the Dominican and Franciscan friaries of Stirling, and the chapel royal in Stirling Castle.

STIRLING, an ancient town and port, royal and parliamentary burgh, and the capital of the co. and par. of its name, situated mainly in the N. of Stirlingshire, but including the Abbey district, or Cambus-Kenneth, in Clackmannanshire, 28 miles N.E. of Glasgow, and 35 N.W. of Edinburgh. It is the junction station of the Scottish Central, Forth and Clyde Junction, and Stirling and Dunfermline section of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railways. This place, which is of high antiquity, is situated at the confluence of the Teith with the

Forth, covering the ridge of an isolated trap rock, which rises to an altitude of 220 feet above the Forth at its base, and 350 above sea-level, and presents a resemblance of form to the Acropolis of Athens, and to the Castle rock of Edinburgh. The par. includes, besides the royal burgh of Stirling, the vil. of Raploch and part of the vil. of Causewayhead; while the vil. of Abbey, which forms a suburb of Stirling, on the N. bank of the Forth, for civil purposes is considered as belonging to the par. of Logie, in Clackmannanshire. It appears to have been selected by Agricola for the site of a military station on account of its commanding the most important pass between the northern and southern divisions of the island, on the direct line of the great causeway which ran from the W. of England to the Grampians. After having continued for several centuries in the hands of the Scots, it subsequently became a seat of the Saxon kings of Northumbria, who are related to have rebuilt the castle, and to have constructed the stone bridge across the Forth about the middle of the 9th century, and on which, in 1571, Archibald Hamilton, of St. Andrew's, was executed. Besides the natural defence formed on two sides of the Forth, and on another by the precipitousness of the face of the hill, the town has on every side been artificially fortified. On the N.W. is the castle, originally a single tower; on the N. and N.E. are vestiges of a great ditch; on the E. ran a wall, passing a little E. of the present Athenæum; and on the S., where no protection is afforded by the river, runs a strong wall along the brink of the precipice. Towards the close of the 11th century it rose into consequence, and in the course of the succeeding century it attained the distinction of being one of the four principal fortresses in Scotland, and such it continued during the sanguinary and protracted contest which Edward I. of England commenced for the subjugation of Scotland. In the course of that struggle this castle and its vicinity formed the theatre of some of the most brilliant achievements of Sir William Wallace, of which one was the battle fought before Stirling on the 13th September, 1297, and in which the English army sustained a signal overthrow. In the following year the castle was captured by Sir W. Wallace, after the battle of Falkirk, and dismantled, but was speedily repaired by Edward II., who held it only a year. The castle first became a favourite residence of the Scottish kings in the reign of James I., whose son, James II., was born in it in 1430, and was brought up here under the government of Sir Thomas Livingstone. On the occasion of the assassination of the young Earl of Douglas by the king the town was burnt by his partisans. In the following reign it afforded a secure retreat to James III. from his turbulent nobles, and in it James IV. frequently resided during Lent, as it is said, to do penance for the part he had acted in his father's death. James V. was born and crowned in the castle, which then communicated with the town by the Windy Pass, or Ballangeich road. In his reign the new palace was built within the castle walls, and under the Regent Mary of Guise the French battery was added to the castle. Both Mary Queen of Scots and her son James VI. were crowned here. The latter monarch built the new chapel, in which his son Prince Henry was baptised, and whose room, with that of his tutor Buchanan, are still shown. The castle was visited by Charles I. whilst on his progress through Scotland, and by Charles II. in 1650, shortly before the battle of Worcester. In 1651 General Monk besieged the castle, and finally reduced it, when the national registers and old Scotch standard measures were carried off. By the Articles of Union with England this castle was declared to be one of the four fortresses of Scotland which were ever after to be kept in repair. Since that period it has experienced little change in external aspect, and is now used as barracks, and the chapel of James VI. as an armoury. It is commanded by a fort-major and subalterns, assisted by a barrack-master, who is likewise storekeeper. Stirling, as a royal burgh, is one of great antiquity, having received its first charter from Alexander I. It is governed by a provost, 4 baillies, a treasurer, dean of guild, and 14 councillors, with the stylo of high sheriff and sheriffs, having a cumulative jurisdiction with the sheriff of the county within the burgh jurisdiction.. This burgh, in connection with Culross, Queensferry, Inverkeithing, and Dunfermline, returns one member to parliament. The parliamentary constituency in 1861 was 599, and the municipal 487. The parliamentary bounds comprise, besides the par. of Stirling, parts of the adjoining pars. of Logie and St. Ninian's. The population of the royal burgh in 1851 was 9,361, while that of the parliamentary was 12,837, and in 1861, 13,846. The main part of the town, like the old town of Edinburgh, is built on the sloping ridge of a rock, the precipitous end of which, towards the W., is occupied by the castle, as above described. The approaches to the town from every side are unsurpassed by those of any other town in Scotland. The streets, though somewhat irregularly laid out, owing to the uneven character of the ground, are in general spacious and well built. Great improvements have of late years been effected both in the town and suburbs, especially since the reformed council came into office. The streets are well paved, lighted with gas, and the houses supplied with good water, brought from a distance of three miles. The expenses of the public works are defrayed out of a fund termed "the common good," without assessing any one; so that Stirling is one of the cheapest towns for residence in the three kingdoms. The suburbs comprise the vils. of Bellfield, Newhouse, Melville-place, and the Craigs, extending along the roads to St. Ninian's and Airth. The public buildings are the town-house, which stands in Broad-street, opposite the site of the old cross, with a lofty tower containing a set of musical chimes; the new county gaol, erected in 1848 at a cost of £10,000; the old gaol and county buildings, or custom house; new corn exchange, erected in 1839; a dispensary, savings-bank, poorhouse, erected in 1857; Athenæum, with a lofty spire; and the Drummond Agricultural Museum, built in 1840, and containing a collection of objects connected with rural economy; also two bridges —viz. the ancient one mentioned above, the S. arch of which was destroyed by General Blakeney in 1745 to cut off the retreat of the Highlanders, and the new bridge from Abbey Craig, built at a cost of £17,000. On account of the shallowness of the water in the Forth, which is only 5½ feet at neap, and 11 at spring, tides, very little foreign commerce is carried on, but steam vessels ply daily to Granton, and when the tide will permit to Edinburgh. A plan for deepening the river has been several times discussed at the town council, but not yet agreed upon. The harbour is a simple wharf, called Stirling shore, and the port is a creek to Alloa. Its revenue is about £500 a year, and the aggregate tonnage of vessels entering the port 2,000 tons, wholly employed in the coasting trade, or in the fisheries, which are productive. A considerable business is done in corn, malt, coals, wool, timber, bricks, tiles, lime, and agricultural produce. The manufactures are cotton goods, woollens, tartans, tartan-shawls, carpets, yarns, leather, ropes, candles, and soap; the manufacture of shalloons, largely carried on in the 16th and 17th centuries, is now almost extinct, as was that of tartans, until revived by the publication of the Waverley novels. The town contains six commercial banks, several hotels, subscription and free libraries, reading-rooms, school of arts, an agricultural association, horticultural, writers', and Caledonian societies, central medical association, Adamson's bursary, fishing and curling clubs. The register of sasines goes back to 1473, and the council records to 1597. Two weekly newspapers, the *Stirling Journal* and *Observer*, are published in the town, the former on Friday, and the latter on Thursday; also one monthly paper, the *British Messenger*. Stirling is the head-quarters of the county militia, and the seat of an excise collection. Being the county town, the justiciary and

sheriffs' courts are held here, and are attended by a number of procurators, resident in the town. Sheriffs' county courts are held every Tuesday and Friday, sheriff small-debt courts every Friday, and justice of peace small-debt courts on the first Monday in each month. One of the principal attractions of Stirling is the walk carried under the S. wall of the town, in the face of the castle rock, and in many places cut out of the stone. Stirling gave title of earl and viscount to the Alexanders, and was the birthplace of Graham, the botanist, in 1786. It gives name to a presbytery and synod, both of the Established and Free churches. The parish is a collegiate charge, in three divisions, value respectively £350, £250, and £200. The edifice now occupied as the E. and W. parochial churches is a Gothic structure of hewn stone, with an arched roof supported by two rows of plain, massive pillars. It was originally built by James IV. in 1494, for the use of the convent of Franciscans, or Grey Friars, but at the time of the Reformation became the parish church, and so continued till 1656, when it was divided by a blank partition wall into the E. and W. churches; the former has a chapel built by Cardinal Beaton, in which the Regent Arran publicly renounced Popery in 1543, and in which Knox preached before James VI. The third parish church, called the North Kirk, was erected in 1842 in Murray-place, on ground formerly belonging to the Dominican monastery founded by Alexander II. An ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Ninian, stood near the South Port, and gave name to a copious spring, which furnished the main supply of water to the citizens previous to 1774. There are two Free churches, the N. and S., and two United Presbyterian churches, also several other places of worship belonging to various denominations. Stirling has been long celebrated for its schools and hospitals; some of the latter are foundations of long standing, and well endowed, as Cowane's hospital, founded in 1633; the Spittal hospital, founded in 1530 for decayed burgesses, and two mortifications; Allan's and Cunningham's, for maintaining and educating 50 boys. There are four burgh schools, one of which, the High School, built in 1854, is a first-class mathematical and classical academy, partially supported out of the burgh fund, and partly by appropriations from Allan's, Spittal's, and Cowane's bequests; also a school of arts, ragged school, five ladies' schools, and about fifteen other denominational and private schools. In and around Stirling are numerous ancient structures and antiquities, as the King's Knott, or Arthur's Round Table, where tournaments were held; the Ladies' Rock, where the ladies looked on; the Moat Hill, or Hurley-Hacket, where executions took place; the ruins of the Regent Marr's house, situated in Broad-street; and Argyle's Lodgings (built in 1637 by the first Earl of Stirling), in Castle Wynd-alley. The race-course, situated in the ancient park, is an oblong of 1 mile 3 furlongs and 180 yards in circuit. Market day is on Friday. Fairs are held on the first Fridays in February, March, April, August, and November; on the last Friday in March, the third Friday in September, and the second Friday in December; also a statute fair for hiring farm servants in October.

STIRTLOE, or STURTLOW, a hmlt. in the par. of Buckden, co. Hants, 4 miles S.W. of Huntingdon, near the river Ouse.

STIRTON WITH THORLBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Kildwick, E. div. of Staincliffe wap., West Riding co. York, 1 mile N.W. of Skipton. It is situated near the Leeds and Liverpool canal and the river Aire. The tnshp. includes the hmlt. of Holme Bridge.

STISTED, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 3 miles N.E. of Braintree, its post town, and 5 S. of Halstead. The village is situated on the river Blackwater. It was given in 1046 to Christ Church, Canterbury, by Godwin, Earl of Kent. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £466, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient Norman structure with a tower surmounted by a shingle spire, and containing six bells. The tower was rebuilt in 1844. The church has three stained windows. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. There is a girls' school supported by the rector, and an infant school by Onley Savill Onley, Esq., who is lord of the manor. There is a chapel for the Independents.

STITCHCOMB, a tythg. in the par. of Mildenhall, co. Wilts, 3 miles E. of Marlborough, on the river Kennet.

STITCHEL, a vil. in the par. of the same name, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, about 3 miles N.W. of Kelso. It is situated on the road from Kelso to Greenlaw. Here are the parish church of Stitchel and Hume, also an United Presbyterian church.

STITCHEL WITH HUME, a par. in the cos. of Berwick and Roxburgh, Scotland. It extends in length between 5 and 6 miles from N. to S., with a breadth of from 3 to 4 miles. That portion of the united par. which formed the ancient parish of Hume is situated in Berwickshire, and was united in the last century to that of Stitchel in Roxburghshire, in order to augment the minister's stipend. The soil is principally clayey, and in some places wet and cold, but has been so much improved that it is now productive. The village is about 3 miles N.W. of Kelso. It is situated on the river Eden, which here forms a cascade called Newton Don, with a fall of 40 feet. The united par. is in the presb. of Kelso, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The stipend of the minister is £219. The parish church stands in the village of Stitchel; there is also an United Presbyterian church. A parochial school exists in each parish. The barony of Stitchel, and the barony of Hume each maintain their own poor. There is a deed of mortification of £100 by Captain Roger Handyside for the poor of the village of Hume.

STITHIANS, ST., a par. in the hund. of Kerrier, co. Cornwall, 4 miles S.E. of Redruth, and 9 S.W. of Truro. This parish includes a part of the vil. of Ponsnooth, and the Druid stones called the Nine Sisters. There are powder and paper mills. The surface is hilly, and the substratum principally granite and slate, with veins of tin. The land, which is principally in dairy farms, is fertile and well cultivated, though the soil is somewhat shallow. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. with Perran Arworthal £377. The church, dedicated to St. Stedian, is an ancient structure of granite, situated 390 feet above the sea-level. There is a chapel for Wesleyans, also a National school. In this parish are several ancient sculptured crosses.

STITTENHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Sheriff-Hutton, wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 7½ miles S.W. of New Malton, and 13 N.E. of York. The village consists of a few agricultural buildings. The Duke of Sutherland is lord of the manor, and sole landowner.

STIVICHALL, a par. in the city of Coventry, co. Warwick, 1½ mile S.W. of Coventry, its post town, and 4 miles from Kenilworth. The village is situated on a branch of the London and North-Western railway. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £90. The church, dedicated to St. James, was rebuilt in 1817, the expense being defrayed by the late A. R. Gregory, Esq., of Stivichall Hall.

STIXWOULD, a par. in the S. div. of Gartree wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 8 miles S.W. of Horncastle, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Tattershall. It is a station on the Great Northern railway. The village, which is small, is situated near the river Witham, and is chiefly agricultural. Stixwould had formerly a Cistercian nunnery, founded in the reign of Stephen by Countess Lucy, widow of John Tailbois, Earl of Chester; at the Dissolution its revenue was valued at £163 1*s.* 2*d.*, and the site granted to R. Dighton in 1540. In 1850 two stone coffins were discovered on Abbey Farm. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £105. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was reconstructed out of the stone of the ancient monastery in 1831. The register dates from 1543. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There

is a National school for both sexes. Near the tower of the church are to be seen the stone coffins mentioned above.

STOAK. *See* STOKE, co. Chester.

STOAT, a hmlt. in the par. of Tidenham, co. Gloucester, 4 miles N.E. of Chepstow.

STOBBS, a vil. in the pars. of Borthwick and Temple, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 6 miles S. of Dalkeith. It is a station on the North British railway. It is situated on the river South Esk. The chief part of the inhabitants are employed in the gunpowder mills, erected in 1794.

STOBHILL, a vil. in the tnshp. of Morpeth Castle, co. Northumberland, near Morpeth.

STOBHILL, a vil. in the par. of Newbattle and Temple, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Dalkeith. There is a Free Church preaching station.

STOBHILL-ENGINE, a vil. in the par. of Cockpen, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 8 miles S.E. of Edinburgh, in the valley of the South Esk.

STOBO, or STOB-HOW, a par. in the co. of Peebles, Scotland. The surface is chiefly hilly, some of the hills rising 1,600 feet above sea-level. The land adjacent to the Tweed and the Lyne is well cultivated, and some of it planted, but the hills are mostly covered with heath. There are extensive slate quarries, from which the dark blue slate is obtained which covers most of the houses of the new town of Edinburgh. There are two bridges over the Water of Lyne, which is the boundary on the E. between this parish and those of Newlands, Lyne, and Peebles. The village of Stobo is about 5 miles S.W. of Peebles, or 6½ by the Symington branch of the Caledonian railway, which has a station here. The village stands at the confluence of the rivers Lyne and Weston, near Stobo Hopes and Pyked Stane mountains. At Sheriff Muir, an uncultivated heath, is a large round cavity called the Pinkie's Hole, also several Druid stones. The principal seats are Stobo Castle and New Posso. This par. is in the presb. of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweedale. The stipend of the minister is about £158. The parish church is of great antiquity.

STOBOROUGH, a lib. in the par. of Holy Trinity and borough of Wareham, co. Dorset, half a mile S. of Wareham.

STOCK, a par. in the hund. of Chelmsford, co. Essex, 2 miles N.E. of Billericay, and 3 S.E. of Ingatestone. It was formerly a hamlet of Buttsbury. The land, which is fertile, is chiefly arable. Fine clay for brick-making is found in abundance. The Essex Union hounds meet in this parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. with that of Ramsdon Bellhouse £658. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains the recumbent figure of a knight in armour. The Independents have a chapel. There is a National school, built in 1839. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum, of which £14 belongs to Tweedy's almshouses.

STOCK, a tythg. in the par. of Calne, co. Wilts.

STOCK, a hmlt. in the par. of Bracewell, West Riding co. York.

STOCK AND BRADLEY, a chplry. in the par. of Fladbury, middle div. of Oswaldslow hund., co. Worcester, 6 miles S.E. of Droitwich, its post town, and 4 E. of the Droitwich railway station. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Fladbury, in the dioc. of Worcester. The church has a tower containing three bells. There is a clothing club.

STOCKBRIDGE, a par., post, and market town in the upper div. of Thorngate hund., having separate jurisdiction, but locally in co. Hants, 9 miles N. of Romsey, and 9 N.W. of Winchester. It is a station on the Andover and Southampton branch of the London and South-Western railway. It is situated on the river Test and the Andover and Redbridge canal, the former being celebrated for its trout fishing. It is a petty sessions town, and until disfranchised by the Reform bill returned two members to parliament. The town consists of one long street, forming part of the great western road, with the townhall standing nearly in the centre. There were formerly numerous small bridges over the branches of the Test, which intersect the main street, but these have recently been taken down except one, and the whole has been arched over. In this parish are the union poorhouse and a police station, also two extensive training establishments for race horses. The Houghton fishing club is held at the Grosvenor Arms, which is also used by the members of the Bibury racing club, removed hither from Gloucestershire. The preparation of parchment and glue afford employment to a few persons, but the chief business is in agricultural produce. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £198. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice, with a tower containing four bells. There is a parochial school. The Independents have a chapel. The race-stand is situated near Danebury-hill camp, under which is the course, recently formed in the adjoining parishes of Wallop and Longstock. Lord Clarendon is lord of the manor. Market day is on Thursday. A fair for the sale of lambs is held on 10th July. The races are in June.

STOCKBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bentley, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N. of Doncaster. It is situated on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway.

STOCKBURY, a par. in the hund. of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 4 miles S.E. of Rainham, 7 N.E. of Maidstone, and 5 S.W. of Sittingbourne. It contains the hmlts. of Yelsted, Hill Green, and Bozair. The land is partly in hop-grounds and woodland. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £243, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, contains the tomb of Dr. Thorpe, the editor of the "Registrum Roffense." A great part of the chancel and N. transept having been destroyed by fire in 1836, the whole has been rebuilt. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Dissenters have a chapel. A pleasure fair is held on the 2nd August.

STOCK-CROSS, an ecclesiastical district in the par. of Speen, co. Berks, near Newbury.

STOCKELD, a hmlt. and tnshp. in the par. of Spofforth, upper div. of Claro wap., West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Wetherby. Here is a singularly-formed rock, 65 feet in diameter, and 30 in height. Stockeld Park is the principal residence.

STOCKERSTON, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 2½ miles S.W. of Uppingham, its post town, and 5 N. of Medbourn Bridge railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Eye, which separates it from Rutlandshire. The land is divided betwixt pasture, wood, and arable. The soil is chiefly clay. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £215. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a square tower containing three bells. It has some stained windows. The Hall is the principal residence. J. Walker and G. Bellairs, Esqs., are lords of the manor.

STOCKETT, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellesmere, co. Salop, 3 miles S. of Ellesmere. It is joined with Kenwick.

STOCK-GAYLAND, or STOKE, a par. in the hund. of Brownshall, Sturminster div. of co. Dorset, 5 miles W. of Sturminster-Newton, its post town, and 4 S. of Stallbridge. The parish is bounded on the N. by the river Caundle, and is intersected in the S. by the Lidden. The land is chiefly in pasture. There was once a chantry at Watton Court. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £194. The church, situated in the Park, is an ancient structure, and contains the effigy of a Knight Templar. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There are day and Sunday schools, supported by the Rev. H. F. Yeatman, LL.B., who is lord of the manor. Stockton House is the principal residence.

STOCKHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Runcorn, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 3 miles N.E. of Frodsham.

STOCKHILL, a vil. in the par. of Ilkley, West Riding co. York, 7 miles N.W. of Otley. It is situated on the river Wharfe. It is in conjunction with the hamlet of Middleton to form a township.

STOCKHILL FORCE, a cascade formed by the Scandale Beck, near Ambleside, co. Westmoreland.

STOCKINGFORD, a chplry. in the par. of Nuneaton, co. Warwick, 2 miles W. of Nuneaton, its post town. It is a station on the Midland railway. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £120, in the patron. of the Vicar of Nuneaton. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, was erected in 1824.

STOCKING, PELHAM, a par. in the hund. of Edwinstree, co. Herts. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £163. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Buntingford is the post town. N. Calvert, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STOCKLAND, a par. in the hund. of Whitchurch-Canonicorum, Bridport div. of co. Devon, 6 miles N.E. of Honiton, its post town, and 14 from Taunton. It is an extensive, but irregularly-built village, situated betwixt the Otter and Yark valleys. The par. includes the chplry. of Dalwood. The surface is hilly, the soil, consisting principally of clay, upon a subsoil of marl. Much of the land is in pasture, appropriated to dairy farming. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Dalwood annexed, in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £457, in the patron. of the freeholders. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower containing a clock and six bells. It has some painted windows. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum, of which £10 go to the free school. There is a parochial school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. The Rev. H. Marker is lord of the manor. A pleasure fair is held on the first Wednesday following the 11th June.

STOCKLAND-BRISTOL, a par. in the hund. of Cannington, co. Somerset, 7 miles N.W. of Bridgwater, its post town, and 6½ from Nether Stowey. The village is situated near the Bristol Channel and the river Parret. The inhabitants are wholly agricultural. The soil consists of a red clay upon a subsoil of stone. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £161. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is an ancient edifice, with a square tower containing four bells. The register dates from 1563. There is a church school. A new vicarage has been constructed, also a new road, and other improvements, at the expense of T. Daniel, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

STOCKLEDALEWATH-BOUND, a tnshp. in the par. of Castle Sowerby, co. Cumberland, 8 miles S.W. of Carlisle. In this township are traces of a Roman camp, 188 yards by 160, called Castle-Steads, also ruins of a Druidical temple.

STOCKLEIGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Brancepeth, N.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 5 miles S.W. of Durham, its post town.

STOCKLEIGH ENGLISH, a par. in the hund. of West Budleigh, co. Devon, 5 miles N.E. of Crediton, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Creedy. The soil consists of loam and clay upon a subsoil of clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £160. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a tower and four bells. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. John Prestwood Bellew, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STOCKLEIGH POMEROY, a par. in the hund. of West Budleigh, co. Devon, 4 miles N.E. of Crediton, its post town, and 9 from Tiverton. The village, which is small, is situated on the road from Crediton to Tiverton. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £222, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient Norman edifice, dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum.

STOCKLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Calne, co. Wilts, near Calne.

STOCKLEY. *See* STOCKLEIGH, co. Durham.

STOCKLINCH MAGDALEN, a par. in the hund. of Abdick, co. Somerset, 2½ miles N.E. of Ilminster, its post town, and 7 W. of Martoch railway station on the Yeovil branch of the Bristol and Exeter railway. The village is situated on the Chard canal, near the river Isle. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £140. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum.

STOCKLINCH OTTERSAY, a par. in the hund. of Abdick, co. Somerset, 2½ miles N.E. of Ilminster, its post town. The village is inconsiderable. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £148. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower containing three bells. The register dates from 1574. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a mixed school for both sexes, also a Church Sunday-school. The Rev. C. J. Allen is lord of the manor.

STOCKPORT, a par., market, and manufacturing town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 7½ miles from Staleybridge, 37 N.E. of Chester, and 176 N.W. of London by road, or 182½ by the London and North-Western railway *viâ* Trent Valley. It has stations on the Manchester and Birmingham section of the London and North-Western, Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire, and Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne and Guide Bridge Junction railways. The par., which is large, includes, besides the town of Stockport, the chplries. of Disley, Dukinfield, Hyde, Marple, Norbury, Romiley or Chadkirk, and Stanley, with the tnshps. of Bramall, Bredbury, Brinnington, Etchells, Offerton, Torkington, and Werneths. The town, which is of high antiquity, is situated on a steep rock of red sandstone, rising precipitously from the southern bend of the river Mersey, which is here formed by the junction of the rivers Thame and Goyt. A branch canal communicates with the Manchester and Ashton canal. It was anciently a post or "port" on the Roman way from Manchester to Derby. It was made a barony under the Earls of Chester, who rebuilt the castle, which was held by Geoffrey de Constantine in 1173 against Henry II. In the reign of Henry III. it was erected into a free borough by Robert de Stokeport, from whom it came to the Warrens. In the civil war of Charles I. it was garrisoned for the parliament, but was taken by the Royalists under Prince Rupert in 1644, and recovered by Lesly in 1645. In 1745 the town was occupied by the Highlanders under Prince Charles Stuart. No vestiges of the castle now remain, but an old building, the Castle Inn, occupies its site. The town consists of a number of streets irregularly laid out, rising in successive tiers of houses from the base to the summit of the hill, some of which are precipitous, especially those in the vicinity of the market-place, which occupies an extensive level on the summit of the hill. Many of the mills and factories in the town rise six or seven stories, and include Marsland's and Orrell's, one of the largest in the kingdom, being 300 feet in length by 200, and six stories high, containing 600 windows. There are about 100 firms in Stockport and Heaton Norris engaged in different branches of the cotton manufacture, and the capital sunk in a single mill often exceeds £100,000. There are also three cotton-printing establishments, two bleaching establishments, and several dye works. The principal public buildings are the court-house, used also as the town-hall; the market-house, a modern structure, situated in the market-place, containing a large hall, covered by a semicircular iron roof, with lights in the crown; the infirmary and dispensary, with a Doric front, was built by Lane in 1832 at a cost of £6,000; the barracks, a theatre, savings-bank, three commercial banks, mechanics' institution, reading rooms, police station, county lock-up, and union poor-house at Shaw-Heath. The streets are well paved and lighted. The greatest ornaments of the town, however, are its bridges over the Mersey and Thame, and the viaduct of the London and North-Western railway, which carries the Man-

chester and Birmingham branch over the valley of the Mersey, at an elevation of 110 feet above the bed of the river, and literally over the town. This work consists of 27 arches, some of them 63 feet span, built at a cost of £75,000. Scarcely less imposing is the bridge of 11 arches, constructed in 1826 at a cost of £40,000, to carry the Wellington-road across, not only the river Mersey, but its valley, at an elevation of 40 feet above the water, so as to avoid the ascent and descent caused by the uneven site of the town. Nine of the arches are on the Cheshire, and two on the Lancashire side of the Mersey. There are four other bridges in or near the town over the Mersey, one over the Thame, and one recently constructed over the Goyt. Considerable improvements have recently been effected in the formation of the Wellington-road, the widening of Cheapside-corner and Bridge-street, and the draining of Edgeley. The principal trade of the town, as noticed above, is connected with the cotton manufactures, including cotton spinning, calico and fustian weaving, besides which a considerable number of hands are employed in the manufacture of hats, thread, silk, woollens, dyeing, bleaching, calico printing, and in the making of brushes, spindles, shuttles, &c. There are extensive engine and machine factories, several iron and brass foundries, breweries, and flour mills in the town, and brick and tile works in the vicinity. The limits of the municipal and parliamentary boroughs, which are co-extensive, include, besides the old borough or tnshp. of Stockport, the hmlts. of Brinksway and Edgeley, with parts of the tnshp. of Brimmington, and the town of Heaton Norris, in Lancashire, on the opposite bank of the Mersey. The population of the borough in 1851 was 53,835, and in 1861, 54,681, inhabiting 11,255 houses. It returns two members to parliament by the Reform bill, and under the late Municipal Act it is divided into 7 wards, and governed by a mayor, who is also returning officer, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors, with the style of "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Stockport." The municipal revenue is about £1,900. Stockport is a polling place for the county elections. The borough magistrates sit three days a week, viz., Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at the court-house; and petty sessions for the division are held fortnightly on Thursday. A county court is also held monthly. The poor-law guardians meet weekly on Monday. The Poor-law Union comprises 17 tnshps., 15 being in Cheshire and 2 in Lancashire. It is also the seat of a superintendent registry district. One weekly newspaper, the *Stockport Advertiser*, is published in the town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £2,500. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, which is the mother church, is a modern structure with a lofty square embattled tower surmounted by pinnacles, and containing a peal of eight bells. It was rebuilt in 1817, at a cost of £30,000, with the exception of the chancel, which is of the 14th century, and was restored by Ordish in 1848. The church contains an E. window with tracery, carved stone stalls, effigies of Richard de Vernon, who held the manor in the reign of Edward II., and tombs of the Leghs of Lyme, Davenport of Bramhall, and Ardernes of Harden Hall (now a bank). The living of St. Thomas's, now a perpet. cur., will become a separate rectory on the next avoidance of the rectory of Stockport. The church, situated on the E. side of the Wellington-road, is of Grecian architecture, with a tower surmounted by a cupola. It was built in 1825 at a cost of nearly £15,000. Besides these there are St. Peter's, erected in 1768 at the cost of the late W. Wright, Esq.; St. Paul's Postwood, a modern structure with a lofty spire; Christ Church, situated in Wellington-street North; Heaton Norris, a cruciform structure with a lofty spire, erected in 1846 at a cost of £6,000; also St. Mark's, St. Matthew's, and the several churches situated in the chplries. above named. The livings of these churches are perpet. curs., varying in val. from £220 to £80. There are three chapels for Independents, three for Wesleyans, two for New Connexion Methodists, and one each for Baptists, Association Methodists, Roman Catholics, Unitarians, and Society of Friends. The free grammar-school founded in 1487 by Sir Edmund Shaw has an income from endowment of £25, with two exhibitions of £50 each at Oxford or Cambridge, tenable for three years. The school-house, which was rebuilt in 1832, by T. Hardwick, is 60 feet by 30, and is the property of the Goldsmiths' Company of London, who have the appointment of the head-master. It is free to 50 boys, sons of inhabitants of Stockport, and at present has about 150 scholars. The Stockport Sunday-school, situated in Duke-street, has a front 140 feet long and four stories high. It contains library, lecture hall, and 84 class rooms. It has an income of £600, and is attended by near 6,000 children on Sundays. There are also four sets of National schools in connection with St. Mary's, St. Thomas's, St. Peter's, and Christ Church district; also British and Foreign, Sunday, infant, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic schools in various parts of the town. The parochial charities produce about £300 per annum, including the endowment of Warren's almshouses. Lord Poynton is lord of the manor. Friday is market day for agricultural produce, chiefly corn, oatmeal, and cheese, but much business is also done on Saturday. Fairs are held on 4th and 25th March, 1st May, 20th and 25th October, for cattle; on 1st January and 4th July for general stock; and in October for pleasure.

STOCKPORT ETCHELLS, a tnshp. in the par. of Stockport, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 4½ miles S.W. of Stockport. The village is small. The Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, in this township, which adjoins the road from Wilmslow to Manchester, and occupies an area of 52 acres, was erected in 1848 at an outlay of £25,000. It is self-supporting, no free patients being admitted.

STOCKSFIELD-HALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Bywell St. Andrew, E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 5½ miles S.E. of Corbridge, and 9 S.E. of Hexham. It has a station on the York and Berwick railway. It is situated on the river Tyne, which is here crossed by a bridge of five arches constructed in 1836. The soil is rich and productive. W. B. Beaumont, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STOCKS WITH COPTIVINNEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellesmere, co. Salop, 1 mile N.E. of Ellesmere.

STOCKTON, a par. in the hund. of Clavering, co. Norfolk, 4½ miles S.E. of Loddon, and 3 N.W. of Beccles. Bungay is its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £275. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The register dates from 1536. The parochial charities produce about £65 per annum, realised from town estate. J. Kerrick, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

STOCKTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Malpas, hund. of Broxton, co. Chester, 2 miles S.W. of Malpas. It is situated on the river Elf. Lord Kenyon is lord of the manor and sole landowner. The Hall is now converted into a farmhouse.

STOCKTON, a par. in the Shiffnall div. of Brimstree hund., co. Salop, 5 miles S.W. of Shiffnall, its post town, and 5 N. of Bridgnorth. The village is situated on the turnpike road betwixt Shiffnall and Bridgnorth, near the river Severn, which bounds the parish on the W. The par. includes the hmlts. of Norton and Highford, and part of Apley Park. Eastward of the park is a natural terrace two miles in length, with a prospect of the Wrekin and Clee hills. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, is an ancient structure, with a square tower, containing a clock and six bells. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a day-school for both sexes, which is solely supported by T. C. Whitmore, Esq. Apley Park is the principal residence.

STOCKTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Chirbury, co. Salop, 10 miles N.W. of Bishop's Castle.

STOCKTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Longford, co. Salop, 2 miles S.E. of Newport.

STOCKTON, a par. in the hund. of Elstub, co. Wilts, 4 miles S.E. of Heytesbury, its post town, 2 N.W. of Wiley, and 8 S.E. of Warminster. The village is situated on the river Wiley, and is chiefly agricultural. Near the Ridgeway or Roman road to Sarum are earthworks, comprising an area of 62 acres, where many relics of Roman and British origin have been discovered. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £436, in the patron. of the Bishop of Winchester. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The parochial charities produce about £159 per annum, which go to Topp's almshouses. Stockton House is the principal residence. The South Wilts hounds meet at Stockton Wood. H. G. Biggs, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STOCKTON, a par. in the Southam div. of Knightlow hund., co. Warwick, 2 miles S.E. of Southam. Rugby is its post town. The village is situated near the Warwick and Napton canal. The substratum is productive of blue lias limestone. The surface is in general flat. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £338, in the patron. of New College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The parochial charities produce about £26 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes.

STOCKTON, a par. in the lower div. of Doddingtree hund., co. Worcester, 8 miles S.W. of Stourport, and 14 N.W. of Worcester. The village is situated near the river Teme, and is wholly agricultural. The great road from Worcester to Ludlow passes through the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £254. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, but was thoroughly restored in 1846. There is a parochial school.

STOCKTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Harewood, wap. of Upper Claro, West Riding co. York, 7 miles N. of Leeds, near the river Wharfe.

STOCKTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Warrington, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 1 mile S.E. of Warrington, and 16 E. of Liverpool.

STOCKTON, a ward in two divs., co. Durham: the N.E. contains the pars. of Billingham, Bishop's Middleham, Elwick Hall, Greatham, Grindon, Hartlepool, Sedgefield, Great Stainton, Stranton, and part of Hart, comprising an area of 59,550 acres; the S.W. div. contains the pars. of Bishopton, Craike, Low Dinsdale, Eaglescliffe, Elton, Harworth, Middleton St. George, Long Newton, Norton, Redmarshall, Stockton-upon-Tees, Haughton-le-Skerne, and Sockburn, comprising 46,310 acres. This ward gives title to a deanery and archdeaconry in the dioc. of Durham.

STOCKTON-ON-THE-FOREST, a par., partly in the lib. of St. Peter's, East Riding, and partly in the wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of York, its post town, and 1 mile S. of the Stockton railway station on the Market Weighton branch of the North-Eastern line of railway. The village is situated on the E. side of the ancient forest of Galtrees. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is sandy. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £157, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is an endowed village school at which a Sunday-school is held. Hazel Bush, Brockfield, and Stockton Hall, are the principal residences. J. Agar, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STOCKTON, SOUTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Thornaby, West Riding co. York. It is situated on the Darlington railway, opposite Stockton-on-Tees.

STOCKTON-UPON-TEES, a par., seaport, market town, and municipal borough, in the S.W. div. of Stockton ward, co. Durham, 10 miles S.W. of Hartlepool, 20 S.E. of Durham, and 36 from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It has stations on the Stockton and Darlington, the Stockton, West Hartlepool Harbour, and Clarence, and the North-Eastern railways, besides several branch and junction lines for conveying the produce of the numerous collieries and mines in the vicinity. It is favourably situated for commerce on the left bank of the river Tees, about 4 miles from its mouth, above where the Hartburn Beck joins, and about 10 miles from the sea. The soil is a strong loam. The par., which formed a chplry. to Norton previous to 1711, contains besides the borough of Stockton, the tnshps. of East Hartburn and Preston, with the hmlts. of Rockhope and Wearhead. The town was at an early period a place of importance, and the residence of the bishops of Durham, who had a moated manor-house here, afterwards converted into a castle. It was visited by King John in 1214, by whom it is supposed to have been originally incorporated, and was ravaged by the Scots in 1325. In the civil war it was held for Charles I., but taken by the Scottish army in 1645, and two years afterwards the castle was ordered by parliament to be dismantled. The traces of the moat and embankment are all that now remain, the castle having been demolished in 1652, at which time the town consisted of 40 wooden houses. In 1808 the harbour was improved by the construction of a cutting to avoid the winding of the river, so that vessels of 300 tons can come up to the quays, and at spring tides vessels drawing 17 feet water. The way down the river winds past the floating light to the Scar rocks at the bar, which at high springs has 29 feet water, and at low water from 10 to 11 feet, being less obstructive than that of any other port between the Humber and the Forth, while outside the bar the water is 15 fathoms. It is now an improving free port, having Cleveland port and Middlesborough for subports. Its foreign trade is chiefly with Holland, British America, and the ports of the Baltic, and its coasting trade with London, Yarmouth, Hull, Leith, Sunderland, and Shields. The number of steam vessels belonging to the port is about 28, and of sailing vessels above 50 tons about 150. The trade of Stockton has much increased of late years. The chief imports are timber, deals, unwrought iron, masts, spars, hemp, flax, tallow, hides, oak-bark, linseed, wine, spirits, groceries, and colonial produce. The exports are coal, coke, manufactured iron, lead, linen, worsted yarn, and agricultural produce. The town is laid out with regularity, consisting principally of one broad street, nearly a mile in length from S. to N. At the southern extremity of the High-street a road from it crosses the Tees to the village of South Stockton in Yorkshire, by a bridge of five arches, the middle one being 72 feet span, erected in 1770. The houses are well built of brick, except a few of the older ones, which have been constructed out of the stones from the old castle. The principal public buildings are the town-hall and assembly rooms in the middle of the High-street, a quadrangular structure, surmounted with a clock tower and spire, erected in 1735; the borough hall, also situated in the High-street, erected in 1852 at a cost of £3,300; the market pillar 33 feet high, occupying the site of the old market cross, and surrounded by shambles; also a custom-house, subscription library in High-street, mechanics' institute in Dovecote-street, with a library of 2,000 volumes, theatre, newsrooms, dispensary founded in 1790, union poor-house, savings-bank, and three commercial branch banks. On the Yorkshire side of the Tees, adjoining the bridge, is the race-course, 1 mile 100 yards long. The streets are well paved and lighted, and the houses abundantly supplied with water by the Stockton, Middlesborough, and Yarm water company, incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1851. The manufactures carried on in Stockton and its neighbourhood, comprehend iron and brass foundries, steam-engine factories, seven rope and sail factories, a pottery, corn, yarn and worsted mills, besides shipbuilding yards, breweries, brick and tile kilns. The Tees salmon fishery has somewhat declined, but the river abounds with flounders, eels, and smelts. The population of the borough in 1851 was 1,867, of the town 9,808, and in 1861, 13,357, the boundaries of the borough having in 1852 been made co-extensive with the township. From various points in the vicinity of the town views are obtained of the Cleveland hills and the Roseberry Topping. The government of the borough is

invested by the Extension and Improvement Act of 1852, in a mayor, 8 aldermen, and 24 councillors, who are constituted the local board of health for the four wards into which the borough was then divided. The corporation revenue is about £1,500, chiefly derived from rents, and from anchorage and plankage dues. It is a polling place for the southern division of the county. Petty sessions are held fortnightly by the county magistrates for the Stockton ward, and by the borough magistrates twice a week on Monday and Thursday at the townhall. A county court is also held monthly, and various courts by the seneschal of the Bishop of Durham, who is lord of the manor. Stockton Poor-law Union contains 42 parishes and townships; it is also the head of a superintendent registry district. The living is a vic.* in the archdeaconry and dioc. of Durham, val. £247, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, is situated in the High-street, and was built in 1712, on the site of one originally founded in 1234. It is 150 feet in length by 67 in breadth, with a tower 80 feet high, through which is the entrance at the W. end. It has an E. window inserted in 1828. There is also the district church of Trinity, the living of which is a perpet cur.,* val. £300. Holy Trinity church, situated at the southern end of the town, is a Gothic structure, with a square tower surmounted by an octagonal spire, completed in 1837. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive and Association Methodists, Scotch Presbyterians, Baptists, Independents, Society of Friends, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics, the last occupying a site in the Norton-road, with burial-ground adjoining. There are a subscription grammar school, National, British, infant, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic schools, also an industrial school for girls, and a blue-coat school, rebuilt in 1819, and having an endowment of £250 per annum. The parochial charities, including the endowment of almshouses for 36 aged persons, amount to £270. Joseph Reed the dramatist; Crosby, Lord Mayor of London, whose obelisk may be seen at Southwark; and Ritson, the antiquary, were born here. A coin of Nero was found near the river bank when digging the foundations for a new quay. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday, the former for corn and general merchandise, and the latter for meat, vegetables, fruit, and provisions. A cattle market is also held every alternate Wednesday. Fairs are held on the Wednesday prior to the 13th May, 18th July, Thursday prior to 19th November for cheese, and 23rd November.

STOCKWELL, a chplry. and populous suburban district in the par. of Lambeth, co. Surrey, 3 miles S.W. of St. Paul's, and 1 mile from Clapham. It may be reckoned a suburb of London, and has already been mentioned under article LAMBETH [which see]. Stockwell came from the Riverses, Earls of Devon, through the crown to the Chutes and Thorneycrofts, who had a moated seat here. There is an extensive ale brewery in the vicinity. The ecclesiastical district of Stockwell contained in 1861 a population of 7,265. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £360, in the patron. of the incumbent of St. Mark's, Kennington. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a steeple 106 feet high. There is also Stockwell proprietary chapel, the living of which is in the patron. of trustees. The Independents have a chapel. There are National schools, built in 1818; also the Stockwell Proprietary Grammar School in Park-road, Clapham-road.

STOCKWITH, EAST, a tnshp. in the par. of Gainsborough, co. Lincoln, 3¾ miles N.W. of Gainsborough, its post town. The village is situated on the river Trent, over which is a ferry to West Stockwith. It is a subport to Hull. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £82, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a Wesleyan school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel.

STOCKWITH, WEST, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Misterton, wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.W. of Gainsborough. It is situated opposite East Stockwith, at the conjunction of the Chesterfield canal and river Idle with the Trent. The tnshp. includes the hmlt. of Heckdike, and the basin of the Idle navigation. The village forms a long line of buildings on the western bank of the Trent. It was formerly a small hamlet, but has risen to the rank of a flourishing river port, under Hull, since the Idle was made navigable to Bawtry. The living is a cur.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £200. The church was built in 1722, pursuant to the will of William Huntington. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

STOCKWOOD, or STOKE, a par. in the lib. of Sutton Poyntz, Dorchester div. of co. Dorset, 8 miles S.W. of Sherborne, its post town, and 8½ S.E. of Yeovil. The parish, which is inconsiderable, is situated near Melbury Park, and is chiefly agricultural. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The surface is generally level, but surrounded with hills. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £160. The church is dedicated to St. Edwald.

STODDAY, a hmlt. in the par. of Lancaster, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 2 miles S.W. of Lancaster. It is in conjunction with Ashton to form a township.

STODDEN, a hund. in the co. of Bedford, contains the town of Bedford, and the pars. of Bolnhurst, Clapham, Dean, Kysoe, Knotting, Milchbourne, Milton-Earnest, Oakley, Pertenhall, Riseley, Sheldon, Little Staughton, Tilbrook, and Yielding, comprising an area of 27,590 acres, exclusive of Bedford.

STODMARSH, a par. in the hund. of Downhamford, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 5 miles N.E. of Canterbury, its post town, and 3 N.W. of Wingham. The parish is situated near the river Stour. Part of the land is in hop-grounds and orchards. The living is a don., val. £218, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register dates from 1560. A court leet is held every six years.

STODY, a par. in the hund. of Holt, co. Norfolk, 3 miles S.W. of Holt. Thetford is its post town. The village is situated in a dell, and is watered by a rivulet running into the Glaven. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Hunworth, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £342. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a cruciform structure with a circular tower; it has some stained windows and a mural monument to the late rector. The register dates from 1580.

STOFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Stogursey, co. Somerset, 6 miles N.W. of Bridgwater, near the bay.

STOFORD, a tythg. in the par. of South Newton, co. Wilts, 2 miles N.W. of Wilton, on the river Wiley.

STOFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Barwick, co. Somerset, 1 mile S. of Yeovil.

STOGUMBER, a par. and small market town in the hund. of Williton, co. Somerset, 13 miles N.W. of Taunton, its post town, and 1 mile W. of the Stogumber station on the West Somerset railway. The town, which has only 1,000 inhabitants, is situated under the Quantock hills. The par. includes the hmlts. of Capton, Halsway, Kingswood, Preston, Rexton, Vellow, and Vexford. The soil consists of loam and clay, with a subsoil of marl and stone rush. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £239, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower and five bells. The parochial charities produce about £48 per annum, £15 of which go to the almshouses for poor widows. There is a National school for both sexes. The Baptists have a chapel. Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart., and Langley St. Albyn, Esq., are lords of the manor. Market day is Saturday; but little business is now done. A cattle fair occurs on 6th May.

STOGURSEY, or STOKE-COURCY, a par. in the hund. of Cannington, co. Somerset, 7 miles from Nether Stowey, its post town, and 8½ W. of Bridgwater. The village is situated near the Bristol Channel, which bounds the parish on the N. The par. contains the hmlts. of Burton, Knighton, Shurton, Stoford, Week, and

Fairfield. It returned members to parliament in the reign of Edward III. In the vicinity are traces of the De Courcys' castle, erected by Fulk de Brent in Henry III.'s time. Stoke Point, which is within easy distance, extends about 4 miles into the sea. The soil consists of red clay upon a subsoil of stone. The living is a vic., with the cur. of Lilstock annexed, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £389, in the patron. of Eton College. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a tower with six bells; it formed part of a Benedictine priory, founded by Will de Falaise in Henry II.'s time, as a cell to the abbey of L'Onley, in Normandy. At the suppression it was valued at £58, and was given by Henry VI. to Eton College. The register dates from 1647. The parochial charities produce about £322 per annum, of which £208 go to almshouses, and Stodden's £84 for old maids above fifty years of age. A National school for both sexes was built in 1860 at the expense of Sir P. P. Acland, Bart., who is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The Independents and Baptists have each a chapel. Fairs occur on 24th May, and 23rd September for cattle.

STOKE, a hund. in the co. of Bucks, contains Colnbrook and Slough, also the pars. of Denham, Datchet, Eton, Fulmer, Hedgerley, Horton, Iver, Langley-Marish, Stoke Poges, Upton, Wexham, and Wyrardisbury, comprising an area of 28,140 acres.

STOKE, a par. and tnshp. in the higher div. of Wirrall hund., co. Chester, 5 miles N.E. of Chester, its post town, and 3½ E. of Mollington. The village is situated on the Mersey canal. The par. includes the tnshp. of Little Stanney and Whitby. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £130. The church, dedicated to St. Laurence, is an ancient structure, and was restored in 1827. The parochial charities produce about £28 per annum.

STOKE, a tnshp. in the par. of Acton, hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 3 miles N.W. of Nantwich, near the Chester railway and the Grand Junction canal.

STOKE, a par. in the hund. of Hoo, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 8 miles N.E. of Rochester, its post town, and 13 E. of Gravesend. The village is situated on the river Medway. A large portion of the land is marshy. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £180. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, or to St. Peter, is an edifice of Edward I.'s time. It contains the brass of a priest bearing date 1415. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. The Baptists and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel.

STOKE, a tnshp. in the par. of Burford, hund. of Over, co. Salop, 3 miles N.W. of Tenbury.

STOKE, a tnshp. in the par. of Stone, co. Stafford, 1 mile S.E. of Stone, on the North Stafford railway and Grand Trunk canal, near the river Trent. It is in conjunction with Aston.

STOKE, a par. in the county of the city of Coventry, co. Warwick, 1 mile E. of Coventry, of which it is a suburb. The village is situated on the canal, near the river Sowe. A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in ribbon weaving. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Walsgrave, in the dioc. of Worcester. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Michael. It has been recently restored and enlarged, and has a stained E. window. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents have a chapel.

STOKE, a tnshp. in the par. of Hope, hund. of High Peake, co. Derby, 5 miles N.E. of Bakewell, and 1½ mile N.E. of Stoney-Middleton, on the river Derwent.

STOKE, a tythg. in the par. of Bourne St. Mary, co. Hants, 4 miles N.W. of Whitchurch.

STOKE-ABBAS, or STOKE ABBOTT, a par. in the hund. of Beaminster Forum, Bridport div. of co. Dorset, 2 miles W. of Beaminster, its post town, and 6 N. of Bridport. The village is situated near the river Bret. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in flax-spinning and manufacture of tow. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £420, in the patron. of New College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. The register dates from 1559. There is a National school for both sexes. The Dissenters have a chapel. The Beaminster Union poorhouse is situated in this parish.

STOKE-ALBANY, a par. in the hund. of Corby, co. Northampton, 5 miles N.E. of Market Harborough, its post town, and 8½ N. of Kettering. The village is situated on the road from Harborough to Rockingham. The soil is light, except in the northern part, on a substratum of limestone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £216. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, has a tower and five bells. The parochial charities produce about £19 per annum. There is a Sunday-school. The Baptists have a chapel. The trustees of the Hon. R. Watson are lords of the manor.

STOKE-ASH, a par. in the hund. of Hartismere, co. Suffolk, 3½ miles S.W. of Ash, its post town, 3 N.E. of Finningham railway station, and 4 S.W. of Eye. The village is situated on the road from London to Norwich, by way of Ipswich. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £363. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The register dates from 1550. There is a school for both sexes, chiefly supported by Lord Henniker and the Rev. S.W. Bull, M.A., the former is lord of the manor.

STOKE-BARDOLPH, a tnshp. in the par. of Gedling, S. div. of Thurgarton wap., co. Nottingham, 5 miles N.E. of Nottingham, its post town, and 2 S.E. of Gedling. It is a small and secluded village, situated at the ferry over the river Trent, and near the Carlton railway station. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. In the village is a small chapel, built on the site of an ancient one. The Earls of Chesterfield and Manvers are lords of the manor.

STOKE BISHOP. *See* BISHOP-STOKE, co. Southampton.

STOKE BISHOP, a tythg. in the par. of Westbury-upon-Trym, lower div. of Henbury hund., co. Gloucester, 2 miles N.W. of Bristol. It was once the seat of the Lippincotts. The village, which is considerable, may be reckoned a suburb of Bristol. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, in the patron. of trustees. The church is modern.

STOKE-BLISS, a par. partly in the hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford, and partly in the upper div. of Doddingtree hund., co. Worcester, 5 miles S.E. of Tenbury, its post town, and 6 N. of Bromyard. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated on the road from Tenbury to Bromyard. The par. includes the hmlt. of Little Kyre. The land is partly in hop-grounds. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £374, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The parochial charities produce about £21 per annum.

STOKE-BRUERNE, a par. in the hund. of Cleley, co. Northampton, 4 miles N.E. of Towcester, its post town, and 1 mile from Roade railway station. The village is considerable and chiefly agricultural, is situated near the North-Western railway, on the Grand Junction canal, which here passes through a tunnel two miles long. The par. includes the hmlt. of Shuttlehanger. Lord Southampton's hounds meet in this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £422, in the patron. of Brazenose College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower, with a clock and five bells. The interior contains two piscinæ, and a brass to R. Lightfoot, a former rector, bearing date 1625. The parochial charities produce about £42 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Duke of Grafton is lord of the manor.

STOKE-BY-CLARE, a par. in the hund. of Risbridge, co. Suffolk, 2½ miles S.W. of Clare. Sudbury is its post town. The village is situated on the N. bank of the navigable river Stour. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £77. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, is an ancient structure, and once formed an old priory. It contains four brasses, bearing date from 1609. The register dates from 1538. The parochial charities produce about £84 per annum, of which £8 go to Brown's almshouses. There is a National school for both sexes, including infants. A modern house now stands on the site of Stoke College, which

was once the seat of Elwes, the well-known miser, who died worth £800,000; and another member of the same family starved himself to death, though worth £100,000.

STOKE-BY-NAYLAND, a par. in the hund. of Babergh, co. Suffolk, 1½ mile N.E. of Nayland, and 5 miles E. of Bures railway station. Colchester is its post town. The village, which was formerly a market town, is situated near the river Stour. The par. contains the chlpry. of Leavenheath, and had a monastery endowed by the Saxon Earl of Algar, traces of which are still existing. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £278. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a tower and six bells. There is also a district church at Leavenheath, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £56. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum, exclusive of some almshouses. £8 go towards Lady Windsor's hospital. There is a National school for both sexes. Tendring Hall is the principal residence.

STOKE CANON, a par. in the hund. of Wonford, co. Devon, 4 miles N. of Exeter, its post town. It is a station on the Great Western railway. The village is situated on the Bristol and Exeter road, and near the rivers Exe and Culm, on which latter there is a paper mill. The manor was given by King Athelstane to the canons of Exeter. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is gravel, but fertile. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £180, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated St. Mary Magdalene, has a tower, with a clock and four bells; it was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1836. The interior contains a font of great antiquity. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum. There is a school for both sexes. The Pynes, Poltimore, and Killerton, are residences near the village. The Dean and Chapter of Exeter are lords of the manor.

STOKE-CHARITY, a par. in the upper div. of Buddlesgate hund. co. Hants, 3 miles S.W. of Michel-dever, its post town, and 7 N. of Winchester. The village is situated near the South Western railway. The inhabitants are wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £389, in the patron. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient, massive edifice, containing several singular monumental inscriptions. Sir William Heathcote is lord of the manor. There is a parochial school.

STOKE CHURCH. *See* CHURCH STOKE, co. Montgomery.

STOKE CLIMSLAND, a par. in the N. div. of East hund., co. Cornwall, 3 miles N. of Callington, its post town, and 16 N. of Plymouth. The village, which is large, is situated on the road from Launceston to Callington, near the river Taw, which here separates the cos. of Cornwall and Devon, and is bounded on the N. by the river Inney, which runs into the Tamar on the E. The manor was formerly held by Tavistock and Launceston abbeys. The par. includes the hmlts. of Brayshop, Bealsmill, Downgate, Luckett, Oldmill, and Venterdon, with the liberty of Cary Bullock, which belongs to the duchy. The surface is hilly and the soil light, upon a substratum of granite, schistose rock, and porphyry. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and in the tin mines. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £621. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is held. The Wesleyans, Bible Christians, and Plymouth Brethren have each a chapel. Whiteford House is the principal residence. The Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, is lord of the manor. A cattle fair is held on 29th May.

STOKE-COURCY. *See* STOGURSEY, co. Somerset.

STOKE-D'ABERNON, a par. in the second div. of Elmbridge hund., co. Surrey, 2 miles S.E. of Cobham, its post town, and 4 S.W. of Esher railway station. The village is situated on the river Mole, and is wholly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Oxshot, and was formerly the seat of the D'Abernons, the Brays, and Vincents. The land is partly in common. There is a mineral well, called Jessop's, in the neighbourhood. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £418. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a spired tower and three bells. The interior contains six brasses, including Sir J. D. Aubernoun in chain mail, and bearing date 1277, the oldest in England; also another Sir John, single canopied, bearing date 1327. The register dates from 1619. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a National school. The Rev. F. P. Phillips is lord of the manor.

STOKE DAMEREL, a par. in Devonport borough, co. Devon, including Devonport town and dockyard, Morice Town, New Passage, Keyham Docks, Ford, Swilly, and the north-western suburbs of Plymouth. *See* DEVONPORT.

STOKE-DOYLE, a par. in the hund. of Navisford, co. Northampton, 2 miles S.W. of Oundle, its post town. The village is situated on the navigable river Nen, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £142. The church, dedicated to St. Rumbald, contains a monument to Sir E. Ward, by Rysbrach. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. G. Capron, Esq., of Southwick Hall, is lord of the manor.

STOKE DRY, a par. chiefly in the hund. of Wrangdike, co. Rutland, and partly in that of Gartree, co. Leicester, 3 miles S.W. of Uppingham, its post town, and 3 N. of Rockingham railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Eye. The land is chiefly in pasture. The par. includes the lib. of Holy Oakes. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £386. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, with a tower; the interior contains monuments of the Digby family. The Marquis of Exeter is lord of the manor.

STOKE, EARL. *See* EARL STOKE, co. Wilts.

STOKE, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Winfrith, South Blandford div. of co. Dorset, 4 miles S.W. of Wareham, its post town, and 2 E. of Wool station, on the London and South-Western railway, which passes through the parish. It is situated on the road from Wareham to Dorchester, in the valley watered by the river Frome. The par. contains the tythg. of West Holme. In this parish are the remains of Bindon Abbey, founded in 1172 by Robert de Newburgh for monks of the Cistercian order. At the Dissolution its revenue was valued at £229 2*s.* 1*d.*, and the site granted to Sir Thomas Poynings. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £326. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1827, at an expense of £6,700. Near it are some remains of the old one. There are National and parochial schools.

STOKE, EAST, a par. in the northern div. of Thurgarton wap., and borough of Newark-upon-Trent, co. Nottingham, 3 miles S.E. of Fiskerton station on the Nottingham and Lincoln line, and 4 S.W. of Newark. It is situated on the southern bank of the river Trent, and on the old Roman Fosseway. The par. contains the chplry. of Elston, and the extra par. place of Park Leys. On Stoke field was fought, in 1487, the decisive battle between the forces of Henry VII. and the partisans of Lambert Simnel, in which action, it is said, cannon were for the first time used with success. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val., with the curs. of Syerston and Elston annexed, £275, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is an ancient structure situated on a hill. There are also a chapel-of-ease at Elston and the district church of Coddington. Nearly facing the church is Stoke Hall, the seat of Sir Robert Howe Bromley, Bart., overlooking the vale of the Trent.

STOKE EDITH, a par. in the hund. of Radlow, co. Hereford, 8 miles W. of Ledbury, its post town, and 6¼ E. of Hereford. It is a station on the West Midland section of the Great Western railway. The village is situated near the river Frome, and is wholly agricultural. The land is partly in hop-grounds. The par. contains the chplry. of Westhide and par. of Stoke Park.

The living is a rect.,* with the cur. of West-Hide annexed, in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £470. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has an ivy-mantled tower, crowned with a spire. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There are schools supported by Lady Emily Foley. Stoke Edith Park is the principal residence.

STOKE FARTHING, a hmlt. in the par. of Broad Chalk, co. Wilts, 3 miles S.W. of Wilton, on a branch of the river Avon.

STOKE FERRY, a par., post, and small market town in the hund. of Clackclose, co. Norfolk, 7 miles S.E. of Downham Market, and 14 S.E. of Lynn. The village is situated on the river Stoke, or Wissey, which is navigable up to this place, and on the road from Lynn to Thetford. An extensive trade is done in corn, timber, malt, and coals. The substratum is very productive of lime. Brewing is carried on. The population of the parish in 1861 amounted to only 791. The market, originally granted by Henry III., was for a long period disused, but has been recently revived, principally for corn. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £100. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was restored in 1848. The charities consist of fuel allotments. There is a free school, endowed by the late James Bradfield, Esq. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. Market day is on Friday. A fair for cattle and horses is held on 6th December, and a statute fair for the hiring of servants on the Thursday prior to Old Michaelmas. J. B. S. Bradfield is lord of the manor.

STOKEFLEMING, a par. in the hund. of Coleridge, co. Devon, 2½ miles S.W. of Dartmouth, its post town, and 12 S.W. of Totness. The village is situated on Start Bay, and is chiefly agricultural. The soil is of a light nature, with a subsoil of sandstone and slate. A portion of the land is in pasture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £649. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains a canopied brass of J. Corp, bearing date 1361. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, at which a Sunday-school is held. The Independents have a chapel. Sir H. P. Seale is lord of the manor.

STOKE-GABRIEL, a par. in the hund. of Haytor, co. Devon, 4 miles S.E. of Totness, its post town, and 6 W. of Brixham. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on the river Dart. The par. includes the hmlts. of Ash, Watton, and Portbridge, and once had a chantry at Watton Court. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £163. The church, dedicated to St. Gabriel, is an ancient edifice with a tower containing six bells; it was restored in 1855. The register dates from 1530. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There is also £10 for church repairs, realised from rent of the "Church House" inn. There is a National school for both sexes, supported by voluntary contributions. The Baptists have a chapel. Davis, who discovered the straits in North America, was born at Sandridge in 1585. J. G. J. Templar, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STOKE-GIFFORD, a par. in the upper div. of Henbury hund., co. Gloucester, 5 miles N.E. of Bristol, its post town, and 3½ N.W. of Mangotsfield railway station. The village, which is small, and chiefly agricultural, is situated on the road from Bristol to Gloucester. The soil is of a clayey nature, with a subsoil of brown limestone. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £60. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure with a tower and three bells. The parochial charities produce about £37 per annum. There is a village school for both sexes. The Duke of Beaufort is lord of the manor and owner of the soil.

STOKE-GOLDING, a chplry. in the par. of Hinckley, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 3 miles N.W. of Hinckley, its post town, and 4 N. of Nuneaton. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal. The chief portion of the inhabitants are employed in framework knitting. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Hinckley, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a structure of the time of Edward I., with a tower and four bells. The interior has recently been restored, but the tower is in a bad condition. The parochial charities produce about £156, of which £106 go to Hodge's free grammar school, founded in 1768. N. Hurst, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STOKE GOLDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 4½ miles N.W. of Newport Pagnell, its post town, and 10 from Northampton. The village is situated on the road from Newport-Pagnell to Northampton, near the river Ouse. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Eakley Lanes. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Gayhurst, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is situated on an eminence. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents have a chapel.

STOKEHAM, a par. in the South Clay div. of Bassetlaw wap., co. Nottingham, 6 miles S.E. of East Retford, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Tuxford. The village, which is small, is wholly agricultural. The living is a cur., annexed to the vic. of East Drayton, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Earl Manvers is lord of the manor.

STOKE HAMMOND, a par. in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 4 miles N.W. of Leighton Buzzard, and 14 from Buckingham. The village, which is irregularly built, is situated on the North-Western railway, the Grand Junction Canal, and the river Ouzel. The inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £280. The church is dedicated to St. Luke or to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum, which go to the free school. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel. B. Fountain, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STOKE HOLY CROSS, a par. in the hund. of Henstead, co. Norfolk, 5 miles S. of Norwich, its post town, and 2 E. of Swainsthorpe railway station. The village is situated near the Great Eastern railway. Petty sessions are held at the Rummer Inn every alternate Friday. There is a mustard and starch manufactory. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £210, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, has been restored and enlarged. The register dates from 1538. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum, realised from a fuel allotment. The Baptists have a chapel. There is a day and Sunday school, jointly supported by Mrs. Birkbeck and the vicar.

STOKEINTEIGNHEAD, a par. in the hund. of Wonford, co. Devon, 4 miles E. of Newton Bushel, and the same distance from North Abbott. Teignmouth is its post town. The village is situate in a valley on the coast near the mouth of the Teign. The par. contains the hmlts. of Gabwell, Rocombe, Maidencombe, and a small part of Ringmore. The subsoil consists of limestone, gravel, and clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £467, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, with a tower and four bells. The interior contains the brass of a priest, bearing date 1497; it was made collegiate by John de Sandford in the reign of Edward III. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. S. T. Kekewich, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STOKE-LACY, a par. in the hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford, 4 miles S.W. of Bromyard, its post town, and 12 N.E. of Ledbury. The village, which is small, is chiefly agricultural. The soil consists of strong clay, with a subsoil of limestone. A portion of the land is in hop-grounds. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £250. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, has a spired tower and four bells. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum, which go to Lilly's school. Earl Somers is lord of the manor.

STOKE-LANE, or STOKE ST. MICHAEL, a par. in the hund. of Whitstone, co. Somerset, 4 miles N.E. of Shepton-Mallet, its railway station and post town, and 8 W. of Frome. The village is situated about a mile N. of the turnpike road from Frome to Wells. A large portion of the land is in pasture, and 165 acres in woods and plantations. The soil is light, but shallow; that portion of it being on the N. side of the Mendip hills, rests upon a layer of red gravel, and in the other parts it has a substratum of limestone and freestone. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £120, in the patron. of the Vicar of Doulting. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a tower containing a clock and three bells. It was rebuilt in 1838. The register dates from 1644. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The village is considered a healthy spot, one-fourth of the persons dying within the last half century having exceeded 70 years. W. F. Knatchbull, Esq., M.P., is lord of the manor.

STOKE LIMPLEY WITH WINSLEY, a chplry. in the par. of Great Bradford, hund. of Bradford, co. Wilts, 3 miles S.W. of Bradford. The village is large. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary.

STOKE-LYNE, a par. in the hund. of Ploughley, co. Oxford, 4 miles N.W. of Bicester, its post town, and 11 S.E. of Banbury. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The par. includes the hmlts. of Bainton and Fewcott. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £173. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with a tower. Swift's house is the principal residence. S. H. Cole, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STOKE-MANDEVILLE, a par. in the hund. of Aylesbury, co. Bucks, 3 miles E. of Aylesbury, its post town, and 2 N.W. of Wendover. The par. includes the hmlt. of Prestwood. The living is a vic. with the cur. of Buckland annexed, in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £120, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, or to St. Mary, has a tower and five bells. The interior contains an effigy of a lady, which is of great antiquity. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum.

STOKENCHURCH, a par. in the hund. of Lewknor, co. Oxford, 6 miles N.E of Watlington, and 7 N.W. of High Wycombe. Tetsworth is its post town. The village, which is scattered, is situated near Beacon Hill, on one of the highest slopes of the Chiltern hills. A large portion of the inhabitants are engaged in rush chair making. The shock of an earthquake was felt here in 1250. The Portway, or Icknield Street, passed through the village, on the line of which urns and other Roman antiquities were discovered in 1738. The hellebore, wood-barley, and other rare plants grow wild in the woods. The soil is of a chalky nature. The land is partly in common. The par. includes the hmlts. of Beacon's Bottom and Water End. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £135. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient structure. The interior contains monuments of the Morley family, bearing date from 1401, also two brasses. It was restored by E. Lamb in 1847. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. There is an endowed school for boys, also a Sunday-school for both sexes. The Primitive Methodists and Independents have chapels, and the latter has a Sunday-school. J. Brown, Esq., of Kingston, is lord of the manor.

STOKE NEWINGTON. *See* NEWINGTON, STOKE, co. Middlesex.

STOKE-NEXT-GUILFORD, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Woking, co. Surrey, half a mile N. of Guilford, within which borough it is situated. The parish, which is intersected by the Wey canal, is bounded on the N. by Worplesdown and Woking, and on the E. by Merrow. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the road by Kingston to Portsmouth. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £597, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is an ancient structure containing several monuments. There are three almshouses for six aged women, founded by H. and W. Parsons, also other charities producing about £100 per annum.

STOKENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Coleridge, co. Devon, 4½ miles S.E. of Kingsbridge, and 8 from Dartmouth, its post town. The village, which is large, is situated on Start Bay. The par. includes Chillingham, Beeston, and four other hmlts. The living is a vic., with the curs. of Chevelstone and Sherford annexed, in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £625, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Barnabas, contains an ancient wooden screen. The Independents have a chapel.

STOKE, NORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of South Stoke, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N.W. of Colsterworth. The village is small, but contains the seat and park of C. Turnor, Esq.

STOKE, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Langtree, co. Oxford, 3 miles S. of Wallingford, its post town, and 1½ mile from the Great Western railway station. The village, which is small, is situated on the river Thames. The par. includes the hmlt. of South Stoke, and is a meet for the Wormsley hounds. The living is a vic.,* with those of Newnham-Murren and Ipsden annexed, in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £568, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a chapel-of-ease at Ipsden, also a district church at Stoke Row, the living of which last is a perpet. cur.,* val. £90. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. Lady Huntingdon's connexion has a chapel.

STOKE, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Bath Forum, co. Somerset, 8½ miles E. of Bristol, its post town, and 4½ N.W. of Bath. The village is situated on the river Avon, under Lansdown Hill, from which the family of Petty take the title of marquis. The soil in the upper part rests upon oolite, and in the lower grounds, near the river, upon clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £190. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is an ancient edifice with a tower and bell.

STOKE, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Poling, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 2 miles N.E. of Arundel railway station and its post town. The village, which is inconsiderable, is situated on the river Arun, which divides this parish from that of South Stoke. It is here that the oak canoe, 35 feet in length, was discovered in 1834, and which is now preserved in the British Museum. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £57. The church is a cruciform structure with a tower and bell. There are several ancient barrows on the downs.

STOKE ORCHARD, a tnshp. and hmlt. in the par. of Bishop's Cleeve, hund. of Cleeve, co. Gloucester, 6 miles N.W. of Cheltenham, its post town, and 1 mile N.W. of Cleeve railway station. The village, which is small, is situated near the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, and is chiefly agricultural. The land is divided betwixt pasture, meadow, and arable. The soil is chiefly of a clayey description. The chapel-of-ease is an ancient structure with a bell. There is a National school for both sexes. R. R. C. Rogers, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

STOKE-PERO, a par. in the hund. of Carhampton, co. Somerset, 8 miles W. of Minehead, its post town, and 3 S. of Porlock. The village is situated under Dunkerry Beacon, and on the road from West Luccombe to Exford. The Beacon, which is partly in this parish, is about 12 miles in circuit at the base, and rises 1,770 feet above sea-level, being the highest eminence in the western part of England. The soil is loamy with a subsoil of shillet or red gravel. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £92. The church has a tower and three bells. Sir S. D. Acland and W. Tamlyn, Esq., are lords of the manor.

STOKE-POGES, a par. in the hund. of Stoke, co. Bucks, 2 miles N. from Slough, its post town, and 3 N. of Windsor. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated near the Great Western railway. The par. includes Ditton and part of the town of Slough. The

manor was once held by the Molins, Hastings, Sir E. Coke, the eminent lawyer, Lord Purbeck, the Gayers, Halseys, Lady Cobham, and William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £319. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient ivy-covered structure, containing brasses of the Molins or Mullons, bearing date 1425, and of E. Hampden, also monuments of the Grays, of whom was the poet Gray, who died at Cambridge in 1771, but lies buried in the churchyard of this parish, the scene of his "Elegy." There is a National school for both sexes, endowed with about £30 per annum, also a charity school supported by Miss Vyse. A monument to W. Penn has been erected in a field opposite the church. The principal residence is Stoke Park, rebuilt by Wyatt in 1789, near the ruin of the old one, in which Sir Edward Coke entertained Queen Elizabeth in 1601. The hall contains portraits of Charles I.'s children by Vandyke, also others by eminent masters. H. Labouchere is lord of the manor.

STOKE-PRIOR, a par. in the hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 3 miles S.E. of Leominster, its post town, and near the Fordbridge railway station. It contains the hmlts. of Wicton and Risbury. The village, which is large, is situated betwixt the Leominster and Hereford and the Leominster and Worcester turnpike roads, and near the river Lug. The land is chiefly in pasture, orchards, and hop-grounds. The soil consists of a rich loam with a subsoil of clay. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Docklow, in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £132, in the patron. of the Vicar of Leominster. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice with a tower and three bells. There is a National school for both sexes. Adjoining this parish is an extensive piece of land designated Blackwardine, or Black-Caer-Dun, said to have been a British fortified town, where many Roman coins and other relics have been found. J. Arkwright, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

STOKE-PRIOR, a par. in the middle div. of Oswaldstow hund., co. Worcester, 2 miles S. of Bromsgrove, its post town, and 4 N.E. of Droitwich. It has stations on the Bristol and Birmingham and the Worcester and Wolverhampton railways. The village, which is large, contains brick and tile kilns, stone quarry, chemical works, a needle factory, alkali and salt works, and flour mills, also mines of rock salt, which are worked with great advantage. The Birmingham and Worcester canal passes through the parish. The living is a vic.,* with the cur. of St. Godwald's annexed, in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £310, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure with a tower and four bells. The interior has several stained windows. The register dates from 1513. The parochial charities produce about £29 per annum, of which £16 go to a Sunday-school. There is a National school for both sexes, including infants. The Dean and Chapter of Worcester are lords of the manor.

STOKE RIVERS, a par. in the hund. of Sherwill, co. Devon, 6 miles N.E. of Barnstaple, its post town. The village is situated on an acclivity, and is wholly agricultural. The subsoil consists of rubble. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £231. The church, dedicated to the Holy Ascension, or to St. Bartholomew, has a tower and five bells. It was rebuilt in 1831, with the exception of the tower. There is a free school for both sexes, which is endowed with £200 by A. Tamlyn, Esq. Sir A. Chichester, Bart., is lord of the manor. There is a circular encampment called Burah Castle, also the supposed site of one of the ancient British towns.

STOKE ROCHFORD, or STOKE, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Winnibriggs and Threo, co. Lincoln, 6 miles S. of Grantham, its post town, and 2 S.W. of Great Ponton railway station. The village is situated on the river Witham, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the tnshps. of Easton and North Stoke. It once belonged to the Rochfords, and has remains of a Roman villa. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £785, in the patron. of the prebendary of South Grantham. The church, dedicated to SS. Mary and Andrew, has a tower and five bells. It has three chancels, some stained windows, and monuments of the Cholmeley and Turnor families. It was restored in 1847. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum. There is a school on the National principle, supported by Lady C. Turnor. Stoke Hall is the principal residence.

STOKE-RODNEY, a par. in the hund. of Winterstoke, co. Somerset. *See* RODNEY-STOKE.

STOKE ROW, an ecclesiastical district in the hund. of Moreton, co. Berks, 2 miles S. of Wallingford, within which borough it is included. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £90, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is modern.

STOKE, ST. GREGORY, a par. in the hund. of North Curry, co. Somerset, 8 miles N.E. of Taunton, its post town, 5 N.W. of Langport, and 1¼ mile from Athelney Bridge railway station. The village is situated between the rivers Parret and Tone, near Athelney Island. The par. includes East Curry, Curryload, and Stathe. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £120, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church, dedicated to St. Gregory, is an ancient edifice, with a tower and five bells. The register dates from 1561. There are National schools for both sexes, also a Sunday-school held at the vestry-room. The Bible Christians have a chapel. The Dean and Chapter of Wells are lords of the manor.

STOKE, ST. MARY, a par. in the hund. of Taunton, co. Somerset, 3 miles S.E. of Taunton, its post town, and 10 N. of Chard. The village is situated on the road from Taunton to Chard, and is chiefly agricultural. The soil is of a clayey nature. The par. includes the hmlt. of Stoke Hill. The living is a rect. and don. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £133. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice with a tower and four bells. The Independents have a chapel. R. Mattock, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STOKE, ST. MICHAEL, a par. in the hund. of Whitstone, co. Somerset. *See* STOKE-LANE.

STOKE, ST. MILBOROUGH, a par. in the lower div. of Munslow hund., co. Salop, 6½ miles N.E. of Ludlow, its post town, and 13 from Wenlock. It comprises the tnshps. of Clee Downton, Clee Stanton, and the chplry. of Heath. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The soil is of various qualities. The living is a vic. with the cur. of Heath annexed, in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £474. The church, dedicated to St. Milburgh, has a tower and four bells. It is situated in a dell, and is said to have been originally built by Milburgh, daughter of Merwald, King of Mercia, and has been recently restored. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum, which go to a school. There is a chapel-of-ease at Heath, also a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels.

STOKESAY, a par. in the lower div. of Munslow hund. co. Salop, 7 miles N.W. of Ludlow, and 22 S. of Shrewsbury. Newton is its post town. It is situated on the river Onny and the turnpike road between Shrewsbury and Hereford. It comprises the tnshps. of Aldon, Broom with Rowton, Newton, and Wettleton. In the vicinity are a Roman encampment called Norton's Canys, and the ruins of Stokesay Castle. The soil is of a clayey, limey, and gravelly nature, with a subsoil of blue clay. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £351. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, or St. Peter, is an ancient structure with a tower and six bells. It has been recently restored. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. There is an endowed parochial school for both sexes. Earl Craven is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

STOKES BAY, a coast-guard station near Anglesea, co. Hants, 2 miles S.W. of Gosport. It is a station on the London and South-Western railway. Off the shore

is the measured mile marked out by buoys for testing the speed of steam vessels.

STOKESBY, a par. in the hund. of East Flegg, co. Norfolk, 2 miles E. of Acle by the ferry across the Bure, and 19 from Norwich, its post town. The parish is bounded on the S. and W. by the navigable river Bure, and on the N. by the Monkfleet stream. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. It consists mainly of fertile marshland, comprising about 2,000 acres. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Herringby, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £526. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, contains a brass of E. Clere, bearing date 1485. The register dates from 1558. The charities are from marsh allotments. There is a school for both sexes, erected at the expense of Mrs. Daniel. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

STOKESLEY, a par. and post and market town in the W. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 2 miles from Kirby, and 41 N.W. of York. It is a station on the North Yorkshire and Cleveland line of railway. It is situated in the centre of the level tract called Cleveland, and on the northern bank of the river Leven, under Wainstone Hill, which rises 1,300 feet, and is surrounded by other hills, forming a vast amphitheatre. It is a polling and petty sessions town on the road from Northallerton to Whitby. The par. includes the tnshps. of Great and Little Busby, Easby, and Newby, and the hmlts. of North and South Tanton. The town consists chiefly of one street extending from E. to W. about half a mile in length. It is well paved and lighted with gas, and the houses are built in a modern style. The new townhall was constructed in 1853, at the expense of the late Robert Hilyard, Esq., of whom it contains a portrait. It comprises rooms for the use of the magistrates and county court; also a savings-bank and dispensary. The population is much reduced, eighty houses being empty at the last census. The best of the artizans are mostly gone to Middlesborough. Petty sessions are held fortnightly. The Poor-law Union of Stokesley comprises 29 parishes or townships. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £1,220, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, partly rebuilt in 1717, with a tower and three bells. There is the Preston free grammar school for 27 boys of this parish. There are also a parish and infant schools. On the road towards Ayton is the cemetery. Market day is Saturday. Fairs are held on the Saturdays before Palm and Trinity Sundays, and statute fairs for the hiring of servants on the Saturdays before Martinmas and May Day.

STOKE, SOUTH. *See* STOKE ROCHFORD, co. Lincoln.

STOKE, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Dorchester, co. Oxford, 4 miles S.W. from Wallingford, its post town, and 16 from Oxford. The village is situated on the Great Western railway, at the ferry over the Thames. The par. includes the chplry. of Woodcot. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The surface is hilly. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Woodcot annexed, in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £147, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £33 per annum, of which £25 go to Higge's school.

STOKE, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Bath Forum, co. Somerset, 2½ miles S.W. of Bath. The village is situated on the river Avon and the Radford canal. The par. includes the chplries. of Monckton Combe and Combe Down. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. There are a brewery and malt house. The soil consists of a thin layer of loam, on a subsoil of stone, of which there are several quarries. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient edifice, with a tower and three bells. It was thoroughly restored and added to in 1845. There are also the district churches of Monckton Combe and Combe Down, the livings of which are perpet. curs. There are chapels for Roman Catholics and Wesleyans at Mitford. Mitford Castle is the principal residence.

STOKE, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Avisford, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 2½ miles N.E. of Arundel, its post town. The village is situated on the river Arún, which is here crossed by a foot suspension bridge. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. A great part of this parish is in Arundel Park. The par. includes the hmlt. of Offham, and a cut was made across a narrow neck of land near the church in 1840 for the purpose of shortening the navigation. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £211. The church has some stained glass windows. The register dates from 1553. On the downs are traces of ancient earthworks.

STOKE STONEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Wincanton, hund. of Norton Ferris, co. Somerset, 2 miles N. of Wincanton. It is situated near the river Cale.

STOKE-TALMAGE, a par. in the hund. of Pirton, co. Oxford, 2 miles S.W. from Tetsworth, its post town, and 6 S. of Thame. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £248. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The Earl of Macclesfield is lord of the manor.

STOKE TRISTER, a par. in the hund. of Norton Ferris, co. Somerset, 2 miles E. of Wincanton, its post town, and 6 from Bruton. The village is chiefly agricultural, with the exception of a few persons employed in the manufacture of dowlas and ticking. The par. includes the hmlt. of Bayford. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Cucklington, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. The church is of recent erection. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a mixed school for both sexes at Bayford.

STOKE-UNDER-HAMDON, a par. in the hund. of Tintinhull, co. Somerset, 5½ miles N.W. of Yeovil, and 2 S. of Martock railway station. The village, which is large, is situated on the river Parret. Many of the female inhabitants are engaged in glove making, but agriculture is the principal industry. In the vicinity are traces of the chantry, or college, founded in 1304 by Sir John Beauchamp, who had a castle here. On Hamdon Hill are extensive stone quarries. This par. comprehends the vils. of East and West Stoke. The soil consists of a light loam, with a subsoil of clay, producing grain and green crops in abundance. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £109. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, has a tower and five bells. The Wesleyans have a chapel, at which a Sunday-school is held. The Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, is lord of the manor. A fair for pedlery occurs on 23rd April.

STOKE-UPON-TERN, a par. in the Drayton div. of North Bradford hund., co. Salop, 10½ miles N.W. of Newton, its post town, and 5½ S.W. of Market Drayton. The village is situated on the river Tern, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the tnshp. of Eaton, Ollerton, and Westanswick. At a farm in the vicinity are the remains of the old seat of the Corbets. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £878. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice with a tower and five bells. In the interior are tombs of the Corbets. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT, a populous par., market town, and parliamentary borough, in the N. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, 2 miles E. of Newcastle-under-Lyne, and 16 N.W. of Stafford. It is intersected by the Uttoxeter, Stoke, and Crewe section of the North Staffordshire railway, and has also short branch lines to Silverdale, Hanley, and Congleton. It is situated in the midst of "The Potteries," on the banks of the river Trent, and is traversed by the Trent and Mersey and Caldon canals, which here unite. It is a place of recent growth, having sprung up with the potteries established by Wedgwood, and was created a borough by the Reform Bill. The parish extends 7½ miles in length from N.W. to S.E., by over 3 in breadth at the widest part, and includes, beside the borough of Stoke,

the newly-created municipal borough of Hanley, containing 31,953 inhabitants, and the tnshps. or libs. of Boothen, Botteslow, Bucknall, Edensor, Fenton Culvert, or Great Fenton, Fenton Vivian, or Little Fenton, Hartshill, Northwood, Lane End, Longton, Penkhull, Shelton, Trent Vale, and Wellington. Previous to 1807, it also included the market towns of Newcastle-under-Lyne, Burslem, Norton-on-the-Moors, and Whitmore. The town, which is built on a regular plan, contains some good houses, and numerous wharves and warehouses. The streets have their footpaths paved with brick, and are lighted with gas; and the houses are well supplied with water. The townhall and market-house was erected in 1834, the N. wing serving as the townhall and station of the county constabulary, and the centre being occupied by the meat market, below, and by the Stoke Athenæum, above, with a museum, library, and laboratory. Another conspicuous building is the railway station and hotel, built in the Tudor style, at a cost of £150,000. It is laid with Minton's tesselated pavement, and is the head office of the North Staffordshire Railway Company. There are also the union poor-house, a branch bank, gas and water works, and extensive factories for porcelain and pottery, including the firms of Minton and Alderman Copeland, once Spode. A large portion of the population are engaged in the several processes connected with the manufacture of china, earthenware, porcelain, statuary, and ornamental and encaustic tiles, for which this parish is famous; there are also a considerable number of engravers, makers of crates from the hazel-wood cut in the neighbourhood, workers in iron and steel, engineers, and coal and iron miners. The population of the parish in 1861 was 71,308; but of the parliamentary borough, which includes, besides the greater part of the parish, parts of Penkhull, Tunstall, Rushton Grange, Sneyd, and other adjoining hamlets, 101,207, having increased in the decennial period from 1851, by 17,180 inhabitants. The borough returns two members to parliament, the returning officer being chosen by the sheriff of the county. The town of Stoke, not being incorporated, is governed by commissioners, who elect annually a chief bailiff. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry of Stafford. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £2,907. The church, dedicated to St. Peter ad Vincula, is a modern Gothic structure, with a tower 112 feet high, containing a peal of eight bells. It has tombs of Wedgwood, who died in 1795, at Etruria, and of Spode, of "The Mount," also a celebrated potter. In addition to the parish church, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have within the last few years established the following district churches, viz., Fenton, Hartshill, Edensor, Penkhull, Trent Vale, Etruria, Northwood, Wellington, or St. Luke's, Hanley, and Hope, the livings of which are all perpet. curs.,* varying in val. from £220 to £100. Several of these churches have been noticed more fully under the head of the townships where they are situated. There are chapels for the Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, New Connexion Methodists, and other Dissenting communions in various parts of the parish; also many National and other schools, including Lane End school, which has an endowment of £70 per annum, and Allen's school, with an endowment of £12. The parochial charities produce about £110 per annum. In the vicinity of the town are Trentham Hall, a seat of the Duke of Sutherland; Etruria, the seat of the Wedgwood family; Stoke House, of the Fentons, of which family was the poet Fenton, born here in 1683. Dr. Lightfoot, the Hebrew scholar, was also born here in 1602. Stoke Heath is a meet for the North Staffordshire hounds. The Stoke Poor-law Union consists mainly of the parish of Stoke, which also forms a superintendent registry district. It is divided between the Hanley and Newcastle county courts. Market day is on Saturday.

STOKE-WAKE, a par. in the hund of Whiteway, co. Dorset, 8½ miles W. of Blanford-Forum, its post town, and 12 S.E. of Sherborne. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £156. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has recently been restored. H. K. Seymer, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STOKE, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Bosham, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 3½ miles N.W. of Chichester, and 2 N.E. of Arundel railway station, its post town. The village is situated on the river Arun, at the spot where an oak canoe, 34½ feet in length, was discovered in 1834, now in the British Museum. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. In this parish is the valley of Kingsley Bottom, where is a grove of yew trees. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £170. The church, situated in Stoke Park, contains a monument to the Stoughton family.

STOKE WITH NEWTOWN, a tnshp. in the par. of Stokesay, co. Salop, 6 miles N.W. of Ludlow, on the river Onny.

STONAR, a par. in the hund. of Ringslow, or Isle of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, three quarters of a mile N.E. of Sandwich. It is supposed to have been under water in the Roman period, but on the sea retiring from Ebbs-fleet it was left dry, and in the 11th century became the site of a town and port of considerable importance, but again declined, owing to the ravages of the Danes and the inundations of the sea, and is now only a small hamlet. Leland describes it as "some time a pretty town, but then" (in the reign of Henry VIII.) "having only the ruin of the church, which some people call Old Sandwich." The living is a rect. in the dioc of Canterbury, in the patron. of the Crown by lapse. The church has long been destroyed, and no restoration has lately been made. Near the site of the church are works for the production of bay-salt.

STONDON, LOWER, a hmlt. in the par. of Shitlington, hund. of Clifton, co. Beds, half a mile S.E. of Upper Stondon, and 3 miles S.E. of Shefford.

STONDON-MASSEY, a par. in the hund. of Ongar, co. Essex, 6 miles N.W. of Brentwood, its post town, and 3 S.E. of Ongar. The village, which is small and irregularly built, is situated near the river Roding, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £461. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. The parochial charities produce about £17 per annum. There is a National school.

STONDON, UPPER, a par. in the hund. of Clifton, co. Beds, 2½ miles S. of Shefford. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £125. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to All Saints.

STONE, a par. and market town in the S. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, 6 miles S. of Stoke-upon-Trent, and 7 N.E. of Stafford. It is a station on the North Staffordshire railway, and a branch line goes to Norton-Bridge, where it joins the main line of the London and North-Western railway, 3 miles distant from the town of Eccleshall. The par. consists of 17,000 acres, and a population of nearly 10,000 souls, and contains the tnshps. of Stone, Walton, Darlaston, Meaford-Oulton, Tittensor, Beech Moddershall, Hilderstone, Fulford, Stallington, Normicott, Aston, Burstone and Stoke, and Little Aston. The land is chiefly arable and pasture, and the soil fertile. The town stands on the left bank of the river Trent, here crossed by a bridge, connecting it with the suburb of Walton, and at a short distance from the North Staffordshire section of the Grand Trunk canal, which runs parallel with the High-street through the entire length of the town. The principal street forms part of the great road from London to Liverpool, with lesser streets branching off from it. It is well built, paved, and lighted with gas. The only public institutions are the mechanics' institute, a savings-bank, and the union poor-house. The staple manufacture of the place is that of shoes, principally women's boots, and on the Scotch brook which here falls into the Trent are several corn and flour mills. There are also in the town and its vicinity an extensive brewery, malting establishments, tanneries and brickfields. In the neighbourhood are several noblemen's and gentlemen's seats. Stone is a polling

place for the county elections and a petty sessions town. A county court is held every two months. It is also the head of a Poor-law Union. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £240, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church is dedicated to St. Michael, and was rebuilt in the middle of the last century on the site of the Abbey Church. It contains a marble monument to Earl St. Vincent, with a bust of the earl by Chantrey, and has over the altar "St. Michael binding Satan," painted by Sir William Beechy, R.A., and presented by Earl St. Vincent, who is buried in the churchyard. The register dates from 1568. There are schools in connection with the parish church, which have been rebuilt, through the perseverance of the rector, at a cost of £2,000; school chapels have also been erected in several of the townships. In addition to the parish church are the district churches of Christ Church with Tittensor, Aston with Burston, Fulford, Hilderstone, and Normicott, the livings of which are perpet. curs., varying in val. from £200 to £63; of these the only one situated in the town is Christ Church, erected in 1840. The Wesleyans and New Connexion Methodists and Independents have chapels. The Roman Catholics have a very spacious monastery in the town, with a church attached, and an extensive nunnery at Oulton, also a chapel at Aston. The grammar school, founded in 1558 by the Rev. Thomas Alleyn, is free to 6 boys, and to 24 others of the parish on payment of a small fee. A new school-house has recently been erected and the endowment increased to £100 per annum. There are a Bible society, Church Missionary society, Dorcas society, besides various clothing and benefit clubs. The charities produce about £200 per annum, including a rent-charge of £100 out of the Stone Park estate, bequeathed in 1771 by Lady K. Levison Gower for the relief of 10 poor widows. Market day is Tuesday for corn and provisions, and the cattle market every alternate Tuesday. Fairs are held on 5th August for cattle and sheep, on the third Tuesdays in April and October for cheese, bacon, &c., and on Shrove Tuesday, Whit Tuesday, and Tuesday before Michaelmas Day.

STONE, a par. in the hund. of Aylesbury, co. Bucks, 3 miles S.W. of Aylesbury, its post town, and 7 from Thame. The village is situated on the road from Aylesbury to Thame, and is separated from Waddesdon by the river Thame. The par. includes the hmlts. of Bishopstone, Littleworth, and Sedrup. The manufacture of lace, formerly carried on, has declined. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £289. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing a clock and five bells. In the interior are two brasses of the Gurneys, bearing date 1472. It has been thoroughly restored, and the chancel rebuilt, at the expense of the lord of the manor. J. Lee, LL.D., is lord of the manor.

STONE, a chplry. in the par. of Berkeley, upper div. of Berkeley hund., co. Gloucester, 2¾ miles S.W. of Berkeley, its post town, and 4 S.W. of Berkeley railway station. The village is situated on the high road from Gloucester to Bristol. The soil is of a clayey and loamy description. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £80, in the patron. of the Vicar of Berkeley. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a tower and five bells. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. Earl Fitzhardinge is lord of the manor.

STONE, a par. in the hund. of Oxney, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 6½ miles N.E. of Rye, its post town, and 3 S.E. of Appledore railway station. The village is situated on the borders of Romney Marsh and the Royal Military canal. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £345, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, with a tower and six bells. The interior contains two brasses, bearing date 1408. The parochial charities consist of a small bequest by R. Still, Esq., in 1556, and the interest of £1,000 invested in the Three per Cents., left by T. Greenland, Esq. The Dissenters have a chapel. A fair is held on Holy Thursday.

STONE, a par. in the lower div. of Halfshire hund., co. Worcester, 2 miles S.E. of Kidderminster, its post town, and the same distance N. of Hartlebury railway station. This place, which was formerly a chplry., in the par. of Chaddesley-Corbet, is situated near the Oxford and Wolverhampton railway. There is a worsted mill at Hoo, and the spinning of yarn is carried on in connection with the manufacture of Kidderminster. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £827, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a modern structure with a tower and six bells. The parochial charities produce about £232 per annum, of which £37 go to Hill's school.

STONE, a hund. in the co. of Somerset, contains the pars. of Ashington, Brimpton, Chilthorne, Domer, Limington, Lufton, Mudford, Preston, Plucknett, and Yeovil, comprising an area of 10,720 acres.

STONE, a tythg. in the par. of Chew Magna, co. Somerset, 6 miles S. of Bristol.

STONE, a hmlt. in the par. of Wimborne, co. Dorset, 1 mile W. of Wimborne.

STONE a hmlt. in the par. of St. Peter, Isle of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, near Margate.

STONE, a hmlt. in the par. of Fawley, co. Hants, 8 miles S.E. of Southampton. It is situated near Stans Ore point. This place is supposed to be the *Ad Lapidem* of the Romans, where Ceadwall put the brothers of Arvandus to death in 687.

STONE, a hmlt. in the pars. of Firbeck and Maltby, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Tickhill.

STONE, a hmlt. in the par. of Fixby, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Huddersfield.

STONE ACTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Rushbury, co. Salop, 3 miles E. of Church Stretton.

STONEBECK DOWN and STONEBECK UPPER, tnshps. in the par. of Kirby Malzeard, West Riding co. York, 7 miles from Pateley Bridge. They are situated on the river Nidd, and are chiefly agricultural. The former tnshp. includes the vil. of Ramsgill, and the latter the chplry. of Middlesmoor. The soil is of a loamy and gravelly character, with a subsoil of gravel and rock. The land is principally devoted to pasture. The Wesleyans have a chapel at Bouthwaite. The Archbishop of York is lord of the manor.

STONE BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 7 miles N.W. of Coventry.

STONE BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Saltney, co. Flint, near Hawarden.

STONEBYRES, a cataract on the Clyde in three falls, co. Lanark, Scotland, 2 miles below Lanark.

STONECARTHY, a par. in the bars. of Kells, Knocktopher, and Shillelogher, co. Kilkenny, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Knocktopher. The land is generally fertile. The living is a vic. united with Kells.

STONECLOUGH, a station on the Manchester branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway.

STONE CROUCH, a hmlt. in the hund. of Cranbrook, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 4 miles S.W. of Cranbrook. There was formerly a cell for Austin canons at Combwell.

STONE EASTON, a par. in the hund. of Chewton, co. Somerset, 14 miles S.W. of Bath, its post town, and 7 N. of Shepton Mallet. The village is situated on the high road from Bristol to Wells. The soil is of a loamy nature, with a subsoil of limestone. A large portion of the land is devoted to pasture. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Chewton Mendip, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. The church is an ancient edifice with a tower and five bells; the interior contains some marble tablets of the Hippesley family. The register dates from 1572. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes, entirely supported by J. Hippesley, Esq., who is lord of the manor. Stone Easton House is the principal residence.

STONEFERRY, a vil. in the par. of Sutton, middle div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 1 mile N.N.E. of Hull.

STONEFIELD, or STANFIELD, a hmlt. in the

hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 5 miles N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyne, and 20 from Stafford. It is situated in the valley of the Trent, near the Grand Trunk Canal.

STONEFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Muckairn, co. Argyle, Scotland, 9 miles E. of Oban, under Cruachan Ben, near Loch Etive.

STONEFIELD, a vil. in the par. of Blantyre, co. Lanark, Scotland, 3 miles W. of Hamilton.

STONEFIELD, a demesne on the E. side of Loch Tarbert, co. Argyle, Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of Tarbert.

STONE-GATE, a ward in the par. of St. Margaret, borough of King's Lynn, co. Norfolk.

STONEGATE, a hmlt. in the par. of Ticehurst, hund. of Shoyswell, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 8 miles S.E. of Tonbridge Wells. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chichester. The church is modern.

STONEGRAVE, a par. and tnshp. in the wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 2 miles E. of Oswaldkirk, its post town, and 2 N.W. of Hovingham railway station, on the Molten and Thirsk line. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on the road between Malton and Helmerly. The par. includes the tnshps. of East and West Nefs, and East Newton. The soil is chiefly of a loamy character, with a gravelly and clayey subsoil. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £550, in the patron. of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a tower and three bells. In the interior are several monuments of great antiquity. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum, £6 going for repairs of the church. There are church schools for both sexes, also an infant school. W. Rutson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STONEHALL, a par. in the bar. of Corkaree, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N. of Mullingar, its post town. The surface, which lies near Lough Dereveragh and Knockbody Hill, consists of a good soil, and is crossed by the road from Rathowen to Castletown-Deloin. There are bog and mountain. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Multifarnham, £250, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Taghmon. There is a small church, near which are the ruins of the old church. Mornington is the chief seat.

STONEHALL, a vil. in the bar. of Kenry, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Pallas-Kenry. Fairs are held on 14th May and 25th September.

STONEHAM ASPALL, a par. and post town in the hund. of Bosmere, co. Suffolk, 4½ miles N.E. of Needham Market railway station, and 11 from Ipswich. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £650. The church, dedicated to St. Lambert, is an ancient edifice, with a tower and a peal of ten bells. The interior contains effigies of the Wingfields, of Broughton Hall, and two brasses bearing date 1574; the chancel has a stained window. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £175 per annum, which go to Metcalf's school, poor, church, &c. There is a National school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school is held. Broughton Hall, once occupied by the Wingfield family, is now a farmhouse. Sir W. F. F. Middleton, Bart., is lord of the manor.

STONEHAM, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Mainsbridge, co. Hants, 4 miles N.E. of Southampton, its post town, and 1 mile S.W. of Bishopstoke railway station. The village is situated on the South-Western railway, near the river Itchen. The par. includes Middle Stoneham and four other hmlts. The Hursley hounds meet in this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £536. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The interior contains effigies of the Flemyngs from the reign of James I.; also a monument, by More, of Lord Hawke, who died at Western Grove. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. J. B. W. Fleming, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

STONEHAM, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Mainsbridge, co. Hants, 3 miles N.E. of Southampton, its post town, and 2½ from the Bishopstoke railway station. The par., which is extensive, comprises the chplry. of Portswood and the tythgs. of Allington, Barton, Bittern, Eastley Pollack, and Shamblehurst. It is situated on the W. bank of the river Itchen, and was the Roman *Ad Lapidem*, on the way to Winchester. The principal residence is South Stoneham Park. At Wood Mills were Taylor's block-making works. It is the head of a new Poor-law Union embracing 9 parishes; but belongs to the Southampton New County Court district. A portion of it is within the borough of Southampton. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £500, in the patron. of the Rector of St. Mary's, Southampton. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, with a tower and three bells. In addition to the parish church are the district churches of St. James, West End, Portswood, and Bittern, the livings of which are all perpet. curs., varying in val. from £270 to £100. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum.

STONEHAVEN, a burgh of barony, market and seaport town in the pars. of Dunnottar and Fetteresso, co. Kincardine, Scotland, 7 miles N.E. of Dumlithie, 15 S.S.W. of Aberdeen, and within half a mile of its station on the Aberdeen line of railway. It is situated on Stonehaven Bay, near Carron and Downy Points, and at the confluence of the rivers Carron and Cowie with the North Sea. It is strictly a burgh of barony under magistrates chosen by the superior and feuers, but enjoys most of the privileges of a royal burgh. It is a place of considerable importance, and is composed of an old and a new town, connected by a bridge forming a continuation of the road from the south to Aberdeen. The old town consists of two irregular streets, built on fens granted by the Earls Marischal, within whose estate it was situated; but the new town is laid out on a regular plan, having broad streets with a square in the centre. In this square stands a market-house, erected in 1827, and surmounted by a circular tower. It contains a spacious hall, with a news-room occupying the upper story, and shops underneath. Here also is the county gaol, and where the county courts are holden. The harbour is a natural basin sheltered on the S.E. by a lofty rock, which projects into the sea, and on the N.E. by a good quay. There are two fixed lights on the pier, 18 and 24 feet high, erected in 1839, and seen at a distance of 12 miles. The inside of the harbour has a depth of 16 feet of water. During the season the herring fishery is carried on, and a considerable coasting trade is done in coal, lime, and grain. The woollen manufacture is carried on by two firms, and there are a brewery and a distillery. The town contains gas-works, a water company, three branch banking houses, and several good inns. The sheriff's ordinary court is held every Wednesday in time of session, and a sheriff's small-debt court on the same day, having been removed here from Kincardine, in 1600, under an Act of Parliament. The parish churches of Dunnottar and Fetteresso are situated near the town, and there are also a Free church, an United Presbyterian and an Episcopal chapel; also a chapel, in which the Established Church has evening service, containing one of the finest organs in Scotland. There are two parochial schools, a Free Church school, Episcopalian school, Donaldson's free school, and several others. The *Stonehaven Journal* is published here every Thursday. At Fetteresso, Cowie, and Dunnottar are extramural cemeteries, and at the last-named place also a garden open to the public. The principal object of interest in the vicinity of Stonehaven is Dunnottar Castle, about 1½ mile S. of the town. This fortress, once of great strength, was built by the Earls Marischal during the contest between Bruce and Baliol, and is seated on a rock 150 feet above sea-level, and almost separated from the land by a deep chasm. The entrance is by a square tower of great strength, and the ruins form one of the most majestic piles in Scotland. It withstood a long siege by Cromwell, and was often used as a state prison, where several of the nonconforming Presbyterian clergy were confined. It was finally dismantled about the middle of last century, when its proprietor, James

Earl Marischal, was attainted of high treason for aiding the Pretender. The scenery is very fine, and Stonehaven has become a fashionable watering place in summer. The air is very salubrious. Market day is Thursday. Fairs are held on the Thursday before Candlemas, Thursday before Lammas, second Thursday in October, Thursday before Christmas (all old style), and on two fixed days in May and November.

STONEHENGE, an assemblage of upright, horizontal, and prostrate stones, supposed to be the remains of a Druidical templo, on Salisbury Plain, co. Wilts, about 2 miles N.W. of Amesbury, and 9 N. of Salisbury. Its name is Saxon, and signifies "hanging stones." It consists of the remains of two ovals within two circles, the whole surrounded by a circular vallum, or bank of earth, 15 feet high and 1,010 round. The outer circle is 100 feet in diameter, and has 17 stones remaining of about 30, measuring 20 feet by 7, and 3 feet thick, with several top stones still remaining *in situ*. The second circle is 9 feet within the first, and has but 8 stones remaining, besides fragments of 12 others; inside this is the first oval, consisting of 10 stones, of which 8 still remain, measuring from 16 to 21 feet in height, with top stones across 16 feet long; inside this is the inner oval, consisting of about 20 smaller stones, the largest 7½ feet high, of which only 11 remain; and nearly in the centre is the altar-stone, consisting of a flat slab 15 feet long, and different in character from any of the other stones, being a grained calcareous sandstone, which strikes fire with steel, and contains some minute particles of silver mica. The outer stones, which weigh from 10 to 70 tons, are chiefly sandstone, of the kind found on the surface of the downs in the vicinity of Avebury and Marlborough; but the stones of the inner circle are of various kinds not found in the neighbourhood, as fine-grained greenstone, black horneblende, quartz, felspar, and chlorite. Scattered over the plain are about 300 tumuli, or barrows, some of which have been opened, and found to contain charred human bones, with fragments of pottery and British and Roman ornaments and weapons; while within the enclosure, at the foot of the altar, have been found, on excavation, horns of stags, oxen, and other animals, intermixed with burnt wood and fragments of Roman and coarse British pottery.

STONEHOUSE, a par. and post town in the hund. of Lower Whitstone, co. Gloucester, 3 miles W. of Stroud, and 9 from Gloucester. It is a station on the Great Western Union railway. It is situated on the Stroudwater canal, and comprehends the hmlts. of Ebley and Hawardsfield, and part of the chplry. of Cain's Cross. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods. The soil is fertile, on a substratum of oolite. The principal residence is Stonehouse Court. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £510, in the patron. of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Cyril, has a tower and six bells. It has a stained window, and has been rebuilt, with the exception of its tower. There is also a district church at Cain's Cross, the living of which is a perpet. cur. This latter was built in 1836. The parochial charities produce about £51 per annum, of which £47 go towards the support of the schools. There are National and British schools for both sexes. The Independents have a chapel. N. S. Marling, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner. Fairs for cattle and pleasure are held on 1st May and 11th October.

STONEHOUSE, a par. in the district of the Middle Ward, co. Lanark, Scotland. It contains the vil. of Sandford. It extends in length about 6 miles from N.E. to S.W., with an average breadth of 3 miles, and is bounded by the pars. of Hamilton, Dalserf, Lesmahago, Avondale, and Glassford. The surface is moderately even, and the land chiefly arable. The soil is fertile, being chiefly a light loam, with clay near the rivers. Its south-western boundary is traversed by the Kype stream, which here joins the river Avon; and the upper part of the north-eastern boundary is traversed by the Cander water, which also joins the river Avon. On the banks of the Avon, which flows through the centre of the parish, is a sulphureous spring, designated Kittymuire Well. The underlying rocks are principally of the carboniferous formation, with protuberances of trap. Coal, limestone, sandstone, and freestone abound, and are extensively worked. The parish is traversed by the new road from Edinburgh to Ayr, and is within easy access of the Lesmahago railway. The town is about 7 miles S.E. of Hamilton, 6¼ N.W. of Lanark, and 4 N.E. of Strath-Avon. It is situated on the river Avon and on the Edinburgh and Ayr road. It consists of one principal street, nearly a mile in length, with two others of modern date. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the linen manufacture. This par. is in the presb. of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The stipend of the minister is about £250. The parish church was rebuilt in 1772. There are a Free church and an United Presbyterian church. There are three non-parochial schools. In the vicinity are traces of Coat castle and Ringsdale castle. Fairs are held on the last Wednesday in May, on the third Wednesday of July, and on the last Wednesday in November.

STONEHOUSE, EAST, a par. in the borough of Devonport, co. Devon. The three towns of Stonehouse, Plymouth, and Devonport are connected by means of a bridge across Stonehouse creek, and form one extensive seaport and dockyard. *See* articles DEVONPORT and PLYMOUTH, of which Stonehouse may be considered a suburb. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £197, in the patron. of the Vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth. There is also the district church of St. Paul's.

STONE HOUSES, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Pentrobbin, co. Flint, 1 mile S.E. of Mold.

STONELANDS, a extensive par. place in the hund. of Bampton, co. Oxford, 2 miles S.E. of Burford.

STONELANDS, a demesne in the par. of Withyham, hund. of Hartfield, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex. It formerly belonged to the Sackvilles, but now forms part of Buckhurst Park, the seat of Earl De la Warr.

STONELEIGH, a par. in the Kenilworth div. of Knightlow hund., co. Warwick, 2 miles E. of Kenilworth, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Warwick. It is situated on the river Avon where the Sow joins, near the Roman Fosseway. The par., which is extensive, includes Cryfield, Westwood, and six other hmlts. The manor was held in demesne by Edward the Confessor, and afterwards by William I. The village, which is now inconsiderable, was formerly a market town, and has a gate, crypt, &c., of the Cistercian Abbey, brought from Radmore, in 1154, by Henry II. At the Dissolution, the revenues were valued at £151, and the site given by Henry VIII. to C. Brandon, Duke of Suffolk; from him it passed to the Cavendyshes, and was finally bought by Sir Thomas Leigh, Lord Mayor of London in 1562. King Charles I. was entertained by Thomas, first Lord Leigh, August, 1642, when the citizens of Coventry refused to open their gates to him. The modern mansion was built by Edward, third Lord Leigh, 1720. It contains a collection of paintings and portraits, by Dutch masters. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £510. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure. The interior contains an old font, and effigies of Alice, Duchess Dudley, and her daughter Alicia, on altar tombs of marble. There is also a district church at Westwood, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val £120. The parochial charities are very considerable. There is a National school for both sexes. Stoneleigh gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry of Coventry and dioc. of Worcester.

STONELEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Kimbolton, hund. of Leightonstone, co. Hunts, 9 miles S.W. of Huntingdon. It is situated near the river Kym, and has traces of an Austin friary, founded in 1181 by William de Mandeville. The principal seat is Stoneley Hall.

STONE-NEAR-DARTFORD, a par. in the hund. of Axton, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 2 miles N.E. of Dartford, its post town, and 1 mile S.E. of Green-

hithe railway station. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on Watling Street, near the river Thames. It was given by Ethelred, in 995, to the Bishop of Rochester, who had a seat here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £765, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower and two bells. The interior contains a brass of J. Lumbarde, a priest, bearing date 1408, and effigies of Willshyre, of Stone Castle, bearing date 1526. The parochial charities are considerable. There is a National school for both sexes. Stone Castle is of great antiquity, and belonged to Sir John de Northwood in the reign of Edward III.

STONE-NEXT-FAVERSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Faversham, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 2 miles N.W. of Faversham, its post town. The village is situated near Juddehill Camp, on Watling Street. The inhabitants are wholly agricultural. The living is a sinecure rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £220. The church, which is in ruins, was partly built of Roman bricks.

STONERAISE, a tnshp. in the par. of Westward, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 5 miles S.E. of Wigton. It is situated on the river Wampool, and is in conjunction with Brocklebank to form a township.

STONESBY, a par. in the hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 6 miles N.E. of Melton Mowbray, its post town, and 5 N. of the Sexby railway station. The village is situated on a branch of the river Eye, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £90. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a tower and three bells. The interior contains a Norman font and several ancient tablets. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum. There is a National school. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor.

STONESDALE, a hmlt. in the chplry of Muker, par. of Grinton, North Riding co. York, 55 miles N.W. of York, in the moorlands near Shunner Fell.

STONESFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Wootton, co. Oxford, 4 miles W. of Woodstock, its post town. The village is situated on the river Evenlode, near the Roman Akerman Street, and is the place where a Roman pavement, 35 feet by 20, was discovered in 1711. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the slate quarries. The substratum is slaty oolite, in which remains of mammalia and impressions of ferns, insects, and other fossils are frequently met with. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £139. The church, dedicated to St. James, has been partly re-erected. The parochial charities produce about £19 per annum. There are day and Sunday schools. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The Duke of Marlborough is lord of the manor.

STONE STREET, a hmlt. in the co. of Surrey, 5 miles S.W. of Dorking, on the line of the Roman Stane Street, which went from Southwark, through Dorking, to the South Downs.

STONETHWAITE, a spot at the head of Borrowdale, co. Cumberland, 7 miles S. of Keswick. It commands a view of Eagle Crag.

STONETON HOUSE, an ext. par. place in the par. of Chipping Warden, co. Northampton, 8 miles S.W. of Daventry.

STONEYFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Colyton Rawleigh, co. Devon, 2 miles W. of Sidmouth.

STONEYHALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Inveresk, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, near Musselburgh. Witches were formerly burnt here. The principal residence is Stoneyhall House, once the seat of Sir W. Sharp, son of the archbishop, and subsequently of Colonel Charteris.

STONEY HOUGHTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Pleasley, co. Derby, 8 miles N.E. of Alfreton.

STONEYKELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Bowes, wap. of Gilling, North Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Barnard Castle, on God's Bridge, on the river Greta.

STONEYKIRK, or STEPHENKIRK, a par. in the co. of Wigton, Scotland. It contains a vil. of its own name, and that of Sandhead. It extends in length nearly 10 miles, with an extreme breadth of 7 miles at the northern end. It is bounded on the N. by Portpatrick and Insch, on the N.E. by Luce Bay, on the S. by Kirkmaiden, and on the W. by the Irish Channel. The surface is generally of a moorish and pastoral character, with a considerable tract of barren sand along the Bay of Luce. The soil in the other parts is light and dry, and favourable to an early harvest. The W. coast is chiefly of a bold and rocky nature, extending about 6½ miles in length, but towards the S. it becomes softer in outline, and is indented by the creeks of Port Float, Ardwell Bay, and Port Gill, affording shelter to the small fishing craft, and Port Float. Some vessels of the Spanish Armada were wrecked at the latter point, and close by is Money Point, where many dollars were afterwards found. There is also a cave with a singular echo, called the Goodwife's cave. In this parish are three artificial mounds, the largest of which, situated near Balgreggan House, is 460 feet in circumference and 60 in height. The parish is traversed by the road from Stranraer to Kirkmaiden. The village of Stoneykirk i about 5½ miles S.E. of Stranraer, 6 S.E. of Portpatrick, and 23 W. of Wigton. It is situated between Luce Bay and the Irish Sea. The principal seats are Balgreggan House and Ardwell House. In the grounds of the latter are Druidical and Pictish remains. This par. is in the presb. of Stranraer and synod of Galloway. The stipend of the minister is about £250. The parish church was erected in 1827. There are a Free church and several non-parochial schools.

STONEY MIDDLETON. *See* MIDDLETON STONEY, co. Derby, and the like for other places with this prefix.

STONEY STRATTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Westbury, co. Salop, 7 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury.

STONEY STRATTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Evercreech, co. Somerset, 3 miles N.W. of Bruton.

STONEY THORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Long Itchington, co. Warwick, 1 mile W. of Southam, on the river Ichene, near the ancient Fosse Way.

STONHAM, EARL, a par. in the hund. of Bosmere, co. Suffolk, 3 miles N.E. of Needham Market, and 5 E. of Stowmarket. It was once a market town, and is still a very considerable place, forming part of the Duke of Norfolk's liberty, for which he appoints a coroner. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £659, in the patron. of Pembroke College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The interior is beautifully carved. The parochial charities produce about £120 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel. There are National schools. Messrs. Jackson and Sparke are lords of the manor.

STONHAM, LITTLE, a par. as above, 12 miles from Ipswich. In the vicinity is an extensive brewery and malting establishment. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £420. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has been recently restored. The register dates from the 14th century. The parochial charities produce about £87 per annum, of which £1 is the constable's "pightle." There is a village school for both sexes. The Baptists have a chapel. Sir W. Middleton is lord of the manor.

STONNAL, LOWER and OVER, hmlts. in the par. of Lynn Shenstone, co. Stafford, 4 miles S. of Lichfield. In this township is an ancient camp, surrounded by a fosse and double trench, called Castle Old Fort.

STONOR PARK, the seat of Lord Camoys, co. Oxford, 4 miles N.W. of Henley-on-Thames.

STONTON WYVILLE, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 5 miles N.E. of Market Harborough, its post town. The village is on a branch of the river Welland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £220. The church is dedicated to St. Denis. Bishop Wyvile was born here in 1329, and died in 1375

STONY-DELPH WITH ALMINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Tamworth, co. Warwick, 3 miles S.E. of Tamworth.

STONYFORD, a post-office vil. in the pars. of Ennisnag and Church Jerpoint, bars. of Shillelogher and

Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles S. of Kilkenny, and 77 from Dublin. There is a police station. Petty sessions are held at intervals. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, a dispensary, and a fever hospital.

STONYFORD, a feeder of the Boyne, rises about 3 miles W. of Athboy, co. Westmeath, Ireland.

STONYHURST. *See* MITTON, co. Lancaster.

STOODLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Witheridge, co. Devon, 5¾ miles N.W. of Tiverton, its post town, and 4½ S.W. of Bampton. The par. includes Hightleigh and Stoodleigh Beacon on Warbrightsleigh Hill, said to have been put up by Edward II. The soil is light but shallow, on clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £341. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. The parochial charities produce about £24 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes, entirely supported by T. Daniel, Esq., who is lord of the manor. A revel occurs on St. Margaret's day.

STOODLEY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Langfield, par. of Halifax, West Riding co. York, 9 miles W. of Halifax.

STOPHAM, a par. in the hund. of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 4 miles S.E. of Petworth, its post town, and 1 mile S.W. of the Pulborough railway station. The village is near the Arun and Wye canal and the river Rother, which is here crossed by a bridge of seven arches, built in the reign of Edward II. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £150. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The pavement is almost entirely composed of large slabs of Sussex marble, inlaid with brass figures and memorials of the Barttelots and Stophams. The register dates from 1544. There is a parochial school for both sexes, entirely supported by G. Barttelot, Esq., of Stopham House, who is lord of the manor.

STOPSLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Luton, hund. of Flitt, co. Bedford, 2 miles N.E. of Luton, its post town.

STORE, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Assynt, co. Sutherland, Scotland, 30 miles N.W. of Dornock. It is situated on the western coast of Sutherland, and includes a number of islands. It extends in length about 10 miles, with an extreme breadth of 8 miles. Its surface presents an assemblage of lofty mountains, barren rocks, extensive heaths, lakes, mosses, and rivers. Limestone and moss abound, and peat is used for fuel. The rearing of cattle and fishing afford employment to the principal part of the inhabitants. Several roads and bridges have recently been formed; but the country is in many parts almost impenetrable. There are numerous cairns and Druidical temples scattered throughout the district. The church was erected in 1828 by grant from the parliamentary commissioners. There is a Free church.

STOREHOUSE, a vil. in the par. of Llantrisaint, co. Glamorgan, near Llantrisaint.

STORETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bebington, lower div. of Wirrall hund., co. Chester, 3 miles S.W. of Birkenhead, and 5 N. of Great Neston. It is situated on a creek of the river Mersey, near the Chester railway.

STORITHS, a tnshp. in the par. of Skipton, West Riding co. York, 6 miles E. of Skipton. It is situated on the river Wharfe, and is joined with Hazlewood.

STORKHILL-WITH-SANDHOLME, a tnshp. in the par. of St. John Beverley, borough of Beverley, East Riding co. York, 1½ mile N.E. of Beverley.

STORMONT, a district in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It contains the pars. of Blairgowrie, Caputh, Cluny, Dunkeld, Kinloch, Lethendy, and part of Bendochy, with Stormont Loch and ten other lochs. It extends in length about 14 miles from E. to W., with a mean breadth of 7 miles. It gives title of viscount to the Earl of Mansfield.

STORMORE, an ext. par. lib. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester.

STORNOWAY, a par., post town, seaport, and burgh of barony in the island of Lewes, Western Islands, co. Ross and Cromarty, Scotland. It contains a post town of its own name, the *quoad sacra* par. of Knock, and the vil. of Back. The par. extends in length about 19 miles, and is from 7 to 10 broad, comprising an area of about 160 square miles. It lies in the north-eastern part of Lewes Island, and is bounded by the Minch Channel, and by the pars. of Lochs, Uig, and Barvas. The surface is generally flat, the highest ground being a round hill about 700 feet in height, which serves as a landmark to vessels steering across the Minch. The predominant rocks are gneiss and granite. The shore is in some places sandy, but more frequently bold shelving rocks or precipitous cliffs, worn into caves and fissures, and indented by numerous bays and sea-lochs. Until very recently the only cultivated portion was a narrow belt of land along the shore, the rest being barren moorland and moss; but immense improvements have been effected by the present proprietor, Sir James Matheson, M.P. for Ross-shire. The surface is watered by a number of small freshwater lakes, and by several streams, the largest of which has a course of only 10 miles. Stornoway, which is considered the capital of the Outer Hebrides, is situated on the head of a bay called Loch Stornoway, and has a convenient quay and docks. The town is built round the bay, and the houses are well built. The principal public buildings are the town-house, custom-house, prison, erected in 1845, a branch of the National Bank, savings-bank, assembly rooms, two hotels, Masonic lodge, and a lighthouse and beacon on Arnish Point, at the S. side of the entrance of Loch Stornoway. A little to the W. of the town stands Stornoway Castle, erected by Sir James Matheson, on the site of Seaforth Lodge, the seat of the former proprietors of Lewes. Two steamers ply regularly between Stornoway and Glasgow, and there is a mail packet twice a week, *viâ* Poolewe to Dingwall. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the coasting trade, and in the herring, cod, and ling fishery; there are besides, saw, carding, and corn mills, two rope walks, and an extensive distillery. Seals are taken on the coast. Stornoway was first erected into a burgh of barony by James VI., with the design of promoting the civilisation of the Western Isles, but continued an insignificant fishing village till of late years. It is now governed by two bailies, a treasurer, and six councillors. A sheriff's court sits every Thursday, and justice of peace, commissary, and baron baillie courts are held as occasion requires. The par. is in the presb. of Lewes and synod of Glenelg, in the patron. of the Crown. The minister has a stipend of £159. The parish church was erected in 1794, and repaired in 1831. There is also at Knock, in the district of Eye, a church founded by the government as a *quoad sacra* parish church. There are three Free churches in the parish, situated respectively at Stornoway, Knock, and Back, also an Episcopalian chapel. The parochial school is an efficient establishment, conducted on the plan of the Glasgow normal seminaries; there are also two schools for girls, having a department for Ayrshire needlework, the materials of which are supplied by Glasgow houses, who pay the pupils for their work. The charities include a dispensary, sailors' home, and several friendly societies. There are horticultural, literary, and farmers' societies. The antiquities consist of an old castle of the Macleod's, once occupied by Cromwell, but now in ruins, a large cairn on Gress-moor, and the remains of ancient chapels at Gress and Eye, formerly considered as sanctuaries. An annual fair is held on the second Wednesday in July for cattle.

STORR, a mountain in the northern div. of the Isle of Skye, co. Inverness, Scotland, 6 miles N. of Portree. It attains an elevation of 2,100 feet above sea-level.

STORRINGTON, a par., post and market town in the hund. of West Easwith, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 4 miles S.E. of Pulborough railway station, and 9 N.E. of Arundel. The village is situated on the road from Petworth to Brighton, and is lighted with gas from works constructed in 1861. A court leet for the hundred is held every third year. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £600, in the patron. of the Duke of Norfolk. The church is dedicated to St.

Mary. The parochial charities produce about £69 per annum, of which £30 goes to Downer's school. Fryern House and Parham House are the principal residences. In 1826 a British urn containing burnt bones was discovered in a barrow on the Downs. The market for corn is held every alternate Tuesday. Fairs occur on the 13th May and 11th November.

STORRS, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Undermilbeck, co. Westmoreland, 7 miles W. of Kendal. Storrs Hall, on the E. side of Windermere, is the principal residence.

STORRS, a hmlt. in the par. of Ecclesfield, West Riding co. York, 4 miles W. of Sheffield.

STORRS, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Oxspring, par. of Penistone, West Riding co. York, 1 mile E. of Penistone.

STORT, a stream of co. Herts, rises near Meesdon, and flowing along the Essex border by Bishop's Stortford, joins the Lea at Broxbourn.

STORTFORD, BISHOP'S, *See* BISHOP'S STORTFORD, co. Herts.

STORTHWAITE, a tnshp. in the par. of Thornton, Holme-Bacon div. of Harthill wap., East Riding co. York, 3½ miles W. of Thornton.

STORTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Scawby, E. div. of Manley hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln.

STOTFIELD, a vil. in the par. of Drainie, co. Moray, Scotland, 4 miles N. of Elgin. It is situated on the coast, near Stotfield Point.

STOTFOLD, a par. in the hund. of Clifton, co. Bedford, 3 miles N.W. of Baldock, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Biggleswade. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £242, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce above £200 per annum, besides seven almshouses. There are an endowed school and a National school. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels. The Rev. J. Alington, M.A., and the Masters and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, are lords of the manor.

STOTFOLD, an ext. par. place in the S. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Doncaster.

STOTFOLD, HIGH, a hmlt. in the ward of Stockton, co. Durham, 5 miles N. of Stockton-upon-Tees. It is a meet for the Durham hounds.

STOTTESDEN, a hund. in co. Salop, contains the divs. of Chelmarsh and Cleobury, comprising an area of 88,790 acres.

STOTTESDEN, a par. principally in the Cleobury div. of Stottesden hund., co. Salop, but partly in that of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 5 miles N. of Cleobury Mortimer, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Bridgnorth. The village is on the river Rea. The par. contains Farlow, Oreton, Bardley, Chorley, and 14 other tnshps. The soil is of various qualities. There are stone quarries and extensive lime works in the township of Oreton. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £670. The church is an ancient structure. It was built by Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, who presented it to the abbey of that place. There is a district church at Farlow, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £130. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. The Duke of Cleveland is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

STOUGHTON, a chplry. in the par. of Thurnby, hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 3½ miles S.E. of Leicester, its post town. The land is chiefly in pasture. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Thurnby, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains monuments of the Beaumont and Farnham families. In the churchyard is an ancient cross. The parochial charities produce about £36 per annum, realised from church lands. Stoughton Grange is the principal residence. G. A. L. Keck, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STOUGHTON, a par. in the hund. of Westbourne, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 9 miles N.W. of Chichester. Emsworth is its post town. It is an extensive parish, bounded on the W. by co. Hants, and on the S. by the range of Lofty downs called Bowhill, and comprehending the hmlts. of Walderton, Northwood, and East Marden. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £260, in the patron. of the Bishop of London. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is also a district church at Stanstead, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £210. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum, the bequest of H. Smith. The principal residence is Stanstead House. It contains carvings by Grinlin Gibbons and a suit of Arras tapestry, representing the battle of Namur, the largest of six sets wrought at Arras for the Duke of Marlborough and his generals.

STOULTON, or STOUGHTON, a par. in the lower div. of Oswaldslow hund., co. Worcester, 5 miles S.E. of Worcester, its post town, 3½ N.W. of Pershore, and 1 mile N.E. of Wadborough railway station. The village is situated on the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £100. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, has tombs of the Vincents and others. It was restored in 1848. Derham, author of "Physico and Astro Theology," was born here in 1656. There is a free school for both sexes. A few small charities are distributed in clothing to the poor. Wolverton Hall is the principal residence. Lord Somers is lord of the manor.

STOUPE, or STOWBOROUGH, a hmlt. in the par. of Fylingdales, lib. of Whitby Strand, North Riding co. York, 9 miles N.W. of Scarborough, and 4 S.E. of Whitby. It is situated near the coast, on a cliff 893 feet in height. There are extensive alum works in the vicinity.

STOUR, several rivers of this name, in England: one rises near Hythe in Kent, and after a course of 40 miles, in which it receives the waters of the lesser Stour, falls into the sea at Pegwell Bay, 3 miles S.W. of Ramsgate; another rises at Stour-Head, near Stourton, in Somersetshire, and after a course of 56 miles through parts of Wilts, Dorset, and Hants, joins the Avon near Christchurch; a third stream rises a few miles above Steeple Bumstead, in Essex, and after a course of 49 miles along the Suffolk border, joins the Orwell at Harwich; and a fourth, usually spelled Stoure, rises under the Clent hills, near Halesowen, in Worcestershire, and after a course of 30 miles, joins the Severn at Stourport.

STOURBRIDGE, a post and market town in the par. of Old Swinford, lower div. of Halfshire hund., co. Worcester, 20 miles N.E. of Worcester, and 124 from London. It is a station on the West Midland branch of the Great Western railway, where the Stourbridge and Birmingham branch turns off, and is on the South Staffordshire branch canal and the river Stour, which here separates the counties of Worcester and Stafford. It is a polling place for E. Worcestershire, and a petty sessions town. The manufacture of glass was established here in 1557 by Henzole, a Lorraine refugee. There are coal, ironstone, and fire-clay in the neighbourhood, the mines of which appear to have been worked as early as the reign of Edward III. Iron bars, hoops, agricultural instruments, crucibles, nails, fire-bricks, and glass are made. There are two banks, a school of art, new corn market, assembly-rooms, and subscription library. The justices sit on Friday. The town is divided into two ecclesiastical districts. The old town church is dedicated to St. Thomas, and is in the patron. of the bishop. A new church was erected on the other side of the town in 1860, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. There are National schools, a King Edward VI. free grammar school, founded by letters patent in 1553; and chapels and schools for the Independents, Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics. A new church, dedicated to St. James, schools, and parsonage have been recently erected at Wollaston through the liberality of W. O. Foster, Esq., M.P., who has endowed the church, and maintains the schools in great efficiency. The Poor-law Union of Stourbridge comprises 14 parishes or places. The town is divided into three wards, governed by 27 commissioners. Market day is Friday. Fairs are held on the Monday before the 29th March and 8th September; the former used to continue for seven days as a horse fair, the latter is for horses, cattle, and sheep.

STOURBRIDGE, a chplry. in the par. of St. Andrew the Less, or Barnwell, hund. of Flendish, co. Cambridge, 1 mile N. E. of Cambridge. There are remains of the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen for lepers, the chapel of which has been converted into a barn. It is chiefly noted for the fair which commences on the 18th September, and lasts till the 7th October, the opening of which is proclaimed by the vice-chancellor, doctors, and proctors of the University of Cambridge, and by the mayor and aldermen; the staple commodities exposed for sale are leather, timber, cheese, hops, wool, and cattle, and on the 25th horses.

STOUR-HEAD, the seat of the Hoare family, in the par. of Stourton, co. Somerset, 3 miles N.W. of Mere, and 10 from Frome. It is situated on the Wilts border, near the source of the river Stour, which rises in six wells or "fountains proper," which figure in the arms of Lord Stourton, whose family formerly possessed the castle, on the site of which the modern mansion of the Hoares has been erected. In the grounds are King Alfred's tower, 160 feet high, the pump of Peter the Great, statues of Flora and Hercules by Rysbrach, besides a gallery of paintings by Rembrandt, Poussin, Carlo Dolci, Claude, Gainsborough, and other masters.

STOURHOLM, one of the Shetland group of islands, coast of Scotland, 2 miles W. of Yell, in Yell Sound.

STOURMOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Bleangate, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 4 miles N. of Wingham, its post town, and 1 mile from Grove Ferry railway station. The village is situated on the navigable river Stour. Hops are grown. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £399, in the patron. of the Bishop of Worcester. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The register dates from 1538. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum. The Rev. J. Hilton, M.A., is lord of the manor.

STOURPAINE, a par. in the hund. of Pimperne, North Blanford div. of co. Dorset, 3 miles N.W. of Blanford-Forum, its post town. The village is on the Stour. The par. includes the hmlts. of Lacerton, formerly a distinct parish, and the tythg. of Ashe. On an eminence called Hod Hill are the remains of a double-ditched camp, which extends over several acres, and in which many Roman coins have been found. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £130, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The register dates from 1631. There is a National school.

STOURPORT, a district par., post, market town, and inland port, of considerable trade, in the lower div. of Halfshire hund., and borough of Bewdley, co. Worcester, 4 miles S.W. of Kidderminster. It is a station on the Severn Valley branch of the Great Western railway, and is situated near the confluence of the Stoure with the Severn, and at the junction of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal. The Severn is here crossed by an iron bridge of one span of 150 feet. It is a polling place for the western division of the county, and a petty sessions town. The magistrates sit every fortnight. The town is well built, paved, and lighted with gas. There is a market house, savings bank, police station, young men's literary institute, and a subscription library. There are worsted and carpet manufactories, malting houses, and vinegar works, an iron foundry, a factory for hollow ware, and one of the largest tanneries in the county. There are good wharves and basins for the convenience of the barge traffic, and boat-building is carried on extensively. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £150. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There are two National schools for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. Market days are Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in April, July, and October, all being toll free.

STOURTON, a par. partly in the hund. of Mere, co. Wilts, and partly in that of Norton Ferris, co. Somerset, 2 miles N.W. of Mere, its post town, and 10 from Frome. The village is on the road from Bath to Poole, and near the river Stour. The par. includes the hmlt. of Gasper. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £520. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has tombs of the Stourtons and Hoares, including that of Sir Richard, the antiquary. The parochial charities produce about £68 per annum. Near Penn, or Penzlewood, in that part of the parish within the co. of Somerset, are several thousands of pits or hollows, scattered over a surface of nearly 700 acres, forming a wide boggy tract, and supposed to be the site of a British town.

STOURTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Whichford, Brailes div. of Kington hund., co. Warwick, 3 miles S.E. of Shipston, on the river Stour.

STOURTON. *See* STURTON, co. Lincoln.

STOURTON. *See* STORETON, co. Chester.

STOURTON CASTLE, a seat in co. Stafford, 3 miles W. of Stourbridge. It is on the banks of the Stour, near the old seat of the Hamptons, where Cardinal Pole was born in 1500, and which was taken by the Roundheads in 1644.

STOURTON-CAUNDLE, a par. in the hund. of Brownshall, Sturminster div. co. Dorset. *See* CAUNDLE STOURTON.

STOUTING, a hund. in the lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, contains the pars. of Elmstead, Monks Horton, Stanford, Stelling, and Stouting, comprising an area of 8,100 acres.

STOUTING, a par. in the above hund., 6 miles N.W. of Hythe, its post town, and 3½ from Westenhanger railway station. The village is situated on Stane Street and the river Stour. The land is partly in common and hop-grounds. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £252. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register dates from 1538. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Some urns and Roman coins have been discovered.

STOUTS, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Cleeve, co. Somerset, near Watchet.

STOUTS HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Dursley, hund. of Upper Berkeley, co. Gloucester, 1 mile E. of Dursley, under the Cotswold hills. Rudder, the county historian, was born here.

STOVEN, a par. in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 2½ miles N.W. of Wangford, its post town, and 5½ N.W. of Southwold. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £69. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, has traces of Norman architecture. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum, realised from town estates. The Earl of Stradbroke is lord of the manor.

STOVER'S LODGE, a seat of the Duke of Somerset, co. Devon, 2 miles N.W. of Newton-Abbot. Sir H. Seale's hounds meet here.

STOW, a par. partly in the district of East Edinburghshire, co. Edinburgh, and partly in the shire of Selkirk, Scotland. It contains a vil. of its own name, and the hmlts. of Fountainhall, Kylochyett, Caitha, Crosslee, and Clovenfords. The surface is hilly, and intersected by numerous streams, which fall into the Gala and the Tweed. The rocks are graywacke and clay slate. In this parish are numerous ancient camps and square towers on parallelograms, the ruins of which are still to be seen. The principal seats are Torwoodlee, Bowland, Symington, Crookston, Burnhouse, Torquhan, and Pirn. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Jedburgh, and by the Edinburgh and Harwick railway, which has stations at Fountainhall, Stow, and Bowland-Bridge. The vil. of Stow is about 7 miles N. of Galashiels, and 24 S.E. of Edinburgh. It anciently went by the name of *Wedale, i.e.* "the Vale of Woe," and belonged to the bishops of St. Andrew's, who had a regal jurisdiction over the whole district of Wedale. The church had the privilege of sanctuary, and "the Black Priest of Wedale" was one of the three persons who enjoyed the privilege of the law of clan Macduff. In the village is a building of recent erection used as a public reading-room, library, and music hall. The par. is in the presb. of Lauder and

synod of Mern and Teviotdale, and in the patron. of the Crown. The stipend of the minister is about £276. The parish church is an ancient edifice, formerly dedicated to the Virgin Mary. There are Free and United Presbyterian churches for Stow and Heriot, also a parochial and three other schools, and two public libraries. On the settling of the Border Laws in 1249, it was stipulated that the presbytery of Wedale should swear for the King of Scotland and the Bishop of St. Andrew's, who had a palace at the Stow of Wedale.

STOW, a div. in the hund. of Purslow, co. Salop.

STOW, a district and hund., co. Suffolk, contains the pars. of Buxhall, Combs, Creeting St. Peter, Great and Little Finborough, Harleston, Haughley, Old Newton, Onehouse, Shelland, Stow Upland, Stowmarket, and Wetherden, comprising an area of 22,010 acres. It gives name to a deanery in the dioc. of Norwich.

STOW, a par. in the S. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, 8 miles N.W. of Rugeley, its post town, 7 E. of Stafford, and 1½ mile from the Weston railway station on the North Staffordshire line. The par. includes the hmlts. of Amerton, Drointon, Grindley, Haywood, Hixon, and Chartley Holme. Chartley Moss, comprehending about 100 acres, is prolific in cranberries. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £85. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, contains a monument with effigies of Walter Devereux, first Viscount Hereford, and his two wives. The parochial charities produce about £26 per annum. There is an endowed school. The Independents have a chapel. Earl Ferrers is lord of the manor.

STOW, a hmlt. in the par. of Threckingham, wap. of Avelan, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 1 mile N.E. of Folkingham.

STOW BARDOLPH, a par. in the hund. of Clackclose, co. Norfolk, 2 miles N.E. of Downham Market, its post town, and 9 S. of Lynn. It is a station on the Lynn and Ely branch of the Great Eastern railway. The village is on the road to Lynn, and near Stour Bridge over the river Ouse. The living is a vic. with the rect. of Wimbotsham annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £400. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has a large mortuary chapel on the N. side. The parochial charities produce about £169 per annum. The Baptists and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The principal residence is Stow Hall. Sir T. Hare is lord of the manor.

STOW-BEDON, a par. in the hund. of Wayland, co. Norfolk, 6 miles W. of Attleborough, its post town, and 5 N. of Harling Road railway station. The old mansion of Stow-Bedon Hall is now a farmhouse. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £335. The church is dedicated to St. Botolph. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. At the enclosure of the parish 30 acres were allotted to the poor for fuel.

STOW BROW, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Fylingdales, North Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Whitby.

STOWE, a par. in the hund. of Purslow, co. Salop, 1½ mile N.E. of Knighton, its post town, and 15 miles from Ludlow. The village is situated on the river Teme, near Stowe Hill. The par. comprises the tnshps. of Weston and Lurkenhope. The soil is of a gravelly nature, with a subsoil of loamy clay. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £188. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The Earl of Powis is lord of the manor.

STOWE, a par. in the wap. of Well, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 8 miles S.E. of Gainsborough, its post town, and 2 from Marton railway station. It was originally the Roman *Sidnaceaster*, on Ermine Street, and was made the seat of a Saxon bishopric about 678. It had also a college founded by Bishop Eadnorth for secular priests, but which afterwards was made a Benedictine abbey, and finally removed in the reign of William Rufus to the then desolate Abbey of Eynsham, in Oxfordshire. The village is situated on the middle road from Lincoln to Gainsborough. The par. contains the hmlts. of Bransby, Normanby, and Sturton. Courts-leet and baron are held annually. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains a carved pulpit, old font, and tombs of the Burghs of Stow Park. The transept is in an advanced state of decay, but the chancel was restored in 1852. The register dates from 1563. The parochial charities produce about £43 per annum, of which £5 go to Lady Warwick's school. The Wesleyans have a chapel. A fair for the sale of cattle and foals occurs on 10th October.

STOWE, a par. in the hund. of Buckingham, co. Bucks, 2½ miles N.W. of Buckingham, its post town. The par. includes the hmlts. of Boycott, Datford, and Lamport.

STOWE, in the above par., the residence of the late Duke of Buckingham, was sold in 1848, with its furniture, MSS., &c., to pay off a mortgage of a million and a half, the rent-roll being £61,000. Lord Ashburnham is the present proprietor. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £95. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

STOWE, a par. in the wap. of Ness, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 3 miles W. of Market Deeping, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Stamford. There is no village. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Barholm, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church has long been removed. A school held from time immemorial in the court house of the lord of the manor is endowed with £12 per annum, under a bequest of E. Burgh.

STOWE-CUM-QUY, a par. in the hund. of Staine, co. Cambridge, 5 miles N.E. of Cambridge, its post town. The village is situated near the ancient Fleam Dyke. An Enclosure Act was obtained in 1839, when 4 acres were appropriated for the purpose of recreation. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £52, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum. There is a village school supported by voluntary contributions. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Dr. Jeremy Collier was born here in 1650, and died in 1726.

STOWELL, a par. in the hund. of Horethorne, co. Somerset, 4½ miles S.W. of Wincanton, its post town, and 1 mile from Temple Combe station on the Salisbury and Yeovil railway. The soil consists of stone brash, with a subsoil of clay and limestone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £193. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, was rebuilt in 1834. The register dates from 1745. There is a Sunday-school. The Rev. T. Marriott Dorrington is lord of the manor.

STOWELL, a par. in the hund. of Bradley, co. Gloucester, 2 miles S.W. of Northleach, its post town, and 9 E. from Cirencester. The village is on the river Coln and the ancient Fosse Way. The manor came from the Wentworths and Chedworths to Lord Stowell, to whom it gave title of baron. The soil consists of stone brash. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Hampnett, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has but one transept left. The representatives of Lord Eldon are lords of the manor and principal landowners.

STOWELL, a tythg. in the par. of Wilcott, hund. of Elstub, co. Wilts, 6 miles S.S.W. of Marlborough. The principal residence is Stowell Lodge, formerly the seat of Admiral Sir G. Montague, Bart.

STOWELL, WEST, a tythg. in the par. of Overton, co. Wilts, 5 miles S.W. of Marlborough, on the river Kennet.

STOWE-NINE-CHURCHES, a par. in the hund. of Fawsley, co. Northampton, 2½ miles S.E. of Weedon, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Towcester. The village is on the river Nen, and close to the line of the ancient Watling Street, the North-Western railway, and the Grand Junction canal. The Pytchley hounds meet in this parish. It was for some time in the possession of Sir John Danvers, one of those who signed the warrant for the execution of Charles I. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £705. The church,

dedicated to St. Michael, contains effigies of Lady Danvers, by Stone, and a monument of Dr. Turner, President of Corpus Christi, Oxon. The parochial charities produce about £24 per annum. There is an infant school.

STOWER, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Redlane, co. Dorset, 2 miles S. of Gillingham, its post town, and 4 W. of Shaftesbury, on the high road from the latter town to Sherborne. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Gillingham, in the dioc. of Salisbury. The church was rebuilt in 1841. It stands on the site of the old one, and is dedicated to St. Mary. The register commences in 1653. There is a National school. Henry Fielding, the novelist, resided for some time in the parish.

STOWER PROVOST, a par. and lib. in the Sturminster div. co. Dorset, 5 miles S.W. of Shaftesbury, its post town, and 9 S.E. of Wincanton. The village is considerable. Here was formerly a cell to the nunnery of St. Leger de Pratellis, or Preaux, in Normandy, founded in the reign of King John, and given at the suppression to King's College, Cambridge. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Todbere, in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £655, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum, which go towards the support of the National school.

STOWERTON, co. Warwick. *See* STOURTON.

STOWER, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Red Lane, co. Dorset, 4 miles S.W. of Gillingham, its post town, and 5 W. of Shaftesbury. The village is on the river Stour, and the high road from Shaftesbury to Sherborne and Yeovil. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Gillingham, in the dioc. of Sarum. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Mary.

STOWEY, a par. in the hund. of Chew, co. Somerset, 3 miles S.W. of Pensford, its post town, and 1½ mile W. of Clutton. The principal seats are Stowey Mead, belonging to Lord Mount-Sandford, and Stowey House. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £183, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £35 per annum. There are schools for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. Sir E. Strachey, Bart., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

STOWEY. *See* CATHANGER-CUM-STOWEY, co. Somerset.

STOWEY, NETHER, a par. and post town in the hund. of Williton, co. Somerset, 9 miles W. of Bridgwater. The village, which was formerly a market town, is situated on a rivulet which runs into the river Parret. It consists of three streets, diverging obliquely from the market-place, and is well built. There are stone quarries. The soil is loam upon a subsoil of stone. The manufacture of silk has declined. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £334, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents have a chapel. The poets Coleridge, Southey, and Wordsworth were once residents here. Lord Taunton and Sir P. P. F. P. Acland are lords of the manor and principal landowners.

STOWEY, OVER, a par. in the hund. of Cannington, co. Somerset, 1 mile S. of Nether Stowey, its post town, and 8 miles N.W. of Bridgwater. The soil consists of red clay, with a subsoil of limestone and graywacke. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the silk trade. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £153, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The register dates from 1645. The parochial charities produce about £27 per annum, of which £5 goes to Rich's Sunday-school. There is a National school for both sexes. Lord Taunton, of Quantock Lodge, is lord of the manor.

STOWFORD, a par. in the hund. of Lifton, co. Devon, 7 miles E. of Launceston, its post town, and 9 from Okehampton. On the N. side of the road to Exeter are traces of a circular encampment supposed to be Saxon. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £241. The church is of great antiquity, and contains tombs. The parochial charities produce about £44 per annum. There is a National school. Dr. John Prideaux, a learned divine and one of the deprived bishops, was born here in 1578.

STOWFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Colyton Rawleigh, co. Devon, 2 miles W. of Sidmouth.

STOWFORD, a hmlt. in the district par. of Ivybridge, co. Devon, 3 miles N.W. of Modbury. It is situated under West Beacon Hill, which rises 1,130 feet above sea-level.

STOW HEATH, an unenclosed common between Bilston and Wolverhampton, co. Stafford. It abounds in coal and ironstone, which are worked.

STOWICK, a tythg. in the par. of Henbury and lower div. of Henbury hund., co. Gloucester, 4 miles N.W. of Bristol.

STOWLANGTOFT, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, co. Suffolk, 2½ miles S.E. of Ixworth, its post town, and 2 N. of the Thurston railway station. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £307. The church, dedicated to St. George, was built in 1370, and contains several carved stalls and monuments of the D'Ewes family. The church stands on the site of an ancient camp, near which Roman coins were found in 1764. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. Stow Hall is the principal residence, and was once the seat of Sir S. D'Ewes, Bart., the antiquary, and the Rawlinsons. H. Wilson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STOW, LONG. *See* LONGSTOW, co. Cambridge.

STOW, LONG, a par. in the hund. of Leightonstone, co. Huntingdon, 2½ miles N.E. of Kimbolton, and 10 S.W. of Bugden. The par. includes the hmlt. of Little Catworth. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £70, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Botolph. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There is a chapel for Dissenters. The Duke of Manchester, J. Read, Esq., and others, are lords of the manor.

STOW-MARIES, a par. in the hund. of Dengie, co. Essex, 7 miles S.W. of Maldon, its post town. The village is on the river Crouch. The soil is clay and loam. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £439. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register dates from 1560. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum.

STOWMARKET, a par., post, and market town in the hund. of Stow, co. Suffolk, 12½ miles N.W. of Ipswich, and 14 S.E. of Bury. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway. It stands nearly in the centre of the county, at the confluence of the three rivulets that form the river Gipping, which stream was made navigable in 1793 with fifteen locks, and is occasionally called the Stowmarket canal. It is mentioned in Domesday Survey as *Thorna*, or Thorne market, at which time it had two churches, which were given by Henry II. to Osyth Abbey. Stowmarket is a polling and petty sessions town. It stands on the road from Ipswich to Bury and Cambridge, and consists of several streets paved and lighted with gas. Petty sessions are held at the court-house every alternate Monday, where also county courts are held monthly, and a court baron annually. The town has two banks, a corn exchange, a mechanics' institute, assembly rooms, new county court, gasworks, and union poorhouse. The malt trade is carried on to a considerable extent, and a large business is done in coals, slate, and timber. There are also breweries, iron foundries, a patent sawmill, and several small factories for making ropes, twine, and sacking. At Pleshwood is a Roman camp. Near the town are extensive nursery gardens and hop plantations. The living is a vic., to which is annexed Stow Upland, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £380. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Mary. The church was rebuilt about 1300 by the Abbot of St. Osyth, in Essex, enlarged in 1838, and restored at a cost of about £2,500 in 1865.. It contains the Tyrell chapel, separated from the rest of the building by a carved screen, and the grave of Dr. Young, tutor of the poet Milton, whose room, and the mulberry trees

planted by him, are still to be seen at the vicarage. There is also the district church of Trinity, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £100. The parochial charities produce about £303 per annum. There are National and infant schools for both sexes, and a British school. The Independents, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Plymouth Brethren have chapels. On the S.E. side of the town a cemetery has recently been made. The union poorhouse is situated at Onehouse. Market day is Thursday. Fairs are held on 10th July and 12th August, the former for pleasure and the latter for the sale of lambs.

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, a par., post, and market town in the upper div. of Slaughter hund., co. Gloucester, 9 miles N.E. of Northleach, and 3 W. of Addlestrop. It is a station on the Bourton branch of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton section of the Great Western railway. It is intersected by the ancient Fosse Way, and is a polling and petty sessions town, comprising the hmlts. of Donnington and Mangersbury. A charter for a market was procured in the reign of Edward III. by the Abbot of Evesham, then lord of the manor. Its government is invested in two constables, which are appointed at a court leet held by the lord of the manor annually. The houses in general are of stone, but low, irregularly built, and of ancient appearance. The petty sessions are held at the "Unicorn" hotel on alternate Thursdays, and the board of guardians meet fortnightly at the union poorhouse. The Poor-law Union comprises 25 parishes in Gloucestershire and 2 in Worcestershire. It is also the head of new County Court and superintendent registry districts. There are a bank, savings-bank, reading-room, police station, &c. Brewing and malting are carried on to some extent. The cloth trade, which once flourished here, has been long abolished. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry and dioc. of Gloucester. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £525. The church, dedicated to St. Edward, contains effigies to D. Keyt, and tombs of the Chamberlaines of Mangersbury, who held the manor. It was erected in the 14th century by Ethalmere, who also founded a hospital. The parochial charities produce about £189 per annum. There are a grammar, National, and infant schools. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Baptists have chapels. Mangersbury House is the principal residence. Market day is Thursday, chiefly for corn. Cattle fairs are held on 12th May and 24th October, also two statute fairs for the hiring of servants on the Thursday prior to the 11th October and the Thursday following.

STOW UPLAND, a par. in the hund. of Stow, co. Suffolk, 1 mile from Stowmarket, its post town and railway station, and 13 miles from Ipswich. The soil is heavy, but productive. There are chemical manure works. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Stowmarket, in the dioc. of Norwich. The Wesleyans and Independents have chapels. There is a Sunday-school. Upland Hall is the principal residence. Lord Ashburnham is lord of the manor.

STOW, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, co. Suffolk, 5 miles N.W. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town, and 10 from Thetford. The par. includes Chimney Mills. The living is a rect. with that of Wordwell, in the dioc. of Ely, val. £302. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. The Rev. E. R. Benyon, M.A., of Culford Hall, is lord of the manor.

STOW-WOOD, a par. in the hund. of Bullingdon, co. Oxford, 4 miles N.E. of Oxford, its post town. There is no church.

STRABANE, a bar. in co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing the pars. of Ardstraw, Bodony, Camus, Donaghedy, Leckpatrick, Urney, and parts of Cappagh, Upper Cumber, and Termonmaquirk.

STRABANE, a post and market town in the pars. of Leckpatrick, Urney, and Camus-juxta-Morne, bar. of Strabane, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 18 miles N.N.W. of Omagh, and 129 from Dublin. It is a station on the Irish North-Western railway. This town is situated on the river Mourne, which here joins the Finn and Strabane canal, and at Lifford assumes the name of the Foyle river. It consists of ten principal streets and several smaller ones. It is lighted with gas, and has recently been much improved. The river is crossed by a bridge, which has been enlarged since its erection. The church of Camus parish is now a commodious building, in the Grecian style. There are also a Roman Catholic chapel, two Methodist meeting-houses, and several good public schools. Other charitable institutions are a dispensary, fever hospital, and poorhouse. Here is also the Derry and Raphoe Deaf and Dumb School, supported by voluntary contributions. It has a chief police station, and general and petty sessions are held. There are two branch banks and a savings-bank. Strabane was formerly a parliamentary borough, under charter of James I., returning two members before the Union. It was granted to the Earl of Abercorn in 1611, who founded the castle, and to whose family the town gives title of baron and viscount. The linen trade formerly flourished, but has now given place to an extensive general traffic. The government is vested in a body of commissioners. Milltown and Hollyhill are the neighbouring seats. Tuesday is market day. Fairs are held on the first Thursday in each month, the 12th May and November (old style). The Strabane Poor-law Union lies within the counties of Tyrone and Donegal, and contains 24 electoral divisions. The poorhouse has room for 960 persons. Strabane gives name to a presbytery, comprising Ardstraw, Ballyhennon, Clady, Donemana, Douglass, Glenelly, Newton Stewart, Strabane, and Urney.

STRABEAGA, a bay on the coast of co. Donegal, Ireland, between Malin and Dunaff heads. It has a narrow harbour with a bar at the entrance.

STRABOE, a par. in the bar. of Maryborough, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster Ireland, 2 miles N.N.E. of Maryborough. Mountmellick is its post town. The surface is intersected by the river Trihogue, a tributary of the Barrow. There is some bog, and limestone is worked. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. with Maryborough, £485, in the patron. of the bishop. Ruins of the church are remaining. On the site of Castle Morett are the ruins of an ancient mansion.

STRABOE, a par. in the bar. of Rathvilly, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.N.W. of Tullow. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin. The church has long been demolished. There are ruins of a castle and traces of a Danish rath.

STRACHAN, a par. in the co. of Kincardine, Scotland. It extends in length about 13 miles from N.E. to S.W., with an extreme breadth of 9 miles, and is bounded by the cos. of Forfar and Aberdeen, also by the pars. of Banchory-Ternan, Durris, Glenbervie, Fordoun, and Fettercairn. It lies amongst the Grampians, and is of a mountainous character, the highest point being reached by Mount Battock, which rises 3,459 feet above sea-level. The northern part of the parish contains the whole of the arable land, which is of a fertile character, and watered by the river Dee and its tributaries, the Avon or Aven, Feugh, and Dye. The prevailing rocks are granite and clay slate. In the vicinity are three artificial mounds, also two stone cairns measuring about 300 feet in diameter and 30 in height. The village of Strachan is about 15 miles W. of Stonehaven, and 94 from Edinburgh. It is traversed by the road from Brechin to Inverness, and is within easy access of the Deeside railway at Banchory. This par. is in the presb. of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen. The minister has a stipend of about £158. The parish church was erected in 1802, and was enlarged and restored in 1837. There are a Free church, parochial school and library, and three other schools. The fairs, formerly held in May and November, have been abolished.

STRACHUR AND STRACHLACHLAN, an united par. in the district of Cowal, co. Argyle, Scotland. Strachur forms its north-western district, and Strach-

lachlan its south-western. It is bounded along its N.W. side by Loch Fyne. The surface is hilly. Limestone is extensively worked. The village is about 5 miles S. of Inverary. It is situated at the ferry on Loch Fyne, near Loch Eck, into which the river Cur flows, and is traversed by the shortest line of communication between Inverary and Glasgow. It derives great facilities from the above-mentioned ferry to Inverary, and from its coach traffic to the Glasgow steamers at Lochgoilhead. A small trade is carried on from the bay of Strachur, and many boats belonging to the parish are engaged in the Loch Fyne fisheries. The par. is in the presb. of Dunoon and synod of Argyle. The stipend of the minister is about £170. The parish churches of Strachur and Strachlachlan are situated 6 miles apart from each other: the former was erected in 1789, and the latter in 1792. In Strachur are a Free church, parochial and two other schools, and a circulating library. The principal seats are Strachur Park, Castle Lachlan, Strachurmore, Glenshellis, Balliemore, and Glenbrantir. Standing stones and other antiquities are to be seen in the vicinity.

STRADBALLY, a bar. in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing the pars. of Curraclone, Kilkenny, Moyanna, Stradbally, Timogue, and parts of Ballyadams, Dysartenos, Tossy, Kilteale, and Tullomoy.

STRADBALLY, a par., post, and market town in the bar. of Stradbally, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles E.S.E. of Maryborough, and 50 from Dublin. The surface consists of a good soil, and is crossed by the river Straid and the Grand canal. The town is situated on the river Straid, which is here crossed by a three-arched bridge, and contains a chief police station, bridewell, court-house, and dispensary. Petty and general sessions are held here. O'More's Castle formerly stood here, on the site of Stradbally House. The O'Mores founded a monastery here in the 12th century, which was granted to the Crosby family at the latter end of the 16th century. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. with others, £190. The church was built in 1764. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, a National and several private schools. Brockly Park and Ballykilcavin are the principal residences: the former was a seat of the Earls of Roden. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on 6th May, 10th July, 21st August, 14th September, and 21st November.

STRADBALLY, a par. in the bar. of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Castle Gregory. Dingle is its post town. It is situated on Brandon Bay, in the vicinity of Brandon Mountain, and includes a proportion of bog. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with Kilflyn, £271. The church has long been in ruins. The principal seat in the vicinity is Stradbally House.

STRADBALLY, a par. in the bar. of Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles S.S.E. of Oranmore, which is its post town. The surface, which lies on Galway Bay, is rocky and bare. The par. includes the vil. of Claran-Bridge within its limits. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmacduagh, val. with Kilcolgan, £275, in the patron. of the bishop. The church has long been in ruins. The Roman Catholic chapel and a monastery near the village were founded by T. N. Redington, Esq., of Kilcornan House. The castle of Norah Burke is near the village.

STRADBALLY, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.S.W. of Kilmacthomas. It lies along the sea-shore, and comprises a considerable proportion of waste land. The road from Waterford to Cork passes through it, upon which stands the village. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with two others, £499. The church was erected in 1786. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, and two or three good schools. Woodhouse, the chief seat, was formerly a residence of the Geraldine family. The village is situated near the river Tay's embouchure at Stradbally Cove. It is a good bathing resort, and contains a police station. Petty sessions are held at intervals. There are ruins of an abbey, of a house of the Knights Templars, and of the old church.

STRADBALLY. *See* CASTLECONNELL, co. Limerick.

STRADBROKE, a par. in the hund. of Hoxne, co. Suffolk, 6 miles S. of Harleston, and 6 E. of Eye. Wickham Market is its post town. It is situated on a branch of the river Waveney, and on the road from Woodbridge to Norwich. It is a polling and petty sessions town, and formerly had a market. The Union poorhouse stands in this parish. Petty sessions are held, and there is a police station. The soil is heavy. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £712, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a stained E. window, and on a shield over the N. porch is a monogram of John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, by whom the church was built. The register dates from 1538. The parochial charities produce about £126. There is an endowed school for both sexes. The Baptists have a chapel. Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart., M.P., is lord of the manor of Stradbroke; and T. G. Corbett, Esq., of Elmsham Hall, Lincolnshire, is lord of the manor of Shelton Hall with Wilby. A market for corn is held every Monday; a cattle fair on the third Monday in June; and a statute fair for the hiring of servants on the 2nd October.

STRADDLE, a vil. in the par. of Vowchurch, co. Hereford, 7 miles S.W. of Hereford.

STRADE, or STRAID, a stream of Queen's County, Ireland, rises under the Dysart mountains, and joins the Barrow above Athy.

STRADISHALL, a par. in the hund. of Risbridge, co. Suffolk, 11 miles from Newmarket, its post town, and 5 N.W. of Clare. The soil is a mixture of clay and loam. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £325. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. South Place is the principal residence. H. R. Homfray, Esq., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

STRADONE, a small post and market town in the par. of Larah, in the bar. of Upper Loughtee, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Cavan, and 65 from Dublin. It is situated on the road from Virginia to Ballyhaise, and has a police station and a dispensary. Stradone House is the principal seat. Fairs are held on 7th February, 28th March, 10th May, 24th June, 16th August, 10th October, and 18th December.

STRADSETT, a par. in the hund. of Clackclose, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.E. of Downham Market, its post town. The village is on the road from Bury St. Edmund's to Lynn, and near the line of the Great Eastern railway. The soil is fertile. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £108. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated in the park, and has a stained E. window containing the Adoration of the Magi, surmounted by the arms of the see of Ely, those of the East Angles, and of Bury and of Burnand Dereham abbeys. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a school for both sexes, recently erected at the expense of W. Bagge, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

STRAFFAN, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of North Salt, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Celbridge, and 13 from Dublin. It is a station on the Great Southern and Western and on the Dublin and Cork railways. It is situated on the river Liffey, near the course of the Grand canal. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, and in the patron. of the archbishop. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel and a Sunday-school. Straffan House and Lodge are neighbouring seats.

STRAFFORTH AND TICKHILL, a wap. in the West Riding co. York, in two divisions, North and South.

STRAGGLETHORPE, a par. in the wap. of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 8 miles S.E. of Newark, its post town, and 6 from Hougham railway station. The village is on the river Brant. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Beckingham, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

Stragglethorpe Hall is now a farmhouse. Sir G. Welby is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

STRAGGLETHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Cotgrave, S. div. of Bingham wap., co. Nottingham, 3 miles S.W. of Bingham. It is situated near the Grantham canal.

STRAID, or STRAID ABBEY. *See* TEMPLEMORE, co. Mayo, Ireland.

STRAID, a vil. in the bar. of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Carrickfergus. Fairs are held on 4th September and 23rd October.

STRAIDKELLY, a vil. in the par. of Tickmacrevan, in the bar. of Lower Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 1 mile N.W. of Glenarm. It is situated on the hill of Clooney.

STRAITON, a vil. in the par. of Libberton, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Edinburgh.

STRAITON, a par. in the district of Carrick, co. Ayr, Scotland. It contains a vil. of its own name and that of Patna. It extends in length about 20 miles from N. to S., with an extreme breadth of 8 miles, and is bounded by Kircudbrightshire, and by the parishes of Dalrymple and Dalmellington. The surface is rocky and wild, interspersed with a number of small lakes, among which are Finlass, Braden, and Lochriccar. The greatest altitude attained is about 1,150 feet above sea-level. It is watered by the rivers Doon and Girvan, and by several small streams falling into the lakes. The parish is traversed by the road from Girvan to New Cumnock, and by that from Ayr to Kircudbright, and is within easy access of the stations at Dalmellington and Patna, on the Dalmellington railway. The village of Straiton is about 4 miles S.E. of Kirkmichael, and 14½ S.E. of Ayr. It is situated on the rivers Girvan and Doon, near Loch Doon. This par. is in the presb. of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of about £244. The parish church, which is of great antiquity, was restored in the years 1787 and 1813. There are a Free church for Straiton and Crosshill, a parochial and two other schools, and a parochial library at Straiton. At Patna are an United Presbyterian church, a chapel-of-ease, and a parochial school. The principal seats are Blairquhan Castle, Berberth House, and a shooting lodge of the Marquis of Ailsa.

STRALOCH LANDS, a vil. in the par. of New Machar, cos. Aberdeen and Banff, Scotland, 10 miles N.W. of Aberdeen.

STRAMSHALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Uttoxeter, co. Stafford, 1½ mile N.W. of Uttoxeter. Here was anciently a nunnery, founded by St. Mudwenna in the 9th century.

STRANAKILEY, a sandbank off Ayre Point, Isle of Man, about 1½ mile long.

STRANCALLY, an ancient seat of the Desmonds, in the co. of Waterford, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Tallow.

STRAND-GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Great Brentford, hund. of Elthorne, co. Middlesex, 1 mile E. of Brentford, 2½ miles from Ealing, and is situated on the Thames. Joe Miller, the comedian, died here in 1738.

STRANDS, a hmlt. in Wast Dale, co. Cumberland, 7 miles N.E. of Ravenglass. It is situated among the hills at the river Irt's head, near the bottom of the lake called Wast Water.

STRANDTOWN, a vil. in the bar. of Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles E. of Belfast. It is situated on Lough Strandtown.

STRANGFORD, a small port and post town in the par. of Ballyculter, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles E.N.E. of Downpatrick, and 102 from Dublin. It is situated on the W. side of the entrance to Strangford Lough, facing Portaferry. It is a coastguard station and a sub-port to Newry. It contains a chapel-of-ease, a Roman Catholic chapel, Wesleyan chapel, police station, and a custom-house. There is a considerable coasting trade carried on. Strangford House is the seat of Lord de Ros. The Smythe family take the title of viscount from this town. Remains of four castles, founded by the De Courceys, are seen in the vicinity. Fairs are held on 12th August and 8th November.

STRANGFORD, a sea loch on the coast of co. Down, Ireland. It is connected with the sea by a narrow passage about three-quarters of a mile broad, and 6 miles long, defended at the entrance by the headlands called Killard and Ballyquintin. The loch is near 16 miles long and 3 broad, and contains numerous small islands and rocks.

STRANOCUM, a vil. in the par. of Ballymoney, in the bar. of Upper Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Ballymoney. It is situated on the river Bush. Stranocum House is the principal residence. Fairs are held on 20th April and 29th December.

STRANORLAR, a par., post, and market town in the bar. of Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 11 miles S. of Letterkenny, and 143 from Dublin. It is a station on the Irish North-Western railway. The par. comprises the vil. of Ballybophey. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Raphoe, val. £430, in the patron of the crown. There are an old church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and Presbyterian and Wesleyan meeting-houses. A parochial and one or two private schools are situated in the town. Drumboe Castle is the seat of Sir E. Hayes, Bart. The town is situated on the river Finn, and contains a market-house, court-house, and dispensary. Petty sessions are held at intervals. Stranorlar Poor-law Union lies within the county of Donegal, and contains 11 electoral divisions. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on 29th March, 11th June, 6th July, 12th August, 10th October, and 9th and 10th December.

STRANRAER, a par., seaport, post and market town, and a royal and parliamentary burgh in the co. of Wigton, Scotland, 6 miles N.E. of Port-Patrick, and 9 N.W. of Glenluce. It is a station on the Castle Douglas and Port-Patrick branch of the Caledonian railway. It was constituted a separate parish in 1617 out of portions of Inch and Leswalt, and comprises only 40 acres, including the *quoad sacra* par. of Sheuchan. It was first chartered by James VI., and was enrolled among the royal burghs in the reign of Charles II. The town is advantageously situated for trade at the head of Loch Ryan, and is considered the capital of West Wigtonshire. The parish aad royal burgh are co-extensive, but the town and parliamentary burgh include besides parts of the parishes of Inch and Leswalt. The bay and harbour afford excellent anchorage, and there is a pier of considerable length, affording facilities for lading. The port has a custom-house establishment, and has Dromore, Portnessock, and Port-Patrick for sub-ports. The town has three principal streets running nearly parallel with the margin of Loch Ryan, and crossed at right angles by seven smaller streets. An old edifice, originally a castle of the Kennedys of Chapel, stands near the centre of the town, and is now used as a police station. The other public buildings are a spacious town-hall, erected in 1855, a custom-house, county gaol, mechanics' institute, news-rooms, two libraries, a dispensary, and offices of the British Linen Company, the Union Bank of Scotland, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank. A good export trade is carried on in shoes, leather, cattle, grain, cheese, and agricultural produce, chiefly to Glasgow, Belfast, and Liverpool, to which towns steam vessels ply regularly. There are also some few persons employed in weaving for houses in Glasgow, besides tanyards, several nail factories, and boatbuilding yards. The bay affords a plentiful supply of fine oysters, the right of dredging for which belongs by ancient charter to General Sir A. Wallace, who annually lets it; there is also a good supply of white fish, and herrings are occasionally taken in large quantities. In the neighbourhood are extensive nursery gardens and many gentlemen's seats, including Culhorn and Castle Kennedy, belonging to the Earl of Stair; Lochnaw Castle, of Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart.; Corsewell House, of Moore, Esq.; Loch Ryan House, of General Sir Alexander Wallace. As a royal burgh, Stranraer is governed by

a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 13 councillors, and has a revenue of £360. As a representative burgh it joins with Whithorn, Wigton, and New Galloway in returning one member to parliament. The municipal constituency in 1856 was 409, and the parliamentary 500. The population of the parish and royal burgh in 1861 was 3,980, but of the parliamentary burgh 6,273, including 1,009 in the parish of Inch and 1,284 in Leswalt. One weekly newspaper, the *Galloway Advertiser*, is published in the town every Thursday. A justice of the peace small-debt court is held on the first Monday of every month, a burgh court weekly on Saturday, and a sheriff circuit small-debt court ten times in the year. The par. is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Galloway and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of about £160. There are two parish churches, two Free churches, three United Presbyterian churches, a Reformed Presbyterian church, a United Original Secession, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The principal school, called the Academy, was founded in 1842, and occupies a large building, containing class and lecture rooms; there are six other schools. Market day is Friday. Fairs are held on the Monday before the first Wednesday in January, the third Friday in April, the first and third Fridays in May, the Thursday in June before Keltonhill fair, the third Fridays in July, August, and September, the second Monday in October, and the third Friday in November.

STRANTON, a par. and seaport town in the N.E. div. of Stockton ward, co. Durham, 10 miles from Stockton-upon-Tees, and 2 S.W. of Hartlepool. The town stands at a short distance to the S. of Hartlepool harbour on the road from Stockton to Hartlepool. The par. includes the tnshps. of Brierton, Stranton, and Seaton Carew. There are some coal mines and quarries of limestone. Within the last quarter of a century the town has rapidly increased, and there are now several foundries, shipbuilding yards, docks, and other works connected with maritime stations. The Stockton and Hartlepool railway approaches close to the sea-coast at New Stranton in this parish, and is carried along the verge of the sea by an embankment of puddled clay. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £280. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is also a district church at Seaton Carew, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £150. The parochial charities consist of Fulthorpe's bequest for a school.

STRATA-FLORIDA, or YSTRAD FFLUR, a tnshp. in the par. of Caron-ys-Clawdd, hund. of Penarth, co. Cardigan, 5 miles N.E. of Tregaron, its post town, and 16 from Aberystwith. It is a station on the Manchester and Milford railway. The village is near the Sarn Helen Way and the head of the river Teivi. In the neighbourhood is the Saxon gateway, &c., of a Cistercian abbey, founded by Rhys-ab-Gruffydd in 1164, which was destroyed by fire, but rebuilt in 1294. Its revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £118, and it had several *hospitia* attached to it. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £80. The church was built out of the ruins of the above-mentioned priory.

STRATFIELD MORTIMER. *See* MORTIMER-STRATFIELD, co. Berks.

STRATFIELDSAYE, a par. partly in the hund. of Reading, co. Berks, but chiefly in the lower half div. of Holdshott hund., co. Hants, 8 miles N.E. of Basingstoke, its post town, and 2 S.E. of Mortimer-Stratfield railway station. It is situated on the river Loddon, and contains the tithg. of Beechhill. Stratfieldsaye was the seat of the Sayes till Richard II.'s time, and afterwards of the D'Abridgecourts and Pitts, but was bought by parliament of Lord Rivers in 1815, and presented by the government to the Duke of Wellington. The Bramshill hounds meet in this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £669. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £43 per annum, of which £22 go to Pitt's school. There is also an infant school, supported by the Duke of Wellington. A Benedictine priory, in honour of St. Leonard, was founded here in 1170 by Nicholas de Stoteville, as a cell to the Abbey of Valemont in Normandy, and at the suppression was granted to Eton College.

STRATFIELD-TURGIS, a par. in the lower half of Holdshott hund., co. Hants, 8 miles N. of Winchfield, its post town, 5 N.W. from Hartford-Bridge, and 5 from the Mortimer railway station. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £204. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a free school, and the children of this parish have the privilege of frequenting the endowed National and infant schools belonging to the par. of Strathfieldsaye. The Duke of Wellington is lord of the manor.

STRATFORD, a div. in the hund. of Barlichway, co. Warwick, contains the pars. of Aston Cantlow, Bidford, Billesley, Binton, Exhall, Hasselor, Salford Priors, Old Strafford, Temple Grafton, Wixford, and parts of Arrow and Welford, comprising an area of 29,230 acres.

STRATFORD, or STRATFORD LANGTHORNE, a ward and post town in the par. of West Ham, hund. of Beacontree, co. Essex, 4 miles N.E. of London. It is a junction station on the North London and Great Eastern railways, where the Cambridge and Woolwich lines branch off. The town is situated on the road to Harwich, and on the banks of the river Lea, which is navigable to the Thames. The Roman way to Colchester is said to have here crossed the river by a ford, hence the name of the place, "Strat-ford." There are a brick gateway, arch, and other remains of a mitred Cistercian abbey, founded by William de Montfitchet in 1135, and which was moved to Burghsted, near Billericay, but was subsequently restored, and continued till the Dissolution, when its revenue was valued at £574, and the site given to Sir P. Meautis by Henry VIII., who confined in it the Countess of Salisbury. The moat enclosed an area of 10 acres. On the banks of the river are chemical and dye works, flour mills, a porter brewery, distilleries, and the Great Eastern railway locomotive works. This place is connected with Stratford-le-Bow by a bridge that crosses the river Lea, and which was originally built by Queen Maud, wife of Henry I., but was rebuilt in 1834. Stratford is divided for ecclesiastical purposes into the three perpetual curacies of St. John, population 7,000, val. £310, patron. of the Vicar of West Ham; Christ Church, population 4,000, val. £200, patron. of trustees; and St. Paul's, population 9,000, val. £300, patron. of trustees. There are National and British schools for both sexes, and industrial schools in connection with Whitechapel Union. The Wesleyans, Baptists, Independents, and Roman Catholics have chapels.

STRATFORD, FENNY, a chplry., tnshp., and post town in the pars. of Bletchley and Simpson, hund. of Newport Pagnell, co. Bucks, 13 miles E. of Buckingham, and 45 N.W. of London by road, or 47½ by the London and North-Western railway, which has a station about three quarters of a mile from the town. It is near the site of the Roman station *Magiovinium*, on Watling Street, at the ford on the Ouzel or Lofield. The modern town comprises two streets, and stands on an eminence surrounded by fens, now partially drained. The Grand Junction canal crosses the high road at the bottom of the town. The market, which never flourished since the devastation caused by the plague in 1665, is now obsolete. A considerable business is carried on in brick and tile making, and in coals, slate, and timber, also lace making. The population of the tnshp. in 1861 was 1,199. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £65. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, and situated in Bletchley, was rebuilt in 1724 through the exertions of Browne Willis, the antiquary, and was enlarged in 1823 by voluntary subscriptions. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels. There are National schools for both sexes. Philip D. P. Duncombe, Esq., is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on 19th April, 18th July, 11th October, and 28th November for cattle, toys, and earthenware.

STRATFORD-LE-BOW. *See* Bow, co. Middlesex.

STRATFORD, OLD, a hmlt. in the pars. of Cosgrove, Furtho, and Potterspury, hund. of Cleley, co. Northampton, a quarter of a mile N.W. of Stony-Stratford. At a place called Chapel Close were formerly a chapel and hermitage.

STRATFORD, OLD, a par. in the hund. of Bârlichway, co. Warwick. It includes, besides the market town of Stratford-on-Avon, the village of Old Stratford and the hmlts. of Bishopton, Bushwood, Drayton, Dodwell, Luddington, and Shottery, besides parts of Wilncott. For living and other particulars see STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, a borough in the par. of Old Stratford, Stratford div. of Barlichway hund., co. Warwick, 8 miles S.W. of Warwick, and 94 from London by road. It is a station on the junction line of the Great Western with the West Midland railways, and there is a goods line from the termination of the canal to near Morton-in-the-Marsh, in Gloucestershire, and is favourably situated for trade on the right bank of the Avon, which here becomes navigable, and at the junction of the Stratford-on-Avon canal. The Roman Fosse Way passed in the vicinity, whence a branch road to Alcester struck across the river by the town. In the 7th century it was the site of a monastery, and was presented by Æthelard the Saxon to the bishops of Worcester, who, after the Norman Conquest, obtained several charters from the earlier Plantagenet kings, conferring on the town the privilege of a weekly market and five annual fairs. In the reign of Edward VI. the then Bishop of Worcester exchanged the manor away to the Dudleys.—Shakspeare was born here in 1564, and died in 1616. In the reign of Elizabeth the town was twice much ravaged by fire. During the civil war of Charles I. the town was taken from the Royalists by Lord Brooke in 1642, but was recovered by Queen Henrietta Maria in the following year, when she was received at New Place by Shakspeare's daughter Susannah, then Mrs. Hall. In the reign of Charles II. the manor was granted to the Sackvilles, and New Place having reverted to the Cloptons, was by them rebuilt; but in 1756, the property having been purchased by one Francis Gastrell, a clergyman, he cut down the famous mulberry-tree planted by Shakspeare, under which Sir Hugh Clopton in 1742 had entertained Garrick, Delany, and Macklin, and in 1759 razed the house. In 1769 a festival termed "the Jubilee" was celebrated at Stratford in honour of Shakspeare, under the direction of Garrick; and in 1864, being the tricentenary anniversary of the poet's birth, another jubilee was held. The London road crosses the Avon by a stone bridge 1,128 feet long, built on pointed arches in the reign of Henry VII., at the sole charge of Sir Hugh Clopton, Lord Mayor of London, and recently widened. A little below it is the railroad bridge, and at the S. end of the town is a wooden bridge for foot-passengers only. The streets are irregularly laid out, but in general clean, well paved, and lighted with gas. The houses are of various dates, including specimens of domestic architecture of the 16th and 17th centuries. The public buildings are the townhall, erected in 1768, with the statue of Shakspeare, presented by Garrick, in a niche on the northern front, and in the principal hall, which is 60 feet by 30, are portraits of Shakspeare by Benjamin Wilson and one of Garrick by Gainsborough; and the guildhall, which anciently belonged to the guild of the Holy Cross, founded in 1269 by Robert de Stratford, but was forfeited to the crown on the Dissolution, and given to the town by Edward VI., has an oak roof; the lower part is used for the business of the corporation, and the upper part is occupied by the grammar school. Adjoining the hall are the residence of the vicar, who also officiates as chaplain, and the ancient chapel of the guild, still used as a chapel-of-ease, having been founded by Sir Hugh Clopton in the reign of Henry VII. Next in point of interest are the Shakspeare Rooms, built within the precincts of Shakspeare's garden, where the county court is held, and theatrical performances take place. There are also a market-house, erected in 1821 on the site of the old market cross, a public library and reading-rooms, a savings-bank, two branch banks, a dispensary and infirmary containing 16 beds, and Shakspeare's House in Henley-street, bought in 1849 by the Shakspeare Club. Among the other noteworthy objects in Stratford and its vicinity is a curious old half-timber house in the High-street; and the old thatched cottage of the Hathaways, in the adjoining parish of Shottery, about 1 mile to the W. of the town of Stratford, is yet shown as the place where Anne Hathaway lived before she married Shakspeare. A few miles higher up the Avon is Charlecote House, the seat of the Lucys; and about 3 miles S.W. of the town is the hamlet of Luddington, where are the ruins of a chapel. The Spa, a mineral spring, is in the township of Bishopton, about 2¼ miles from the town.—Malting is carried on and tarpaulins are made. The town was first chartered by Edward VI., and under the Municipal Corporation Act is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 town councillors, assisted by a chamberlain, with the style of "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Stratford-on-Avon." The municipal revenue is about £2,100. The sanitary arrangements are under a local board of health. Stratford is a polling-place for the southern division of the county of Warwick, and seat of a Poor-law Union embracing 36 parishes and townships. Petty sessions are held for the borough at the townhall, and by the county magistrates at the new county petty sessions house. It is also the seat of a new County Court and superintendent registry. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of St. James the Great annexed, in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £239. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, old and once collegiate, is situated at the south-eastern corner of the town, close to the bank of the Avon. There are several carved stalls, a piscina, two carved stone pulpits, and tombs, including that of the great poet, whose remains are buried in the chancel on the N. side, and are covered with a slab bearing the well-known lines. The monument against the wall is surmounted by a half-length bust of Shakspeare, by G. Johnson, originally coloured. Here also are the tombs of his wife Anne Hathaway, of his daughter Susannah, and of his friend John Combe, with an effigy; also several monuments of the Cloptons, which were originally in Becket's Chapel, afterwards Combe's House, and which was taken down in 1800. The other churches are Holy Trinity, once the chapel of the "Holie Crosse," and which has, under the plaster, 11 curious frescoes of the legend of the Cross; the church of St. James the Great, erected in 1855 at the N. end of the town; and the district church of Bishopton, about 2 miles W. of the town, recently rebuilt in place of the old chapel of St. Peter. The benefice of St. Peter's is a perpet. cur., val. £25, in the patron. of the vicar. The Roman Catholics have a chapel recently erected, and there are chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Independents, and Baptists. The free grammar school, at which Shakspeare is supposed to have been educated, was founded in 1482 by Thomas Jolliffe or Jolyfe, a native of the town, was refounded by Edward VI., and was remodelled by order of the Court of Chancery in 1843, when a second master was appointed; the school is now attended by about 50 boys, being free to children of residents in the borough. There are spacious National schools erected in 1846, also British and Sunday schools. The town charities produce about £900 per annum, of which £700 is the endowment of the grammar school and almshouses for 24 poor men and women, and are managed by 12 trustees. Archbishop John de Stratford, who died in 1348, his brother Bishop Robert, and his nephew Bishop Ralph, were born here. Market day is on Friday, chiefly for corn and cattle. Fairs are held on fixed days in each month, except August and November, for horses, cattle, and cheese, and statute fairs on the day after Old Michaelmas and the second Friday after 12th October.

STRATFORD ST. ANDREW, a par. in the hund. of Plomesgate, co. Suffolk, 3½ miles S.W. of Saxmundham, its post town, and 6 from Framlingham. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £137. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. Ranulph de Glanville, the

famous justiciary of England in the reign of Henry II., was born here.

STRATFORD ST. ANTHONY. *See* STRATFORD TONY, co. Wilts.

STRATFORD ST. MARY, a par. in the hund. of Samford, co. Suffolk, 6 miles S.E. of Hadleigh, 5 N.W. of Manningtree, and 7 N.E. of Colchester, its post town. The village is considerable, and situated on the river Stour, here crossed by a bridge, and near the Roman station *Ansam*, on the way to Caistor. The Essex and Suffolk hounds meet in this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £296, in the patron. of the duchy of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tomb of E. Mors, bearing date 1430. The parochial charities produce about £27 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, also a parochial library. The principal residence is Stratford Hall. A fair is held on the 22nd June.

STRATFORD, STONY, a post and market town in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 6 miles S.W. of Newport-Pagnell, 8 N.E. of Buckingham, and 2 miles from the Wolverton station on the London and North-Western railway. It is situated near the Buckingham and Grand Junction canal, at the bridge over the river Ouse. The Roman road Watling Street passed through Stony Stratford in a direct line through the county from Dunstable, and consequently Camden supposes it to have been the *Lactodorum* of the Itinerary. One of the crosses of Eleanor, Queen of Edward I., was erected here, but was demolished in the great civil war; and at the Old Cock Inn Richard III., when Duke of Gloucester, seized Edward V., with Lord R. Grey, Sir T. Vaughan, and others. The government is vested in the county magistrates, who sit every alternate Friday at the Cock Inn. The town was much damaged by fire in 1736, and again in 1742, at which latter period the church of St. Mary Magdalene was consumed, with the exception of the tower. It consists principally of one long street, which is macadamised and well lighted with gas. There are also two back streets and a good market square. It contains two banks, and a new bridge over the Ouse, erected in place of the ancient one of five arches, supposed to have been built by the Romans. Lace is made. The town comprises the united pars. of St. Giles and St. Mary Magdalene, commonly called West and East side. The living of the two parishes having been united, form a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £140, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Giles. It was formerly a chantry, and was considered a chapel to the mother church of Calverton. The original structure was erected in 1451, but was rebuilt in 1776, with the exception of its tower. Only the tower of St. Mary Magdalene is now remaining, it having been burnt in 1742. The parochial charities produce about £450, of which £245 are realised from town estate. There are National and British and Foreign schools. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Baptists have chapels. W. S. Lowndes, Esq., and the trustees of the late Dr. Radcliffe, are lords of the manor. Market day is Friday, for corn. Fairs are held on 2nd August, Friday after 10th October, and 12th November.

STRATFORD TONY, or STRATFORD ST. ANTHONY, a par. in the hund. of Cowden, co. Wilts, 4 miles S.W. of Salisbury, its post town. The village is situated on a branch of the river Avon, and about a mile W. of the road from Salisbury to Dorchester, near the line of the ancient Icknield Street. It formerly belonged to the Wests. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £393, in the patron. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is old, and dedicated to St. Mary. There is a parochial school. John Bampton, founder of the Bampton Lectures, was once rector of this parish.

STRATFORD-UNDER-THE-CASTLE, a par. in the hund. of Underditch, co. Wilts, 2 miles N.W. of Salisbury, its post town, and 99 from London. The village is situated on the ancient Icknield Street and the river Avon. The par. comprises Old Sarum, or *Sorbiodunum*. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £80, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, contains a tablet to Frances Nisbet, widow of Lord Nelson. The register dates from 1654. There is a National school for both sexes. Near the church was the tree where the great Earl of Chatham, whose father had a seat here, was first elected to parliament.

STRATFORD-UPON-SLANEY, a post-office vil. in the bar. of Upper Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 27 miles W. of Wicklow, and 54 from Dublin. It is situated near the river Slaney, on an acclivity rising from the bank of that stream. It contains the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, Presbyterian meeting-house, dispensary, and fever hospital. The town was founded by the Earl of Aldborough in 1790. Tuesday and Saturday are market days.

STRATFORD, WATER, a par. in the hund. and co. of Buckingham, 3½ miles N.W. of Buckingham. The village is situated on the river Ouse. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £400. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient structure, partly Norman.

STRATH, or STRATH-SWORDALE, a par. in the Inverness Islands, Scotland, containing the vils. of Broadford and Kyleakin. This parish is straggling, and on the Sound, which separates Skye from the mainland, comprises the islands of Scalpa, Pabba or Pabay, and Longa, with part of the S.E. district of the inland of Skye. It extends in length about 20 miles from S.E. to N.W., with an extreme breadth of 5 miles, and is bounded partly on the E. by the par. of Sleat, and on the other sides by the sea. The hills in the N. are cone-shaped and bare, and several of them exhibit volcanic appearances. The low grounds lie principally towards the centre of the parish. The soil is clay, black loam, and reclaimed moss. Blue limestone and marl are quarried, and large quantities of kelp are manufactured. There are traces of iron-ore and manganese. The coast is indented by many deep bays and sea-lochs, which afford safe anchorage to vessels of any burden. The principal lochs are Sligachan and Ainort to the N., and Eishort, Slapin, and Scavig, with the spar cave of Staithaird, to the S. In this parish are the ruins of three chapels and seven hill forts, also a rocking-stone. The air is moist and foggy, and more rain falls here than in any other part of Skye. The par. is in the presb. of Skye and synod of Glenelg, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is about £271. The parish church was erected at Bradford in 1841. There is a Free church preaching station, and the Baptists have a chapel. There are a sub-parochial and four other schools. In that district of the parish called Strath-Aird are numerous caves, in one of which the Pretender lodged for some nights in 1746, and another is remarkable for the stalactites and petrifactions which it contains. Two trysts, or fairs for cattle, are held annually on the last week of the months of May and July.

STRATH, a valley or river basin, as Strathairdle, Strathallan, Strathaven, Strathclyde, &c.

STRATHAVEN, or AVONDALE, and anciently EVANDALE, a par. and burgh of barony in the middle ward, co. Lanark, Scotland, 10 miles W. of Lanark, 16 S.E. of Glasgow, and 7¼ S.W. of Hamilton. The parish and barony of Avondale is about 12 miles in length, and from 5 to 6 in breadth. The hilly part is black moorland covered with heath and coarse grass, except where recently reclaimed, but the vale of the Avon is in general good soil. The Duke of Hamilton is chief heritor and superior of all the lands in the parish except a small portion of "Temple Land," held by Lord Torphichen. The town is near the river Avon, on the road from Glasgow to Muirkirk, and is the terminus of the Glasgow and Hamilton branch of the Caledonian railway. It was erected into a burgh of barony in 1450, under the Hamiltons of Strathaven Castle, which is now in ruins. It had formerly an extensive commonalty, and is still celebrated for its horses and calves. The streets in the old part of the town are narrow and irregular, but the

modern part is well built, and contains branches of the Bank of Scotland, the Union bank, and the Western bank, also a savings-bank, general post-office, &c. Cotton weaving is carried on. It has no public funds, and is governed by a bailie appointed by the Duke of Hamilton. The par. is in the presb. of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The church was removed from its ancient site in the churchyard in 1772, and rebuilt where it now stands. Besides the National church there are two relief chapels, an United Associate Synod meeting-house, and a chapel for the Independents. There are a free school and several others. Market day is on Thursday. Fairs are held on the first Thursdays in January, March, and November, and for cattle on the first Thursday in April, and on a Thursday in October.

STRATHBEG, a sea-loch on the coast of Aberdeen, Scotland, near Rattray.

STRATHBLANE, a par. in the co. of Stirling, Scotland. It extends in length about 5 miles from N.W. to S.E., with an extreme breadth of about 4 miles. The country is watered by six small lakes, covering from 8 to 60 acres each, and abounding with pike, perch, and trout. The hills which rise on the N., adjoining the boundary with Killearn and Campsie, constitute part of that range anciently known as the Lennox hills, and at the hill of Earl's Seat attain an elevation of 1,400 feet above sea-level. The low grounds are fertile. In this parish are some basalt pillars 30 feet in height, and from 2 to 3 feet in diameter. The soil in the upper part of the valley is sandy, but in the lower part clay and loam. The prevailing rocks are Old Red sandstone, but at one point on the river bank no fewer than 192 alternate strata of earth and limestone have been counted. The air is mild and healthy. The par. is traversed by the great road from Glasgow, and is within easy access of the terminus of the Campsie branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. The village of Strathblane is about 3 miles S.W. of Fintry, and 4 N. of Milngavie. It is on the river Blane, which signifies "the warm river," and has a fall at Ballagan Spout of 70 feet. Many of its inhabitants are employed in the cotton mills and in the bleach and print works. In the vicinity are the ruins of Mugdock Castle, which has an echo repeating six syllables. This par. is in the presb. of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The stipend of the minister is about £231. There are a parochial library and a girls' school. The castle and estate of Duntreath, formerly one of the greater baronies, and in right whereof the proprietors sat in the Scottish parliament without election or patent, still constitutes about a third part of the parish, and belongs to the illustrious family of Edmonstone.

STRATHBOGIE, a district in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland. It comprises the pars. of Dumblane, Forgue, Huntley, and parts of Cairney, Gartley, and Glass. It is watered by the river Bogie. It gives name to the presbytery of Strathbogie, containing a dozen parishes in the synod of Moray. The Free Church also has a presb. of Strathbogie, consisting of ten congregations.

STRATHBUNGO, a vil. in the par. of Govan, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 1½ mile S. of Glasgow. It is situated on the road thence to Pollockshaws. It is principally inhabited by weavers, miners, and other artificers. There is a small chapel.

STRATHCONAN, a district in the S. part of co. Ross, Scotland. It is situated under Scuir Vuillin, and is celebrated for its honey. It is 15 miles in length by 13 in breadth, and is watered by the rivers Conan and Meig. The district is densely wooded, and is a resort of sportsmen. In 1745 it was forfeited to the crown by the Mackenzies.

STRATHDEARN, a district in cos. Nairn and Inverness, Scotland. It extends from the head of the river Findhorn in Badenoch, through Nairn to the borders of Elgin. Fairs are held on the Friday after the 19th May, on the Friday in August before Campbelton, on the Friday in August after the Moor of Ord, and on the Friday in October after Beauly fairs.

STRATH-DIGHTY, or STRATHMARTINE, an ancient par. in the district of Dundee, co. Forfar, Scotland, now joined to Mains. It gives the title of baron to the Earl of Strathmore.

STRATHDON, anciently INVERNOCHTIE, a par. in the district of Alford, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It contains a detached part of the adjoining parish of Tarland. This parish, which occupies the head of the valley through which the river Don flows, is 16 miles in length, with a breadth of 9 miles, and is bounded by Banffshire, and by the pars. of Glenbucket, Migvie, Logie, Coldstone, Glenmuick, and Braemar. The detached portion of the parish of Tarland consists of a hilly valley extending southward. The parish was formerly named Inver-Nochtie from the situation of the church, which stands at the confluence of the Nochtie with the Don. The rivulet Kindy also falls into the Don a little above the kirk of Towie. The prevailing rocks are granite, slate, and limestone, the latter being extensively worked. The village of Strathdon is about 9 miles N.W. of Ballatir, and is situated near the confluence of the river Don and Nochtie. The old castle of Curgarff, on the great road from Edinburgh to Fort Gore, was a hunting seat of the earls of Marr, and was garrisoned by the government in 1746. This par. is in the presb. of Alford and synod of Aberdeen, and in the patron. of the crown. The parish church was erected in 1757, and is situated near the Doun of Invernochtie. The Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge have established several schools in this district. The principal seats are Newe, Candacraig, Invernan, Auchornach, Glenkindy, Edinglassie, Bellabeg, and Skellater.

STRATHERRICK, a district in co. Inverness, Scotland. The strath is open, extending along the S.W. side of Loch Ness, but is separated from that lake by a narrow range of hills. The upper table lands are intersected by the rivers Foyers and Farigag.

STRATHFILLAN, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Glenorchy, co. Argyle, and partly in that of Killin, co. Perth, Scotland, near Tyndrum. It is situated in the vale of the Tay, and contains the hmlt. of Clifton. A fair is held on the 3rd July.

STRATHGLASS, a district in co. Inverness, Scotland, comprising the basins of the rivers Glass and Beauly. At Erchless Castle, the seat of The Chisholm, the Pretender, Charles Stuart, lay hid in 1746.

STRATHKINNESS, a vil. in the par. of St. Andrew's, co. Fife, Scotland, 3 miles W. of St. Andrew's. It is situated on the road from Leuchars to Largo. There is a Free church.

STRATHLACHLAN, an ancient par. now joined with Strachur, co. Argyle, Scotland.

STRATHMARTINE, *See* STRATH-DIGHTY.

STRATHMIGLO, a par. and town in the district of Cupar, co. Fife, Scotland. It extends in length 5½ miles from N. to S., with an extreme breadth of 4 miles, and is bounded by the cos. of Kinross and Perth, and by the pars. of Auchtermuchty and Falkland. The greatest altitude is attained on the southern border at Mid-Lomond Hill, which rises 1,700 feet above sea-level. The land for the most part is well cultivated. The soil in the N. is a rich friable loam on trap rock, and in the S. light and sandy, upon Old Red sandstone, which is quarried to some extent. The parish is traversed by the Fife and Kinross railway, which has a station here. The town is situated on the river Eden or Miglo, about 3 miles N.W. of Falkland, and 8 N.E. of Kinross. It was a burgh of barony under the Scotts of Balweary, and afterwards under the Balfours of Burleigh, the site of whose old castle is near the town. It principally consists of two streets, with several lanes diverging from them. The townhall is an ancient structure with a square steeple, surmounted by a spire 80 feet in height, a sundial, now much defaced, and the arms of the house of Burleigh. Within the present century a village has been formed on the opposite side of the Miglo, called the Fens of Wester-Cash, adjoining the Town Green. Bleaching and linen-weaving are the principal industries. It is lighted with gas, and is a station of the county police. This par. is in the

presb. of Cupar and synod of Fife. The stipend of the minister is about £269. There are also a Free church and a Reformed Presbyterian church, and at Edenshead an United Presbyterian church. There are a parochial and four other schools. A fair is held on the last Friday in June.

STRATHMORE, or the GREAT VALLEY, extends through the cos. of Perth and Forfar, Scotland, from Methven to Brechin.

STRATHMORE, the vale of the river More, co. Sutherland, Scotland; also the district round Loch More, in the par. of Halkirk, co. Caithness, Scotland.

STRATHPEFFER, a fertile valley under Ben Wyvis, cos. Ross and Cromarty, Scotland. It was here that the fray between the clans Mackenzie and Macdonald took place in 1478.

STRATHY, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Farr, co. Sutherland, Scotland, 7 miles N.E. of Farr. It is a populous but rural village, situated on the bank of the Strathy Water, which flows from Strathy Loch 10 miles N. to Strathy Bay. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries and others in the limestone and sandstone quarries. The *quoad sacra* par. of Strathy comprises the eastern portion of the par. of Farr. The living is in the presb. of Tongue and synod of Sutherland and Caithness, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is about £120. The church was erected in 1826 by a grant from the parliamentary commissioners. There is also a Free church.

STRATHYRE, a vil. in the par. of Balquhidder, co. Perth, Scotland, 5 miles S. of Lochearnhead, and the same distance N.W. of Callander, betwixt Loch Voil and Lubnaig.

STRATTON, a hund. in the co. of Cornwall, contains the pars. of Jacobstow, Kilkhampton, Launcells, Marham Church, Moorwinstow, Poughill, Stratton, North Tamerton, Week St. Mary, Whitstone, and parts of Boyton and Bridgerule, comprising an area of 5,502 acres.

STRATTON, a par., post, and market town in the above hund., co. Cornwall, 18 miles N.W. of Launceston, and 223 from London. It is situated near the Bride canal, on the coast, and contains the vil. and seaport of Bride. It is a petty sessions town and a polling place for the E. div. of the county. Courts baron are held once a year. The Poor-law Union embraces 11 parishes or places, for which a union poorhouse was erected in 1856. This parish is productive of dunstone, and there are cliffs 400 feet in height. About half a mile to the W. of the town are the remains of Binkhammy Castle, surrounded by a deep fosse. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £201. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is old, and contains effigies of Ranulph de Blanchminster, and a brass of Sir J. Arundell, of Efford. The parochial charities produce about £115 per annum. There are National and infant schools. The Wesleyans and Wesleyan Association Methodists have chapels. Market day is Tuesday. Fairs are held on 19th May, 8th November, and 11th December.

STRATTON, a par. in the hund. of George, Dorchester div. of co. Dorset, 3½ miles N.W. of Dorchester, its post town. The village is on the river Frome and near the Roman way to Ilchester. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Wrackleford and Grimstone, at which latter place is a railway station, about one mile N.W. of the village. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Charminster, in the dioc. of Sarum. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register dates from 1561. Wrackleford House is the principal residence.

STRATTON, a par. in the hund. of Crowthorne, co. Gloucester, 1½ mile N.W. of Cirencester, its post town. The village is situated on the line of the ancient Ermine Street, and on the high road between Cirencester and Gloucester. Brewing and malt making are carried on to some extent. The soil consists of stone brash, with a subsoil of limestone rock. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £388, in the patron. of New College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is old, and has a low slated tower rising from between the nave and chancel. There is a parochial school for both sexes.

STRATTON, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Biggleswade, co. Bedford, 1 mile S.E. of Biggleswade, on the Roman way to Sandy. It is joined to Hulme.

STRATTON-AUDLEY, a par. chiefly in the hund. of Ploughley, Oxford, but partly in the hund. and co. of Bucks, 3 miles N.E. of Bicester, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Buckingham. Lace is made here. The soil consists of marl with a subsoil of limestone. Mr. Drake's hounds meet in this parish. The living is a perpet cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £128, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is dedicated to SS. Mary and Eadburga. There are monuments to the Borlase and Warren families, and the remains of a stone cross in the churchyard. There is a free school for poor children above five years of age. The Hon. W. Vernon is lord of the manor.

STRATTON, EAST, a par. in the lower half of Mitcheldever hund., co. Hants, 3 miles S.E. of Andover, its post town and railway station, and 8 N.E. of Winchester. The village is situated on the road from Basingstoke to Winchester, a little to the E. of the London and South-Western railway. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Micheldever, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Katherine, or All Saints, has been recently restored, and has stained glass windows representing the Evangelists. There is a school maintained by Sir Francis Baring, who is lord of the manor, and in whose park the church is situated. The principal residence is Stratton Park, the seat of Sir F. Baring, Bart., and in which is a collection of paintings.

STRATTON HALL, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Colneis, co. Suffolk.

STRATTON, LONG, or STRATTON ST. MARY, a par. and market town in the hund. of Depwade, co. Norfolk, 10 miles S.W. of Norwich, and 2 from the Forncett railway station. The town, which is only a considerable village, is situated on the road from Norwich to London by way of Ipswich, and consists of one long street irregularly built. It has for many centuries been the place for holding petty sessions for the hunds. of Depwade and Henstead, but those for the former district only are now held here on every alternate Tuesday. The Roman road leading to the station *Ad Taum* or Tasburg passes through the parish, and several Roman urns were found here in 1773. There was anciently a hermitage with an oratory attached to it. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £345, in the patron. of Caius College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is called in old records "Stratton cum Turri," and was built about 1330. It contains monuments to the Burgh, Burrough, and Reve families. The register dates from 1547. The Independents have a chapel. There is a National school. Market day is Tuesday, for corn and seeds. Fairs are held on Whit-Tuesday, and on the 12th October, and a statute fair on the 25th of September.

STRATTON-ON-THE-FOSSE, a par. in the hund. of Kilmersdon, co. Somerset, 6 miles N.E. of Shepton-Mallet, and 9 from Frome. Bath is its post town. The village is on the old Fosse Way or Roman road, now part of the turnpike road leading from Bath to Shepton-Mallet. The soil is red earth, clay, and limestone; the substratum is productive of marl, coal, and ironstone. The land is principally in pasture, and the Bath market is supplied with butter from the dairy farms in this neighbourhood. On the eastern side of the road is the Roman Catholic college of Downside. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. The church is dedicated to St. Vigor. The register dates from the middle of the last century. There is a National school for both sexes. The manor belongs to the Duchy of Cornwall.

STRATTON OVER, a tythg. in the par. of South Petherton, co. Somerset, 1 mile S. of South Petherton.

STRATTON ST. MARGARET, a par. in the hund.

of Highworth, co. Wilts, 2½ miles N. of Swindon, its post town, and 3½ S. of Highworth. The village is large, and is situated on the ancient Ryknield Street, and on the Wilts and Berks canal. The par. comprises the hmlt. of Upper Stratton with Kingsdown, also Highworth union poorhouse. There was formerly an alien priory here, founded in 1066, which at the Dissolution was given by Henry VI. to King's College, Cambridge. The line of the Great Western railway passes through the parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £216, in the patron. of the Bishop of Salisbury and Merton College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. The parochial charities produce about £22 per annum, of which £3 go to a school. There is a National school for both sexes, also a public library and reading rooms. The Independents and General and Particular Baptists have chapels, with Sunday-schools adjoining. Kingsdon House is the principal residence. A. Goddard, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STRATTON ST. MARY, a par. in the hund. of Depwade, co. Norfolk. *See* STRATTON, LONG.

STRATTON ST. MICHAEL, a par. in the hund. of Depwade, co. Norfolk, 9 miles from Norwich, its post town. The village is situated on the road from London to Norwich, and forms a part of what is usually called the town of Long Stratton. The living is a rect. annexed to that of St. Peter's, val. £388, in the patron. of New College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels.

STRATTON STRAWLESS, a par. in the hund. of South-Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 7½ miles N. of Norwich, its post town, and 4½ S.E. of Aylsham. The village is on the road from Aylsham to Norwich. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £288. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, contains some monuments of great antiquity, also some specimens of stained glass. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum. The principal residence is Stratton Hall. The manor has been held by the Marsham family since the reign of Edward I.

STRATTON, UPPER, a tythg. in the par. of Stratton St. Margaret, hund. of Highworth, co. Wilts, 4 miles S.W. of Highworth.

STRATTON, WEST, a tythg. in the par. of Mitcheldever, co. Hants, 1 mile W. of Stratton, East, and 6½ miles N.W. of New Alresford.

STRAWBERRY HILL, a seat of Earl Waldegrave on the Thames, co. Middlesex, 2 miles N. W. of Kingston. It was rebuilt by Horace Walpole, whose collection of pictures, statues, bronzes, &c., was dispersed by auction in 1848.

STREAM, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Decuman, co. Somerset, near Watchet.

STREAMSTOWN, a vil. in the bar. of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles N.N.W. of Clifden. It is a station on the Midland Great Western railway. It stands on Streamstown Bay, and within a short distance is Omey Island. Streamstown House is the principal residence. Copper ore and marble are procured in the vicinity.

STREAMSTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Ardnorcher, bar. of Moycashel, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Ballymore. There is a police station. Streamstown House and Cottage are the principal seats of the neighbourhood.

STREATHAM, a par. and suburb of the metropolis in the E. div. of Brixton hund., co. Surrey, 6 miles S.W. of St. Paul's. There are two stations—viz., at Streatham and Streatham Common, on the Crystal Palace and West End, Croydon and Brighton railways. This parish, which derives its name from its situation on the line of the great Roman road Stane Street, extends for nearly three miles along the Brighton road. The population in 1861 was 8,027. The par. includes the hmlts. of Upper Tooting, Balham, and Knight's Hill, and the ecclesiastical districts of Christ Church, Emmanuel, and St. Mary; also the mansion of Streatham Park, formerly the seat of Mrs. Thrale, now pulled down. There is a mineral spring on the common. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £1,200. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. The interior contains the brass of a priest bearing date 1513, also monuments to Mr. Thrale and Mrs. Piozzi's mother, with epitaphs by Dr. Johnson. The register dates from 1538. In addition to the parish church are the following district churches—viz., Christ Church, Emmanuel Church, Balham Hill (St. Mary's), and Upper Tooting (Trinity), the livings of which are all perpet. curs. The parochial charities produce about £192, of which £100 is Livesay's charity for the poor. There are National schools for both sexes, and on Brixton Hill stands the Royal Asylum of the St. Ann's Society's Schools. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels. Hill House and Park Hill are the principal residences. Mr. Hudson is lord of the manor.

STREATHAM WITH STAINTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Gainford, S.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 2½ miles N.E. of Barnard Castle. There are extensive stone quarries. At Streatham Whin is a meet for the Bedale hounds. Streatham Castle was originally built in the 13th century by Sir J. Trayne, but was rebuilt by J. Bowes in the 16th century. There is a National school for both sexes, in which Divine service is performed. Streatham gave title of baron to the Bowes, earls of Strathmore.

STREATLEY, a par. in the hund. of Flitt, co. Bedford, 5 miles N.W. of Luton, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Dunstable railway station. The village is on the road from Bedford to London. The par. includes the hmlt. of Sharpenhoe. The soil consists of chalk and clay, and the land is chiefly arable. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Sundon, in the dioc. of Ely. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is old, and has an oak roof and old font. There is a Free school. J. Smith, Esq., of Stevenage, is lord of the manor.

STREATLEY, a par. in the hund. of Moreton, co. Berks, 10 miles N.W. of Reading, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Wallingford. The village is on the river Thames, near the Great Western railway and the ancient Icknield Street. The soil consists of chalk and loam. The river flows here in two streams, and is crossed by a double bridge to the village of Goring, in Oxfordshire, at which place is a station on the Great Western railway. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £250, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary or St. John the Baptist. The parochial charities produce about £28 per annum. There are endowed and parochial schools. J. S. Bowles, Esq., is lord of the manor. Here was formerly a Dominican convent.

STREDALFEDEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Welshpool, co. Montgomery, near Welshpool.

STREET, a hund. in the lathe of Shepway, co. Kent. It is situated on the Roman way Stone Street, and contains the par. of Sellinge, and parts of Hurst, Donnington, and Lympne, and comprises an area of 4,710 acres.

STREET. *See* COURT AT STREET, co. Kent.

STREET, a hund. in the rape of Lewes, co. Sussex. It is situated on the Roman way over the Downs, and contains the pars. of Chailey, Ditchling, St. John-under-the-Castle, Plumpton, Street, Westmeston, and Wivelsfield, comprising an area of 21,200 acres.

STREET, a par. in the above hund., rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 4 miles from Burgess Hill railway station, and 6 N.W. of Lewes. The village is on the road from Lewes to Ditchling. The land is partly in common. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £172. The church was restored in 1852. The register dates from 1561. There is a National school. H. C. Lane, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

STREET, a par. in the bars. of Ardagh, co. Longford, and Moygoish, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.N.E. of Rathowen, its post town.

The surface consists of good land, with a large extent of bog. It is intersected by the river Inny, and is adjacent to Lough Dereveragh. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardagh, val. £148. The church is very old. Here are a parochial and two private day schools. The seat called Coolumber occupies the site of an ancient castle, and there are remains of an old church and of Clonmore Monastery, founded in the 13th century. At Kinnard are traces of a nunnery and of a rath. Marble and paving stone are obtained.

STREET, a par. in the hund. of Whitley, co. Somerset, 1½ mile S.W. of Glastonbury railway station. Bath is its post town. The village, which is large, is on the Great Western road from Bath to Exeter. There are shoe and rug factories, and a tanyard. The soil is clay, with a subsoil of blue lias, which is extensively quarried. Numerous fossils are found in the lias. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Walton annexed, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £675. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The register dates from 1599. There are National, British, Lancastrian, and Sunday schools. The Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Friends have chapels. Sir A. A. Hood, Bart., is lord of the manor and principal landowner. A cattle fair is held on the Monday week after St. Andrew's Day.

STREET, a tythg. in the par. of Winsham, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.E. of Chard. It is joined with Leigh to form a township.

STREET, a hmlt. in the par. of Shepton Mallet, hund. of Whitstone, co. Somerset, 2 miles S. of Shepton Mallet, on the river Brue and the ancient Fosse Way.

STREET, a tythg. in the par. of Christchurch, co. Hants, near Christchurch.

STREET, a vil. in the par. of Kingsland, co. Hereford, 2 miles N.E. of Pembridge, on the Roman way to Staunton.

STREET, an ecclesiastical district in the par. of Blackanton, co. Devon, 3 miles S.W. of Dartmouth, on Start Bay.

STREET FIELDS, or STREET ASHTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Monks Kirby, co. Warwick, 5 miles N.W. of Rugby, on the Fosse Way, near Street Ashton Lodge.

STREETHALL, a par. in the hund. of Uttlesford, co. Essex, 4 miles N.W. of Saffron Walden, its post town, and 3 S.W. of the great Chesterford railway station. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £155. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, contains two brasses, bearing date from 1480. The register dates from 1813, the earlier ones having been lost. There is a village school. Archdeacon Raymond is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

STREETHAY, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Michael, Lichfield, N. div. of Offlow hund., co. Stafford, 2 miles N.E. of Lichfield, near the ancient Icknield Street.

STREET HOUSE, a hmlt. in the par. of Oxnam, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, under the Cheviot hills, on the Roman road called the Catrail.

STREET HOUSES, a hmlt. in the par. of Loft House, North Riding co. York, 7 miles N.E. of Guisborough.

STREETLAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Danby-Wiske, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Northallerton, near the river Wiske.

STREETTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirksandale, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Doncaster.

STREEVE, a mountain ridge, co. Londonderry, Ireland, near Dungiven. It attains an elevation of 1,280 feet.

STREFLYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanykil, co. Merioneth, near Bala.

STRELITZ, or STRILITZ, a vil. in the par. of Cargill, co. Perth, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Cupar Angus. It is situated on a small tributary of the Isla, and was named in compliment to Queen Charlotte, who was Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz. It was constructed for discharged soldiers in 1763.

STRELLINGTON, a tythg. in the par of Boxgrove, hund. of Box, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 2 miles N.E. of Chichester.

STRELLY, a par. in the S. div. of Broxtow wap., co. Nottingham, 5 miles N.W. of Nottingham, its post town, and 2 E. of Ilkeston railway station. In the vicinity is Strelly Park colliery, which is connected with the Nottingham canal by a tramway. Strelly gave name to the Strelleys, or Struleys, whose old seat still exists. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £90. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains a carved screen, an old font, and effigies of the Strelleys, also a brass of Robert Strelley, bearing date 1487. Strelley Hall is the principal residence. J. S. Edge Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

STRENSALL, a par. in the wap. of Bulmer, and within the lib. of St. Peter's, North Riding co. York, 5½ miles N.E. of York, its post town. It is a station on the North-Eastern railway. The village is situated on the Scarborough railway and the river Foss. The soil consists of sand and vegetable mould. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Haxby annexed, in the dioc. of York, val. £250, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1802. The parochial charities produce about £50 per annum. There are National schools for both sexes, also a Church Sunday-school. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Leonard Thompson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STRENSHAM, a par. in the upper div. of Pershore hund., co. Worcester, 6 miles N. of Tewkesbury, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Pershore. The village is on the river Avon, near the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, and between the hills of Malvern and Bredon. It is famous for the siege it sustained against the parliamentary forces during the civil war, and for the signal bravery displayed by the then lord of the manor, Sir William Russell. The soil is fertile, consisting of light earth, loam, and marl, upon a subsoil of blue lias and gravel. Various fossils and minerals are met with. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has monuments and tombs of the Russells of Strensham Hall. The parochial charities produce about £65, of which £54 belong to Russell's school and almshouses. There are National schools for both sexes, supported by J.A. Taylor, Esq., who is lord of the manor. Samuel Butler, poet and author of "Hudibras," was born here in 1612. Strensham Court is the principal residence.

STRETE RALEIGH, a tythg. in the par. of Whimple, co. Devon, 3 miles N.W. of Ottery St. Mary.

STRETFORD, a hund. in co. Hereford, contains the pars. of Almeley, Birley, Dilwyn, Eardisland, Kingsland, King's Pion, Kinnersley, Lyonshall, Monkland, Pembridge, Shobdon, Stretford, Weobley, and parts of Aymestry, Letton, and Stanton-on-Arrow, comprising an area of 47,480 acres.

STRETFORD, a par. in the above hund., co. Hereford, 4½ miles S.W. of Leominster, its post town, and 3 N.E. of Weobley. The village is situated on a branch of the river Lug and the Roman way Watling Street. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £94. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has some stained windows, and tombs and effigies. There is also a mysterious chamber, the use of which is unknown. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. A. H. Wall, Esq., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

STRETFORD, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Manchester, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 3½ miles S.W. of Manchester, its post town. It is a station on the Manchester, South Junction, and Altrincham railway. The village is situated on the Bridgwater canal, near the river Mersey, where the Roman way to Chester crossed. There is a large paper mill and a mart for pigs for supply of the Manchester market. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is modern. The parochial charities, about £100 per annum, go to Hinde's school. Henshaw's blind asylum and a deaf and dumb school are in this township. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels.

STRETFORD WITH HENNOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Leominster, co. Hereford, 2 miles S.E. of Leominster, on a branch of the river Lug.

STRETHAM, a par. in the hund. of South Witchford, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, 4 miles S.W. of Ely, its post town, and 12 from Cambridge. It is a station on the Ely, Haddenham, and Sutton branch of the Great Eastern railway. The village is near the rivers Ouse and Cam. The par. includes Stretham Fen and Thetford. The land is partly in common. The soil consists of clay and loam. In 1844 a large portion of the village was destroyed by fire. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Thetford annexed, in the dioc. of Ely, val. £756, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. James, has coats of arms carved in the roof, also an old font, and a brass to Joan Swan, bearing date 1487. The parochial charities produce about £142 per annum. There is a free school, supported by the Rev. H. Baber. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels. There is also a chapel, dedicated to St. George, situated in the hamlet of Thetford. Mrs. Marsh and Mrs. Colonel Wilson are ladies of the manor. In the high road near the church is a stone cross.

STRETTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Budworth, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 4 miles S.E. of Warrington, its post town. The village is on the Roman way to Kinderton. The soil is clay, with a subsoil of sand. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £100. The church was built in 1827. There is a school for both sexes. T. Lyon, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STRETTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Tilston, higher div. of Broxton hund., co. Chester, 1½ mile N.W. of Tilston, and 4½ miles N.W. of Malpas. The township is small, and wholly agricultural. J. H. Leche, Esq., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

STRETTON, a tnshp. in the par. of North Wingfield, hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 3½ miles N.W. of Alfreton. It is a station on the Midland Counties railway. It is situated on the Roman way to Temple Brough.

STRETTON, a par. in the hund. of Alstoe, co. Rutland, 8 miles N.W. of Stamford, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Oakham. The village is situated on Horne Lane, or Ermine Street. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £300. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. Sir G. Heathcote is lord of the manor.

STRETTON, a chplry. in the par. of Penkridge, W. div. of Cuttlestone hund., co. Stafford, 2 miles S.W. of Penkridge, its post town, 8 N.W. of Wolverhampton, and 2 N. of Brewood. The village is near the river Penk, the Stafford and Worcester canal, the Grand Junction railway, and the ancient Watling Street. The Albrighton hounds meet in this parish. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £86. The church, dedicated to St. John, has been recently rebuilt. It was formerly a chapel-of-ease to Penkridge. There is a parochial school, which is supported by Mrs. Henry Monckton, who is lady of the manor. Stretton Hall is the principal residence.

STRETTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Burton-upon-Trent, N. div. of Offlow hund., co. Stafford, 2 miles N. of Burton, its post town. The village is near the Midland Counties railway, on the Grand Trunk canal, and the *Via Devana*. The tnshp. is bounded on the N. by the river Dove, and on the E. by the Trent. At a short distance from the village are extensive iron works. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Holy Trinity, in the dioc. of Lichfield. There is a National school for both sexes.

STRETTON. *See* STURTON, co. Notts.

STRETTON-BASKERVILLE, a par. in the Kirby div. of Knightlow hund., co. Warwick, 3 miles S.E. of Nuneaton, and 5 from Rugby. It is a station on the London and North-Western railway. The village is on Watling Street and the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal. The living is a sinecure rect. in the dioc. of Worcester. The church is in ruins. There is a National school.

STRETTON CHURCH. *See* CHURCH STRETTON, co Salop.

STRETTON-EN-LE-FIELDS, a par. in the hund. of Repton, co. Derby, 5 miles S.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, its post town, and 9 N.E. of Tamworth. The village is on the road from Atherstone to Burton-upon-Trent, the river Mease, and the Upper Saltway. The par. includes the hmlt. of Oakthorpe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £450. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, contains several ancient monuments. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a school supported by Lady Cave, also one at No Man's Heath under the direction of the rector. Sir Browne Cave, Bart., who resides at Stretton Hall, is lord of the manor.

STRETTON-GRANDSOME, a par. in the hund. of Radlow, co. Hereford, 8 miles N.W. of Ledbury, its post town. The village is on the river Frome and the Ledbury and Hereford canal. There is a camp near the Roman way to Kenchester. Hops are grown. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Ashperton annexed, in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £479. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum, of which £10 go to Lady Langley's school.

STRETTON MAGNA, a chplry. in the par. of Glenn Magna, hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 5 miles S.E. of Leicester, its post town, and 10 N.W. of Market Harborough. It is situated on the *Via Devana*. The land is chiefly in pasture. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Glenn Magna, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It had a chantry founded by Bishop Eyrick, or de Stretton, and has monuments of the Hewetts, who resided at Stretton Hall, the principal residence.

STRETTON-ON-THE-FOSS, a par. in the Brailes div. of Kington hund., co. Warwick, 4 miles from Moreton, its post town, and 3 W. of Shipston. The par. includes the hmlts. of Longford and Lower Ditchford, which latter had once a friary. There is a salt spring in the neighbourhood. The surface is hilly, and the soil chiefly a stiff clay. The living is a rect.* with that of Ditchford annexed, in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £288. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was rebuilt in 1841. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. There are day and Sunday schools.

STRETTON PARVA, a chplry. in the par. of King's Norton, hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 6 miles S.E. of Leicester, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Wigton railway station. The soil consists of stiff clay and gravel. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Norton King's, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church is old.

STRETTON SUGWAS, a par. in the hund. of Grimsworth, co. Hereford, 4 miles N.W. of Hereford, its post town. The village is on the turnpike road leading from Hereford to Hay and Kington, and on the Roman way to Kenchester. It is celebrated for its cider and perry. Bishop Cantilupe formerly resided at Sugwas Pool, in this parish, but the palace has long been converted into a farmhouse. The chapel in connection with it was taken down in 1792. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £184. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. Stretton Court is the principal residence.

STRETTON-UNDER-FOSS, a hmlt. in the par. of Monks-Kirby, Kirby div. of Knightlow hund., co. Warwick, 6 miles N.W. of Rugby, its post town, and half a mile from the Stretton station, on the Trent Valley railway. The village is near the Fosse Way and the Oxford canal. The Independents have a chapel. There is an infant school. Newbold Hall is the principal residence. C. Ramsden, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STRETTON-UPON-DUNSMORE, a par. in the Rugby div. of Knightlow hund., co. Warwick, 2½ miles S. of Brandon railway station, and 6 S.E. of Coventry, its post town. The village is on the Roman Fosse Way and Dunsmore Heath. At Knightlow Hill, near the boundary of the parish, is an ancient stone called Knightlow Cross, one of the oldest memorials of feudal tenure existing. The par. includes the tnshp. of Princethorpe

with St. Mary's priory. The county asylum, established by Judge Dallas in 1817, for juvenile offenders between fourteen and sixteen years of age, is in this parish. The village is about half a mile to the S.W. of the road from London to Holyhead. Many of the women and children are employed in preparing silk for the ribbon-weavers of Coventry. Large quantities of lime are burnt, and plaster-of-paris is prepared from gypsum, of which a considerable stratum is found in this parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £438. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £309 per annum, of which sum £52 goes to Herbert's school. There are some traces of Brandon Castle, which was taken and dismantled by the barons under Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, but rebuilt by Theobald de Verdune, who had the privilege of court-leet and gallows, with assize of bread and beer.

STREVEN, a loch on the W. side of the Firth of Clyde, co. Argyle, Scotland.

STRICHEN, a par. in the district of Buchan, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. This par., which was formed out of the pars. of Ratho and Fraserburgh in 1627, comprises the vils. of Mormond, Strichen, and New Leeds. It extends in length about 6½ miles from E. to W., with an extreme breadth of 3¾ miles. The surface is hilly, its greatest altitude being at Mormond Hill. On the side of one of the hills is cut the figure of a horse. The parish is traversed by the road from Peterhead to Banff, and by that from Fraserburgh to Aberdeen. The village of Strichen is about 5 miles N. of Deer, and 9 S. of Fraserburgh. It is situated on the river Ugie, near Mormond Hill, and has a station on the Formartine and Buchan section of the Great North of Scotland railway. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of linen. This par. is in the presb. of Deer, and synod of Aberdeen. The stipend of the minister is about £158. The parish church was erected in 1799. There are a Free church, Episcopalian chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel, also a parochial and other schools. Strichen House is the principal seat. Fairs occur on the first Tuesday in January, Tuesday after the 4th March, Wednesday after 19th May, Wednesday after the 12th July, and the Wednesdays after the 19th of August and November.

STRICKATHROW, a par. in the district and co. of Forfar, Scotland. It extends in length 6¾ miles from S.E. to N.W., with an extreme breadth of about 2 miles, including the ancient par. of Dunlappie on the N.W. The central district, forming part of Strathmore, is watered by Cruick Water, and the north eastern district by West Water, both which streams join the North Esk near the village, about 3 miles N. of Brechin. The prevailing rocks are limestone, red sandstone, and hard conglomerate. The parish is traversed by the W. road from Dundee to Aberdeen, and is within easy access of the Dubton and Craigo stations, on the Aberdeen railway. At Blackdykes are traces of a Roman camp. This par. is in the presb. of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. The stipend of the minister is about £170. The parish church was erected in 1799, and was restored in 1849. The churchyard is said to have been the scene of the surrender of the crown of Scotland by John Baliol to Edward I. in 1296: in the same cemetery are three stones, which, according to tradition, mark the graves of three Danish chiefs. There are a parochial school and a library. The principal seats are Newtonmill, Auchenreoch, and Strickathrow House.

STRICKLAND, GREAT, a tnshp. in the par. of Morland, co. Westmoreland, 3 miles N.W. of Morland, 5 N. of Shap, and 2½ S.E. of Clifton railway station. The village is situated near the Carlisle railway and the river Leathe. The soil is a rich red loam, with a clayey subsoil. The hall was the seat of the Stricklands of Sizergh till the reign of Henry VI., when it came to the Fallowfields and others. There are two schools—one built in 1790, and another erected in 1848, the latter with master's residence adjoining, the gift of Mrs. Sarah Plumber, who has since endowed it with an annuity of £30. A Sunday-school is held in the schoolroom. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor. Bishop De Strickland was born here in 1396.

STRICKLAND-KETTLE, a tnshp. in the par. and ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 2 miles N.W. of Kendal. This tnshp., with that of Strickland-Roger, constitutes the chplry. of Burneside, and is bounded on the E. by the river Kent. The chapel of Burneside is situated in this township.

STRICKLAND, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Morland, W. ward, co. Westmoreland, 3½ miles N.E. of Shap railway station, and 3 S.W. of Morland. The soil consists of a rich loam, though in the upper parts it is of a light sandy character. The subsoil is limestone. The common was enclosed in 1811. The inhabitants attend Thrimby chapel-of-ease, which stands central of the village, and near to which is the grammar school for both sexes, endowed with an annuity of £10. The manor formerly belonged to the Crackenthorp family. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor.

STRICKLAND-ROGER, a tnshp. in the par. and ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 3 miles N.E. of Kendal, and near the Burneside railway station. The township is bounded on the W. by the river Kent, and on the E. by the Sprint. There are a bobbin mill and a woollen manufactory, and at Cowan Head are large paper mills. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor. At a place called Hundhow was formerly a chapel called Chapel-en-le-Wood.

STRICKLAND WINTERBORNE, a par. in the hund. of Pimperne, North Blanford div. of co. Dorset, 3¾ miles W. of Blanford, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £367. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels.

STRIGUIL, or SKIGIL, a ruined castle or stronghold in Went Wood, co. Monmouth, 5 miles S.E. of Usk. It was built by Richard de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, and now belongs to the Duke of Beaufort.

STRINES, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Marple, par. of Stockport, co. Chester, 13½ miles from Manchester by the Manchester, Stockport, and New Mills railway. It is situated near Disley and Lyme Park, and contains extensive print works.

STRINGSTON, a par. in the hund. of Cannington, co. Somerset, 10 miles W. of Bridgwater, its post town. In the vicinity is Douxborough Camp, or Danes-Burrow Castle, with a double embankment and wide ditch. The soil consists principally of stony brash, with a subsoil of limestone. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Kilve, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. In the churchyard is an ancient stone cross. Sir H. Oglander, Bart., is lord of the manor.

STRITT WITH GATTIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Ratlinghope, co. Salop, 4 miles N.W. of Church Stretton, on the river Onny.

STRIXTON, a par. in the hund. of Higham-Ferrers, co. Northampton, 4 miles S.E. of Wellingborough, its post town. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Bozeat, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

STROKESTOWN, a post and market town in the par. of Bumlin, in the bar. and co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 12 miles N.E. of Roscommon, and 94 from Dublin. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Ballina, and consists of two main streets crossing each other. It contains the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, dispensary, bridewell, sessions-house, police office, and union poorhouse. The town is a possession of Lord Hartland, formerly of Strokestown House, near the town. A brisk general trade is carried on, and there are two good inns in the town. Tuesday is market day. Fairs are held on the first Tuesdays in May, June, October, and November.

STROMA, an island in the par. of Cannisbay, co. Caithness, Scotland, 2 miles N. of Cannisbay. It is situated opposite Gill's Bay, and extends about 2½ miles in length by 1½ mile in breadth. Its surface is level,

and the land good, but subject to sea-spray in storms. The coast is rocky, and on the cliffs are the ruins of a castle and chapel. In 1856 an iron beacon was constructed on the island, 45 feet in height, with a cross and cage.

STROMAY, an island in Harris Sound, Western Islands, coast of Scotland, N. side of the island of North Uist.

STROMNESS, a par., seaport, market town, and burgh of barony, in the S.W. of Pomona, mainland of Orkney, co. Orkney and Shetland. It is a sub-port to Kirkwall, and contains a post town of its own name. The parish, which is about 5½ miles in length by 3½ in breadth, lies opposite Graemsay Island. The coast, in general rocky, rises on the Atlantic side precipitously into cliffs sometimes 500 feet above the sea. During the storm of 1783 Riddock shoal, near Graemsay, was formed by great stones piled up by the force of the waves. The geological formation of this part of the island belongs to the Old Red sandstone, and abounds with fossils. Limestone and roofing slate are extensively quarried; and there are traces of lead and iron ore, and stromnite, a variety of strontium, was found here by Dr. Traill. The land in the southern part of the parish is generally fertile, being disposed in meadow and arable, but the rest is chiefly moss and unimprovable upland, occupying a considerable portion of the northern and western districts. The soil of the cultivated land is a black vegetable mould, alternated with sand and clay. The town of Stromness is 14 miles S.W. of Kirkwall, and 29 N.E. of Thurso. It has risen within the last century from being a fishing village, composed of a few scattered huts, to a comparatively populous town of 2,000 inhabitants. Previous to 1743 it formed a dependence of Kirkwall, but in that year obtained a decision from the House of Lords which virtually had the effect of rendering all the villages in Scotland independent of the royal burghs by which they had been formerly cessed. In 1817 it was constituted a burgh of barony by royal charter. It owes its rapid increase to its harbour and convenient position, which causes it to be frequented by vessels trading to the northern parts of Europe and America, and until lately by the vessels engaged in the whale fishery. About 1,500 men are engaged in the local fisheries of herrings, ling, haddock, and sillocks, 150 in the Greenland whale fisheries, and many in ship and boat building, while others are employed by the Hudson's Bay Company, who have a resident agent here. There is a patent slip capable of carrying vessels of 600 tons. The principal buildings are extensive warehouses at the N. end of the town, a bridge, library, and branches of the National Bank of Scotland, and of the Commercial Bank, and two large inns. The government is vested in two bailies and nine councillors. The par. is the seat of the presb. of Cairston, in the synod of Orkney. The minister has a stipend of £160. The parish church was built in 1814. There are also a Free and an United Presbyterian church. At Brackness Point is a house built by Bishop Graham, the last Bishop of Orkney, in 1633, and about half a mile from it are the ruins of the old church and a monastery. The principal residence is Cairston House, the seat of Pollexfen, the chief heritor, but there are upwards of 70 others. A market is held on the last Wednesday in every month, and an annual fair on the first Tuesday in September, which lasts for a week.

STROMNESS VOE, a loch on the N. side of Scalloway Bay, Shetland Isles, coast of Scotland.

STRONE, a vil. in the par. of Kilmun, co. Argyle, Scotland, 3 mile E. of Dalmally. It is situated on the N. side of Holy Loch. The village is modern, consisting chiefly of villas, and is much resorted to by Glasgow citizens for its bathing. It has a pier, at which steamers call several times a day.

STRONFERNAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Kenmore, co. Perth, Scotland.

STRONSAY AND EDAY, an united par. in the North Isles of Orkney, Scotland. It is separated from the mainland by Stronsay Frith, and comprises the vils. of Ladykirk, St. Nicholas, and St. Peter's, with Holm of Midgarth, and Papa-Stronsay Islands. *See* EDAY.

STRONTIAN, a *quoad sacra* par. in the N. div. of co. Argyle, Scotland. It extends in length 25 miles, with an extreme breadth of 10 miles, comprising parts of the pars. of Ardnamurchan and Morven. The village of Strontian is about 21 miles N.E. of Tobermoray, and 19 N.W. of Oban. It is situated at the head of Loch Sunart, and gives name to the metal "strontium," or strontites, first discovered here by Dr. Hope in 1792. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the lead mines, and some in the manufacture of straw plait. Galena, spar, talc, and other minerals are found in the gneiss and granite rocks. The living is in the presb. of Mull and synod of Argyle, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is about £120. The church was erected in 1827 by grant from the parliamentary commissioners. There is also a Free church. The principal seat is Strontian House, the residence of Sir James M. Riddell, Bart., who is sole landowner. Fairs are held on the Thursday before the last Wednesday in May, Friday after the third Thursday in June, 12th August or Wednesday after, and on the Thursday before the last Wednesday in October (old style).

STROOD, or STROOD EXTRA and INFRA, a par. partly in the city of Rochester, and partly in the hund. of Shamwell, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 6 miles from Gravesend, and half a mile N.W. of Rochester, its post town. It is a station on the North Kent line of railway. It is situated on the river Medway, opposite Rochester, of which it is a suburb, and to which it is joined by the bridge at its eastern extremity. The village consists of one irregularly built street. Of Strood Temple, which was given by Henry II. to the Knights Templars, and by the Countess of Pembroke to the abbey at Denny, there are some remains on Temple Farm. At the Dissolution the site was given to the Cobhams, when the revenue was estimated at £52 6*s.* 10*d.* Many of the inhabitants are employed in the fisheries on the Medway, and in the shrimp and oyster fisheries. There are some extensive brick kilns. The North Aylesford union poorhouse is situated in this parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £290, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1812. In the interior are a stone seat and a brass of T. Glover and his three wives, bearing date 1444. The parochial charities produce about £53 per annum. There is a place of worship for Independents. In the vicinity is a stable and other remains of Bishop Gilbert de Glanville's hospital for infirm and indigent travellers, founded in Richard I.'s time. About 2 miles from Strood on the London road is Gadshill, celebrated by Shakspeare as the scene of Falstaff's valorous exploits.

STROOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Herne, hund. of Bleangate, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 5 miles N.N.E. of Canterbury.

STROUD, or STROUDWATER, a par., post and market town, and parliamentary borough in the hund. of Bisley; co. Gloucester, 9½ miles S.E. of Gloucester, and 14 from Cheltenham. It has a station on the Great Western Union railway. It is a petty sessions and polling town, situated on the Slade or Stroud canal, a short distance from its confluence with the river Frome. It stands on a declivity, sheltered by the Cotswolds, at a point where the vales of Avening, Rodborough, Chalford, and Painswick meet. The town consists principally of one long street extending up the side of the hill, with another diverging from it at the base, besides several smaller streets and newly-formed roads connecting it with the neighbouring towns. The streets are well paved, drained, and lighted with gas. It contains two banks, court-house, casualty hospital, union workhouse, and gas works. The county court is held monthly, and petty sessions for the hundred weekly. It formed part of Bisley up to Edward II.'s

time, and was created a parliamentary borough by the Reform Bill, with power to return two members. The bounds include twelve adjoining villages and parishes. It has long been the centre of the woollen manufacture in Gloucestershire, and the dyeing of scarlet is carried on to some considerable extent. There are also several breweries, several iron foundries, and silk mills, and dye works within a short distance of the town, and at Lightpill Mills is an extensive pin manufactory. Tusks of the mammoth, and other fossils of a fine description, have been discovered in the lias hills which surround the town. The population of the parish in 1861 was 9,090, but that of the borough 35,517. The Stroudwater canal was formed in 1775, and flows 8 miles W., with a fall of 802 feet to the Severn at Framilode, passing close along the Slade or Stroud river, and is joined to the Thames by a canal which goes E. to Lechlade. The benefice is a perpet. cur.* with the cur. of Holy Trinity annexed, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £132, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, has been enlarged at different periods; it has a tower at its western end surmounted by a steeple. There is a church and an ecclesiastical parish at Whiteshill, which is a perpet. cur.;* the church was erected in 1839. There are National schools for both sexes, also British schools, and a charity school, designated the Red School, which clothes, educates, and apprentices four boys. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. At Woodchester are a recently-built Roman Catholic chapel and monastery; in Woodchester churchyard is a tesselated pavement. In 1855 an extra-mural cemetery was formed on rising ground at a short distance from the Union workhouse. Canton, who first made artificial magnets, and White, the Arabic scholar, both weavers, were born in this parish. Lyppiat Park was formerly the seat of the Throgmortons and the Delbins. Market day is on Friday. Fairs are held on 10th May and 21st and 22nd August for cattle, sheep, and pigs.

STROUD, a tythg. in the par. of Cumnor, hund. of Hormer, co. Berks, 3 miles S.W. of Oxford.

STROUD-END, a tythg. in the par. of Painswick, hund. of Bisley, co. Gloucester, near Stroud.

STROUD GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Hornsey, co. Middlesex, 4 miles N. of St. Paul's.

STROUD GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Staines, hund. of Spelthorne, co. Surrey, 2 miles S.W. of Staines, near the confluence of the Colne with the Thames.

STROUD GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Croydon, co. Surrey, 2 miles N.E. of Croydon.

STROWAN, two ancient pars. in co. Perth, Scotland, the one is now joined to Monivaird, and the other to Blair Atholl.

STROWAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Edzell, co. Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles N. of Brechin.

STROXTON, a par. in the wap. of Winnibrigs, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 4 miles S.W. of Grantham, its post town. In the vicinity are three springs, which are the means of supplying the Grantham water-works. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £306. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains a piscina of great antiquity, also a monument to Sir G. E. Welby. Sir G. E. Welby, Bart., is lord of the manor. There is a school for both sexes, on the National system.

STRUAN, a hmlt. in the Isle of Skye, co. Inverness, Scotland, 5 miles from Blair Atholl by the Perth, Forres, and Inverness section of the Highland railway, on which it is a station. It is situated near Lochs Struan and Bracadale, whence Macleod's Maidens are visited. There is a post office.

STRUBBY, a par. in the Wold div. of Calceworth hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N. of Alford, its post town, and the like distance from Claythorpe railway station. The par. includes the hmlt. of Woodthorpe. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £150, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, was rebuilt, with the exception of the chancel, in 1857. It contains tombs of the Ballot family. The register dates from 1547. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Strubby is included in the manor of Bilsby.

STRUGSHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Sutterton, co. Lincoln, 4 miles S.E. of Swineshead.

STRULE, a section of the river Mourne, co. Tyrone, Ireland.

STRUMPSHAW, a par. in the hund. of Blofield, co. Norfolk, 8½ miles E. of Norwich, 1½ mile S.E. of Blofield, and 1¾ N. of Buckingham Ferry railway station. The village is situated on an eminence near the northern bank of the navigable river Yare. There is a prospect over the marshes from the windmill, which stands on the highest ground in the county. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Bradeston, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £520. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains several marble tablets to the Atkins, Barnes, and Springall families, and some stained windows. The register dates from 1580. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum.

STRUTHERS, a seat of the Earl of Glasgow, co. Fife, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Cupar.

STRUVE POINT, a headland at the entrance of Lough Foyle, co. Donegal, Ireland.

STUARTFIELD, a vil. in the par. of Old Deer, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 3 miles from Deer.

STUART-TOWN, a vil. in the par. of Pettie, co. Inverness, Scotland, 7 miles N.E. of Inverness, on Loch Beauly, near Culloden Moor.

STUBBIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Rawmarsh, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N. of Rotherham.

STUBBIN, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Nether Hoyland, par. of Wath-upon-Dearn, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Rotherham.

STUBBINGTON, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Crofton, par. of Titchfield, co. Hants, 3 miles S.W. of Fareham.

STUBBINS, a hmlt. in the ecclesiastical district of Ramsbottom, co. Lancaster, 4½ miles from Bury by the Manchester, Bury, and Bacup branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, on which it is a station.

STUBBS, a tnshp. in the par. of Adwick-le-Street, N. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding co. York, 7 miles N.W. of Doncaster. It is joined with Hamphall to form a township. The principal residence is Stubbs Hall.

STUBBY-LANE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Draycott, par. of Hanbury, co. Stafford, 4 miles S.E. of Uttoxeter.

STUBHAMPTON, a tythg. in the par. of Tarrant-Gunville, co. Dorset, 4 miles S.E. of Uttoxeter.

STUBLACH, a tnshp. in the par. of Middlewich, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 4 miles N.E. of Middlewich.

STUBTON, a par. in the wap. of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 6½ miles S.E. of Newark, its post town, and 1 mile from Claypole station, on the Great Northern railway. The soil is principally clay and loam. The lower grounds are watered by several streams, tributary to the river Witham. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £295. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, was rebuilt about 1800. The parochial charities produce about £58 per annum. The principal residence is Stubton Hall. G. Nevill, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STUBWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Rocester, co. Stafford, 4 miles N.E. of Uttoxeter.

STUDDOW, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Burton-Constable, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Leyburn.

STUDFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Horton-in-Ribblesdale, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N. of Settle.

STUDHAM, a par. partly in the hund. of Dacorum, co. Herts, but chiefly in that of Manshead, co. Beds, 3½ miles S.W. of Market-Street, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Luton. The par. includes the hmlts. of Humbershoe, Studham, and part of Market-Street. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains a round stone font of curious

workmanship. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum.

STUDLAND, a par. in the hund. of Rowbarrow, co. Dorset, 3 miles N. of Swanage, its post town, and 5 E. of Corfe Castle. It is a coastguard station on the cliffs of Studland Bay, and comprises the island of Brownsea and several smaller islands. The parish is bounded on the N.E. by Studland Bay, on the S.E. by Sandwich Bay, and on the N. by Poole Harbour. The bay, though an open roadstead, affords sheltered anchorage from the western winds in about six fathoms. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. On Studland Common is the Anglestone, 20 feet in height, and 80 in circumference, with several barrows near it. On Brownsea Island, which is about 3 miles in circumference, and near its eastern extremity, is a castle built in the reign of Elizabeth by the inhabitants of Poole for the defence of that port, and adjoining it is a platform for ordnance. There is also a quay, where vessels can lie for taking in or discharging their cargoes. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £175. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was built about the time of the Conquest. There is also a district church at Branksea, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £60. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum.

STUDLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Beckley, hunds. of Ashendon and Bullingdon, co. Oxford, formerly in Bucks, 6½ miles N.E. of Oxford, and 7 N.W. of Thame. It is joined with Horton to form a township. Here was formerly a Benedictine nunnery, founded by Bernard de St. Valery in 1184, and valued at the Dissolution at £102.

STUDLEY, a par. in the Alcester div. of Barlichway hund., co. Warwick, 4 miles N.W. of Alcester, and 6 S.W. of Henley-in-Arden. The village is on the river Arrow, and on the road from Birmingham to Alcester. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the needle and fish-hook manufactories. The par. includes the hmlt. of Mapleborough, with the ruins of an Austin priory founded by Peter Corbezon or De Studley, in Stephen's time, as a cell to Wicton or Wick. There are brick kilns, and malting is carried on. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £103. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a Norman arch at the northern end. There is a chapel-of-ease in the village. The parochial charities produce about £57 per annum. There are a free school and an infant school, also a Sunday-school. The Wesleyans, Baptists, and Roman Catholics have chapels. Studley Castle is the principal residence.

STUDLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Bremhill, co. Wilts, 2 miles W. of Calne, on the Wilts and Berks canal.

STUDLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Calne, co. Wilts, near the above.

STUDLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Chippenham, co. Wilts. It is joined with Stanley.

STUDLEY-ROGER, a tnshp. in the par. of Ripon, lower div. of Claro wap., West Riding co. York, 1½ mile S.W. of Ripon.

STUDLEY-ROYAL, a tnshp. in the par. of Ripon, lower div. of Claro wap., West Riding co. York, 2½ miles W. of Ripon. The principal residence is Studley Hall, containing portraits of Bacon, Lady Jane Grey, Peter the Great, and others. The park and grounds contain the Fountain Abbey, rotunda, banqueting room, &c., which during the summer months are open to the public. It is the property of Earl de Grey and Ripon.

STUKELEY, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Hurstingstone, co. Huntingdon, 2½ miles N.W. of Huntingdon. The village is on the Great Northern road, and near the ancient Ermine Street. This parish, under the name *Stivecle*, was given by David, Earl of Huntingdon, to the Camoys, from whom it came to the Stones, &c. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £124, in the patron. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, has monuments. The parochial charities comprise about £16 per annum, the rent of eight acres of land, and Spittal's almshouse. Broughton, author of the "Monasticon Britanicum," was born here in the reign of James I. L. Torkington, Esq., is lord of the manor. The county gaol is in this parish.

STUKELEY, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Hurstingstone, co. Huntingdon, 3 miles N. of Huntingdon. The village is situated on the Great North road, between two hills. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £252. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum. There are two free schools, supported by the Rev. J. H. Barber. Lady Olivia Barnard Sparrow is lady of the manor.

STUMP CROSS, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Morley, and par. of Batley, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Leeds, and 3½ N.W. of Dewsbury.

STUMPERLEY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Upper Hallam, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Sheffield.

STUNTNEY, a chplry. in the par. of Holy Trinity, city of Ely, hund. and isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, 1½ mile S.E. of Ely, its post town. The village is situated about half a mile from the river Ouse. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £150, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. Cromwell lived at the rectory in 1637.

STURBRIDGE. *See* STOURBRIDGE, co. Cambridge.

STURGATE, a hmlt. in the par. of Springthorpe, hund. of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles E. of Gainsborough.

STURMERE, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 1½ mile S.E. of Haverhill, its post town, and 9 miles N.W. of Castle Hedingham. It is a station on the Cambridge and Bury branch of the Great Eastern railway. The village is situated near the river Stour, and takes its name from a lake or mere which covered about 20 acres. The par. formerly included the adjoining pars. of Haverhill and Kedington. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £240. The church is built of flint and rubble, with a tower and three bells. Sturmere Hall is the principal residence. Numerous Roman coins of the Lower Empire have been found, with several skeletons of gigantic size.

STURMINSTER, a div., co. Dorset, contains the hunds. of Brownshall, Redlane, Sturminster-Newton-Castle, and Stower Provost lib., comprising an area of 41,904 acres.

STURMINSTER-MARSHALL, a par. in the hund. of Cogdean, co. Dorset, 4½ miles W. of Wimborne Minster, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Poole. The village, which is considerable, is situated at the eight-arched bridge over the river Stour. The par. comprises the tythg. of Coombe Almer. It was a market town under the Earls of Pembroke, Earls Marshal. The land is partly in hop-grounds. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £303, in the patron. of Eton College. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has recently been restored, and at the W. end of the N. aisle is a space partitioned off, in which the royal peculiar court of Sturminster-Marshall is held. In addition to the parish church are the district churches of Lytchett Minster, Hamworthy, and Corfe Mullen, the livings of which are perpet. curs. and a vic., varying in val. from £386 to £295. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum, which go to Mackrell's endowed church school for both sexes. The Independents have a chapel. Sir W. Year, G. Churchill, Esq., and H. W. Pickard, Esq., are lords of the manor.

STURMINSTER-NEWTON-CASTLE, a hund. in the Sturminster div. co. Dorset, contains the pars. of Hinton St. Mary, Marnhull, Margaret Marsh, Okeford-Fitzpaine, and Sturminster-Newton-Castle, comprising an area of 12,430 acres.

STURMINSTER-NEWTON-CASTLE, a par., post, and market town in the above hund., Sturminster div. co. Dorset, 5 miles S.E. of Stalbridge, and 8 S.W. of Shaftesbury. It is a station on the Somerset and Dorset railway. It is situated at the six-arched bridge over the river Stour, and comprises the tnshps. of Sturminster and Newton, occupying opposite sides of the river. The par. includes the hmlts. of Newton and Bagbere. It is a petty sessions town, and a court leet takes place

annually, at which the constable for the hundred and tythingmen are appointed. It is supposed to be the *Anicetis* of Ravennas, and was given by Alfred the Great to his son, Ethelwald; and in 968 Edgar granted the manor of Sturre to Glastonbury Abbey. At the Dissolution the manor was presented by Henry VIII. to Queen Catherine Parr, and was given by Queen Elizabeth to the Hattons. It was formerly the seat of an extensive woollen trade, which is now extinct, the only manufactures being white baize and swan skins. In the vicinity are traces of an old castle and of a D-shaped camp. The streets, in general narrow and indifferently built, have been much improved of late years. There are two banks, a union poorhouse; and a large oblong market-house, with warerooms above and shambles below. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £712. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has been much enlarged and nearly rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, which is part of the old building. There are schools for both sexes, including infants. The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans have chapels, and the latter a Sunday-school. A literary and scientific institution was established in 1850. The Blackmoor Vale harriers hunt here. Lord Rivers is lord of the manor. The market is held every alternate Thursday. Fairs are held on 12th May and 24th October.

STURRY, a par. in the hund. of Bleangate, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 2½ miles N.E. of Canterbury, its post town, and 57 S.E. of London. It is a station on the Ramsgate branch of the London and South-Eastern railway. The village, which is large and well-built, is situated at the bridge over the river Stour, which is navigable for barges to Fordwick. The manor was given by Ethelbert to St. Augustine's Abbey. Hops are grown. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £255, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum. Sturry Court is the principal residence; it was formerly the seat of the Strangfords. A fair is held on Whit Monday.

STURSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ashborne, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 2 miles E. of Ashborne, on a branch of the river Dove.

STURSTON, a par. in the hund. of Grimshoe, co. Norfolk, 8 miles N.N.E. of Thetford, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Walton. The village is on the river Wissey. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £28. The church is in ruins, but the churchyard is still used for burials. Lord Walsingham is lord of the manor.

STURTHILL, a tythg. in the par. of Burton Bradstock, lib. of Frampton, Bridport div. of co. Dorset.

STURTHILL BROAD, a tythg. in the par. of Shipton George, co. Dorset, 3 miles E. of Bridport.

STURTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Scawby, E. div. of Manley wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2½ miles S.W. of Glanford Brigg.

STURTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stow, wap. of Well, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 8 miles N.W. of Lincoln, on Ermine Street.

STURTON, or STRETTON, a par. in the North Clay div. of Bassetlaw wap., co. Nottingham, 6 miles N.E. of East Retford, its post town, and 5½ S. of Gainsborough. It is a station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. The village, which is considerable, is situated on Ermine Street, near the river Trent. The par. includes the hmlt. of Fenton. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £241, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of York. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains tombs of the Thornhaughs. The parochial charities produce about £17 per annum. There are a National school and chapel for the Wesleyans. G. S. Foljambe, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STURTON GRANGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Warkworth, E. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 4 miles S.E. of Alnwick, and 2½ N.W. of Warkworth.

STURTON GRANGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Aberford, lower div. of Skyrack wap., West Riding co. York, 3 miles S. of Aberford, 7 E. of Leeds, and 1 mile from the Garforth and Micklefield stations on the Leeds and Selby railway. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the lime quarries and coal pits. F. C. T. Gascoyne, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

STURTON-MAGNA, or GREAT STURTON, a par. in the N. div. of Gartree wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.W. of Horncastle, its post town, and 8 N. of Southry railway station. The village is at the foot of the Wolds, near the river Bain. Sturton is said to have been a Roman station. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £116. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The enclosure of this parish took place in 1776.

STUSTON, or STURSTON, a par. in the hund. of Hartismere, co. Suffolk, 1½ mile S.E. of Diss railway station, and 2½ miles N. of Eye. Scole is its post town. The village is situated near the river Waveney, on the road from London to Norwich by Bury St. Edmund's. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £209. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains a monument to John Castleton and family, and one to Mr. and Mrs. Clarke. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart., is lord of the manors of Boylands and Facons.

STUTCHBURY, or STUTSBURY, a par. in the hund. of King's-Sutton, co. Northampton, 5 miles N.W. of Brackley, its post town. The parish is situated on the river Tove. There is no village. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £5. The church is in ruins.

STUTTON, a par. in the hund. of Sampford, co. Suffolk, 7½ miles S.W. of Ipswich, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Manningtree. The village is situated on the river Stour, which is navigable for vessels of considerable burden, and here divides this county from Essex. At a farm in the vicinity are the ruins of Stutton Hall. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £550. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains the brass of a priest bearing date 1413, and several monuments, some of which are of the Jermy family. The register dates from 1645. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. There is a school for both sexes, erected in 1838. Stretton House, Crow Hall, and Alton Hall are the principal residences.

STUTTON-WITH-HAZLEWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Tadcaster, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Tadcaster. It is a station on the York and Harrogate branch of the North-Eastern railway. There is a meet for the Bramham Moor hunt at Stutton Hill. In the vicinity are some lime quarries. The hamlet of Stutton is situated in the vale of the Cock rivulet. Hazlewood Hall, the seat of the Vavasours, is extra-parochial. Near the hall is a Roman Catholic chapel.

STYCHE WITH WOODLANDS, a tnshp. in the par. of Moreton Sea, co. Salop, 2 miles N.W. of Market Drayton.

STYDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Shirley, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 4½ miles S.W. of Ashborne.

STYFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Bywell St. Andrew, E. div. of Tyndale ward, co. Northumberland, 6 miles E. of Hexham, and 3 W. of Stocksfield railway station. It is situated on the Newcastle railway and the river Tyne. The principal residence is Styford Hall. William Grey, Esq., is lord of the manor.

STYRRUP, a tnshp. in the pars. of Blyth and Harworth, Hatfield div. of Bassetlaw wap., co. Nottingham, 2 miles N.W. of Blyth, and 3 S.W. of Bawtry. It includes the hmlts. of Oldcoats and Norney. The Wesleyans have two chapels.

SUBAYRON, a deanery in the archdeaconry of Cardigan, and dioc. of St. David's, comprising the hunds. of Moddyn and Troedyraur, co. Cardigan.

SUBBERTHWAITE, a tnshp. in the par. of Ulverstone, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 8 miles N. of Ulverstone. It includes a vast tract of waste land, interspersed with rocks and woodland. There is a slate quarry. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor.

SUBDEANRY, a par. in the city of Chichester, co. Sussex. *See* CHICHESTER.

SUBULTER, a par. in the bar. of Duhallow, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2½ miles E. of Kanturk. Mallow is its post town. The land is mostly under cultivation, and the soil generally good. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £47, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a school supported by private charity. A battle took place here in 1647 between Lord Inchiquin's and Lord Taafe's forces, when the Irish were defeated with a loss of 4,000 men.

SUCK, a feeder of the Shannon, rises in Lough O'Flyn, on the borders of Roscommon and Mayo.

SUCKEN CHAPEL. *See* CHAPEL SUCKEN, co. Cumberland.

SUCKLEY, a par. in the upper div. of Doddingtree hund., co. Worcester, 10 miles W. of Worcester, its post town, 7 S.W. of Martley, and 5 S.E. of Bromyard. The village is on Cradley Brook. The par. contains the hmlts. of Alfrick and Lulsey, each of which has a chapel-of-ease. The land is partly in hop-grounds. The living is a rect.* with the curs. of Alfrick and Lulsley annexed, in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £634, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has some oak seats of great antiquity, also several old monuments. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The parochial charities produce about £84 per annum, of which £11 go to Palmer's free school. Earl Somers is lord of the manor.

SUDBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Huxloe, co. Northampton, 3 miles N.W. of Thrapston, its post town. The village is on a branch of the river Nen. In the village are an extensive brewery and brickyard. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £357, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains two brasses, and monuments of the Wasts, one bearing date 1415. The parochial charities produce about £27 per annum, of which £11 go to the Sunday-school. The Duke of Cleveland is lord of the manor.

SUDBOURNE, or SUDBORNE, a par. in the hund. of Plomesgate, co. Suffolk, 1½ mile N.E. of Orford, its post town. The village is near the river Alde, and Orfordness, on the coast of the North Sea. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, with the cur. of Orford annexed, val. £577, in the patron. of the crown. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The register dates from 1621. The parochial charities produce about £250, of which £167 go towards church expenses. The principal residence is Sudbourne Hall, a seat of the Marquis of Hereford; it was rebuilt by Wyatt.

SUDBROOKE, a par. in the hund. of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles N.E. of Lincoln, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £155, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Edward, was rebuilt by R. Ellison. The school at Scothern is free for the children of this parish.

SUDBROOKE, a hmlt. in the par. of Ancaster, wap. of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.E. of Grantham, on the river Sleaford, near Ermine Street.

SUDBROOKE, a hmlt., formerly a par., in the upper div. of Caldicott hund., co. Monmouth, 5 miles S.W. of Chepstow. The living is a discharged rect. annexed to that of Portskewit. The church has long been in ruins.

SUDBURY, a par. in the hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 13 miles from Derby, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Uttoxeter. It is a station on the North Staffordshire railway. The village is on the river Dove, near Sudbury Coppice. Sudbury was held by the Montgomeries till Henry VIII.'s time, and is now the property of Lord Vernon. It is a petty sessions town. The Hoar Cross Hounds meet in the vicinity. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £747. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There are free and National schools for both sexes. The parochial charities produce about £27 per annum. The principal residence is Sudbury Hall, situated in a richly-wooded park, through which is a carriage drive two miles long. The Hall was rebuilt about 1620, and was the residence of the late Dowager Queen Adelaide. If contains portraits of Thomas Cromwell, Strafford, and others. Lord Vernon is lord of the manor.

SUDBURY, a hmlt. in the par. of Harrow-on-the-Hill, co. Middlesex, 10 miles N.W. of St. Paul's. It is a station on the North-Western railway. It was formerly a seat of the archbishops of Canterbury.

SUDBURY, a par., market town, and municipal borough, chiefly in the hund. of Babergh, co. Suffolk, but including the par. of Ballingdon-cum-Brundon, co. Essex, 20 miles S.W. of Ipswich, and 7 S.E. of Clare. It is a station on the Marks Tay branch of the Great Eastern railway. It is situated at the bridge over the river Stour, which is navigable hence to Manningtree, and here divides the counties of Suffolk and Essex. It is a place of great antiquity, and was the Saxon *Sudberie*, or South Burgh. At the period of the Norman survey it had a market and mint, and was settled by Edward III. with a colony of Flemings, who introduced the manufacture of woollen cloth, and that branch of trade continued to flourish for some time. There are manufactories of bunting, and seven extensive manufactories for silk, velvet, satin, plush, and other rich fabrics. It was first chartered by Queen Elizabeth, and returned two members to parliament till 1843, when it was disfranchised for bribery. Under the Municipal Act of 1835 the town council consists of a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. The corporation revenue produces about £850 per annum. The population of the borough in 1851 was 5,225, and in 1861, 6,879. The houses are in general well built, and of late years the town has been considerably improved. The streets are paved and lighted under an Act obtained in 1825. It contains a new townhall and borough gaol, erected by the corporation on Market Hill; a corn exchange, a savings-bank, two branch banks, union poor-house, and literary institution, with museum and library attached. Quarter and petty sessions are held in the townhall, in which assemblies also take place. Sudbury is the head of a Poor-law Union, embracing 18 parishes in Essex and 24 in Suffolk. It is also the seat of New County Court and superintendent registry districts. The Reform bounds include the old borough, containing the pars. of All Saints, St. Gregory, and St. Peter, with the extra-parochial district of St. Bartholomew's, and the par. of Ballingdon, in Essex. It is also the capital of the archdeaconry and deanery to which it gives name in the diocese of Norwich. The livings are, All Saints, a vic.* with that of Ballingdon-cum-Brundon annexed, val. £140, in the patron. of Simeon's trustees; and the perpet cur. of St. Gregory, with that of St. Peter annexed, joint val. £160. The churches are of considerable antiquity. St. Gregory's, the most ancient, was collegiate until Henry VIII. sold its possessions to Sir T. Paston. It contains a font, and a head, supposed to be that of Symon de Theobald or De Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, a native of this town, who was beheaded by the mob in Wat Tyler's rebellion, 1381, and was buried here. A gateway belonging to the college is still remaining, and that of an Austin friary. St. Bartholomew's was the site of a Benedictine priory. The site latterly became the property of Sir J. Marriott, by whose order the priory buildings were taken down in 1779. The charities produce about £350 per annum, including Carter's bequest of £100 for coats and gowns to 100 poor persons, and St. Leonard's hospital, originally founded for lepers in the reign of John, but now let in three tenements, and the rent of which, together with that of 5 acres of land, are applied towards the support of the poor. The Duke of Grafton, of Euston, takes the title of baron from this place. Gainsborough, the artist, and Enfield, compiler of the "Speaker," were natives. Market days are Thursday and Saturday, the former for corn and sheep, and the latter for pigs, &c. Fairs are held on the 12th May and 10th July, chiefly for earthenware.

SUDDY, an ancient par. now joined to Knockbain, co. Ross, Scotland.

SUDELEY-MANOR, a par. in the lower div. of Kiftsgate hund., co. Gloucester, 1 mile S.E. of Winchcombe, its post town. The village is situated on the river Isborne, under the Cotswolds. The soil consists of stone brash, with a subsoil of clay. Sudeley gives title of baron to the Tracys of Toddington. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £45. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, which was much damaged during the civil war, but has recently been restored. The interior contains the remains of Queen Catherine Parr, who died in 1548. The principal residence is Sudeley Castle, which has been partly restored at the expense of J. and T. Dent, Esqrs. It contains works from Walpole's collection at Strawberry Hill. J. Dent, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

SUDELEY-TENEMENTS, a hmlt. in the par. of Winchcombe, lower div. of Kiftsgate hund., co. Gloucester.

SUENO'S MONUMENT, or the STANDING STONE, co. Elgin, Scotland, near Forres, an ancient monument carved with runes; it is a slab of hard granite, 25 feet high and 4 broad at the foot, upon a base of four steps.

SUFFIELD, a par. in the hund. of North Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 3¼ miles N.W. of North Walsham, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Aylsham. The village is situated on the river Bure. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £255. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient edifice with a tower and five bells. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £28 per annum. There is a school for about 20 poor girls, erected at the expense of a former Lord Suffield, and which was endowed by the late Lady Suffield.

SUFFIELD-CUM-EVERLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Hackness, lib. of Whitby Strand, North Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Scarborough. It is joined with Everley and Silpho.

SUFFOLK, a maritime county on the E. coast of England, is bounded N. by Norfolk, E. by the German Ocean, S. by Essex, and W. by Cambridge. It lies between 51° 56′ and 52° 37′ N. lat., 0° 23′ and 1° 46′ E. long. Its greatest length from Southtown, a suburb of Great Yarmouth, on the N.E., to the south-western border, is 68 miles, and the extreme breadth 52 miles. The area is 1,481 square miles, or 947,681 acres, of which about 820,000 acres are arable land, meadow, and pasture. The population in 1801 was 214,404; in 1851, 337,215; and in 1861, 337,070. In the earliest times of which we have any record, it was inhabited by the *Iceni*, a British tribe, and subsequently formed part of the Roman province of *Flavia Cæsariensis*. It was afterwards occupied by the Angles, and formed part of the kingdom of East Anglia. In 654, Penda, king of Mercia, attacked the East Anglians, and in a battle fought near Blytheburgh, slew their king. The Danes early commenced their ravages along this coast, and in 871 defeated and took prisoner Edmund, king of East Anglia, whom they put to death for refusing to renounce Christianity. His body was removed from Hoxne to Bury, which received in consequence the name of Bury St. Edmund's, and a monastery was erected to his honour. In the division of the kingdom under Alfred the county was included within the Danelagh, and at the time of the Norman conquest was held by Gurth, brother of Harold II.—The surface of this county is generally flat, or gently undulating, there being no eminence in the whole county worthy of notice. The highest ground lies towards the W., through which, some miles to the W. of Bury, and thence to Thetford, runs a chalk dyke, which crosses this part of England in a north-easterly direction. This ridge separates the watershed of the N. from that of the S. of the county, the streams on the upper side flowing into the Little Ouse and Waveney, while those on the lower side fall into the Stour and Orwell, or directly into the German Ocean. The north-western districts bordering on Cambridgeshire partake of its marshy, fenny nature, and in some places the land is secured from overflow of the rivers by large embankments along their course. The coast line, 52 miles in length, is for the most part regular, and convex to the sea. The bays are generally shallow, and the headlands have little prominence. The principal harbours are formed by the estuaries of the Orwell and Stour on the S.E., and of the other rivers which flow into the German Ocean. The shore is in most places low and sandy, and occasionally marshy; but low cliffs, composed of alternations of clay, sand, and gravel, are found on both sides of the estuary of the Deben, and at some other points. These are being slowly undermined by the sea, while at some places the reverse occurs, and accessions of land are being formed by the accumulation of marine deposits. Lowestoft, Southwold, and Felixstow are much resorted to as watering-places.—The rivers of the county are not very important. The Waveney rises at Sopham, a swampy tract, and forms the boundary with Norfolk, falling into the German Ocean at Yarmouth. It is navigable to Bungay, and communicates with the sea at Lowestoft, by means of a canal cut through Lake Lothing. The Little Ouse has its source within a few yards of the Waveney, and is a border river for some distance before joining the Great Ouse in Norfolk. It is navigable as far as Thetford. The Blythe, rising near Laxfield hills on the N.E. of the county, passes near Halesworth, and is navigable thence to Southwold, where it falls into the sea. The Alde, which rises at Framlingham, is only navigable from Aldborough, where it widens considerably, and flows nearly parallel to the coast, about half a mile inland, for 7 miles, reaching the sea below Orford. The Deben rises near Aspal, and flows past Debenham to the sea about 4 miles N. of Landguard fort and the efflux of the Orwell and Stour. It is navigable to Woodbridge, 8 miles from its mouth. The Orwell, which is the most central river in the county, rises near Felsham, where it is called the Gipping, and afterwards the Stowmarket canal. At Ipswich it assumes the name of Orwell, and is navigable thence to the sea. The Stour rises in the S.W. corner, and flows into the Harwich estuary along with the Orwell; it is navigable for barges to Sudbury. The Lark, a tributary of the Great Ouse, rises in the S.W., and flows past Bury, to which point it was made navigable in 1700. The only other inland navigation in the county is by the Stowmarket canal, 16 miles long, on the Gipping river, and the Lowestoft and Norwich navigation, by which vessels of 200 tons can pass to Beccles, 15 miles distant from Lowestoft, and communicating by canal with Norwich.—The Great Eastern railway enters from Essex by crossing the Stour near Stratford, and runs N. past Ipswich, Claydon, Needham Market, Stowmarket, and Haughley. A branch line from above Stowmarket runs to Cambridge, passing Bury St. Edmund's, and the East Suffolk line, connects Ipswich and Yarmouth, with branches to Lowestoft, Framlingham, and Aldborough. The principal road from London crosses the Stour at Stratford, and at Ipswich branches off to Lowestoft, Yarmouth, and Norwich. Another road to Norwich enters the county at Sudbury, and runs due N. to Thetford, passing Bury, from which a road communicates with Newmarket. Other roads are numerous and well laid off, and are kept in excellent order.—The geological formation of the county presents little variety. The south-eastern corner is occupied by crag and London clay, the crag in some places resting on a substratum of London clay, and in others on chalk. It is referred by Lyell to the older Pliocene period, and is generally formed of thin layers of quartzose, sand, and powdered shells. Upwards of 400 different species of fossil testacea are found in the crag, which is divided into the red and the coralline, some species being common to both, and some peculiar to each. The remains of monsters of an early geological period have been found all along the coast. The south-western corner consists principally of chalk formation, which does not in any place rise into hills. Along the border of Cambridge it sinks under

the fens which prevail there, and towards its eastern edge it is covered by diluvial beds, occupying the central parts.—The soil is various, and is divided into three districts. The land lying along the coast, and for some distance inwards, is generally sandy loam and sand, covered in some places with heath, on which large quantities of sheep are fed. Marshy tracts are also found where cattle are reared. At Bardsley and other places the coprolites deposited by extinct animals are burned for manure. In the centre and S.W. a rich sandy loam is found on a retentive marl-clay bottom, generally interspersed with light, easy soil. Drainage is there extensively practised, and most improved systems of husbandry are adopted. The land is fertile, the average yield on heavy grounds being 32 bushels of wheat, 44 bushels of barley, or 36 bushels of beans. The four-course system is most followed. Farms are for the most part of 100 to 300 acres in extent, and held from year to year. There are many large farmers who hold under short leases. In the N.W. district, towards Newmarket, the soil is comparatively poor, being partly of sand, on the substratum of chalk, and partly of peat, or open heath, upon which sheep are grazed. Considerable tracts have here been lately reclaimed. Of the entire county it is estimated that about 46,000 acres consist of a rich loam, 80,000 acres of marshes and fens, 450,000 acres of heavy loam and clay, and 250,000 acres of sandy tracts. Tillage husbandry is generally adopted, and is carefully and skilfully conducted. The climate is one of the driest in England, but being exposed from the N. and E., the frost in winter is often very severe, and in spring a hard north-easterly wind generally prevails, which renders vegetation late. The crops most grown are, wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, turnips, carrots, cabbage, and potatoes. Hops and hemp are cultivated to a small extent. The pasture lands and meadows are rich, and cattle of various breeds are grazed during winter in the valleys of the Waveney and other rivers, and sold in spring, but much of these pastures has been ploughed up, and is now tilled, and the number of dairy farms is consequently reduced. Large quantities of butter, however, are still made for the London market, the yearly supply being estimated at 50,000 firkins. Cheese of an inferior quality is made. Sheep, chiefly of the Norfolk and South Down breeds, are fed in large numbers. The stock is estimated at 500,000, yielding about 9,000 wool packs. Suffolk is famous for its breed of horses. The pigs are small, white, and straight-eared, and of a hardy and fruitful nature. They fatten well, and are made into excellent hams and bacon. Geese and turkeys are as extensively reared in some places as in Norfolk, and poultry of all kinds is abundant. Large numbers of pigeons are bred in the open fields in the W. Rabbit warrens were formerly numerous in the N.W. district, but their number is considerably reduced. The rivers and streams supply trout in large numbers, and Lowestoft and other ports share in the herring fishery for which Yarmouth is celebrated. Manufactures, particularly of woollens, were formerly much carried on, having been established in the reign of Edward III. by some Flemings whom Queen Philippa induced to settle here, but are now much discontinued. They principally consist of the combing and spinning of wool, and the manufacture of mixed woollen and silk fabrics at Sudbury, Gainsford, and other places. Stays are made at Ipswich; hemp drablets and fustians at Haverhill; sacking at Stowmarket; malt at Woodbridge and Stowmarket; and velvets, straw-plait, gloves, bricks, and tiles, at various places. There are extensive manufactories of agricultural implements at Ipswich, Leiston, and Peasenhall, near Saxmundham.—Suffolk belongs chiefly to the diocese of Norwich, in which it constitutes two archdeaconries, Suffolk and Sudbury, besides the deaneries of Fordham, Clare, and Thingoe, now subject to the diocese of Ely. It comprises 21 hundreds, containing 438 whole parishes, parts of 4 others, and 11 extra-parochial places. The county is further divided for electoral purposes into East and West Suffolk. It returns nine members to parliament, two for the eastern division, constituency 6,769 in 1865; two for the western, constituency 4,269; two each for Bury St. Edmund's and Ipswich, constituencies respectively 711 and 1,985; and one for Eye, constituency 331. Bury is the place of election for the E. division, and Ipswich for the western. The civil government is entrusted to a lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum*, high sheriff, and about 213 deputy lieutenants and magistrates. It is in the Home military district, and in the Norfolk circuit. The spring assizes are held at Ipswich, and those in summer at Bury St. Edmund's. Quarter sessions for the Gueldable division are held at Beccles and Ipswich, and those for the franchises of St. Ethelred and St. Edmund at Woodbridge and Bury respectively. There are county gaols and houses of correction at Bury and Ipswich, and houses of correction and borough prisons at other places. The county lunatic asylum is at Melton Woodbridge, and the general hospital, established in 1825, at Bury.—The county contains 18 market towns, and upwards of 560 smaller towns and villages, besides numerous seats of the nobility and gentry. Traces of camps are observable at Stow Langtoft, Ixworth, and at Haughley, near Stowmarket. A tesselated pavement was dug up at Packenham, near Ixworth; and coins and foundations have been discovered at Bury, Blythburgh, Dunwich, Ixworth, and other places. In the neighbourhood of Hoxne, near Eye, where Edmund the Martyr was shot by the Danes, several arrow-heads and curious flint weapons were found. There are traces of abbeys at Bury, where the abbey church and gate are yet standing, and at Leiston, where portions of the abbey walls are used for the out-offices of a farm; of friaries at Eye and Ipswich, of churches at Blythburgh, Dunwich, Framlingham, Lavenham, Melford, Southwold, and elsewhere; and of castles at Bungay, Clare, Framlingham, Freston, Orford, and Wingfield. The title of earl of Suffolk was conferred in 1603 on the Howards, of Charlton Park in Wiltshire, and is still enjoyed by their descendants. Ipswich was the birth-place of Cardinal Wolsey; Sudbury, of Gainsborough; Framlingham, of the great Earl of Surrey; Honington, of Bloomfield the poet; Aldborough, of Crabbe; and Ashfield, of Thurlow.

SUFTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Mordiford, co. Hereford, 4 miles S.E. of Hereford, near the river Wye.

SUGDEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Roddington, co. Salop, 6 miles N.E. of Shrewsbury.

SUGLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Horsley, co. Gloucester, 3 miles S.W. of Minchinhampton.

SUGLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Newburn, W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 4 miles W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and half a mile from Blaydon railway station. It is situated on the river Tyne, adjoining the village of Lemington. The extensive factory termed the Tyne Iron Works affords employment to the greater part of the inhabitants. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Newburn, in the dioc. of Durham. The church is dedicated to St. Saviour. It is situated in Sugley Field, and was built in 1836. There is a school for both sexes.

SUGNALL, MAGNA, a tnshp. in the par. of Eccleshall, N. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, 2½ miles N.W. of Eccleshall.

SUGNALL, PARVA, a tnshp. in the par. of Eccleshall, N. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, 3 miles N.W. of Eccleshall.

SUIR, a river of cos. Tipperary, Waterford, and Kilkenny, Ireland, joins the Barrow at Waterford Harbour.

SULBY, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Rothwell, co. Northampton, 10 miles W. of Rothwell, and 6 S.W. of Harborough. It is situated on the river Avon, and had a Premonstratensian abbey, founded by Robert de Quercet, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1155, and its revenue at the Dissolution was estimated at £305 8*s.* 5*d.*, when the site was given to the Hattons. Sulby Hall has a gallery of paintings by Flemish masters.

SULBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirk-Lezayre, Isle of Man, 4 miles W. of Ramsey. It takes its name from a

trout stream which, rising under Snafell, forms a cascade near the village, in a glen.

SULEHAY WALK AND LODGE, an ext. par. place in the par. of Yarwell, co. Northampton, 5 miles N.E. of Oundle. It was formerly comprised in Kingscliffe forest.

SULGRAVE, a par. in the hund. of Chipping-Warden, co. Northampton, 7¾ miles N.E. of Banbury, its post town, and 8 N.W. of Brackley. The parish, which is extensive, is situated at the head of the river Tove. In the vicinity are Castlehill Camp, and Burrough Hill, an artificial mount commanding a view over nine counties. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £231. The church, dedicated to St. James, has a tower and five bells. The parochial charities produce about £64 per annum. There are an endowed and an infant school. The Hon. Colonel H. Hutchinson is lord of the manor.

SULHAM, a par. in the hund. of Theale, co. Berks, 5½ miles N.W. of Reading, its post town, and 2 from Pangbourne railway station. The village is situated on a narrow slip of land extending from the bank of the river Thames to the Kennet. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £159. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has been recently rebuilt. The windows are all of stained glass. There are several marble slabs of the Wilder family. The churchyard is planted with shrubs and evergreens. There is a charity school for both sexes. The principal residence is Sulham House. F. Wilder, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SULHAMPSTEAD-ABBOTS, a par. in the hund. of Reading, co. Berks, 6 miles S.W. of Reading, its post town. The village is situated near a branch of the Great Western railway, and is intersected by the Avon and Kennet navigation. The par. includes the hmlt. of Graizeley. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Sulhampstead-Banister, in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £600, in the patron. of Queen's College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary or St. Bartholomew. The parochial charities produce about £25, of which £17 go to a Sunday-school. Sulhampstead House is the principal residence.

SULHAMPSTEAD-BANISTER, a par. in the hund. of Theale, co. Berks, half a mile N.W. of Sulhampstead-Abbots, and 6½ miles S.W. of Reading, its post town. The village is situated on the river Kennet. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Sulhampstead-Abbots, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a National school for both sexes.

SULISKER, an uninhabited islet, one of the Hebrides, or Western Islands, Scotland.

SULLANE, a stream of co. Cork, Ireland, rises under the Derrynasaggart mountains, and joins the river Lee.

SULLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Easwrith, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex, 1 mile S.E. of Storrington, and 5 miles N.W. of Steyning railway station. Hurstpierpoint is its post town. In the southern portion of the parish is a ridge of chalk hills forming part of the South Downs. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £296. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is of ancient date. Sangate Lodge is the principal residence. Sepulchral urns, spear-heads, and short swords, supposed to be Roman, have been found near the barrows on the warren.

SULLY, a par. in the hund. of Dinas Powis, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles S.W. of Cardiff, its post town, and 12 from Cowbridge. The village, which is a sub-port to Cardiff, is situated at the ferry on the Bristol Channel, near Sully Island. Sully was given by Fitzhammon to Sir Robert de Sully, who had a castle here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £250. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

SUMBURGH, a promontory, the most southerly point of the Shetland Islands, Scotland. It is marked by a lighthouse 300 feet above sea-level, put up in 1821.

SUMMERBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Hartwith and par. of Kirkby Malzeard, West Riding co. York, 3 miles W. of Ripley, near the river Nidd.

SUMMERCOTES, a hmlt. in the par. of Alfreton, co. Derby, 2 miles S. of Alfreton, near the Erewash canal.

SUMMERFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Astbury, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 1½ mile N.W. of Congleton.

SUMMERHILL, a small post town in the par. of Laracor, bar. of Lower Moyfenrath, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S.S.E. of Trim, and 23 from Dublin. It is on the road from Dublin to Trim, and contains a chief police station, and a Presbyterian meeting-house. Summerhill House is now a ruin. Dangan was the seat of the Wellesley family. Petty sessions are held occasionally. Fairs are held on the 30th April, 9th June, 22nd September, and 25th November.

SUMMERHOUSE, a tnshp. in the par. of Gainford, S.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 6½ miles N.W. of Darlington.

SUMMER ISLANDS, a group of islets in the cos. of Ross and Cromarty, Scotland. They consist of about 30 in number, and are situated from a quarter of a mile to 7½ miles from the coast, and extend upwards of 7 miles from N. to S. They are all uninhabited, with the exception of Tanera-More, which extends about 2 miles in length by about 1 mile in breadth. Its surface is irregular and rocky, with an altitude of from 400 to 500 feet above sea-level. The other islets are less elevated, but they are all rocky and barren. Some of the larger ones afford good winter pasturage.

SUMMERLEE, a vil. in the par. of Old Monkland, co. Lanark, Scotland, 7 miles E. of Glasgow. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the iron works.

SUMMER'S COVE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Kinsale, co. Cork, Ireland, on the eastern side of Kinsale Harbour.

SUMMER SEAT, a vil. in the tnshp. of Elton, par. of Bury, co. Lancaster, 1 mile N.W. of Bury. It is a station on the East Lancashire and Yorkshire railway.

SUMMERS-TOWN, formerly a hmlt. in the par. of St. Giles, city and co. of Oxford, 2 miles N. of Oxford. It is situated on the river Cherwell, and was made a district parish in 1838, when the church was built.

SUMMERVILLE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Gaultiere, co. Waterford, Ireland. It is a coastguard and fishing station on Tramore Bay. In the vicinity is Summerville Lodge, the seat of Earl Fortescue.

SUNART, a district in the N. div. co. Argyle, Scotland. It extends in length 12 miles, with a breadth of about 6 miles, and is bounded on the N. by Loch Shiel, on the E. by Ardgour, on the S. by Loch Sunart, and on the W. by Ardnamurchan.

SUNBEGIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Orton, co. Westmoreland, 3 miles E. of Orton, on Sunbegin Tarn, famous for its red trout.

SUNBURY, a par. and post town in the hund. of Spelthorne, co. Middlesex, 3 miles from Hampton Court railway station, and 4 W. of Kingston. It is a station on the Thames Valley branch of the London and South-Western railway. It is situated on the banks of the Thames, and near the third lock from London. There are many seats in the neighbourhood. The village is lighted with gas, from works of recent formation. It is a police station of the V division. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Suneberie*, and gave title of viscount to the Montagues. The par. contains the hmlts. of Charlton and Upper Halliford. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £336, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower containing a clock and six bells. It has been recently restored. The parochial charities produce about £146 per annum, of which £9 go to a free school. There are National schools for both sexes, also infant schools. The Independents have a chapel. The principal residence is Kempton Park, formerly a royal seat called Chenestone.

SUNDERLAND, a par., seaport, market town, municipal, and parliamentary borough, partly in the eastern div. of Chester ward, but chiefly in the northern div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 13 miles N.E. of Durham, 12 S.E. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 268 N.N.W. of London by road, or 302 by the Great Northern, and

York, Newcastle, and Berwick railways. It has three stations on the North-Eastern railway, and branch lines to the Brandling Junction and Seaham Harbour railways. It is situated on both banks, but chiefly on the right, of the river Wear, at its confluence with the German Ocean. The town and borough comprise, besides the par. of Sunderland, the pars. of Bishopwearmouth and Monkwearmouth, places of importance in the Anglo-Saxon times, and which have already been treated under their separate heads. The parish of Sunderland remained part of Bishopwearmouth till 1719, when it was constituted a distinct parish, and now forms the core of the new borough created by the Reform Act in 1832. The whole of the parish of Sunderland which occupies the point of land at the S. side of the mouth of the Wear is built over, with the exception of about 70 acres, forming the town-moor or common. It is a bonding port and coastguard station, having an extensive trade, chiefly connected with the shipping of coal, which commenced towards the close of the reign of Elizabeth. The main street forms a continuation of the High-street of Bishopwearmouth, and is a broad thoroughfare nearly a mile in length. The other streets are heterogeneous, those in the newer part of the town being well built, whilst those in the older part are densely-populated, narrow alleys. Most of the streets are paved and lighted with gas, and the houses are abundantly supplied with water from the recently-constructed works at Hamilton Hill and Fulwell. The principal public buildings are the Exchange, in the High-street, erected in 1812; the Custom-house, also in the High-street, erected in 1837; the Lyceum Hall, recently erected, with a hall 90 feet by 48 feet, and capable of accommodating 1,800 persons; assembly-rooms, in Upper Sans-street; the Registry Buildings, in the High-street; the Sailors' Home, fronting the town-moor, erected in 1856 at a cost of £4,000; the Central Hall, in John-street, where the county court is held; the post office, in Bridge-street; the mayor's, corporation, and police offices, in West Wear-street; the Theatre Royal, in Bedford-street, opened in 1855; the Lyceum Theatre, in Lambton-street, opened in 1856; the General Market, entered through an arcade in High-street; the barracks, at the end of High-street; the Athenæum, in Monkwearmouth, containing a large hall, lecture theatre, museum, library, and other apartments; also a mechanics' institute, public baths and wash-houses, in the Hendon-road, erected in 1850 at a cost of £3,000; other baths and wash-houses in Halgarth-square and Moorgate-street; the union workhouse, on the road to Hylton; the Sunderland infirmary, eye infirmary, lying-in-hospital, a savings-bank, situated in Wearmouth, three commercial banks, gas and waterworks, and a cast-iron bridge of a single arch, 236 feet span and 100 feet above low water; it was constructed in 1796 by Wilson, but was strengthened and widened in 1858, under the direction of Robert Stephenson; its height above the water is sufficient to allow of ships passing under it by only lowering their top-gallant masts. Above the bridge, on both sides of the river, are extensive staiths for shipping coals, about 35 shipbuilding yards, and spacious docks and quays, the whole extending for nearly five miles from the sea to Hylton. The N. dock covers about ten acres, and was opened in 1837; the S. dock can accommodate above 300 vessels at one time, and was opened in 1850, but the works in connection with it were not completed till 1856, when the whole cost was estimated at over £700,000. These works comprise the great dock, covering 32 acres, part of which was gained from the sea by carrying out groynes or sea-walls for 500 feet into the water; a half-tide basin, covering 18½ acres, and two smaller basins of 4 acres. The depth of water in the great dock is from 20 to 24 feet, and the depth on the bar from 10 to 18 feet water, so that vessels of 300 tons can easily come up. The tidal harbours below cover 20 acres, being formed by a N. pier 1,890 feet, and a S. pier 1,850 feet long, with lighthouses 73 and 32 feet high, which are visible for 13 and 10 miles respectively. In 1841 the N. lighthouse, which is built of stone, was removed bodily from its former place, about 500 yards, under the direction of Murray, the engineer. At the pier is a self-registering tide gauge, by Messrs. Meek and Watson, showing the height of water by day or night; and on the S. pier are the offices of the Wear Commissioners, who have the conservation of the river, for giving information respecting the ingress and egress of vessels, and directing signals. Shipbuilding is carried on to an extent probably greater than at any other port of the empire, between 300 and 400 vessels, of an aggregate of 100,000 tons, being built annually. The largest yards are at Deptford, where many gunboats were built for the Admiralty during the late war with Russia, and where the Holmsdale clipper frigate was built by Messrs. Briggs for the China trade. The coal trade gives employment to a great number of keelmen, who bring the coal down to the staiths in keels or barges to be reshipped, the superior quality being from the Hetton and Lambton mines, but a very serviceable coal is obtained from the Messrs. Pemberton and Co.'s pit, on the Sunderland side of the river, which last is the deepest mine in the world, being 380 fathoms below the surface. There are numerous potteries, rope walks, nail factories, anchor and chain cable works, forges, iron and brass foundries, flint glass works, glass bottle works, at Ayre's Quay, steam saw mills, paper mills, chemical works, tanneries, breweries, and lime kilns, extending for several miles along both banks of the river. Adjoining the town are several populous districts or suburbs, as Deptford, about one mile W. of Sunderland, famous for shipbuilding; Bildon Hill, on the S.W., containing the People's Park, purchased in 1852 for £2,000, where is to be erected the monument to General Sir Henry Havelock, who was born at Ford Hall, in this parish; also Monkwearmouth Pans, Monkwearmouth Shore, Southwick, Roker, Tulwell, and Hylton, on the N. side of the river Wear, nearly opposite to Sunderland. The population of the municipal borough of Sunderland in 1851 was 63,855, and in 1861, 78,211; that of the parliamentary borough, which includes several adjoining townships, was, in 1851, 67,394, and in 1861, 85,797, of which number the parish of Sunderland contained 17,107. It returns two members to parliament, the constituency being about 1,700. In 1634 it received a charter of incorporation from Bishop Morton, of Durham, and under the Municipal Act of 1835, is divided into 7 wards, governed by a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors, with the style of "mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the borough of Sunderland." The municipal revenue is about £5,000, and the revenue of the docks above £40,000. Two weekly newspapers—the *Sunderland Herald* and *Times*—are published in the town. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of St. John's annexed, in the dioc. of Durham, val. £370, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church of Sunderland, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has a tower containing an illuminated clock, sun dial, and peal of eight bells. St. John's Church, or chapel-of-ease to Holy Trinity, was erected in 1769. There are, besides, the parish churches of Monkwearmouth and Bishopswearmouth, as well as several district churches, but these have already been described under their respective parishes. There are in the borough above 30 chapels for the several sects of Protestant Dissenters, besides Scotch and English Presbyterians, Society of Friends, Unitarians, Jews, and Roman Catholics. The Roman Catholic chapel, erected in 1835, was enlarged by the addition of two side chapels in 1852. It contains several painted windows and a stone carving over the high altar. Attached to St. Bede's convent, in Green-street, is also a chapel, erected in 1857. The schools are numerous and well attended, including several endowed schools, parochial, National, British and Foreign, infant, Roman Catholic, industrial, ragged, reformatory, and Sunday-schools in connection with the several churches and chapels; but of these the parochial, or Gray's schools, situated on the town-moor, are the most conspicuous, having been rebuilt in 1857, for the instruc-

tion of 300 boys and 260 girls. The local charities produce about £200 per annum, besides several sets of almshouses, the Seamen's Hall, founded in 1750, the Aged Seamen's Asylum, an infirmary, dispensary, and a variety of benevolent institutions. The principal residences in the neighbourhood are Low Barns, of the Pemberton family, and Ettrick Hall. The Duke of Marlborough takes from this place the title of earl. The Sunderland Poor-law Union comprises the municipal borough, together with the townships of Ford, Tulwell, Hylton, Ryhope, and Tunstall. It is also the seat of new County Court and superintendent registry districts. Market day is on Saturday for corn, meat, and provisions of all kinds. Fairs are held in the middle of May and October.

SUNDERLAND, a tnshp. in the par. of Isall, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 6 miles N.E. of Cockermouth, and 1½ mile N.E. of Isall.

SUNDERLAND, a chplry. in the par. of Lancaster, co. Lancaster, 3 miles S.W. of Lancaster. It is situated near Sunderland Point, and has a harbour in the Lune with 12 feet of water, opposite the Glasson basin. It is joined with Overton.

SUNDERLAND BRIDGE, a tnshp. in the pars. of St. Oswald and St. Andrew-Auckland, S.E. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 3 miles S.W. of Durham, between the river Wear and Croxdale Water, over the former of which is a bridge on the Great North road. There are saline and sulphur springs at Butterby.

SUNDERLAND, NORTH, a tnshp. in the par. and ward of Bambrough, co. Northumberland, 8 miles S.E. of Belford, its post town, and 3 S. of Bambrough Castle. It is an extensive village, situated on the E. coast of the North Sea, and has a small port subject to Berwick. The chplry. includes the tnshps. of North Sunderland, Fleetham, Tuggall, Swinhoe, and Elford. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring quarries and collieries, and in the burning of lime at the kilns. A lock-up was erected in 1852. The soil is clay and sand, with a subsoil of clay and rock. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, was built by Lord Crewe's trustees in 1833. There is a National school for both sexes, at which a Sunday-school is also held. The Presbyterians have two chapels. A feast is held on 12th August.

SUNDERLANDWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Hutton-Cranswick, Bainton-Beacon div. of Harthill wap., East Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Great Driffield, on a branch of the river Hull.

SUNDON, a par. in the hund. of Flitt, co. Bedford, 4 miles from Dunstable, its post town, and 5 N.W. of Luton. The village is situated near the ancient Icknield Street, under the chalk hills. The living is a vic.,* annexed to that of Streatley, in the dioc. of Ely, val. £162. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

SUNDRIDGE, a par. in the hund. of Codsheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 4 miles N.W. of Sevenoaks, its post town, and 2½ E. of Westerham. It is situated on the river Darent, under the Weald, and contains the chplry of Idehill. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Sondresse*, and came to the Fremingham and De Lisles, or Isleys, of Sundridge Place, now a farm. On the bank of the Darent is a paper mill. The land is partly in hop-grounds. The Sevenoaks union poorhouse is in the parish. Sundridge gives title of baron to the Duke of Argyle. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £615, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church contains several monuments, and three brasses bearing date from 1429. The register dates from 1562. There is also a district church at Idehill, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £132. The parochial charities produce about £67 per annum, of which £10 go to a school, and £44 are distributed amongst poor cottagers. There are two National schools for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Lord Amherst is lord of the manor.

SUNK-ISLAND, an ext. par. place in the S. div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of Ottringham, its post town. This island, which has been gradually recovered from the Humber, first appeared above water in 1630, when it was two miles from the opposite shore, and comprised only 800 acres, but now contains above 6,400 acres, and is connected with the shore by a bridge. The soil consists of warp, with a sandy subsoil. Above 4,000 acres are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture, all in a high state of cultivation. It has a small harbour called Stone Creek. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £250, in the patron. of the Lord Chancellor. The church was erected in 1800, and stands near the centre of the island. There is a school for both sexes, endowed by the crown with an annuity of £25. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

SUNNINGDALE, an ecclesiastical district in the par. of Old Windsor, co. Surrey, 3 miles S.E. of Windsor. It is a station on the Staines and Reading branch of the London and South-Western railway. The village is situated near the Thames, on the Roman way from Staines. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £75, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

SUNNINGHILL, a par. in the hund. of Cookham, co. Berks, 6 miles from Windsor, the same from Egham, and 8 N.W. of Chertsey. It is a station on the Staines and Reading branch of the London and South-Western railway. The village is large and scattered, and is situated on the Bath and Reading roads, near Windsor Forest. It had formerly a Benedictine nunnery at Bromhall, founded in the reign of John, and which was given to St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1522. It is the place to which Richard II.'s queen, Isabella, retired. In this parish is Ascot Heath racecourse. At the Wells, also in this parish, is a chalybeate spring, formerly in great repute. A railway has been recently formed from Wokingham to Staines, which passes through this parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £328, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was rebuilt in 1828. In the churchyard is a yew-tree supposed to have been planted before the Norman conquest. The parochial charities produce about £9. There are a National school for both sexes, and a Sunday-school endowed with an annuity of £40. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The principal residences are Sunninghill Park, Silwood Park, and Titnest.

SUNNINGWELL, a par. in the hund. of Hormer, co. Berks, 3 miles N. of Abingdon, its post town. The village is situated near the Thames. The par. includes the tnshps. of Bayworth and Kennington. The soil consists of clay, sand, and limestone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £318. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, has monuments to Bishop Jewell and others. There is also a district church at Kennington. The parochial charities produce about £56 per annum, of which £38 go to Schutz school. Sir George Bowyer, Bart., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

SUNNY BANK, a hmlt. in the chplry of Longwood and par. of Huddersfield, West Riding co. York, 2 miles W. of Huddersfield.

SURBITON, a hmlt. in the par. of Kingston-on-Thames, co. Surrey, half a mile S. of Kingston. It is a station on the London and South-Western railway. The village is situated on the Thames, near Surbiton Hill, and contains several villa residences. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £70. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

SURFLEET, a par. in the wap. of Kirton, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N. of Spalding. It is a station on the Great Northern railway. The parish is intersected by the Grand Sluice, which conveys the waters of the fen to Boston, and by a branch of the river Welland. The par. includes Risegate, and a heronry at Cressy Hall. The living is a perpet cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £65. The church is dedicated

to St. Lawrence. The parochial charities produce about £130 per annum, of which £38 go to Lady Frazer's school, and £82 in the produce of poor's land.

SURLINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Henstead, co. Norfolk, 5 miles S.E. of Norwich, its post town, and 1½ mile from Postwick. The village is situated at the ferry on the navigable river Yare. The living is a vic.* with the perpet. cur. of St. Saviour's annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £120, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was thoroughly restored in 1840. The register dates from Elizabeth's time. There are also the ruins of a more ancient church, dedicated to St. Saviour. The parochial charities produce about £63 per annum. There is an endowed parochial school.

SURNANT, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanwnog, co. Montgomery, 5 miles W. of Newtown.

SURRENDELL, or SURRENDRAL, a tythg. in the par. of Hullavington, hund. of Chippenham, co. Wilts, 5½ miles S.W. of Malmesbury, near the ancient Ackman Street.

SURREY, a metropolitan and inland county of England, but having communication with the sea by means of the river Thames, which separates it from Middlesex on the N. On the other sides it is bounded by Kent on the E., Sussex on the S., Hampshire on the W., and Berkshire on the N.W. It lies between 51° 4′ and 51° 30′ N. lat., and between 0° 3′ and 0° 51′ W. long. Its figure is nearly oblong, being 39 miles from E. to W. from the Kentish border, near Westerham, to the Hampshire border, near Farnham, and its breadth 26 miles from N. to S., from the bank of the Thames, at Blackfriars-bridge, London, to the Sussex border, near Crawley. It comprises an area of 758 square miles, or 485,120 acres, of which about 400,000 are arable, meadow, market gardens, and orchards, and the remainder heath, moorland, and unimprovable waste. Its population in 1851 was 683,082, and in 1861, 830,685, of whom about 400,000 are in the metropolitan boroughs of Southwark and Lambeth. Its county towns are Croydon, Guildford, and Kingston. Its circuit is about 146 miles, of which the Thames traces 45, and is navigable throughout for small craft, and up to London-bridge for seaborne vessels, where it forms the Pool or Harbour of London, the most important port in the world. This river first touches the county at Egham, near its northwestern extremity, whence it flows S.E. by Chertsey, and receiving the tributary waters of the Wey, takes an irregular north-easterly direction to Kew, passing by the town of Kingston and the village of Thames Ditton, to the village of Petersham and Richmond. From Kew it pursues an easterly course, by Mortlake, Barnes, Putney, Wandsworth, and Battersea, then, forming Chelsea Reach, it pours its stream through the arches of the numerous bridges which connect London and Westminster with the boroughs of Southwark and Lambeth and the southern suburbs of the metropolis. Those of its tributaries which belong to Surrey are the Bourne Brook, with its head streams from Bagshot and Virginia Water; the Wey, from Hampshire, which becomes navigable at Guildford for 18 miles; the Mole, from Sussex, which, during seasons of drought, in the neighbourhood of Dorking, leaves its channel dry, and for several miles pursues a subterraneous course; the Wandle, a trout stream, and remarkable for the number of water mills along its banks; the Hogg's-Mill and the Putney Brook, besides several small streams not belonging to the Thames basin; these fall into the Arun and Medway.—At the time of the Roman invasion Surrey was inhabited by the Belgic tribes, *Bibroci* and *Remi*, and subsequently was included in the Roman province of *Britannia Prima*. Though no station is mentioned by Antonine as being within its boundaries, there are traces of several Roman roads, including Ermine Street, which went from St. George's Fields, at London, to Croydon and Godstone; Stane Street, which went by Streatham; and other roads leading to Cæsar's camps, as they are called, at Walton-on-Thames and Farnham. Upon the settlement of the Saxons in England this county was peopled by the same tribes as Middlesex, and the names of many of the villages and hamlets are the same in both counties. It then became part of the *Suth-Seaxna-rice*, founded by Ella in 478. In the 9th century it was much ravaged by the Danes, who were eventually defeated by Alfred at Farnham in 894. After the Norman conquest this principality was granted to William de Warren, as Earl of Surrey. At this period a large part of the county, comprising the whole of the Weald and other extensive districts, was still covered with wood, which induced Henry II. to annex it as a royal demesne to the Forest of Windsor. The whole of the county, with the exception of Guildford Park, and the bailiwick of 14 parishes round Windsor, was disafforested during the reign of Henry III. Several attempts were made to extend Windsor Forest again into the county by the Edwards, and even so late as the time of Charles I. The royal palace at Shene, now Richmond, was a favourite residence of many of the early kings, and Ann of Bohemia, queen of Richard II., Edward III., Henry VII., and Queen Elizabeth, all died here. In the civil war of Charles I. the shire was devoted to the parliamentary cause, and formed one of the associated counties, though Farnham Castle, and a few other strong positions were held by the royalists till after the battle of Edge Hill.—A range of chalk hills, called the Hog's Back, runs from E. to W. across the county past Seale, Guildford, Dorking, Banstead Downs, and Botley Hill, near Croydon, where an elevation of 880 feet above sea-level is obtained. To the S. of this range is another line of hills, composed chiefly of upper and lower green sandstone, some of which are even more lofty than those of the chalk formation, attaining an elevation of 923 feet at Hind Head Common, where occurs the hollow called the Devil's Punch-bowl, and 993 feet at Leith Hill, the highest point in the county. S. of this range stretches the plain known as the Weald, 30 miles in length by 4 in breadth, and joining the Wealds of Sussex and Kent, which anciently formed one vast forest. The northern part of the county, from the Thames to the chalk ridge above mentioned, is entirely composed of the London and plastic clays, but along the banks of the river, these are often overlaid by rich alluvial soil, thrown down at a comparatively recent geological period by the waters of the Thames, which once formed a broad estuary with extensive marshes on either bank.—The soil is various in different parts of the county, according to the character of the underlying strata, and the elevation of the land above the sea, but may be classed into plastic and alluvial clays, calcareous earth, barren sandy heaths, and rich vegetable loam. The loamy soils excel in the production of barley, peas, and root crops, and are largely appropriated for market gardens and orchards, which frequently produce five successive crops during the year. On these lands vast quantities of carrots, parsnips, asparagus, cabbages, and all sorts of esculent vegetables are grown for the London markets; also peppermint, lavender, roses, poppies, liquorice, camomile, wormwood, and other aromatic drugs, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Mitcham and Tooting. On the clay lands wheat and beans are extensively grown, and on the calcareous soils near the Downs, red and white clover and sanfoin for hay, intermixed with barley, also above 1,200 acres of hop plantations, chiefly in the vicinity of Farnham, esteemed some of the most productive in England. In the Weald geese are reared. A good deal of coppice wood and timber is planted, consisting of ash, chesnut, alder, willow, and osier, and on Box Hill are some of the finest box trees in England. Along the western border of the county, and near its centre, are many tracts of barren common and moorland extending over more than 100 square miles, especially at Bagshot, Bisley, Chobham, Clandon, Epsom, Esher, Farnham, Frensham, Ockham, Pirbright, Thursley, Wimbledon, and Woking. Some of the wells are from 200 to 300 feet deep, owing to the porous nature of the soil, and mineral springs are met with at Cobham, Dorking,

Dulwich, Epsom, Godstone, Kingston, Streatham, and Stoke. Iron occurs in the Wealden clay, and in the green sandstone, which was formerly smelted while timber was abundant, but is now neglected, owing to the expense of fuel; brick earth is dug between Red Hill and Horley; fire-clay at Merstham, Godstone, Nonsuch, and other places; fuller's earth at Bletchingley, Croydon, Reigate, and Sutton; and chalk and limestone at various points along the Hog's Back.—The chief seats of industry are in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and along the rivers Wandle and Mole, which turn upwards of 100 mills, chiefly employed in the manufacture of paper, snuff, oil, flour, sheet iron, copper, and in calico bleaching and printing. Woollen goods and hosiery are made at Godalming and Wandsworth, coarse linens at Farnham, gunpowder at Malden and Ewell, leather, hats, parchment, &c., at Bermondsey, pottery at Battersea and Waterloo, stoneware at Mortlake, and extensive paper mills belonging to Mr. McMurray at Wandsworth; also silk, glass, iron, bricks, cement, &c., employ many hands.—The county is intersected by several main lines of road leading from the metropolis to the S.E., S., and S.W. coasts. The canals are the Grand Surrey, the Wey and Arun, and the Basingstoke, the Croydon having been converted into the railway. Several main lines of railway traverse the county, as the London, Brighton, and South Coast, with a branch to Epsom and Wimbledon; the London and South-Eastern; the London and South-Western, with branches to Richmond, Leatherhead, Windsor, Chertsey, Guildford, Godalming, and Farnham; the London, Chatham, and Dover; the West London Extension; the Wimbledon and Croydon; and the West End of London and Crystal Palace.—The county comprehends, besides the metropolitan boroughs of Southwark and Lambeth, which each return two members to Parliament, the parliamentary boroughs of Guildford and Reigate, the former returning two members and the latter one, the now disfranchised boroughs of Haslemere, Bletchingley, and Gatton; the market towns of Chertsey, Croydon, Dorking, Epsom, Farnham, Godalming, and Kingston-on-Thames; the suburban districts, or towns, of Battersea, Bermondsey, Brixton, Camberwell, Clapham, Dulwich, Kennington, Newington, Norwood, Peckham, Putney, Rotherhithe, Streatham, Tooting, Walworth, and Wandsworth; and the remoter but extensive villages of Barnes, Beddington, Carshalton, Egham, Esher, Ewell, Kew, Leatherhead, Merton, Mitcham, Mortlake, Richmond, Walton-on-Thames, and Wimbledon, besides 450 smaller villages and hamlets. By the Reform Act the county was divided into eastern and western Surrey, each returning two members, so that there are now 11 members returned for the whole county instead of 14, as before the passing of that Act. East Surrey, of which Croydon is the capital, includes the boroughs of Lambeth and Southwark, the hunds. of Brixton, Kingston, Reigate, Tunbridge, and Wallington. West Surrey, of which Guildford is the capital, consists of the hundreds of Blackheath, Copthorne, Effingham, Elmbridge, Farnham, Godalming, Godley, Woking, and Wotton. The whole county is governed by a lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum*, assisted by a high sheriff, 90 deputy-lieutenants, and about 410 magistrates. It is included in the Home circuit, except the boroughs of Lambeth and Southwark, with a district of 10 miles round St. Paul's cathedral, which are under the Central Criminal Court. The Spring assizes are held at Kingston, and the Summer assizes alternately at Croydon and Guildford; the sessions at Guildford, Kingston, Newington, and Reigate. There are five county prisons, including the Queen's Bench in Southwark, Horsemonger-lane gaol at Newington, the Kingston and Croydon gaols, and one recently erected on Wandsworth Common; also the county lunatic asylum at Garrett, near Wandsworth. The county constitutes the archdeaconry of Surrey, in the diocese of Winchester and province of Canterbury, but a small portion is included within the diocese of London. There are 21 poor-law unions, and 199 parishes, of which 143 are ancient, besides ecclesiastical districts, and several extra-parochial places. There were before the Reformation about 30 religious houses of all kinds, but of these only a few traces are now remaining, the principal being the church of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark, the ruins of Waverley Abbey, near Farnham, covering above three acres, and the remains of the church of Newark Priory. The other ancient camps, castles, and churches are described under the places or parishes where they are situated.

SUSSEX, a southern maritime county of England, bounded on the S. by the English Channel, on the E. by Kent, on the W. by Hampshire, and on the N. by Surrey. It is of an oblong form in the direction of the sea-shore, being about 75 miles in length from E. to W., and 27 miles in extreme breadth from N. to S., from Tunbridge Wells to Beachey Head, but its average breadth does not exceed 20 miles. Its circuit is about 185 miles, including 85 miles of coast-line, part of which towards the W. is much indented by inlets of the sea. The area of the county is 1,466 square miles, or about 938,251 acres, of which about 425,000 are in the Weald, 150,000 woodland in other parts, 100,000 downs, 30,000 rich marsh pasture, and 70,000 sandy waste. It lies directly S. of the meridian of Greenwich, between 0° 40′ E. and 0° 58′ W. long., and between 50° 43′ and 51° 9′ N. lat. In its physical features, and in its early history it closely resembles Surrey, except that, being a maritime county, it was selected by the Romans for the site of several stations, as *Regnum*, now Chichester; *Mutuantonis*, probably Lewes; and *Anderida*, either Pevensey, Eastbourne, or Seaford, besides several smaller and intermediate stations, of which the principal were *Ad Decimum*, believed to be Bignor; *Portus Adurni*, probably Aldrington; *Mida*, now Midhurst; and *Anderesio*, now Amberley. There are besides traces of numerous camps and forts situated on the line of the two main roads, Stane Street and Ermine Street, which entered the county from Surrey, another road following the line of the coast and the downs from Pevensey to Porchester. It was reduced by Flavius Vespasianus in A.D. 47, and annexed to the Roman province *Britannia Prima*. In the middle of the 5th century it was conquered and planted by the Saxons, who, however, were not strong enough to take *Anderida* till 491, when, being joined by reinforcements from the Continent, they founded the *Suth-Seaxna-rice*, or kingdom of the South Saxons, and made *Regnum*, which they named Chichester, from Cissa, a son of Ella, their capital. Sussex afterwards succumbed to the power of the West Saxons, and for nearly two centuries was under the rule of military governors, or eorls, till Egbert assumed the sovereignty of England. In the 9th and 10th centuries it suffered much from the ravages of the Danes and Northmen; and in the reign of Edward the Confessor was ravaged by Earl Godwin. William the Conqueror is said to have landed at the mouth of the little river Asten, in Pevensey Bay, on the 28th of September, 1066, and sixteen days afterwards fought the decisive battle of Hastings at a spot about nine miles distant, then called *Epiton*, or *Hetheland*, but since Battle, where he afterwards built Battle Abbey in commemoration of his victory. The vast estates of the Godwin family, having been confiscated upon the death of Harold, were distributed by the conqueror amongst his followers—to William d'Eu he gave the rape of Hastings, with its five hundreds; to William de Warenne, the rape of Lewes, with its twelve hundreds; the Earl of Mortaigne, Pevensey, with its nineteen hundreds; to William de Braose, Bramber, with its eleven hundreds; and to Roger de Montgomery, the rapes of Arundel and Chichester, the former comprising five hundreds, and the latter eight hundreds. The proprietors of these estates either occupied the old Saxon castle within the rape, or built a new feudal stronghold. Chichester alone had no castle, as it formed part of the honour of Arundel, and with the earldom of Surrey has descended in succession from its original proprietor, through the Plantagenets and the Fitzalans, to its present possessor,

the Duke of Norfolk. In the reign of Henry III. the battle of Lewes was fought at a spot near Plumton Plain, still called Mount Harry. During the middle ages, till the reign of Henry VIII., the whole of the Sussex coast was exposed to the descents of the French and Spaniards, who on several occasions burnt Seaford, Rye, Winchelsea, and Brighthelmstone or Brighton, then only a small fishing village. In the civil war of Charles I. the inhabitants generally sided with the parliament, and the castles of Amberley, Arundel, and Bodiham, and the city of Chichester being garrisoned for the king, were besieged and taken by the parliamentary forces.—The inhabitants of the inland parts are principally engaged in agriculture, and are mostly of Saxon descent, being remarkable for their flaxen hair, blue eyes, and English features. Owing chiefly to the mildness of the climate, several large towns have sprung up on the sea-coast, to which all classes repair for health and relaxation, as Brighton, Bognor, Eastbourne, Hastings, Hove, St. Leonard's, and Worthing. These watering places at present constitute the wealth of the county. The harbours are small, and have little depth of water; the principal are Chichester, Havent, Pagham, and Shoreham, with the ports of Rye, Winchelsea, and Hastings, belonging to the ancient Cinque Ports, besides Brighton, Bognor, Cuckmere, Littlehampton, or Arundel Harbour, Newhaven, Seaford, where is the last martello tower, numbered 74, and Worthing. Other points of interest along the coast are Romney Marsh, Fairlight Down, where the chalk cliff rises 599 feet, and contains fossil bones of saurians intermixed with plants and fresh-water shells; Langley Point, where the Wealden clay ends; Beachey Head, with its lighthouse, 565 feet above the sea, off which the combined English and Dutch fleets sustained a defeat in 1690; the Park shoals outside Pagham Harbour; Selsey Bill, with the Mixon, Boulder, and other shoals in front, and the Owers lighthouse outside; and Thomey Island, near Chichester harbour.—The most characteristic feature in the surface of Sussex is the broad ridge of chalk hills called the South Downs, which traverses the county in a direction nearly E. by S. for about 26 miles, and at various points attains a considerable elevation, as at Chanctonbury Ring, near Wistow, which is 814 feet above sea-level; the Devil's Dyke, 685 feet, commanding a prospect over the Weald; Firle Beacon, 820 feet, being the loftiest summit, and Beachey Head, 564 feet, where the ridge ends in a precipitous cliff. To the N. of this range another ridge of hills rises, composed principally of greensand, the loftiest peak being Ditchelling Beacon, 858 feet above the sea. Beyond there is a third range of hills, called the Forest Ridge, the principal summits of which are at Crowborough, 804 feet, Brightling, 646 feet, and Fairlight Down, near Hastings, 600 feet. The surface of the Downs is undulating, and covered with a short and delicate turf, largely intermixed with thyme and occasionally overgrown with patches of furze or whitethorn, but entirely denuded of wood. This district is somewhat bleak, and is chiefly occupied by sheep-walks. The maritime district lying between the Downs and the sea occupies the south-western corner of the county, extending from Brighton westward to Emsworth, about 35 miles. This district, which belongs to the Isle of Wight formation, is fertile, and its temperature mild. On the N. side of the Downs is an elevated, but comparatively level tract, occupying the whole centre of the county, and denominated the Weald of Sussex, from its having originally formed part of the great forest called by the Britons *Coit Andred*, and by the Saxons *Andredes-Weald*, which included the wealds of Surrey and Kent. This district comprises about 420,000 acres, and is now generally under cultivation, the woods having been gradually cleared. Adjoining the Weald are the forests of St. Leonard's and Ashdown, together covering about 28,000 acres, and situated in the north-eastern division of the county, called the Forest Ridge. Along the eastern border, towards Kent, are extensive hop-plantations, occupying nearly 10,000 acres. In the S.E. near Pevensey, are extensive salt marshes, forming a continuation of the low grounds of Romney Marsh, in Kent, and along the banks of all the rivers are water-meadows, much esteemed for fattening cattle. The principal minerals are Sussex marble, quarried at Petworth, fuller's-earth at Tillington, red ochre at Graffham and Chidham, besides freestone, limestone, chalk, flint, firestone, marl, and brick and tile earth. Iron was formerly smelted from the greensand and Wealden ironstones.—The rivers are only considerable streams flowing down from the northern border of the shire, or from Surrey. The principal are the Arun, which, receiving the tributary waters of the Western Rother and Western Arun, becomes navigable for vessels at Arundel Bridge; the Glynd, which becomes navigable for barges at Lindfield, and falls into the sea at Newhaven, where it forms a small harbour; the Rother, anciently called *Limene*, which, receiving the waters of many tributary streams, becomes navigable above Newenden, and finally expands into the estuary of Rye; the Adur, which is navigable from Shoreham harbour to Shermanbury; the Cuckmere, navigable to Longbridge; the Lavant, which, after nearly encircling Chichester, expands into the estuary of Chichester harbour. There are besides the Medway, which, rising at Turner's Hill, in the N. part of the county, flows eastward to the borders of Kent; the Ashbourne, which falls into the sea at Pevensey Bay; the Asten, which runs through the battle-field of Hastings. These streams are much frequented by anglers. "This county," says Izaak Walton, "can boast of several fish—a Selsea cockle, a Chichester lobster, an Arundel mullet, and an Amberley trout." The canals are the Grand Military canal, formed at the time of the threatened invasion by Napoleon, extending through the eastern part of the county, nearly parallel with the sea-coast for 23 miles, from Cliffe End, near Kent, in Sussex, to Shornecliffe, in Kent. The other canals are the Arun and Wey Junction, communicating with the Thames; the Arun and Portsmouth, communicating with Chichester harbour and Havant; and the West Rother, with Midhurst and Petworth.—The lines of railway are the London, Brighton, and South-Coast, which enters the county at Crawley, and runs due S. to Brighton, throwing off branches at the Three Bridges to East Grinstead and Horsham, from which latter place the line forks to Petworth and Shoreham; other branches leave the main line at Hayward's Heath, the western one communicating by Worthing and Chichester with Portsmouth, and the eastern branch proceeding to Lewes, where it forks to Uckfield and Hastings, at which latter place a branch of the South-eastern joins, thus forming a continuous line of communication along the coast, from Kent in the W. to Dorsetshire in the E. The South-Eastern also has a branch to Rye. The roads, which are numerous and well kept, usually follow the line of the coast, or converge in the direction of the metropolis.—The county is co-extensive with the diocese of Chichester, in the province of Canterbury, and is divided into the archdeaconries of Chichester and Lewes. The total number of parishes is 317, of which Horsham is the largest, besides parts of 4 others, and 5 extra-parochial places. For civil and political purposes the county is divided into East and West Sussex, each division returning two members to parliament; the East division comprises the rapes of Hastings, Lewes, and Pevensey; and the West, the rapes of Arundel, Bramber, and Chichester, which are again subdivided into hundreds. It contains the city and port of Chichester, which has separate jurisdiction, but is regarded as the capital of the shire, the cinque ports of Hastings, Rye, Winchelsea, and Seaford, which have also separate jurisdictions, the first two being also parliamentary boroughs; the other boroughs are Lewes, Brighton, New Shoreham, Horsham, Arundel, and Midhurst, the three first returning two and the three last one member each. The ancient boroughs of Bramber, East Grinstead, Seaford, Steyning, and Winchelsea, were disfranchised by the Reform Act. There are besides 17 market towns, and about 400 villages and hamlets. Lewes is the assize town, and the place where

the quarter sessions and elections are held for East Sussex. Chichester is the place of election for West Sussex, and where the quarter sessions are held alternately with Petworth and Horsham. The county belongs to the Home circuit and military district, and is governed by a lord-lieutenant, *custos rotulorum*, sheriff, and about 90 deputy-lieutenants, assisted by about 380 magistrates.—Among the principal seats are Arundel Castle, of the Duke of Norfolk; Goodwood, of the Duke of Richmond; Bayham Abbey, of the Marquis of Camden; Ashburnham House, of the Earl of Ashburnham; Arran Lodge, of the Earl of Arran; Buckhurst, of the Earl Delawarr; Buxted, of the Earl of Liverpool; Eridge, of the Earl of Abergavenny; Lavington, of the Earl of Strafford; Sheffield Park, of the Earl of Sheffield; Slinden, of the Earl of Newburgh; Stanmer, of the Earl of Chichester; Firle, of Viscount Gage; Chichester Palace, of the Bishop of Chichester; Woollavington, of Bishop Wilberforce; Kidbrook, of Lord Colchester; Parham Park, of the Baroness de la Zouch, besides numerous mansions belonging to the resident gentry and merchants. There are numerous remains of ancient forts, camps, barrows, castles, and religious houses, including Chichester Cathedral, the ruins of Amberley, Bramber, Pevensey, Eridge, Mayfield, Hastings, Epres, Winchelsea, Bodiham, and Hurstmonceaux castles, the priory ruins of Battle, Bayham, Lewes, Michelham, Robertsbridge, Shelbred, and others, which are more fully described under the places and parishes in which they are situated.

SUSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of North Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 4 miles S.W. of Cromer. Norwich is its post town. The village is situated on a branch of the river Bure. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £34. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. The register dates from 1689.

SUSWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Scotter, co. Lincoln, 8 miles N.E. of Gainsborough.

SUTCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Black Torrington, co. Devon, 6 miles N. of Holsworthy, its post town. The village is situated on the river Waldon. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £300. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The parochial charities produce about £38 per annum, being the endowment of Sir W. Morice's almshouse.

SUTGROVE, a hmlt. in the par. of Miserden, co. Gloucester, 7 miles N.W. of Cirencester.

SUTHERLAND, a seaside co. of Scotland, and one of the most northerly sections of the Highlands. It includes the districts of Assynt, Durness, Sutherland, Eddrachillis, and Strathnaver, formerly a county of itself. Its form presents five sides, three of which are described by the Dornoch Frith on the S.E., the North Sea on the N., and the Atlantic on the W., while on the E. it is separated by a range of mountains from Caithnesshire, and on the remaining side to the S.W. it adjoins the cos. of Ross and Cromarty. In the early times it appears to have been inhabited by the Pictish tribes, *Carnonacæ*, *Logi*, and *Mertæ*, and was included in the Roman province of *Vespasiana*. It was subsequently overrun by the Northmen, who gave it its present name, meaning "the Southern Land" of the Orkney Northmen. In the 12th century it was made a thanedom or earldom by David I., who gave it, with other possessions, to Hugh Freskin and his sons, who had crossed over from Flanders. It is now a dukedom in the family of Gower, Marquis of Stafford, who are heritors of the greater portion of this territory. The county lies between 57° 48′ and 58° 38′ N. lat., and between 3° 40′ and 5° 20′ W. long. Its length from Cape Wrath in the S.E. to Brora is 56 miles, and its greatest breadth from N. to S. 51 miles, but the average does not exceed 32 miles. Its area is 1,886 square miles, or 1,207,183 statute acres, deducting about 32,000 for salt-water lochs, but not above 70,000 acres are under cultivation. Its circuit is a little above 220 miles, of which 152 are sea-coast, exclusive of bays and indentations. The northern and western coasts are bold and rocky, deeply indented by inlets of the sea and bays, alternated with headlands, promontories, and cliffs. Among the principal points on the coast are Port Skerry, Strathy Bay (known to the Romans as *Straba Flumina*), Armidale Head, Farr and Torrisdale bays, Comb and Rona islands, lying off Kyle or Tongue Bay, Whiten Head, near Loch Eribol, Farout Head, near Kyle-of-Durness, and the Stack rocks, one of which forms a peak 230 feet high; at the north-western corner of the county, where the Atlantic and North Sea join, rises Cape Wrath, composed of cliffs 600 feet high, and worn into numerous caverns by the action of the waves. Beyond this point, on the coast of the Atlantic, are Sandwood Bay, Chonnie and Handa islands, with lochs Inchard and Laxford; Eddrachyllis, in Badwell Bay; Kyle; Skee, containing numerous islets; Clashnessie Bay; and Loch Inver, in Assynt. On the E. side of the county, where the coasts are low and sandy, skirting the Frith of Dornoch, the principal points are Meikle Ferry, at the mouth of the river Oikel; Little Ferry, over Loch Fleet; the port of Golspie, near Dunrobin Castle; Brora, Portgower, and Helmsdale, where the cliffs rise towards the Ord of Caithness. Along the W. and N. coasts are several small islands belonging to the county, the largest being Oldany, Calva, and Handa, which are inhabited; also the Stack and Skerries islands, and several islets, as Hoan, Roan, Rabbit, and Holy Island, close to the coast. The interior of the county consists almost entirely of mountains, moors, glens, lakes, and morasses, except a narrow strip of land on the E. coast, which is level, and sheltered from the N. by a ridge of mountains from 300 to 800 feet high. Among these mountain ranges, one of great altitude runs nearly parallel with the shores of the North Sea and Atlantic, separating the hills and valleys of the S. from the wild regions of the W. and N. The highest peaks of this range are, Ben More, which attains an elevation of 3,231 feet above the sea-level; Ben Hee, 2,859 feet; and Ben Spenue or Spinnue, 2,566 feet. The great barrier which for centuries had retarded the progress of material improvement was the difficulty of communication, owing to the dangerous narrow firths to be crossed, and the total want of roads. These difficulties were at length overcome towards the close of the last century through the exertions of the dukes of Sutherland, assisted by Parliament, which advanced a moiety of the expense to be incurred for certain roads and bridges in the Highlands. Under these auspices vast improvements have been carried out, and there are now about 400 miles of road well laid out, connected by numerous bridges spanning the mountain streams, which flow through narrow straths, to which they give name, as the Cassley and Tyvie, tributaries of the Oikel, the Evlix, Fleet, Brora, and Helmsdale, falling into the Dornoch Frith, and the Halladale, Strathy, Naver, Borgie, More, and Gradie into the North Sea, all of which are salmon and trout streams. The lakes, which are numerous, are mostly situated in the middle and western parts of the county. The more important are, the Shin, which is 18 miles long, being the largest in extent; the Naver, the Hope, the More, the Assynt, the Laoghal or Loyal, the Brora, the Merkland, the Maddie, the Nacarr or Nacnan, the Borley, and the Sandwood, besides numerous others, all abounding in fish, including the red-bellied trout, found in Loch Borley. The fisheries on the coast are chiefly of cod, ling, mackerel, lobsters, and herrings, of which last from 30,000 to 40,000 barrels are annually exported. The interior uplands and some of the valleys are divided into extensive sheepwalks, which are well stocked. The arable farms are mostly confined to the E. coast. The soil is generally sandy, and turnips and potatoes are produced in abundance, with good crops of barley and oats, but little wheat and rye are grown. In the mountainous districts, especially in the neighbourhood of Eddrachyllis, game is abundant.—The prevailing rocks of the interior of the county, and a considerable portion of the W. coast, are gneiss and mica slate, with Old Red sandstone, conglomerate, and quartz at Cape Wrath, Ben Stomie, and Ru Storr, and limestone in Durness and Assynt, and near Brora, at which last place it occurs in juxtaposition with

New Red sandstone and jet coal. On the E. coast the high hills of Golspie are of old conglomerate, with oolitic sandstone, limestone, and coal, occupying the lower districts; towards the confines of Caithness granite is met with; and the high hills of Loth are composed of porphyritic granite of different colours—yellow, brown, and grey. Veins of quartz, of calcareous spar, of tremolite, and traces of bog-iron and manganese are found in various parts, also coal. There are no manufactures of any importance in the county, and only a small proportion of the population are employed in trade.—The old valued rent was £2,266, but the assessment for property-tax in 1861 was £53,790. The population in 1851 was 25,793, and in 1861, 25,246, being 272 less than in 1831, when it was 25,518. The county is divided into 13 parishes, 10 of which belong to the Duke of Sutherland, who has also considerable properties in the remaining three. The only town is Dornoch, a royal and parliamentary burgh, and capital of the county, where the sheriffs' and sessions courts are held. The villages are, Bettyhill, Golspie, Helmsdale, Kirkiboll, Lairg, Melvich, Scourie, Tongue, and Portgower, besides about 35 hamlets. The county returns one member to parliament, the constituency in 1860 being 313, and Dornoch joins with Wick, Cromarty, Dingwall, Kirkwall, and Tain, in returning one member. The government is administered by a lord-lieutenant, vice-lieutenant, 20 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, and sheriff-substitute. It anciently formed part of the see of Caithness, the bishop's palace and the cathedral of the diocese being at Dornoch, but now belongs to the presbyteries of Dornoch, Tongue, and Caithness, in the synod of Sutherland. There are 16 congregations of the Establishment, and 17 of the Free church. Among the antiquities may be mentioned the Druidical stones at Clacktoll; upright stones, tumuli, and pillars at Criech, Golspie, and other points on the E. coast; Pictish forts at Ru Storr, Craigbarr, Rogart, Bonfrectan, Farr, and Helmsdale; Danish forts at Loth; and foundations and ruins of old towers and strongholds at Ardvraick, where the M'Leods had a castle; at Criech, the stronghold of the Rosses; Big-house, of the Mackays; Dun Reay, of Lord Reay; also at Borve, Dunrobin, Helmsdale, Skilbo, and Tongue; and the episcopal palace at Dornoch, which last is still used for county purposes.

SUTON, a div. in the par. of Wymondham, hund. of Forehoe, co. Norfolk, near Wymondham.

SUTTERBY, a par. in the Wold div. of Candleshoe wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles N.W. of Spilsby, its post town, and 6½ W. of Willoughby. In the vicinity are numerous barrows. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £125. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

SUTTERTON, a par. in the wap. of Kirton, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 6 miles S.W. of Boston, and half a mile from the Algarkirk and Sutterton station on the Great Northern railway. The par., which is extensive, includes the hmlts. of Shugs Hill and Dowdike. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £1,043, in the patron. of the crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £166 per annum. The Wesleyans, Baptists, and Free Methodists have chapels.

SUTTON, a par. in the hund. of Biggleswade, co. Bedford, 1½ mile S. of Potton, its post town. It was a seat of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and is said to have been given by him to Sir Roger Burgoyne by a curious deed in doggerel verse, preserved among the records in Doctors' Commons. There is a chalybeate spring. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £362, in the patron. of St. John's College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains a brass of T. Burgoyne, bearing date 1516. The parochial charities are Burgoyne's annuity of £30 for repairs of the church, &c. There are charity and Sunday schools. It was in this parish that Bishop Stillingfleet, while rector, wrote his "Origines Sacræ." In Sutton Park is the site of an old seat, called John of Gaunt's Mount. Sir J. M. Burgoyne is lord of the manor.

SUTTON, a par. in the hund. of South Witchford, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, 6 miles S.W. of Ely, its post town, and 1½ mile from Mepal. It is the terminus of the Ely and Sutton branch of the Great Eastern railway. The village, which is extensive, is situated on an eminence, and had anciently a market and fair. Saxon coins, and other relics of antiquity, were discovered here in 1634. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £1,200, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, contains a double piscina, stone font, &c. It was built by Bishop Barnet, who died in 1373. The register dates from 1700. There is a free school supported by the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels.

SUTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Prestbury, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 3 miles N. of Macclesfield.

SUTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Runcorn, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 2 miles N.E. of Frodsham, near the river Weaver.

SUTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Middlewich, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 1 mile S. of Middlewich, on the river Wenlock.

SUTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Holt, hund. of Bromfield, co. Denbigh, 5 miles E. of Wrexham, on the river Dee.

SUTTON, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of South Milton, co. Devon, 3 miles S.W. of Kingsbridge.

SUTTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Gussage St. Michael, co. Dorset, 5 miles S.W. of Cranborne.

SUTTON, a par. in the hund. of Rochford, co. Essex, 1 mile S.E. of Rochford, its post town, and 3 miles N. of Southend railway station. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £254. The church is ancient. Mrs. Aitkin is lady of the manor.

SUTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Prestcot, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N.E. of Prescot, its post town, and 1½ mile S.E. of St. Helen's. It is a station on the St. Helen's Junction railway. It is a considerable village, situated near the Sutton incline on the Liverpool and Manchester railway. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries, limestone quarries, glass works, and in the manufacture of watch movements and earthenware. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £560, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum.

SUTTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Beckingham, wap. of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 10 miles N.W. of Grantham, near the river Witham.

SUTTON, a par. in the hund. of Happing, co. Norfolk, 10 miles S.E. of North Walsham, and 1 mile S.E. of Stalham. Coltishall is its post town. The village is situated near the river Ant, and there is a broad or lake on which is a staith. Brewing is carried on to some extent. Nearly a third of the parish is in water and marsh. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £292. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, much dilapidated. The register dates from 1576. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum, besides 80 acres of land allotted to purchase fuel for the poor. The Earl of Abergavenny is lord of the manor.

SUTTON, a chplry. in the par. of Castor and lib. of Peterborough, co. Northampton, 6 miles W. of Peterborough, its post town, 1 mile E. of Wansford, and 1 from Castor. The village is situated on the Northampton railway and the river Nen. There is a large stone quarry. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is of great antiquity. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum.

SUTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Sutton-cum-Lound, Hatfield div. of Bassetlaw wap., co. Nottingham.

SUTTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Granby, co. Nottingham, 3 miles S.E. of Bingham.

SUTTON, or THE DEANS, a vil. in the par. of Heston, hund. of Isleworth, co. Middlesex, 3 miles W. of Brentford. It forms a prebend in St. Paul's Cathedral. Sutton Court was once the residence of Mary

Countess Falconberg, Cromwell's third daughter. In the vicinity is the house once occupied by Dr. Busby, and where in 1672 Ralph, the political writer, died.

SUTTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Stanton Harcourt, co. Oxford, 6 miles W. of Oxford, near the river Thames.

SUTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Drayton-in-Hales, co. Salop, 1 mile S.W. of Drayton.

SUTTON, a par. within the liberties of the borough of Shrewsbury and hund. of Condover, co. Salop, 2 miles S.E. of Shrewsbury, its post town. The village is situated on a branch of the river Severn. In the parish is a sulphurous spa. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £17. The church is dedicated to St. John.

SUTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of West Felton, co. Salop, 4 miles S.E. of Oswestry, near the Llanymynech canal.

SUTTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Claverley, co. Salop, 4 miles E. of Bridgnorth.

SUTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Diddlebury, hund. of Munslow, co. Salop, 6 miles N. of Ludlow.

SUTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Forton, co. Stafford, 2 miles N.E. of Newport, near the canal.

SUTTON, a par. in the hund. of Wilford, co. Suffolk, 4 miles S.E. of Woodbridge, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated at the ferry over the navigable river Deben to Woodford. A portion of the land is in common. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £299. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is old and much dilapidated. The register dates from 1665. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes erected in 1856. The Baptists have a chapel. Sutton Hall and Wood Hall are the principal residences. T. Waller, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SUTTON, a par. and post town in the second div. of Wallington hund., co. Surrey, 3¼ miles N.E. of Ewell, 4 W. of Croydon, and 5 N.E. of Epsom. It is a station on the Epsom railway. The village is situated on the old road to Reigate and Brighton. In Domesday Book it is mentioned as a place of considerable importance, and had then two churches. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £660. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, contains tombs of Isaac Littlebury, translator of "Herodotus," Lady Dorothy Brownlow, and several monuments of the Talbots, besides others. The register dates from 1636. The parochial charities produce about £57 per annum, of which £6 go to Beck's school. The South Metropolitan district schools for pauper children are in this parish. The Independents have a chapel.

SUTTON, a tythg. in the par. of Woking, first div. of Woking hund. co. Surrey, 4 miles N.E. of Guildford. It is situated on the river Wey, near the South Western railway. Sutton Place, a quadrangular building, 80 feet square, caught fire in 1591, after Queen Elizabeth's visit.

SUTTON, a par. in the hund. of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 5 miles S. of Petworth, its post town. Lord Leconfield is lord of the manor. In the parish is the union poorhouse. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £256. The church is dedicated to St. John. The register dates from 1656.

SUTTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Tenbury, upper div. of Doddingtree hund., co. Worcester, 2 miles S.E. of Tenbury. There is an ancient chapel-of-ease, containing tombs of the earls of Arundel.

SUTTON, a par. in the middle div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 3½ miles N.E. of Hull, its post town. It is a station on the Hull and Hornsea branch of the North-Eastern railway. It is situated near the river Hull, and includes the hmlt. of Stone-Ferry, on the left bank of the river. It had a White friary, founded in Edward I.'s time. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £110. The church, dedicated to St. James, was rebuilt in 1841 at the Grooves, and once had a chantry, val. £14. The parochial charities produce about £21 per annum, of which sum £12 go to a school. In the village are two hospitals, or almshouses, one founded by Leonard Chamberlain, and rebuilt in 1800, for ten poor persons, and the other, erected in 1819, by bequest of Mrs. Watson, for widows and orphan daughters of clergymen.

SUTTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Norton, wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 1 mile S.E. of New Malton.

SUTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirklington, North Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of Ripon.

SUTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Masham, wap. of East Hang, North Riding co. York, 2 miles W. of Masham, and 6 S.W. of Bedale. It is joined with Healey.

SUTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kildwick, E. div. of Staincliff wap., West Riding co. York, 1 mile S. of Kildwick, and 4 miles N.W. of Keighley. It is situated on the river Aire, near the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton and worsted mills. There is a National school, at which Divine service is performed on Sundays. The Baptists have a chapel with a school attached.

SUTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Brotherton, lower div. of Barkstone Ash wap., West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Pontefract.

SUTTON, a tnshp. in the pars. of Burgh Willis and Campsall, upper div. of Osgoldcross wap., West Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of Doncaster.

SUTTON, a hmlt. in the pars. of Coyty and Newcastle, co. Glamorgan, 3 miles S.W. of Bridgend. It is situated at the mouth of the river Ogmore, and has a quarry of good limestone.

SUTTON-AT-HONE, a lathe in co. Kent, contains the hunds. of Axton, Blackheath, Bromley, Codsheath, Lessness, Ruxley, Somerden, and Westerham, comprising an area of 169,510 acres.

SUTTON-AT-HONE, a par. in the hund. of Axton, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 3 miles S.E. of Dartford, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Gravesend. It is a station on the North Kent railway. The village is situated on the river Darent, and on the London, Chatham, and Dover railway. The par. includes the village of Swanley. In the reign of Richard I. the manor was given by Robert Basinge to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, who had a commandery here, of which the ancient refectory has been converted into the scullery of a modern house. The principal residences are Sutton Place and St. John's, and near the northern extremity of the parish is Hawley House. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £519, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was partly burnt in 1615, but has recently been thoroughly restored. There is also a district church at Swanley, the living of which is a perpet. cur. The parochial charities produce about £45 per annum, of which £12 go to Wrott's almshouses. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels. There is a National school for both sexes. A court-baron is held by Mrs. Fleet, who is lady of the manor; and T. Fleet, Esq., who is lord of the manor of St. John's, holds a court-leet.

SUTTON-BASSETT, a par. in the hund. of Corby, co. Northampton, 3 miles N.E. of Market Harborough, its post town, and 11 N.W. of Kettering. The village is situated near the river Welland. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Weston-by-Welland, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, which was formerly a chapel-of-ease to Weston, is of great antiquity. Henry Holdich Hungerford, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SUTTON-BENGER, a par. in the hund. of Malmesbury, co. Wilts, 4 miles N.E. of Chippenham, its post town, and 36 N.W. of Salisbury. The village is situated on the river Avon and the Great Western railway. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £285, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a free school, entirely supported by the Rev. G. T. March. Viscount Wellesley is lord of the manor.

SUTTON-BINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Hundsborough, co. Somerset, 3½ miles S.W. of Yeovil, its post town. It is a station on the direct London and Exeter

railway. The village is situated on the river Yeo. The living is a rect.* is the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £214. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was formerly a chapel to Malmesbury Abbey. W. H. Helyar, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner. There is a parochial school.

SUTTON, BISHOP'S. *See* BISHOP-SUTTON, co. Hants.

SUTTON-BONNINGTON, a small town in the S. div. of Rushcliffe wap., co. Nottingham, 5 miles N.W. of Loughborough, its post town, and 1½ mile S.E. of Kegworth railway station. It is a considerable village, comprehending the pars. of St. Michael and St. Ann, and is situated on the Midland Counties railway and the river Soar. The hmlt. of Zouch Mill is included in this parish. The livings are both rects.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, the former val. £520, and the latter £270. The parochial charities produce about £64 per annum, of which £52 go to a school. There are a National and endowed free school., The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Baptists have chapels. G. B. Paget, Esq., is lord of the manor of St. Michael, and W. Paget, Esq., of the manor of St. Ann.

SUTTON-BOURNE, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Long Sutton, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N. of Long Sutton, its post town, and 4 N.E. of Holbeach. It is situated on the Sutton sluice, which empties itself into the Wash. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, and in the gift of the vicar of the parish. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The Primitive Methodists and Unitarians have each a chapel, and there is a National school.

SUTTON-BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Long Sutton, co. Lincoln, 2 miles S.E. of Long Sutton. It is a station on the Spalding and Lynn branch of the Great Northern railway. It has lately been reclaimed from the Wash.

SUTTON-BY-DOVER, a par. in the hund. of Cornilo, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 4 miles S.W. of Deal, its post town, and 6½ N. of Dover. The village is situated on an eminence. The par. includes the hmlt. of Little Sutton. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £107, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. There is a day school.

SUTTON CHART. *See* CHART SUTTON, co. Kent.

SUTTON-CHENEY, a chplry. in the par. of Market-Bosworth, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 5 miles N.W. of Hinckley, its post town, 2 S.E. of Market-Bosworth, and 5 S.W. of Desford. The village is situated near the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal and Redmoor Plain, where the battle of Bosworth was fought. Lime is burnt here; there are also some brick kilns. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Market Bosworth, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to St. James. The parochial charities consist in Sir W. Roberts's almshouses, founded in 1612, and endowed with an annuity of £24, the rent of lands at Barwell. There is a free school. W. Stewart, Esq., of Aldenham Abbey, Herts, is lord of the manor.

SUTTON COLDFIELD, a par., post, and market town in the Birmingham div. of Hemlingford hund., co. Warwick, 7 miles N.E. of Birmingham, and 8 S.W. of Lichfield. It is a station on the London and North-Western railway. This town, formerly called Sutton-Colville, is of great antiquity, having been of some note in the Saxon times. It is situated on a branch of the river Tame, near the ancient Icknield Street, and is intersected by the Birmingham and Fazeley canal. The par. comprehends the vils. of Little Sutton, Hill, Maney, Hill Hook, and Warmley. The manor was given by Henry I. to the Earl of Warwick in exchange for other manors, and was subsequently possessed by Vesey, Bishop of Exeter, and chaplain to Henry VIII., who revived the ancient prosperity of the town, which had fallen into decay, and gave to it the Chase, called Sutton Park, a demesne with several large sheets of water. At his expense the moot-hall or townhall was erected, and he obtained a charter of incorporation from Henry VIII., investing the government in a warden, two capital burgesses, and 22 other members. The town chiefly consists of one long street, occupying a situation on an acclivity. It is well paved and lighted with gas. The houses are mostly modern. It is a polling and petty sessions town, the sessions being held in the new townhall, constructed in 1859 at a cost of £5,000. There are an edge-tool manufactory, and a mill for boring gun-barrels, but the staple trade is in agricultural produce. The land is principally in pasture. The soil is peaty. The corporation, who are lords of the manor, hold a petty session on the Friday, a general quarter sessions, and also a court of record. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is of the 13th century, with a tower and six bells. The interior contains two old brasses. The aisles were added by Bishop Vesey, whose effigy is in the chancel. In addition to the parish church are the district churches of Boldmere St. Michael's, Hill St. James, and Warmley, the livings of all which are perpet. curs.,* varying in val. from £150 to £134. The parochial charities produce about £2,295 per annum, of which £1,744 is town estate, and is distributed in marriage portions, and other useful objects. The free grammar school was founded and endowed by Bishop Vesey, and there are corporation schools for both sexes, including infants. The Independents and Roman Catholics have chapels. The principal residences are Four Oaks Hall, New Hall, Moor Hall, and Penns. In the vicinity is King's Standing camp, where Charles I. harangued his soldiers, also Rounton mineral well. Market day is on Monday. Fairs are held on Trinity Monday, 14th March, 19th September, and 8th November.

SUTTON COURTNEY, a par. in the hund. of Ock, co. Berks, 2½ miles S.E. of Abingdon, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the Thames, near the Oxford railway and Wilts and Berks canal. The par. includes the tnshps. of Sutton Wick and Appleford. Some of the inhabitants are employed in a paper mill. The soil consists of clay, gravel, and loam. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Appleford, in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £148, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a tower: the roof was restored in 1846. The interior contains a wooden rood loft and a Norman font surrounded by pillars. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Appleford. The parochial charities produce about £160 per annum, of which £45 go to Bradstock's school and £63 to Elderfield's almshouses. T. West, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SUTTON-CUM-DUCKMANTON, a par. in the hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 4½ miles S.E. of Chesterfield, its post town, and 160 from London. In the vicinity are the Duckmanton colliery and iron works. The living is a rect.* with the vic. of Duckmanton annexed, in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £309. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has several stained windows. The parochial charities produce about £23 per annum, of which £18 go to a school, which is free for the instruction of 20 poor boys. The principal residence is Sutton Hall, formerly the seat of the Harstones and Greys. It was fortified by Leake, Earl Scarsdale, for Charles I., but was taken in 1643. R. Arkwright, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SUTTON-CUM-LOUND, a par. in the lib. of Southwell and Scrooby, though locally in the Hatfield div. of Bassetlaw wap., co. Nottingham, 3 miles N.W. of East Retford, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Bawtry. It is a station on the Great Northern railway. The village is situated near the river Idle. The par. includes the tnshp. of Lound, and an old seat of the ancestors of Earl Fitzwilliam. In the vicinity are some gravel pits and Dane's Hill, supposed to have been an ancient encampment. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Scrooby, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £185. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The parochial charities produce about £32 per annum, of which £27 go to a school. There are a free school and a National school. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels. The Duke of Portland is lord of the manor.

SUTTON, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 4 miles N. of Headcorn railway station on the South-Eastern line, 5 N.E. of Staplehurst, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Maidstone. The parish is crossed by the ridge of hills bounding the Weald, of which its southern side forms a part. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Sutton-Valence, in the dioc. of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, contains monuments to the Filmer family. There is an infant school. Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart., M.P., whose seat is East Sutton Place, is lord of the manor and owner of the soil.

SUTTON-GRANGE, a tnshp. in the par. and lib. of Ripon, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Ripon. The grange is now a farmhouse.

SUTTON, GREAT AND LITTLE, tnshps. in the par. of Eastham, higher div. of Wirrall hund., co. Chester, 7 miles N.W. of Chester, its post town, and 1 mile of Sutton railway station. The village is situated near the river Mersey. There is a National school for both sexes. The Presbyterians have a chapel. Sutton Hall is the principal residence.

SUTTON GUILDEN. *See* GUILDEN SUTTON, co. Chester.

SUTTON, HIGH, a chplry. in the par. of Prestbury, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 4 miles S.E. of Macclesfield.

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD, a par. in the N. div. of Broxtow wap., co. Nottingham, 3 miles S.W. of Mansfield, its post town. It is a station on the Pinxton railway. It is situated a short distance from the source of the river Maun, and includes the tnshp. of Hucknall and the hmlt. of Eastfield. The town, which is irregularly built, covers a considerable extent of ground. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £118. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum, which go towards the support of a school. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents, Wesleyans, General and Particular Baptists, and the Primitive Methodists have chapels with schools attached. The Duke of Portland is lord of the manor. Saturday is market day, chiefly for provisions. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday in April and the last Tuesday in September for horses and cattle. A statute fair for hiring servants is held on the 25th November.

SUTTON-IN-THE-ELMS, a tnshp. in the par. of Broughton Astley, hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester, 6 miles N.W. of Lutterworth, 6 E. of Hinckley, and 1 mile N.W. of Broughton Astley. It is situated near the Midland Counties railway and the Roman road Fosse Way. The Particular Baptists have a Sunday-school and chapel.

SUTTON-IN-THE-MARSH, a par. in the Marsh div. of Calceworth hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.E. of Alford, its post town, and 18 S.E. of Louth. The village is near the coast. There are brick and tile kilns. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £68. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, has been entirely renovated, and the chancel rebuilt in 1860. The original church, with a considerable portion of the parish, was submerged by the sea several centuries back. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel. F. Cooke, Esq., of Boston, is lord of the manor.

SUTTON, KINGS, a hund. in co. Northampton.

SUTTON, KINGS, a par. in the above hund., co. Northampton, 4 miles S.E. of Banbury, and 5 W. of Brackley. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the Oxford canal, near the river Cherwell, which separates it from Oxfordshire. The par. includes the hmlts. of Astrop, Charlton, and Purston. The principal residence is Astrop Hall, where Mr. Drake's hounds meet. There is a mineral spring known as St. Rumbald's well. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £87. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains an antique pulpit, and a rood loft with the figure of the Virgin. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels. There is a National school for both sexes. The parochial charities produce about £160 per annum, of which £126 arise from Jenkinson's bequest for apprenticing poor children.

SUTTON, KING'S. *See* SUTTON, ST. MICHAEL, co. Hereford.

SUTTON, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Diddlebury, co. Salop, half a mile S.W. of Great Sutton. It is joined with Lawton.

SUTTON, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Eastham, co. Chester, 8 miles N.W. of Chester.

SUTTON, LONG, a par. in the hund. of Somerton, co. Somerset, 4 miles E. of Langport, and 3 S.W. of Somerton. The village is considerable, and is situated on the river Yeo or Ivel. The par. includes the hmlts. of Knowle, Load, and Upton. Roman coins and pottery have been discovered here.

SUTTON, LONG, a par. in the hund. of Upper Crondall, co. Hants, 2½ miles S. of Odiham, its post town. It is situated near Sutton Common, and is a meet for the H. H. hounds and Mr. Scotland's harriers. The impropriation belongs to the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of St. Cross. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £75, in the patron. of St. Cross Hospital. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £229, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The screen and pulpit are of carved oak, and of great antiquity. The register dates from 1711. There is a National school for both sexes, at which a Sunday-school is also held. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

SUTTON, LONG, or SUTTON ST. MARY, a par. and market town in the wap. of Elloe, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 9 miles N. of Wisbeach, and 5 E. of Holbeach. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway, and there are pilot and coast-guard stations. The town of late years has been considerably improved, both with respect to its drainage and lighting. The streets are well constructed. In 1856 a building was erected as a corn-exchange, market-place, and public rooms. Petty sessions are held every two months. An agricultural association was established in 1836. In the vicinity are several corn mills, two breweries, and two branch banks. The population in 1861 was 6,124. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £600. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a steeple, which answers as a sea-mark. In addition to the parish church are the district churches of St. Nicholas, St. Edmund, St. James, and St. Matthew, the livings of which are perpet. curs., varying in val. from £365 to £60. The parochial charities produce about £905, of which £56 go to Phillips's school, founded in 1492, £24 to Tilson's almshouses, and £226 for church purposes, being the produce of Thomas Allen's bequest, made in 1603. The Wesleyans, Independents, Wesleyan Reformers, Primitive Methodists, and General Baptists have chapels. Near the church are traces of a mansion which, according to tradition, was the residence of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. There are three manors—viz., Guanock, Cranwelly, and Sutton Holland, the latter being the most extensive. Market day is Friday for the sale of corn and cattle. Fairs are held on the 13th and 14th May, and the first Friday following the 25th September.

SUTTON-MADDOCK, a par. in the Shiffnall div. of Brimstree hund., co. Salop, 4 miles S. of Shiffnall, its post town, and 3 S.E. of Iron Bridge. The village is near the river Severn, which is here joined by the Shropshire canal. There is a china manufactory. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Kemberton, in the dioc. of Lichfield. The church is dedicated to St. Mary There is a parochial school for both sexes.

SUTTON-MALLETT, a chplry. in the par. of Moorlinch, hund. of Whitley, co. Somerset, 5 miles E. of Bridgwater, its post town, and 3 S.W. of the Edington station, on the Central Somerset line of railway. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Moorlinch, in the

dioc. of Bath and Wells. The church has been recently enlarged. There are National and Sunday schools.

SUTTON-MANDEVILLE, a par. in the hund. of Cawden, co. Wilts, 11 miles S.W. of Salisbury, its post town, and 7 from Hindon. The village is situated on the road from Salisbury to Shaftesbury, and about midway between the Dinton and Tisbury stations, on the Salisbury and Yeovil railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £310. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is old. The register dates from 1654. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. W. Wyndham, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SUTTON-MONTAGUE, or SUTTON-MONTIS, a par. in the hund. of Catsash, co. Somerset, 6 miles N.E. of Ilchester, its post town, 6 N.W. of Sherborne, and 2 S.E. of the Sparkford railway station. The soil consists of a sandy loam with a subsoil of clay. The Blackmoor Vale harriers meet here. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £220. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The register dates from 1701. There is a school for both sexes, supported by subscription, at which a Sunday-school is held.

SUTTON-ON-THE-FOREST, a par. in the wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 8 miles N.W. of York, its post town, and 4 E. of Tollerton railway station. The par. includes the tnshp. of Huby, and once formed part of Galtres Forest. Laurence Sterne was once vicar of this parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £390, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The Independents have a chapel. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. There are parochial and Sunday schools for both sexes. The principal residence is Sutton Hall. W. C. Harland, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SUTTON-ON-THE-HILL, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 8 miles S.W. of Derby, its post town, and 5 N. of Tutbury railway station. The village is situated on a branch of the river Dove. The par. includes the tnshp. of Osleston and the small vill. of Ash. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £225. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum, of which £12 go to a school.

SUTTON-POYNTZ, a tythg. in the par. of Preston, lib. of Sutton-Poyntz, Dorchester div. of co. Dorset, 4 miles N.E. of Melcombe-Regis. There was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Giles.

SUTTON PRIOR, or SUTTON-ON-PLYM, an ecclesiastical district in the borough of Plymouth, co. Devon.

SUTTON ST. EDMUND, a chplry. in the par. of Long Sutton, wap. of Elloe, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 10 miles S. of Holbeach, its post town, and the same distance W. of Wisbeach railway station. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £365, in the patron. of the Vicar of Long Sutton. The church is dedicated to St. Edmund. There is a free school for both sexes. The General Baptists and Primitive Methodists have chapels.

SUTTON ST. JAMES, a chplry. in the par. of Long Sutton, wap. of Elloe, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 5 miles S.E. of Holbeach. The village is situated on Sutton Holland Drain, near the stone called Ivy Cross. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £60, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient edifice, much dilapidated. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum. There is a National school built at the expense of the Charity Trustees.

SUTTON ST. MARY. *See* SUTTON, LONG, co. Lincoln.

SUTTON ST. MICHAEL, a par. in the hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford, 4½ miles N.N.E. of Hereford, its post town, and 1 mile E. of the Moreton railway station. The village is situated on the river Lug, in Marden. On a hill near is Sutton Walls, a camp of 30 acres. It is said to have been the site of King Offa's palace, where he killed Ethelbert in 792. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £64. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. T. Evans, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SUTTON ST. NICHOLAS, a par. in the hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford, 4 miles N. of Hereford, its post town, and 10 S.E. of Leominster. The village is situated on the river Lug. The parish is intersected by the Hereford and Leominster and Hereford and Bromyard turnpike roads. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £195. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. There is an endowed mixed school. The Independents have a chapel. Sutton Court is the principal residence. T. Evans, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SUTTON-SCOTNEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Wonston, co. Hants, 5½ miles S. of Whitchurch. It is a meet for the Kingsworthy hounds.

SUTTON-UNDER-BRAILS, a par. in the upper div. of Westminster hund., co. Warwick, but formerly in Gloucester, 5 miles S.E. of Shipston-on-Stour, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £313, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a Sunday-school.

SUTTON-UNDER-WHITSTONE-CLIFFE, a tnshp. in the par. of Felixkirk, wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 3½ miles N.E. of Thirsk, and 5 E. of Thirsk railway station. The village is situated on a branch of the Cod Beck. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels.

SUTTON-UPON-DERWENT, a par. in the Wilton Beacon div. of Harthill wap., East Riding co. York, 8 miles S.E. of York, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Pocklington. The village is situated near the canal, at the bridge over the river Derwent. The par. includes the hmlt. of Woodhouse. There is an extensive flour mill on the river, also a mineral spring. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £509. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. It was restored in 1841, when a new porch was erected, and in 1846 new stalls were fitted. The register dates from the 15th century. The parochial charities produce about £2 10*s.* per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, at which a Sunday-school is held. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. Sutton Hall is the principal residence. Gen. Sir R. G. H. Clarges is lord of the manor.

SUTTON-UPON-TRENT, a par. in the N. div. of Thurgarton wap., co. Nottingham, 8 miles N. of Newark, 5 S.E. of Tuxford, and 2 N. of Carlton-on-Trent. It is situated on the western bank of the river Trent, and on the Great North road. The village, which is large and well built, was formerly a market town under the Suttons, from whom it takes its name. It is a polling place for the southern division of the county. There are a bone-crushing mill, patent oil-cake works, and corn mills. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £270. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was restored in 1848. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum, of which £6 go to Sprigg's school. The Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans have chapels, and the Baptists have a cemetery. J. E. Denison, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SUTTON VALENCE, a par. in the hund. of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 5 miles N.E. of Staplehurst, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Maidstone. This place is situated on the road from Maidstone to Tenterden, near the Weald, and once formed part of the demesne of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, the keep of whose castle, a ruin overgrown with ivy, still exists. A large portion of the land is in hop-gardens and orchards. The soil is a rich loam intermixed with stiff clay upon a subsoil of rock. The village, called Town Sutton, is situated under the ridge of hills bounding the Weald. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of East Sutton annexed, in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £318, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1828. The register dates from 1597. The

parochial charities produce about £90, of which £87 go to Lambe's almshouses. Here is the Clothworkers' Free Grammar school, founded by W. Lambe in 1578, with two exhibitions of £10 per annum at St. John's College, Cambridge. There are also National and infant schools. The Independents have a chapel. Sir E. Filmer, Bart., is lord of the manor.

SUTTON-VENEY, a par. in the hund. of Warminster, co. Wilts, 3 miles S.E. of Warminster, its post town, and 2 S.W. of Heytesbury. The village is situated near the river Wiley. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £800. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum. There is a free school. The Independents and Baptists have chapels.

SUTTON-WALDRON, a par. in the hund. of Redlane, co. Dorset, 4½ miles S. of Shaftesbury, its post town, and 7½ N. of Blanford. The village is situated on the high road from Shaftesbury to Blanford, and is watered by a rivulet which falls into the Stour. Traces of copper ore have been found. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £169. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was erected in 1847, at the expense of the Rev. A. Huxtable. It stands on a hill near the site of the old one. The register dates from 1675. There is a National school for both sexes. H. C. Sturt, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SUTTON-WICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Sutton-Courtney, hund. of Ock, co. Berks, 2 miles S.W. of Abingdon.

SUTTON-WITH-HAZLEWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Tadcaster, upper div. of Barkstone Ash wap., West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Tadcaster. It is situated near Bramham Moor, and has two corn mills. The principal seats are Hazlewood Castle and Sutton Grove, the former situated on rising ground, and has adjoining it a Roman Catholic chapel, being the only one not suppressed during the reign of Elizabeth.

SUTTON-WITH-HOWGRAVE, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirklington, wap. of Hallikeld, North Riding co. York, 5½ miles N. of Ripon, and 8 S.E. of Bedale.

SUURSAY, an island, one of the Outer Hebrides, coast of Scotland, in the Sound of Harris, between Bernera and North Uist.

SWABY, a par. in the Marsh div. of Calceworth hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.W. of Alford, its post town, and 3 from Claythorpe railway station. The par. includes the hmlt. of Whitepit. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £330, in the patron. of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was rebuilt in 1827. The register dates from 1660. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There is a parochial and a Sunday school.

SWADLINCOTE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Church-Gresley, hund. of Repton, co. Derby, 4½ miles S.E. of Burton-upon-Trent, with which it is connected by a short branch of the Midland railway. The substratum abounds with coal, which is wrought to a considerable extent, and with various kinds of clay for pottery and earthenware, of which extensive works are in operation, affording employment to a considerable number of hands. The Leicester and Swannington extension line of railway passes through the township, and several tramways have been laid from the coalmines and potteries to the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal for the conveyance of produce. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £105. The church is of recent erection. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

SWAFFHAM, a par., post, and market town, in the hund. of South Greenhoe, co. Norfolk, 12 miles W. of East Dereham, 14½ S.E. of Lynn, and 28 N.W. of Norwich. It is a station on the East Anglian section of the Great Eastern railway. It is a petty sessions, election, and polling town for the western division of the county. The manor formerly belonged to the earls of Richmond, who had a prison here, and who obtained from King John a charter for a weekly market and two fairs. The town is well paved and lighted with gas, and consists of four principal and several minor streets. It contains a shire-hall, assembly rooms, two banks, a savings-bank, county bridewell, theatre, race-stand, union poorhouse, and a market-cross, erected in 1783. The magistrates meet every other week, and the general quarter sessions of the peace are held here, by adjournment from the city of Norwich. The town is under the government of the county magistrates and constabulary. On the N.W. side of the town is a heath of about 1,000 acres, now in process of enclosure, while a meet for coursing takes place on the first Monday after the 3rd of November. The living is a vic.* with the rect. of Threxton annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £738, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient structure. The interior contains some remains of stained glass, and an effigy of Dr. Bowright. The church was built about 1474, and its tower finished in 1510. The register dates from 1557. The parochial charities produce about £235, of which £150 is the produce of the town estate. There are some almshouses, also a free grammar school, National, British, and infant schools. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There are two subscription libraries. The Poor-law Union comprises 33 parishes. Market day is on Saturday. Fairs occur on the second Wednesday in May, third Wednesday in July, and the first Wednesday in November, for sheep and cattle, the latter being one of the largest in Norfolk.

SWAFFHAM BULBECK, a par. in the hund. of Staine, co. Cambridge, 6 miles S.W. of Newmarket, its post town, and the same distance from Six-Mile-Bottom railway station. The village is situated on Swaffham Lode, a navigable cut from the river Cam. In the vicinity are the remains of a Benedictine nunnery, founded by one of the Bolebecks in the reign of John, and valued at the Dissolution at £46 18s. 10d. A quarry of chalk marl is extensively worked. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £219, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a tower and six bells. The register commences about 1560. The parochial charities produce about £184, of which sum £20 go to Towers' school. There are National schools for both sexes.

SWAFFHAM-PRIOR, a par. in the hund. of Staine, co. Cambridge, 5 miles N.W. of Newmarket, its post town. This par., which includes part of Newmarket Heath, is bounded on the N. by the Cam, and is intersected by several navigable drains or lodes communicating with that river. It contains the hmlt. of Reach, and was formerly a market town under a charter granted to the prior of Ely. The living consists of the consolidated vica. of St. Cyriac and St. Mary, in the dioc. of Ely, joint val. £301, in the patron. of the bishop and of the dean and chapter alternately. There were formerly two churches, viz., St. Mary and St. Cyriac, but the former has long been in ruins; the latter has been rebuilt. In the interior is a brass of J. Tochyll in armour, bearing date 1462, also four others of the Waters family. The parochial charities produce about £68 per annum, of which £30 go to Thompson's school. There are National schools for both sexes.

SWAFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Tunstead, co. Norfolk, 2 miles N. of North Walsham, its post town, and 16 from Norwich. The Dilham canal passes through the parish, and the river Ant bounds it on the S. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is ancient. The register dates from 1660. There is a National school.

SWAINBY, a vil. in the tnshp. of Whorlton, North Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Stokesley.

SWAINBY-WITH-ALLERTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Pickhill, wap. of Hallikeld, North Riding co. York, 3 miles S.E. of Swainby, and 6½ S.E. of Bedale.

SWAINSCOE-WITH-BLORE, a tnshp. in the par. of Blore, hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 4 miles N.W. of Ashbourn.

SWAINSTHORPE, a par. in the hund. of Humble-

yard, co. Norfolk, 5 miles S.W. of Norwich, its post town. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway. The village is situated on a branch of the river Yare. The Henstead union poorhouse is in this parish. The living consists of the rects. of St. Mary and St. Peter, with that of Newton-Flotman, in the dioc. of Norwich, joint val. £422. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There was formerly another church, dedicated to St. Mary, which was taken down at the Reformation. The register dates from 1538. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a village school.

SWAINSWICK, a par. in the hund. of Bath-Forum, co. Somerset, 3 miles N.E. of Bath, its post town. The village is small, but neatly built. There is a corn mill. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £220, in the patron. of Oriel College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a tower and six bells. The interior contains a brass to E. Forde, bearing date 1439, and the tomb of Prynne. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes, at which a Sunday-school is also held.

SWAITH, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Worsbrough, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S. of Barnsley.

SWALCLIFFE, a par. in the hunds. of Banbury, Bloxham, and Dorchester, co. Oxford, 5½ miles S.W. of Banbury, and 23 N.W. of Oxford. The par., which is large, includes the chplrys. of Epwell, Shutford, and Sibford-Ferris. The Warwickshire hounds meet in this parish. In the vicinity is Madmason camp. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £292. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. There are chapels-of-ease at Epwell and East Shutford, and a district church at Sibford. The parochial charities produce about £184 per annum.

SWALE, a tributary of the river Ure, rises in two heads, called Great and Little Steddale becks, on the Westmoreland and Yorkshire border, under Shunner Fells, and after a course of 60 miles joins the Ure at Boroughbridge.

SWALE, a channel or tidal river separating the Isles of Sheppey, Elmley, and Harty, from the mainland of co. Kent. It extends about 17 miles in length, with a varying breadth of from half a mile to 1½ mile, and anciently joined the Wantsum channel, which formed the shortest passage from the Downs to the port of London, but which is now dry.

SWALECLIFF, a par. in the hund. of Bleangate, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 7 miles N. of Canterbury, its post town, and 2 E. of Whitstable. The village is a coastguard station, situated on the Thames at the East Swale's mouth. The village is interesting as having been once the residence of William of Wykeham, whose mantelpiece is preserved in the old parsonage house. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £292. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, contains monuments to the families of Loggin, Duncombe, and Wykeham. There is an endowed school for ten free scholars.

SWALLOW, a par. in the hund. of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.E. of Caistor, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Great Grimsby. The village is situated in the Wolds. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £408. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient structure with a tower. The register dates from 1672. There is a school for both sexes, erected at the expense of the Earl of Yarborough, who is lord of the manor. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

SWALLOWBECK, a hmlt. in the par. of Skellingthorpe, co. Lincoln, 4 miles W. of Lincoln.

SWALLOWCLIFFE, a par. in the hund. of Dunworth, co. Wilts, 12 miles S.W. of Salisbury, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Shaftesbury. The village is situated under Sheet Hill, and on the road from Salisbury to Shaftesbury. There are quarries of building stone. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £80, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has been rebuilt, with a tower and three bells. The register dates from 1738. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum, realised from poors' land. There is a National school for the children of this parish and that of Anstrey. Middle Deam House is the principal residence. The Earl of Pembroke is lord of the manor.

SWALLOWFIELD, a par. in the hunds. of Charlton and Amesbury, co. Berks, formerly in Wilts, 5 miles S.E. of Reading, and 5 S.W. of Wokingham. The village, which is considerable, is situated at the confluence of the river Blackwater with the Loddon. The principal residence is Swallowfield Place, where Lord Chancellor Clarendon, after his retirement from office, wrote "The History of the Rebellion." The Bramshill hounds meet here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £180, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. A fair is held on the 9th June.

SWALLOWHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Darton, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Barnsley, on the Dearne and Dove canal.

SWALLWELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Whickham, W. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 4 miles S.W. of Gateshead. It is situated on the Carlisle railway, at the confluence of the rivers Derwent and Tyne. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the ironworks of Messrs. Crawley, Millington, and Co., founded here in 1691 by Sir Ambrose Crawley, who was originally a blacksmith. William Shield, the musical composer, was born here in 1749. There are Church schools for children of both sexes, and a school-room licensed for divine service. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Presbyterians have chapels.

SWANAGE, a par., seaport, post, and market town in the hund. of Rowbarrow, South Blanford div. of co. Dorset, 6 miles S.E. of Corfe Castle, and 11 S.E. of Wareham. It is called *Swanawic* in the Saxon chronicle, and *Swanwic* and *Sonwic* in Domesday survey. It is situated on Swanage Bay, is a sub-port to Poole, and is also a coastguard station and bathing place. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Herston and Ulwell, besides the town of its own name, containing in 1861 a population of 2,004. It formed part of Worth Matravers till 1500. The town principally consists of one street about a mile in length, containing many well-built houses of stone, with roofs of the same material. The width of the bay is about 2 miles, with from 5 to 8 fathoms of water, affording anchorage for vessels of 300 tons burthen. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is in the quarrying of freestone, which has been worked for a considerable period under the name of Purbeck stone, and of which upwards of 20,000 tons are shipped annually. In the vicinity are several barrows and Druidical remains, and fossils and pyrites are frequently met with. At a short distance are the ruins of Corfe Castle, where Edward the Martyr was assassinated, and which, during the civil war of Charles I., was partially destroyed by the parliamentary forces. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £555. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has recently been rebuilt, with the exception of its tower. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Independents have chapels.

SWANBOROUGH, a hund. in co. Sussex, contains the pars. of St. Ann and St. John the Baptist, Southover, Iford, and Kingston, comprising an area of 4,670 acres.

SWANBOROUGH, a hund. in co. Wilts, contains the pars. of Allcannings, Alton-Barnes, Beeching Stoke, Charlton, Churton, Great and Little Cheverell, Hewish, East Lavington, Manningford-Abbots and Bruce, Marden, North Newnton, Rushall, St. Bernard Stanton, Upavon, Urchfont, Wilcott, Wilsford, Woodborough, and part of Imber, comprising an area of 47,310 acres.

SWANBOURNE, a par. in the hund. of Cottesloe, co. Bucks, 2 miles E. of Winslow, its post town, and 9 N. of Aylesbury. It is a station on the Oxford and Bletchley railway. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of

Oxford, val. £158. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is an ancient structure, with a square tower containing six bells. The parochial charities produce about £43 per annum, of which £15 go to Godwin's school. There are National and infant schools. The Baptists have a chapel.

SWANCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Worfield, co. Salop, 1 mile N.E. of Bridgnorth.

SWANLAND, a tnshp. in the par. of North Ferriby, lib. of Kingston-upon-Hull, East Riding co. York, 6½ miles S.W. of Hull. It is situated near the Selby railway and the river Humber, and includes the hmlt. of Braffords.

SWANLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Sutton-at-Hone, hund. of Axton, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 2 miles S.W. of Sutton-at-Hone, and 3 S.W. of Dartford, its post town. It is a small village, situated in the midst of orchards and hop-gardens. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury. The church is dedicated to St. Paul's.

SWANLINBAR, a post town in the par. of Kinawley, bar. of Tullyhaw, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 8 miles N.W. of Ballyconnell. It is situated among the mountains, on the old road from Ballyconnell to Enniskillen, and is celebrated for its medicinal waters. It is a chief police station, and petty sessions are held occasionally. There were formerly extensive iron works here.

SWANMOOR, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Great Haywood, co. Stafford, 4 miles N.W. of Rugeley.

SWANMORE, a tythg. in the par. of Droxford, co. Hants, 1 mile S.E. of Bishop's Waltham, its post town.

SWANNAY, or SWONA, an island in the par. of St. Mary, Orkney and Shetland Isles, coast of Scotland, 1¾ mile W. of Barth Head, in South Ronaldshay, and 6 miles N. of Camsbay. It is situated on the N. side of the Pentland Frith, near the Wells of Swannay whirlpools, and extends 1 mile in length by half a mile in breadth. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen and pilots.

SWANNINGTON, a chplry. in the par. of Whitwick, hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 4 miles S.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and 16½ from Leicester. It is a station on the Leicester and Burton section of the Midland counties railway. The village is situated in a hilly district. The inhabitants are principally employed in the coal mines, 4,000 tons being sent weekly to Leicester by rail. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £120, in the patron. of the vicar. The church, dedicated to St. George, was rebuilt in 1825, and stands at the northern extremity of the district. The Marquis of Hastings is lord of the manor.

SWANNINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Eynsford, co. Norfolk, 3½ miles S.E. of Reepham, its post town. The living is a rect.* with the vic. of Wood-Dalling, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £531, in the patron. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, has a low square tower containing three bells. The register dates from 1538. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum. The Lawn is the principal residence. Major Randall is lord of the manor.

SWAN, OLD, a chplry. in the par. of Walton-on-the-Hill, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 3 miles E. of Liverpool. The village, which may be considered a suburb of Liverpool, contains the cattle market, and is the site of extensive glass works and roperies.

SWANSCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Axton, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 4 miles E. of Dartford, its post town, and 3 W. of Gravesend. The village is situated near the river Thames, in a hollow surrounded by woods, and is the place where Sweyn formed a camp to protect his fleet. It is mentioned in Domesday survey as *Swene's Camp*, and belonged to William de Valence, from whom it came to the Mortimers, and was subsequently presented by Queen Elizabeth to the Weldons. In the vicinity is a cavern designated Clappernappers Hole. The land is chalky, and from Greenhithe large quantities of chalk and lime are sent to the neighbouring ports. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £612, in the patron. of Sydney Sussex College. The church, dedicated to St. Hildeforth or to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient edifice, with tower and spire. The interior contains several monuments to the Weldon family. The parochial charities produce about £23 per annum, besides Beare's almshouses. The manor-house is a building of great antiquity, and was formerly the seat of the Weldons.

SWANSEA, a hund. in co. Glamorgan, contains the pars. of Bishopston, Cheriton, Ilston, St. John, Knelston, Llandewy, Llandilo-talybont, Llangennith, Llanmadock, Llanrhidian, Loughor, Nicholaston, Oxwich, Oystermouth, Penmaen, Pennard, Penrice, Port Eynon, Reynoldston, Rhoscilly, and Swansea.

SWANSEA, or ABERTAWY of the Welsh, a par., market town, bonding port, municipal and parliamentary borough in the hund. of the same name, co. Glamorgan, of which it is the county town, 36 miles N.W. of Cardiff, 60 from Bristol by water, and 260 from London by road, or 216¼ by the Great Western and South Wales railways, on which it is a principal station; it is also the terminus of the Vale of Neath, Swansea Vale, Swansea and Mumbles, branch of the Oystermouth, besides various local mineral lines from the extensive collieries and copper and iron works. Steamers ply to Bristol, Ilfracombe, Gloucester, Liverpool, Milford, Singleton, Tenby, and other ports on the coast. It is situated on the right bank of the river Tawe, at its confluence with the Bristol Channel in the centre of a bay, to which it gives name. The harbour, which is left dry at low water, is formed by means of piers of masonry projecting from either side of the mouth of the river 1,800 feet, and 900 feet long, and 215 feet apart at the mouth, with a cross pier within the harbour. It has recently undergone many improvements at a cost of above £100,000, and in 1859 a spacious new dock was opened by the side of the harbour in the Burrows, containing an area of 13 acres; the half tide basin is 430 feet long by 370 broad, and communicates with the docks by a lock 300 feet in length, having three pairs of gates. On the western pier are a watch-tower and a lighthouse with a fixed light 28 feet high, and visible for 9 miles. The bay outside the harbour is about 9 miles across from Scar to the Mumbles point light, and has from 1 to 5 fathoms of water, but in the harbour at high-water it is from 10 to 24 feet. Along the bay are the ports of Aberavon, Neath, Swansea, Oystermouth, and the Mixon Rock, with the Skarweather Shoal in front. On the N.E. and N.W. the bay is backed by lofty hills, and the beach in front of Swansea consists of an extensive level of firm sand. The town itself occupies an acclivity formed by an angular piece of ground between two lofty hills, and consists chiefly of a main street running N. and S. for nearly a mile parallel to the river, which is crossed by a ferry. The other streets either diverge from the High-street, or proceed W. and S.W. nearly in the line of the bay. The houses for the most part are modern and well-built, and the outskirts of the town are studded with villas and marine terraces, formerly the resort of numerous visitors who were in the habit of coming to Swansea for the purpose of sea-bathing, but the promenades have been swallowed up by the docks, and the bathers have been forced to retreat to the Mumbles; added to which the fumes of the copper works, whenever a N.E. wind blows, render it anything but pleasant as a residence. The effect, however, of these changes, which have taken place in the last thirty years, have been eminently beneficial so far as the wealth, population, and size of the town are concerned, which now contests with Cardiff the metropolitan supremacy of South Wales. The port is a bonding-port, having for its sub-ports Aberavon, Loughor, Neath, Newton, Oxwick, and Pennard. It is also a sessions and assize town, and the seat of a Poor-law Union. The principal public buildings are the townhall, a Grecian structure with Corinthian columns, in front of which is the statue of the late J. H. Vivian, Esq., M.P. for the borough; the post-office in Castle Bailey-street; the new market-house, 320 feet

by 220, erected in 1830 at an expense of £20,000; the castle, originally founded in 1099 by Henry de Bellamonte, Earl of Warwick, and rebuilt by Bishop Gower in 1333, but now used as a storeroom for the militia,—the part remaining consists of a massive square tower surmounted by an open gallery supporting a carved parapet; and the Royal Institution of South Wales, a Grecian building, with a portico erected in 1840,—this last comprises a theatre, library, and museum of antiquity, natural history, and geology, in which is an unique collection of bones of the mammoth and other animals found in the limestone caves of Gower, also a series of coal plants from the surrounding pits, with rolled pebbles of coal found by Sir W. Logan, apparently the debris of prior seams of coal which had been broken up and transported by the tides thither; other buildings are the house of correction, public assembly rooms, theatre, barracks and gaol at the castle, union poorhouse, infirmary, mechanics' institute, savings-bank, three commercial banks, baths, and gas-works. Along the northern side of the docks are extensive warehouses and straiths for shipment of coal, and on the eastern side of the harbour are the extensive copper works of Port Tennant with their great chimneys. In the Swansea district are seventeen other copper works, also many tin, iron, zinc, alkali, pottery, and patent fuel works extending along the banks of the Swansea canal up the Vale of Taw, and from the Port Tennant Dock by the Neath Junction canal towards Llansamlet. The average quantity of copper ore smelted being about 200,000 tons annually, at an average price of £7 7*s.* per ton. The ore which is imported from distant parts is sold at a kind of auction held in one of the hotels, termed ticketings. A large trade is also done in coal, anthracite coal, timber, lime, grain, and patent fuel. The population in 1851 was 31,461, and in 1861, 41,606, inhabiting 7,578 houses. It returned one member to parliament in conjunction with Cardiff and other towns from the reign of Henry VIII., but by the Reform Act was made the head of a district, including Aberavon, Kenfig, Loughor, Neath, &c., which now sends one member. It claims to be a borough by prescription, having been first chartered by King John, and under the Municipal Act is divided into three wards, governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, with the style of "Portreeve aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Swansea." The municipal revenue is about £6,000. The *Cambrian*, the oldest of the Welsh newspapers, is published in the town. There are several societies, including the Swansea Literary and Scientific Society, the Society for the Acquirement of Useful Knowledge, and a society for instructing the deaf and dumb. There is a lunatic asylum for the counties of Glamorgan, Caermarthen, Cardigan, and Pembrokeshire. In front of the town is a sandy beach of 3 miles, and the geology of the whole district is full of interest, forming part of the great coal-field of South Wales. The hill of Kilvy to the E. of the town and the town hill overhanging it on the W. are composed of Pennant sandstone, which is of enormous thickness, and possesses some valuable seams of coal. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of St. Peter's annexed, in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £300, in the Church Patronage Society. The parish is 25 miles in circumference. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt after the fall of the old one in 1739, and has three side chapels. It contains a brass of 1481 to the memory of Sir Hugh Johnys, of Llandymore Castle, in Gower; also a monument to Lady Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of the Earl of Huntley, and who was given in marriage by the King of Scotland to the Pretender, Perkin Warbeck, but subsequently married Sir Matthew Cradock, high steward of Gower. In addition to the parish churches are the district churches of Holy Trinity and St. Paul's, Sketty, the livings of which are perpet. curs., valued respectively at £170 and £60. The church of St. John is a small edifice, built on the site of an ancient chapel of the Knights Templars, who had a preceptory here; and there is just completed a Gothic church, dedicated to St. Luke, as a chapel-of-ease to the mother church. The Wesleyans have two chapels. Calvinistic Methodists, Welsh Baptists, Independents, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics have chapels, and the Jews a synagogue, one episcopal seaman's chapel, and one for Dissenters. The free grammar school, founded in 1682 by Bishop Gore, has an income from endowment of £120, and is attended by about forty scholars. There are also a normal training college, supported on the voluntary principle; National and infant schools for 800 children, built in 1848; St. Peter's schools, situated among the mining population, built in 1858; the parochial schools, on the Oystermouth road, capable of containing 400 children, built in 1862; St. Helen's National schools for infants, erected in 1864; and the Swansea Industrial Home for Orphan Girls. The foundation-stone of a hospital, to contain 100 beds, has been recently laid. There is a library of Welsh history, formed in connection with the Royal Institution, South Wales. The principal residences in the vicinity are Singleton, Sketty, and Sketty Lodge. The races take place annually at Crumlyn Burrows, and a regatta in August or September. The poet Gower and Beau Nash, the celebrated master of ceremonies at Bath, were natives of Swansea. Market days are Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on the 2nd May, 2nd July, 15th August, and 30th October.

SWANSTON, a vil. in the par. of Colinton, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of Edinburgh, on the skirts of the Pentland hills.

SWAN-STREET, a hmlt. in the par. of Halstead, hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 2 miles N.W. of Halstead, and 17 N.E. of Chelmsford. It is situated on the river Colne, near the line of the Great Eastern railway.

SWANTHROPE, a tythg. in the par. of Crondall, upper half div. of the hund. of Crondall, co. Hants, 4 miles S.E. of Odiham.

SWANTON-ABBOTT, a par. in the hund. of South Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 11 miles N.E. of Norwich, 1 mile N. of Scottow, and 3 miles S. of North Walsham, its post town. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on a branch of the river Bure, and on the road from Norwich to North Walsham. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £228. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The interior contains an ancient font and a brass with the effigy of S. Multon, rector in the 15th century. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, supported by voluntary contributions. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels.

SWANTON-MORLEY, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, co. Norfolk, 3½ miles N.E. of East Dereham, its post town, and 129 from London. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the river Wensum, which bounds the parish on the E. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in a long established paper manufactory, and there are lime and whiting works. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £228. The church, erected by Lord Morley in 1379, on a hill in the centre of the village, is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £95 per annum, of which £84 is realised from town lands. There is a National school. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

SWANTON-NOVERS, a par. in the hund. of Holt, co. Norfolk, 8 miles E. of Fakenham, and 6 S.W. of Holt. Thetford is its post town. The village is on the river Stiffkey. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Wood Norton, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, has a tower and monument of J. Dew, Esq. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, are lords of the manor.

SWANTONSTOWN, a hmlt. in the bar. of West Carbery, co. Cork, Ireland, near Ballydehob.

SWANWICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Afreton, co. Derby, 1¼ mile S.W. of Alfreton. This place is productive of coal, ironstone, and red clay. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries, and some in

frame-work knitting. The Grange and Swanwick Hall are the principal residences. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel. A free school was founded in 1740 by Mrs. E. Turner.

SWANWICK, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Sarisbury and par. of Titchfield, co. Hants, 4 miles N.W. of Fareham, on the river Hamble.

SWARBY, a par. in the wap. of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 4 miles S.W. of Sleaford, its post town, and 5 N.W. of Falkingham. The village is situated about half a mile off the direct road from London to Lincoln. The par. includes the hmlt. of Crofton. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £60. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, is old. It was restored in 1855. There is a village school. Sir T. Whichcote, Bart., is lord of the manor.

SWARCLIFFE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Birstwith, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Ripley.

SWARDESTON, a par. in the hund. of Humbleyard, co. Norfolk, 4 miles S.W. of Norwich, its post town. The village is on the road from Norwich to New Buckenham. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary or to St. Andrew, is built of flint, and has a beautifully carved screen and several monuments to the Kemp family. The register dates from 1538. There is a village school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

SWARKESTONE, a par. in the hund. of Repton, co. Derby, 5¾ mile S.E. of Derby, its post town. The village is near the junction of the Derby canal with the Grand Trunk canal, and at the old bridge on the river Trent, which has 29 arches, and is 3,912 feet in length, though the river is here only 514 feet wide, the additional arches being intended to secure a passage over the low grounds, which are usually flooded in winter. At this place Sir J. Gell defeated the royalists in 1643. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £182. The church, dedicated to St. James, contains some monuments to the Harpur family, whose mansion was garrisoned by the royalists in the reign of Charles I.

SWARLAND, a tnshp. in the par. of Felton, E. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 7 miles S.W. of Alnwick, and 2 N.W. of Felton. The village is near the river Coquet. There is a Sunday-school, supported by the Rev. T. Ilderton. The principal residence is Swarland Hall, situated in a well-wooded park. In front of the Hall, and close to the great road between Morpeth and Alnwick, is an obelisk of white freestone, erected by the late Alexander Davison, Esq., to the memory of Lord Nelson.

SWARLING, a hmlt. in the par. of Petham, hund. of Bridge, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 4 miles S.S.W. of Canterbury. It is situated on the Downs, and is said to be the spot where the Britons encountered Cæsar at his first coming to Britain.

SWARRATON, a par. in the lower half div. of the hund. of Mitcheldever, co. Hants, 3½ miles N.W. of New Alresford, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Winchester. The village is situated a little to the E. of the road from Southampton to Basingstoke, and on a branch of the river Itchen. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Northington annexed, in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £110. The church has a modern spire. Divine service has been discontinued at the mother church, and the inhabitants attend the chapel-of-ease at Northington. There is a school for both sexes, entirely supported by Lady Ashburton. Lord Ashburton is lord of the manor.

SWATHLING, a hmlt. in the par. of Stoneham, co. Hants, 3 miles N.E. of Southampton, on the South-Western railway.

SWATON, a par. in the wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 5½ miles N.E. of Falkingham, its post town, and 4½ S. of Heckington station on the Boston and Sleaford line of railway. The village is on the ancient Roman Carr Dyke. The living is a vic.* with the rect. of Spanby annexed, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £514. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a free school. The Rev. Henry Lee Warner is lord of the manor.

SWATRAGH, a vil. in the par. of Maghera, bar. of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Maghera. It is situated on the river Clody, and contains a Presbyterian meeting-house and a large school.

SWAVESEY, or SWASEY, a par. in the hund. of Papworth, co. Cambridge, 3 miles S.E. of St. Ive, its post town, and 11¾ N.W. of Cambridge. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway. The village, which is large, is situated on the river Ouse, near the Huntingdon and Cambridge road. It was formerly a market town, under a charter granted to the Zouch family in 1243, the site of whose ancient castle is about half a mile S.W. of the church. A Black alien priory was founded here soon after the Conquest, as a cell to the abbey of SS. Sergius and Bachus, and that of St. Briocus at Angiers. It was afterwards given by Richard II. to St. Anne's Priory, at Coventry. Upon the enclosure of the parish by Act of Parliament in 1838, an allotment of 5 acres was made for the purpose of recreation. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £428, in the patron. of Jesus College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, anciently belonged to the alien priory. The interior contains a piscina, stone stalls, niches, and the grave of Lady Cutts. The registers date from 1576 for marriages, and from 1613 for deaths. Ockley, the Arabic scholar, once vicar, &c., died here in 1720. The parochial charities produce about £64 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, which was erected in 1842. The Baptists and Unitarians have chapels. There is a Sunday-school, held at the National schoolhouse. The Hon. Mrs. Ryder is lady of the manor.

SWAYFIELD, a par. in the wap. of Bettisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 4½ miles S.E. of Colsterworth, its post town, and 1½ mile S.W. of Corby railway station. The village is situated on the Great Northern railway, and on the river Glen. The houses are much scattered. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £293, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was rebuilt, with the exception of the chancel, in 1824. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. The manor is the property of Brown's Hospital, to which the larger portion of the land belongs.

SWAY, a tythg. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Boldre, co. Hants, 4 miles N.W. of Lymington. It is situated on Avon Water.

SWEENEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Oswestry, co. Salop, 2 miles S. of Oswestry.

SWEEP, a hmlt. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Waterford, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Waterford.

SWEETHOPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Thockrington, N.E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 9 miles S.E. of Bellingham, and 1¾ mile N.W. of Thockrington. It is situated on the river Wansbeck, and is an extensive sheep farm. Sir W. C. Trevelyan is lord of the manor.

SWEET LOVES, a vil. in the tnshp. of Sharples, par. of Bolton-le-Moors, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N. of Bolton. The inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring collieries and cotton mills.

SWEFLING, a par. in the hund. of Plomesgate, co. Suffolk, 3 miles N.W. of Saxmundham, its post town, and 4½ from Framlingham. The village, which is irregularly built, is situated in a vale near the bridge over the river Alde. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £262. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a Norman doorway, and a tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. The Earl of Stradbroke is lord of the manor.

SWELL, a par. in the hund. of Abdick, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.W. of Langport, its post town. The village is near the river Isle. The living is a vic.* annexed to that of Fivehead, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, is old. The register dates from 1559. Swell Court is now converted

into a farmhouse. J. S. Erle Drax, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SWELL, LOWER, a par. in the upper div. of Slaughter hund., co. Gloucester, 1 mile W. of Stow-on-the-Wold, its post town, and 4 miles W. of Addlestrop station on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway. The village is situated near Dorrington Hill and the ancient Fosse Way. In the vicinity are two stones of great antiquity, respectively called Whittlestone and Hoarstone. A mineral spring was discovered here in 1807, and is covered over with a spa house. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £100, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the-Virgin, is an ancient edifice, originally built in the Early Norman style, but altered in the reign of Henry VII. There is a National school for both sexes, erected in 1851. J. Hudson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SWELL, UPPER, a par. in the hund. of Upper Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester, 1 mile N.W. of Stow-on-the-Wold, its post town, and 4 N.W. of Addlestrop station on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway. The village, consisting of a few farmhouses, is situated on the high road from Stow to Tewkesbury. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £85. The church, which is of great antiquity, was partly rebuilt in 1814. There is a day school for both sexes. The Roman Fosse Way bounds the parish on the E. C. V. N. Pole, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

SWEPSTONE, a par. in the hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 5 miles S.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, its post town, and 5 from Bagworth railway station. The village is situated near the Ashby canal and river Mease. The par. includes the hmlts. of Newton, Burgoland, and Nethercote. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Snareston annexed, in the dioc. of Peterborough, joint val. £894. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is old, with a modern tower containing four bells. The E. window is of painted glass. The parochial charities produce about £154 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have chapels. Gopsall and Measham Hall are the principal residences. Miss A. M. Leslie is lady of the manor.

SWERFORD, a par. in the hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 5 miles N.W. of Road Enstone, and 5 N.E. of Chipping-Norton. The village is on the river Snere. On Castle Hill are traces of ancient earthworks. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £496, in the patron. of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a free school for girls. R. Davis, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SWETTENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 5 miles N.W. of Congleton, its post town, and 3 from Holmes Chapel railway station. The village is situated on the river Dane. The par. includes the tnshps. of Kermincham and Swettenham. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £255. The church is old. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, built in 1840. The principal residence is Swettenham Hall. T. J. W. Swettenham, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SWIFT, a tributary of the Avon, rises near Knaptoft, in Leicestershire.

SWIFTGATE, a tributary of the Avon, rises near Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire.

SWILLAND, a par. in the hund. of Bosmere, co. Suffolk, 6 miles N.E. of Ipswich, its post town, and 5 from Claydon railway station. The village is small. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £227, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is old, with a Norman arch. The register dates from 1678. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. Mrs. Cowell is lady of the manor. There is a National school.

SWILLINGTON, a par. in the lower div. of Skyrack wap., West Riding co. York, 7 miles S.E. of Leeds, its post town. The village is near the river Aire, which bounds the parish on the S., and is here crossed by a bridge built in 1771. The par. includes the hmlt. of Astley, where is an extensive colliery. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £510. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains monuments of the Lowther family. The register dates from 1530. The parochial charities produce about £34 per annum, of which £18 go to the school, and £12 to the almshouses founded by Sir W. Lowther in 1748. Sir John Lowther, Bart., is lord of the manor. Near the glebe-house is a strong chalybeate spring.

SWILLY, a sea lough and river on the coast of co. Donegal, Ireland, containing Inch Island.

SWIN, a channel at the Thames mouth, between the Maplin and Barrow sands, forming the direct passage from the Nore to the North Sea.

SWIN, a loch on the W. side of Knapdale, co. Argyle, Scotland.

SWINANESS, a headland on the N. side of Balta Sound, Shetland Islands, Scotland.

SWINBRIDGE, a par. in the hund. of South Molton, co. Devon, 5 miles S.E. of Barnstaple, its post town. The village is large, and surrounded by hills. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Landkey, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. James, contains a sculptured stone pulpit, with figures of saints, a carved wooden screen, and tombs of the Chichesters of Athrington. The parochial charities produce about £132 per annum. There is a school for both sexes. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels. The Duke of Bedford is lord of the manor.

SWINBROOK, a par. in the hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 2 miles E. of Burford, its post town, and 5 N.W. of Witney. The village is situated on the little river Windrush, near Wychwood Forest. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Widford, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains remains of a rood-loft and wooden screen, and tombs of great antiquity. The parochial charities produce about £343 per annum, of which £60 go to Mrs. Pytt's school, and the remainder, being a bequest of Sir G. Fettiplace, to the poor of this and eleven other parishes. The old seat of the Fettiplaces is now in ruins.

SWINBURN, a hmlt. in the par. of Chollerton, N.E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 6½ miles N. of Hexham. The village is situated on the ancient Watling Street, and takes its name from the Swinburn brook, a tributary of the North Tyne.

SWINBURN, LITTLE, a vil. in the par. of Chollerton, co. Northumberland, 2 miles N.E. of Swinburn, and 9 N.E. of Hexham. It is joined with Whiteside Law to form a township.

SWINCLIFFE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Felliscliffe, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Ripley.

SWINCOMBE, or SWYNCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Ewelme, co. Oxford, 3 miles S.E. of Watlington, and 1½ mile N.W. of Nettlebed, its post town. The village is situated under the Chiltern hills. The par. includes the hmlts. of Cookley Green and Park Corner, and commands an extensive prospect. A portion of the land is in down pasture, and about 200 acres in beech woods and plantations. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £325, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Botolph. Some fresco paintings were discovered on the walls whilst undergoing renovation. There are two schools for both sexes, one of them being devoted to domestic training. C. E. R. Keen, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SWINDALE, a chplry. in the par. of Shap, co. Westmoreland, 4 miles S.W. of Shap, and 11 N.W. of Orton. Penrith is its post town. It is situated on the river Lowther, in a narrow vale near Hawes Water. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £56, in the patron. of the Vicar of Shap. The church was built at the expense of the inhabitants in 1749. There is a school founded in 1703.

SWINDEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Gisburn, W. div. of Staincliff wap., West Riding co. York, 11 miles W.

of Skipton, and 7 S.E. of Settle. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

SWINDERBY, a par. in the lower div. of Boothby-Graffoe wap., parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 9 miles S.W. of Lincoln, and 8 N.E. of Newark. It is a station on the Midland railway. The village is on the Lincoln and Newark road, near the ancient Fosse Way. It was formerly held by the Disneys of Ingatestone. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £260. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum, of which £3 go to Disney's school. The Wesleyans have a chapel. H. C. Bingham, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SWINDON, a par. in the hund. of Cheltenham, co. Gloucester, 2 miles N.W. of Cheltenham, its post town. The village is situated on the road from Cheltenham to Tewkesbury, near the line of the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. The land is principally in pasture and orchard. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £479. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient Norman structure.

SWINDON, a lib. in the par. of Wombourn, S. div. of Seisdon hund., co. Stafford, 5 miles W. of Dudley, on the Stafford and Birmingham canal.

SWINDON, a par., post and market town, in the hund. of Kingsbridge, co. Wilts, 7 miles from Highworth, 10 from Marlborough, and 41 N. of Salisbury. It is an important station on the Great Western railway, where the Cheltenham Union branches off. This place is situated on a hill near the Wilts and Berks canal, which passes about half a mile from the town, and has here a reservoir of 70 acres. The par. contains the hmlt. of Castcott, and is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Svindune*. It is a polling-place for the county elections, and a petty sessions town. The locomotive department belonging to the Great Western Railway Company was removed here from Wootton-Basset in 1841, and hence the rapid increase and prosperity of the place. The works afford employment to many. There are some extensive stone quarries in the neighbourhood, producing immense blocks of Purbeck stone. Druidical remains are to be seen at Brome. The hill on which the town stands is sand, but all below and around the hill is clay. There are a mechanics' institute, first-class railway hotel, two banks, and a savings-bank, in the town, which is called New Swindon, and in 1861 contained a population of 4,167, the population of the whole parish being 6,856. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £302, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to the Holy Rood. There is also the district church of St. Mark's, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £120. The parochial charities produce about £162. There are two chapels for the Dissenters. Swindon Lawn is the principal residence. Market day is on Monday. Cattle fairs are held every other Monday, also on the Monday before 5th April, second Monday after 12th May, and 11th September, and on the second Monday in December.

SWINDON, a hmlt. in the pars. of Kirkby-Overblow and Pannall, wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 5½ miles S.W. of Wetherby. It is the property of the Earl of Harewood, who is lord of the manor.

SWINE, a par. in the middle div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 6¼ miles N.E. of Hull, and 6 N.W. of Hedon. It is a station on the Hull and Hornsea branch of the North-Eastern railway. The village is large. The par. comprises Belton, North and South Skirlaugh, Ellerbuy, and other tnshps. There was formerly a Cistercian nunnery, founded by Robert de Verli in the reign of Stephen, which at the Dissolution possessed a revenue of £134 6*s.* 9*d.*, when the site was given to the Greshams. There are traces of a Roman encampment, near which many relics have been discovered: in 1826 a Roman urn was found in a newly ploughed field, containing upwards of 1,000 copper coins. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Skirlaugh annexed, in the dioc. of York. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is also a district church at Belton, an ancient Norman structure, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £140; and at Skirlaugh is a chapel-of-ease, built in the 14th century by Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham. The parochial charities produce about £68 per annum, of which £11 go to Langdale's school. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Burton Constable is the principal residence. The Earl of Shaftesbury is lord of the manor.

SWINEFLEET, a chplry. in the par. of Whitgift, lower div. of Osgoldcross wap., West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Howden, its post town, and 3 N.E. of Goole. It is on the S. bank of the river Ouse, and formed part of the honour of Pontefract. The village, which was formerly a market town under the Lacys, earls of Lincoln, consists of a long range of houses close to the Ouse. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £127, in the patron. of the Vicar of Whitgift. The church is old. The charities produce about £35 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels.

SWINESHEAD, a par. in the hund. of Leightonstone, co. Huntingdon, 3 miles S.W. of Kimbolton, its post town, and 12 from Bedford. The village is on the Great Northern railway and a branch of the river Kym. It is nearly surrounded by Bedfordshire. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £280. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

SWINESHEAD, a par. in the wap. of Kirton, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 13 miles from Spalding, its post town, 7 S.W. of Boston, and 2 S. of the Swineshead station on the Boston and Sleaford railway. The par. includes the chplry. of Chapel Hill and 5 ext. par. places. It is the Saxon *Swinesaefed*, to which the sea once came up, and had a Cistercian abbey, founded by Robert de Greslei in 1134, and to which King John escaped in 1216, after losing his carriages and baggage in the Cross-Keys Wash. Swineshead was formerly a market town, and had a harbour near the market-place, and a bridge crossing a river then navigable, but now choked up. Ancient coins and skeletons have been dug up at different times, and in 1825, in the sinking of a well, a skeleton measuring about 6 feet 3 inches was discovered. A short distance N.W. of the town is the Man-of-War Rings, a double-ditched Danish camp 180 feet in diameter. The South Forty-foot and other drains run through the parish, and an Act was passed in 1840 for the more effectual drainage of certain lands. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £240, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains tombs of the Locktons, of Swineshead Abbey. There is a district church at Chapel Hill, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £47, in the patron. of the vicar. This chapel was erected in 1826 for the convenience of the inhabitants residing in that portion of the parish, and is about 10 miles distant from the village. The parochial charities produce about £540 per annum. There is a school for both sexes, founded and endowed in 1720 by T. Cowley, Esq. A fair occurs on 2nd October.

SWINESIDE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Carlton Highdale, par. of Coverham, North Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Middleham, among the moors.

SWINETHORPE, an ext. par. place in the higher div. of Boothby-Graffoe wap., parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 7 miles S.W. of Lincoln. The Hall is situated in a park called the Jungles. The substratum contains coal of considerable thickness. Major Curteis is lord of the manor.

SWINETHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Snelland, W. div. of Wraggoe hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N.W. of Wragby.

SWINETHWAITE, a hmlt. in the par. of West Witton, North Riding co. York, 5 miles W. of Middleham.

SWINEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Latheron, co. Caithness, Scotland, 3 miles from Lybster.

SWINFEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Weeford, S. div. of Offlow hund, co. Stafford, 2 miles S.E. of Lichfield. The principal residence is Swinfen Hall.

SWINFORD a tythg. in the par. of Cumner, hund.

of Hormer, co. Berks, 4 miles N.W. of Oxford, near the bridge over the river Thames.

SWINFORD, a par. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester, 4 miles S.E. of Lutterworth, its post town, and 2 N.E. of Lilbourne railway station. The village is situated near the river Avon and the ancient Watling Street. There was once a preceptory of the Knights Templars. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £216. The church, dedicated to All Saints, had formerly a chantrey founded by Nic. Cowley, and has a circular E. end and pillar font. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents have a chapel. The Baroness de Braye, of Stanford Hall, is lady of the manor.

SWINFORD, a post and market town in the par. of Kilconduff, bar. of Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 15 miles S.E. of Ballina, and 140 N.W. of Dublin. It is situated on the river Swinford, and is a rising place. It contains the parish church, Roman Catholic chapel, National school, court-house, and police station. General sessions are held in April and October, and petty sessions once a week. Swinford is the head of a Poor-law Union, and contains the union poorhouse. Tuesday is the great pig market day, and fairs are held 1st February, 17th March, 20th May, 2nd July, 18th August, 31st October, and 18th December.

SWINFORD, KING'S. *See* KINGSWINFORD, co. Stafford.

SWINFORD, OLD, a par. partly in the S. div. of Seisdon hund., co. Stafford, but chiefly in the lower div. of Halfshire hund., co. Worcester, 1 mile S.E. of Stourbridge, 4½ miles S. of Dudley, and 7 N. of Kidderminster. It is a large and populous parish, situated near the canal and the river Stour, and includes the town of Stourbridge and the tnshps. of Upper Swinford, Ambleside, Lye, Wollaston, and Wollescott. Manufacture of iron and glass is carried on to some extent, and fireclay is procured from a depth of 100 yards. The population of the parish in 1861 was 22,958. [*See* STOURBRIDGE.] The living is a rect.* with the cur. of St. John's, Stourbridge, annexed, in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £781. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is old, and has a lich-gate. In addition to the parish church are the district churches of Stourbridge, St. Thomas, Lye, Amblecote, Wollaston, the livings of which are all perpet. curs., varying in val. from £200 to £100. The parochial charities produce about £3,159 per annum, of which sum £462 belong to the free grammar school, and £2,352 to Foley's Blue Coat school, or hospital for 70 boys; the school buildings are situated on the road to Bromsgrove. There are, besides several other endowed schools, National, infant, and denominational schools.

SWINFORD, UPPER, a tnshp. in the par. of Old Swinford, hund. of Halfshire, co. Worcester.

SWINGFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Folkestone, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 6 miles N. of Folkestone, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Dover. The village is on a hill near the road from Folkestone to Canterbury. The land is partly in common, of which 620 acres, in Swingfield Minnis, were enclosed under an Act in 1840. In the vicinity is a farmhouse formed out of the ruins of the preceptory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded before 1190, and which at the Dissolution had a revenue of £87 3*s.* 3*d.* The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £54. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains some old monuments of the Pilcher family. Bishop Robert de Swingfield was born in this parish, and died in 1316.

SWINHOE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bambrough, N. div. of Bambrough ward, co. Northumberland, 9 miles N.E. of Alnwick, and 8 S.E. of Belford. It is situated near the coast, and was once held by the De Vescis, from whom it came to the Nevilles of Raby. The soil is clayey.

SWINHOPE, a par. in the hund. of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 7½ miles S.E. of Caistor, its post town, 2 N. of Binbrooke, and 6 from the North Thoresby station on the East Lincolnshire railway. The village is situated on the Wolds. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £117. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is ancient. The register dates from 1697. Swinhope House is the principal residence. The Rev. M. Alington is lord of the manor.

SWINNERTON, a par. in the N. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, 4 miles N.W. of Stone, its post-town, and 1½ mile W. of the Standon station on the London and North-Western railway. The village is near the river Sow. The par. comprises the tnshps. of Acton, Hatton, Shelton, Yarnfield, Millstone Green, and Stableford. It was formerly a market town, and belonged to the Saxon kings. In the reign of Henry VIII. it came to the Swinnertons, and from them to the Fitzherberts. The Staffordshire hounds meet in this parish. The surface is hilly, and the soil generally gravelly. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £1,070. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is old, and contains effigies of the Swinnertons, and a colossal figure of the Saviour pointing to the wound in his side, which was discovered buried at a short distance from its present situation. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. There is a charity school for both sexes. The Roman Catholics have a chapel in Swinnerton Park. The principal residence is Swinnerton Hall, situated near the church. The park extends over an area of about 1,000 acres. J. Fitzherbert, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SWINSCOE, a tnshp. in the par. of Blore, N. div. of Totmonslow hund., co Stafford, 3 miles N.W. of Ashborne. It is joined with Blore.

SWINSTEAD, a par. in the wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.W. of Bourne, its post town, and 2 S.E. of Corby railway station. In its vicinity is a cross of great antiquity, also a spring of excellent water. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £80. The church, dedicated to St. Luke or St. Mary, contains a monument of the last Duke of Ancaster. The church was thoroughly restored in 1854, and the chancel in 1859, when several stained windows were inserted. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, and an infant school, principally supported by Lord Willoughby d'Eresby. The Baptists have a chapel. In the neighbourhood are traces of the old seat of the Ancaster family. Lord Willoughby d'Eresby is lord of the manor.

SWINTON, a par. in the district of Merse, co. Berwick, Scotland. It comprises a vil. of its own name and the ancient par. of Simprin. It extends in length about 4 miles from E. to W., with an extreme breadth of 2¾ miles. It is watered by the rivulet Leet, which abounds in pike. The soil is very fertile, and for the most part under good cultivation. The predominant rock is the New Red sandstone, which is quarried. The parish is traversed by the north road from Kelso to Berwick, and by the road from Coldstream to Dunse. The village is about 6 miles from Dunse and Norham railway stations. There are brick and tile works. The estate has been held for 800 years by the Swintons, of Swinton House, of which family were the hero of Scott's "Homildon Hill," and the poet's grandmother. This par. is in the presb. of Chirnside and synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is about £241. The parish church was erected in 1593, and enlarged in 1837. It bears evidence of having been fortified, and contains an effigy of Allan Swinton, who died in 1200. There are a Free church and a parochial school. The demesne of Simprin, now included in this parish, came from the Cockburns to Lord Elibank, who built the great barn here, which is seen from a long distance.

SWINTON, a vil. in the par. of Old Monkland, co. Lanark, Scotland, 6 miles E. of Glasgow.

SWINTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Appleton-le-Street, wap. of Ryedale, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of New Malton.

SWINTON, a hmlt. and chplry. in the tnshp. of Worsley and par. of Eccles, co. Lancaster, 4½ miles

N.W. of Manchester, its post town, and 6 E. of Bolton. The village is situated on the main road to Manchester. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton mills, collieries, and brick kilns. The Manchester training school is situated here. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £126, in the patron. of the Vicar of Eccles. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a cruciform structure, built in 1791. There is a National school for both sexes, at which a Sunday-school is also held. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Unitarians have chapels.

SWINTON, a chply. and tnshp. in the par. of Wath-upon-Dearne, N. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Rotherham, its post town, and 9 S.W. of Doncaster. It is a junction station on the North Midland railway. The village is situated at the junction of the Dearne and Dove navigation with the river Don, and has several shops. The population of the tnshp. in 1861 was 3,190. The gas-works were established in 1856. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the Don potteries and in a porcelain manufactory established by Earl Fitzwilliam. A large portion of the land is in pasture. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £340. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, was rebuilt, chiefly at the expense of Earl Fitzwilliam, who gave the site in 1817. There are National schools for both sexes, including infants, at which Sunday-schools are also held. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels. The Earl Fitzwilliam is lord of the manor.

SWINTON-WITH-WATHERMASK, a tnshp. in the par. of Masham, partly in the lib. of St. Peter's and partly in the wap. of East Hang, North Riding co. York, 1 mile S.W. of Masham. The tnshp. includes the hmlt. of Roomer. The principal seat is Swinton House.

SWITHEN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Kexborough, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Barnsley.

SWITHLAND, a par. in the hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 6 miles S. of Loughborough, its post town, and 4½ S.W. of the Sileby station on the Midland railway. The village is on a branch of the river Soar. The soil consists of clay, sand, and gravel. This parish is noted for its excellent blue slate quarries, which are extensively worked. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £300, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, contains a brass of Lady Ferrers, bearing date 1460. There is a free school, built at the expense of the Earl of Lanesborough. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The Hall is the principal residence.

SWONA. *See* SWANNAY, Orkney Isles, Scotland.

SWORDS, a par., post, and market town in the bar. of Nethercross, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is situated on the steep banks of a stream, 9 miles N. of Dublin. It is a station on the Dublin and Drogheda railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with others £329, in the patron. of the archbishop. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a large charity school. Brackenstown is one of the chief seats. The town is a place of great antiquity, and is supposed to have originated in a monastery founded here by St. Columbkill. Here, on the outbreak of the civil war in 1641, the first Irish army assembled. In this parish are the ruins of a castle and round tower, and some other antiquities. Fairs are held on 17th March, 9th May, 12th July, and 8th November.

SWYDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandegley, hund. of Cefnllys, co. Radnor, 5 miles N.W. of Radnor. In the vicinity is Llandegley spa.

SWYDD, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanfihangel Lledrod, co. Cardigan, 5 miles N.W. of Tregaron, on the river Wyrai.

SWYRE, a par. in the hund. of Uggscombe, Dorchester div. of co. Dorset, 5½ miles S.E. of Bridport, its post town. The village is situated about a mile from the coast of the English Channel. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Sarum, value £140. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The register dates from 1754. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. A National school was erected in 1851, at the expense of the Duke of Bedford, who is lord of the manor.

SYCHART, a tnshp. in the par. of Llansilin, co. Denbigh, 4 miles S.W. of Oswestry.

SYCH-DYN. *See* SOUGHTON, co. Flint.

SYCHRYD, a stream of cos. Brecon and Glamorgan, joins the river Hepste near Pont-nydd-fechan.

SYCHTYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llansilin, upper div. of Oswestry hund., co. Salop, 4 miles S.W. of Oswestry, its post town. It is situated in a bleak and mountainous district. The Independents and Welsh Methodists have chapels. The Earl of Powis is lord of the manor.

SYDENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Lewknor, co. Oxford, 4 miles S. of Thame, its post town, and 2½ E. of Tetsworth. The par. includes the hmlt. of Sydenham Street. The living is a vic..* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £100, in the patron. of trustees. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities consist in 30 acres of land. The Baptists have two chapels. The Baroness Wenman, of Thame Park, is lady of the manor.

SYDENHAM, a suburban district of the metropolis, forming a chplry. in the par. of Lewisham, hund. of Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 7 miles S.E. of London, with which it is connected by several lines of railway. It occupies an elevated spot on the S. side of the metropolis, and is a rapidly increasing place. About 1610 it first came into public notice on account of a mineral spring, which was supposed to possess peculiar medicinal virtues, and for the benefit of which invalids often came from a considerable distance. This raised the village from a cluster of huts to a town, and though the fame of the spa subsequently declined, the village continued to increase, and was divided under the Act of 58 George III. into the two district parishes of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, and Christchurch, Forest Hill. The formation of Sydenham Park, and the removal hither of the Crystal Palace, from Hyde Park, in October, 1851, upon the close of the great International Exhibition, tended much to the improvement of the neighbourhood. The population of the entire chapelry in 1861 was 10,595, comprising 4,641 in Forest Hill, and 5,955 in St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham; the latter district having more than doubled in population in the 20 years between 1841 and 1861. The town now contains a public lecture hall, working-men's institution, and horticultural society; but the attraction is the Crystal Palace, situated in a park of 200 acres, well laid out. The building, which was opened by her Majesty the Queen and the late Prince Consort, on the 10th of June, 1854, is of iron and glass, measuring 1,608 feet in length by 312 feet in general width, besides two wings 574 feet each in length. The height of the great transept from the basement is 198 feet, and that of the water towers 284 feet, at the top of which are tanks holding 357,675 gallons of water for supplying the fountains, which throw 120,000 gallons of water in a minute. The livings of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, and Christchurch, Forest Hill, are perpet. curs.,* the former val. £248, and the latter £150. The church of St. Bartholomew was erected in 1830 on the common, at a cost of above £10,000, the greater part of which was allowed by the Parliamentary Commissioners, and a new chancel, with painted windows and carved stone reredos, has since been added. The register dates from the consecration of the church. Christchurch, Forest Hill, is on the hill, and was commenced in 1854, but the tower and spire have not yet been completed. There are besides Sydenham old chapel, which forms a chapel-at-ease to Lewisham, and the Episcopal chapel at Lower Sydenham, recently enlarged and improved. The Baptists have a chapel of recent erection, and there are chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Independents, and Bible Christians. There are National and infant schools for St. Bartholomew's and Christchurch districts, also British and Foreign, and Sunday schools in connection with

the several denominations. In Sydenham Park is an Elizabethan pile of buildings, called Sydenham College, with a staff of professors. There are also numerous private academies and boarding schools. Campbell resided here when Byron and Moore visited him in 1811. A pleasure fair was until recently held on Trinity-Monday.

SYDENHAM-DAMEREL, or SOUTH SYDENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Lifton, co. Devon, 5 miles N.W. of Tavistock, its post town. The village is situated on the river Tamar, which separates it from Cornwall. Traces of copper and lead have been discovered, and slate is quarried. The northern extremity of the parish is crossed by the Tavistock and Launceston road. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £207. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities consist of Tremayne's, £70 per annum. There is an infant school, supported by voluntary contributions. The Bible Christians have a chapel. The executors of the late John Carpenter, Esq., are lords of the manor and principal landowners.

SYDERSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Gallow, co. Norfolk, 6 miles N.W. of Fakenham, its post town. The village is situated on the road from Fakenham to Docking. There is a considerable tract of heath. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £534. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a round tower containing one bell. The register dates from 1584. There is a National school. The Wesleyans have a chapel, also the Primitive Methodists. The Marquis of Cholmondeley is lord of the manor.

SYDLING ST. NICHOLAS, a par. and lib. in the Cerne div. of co. Dorset, 8 miles N.W. of Dorchester, its post town, and 2½ S.W. of Cerne-Abbas. It comprises the tythgs. of Upper Sydling and Fifehead Sydling. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £169, in the patron. of Winchester College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a tower containing five bells. The chancel was rebuilt by the late Sir William Smith. There is also a district church at Hilfield, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £52. The church was erected in 1680. The parochial charities produce about £31 per annum, which belongs to Barber's school.

SYDMONTON, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of Kingsclere, co. Hants, 7 miles N.E. of Whitchurch. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is in the park, and has a Norman arch.

SYERSCOTE, a tnshp. in the par. of Tamworth, N. div. of Offlow hund., co. Stafford, 3 miles N.E. of Tamworth.

SYERSTON, a par. in the S. div. of Newark wap., co. Nottingham, 6 miles S.W. of Newark, and 4 E. of Thurgarton railway station. The village is situated on the old Fosse Road, near the river Trent. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of East Stoke, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

SYKE-GREEN, WEST, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Felliscliffe, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Ripley.

SYKEHOUSE, a chplry. in the par. of Fishlake, S. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding co. York, 4½ miles from Snaith, its post town, and 4 N.W. of Thorne. The village is situated near the river Wente, or Don, and on the Goole canal. The township includes plots of land awarded to it on the enclosure of Hatfield Chase and Thorne Common. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Fishlake. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is built of stone with a tower of brick, added in 1724. The parochial charities produce about £22 per annum, of which £3 go to a school. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

SYKES, a hmlt. in the par. of Keighley, West Riding co. York, near Keighley.

SYLEHAM, a par. in the hund. of Hoxne, co. Suffolk, 6 miles N.E. of Eye, and 3½ S.W. of Harleston. Scole is its post town. The village is situated on the river Waveney, which separates it from the county of Norfolk. A large portion of the soil is marshy. The par. includes the hmlt. of Esham, where was formerly a chapel-of-ease. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £88. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has monuments to Mrs. Bridget and Anne Lamb. The register dates from 1538. Syleham Hall is the principal residence. Miss Taylor is lady of the manor.

SYLFAEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Castle Caereinion, co. Montgomery, 4 miles S.W. of Welshpool.

SYMINGTON, a par. in the district of Kyle, co. Ayr, Scotland. It comprises a vil. of the same name. The parish extends in length about 4 miles from E. to W., with a breadth of about 1½ mile. The higher grounds command a prospect of the Frith of Clyde. The land is fertile, and for the most part under good cultivation. The soil is chiefly of a clayey nature upon a substratum of sandstone and whinstone, which are quarried to some extent. Traces of coal and limestone have been found, but are not worked. The parish is traversed by the road from Kilmarnock to Ayr, and by the Kilmarnock and Troon railway, which has a station here; it is likewise within easy access of the Troon and Monkton stations on the Glasgow and Ayr railway. The village of Symington is about 5 miles S.W. of Kilmarnock, and 7 S.E. of Irvine. It was formerly held by Symon Lockhart, ancestor of the Lockharts of Lee. This par. is in the presb. of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The stipend of the minister is about £261. The parish church is an ancient structure, enlarged and restored in 1797. There are a Free church and a Free church school. The principal seats are Williamfield, Townend, Dankeith, and Rosemount.

SYMINGTON, a par. in the upper ward of co. Lanark, Scotland. It comprises a vil. of its own name. The parish extends in length about 3 miles from N.E. to S.W., with a breadth of 1½ mile. The river Clyde bounds the parish on the N. and E., and on the western side the Tinto Hill rises 2,312 feet above sea-level. On the declivity of the Tinto are traces of an ancient castle, designated Fatlips. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries, and by the main trunk of the Caledonian railway, on which it has a station. The village is about 3½ miles S.W. of Biggar. It is situated on the river about a quarter of a mile E. of an ancient circular camp called Castlehill, which is well planted. This par. is in the presb. of Biggar and synod of Lothian and Tweedale. The stipend of the minister is about £164. The parish church is very old. There are a parochial school and library.

SYMONDSBURY, a par. in the hund. of Whitchurch Canonicorum, co. Dorset, 1 mile W. of Bridport, its post town, and 6 miles from Beaminster. The village is situated on the road from London to Exeter, and is watered by the small river Simene. The surface is marked by several conical hills. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £969. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum.

SYMOND'S-HALL, a tythg. in the par. of Wotton-under-Edge, upper div. of Berkeley hund., co. Gloucester, 3 miles N.E. of Wotton.

SYNFIN-WITH-ARLESTON, a lib. in the par. of Barrow, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 2½ miles S.W. of Derby.

SYRESHAM-WITH-CROWFIELD, a par. in the hund. of King's-Sutton, co. Northampton, 4½ miles N.E. of Brackley, its post town. The village is situated on a branch of the river Ouse, and on the road from Brackley to Towcester. There are stone quarries. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £152. The church is dedicated to St. James. The parochial charities produce about £28 per annum. There is a village school for both sexes, endowed with an annuity of £16. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Nicholas Parry, Esq., is lord of the manor.

SYRIOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandrillo, co. Merioneth, 5 miles S.W. of Corwen.

SYSONBY, a par. in the hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 1 mile W. of Melton-Mowbray, its post town.

The village is situated on the river Wreak. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Melton-Mowbray, in the dioc. of Peterborough. Lord Dysart is lord of the manor.

SYSTON, a par. and small town in the hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 4½ miles N.E. of Leicester, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Barrow-on-Soar. It is a station on the Midland Counties railway. The village is situated on the ancient Fosse Way and Grand Junction canal, near the junction of the Soar and Wreak navigations. In the village are a needle factory and malt works, but the chief occupation of the inhabitants is in framework knitting. The streets are lighted with gas. There are excellent gypsum and lime works, and plaster of Paris is made. The Belvoir hounds meet in this parish. Part of the land is in rich meadow. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £115, in the patron. of the University of Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a tower containing a clock and six bells. It formerly had a chantry. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum, of which the greater portion goes towards church repairs. There are a grammar school, also National, infant, and Sunday schools. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Particular Baptists have chapels. The Earl of Stamford is lord of the manor.

SYSTON, a par. in the wap. of Winnibriggs, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N.E. of Grantham, its post town. The ancient Ermine Street bounds the parish on the E. The burial-ground, with the distant woods of Jericho, are celebrated by Sir Walter Scott, under the name of Willingham, in his "Heart of Mid-Lothian." The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £83. The church is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. The chancel contains a painting figuring the Adoration of the Shepherds, the gift of Sir John Hayford Thorold, Bart. There are monuments of the Thorold family. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum. There is a free school for about 50 children, endowed with an annuity of £30 by Margaret Lady Thorold in 1717. The principal residence is Syston Hall, celebrated for its library. Sir J. C. Thorold, Bart., is lord of the manor.

SYWELL, a par. in the hund. of Hamfordshoe, co. Northampton, 5 miles W. of Wellingborough, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Northampton. The par. includes the ext. par. place of Sywell Bray Lodge, and is traversed by the road from Northampton to Lincoln. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £492. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, has an ivy-covered tower. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a school for infants.

T

TA, a lough near Broadway, co. Wexford, Ireland, 1 mile W. of Carnsore Point. It is about 3 miles in circumference, and contains Inish and Lady's islands, and the ruins of a castle.

TAASKER, an islet on the coast of co. Argyle, Scotland, on the southern side of Islay.

TABLE MOUNTAIN, a lofty peak in co. Wicklow, Ireland, 6 miles E. of Donard. It attains an elevation of 2,302 feet above sea-level.

TABLEY, INFERIOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Budworth, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 2 miles S.W. of Knutsford, its post town. It is a small agricultural village, situated on the road leading from Northwich to Altrincham. The manor belonged to the family of Leycester prior to 1276, and in July, 1826, Sir J. F. Leicester, Bart., was created Baron Leicester, of Tabley. The old hall, now in ruins, is situated on an island, with a bridge connecting it to the grounds, and adjoining is a chapel, built at the expense of Lord De Tabley. A short distance from the old hall stands Tabley Hall, a building of red brick with stone dressings. The park, which is extensive and well-timbered, contains several lakes. A free school was erected in 1856 by the above-mentioned nobleman, who is lord of the manor and sole landowner. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum.

TABLEY, SUPERIOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Rostherne, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 2 miles N.W. of Knutsford, its post town, and 6½ N.E. of Northwich. It is situated on the turnpike road leading from Altrincham to Chester. The soil is of a clayey and sandy nature, with a subsoil of marl. Cheese of excellent quality is made here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £100. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a stone edifice containing one bell. It was built in 1855, but having been burnt down, was again rebuilt in 1856, and endowed by T. J. L. Brooke, Esq., of Mere Hall. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. A Sunday-school is held in the church. Over Tabley Hall, Tabley Villa, and Yew-Tree House, are the principal residences. Lord De Tabley and T. J. L. Brooke, Esq., are lords of the manor.

TACHBROOK, BISHOP'S. *See* BISHOP'S TACHBROOK, co. Warwick.

TACHBROOK-MALLORY, a hmlt. in the par. of Bishop's Tachbrook, Kenilworth div. of Knightlow hund., co. Warwick, 3½ miles S.E. of Warwick. It is situated on a branch of the river Avon, and is a meet for the Warwickshire hounds.

TACHBYAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandilo-fawr, co. Carmarthen, near Llandilo-fawr.

TACKLEY, a par. in the hund. of Wootton, co. Oxford, 3 miles N.E. of Woodstock, its post town, and 9 from Oxford. The village is on the Oxford canal and the river Cherwell. The par. includes the hmlt. of Nethercote, and belonged to the Nowers and Aylworths. A peculiar sort of earth used for flooring barns and cottages abounds. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £742, in the patron. of St. John's College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a cruciform structure with a square tower. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. The Roman way Akeman Street passes through the parish, and separates the two manors of the Duke of Marlborough and Sir H. Dashwood, Bart.

TACOLNESTONE, a par. in the hund. of Depwade, co. Norfolk, 5 miles S.E. of Wymondham, its post town, and 3 N.E. of Forncett railway station. The village is situated on the road from New Buckenham to Norwich. Edward I. granted to John de Uvedale a market to be held on Wednesday and two annual fairs, all of which have long since fallen into disuse. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £498. The church is large, and dedicated to All Saints. It contains monuments to the Knife and Gobbet families. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum, of which £5 go to Knife's almshouses. There is a National school. John Tacesphalus, prior of the Carmelite friary at Norwich, who wrote against the Lollards, was born in this parish.

TACUMSHIN, a par. in the bar. of Forth, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Killinick. Broadway is its post town. It is situated on Lough Tacumshin and Lady's Island Lake. Sea-weed is used for manure. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with others, £789, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is now a ruin. Here are a parochial school and a coast-guard station. Bennetstown is the chief residence. There is a very extensive fishery, and immense flocks of sea-fowl frequent the coast.

TADCASTER, a par. and market town partly in the upper div. of Barkstone Ash wap., West Riding co. York, and partly in York Ainsty, 9 miles S.W. of York, and 4½ N.W. of Church Fenton station. It is a station on the Harrogate section of the North-Eastern railway. It is situated on both banks of the river Wharfe, which is navigable for vessels of 50 tons, and is crossed by a stone bridge of nine arches, built out of the ruins of the old castle, which stood on a hill to the N.W. of the town. The par. comprises the tnshps. of East and West Tadcaster, Stutton-cum-Hazlewood, Cat-

terton, and Oxton. The town, which is of great antiquity, occupies the site of the Roman station *Calcaria*, or *Calca-ceaster* of Bede, so named from the limestone which abounds in the vicinity. At Towton, within 2 miles of the town, was fought the battle which displaced Henry VI. and elevated Edward IV. to the throne. In 1642 Tadcaster was taken by the Duke of Newcastle from Fairfax. The town contains about 2,500 inhabitants, and is situated at the intersection of the great road from London to York, and the road from York to Leeds. It is lighted with gas and partially paved. There is a townhall, recently presented to the town by the late Lord Londesborough, also several malt-kilns, a brewery, large corn-mill, and a poorhouse for Tadcaster West. The occupations of the inhabitants are chiefly connected with agriculture, and some business is done in the general trade, though the railways have destroyed its transit traffic, which was once very considerable. The surrounding district is fertile and well wooded, and in the vicinity is Marle quarry, from which the stone was obtained of which York cathedral and several other churches were built. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £240. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone structure of the 14th century, with a tower containing six bells. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Independents have each a chapel. There are a grammar school, founded in 1558 by Bishop Oglethorpe, of Carlisle, and a girls' school, founded by Mrs. Dawson, also National and Sunday schools—the last being the first opened in England. The charities include 4 almshouses and 20 female annuitants on Mrs. Dawson's foundation; each receive from £10 to £15 per annum. Petty sessions are held fortnightly on Monday, and a new county court monthly. It is the head of a superintendent registry district. The manor anciently belonged to the Vavasours, but now to Lord Londesborough, of Grimston Hall. Many Roman antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood, and there are still traces of the Roman entrenchment round the town. Market day is on Monday. Fairs are held on the last Wednesdays in May, October, and November, chiefly for cattle and hiring servants.

TADDINGTON, a hmlt in the par. of Stanway, co. Gloucester, 4 miles N.E. of Winchcomb.

TADDINGTON, a chplry. in the par. of Bakewell, hund. of High Peake, co. Derby, 6 miles N.W. of Bakewell, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Tideswell. The village is situated in Taddington Vale. A short distance from the village, on the summit of Five Wells Hill, is a burial-place of the ancient Britons. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £87, in the patron. of the Vicar of Bakewell. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Near it is an ancient stump cross. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum, exclusive of Priestcliff Grammar school, which is endowed with an annuity of £80, realised from land. There is also a free school for twelve poor children, endowed with an annuity of £15.

TADLEY, a par. in the hund. of Overton, Kingsclere div. of co. Hants, 7 miles from Basingstoke, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Mortimer railway station. The village is on the road from Basingstoke to Aldermaston. Part of the land is in common. The making of brooms is carried on to a considerable extent. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Overton, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small edifice with a tower. The parochial charities produce about £2 10*s.* per annum. There is a church school. The Independents have a chapel, also a school. The Bishop of Winchester is lord of the manor.

TADLOW, a par. in the hund. of Armingford, co. Cambridge, 8 miles N.W. of Royston, and 13 S.W. of Cambridge. The village is situated on the river Cam. The soil is of a clayey nature, with a subsoil of clay. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £120, in the patron. of Downing College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, contains some effigies bearing date 1496. The register dates from 1770. A Sunday-school is held at the church.

TADMARTON, a par. in the hund. of Bloxham, co. Oxford, 4½ miles S.W. of Banbury, its post town, and 25 N.W. of Oxford. The village is situated on a branch of the river Cherwell. In the vicinity are Hook-Norton Barrow, Tadmarton Castle, and another ancient camp, where the Danes beat the Saxons in 914. Roman coins have been discovered here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £307, in the patron. of Worcester College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure with a tower. There is a National school for both sexes.

TAF, or TAVE, a river of co. Carmarthen, rises under Precelly Mountain, on the borders of co. Pembroke, and falls into Carmarthen Bay, below Laugharne.

TAFF-WITH-CYNNON, a hmlt. in the par. of Merthyr Tydfil, co. Glamorgan, 6 miles S. of Merthyr Tydfil. It is situated on the Taff river, which rises under Brecknock Beacons, in South Brecon, in two heads, and flows 35 miles to the Bristol Channel, at Cardiff.

TAFOLOG, a tnshp. in the par. of Cemmes, hund. of Machynlleth, co. Montgomery, 7 miles N.E. of Machynlleth.

TAF-VECHAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanthetty, co. Brecon, 8 miles S. of Brecknock. It is situated on the river Taff. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is a modern structure.

TAGGART, an islet in Lough Strangford, co. Down, near Killyleagh; also another islet in Clew Bay, co. Mayo, Ireland.

TAGHADOE, or TAPTOO, a par. in the bar. of North Salt, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Maynooth, its post town. It lies between the Royal canal and river Liffey. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £177. There is a small church, erected by aid of the late Board of First Fruits. A round tower and the remains of a chapel are seen. Brooklawn is a neighbouring residence.

TAGHBOY, a par. in the bars. of Killian and Athlone, cos. Galway and Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 12 miles N. of Ballinasloe. Roscommon is its post town. It is situated on the river Suck, and consists of a light soil, including some bog. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. £111, in the patron. of the bishop. There are three schools. Claremont is the principal residence. There is a mineral spring in this parish, also a police station.

TAGHEEN, a par. in the bar. of Clanmorris, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Clare. Hollymount is its post town. It lies along the river Robe, and consists of a good soil, including some bog. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with Hollymount £515, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Crossboyne. There are two private schools. Holybrook is the principal residence.

TAGHMA-CONNELL, a par. in the bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Ballinasloe, its post town. This parish, which lies near the river Suck, comprises much bog. The soil is ill cultivated. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Clonfert, val. with Creagh £216, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel and three private schools. Glenmore is the chief residence. In this parish are the ruins of Taghma-Connell Abbey, and of two religious houses, the one at Ballinnina, and the other at Clonohill, also castle ruins.

TAGHMON, a par. in the bar. of Corkaree, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Mullingar, its post town. It is situated on Lough Dereveragh, and is crossed by the road from Mullingar to Castle-Pollard. It comprises some woodland and bog. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with two others £307, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient Gothic structure. The Roman Catholic chapel is at Monktown. There are two schools, also traces of several raths.

TAGHMON, a par., post and market town in the bars. of Bargy and West Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. of

Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles W. of Wexford. It is situated on the road from New Ross to Wexford. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with two others £511, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and two public schools. Slevoy Castle and Harperstown are the principal seats. The town originated in a monastery, founded by St. Munno in the 6th century. It was sacked by the Danes early in the 10th century, and was afterwards given to Ferns Abbey. The town contains a chief police station, barracks, and dispensary. Petty sessions are held at intervals. The place was formerly a parliamentary borough, returning two members before the Union. Tuesday and Friday are market days.

TAGHSHEENOD, a par. in the bars. of Shrule and Moydow, co. Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Ballymahon. Colehill is its post town. The surface consists of a medium soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns united with Moydow. Here are two day schools, also ruins of the church at Loughan. Park and Richmount are the principal seats. Here are ruins of an abbey, founded by Gormgall O'Quin in the time of King John, and of Mornine Castle.

TAGHSHINNY, a par. and post-office vil. in the bars. of Rathcline and Shrule, co. Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The surface consists of a good soil, with some bog. The parish is traversed by the river Inny, on which stands the village, and by the Royal canal. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ardagh, val. with Abbeyshruel, £286, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is about a century old, and contains a monument to Judge Gore. There are two or three schools, chiefly supported by private charity. Park Place and Doory Hall are the chief residences. Black stone is quarried here. Fairs are held on 27th March and 28th May.

TAGOAT, a post-office vil. in the par. of Rosslare, bar. of Forth, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Killinick. It is situated near Wexford harbour, on the road to Wexford, and has a Roman Catholic chapel and chief police station. Hill Castle is the neighbouring seat.

TAI, a tnshp. in the par. of Bettws-yn-Rhôs, co. Denbigh, 3 miles S.W. of Abergele.

TAIBACH, a vil. in the par. of Havod-y-Porth, co. Glamorgan, 1 mile S.E. of Aberafon. It is situated near the Bristol Channel. In the vicinity are Vivian's "Constantinople" copper, tin, and coal works.

TAILBERT, a hmlt. in the par. of Shap, co. Westmoreland, 2 miles S.W. of Shap.

TAIN, a par., market town, royal and parliamentary burgh in the district of Easter Ross, cos. Ross and Cromarty, Scotland. The par., which contains the vil. of Inver, extends 8 miles along the S. shore of Dornoch Firth, by a breadth of 2 miles inland. The surface is generally level, but rises into hills towards the W., the highest being Tain Hill, 800 feet above sea-level, where limestone is quarried. The sea-shore is flat and sandy, the uplands well wooded, and the land near the town much improved. The town, which was anciently called *Baldaich*, signifying in Gaelic "the town of St. Duthac," is situated on a gentle acclivity about a mile from the Firth of Dornoch, across which arm of the sea several ferries have been established, and near the head of which is an iron bridge. Tain is about 46 miles N. of Inverness, and 26 N.E. of Dingwall, and is a station on the Highland railway. The streets are irregularly laid out, but have of late years been much improved by the erection of many good houses and several public buildings. Among the latter are the new townhall, which was rebuilt in 1833 on the site of the old one, then used as a place of confinement for debtors, also a large modern edifice for assemblies and public meetings, a borough gaol, reading rooms, savings-bank, and three commercial banks, being branches respectively of the North of Scotland, British Linen Company, and of the Commercial Bank of Scotland. The most prominent branches of industry are distilling, brewing, an iron foundry, and in the vicinity of the town is a woollen mill. Though seated almost on the shore of an arm of the sea, Tain is not a shipping port, on account of a difficulty of navigating the firth, at the entrance to which there is on each side a bank of quicksands, named "Gizzen Briggs," leaving scarcely sufficient in the channel for a vessel to pass at high water. As a royal burgh, it is governed under charter of James II. by a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and 15 councillors, and unites with Cromarty and other contributory burghs in returning one member to parliament. A sheriff's small-debts court is held every Wednesday during session. The burgh revenue is about £400. The par. is in the presb. of Tain, to which it gives name. The minister's stipend is £300. The parish church is a massive quadrangular structure, with a tower at each angle. It was originally built in 1471 for a college, and was dedicated to St. Duthac, whose effigies it contained, as also a carved oak pulpit. Tradition records that James IV. made a pilgrimage to this shrine on foot from Falkland, in Fifeshire, in 1527. St. Duthac's chapel, also in ruins, had the privilege of sanctuary, and was that to which the wife and daughter of Robert Bruce fled when given up to the English. There are besides a Free church, erected in 1844, and a United Presbyterian church. Market days are Tuesday and Friday. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in January, third Tuesdays in March, August, and October, second Wednesday in July, and Tuesday next before Christmas Day, for ponies, cattle, and sheep.

TAKELEY, a par. in the hund. of Uttlesford, co. Essex, 4 miles W. of Dunmow, its post town, and 4 E. of Bishop Stortford railway station. The village is situated on Pincey Brook, near the Great Eastern railway. There was formerly at Warish Hall a cell to St. Valery Abbey, in France, but which was given by Edward III. to William of Wykeham for his college. The Essex hounds meet in the parish. The soil consists of clay and loam, with a various subsoil. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £207, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register dates from the middle of the 16th century. There are two parochial schools. This parish is separated into numerous manors.

TALACHDDU, a par. in the hund. of Penkelly, co. Brecon, 4 miles N.E. of Brecknock, its post town, and 6 from Talgarth. The village is situated at the source of the river Achddhu. The par. includes the hmlts. of Velin-vach and Llwryneyrog. Copper is found here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £143. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel.

TALAR, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Asaph, co. Flint, near St. Asaph.

TALARGOCH, a lead mine in co. Denbigh, 3 miles N.E. of Rhuddlan.

TALATON, a par. in the hund. of Hayridge, co. Devon, 3½ miles N.W. of Ottery St. Mary, its post town, and 11 N.E. of Exeter. The village is on the road from London to Exeter. George III. and three of the princesses were entertained here by Sir George Young, Bart., on the 14th of August, 1780. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £518. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient structure with a square tower, adorned with canopied niches and figures of saints, and contains five bells. The interior contains a wooden screen with a flight of stone steps leading to a rood loft, and several monuments to the Eveleigh family. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum. A new church was erected at Escott in 1840 by Sir J. Kennaway, at an expense of £2,000. It contains several painted windows. Escott House, the principal residence, is situated in a well-wooded park. It has recently been rebuilt on the site of the old one, which was erected in the reign of James II., but destroyed by fire in 1808. Several persons were sentenced to be hanged here by Judge Jefferies. Dr. T. Spratt, the historian and poet, was born here in 1636, when his

father was rector, and Sir W. Pole, the antiquary, was a resident. Sir J. Kennaway, Bart., is lord of the manor.

TALBENNY, a par. in the hund. of Roose, co. Pembroke, 8 miles from Haverfordwest, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Milford. The village is situated near Goldtop anchorage, in St. Bride's Bay. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £140. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

TALBOTSTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Baltinglass, bar. of Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Baltinglass, and 27 S.W. of Wicklow. It is situated near the three-arched bridge, on the river Slaney.

TALBOTSTOWN, LOWER and UPPER, two bars. of the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The former contains the pars. of Blessington, Boystown, Burgage, Crehelp, Donard, Hollywood, Kilbride, and parts of Dunlavin and Tober. The latter contains the town of Stratford-on-Slaney, the pars. of Ballymore, Donaghmore, Freynestown, Kilranelagh, Rathbran, Rathsallagh, Rathtoole, and parts of Baltinglass, Dunlavin, Kiltegan, and Tober.

TALGARTH, a hund. in the co. of Brecon, contains the pars. of Aber-llunvey, Broynllis, Cathedine, Crickadarn, Gwen-ddwr, Hay, Llandefalley, Llanelieu, Llanfihangel-Tall-y-llyn, Llangorse, Llanigon, Llyswen, Talgarth, and part of Glasbury.

TALGARTH, a par. in the hund. of the same name, co. Brecon, 7 miles S.W. of Hay, its post town, and 9 from Brecon. It has stations on the Mid Wales and Brecon and Merthyr railways. It is situated on the river Llyffin, under Pen-cader-fawr, among the Black mountains, and near the river Ennig. Talgarth is a borough by prescription, but without privilege or municipal jurisdiction. It was also a market town, and had a castle at Dinas Hill. There is a cromlech at Croeslechan, and Druid stones on the hills. The surface abounds in hilly sheep walks. The par. includes Forest, Grwyne, Pwll-y-wrach, and Trefeccan. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £250, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. The church, dedicated to St. Gwendeline, is old, with a tower containing six bells. The parochial charities produce about £31 per annum, besides Gunter's almshouse. The Wesleyans and Independents have chapels. Trefeccan House stands on the Llangorse road, and is the place where Howel Harris founded his sect in 1752, and Tredustan, the seat of the Prossers, is where Lady Huntingdon had her school. Fairs are held on 2nd February, 12th March, 31st May, 10th July, 23rd September, 2nd November, and 3rd December, for cattle.

TALGARTH BOROUGH, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Talgarth, co. Brecon.

TALHAIRN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfairtalhaiarn, co. Denbigh, 10 miles N.W. of Denbigh.

TALIARIS, a chplry. in the par. of Llandilofawr, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles N.E. of Llandilofawr, its post town, and 4 from Llangadoch. The village is situated on a branch of the river Towey. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £133. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and was erected at the expense of Lord R. Seymour.

TALISKER, a vil. in the Isle of Skye, co. Inverness, Scotland, 12 miles W. of Broadford. It is near Loch Bracadale, and gives name to a small bay.

TALKIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Hayton, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 2½ miles S.E. of Brampton, its post town. It is a small agricultural village, situated near Talkin Tarn, on the Carlisle and Newcastle railway and the river Gelt. There are coal mines and slate and stone quarries in the vicinity. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle. The church was built by T. H. Graham, Esq., but the stone, which cost £800, was the gift of the late Earl of Carlisle. There is a new schoolhouse, the gift of T. H. Graham.

TALK-O'-TH'-HILL, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Audley, N. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, 5 miles N.W. of Newcastle-under-Lyne, its post town, and 1 mile E. of the Harecastle station on the North Staffordshire railway. It is situated on a hill near the Grand Trunk canal, and commands a prospect of nine counties. It comprises the vils. of Talk and Butt Lane, and was once a market town, its old cross still standing central of the town. There are coal mines. Near the village is a sulphur spring. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £138. The church was rebuilt in 1832, and was further enlarged in 1852. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There are National schools for both sexes. Clough Hall and Lindley Wood are the principal residences.

TALLA, an islet in Loch Menteith, co. Perth, Scotland. It has ruins of the stronghold of the Grahams, lairds of Menteith.

TALLAGHOBIGLY, a chplry., bar. of Kilmacrenan, North Donegal, near Dunfanaghy.

TALLAGHT, a par. and post town in the bar. of Uppercross, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Dublin. The surface is hilly, and is traversed by the river Dodder. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £296, in the patron. of the archbishop and others. The church was erected, in place of an old one, in 1829, by means of a grant from the late Board of First Fruits. The belfry of the old structure still remains. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and convent, and one or two schools. The village is situated on the river Dodder, and contains a police station, where petty sessions are held. The seats in the vicinity are, Friarstown, Kiltaloun, and Tallaght House. This last named was built in 1825, on the site of the old episcopal residence founded by Archbishop Bicknor about the close of the 13th century, and which was attacked by O'Toole in 1331, and removed in 1825 to give place to the present mansion. An abbey is said to have been founded here in the 8th century by St. Maelrune. There are ruins of castles at Timon and Aughfarrel.

TALLAND, a par. in the hund. of West, co. Cornwall, 7 miles S. of Liskeard, its post town, and 2 S.W. of West Looe. The parish is bounded on the S. by the English Channel, and on the E. by a small estuary of the sea called the Looe river, the channel of which is nearly dry at low water. The par. includes the town of West Looe, and part of the fishing town of Polperro. At the former place is an ancient bridge communicating with the old borough of East Looe, also an earthwork, and at Portlooe are traces of Lammana Priory. A canal was constructed in 1830 from Moor's-water, near Liskeard, to within 2 miles of Looe, forming a communication with the Looe river. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £110. The church, dedicated to St. Tallan, has recently been restored. The interior contains several helmets with the crest of the Beville family, and an effigy of John Beville, who died 1574. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, erected by aid of a bequest of the late Sir Harry Trelawney, two chapels for Wesleyans, and one for Independents at Polperro; also a school for both sexes, endowed with an annuity of £10, and a National school at West Looe. There are two circular camps at Berry Park, measuring 122 paces in diameter, and a kistaven was discovered near Fivebarrow field.

TALLANSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Ardee, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S. of Louth. It is crossed by the road from Drogheda to Monaghan, and by the river Glyde. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. with Charlestown, £365, in the patron. of the primate. There are two schools. Lisrenny and South Hall are the principal residences, the latter the seat of Viscount Louth.

TALLA WATER, a stream of co. Peebles, Scotland, joins the Tweed near Tweedsmuir.

TALLENTIRE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bridekirk, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 4 miles W. of Cockermouth, and 1 mile N.W. of Bridekirk. The village is situated on a declivity of the Solway Frith and the Scottish coast. The soil is of a light, sandy, and loamy nature, with a subsoil of gravel. The

Hall is very old. William Brown, Esq., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

TALLEY, a par. in the hund. of Cayo, co. Carmarthen, 7 miles N. of Llandilofawr, its post town, and 7 from Llangadock. It is a station on the Llanelly and Vale of Towey railway. The village is situated on a branch of the river Towey or Cothi. The par. includes Cefnblaidd, Eskernant, Gwastade, Llanfihangel, and Treathnelgan. At Tal-y-Llychau, "head of the lakes," are ruins of a Premonstratensian priory cell to Welbeck Abbey, founded by Rhys-ab-Gruffydd. At the Dissolution its revenue was valued at £186; and the site given to the Williams family.

TALLINGTON, a par. in the wap. of Ness, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 4 miles E. of Stamford, its post town, and 3 S.W. of Market-Deeping. It is a station on the Great Northern railway. The village is situated on the river Welland, and most of the houses have thatched roofs. A canal from Stamford to Boston and the river Welland has been cut through the southern portion of the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient edifice with tower and three bells. The parochial charities produce about £98 per annum. A free school was erected in 1841 for both sexes, the expense being defrayed by voluntary contributions. The Earl of Lindsey is lord of the manor.

TAL-LLACHARN. *See* LAUGHARNE, co. Carmarthen.

TALLOG, a hmlt. in the par. of Abernant, co. Carmarthen, 5 miles N.W. of Carmarthen.

TALLOW, a par., post and market town, in the bar. of Coshmore, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 45 miles S.W. of Waterford, and 133 from Dublin. The surface is mountainous, but well cultivated, with a fertile soil. It is intersected by the river Bride, upon which stands the town. The town is situated a little to the S. of the river, and consists of two main streets of tolerably well-built houses. It contains the court-house, police station, branch bank, fever hospital, dispensary, and widows' almshouses. Wool-combing was formerly carried on, but has now given way to the grain and lace trade. There are also some flour-mills and breweries. Tallow was formerly a parliamentary borough, incorporated by charter of James I., and returning two members previous to the Union. It was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh, from whom it came to the Earl of Cork, who held it against an attack of the rebels in 1641. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with Kilwatermoy, £352. The church has been recently repaired by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a convent, also four public and several private schools in the parish. The principal seat is Kilmore Hill. Hogan, the sculptor, was born here. Petty sessions are held at intervals. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on the 1st March, Trinity Monday, 10th October, and 8th December.

TALLOWBRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Tallow, bar. of Coshmore, co. Waterford, Ireland, 1 mile from Tallow, on the river Bride.

TALL WATER, a stream of co. Armagh, Ireland, rises near Hamilton's Bawn, and joins the river Callan.

TALSARN, a hmlt. in the par. of Trefilan, co. Cardigan, 7 miles N.W. of Lampeter. It is situated near the Sarn Helen way, under Talsarn Hill.

TALSARN, a hmlt. in the par of Llangadock, hund. of Perfedd, co. Carmarthen. It is situated under Talsarn Hill, a lofty peak of the Black mountains.

TALT, a lough in the western div. of co. Sligo, Ireland. It is situated amongst the Ox mountains, and has trout. Its surface is 455 feet above sea-level.

TALWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Long Ditton, second div. of the hund. of Kingston, co. Surrey, 1 mile E. of Thames Ditton, and 2 S.E. miles of Kingston.

TAL-Y-BOLION, a hund. in the co. of Anglesea, contains the pars. of Llanbadrig, Llanbalo, Llanddansaint, Llanfairynghornwy, Llanfachreth, Llanfaethly, Llanfechell, Llanfigael, Llanfflewyn, Llanfwrog, Llanrhwydrys, Llanrhyddlad, and part of Holyhead.

TALYBONLLWYDD, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanarth, co. Cardigan, 4 miles S.W. of Aberavon.

TAL-Y-BONT, a vil. in the pars. of Llanthratty and Llanvigan, co. Brecon, 5 miles S.E. of Brecknock.

TAL-Y-BONT, a vil. in the par. of Llanllechid, co. Carnarvon, 3 miles S.E. of Bangor. There are some lead mines at Alltycrib opened in 1851.

TAL-Y-BONT AND MOWDDWY, a hund. in the co. of Merioneth, contains the pars. of Dolgelly, Llanegryn, Llanfachreth, Llangelynin, Llanymowddwy, and part of Mallwyd.

TALY-Y-BRYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llannefydd, co. Denbigh, 5 miles N.W. of Denbigh.

TAL-Y-CAFND, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanbedr-y-Cennin, co. Carnarvon, 3 miles S. of Conway. It is a station on the Conway and Llanrwst branch of the Chester and Holyhead railway. It is situated at the ferry over the river Conway to Eglwys Bach.

TALYGARN, a vil. in the par. of Llantrisaint, hund. of Miskin, co. Glamorgan, 2 miles S.W. of Llantrisaint, and 10 N.W. of Cardiff. It is situated among the hills, near the river Ely.

TALYGARTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangollen, co. Denbigh. It is situated near Llangollen.

TAL-Y-LLYN, a vil. in the par. of Aberffraw, hund. of Malltraeth, co. Anglesey, 14 miles S.W. of Beaumaris. It is situated near the estuary of the Ffraw, which here falls into Carnarvon Bay.

TALYLLYN, a par. in the hund. of Estimaner, co. Merioneth, 5 miles S.W. of Dolgelly, its post town, and 8 from Machynlleth. The village is situated on the river Mathew, under Cader-Idris and Arran-y-Gessel. The par., which is of large extent, comprising 36,000 acres, includes Cedris, Ceuswyn, Corris, Llanerchgoediog, and Ystradgwyn. There are numerous ranges of slaty hills, affording only bare sheep walks. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen manufacture. Llyn Mwyngil is famed for its trout and eel fishing. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £84, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is also a district church at Corris, the living of which is a perpet. cur. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum.

TAL-Y-LLYN, a vil. in the par. of Llanfihangel-Tal-y-Llyn, co. Brecon, 4 miles E. of Brecknock. It is a junction station on the Mid Wales and Brecon and Merthyr railways. It is situated near the lake Llyn Savaddan.

TAMAR, a river of cos. Cornwall and Devon, rises near Wooley, in Cornwall, and after receiving the tributary waters of the Attery, Lyd, Tavy, and Lynner, forms Hamoaze Harbour, at the head of Plymouth Sound, and nearly opposite Devonport Dockyard.

TAME, a stream of co. Stafford, rises near Wednesbury, and joins the Trent at Alrewas.

TAME, or THAME, a river of cos. York and Lancaster, rises near Saddleworth in the West Riding, and joins the Mersey at Stockport, in Lancashire.

TAMERTON-FOLIOTT, a par. in the hund. of Roborough, co. Devon, 5 miles N.W. of Plymouth, its post town. The village, which is extensive, is situated at the confluence of the rivers Tavy and Tamar. It is supposed by Camden to be the Roman *Tamara*, on Icknield Street. The parish is celebrated for its fruit. In the grounds of Warleigh House is an heronry. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £315, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains monuments of the Copleston, Radcliffe, and Bampfylde, families. The greater portion of the church has been rebuilt since 1850. The parochial charities produce about £140 per annum, of which £124 go to Dean's school, and £8 to Sir C. Bampfylde's almshouses. There are an endowed and a parochial school, and a Sunday-school is held at each. Maristow, Looseley, Roborough, Upland House, Cann Cottage, and Warleigh are the principal residences. The last named has been the manorhouse since the reign of Stephen. The manor descended through the Folliotts, Gorges, Bonvilles, and Coplestons to the Bampfylde family, and is now the

property of the Rev. W. Radcliff, who purchased the estate of the Bamfyldes. A fair for cattle is held on the third Wednesday in July.

TAMERTON, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Stratton, co. Cornwall, 8 miles N. of Launceston, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Holsworth. The village is situated on the Devonshire border, near the Bude canal and the river Tamar. The surface is in general hilly, and the soil a cold clay. The living is a don.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £230. The church, dedicated to St. Dennis, is an ancient stone structure, with a square tower containing five bells. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a dilapidated chapel at Hornacot.

TAMHORN, an ext. par. place in the N. div. of Offlow hund., co. Stafford, 2 miles N.W. of Tamworth. It is situated on the Coventry canal and the river Tame.

TAMLAGHT, a par. partly in the bar. of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, and partly in the bar. of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Moneymore, its post town. The surface generally consists of a good soil, with some bog. The parish is crossed by the river Ballinderry. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, value £246, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is small. There are meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Baptists, and Wesleyans, also parochial and other schools. The manufacture of linen is carried on here, and limestone is quarried. Druidical remains are traced at Cloughtogel. Tamlaght House is the principal residence.

TAMLAGHT, a vil. in the bar. of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Kilrea.

TAMLAGHT FINLAGAN, a par. in the bar. of Keenaught, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, near Newtown-Limavady, its post town. The parish lies between the sea-coast and Lough Foyle. It is bordered on the S. by the river Roe. The soil is generally boggy, mountainous, and barren. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £960, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a spacious building in the Early English style, erected in 1778. The old church is still standing, but has been since converted into a Roman Catholic chapel. Here are a Presbyterian meeting-house and three or four day schools, besides a Sunday-school. Roe Park is the chief seat. The monastery was founded here in the 6th century by St. Columkill.

TAMLAGHT O'CRILLY, a par. in the bars. of Coleraine and Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Kilrea. Port-Glenone is its post town. The surface includes a large extent of bog and basaltic rock. It contains Tamlaght, Innisrush, and a part of Port-Glenone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, in the patron. of the bishop. The living is in two divisions, Lower and Upper, val. of the former £115, that of the latter £901. The church was rebuilt in 1815 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, and two Presbyterian meeting-houses, likewise a parish school and several public establishments. Innisrush is the principal seat. Traces of an ancient fortress and of Druidical remains are seen here. Near the village is a cave formerly used as a burial-place.

TAMWORTH, a div. in the hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, contains the pars. of Austrey, Beddesley-Ensor, Grendon, Kingsbury, Middleton, Newton Regis, Polesworth, Seckington, Shuttington, and part of Tamworth, comprising an area of 32,640 acres.

TAMWORTH, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough in the S. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, and partly in Hemlingford hund., co. Warwick, 23 miles S.E. of Stafford, and 6 from Lichfield. It is a junction station of the Trent Valley and the Derby and Birmingham sections of the Midland railways. The parish, which is very extensive, includes, besides the town of Tamworth, the chplries. of Fazeley, Wigginton, and Wilnecote, with part of Dosthill, now district pars., the tnshps. of Almington-with-Stone, Delph, Biddescote, Bolehall-with-Glascote, Bonehill, and the libs. of Tyerscote and Tamworth-Castle, besides the extra-parochial liberty of Hopwas Hayes. It is situated in an undulating and very fertile country, watered by numerous springs, falling into the two rivers Tame and Anker, which here unite at the foot of the old castle, once a residence of the Mercian kings. In the Saxon times it was called *Tamaweorthige*, and had a mint, but having been devastated by the Danes, was rebuilt by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, who died here in 920. After the Norman conquest the castle and adjacent territory were granted to Robert de Marmion, Lord of Fontenaye and hereditary champion to the dukes of Normandy, but on the extinction of the male line in the reign of Edward I., the family of Frevile became lords of Tamworth tower and town. The site of the ancient castle is now occupied by the mansion of the Marquis Townshend, as the representative of the Marmions, and is the residence of Miss Wolferstan, to whom the town is indebted for the new cemetery. The town was a borough by prescription, but having declined, was incorporated anew by Queen Elizabeth, and is still governed under a charter of Charles II., by a mayor, 4 aldermen and 12 councillors, with the style of "bailiffs and commonalty of the borough of Tamworth." The municipal revenue is about £400. It has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Elizabeth, but the bounds were enlarged by the Reform Act so as to include the whole parish. The town consists of several well-built but irregularly laid out streets; in the market-place is a bronze statue of the late Sir R. Peel. It has recently been much improved, especially with regard to the sewage and water supply. It contains a townhall, rebuilt by Guy, founder of the hospital in London, and enlarged by the late Sir Robert Peel, both of whom were members for Tamworth; a small gaol beneath the townhall, a savings-bank, a library, which contains above 5,000 volumes, under the patronage of Sir R. Peel, a lunatic asylum, union poor-house, two commercial branch banks, railway station, gas and water works, and two bridges, one over the Tame and the other over the Anker. The trade in cotton and lace has declined, but there are two large paper mills, two manufactories for elastic garters and fancy wares, and brick, tile, and drain-pipe works. In the vicinity are two commons, called the Staffordshire and Warwickshire moors, belonging to the town, also several collieries. At a little distance from the town is Drayton manor, the seat of the late Sir Robert Peel, to which a gallery of valuable paintings has recently been added. Tamworth is the seat of a New County Court, and of a Poor-law Union containing 24 parishes or places, and the head of a superintendent registry district. There is a farmers' club and horticultural society. The Coventry canal passes near the town. The Derby and Birmingham railway, after passing over the Trent Valley line, is conducted by a viaduct of nineteen arches across the valley to the S.E. of the town. Tamworth gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry of Stafford and diocese of Lichfield. The living is a vic.* with the curs. of Almington and Hopwas St. John annexed, in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £220. The church of St. Edith, which was formerly collegiate, is an ancient Gothic structure with Norman traces, but of different periods. It has a massive tower surrounded by four octagonal turrets or spires. In the interior is a tesselated pavement discovered in the old churchyard, a brass of M. Archer, bearing date 1614, and tombs of the Frevilles and Peels. In addition to the parish church are the following district churches, viz., Frazeley, Wiggington, and Wilnecote, the livings of which are perpet. curs., varying in val. from £220 to £72. The Wesleyans have two chapels, and the Independents, Baptists, and Roman Catholics have each one. There are National, infant, and Sunday schools, also a free grammar school, founded by Edward VI., with an endowment of £35, and a scholarship and fellowship at Cambridge University; Sir Robert Peel's school for the

free education of 50 boys, endowed with the interest of £6,000; Rawlet's trustees' school for 20 boys, and a school of industry for 30 girls, liberally endowed. The parochial charities, including school endowments, amount to about £700 per annum. The remains of the castle occupy a mound close to the Tame, and have been included in the modern mansion. Market day is on Saturday. The chartered fairs granted by Queen Elizabeth are held on the 4th May, 26th July, and 24th October for cattle, and merchandise, also monthly fairs for cattle, only of modern institution.

TAMWORTH CASTLE, a lib. in the par. of Tamworth, hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick.

TANAR a stream of co. Aberdeen, rises near Glenmuick, in the Grampians, and joins the Dee near Aboyne.

TANARA or TANERA, and TANARABEG, two of the Summer Isles in Loch Broom, co. Ross, Scotland, 29 miles N.W. of Dingwall, and 10 from Ullapool.

TANAT, a river of co. Montgomery, rises in the Berwyn mountains, and joins the Vyrnwy at Llandysilio.

TANDERAGEE, or TAWNATCLEE, a post-office vil. in the par. of Ballymore, bar. of Lower Orior, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4½ miles N.W. of Lough Strickland. It is a station on the Dublin and Belfast Junction railway. It is situated on the river Cusher, not far from the Newry canal. It consists of two large and two or three smaller streets, ascending the banks of the river. Here are the parish church, three chapels, branch bank, female orphan asylum, fever hospital, founded by Monte de Piété, besides several excellent schools under the patronage of the Duke of Manchester, to whom the town is indebted for many improvements. There is a police station in the town, and petty sessions are held once a fortnight. This town originated in a castle built by the O'Hanlon family, who forfeited it with the surrounding territory in the time of Elizabeth. It was afterwards granted to Sir Oliver St. John by James I., who built the church. The manufacture of linen formerly flourished, but it is now of little importance. The present castle of Tanderagee, the seat of Viscount Mandeville, occupies the site of the ancient one alluded to above. Wednesday is market day. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday of every month, and on the 5th July and 5th November.

TANDRIDGE, first, a hund. in co. Surrey, contains the pars. of Bletchingley, Crowhurst, Godstone, Horne, Limpsfield, Lingfield, Oxted, and Tandridge. The second hund. contains the pars. of Caterham, Chelsham, Farley, Tatsfield, Titsey, Warlingham, and Woldingham, comprising an area of 52,380 acres.

TANDRIDGE, a par. in the first div. of Tandridge hund., co. Surrey, 2 miles S.E. of Godstone, its post town, and the same distance E. of Godstone railway station. The village is situated under the hills, near the South-Eastern railway. It is traversed by the road from Guildford through Godstone to Maidstone, and by the Roman Stane Street. In the reign of Richard I. an Austin priory was founded here by Odo-de-Damartin, the revenue of which at the Dissolution was returned at £86 7*s.* 6*d.*, and the site given to the Redes, with Rook's Nest. The land is partly in hop-grounds. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £70. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is old; it has been restored and enlarged. There are National schools for this parish and that of Oxted, also an infant school. The Earl of Cottenham has a seat in this parish. Sir William Clayton, Bart., is lord of the manor. In 1828 several silver and copper coins of Julius Cæsar and other Roman emperors were found.

TANEY, a par. in the bars. of Dublin and Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Dublin, its post town. The soil is generally good. The river Dodder passes through the parish, and the Dublin and Wicklow mountains form part of its boundary. Dundrum and Windymills are within the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £321, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1818, by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The old church still remains, though not used for divine worship. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a Wesleyan meeting-house, besides the parish and three other public schools. Taney Lodge and Taney Hill are the principal residences.

TANFIELD, a chplry. in the par. of Chester-le-Street, middle div. of Chester ward co. Durham, 7 miles S.E. of Chester-le-Street, 6½ W. of Gateshead, and 8 S.W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The village is situated on Urpeth Burn, near Tanfield Arch, which has a span of 130 feet, springing from abutments 9 feet high to the height of 60 feet. The chplry. includes the tnshps. of Beamish and Lintz Green, and the hmlts. of Burton-Field, Tantobie, and Shield Row. There are numerous collieries, brick kilns, coke ovens, and stone quarries in the vicinity. The coals are of excellent quality, and are conveyed in large quantities by the North-Eastern railway company to the Tyne and Jarrow docks for exportation. The soil is clayey. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £133. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a stone building, with a tower containing a clock, two bells, and a sundial. The interior has tablets of the Davidson, Edon, and Ripon families. The church was enlarged in 1749, and the tower rebuilt by J. Eden, Esq., of Beamish Hall, in 1853. The register dates from 1580. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, built in 1848. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels, with Sunday-schools in connection. There is a grammar school, with a small endowment. The principal residence is Beamish Hall, the seat of J. Eden, Esq., who is lord of the manor. Statute fairs for hiring servants are held on 2nd November and 12th May.

TANFIELD, EAST, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirklington, wap. of Hallikeld, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Ripon.

TANFIELD, WEST, a par. in the wap. of Hallikeld, North Riding co. York, 6 miles from Bedale, its post town, 6 N.W. of Ripon, and 4 S.E. of Masham. The village, which is considerable, is situated at the bridge over the river Ure. The par. includes the hmlts. of Binscoe, Nosterfield, and Thornbrough. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £416. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is old, and contains a brass bearing date 1480. The parochial charities produce about £33 per annum, of which £8 go to a school. There is a National school for both sexes, supported by the Marquis of Ailesbury, and in connection with it is a Sunday-school. The Wesleyans have a chapel. At a short distance from the church are ruins of Tanfield Castle, an old seat of the Marmions, who founded a chantry here in the reign of Henry III. The Marquis of Ailesbury is lord of the manor.

TANGHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Butley, hund. of Plomesgate, co. Suffolk.

TANGLEHA, a vil. in the par. of St. Cyrus, co. Kincardine, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Laurencekirk.

TANGLEY, a par. in the upper half div. of Pastrow hund., co. Hants, 5½ miles N.W. of Andover, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Faccombe, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a small edifice of great antiquity. There is a chapel for Wesleyans, also National schools. Sir J. Pollen is lord of the manor. A fair for sheep is held on 15th April.

TANGLEY, GREAT and LITTLE, hmlts. in the first div. of Woking hund., co. Surrey, 2 miles S.E. of Guildford.

TANGMERE, a par. in the hund. of Aldwick, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 3 miles N.E. of Chichester, its post town, and 1½ mile N. of Drayton railway station. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £282. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was thoroughly restored a few years back, and two painted windows inserted by O'Connor. The register dates from 1539. This parish has the privilege of sending two children to the school, and two aged females to the almshouses, at Boxgrove, founded in 1751 by the Coun-

tess Dowager of Derby. There is a school for both sexes, erected at the expense of the Rev. W. Burnett, M.A.

TAN-HILL, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Muker and par. of Grinton, North Riding co. York. It is situated in the moorlands, under Shunner Fell, and near the river Swale.

TANKARDSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Coshma, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Kilmallock. Killarney is its post town. The soil is excellent. The parish is crossed by the road from Kilmallock to Bruree, and by the river Maigue. The Hill of Knocksowney is within the limits. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. £129, in the patron. of the bishop. The ruins only of the church remain. There is a day school.

TANKARDSTOWN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Rathvilly, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Tullow. It is situated on the banks of the rivers Slaney and Dereen.

TANKARDSTOWN, a par. partly in the bar. of Ballyadams, Queen's co., and partly in the bars. of Narragh and Kilkea, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Athy, its post town. The land is generally well cultivated. The road from Ashby and the river Barrow traverse the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Athy £420, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is in ruins. There are a National and a private school. Limestone is quarried here.

TANKERSLEY, a par. in the wap. of Staincross, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S. of Barnsley, its post town, and 9 from Sheffield. It is situated near the South Yorkshire railway, which has stations at Westwood and Birdwell. The par. is bounded on the W. by the river Don, and includes the chplry. of Wortley. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries and ironstone mines belonging to Earl Fitzwilliam, who is principal landowner. The soil is generally fertile and the land in good cultivation. The old Hall is in ruins. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £474. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is also a district church at Wortley, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £120. There is a National school for both sexes supported by Earl Fitzwilliam, at whose expense it was erected in 1854. The park, which is well wooded and stocked with deer, belongs to Earl Fitzwilliam, who is lord of the manor, and has a seat at Wentworth. The poor have land producing £30 per annum.

TANNACHY, NEW, a vil. in the par. of Rathven, co. Banff, Scotland, 7 miles N.W. of Keith. It is situated on Spey Bay, near Port Gordon.

TANNADICE, a par. in the co. of Forfar, Scotland. It extends in length about 12 miles from N. to S., with an extreme breadth of 8 miles, and is bounded by the pars. of Lethnot, Fearn, Careston, Aberlemno, Oathlaw, Kirriemuir, and Cortachie. The surface is moderately even, but rises in parts of the central and northern districts to 900 feet above sea-level. Along the western border of the parish passes the South Esk, and on the eastern the Noran Water. The prevailing rocks are whinstone and red sandstone. In the vicinity are several antiquities, as Law Hills, a cairn on St. Arnold's Seat, and a Roman camp called Battledykes across the Esk. The par. is traversed by the roads from Kirriemuir to Brechin and Aberdeen, and is within a short distance of several stations on the Scottish North-Eastern railway. The village of Tannadice is about 5¼ miles N. of Forfar, and 6½ N.E. of Kirriemuir. It is situated on the rivers Noran and South Esk, in Strathmore. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the spinning and splash mills. This par. is in the presb. of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patron. of St. Mary's College at St. Andrew's. The stipend of the minister is about £165. The parish church was erected in 1846. There are a parochial school and two parochial libraries. The principal seats are Downie Park, Glenogle, Tannadice House, Easter Ogle, Wester Ogle, and Wester Markhouse. Tannadice was formerly the seat of the Lindsays and Buchans.

TANNINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Hoxne, co. Suffolk, 4½ miles N.W. of Framlingham, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Debenham. The land is partly in common. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Brundish annexed in the dioc. of Norwich, joint val. £196, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Ethelbert, has a tower. It contains a brass bearing date 1612. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum, derived from town land.

TANSHELF, a tnshp. in the par. of Pontefract, upper div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York. It adjoins the W. end of the town of Pontefract, of which it is a suburb.

TANSLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Crich, hund. of Wirksworth, co. Derby, 5 miles N.E. of Crich, and 1½ mile E. of Matlock, its railway station and post town. The village contains a candle-wick and small-ware manufactory. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Crich. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a stone edifice with a tower, and was built in 1840. There is a National school for both sexes, including infants. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

TANSOR, a par. in the hund. of Wellybrook, co. Northampton, 2 miles N.E. of Oundle, its post town. The village is situated on the Peterborough railway and river Nene. It was originally called Tandisover, and by Camden, Tansover, who supposes it to have been a Roman station, and on the opposite bank of the river a Roman tesselated pavement has been discovered. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £283, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The interior contains the brass of a priest bearing date 1440, and twelve carved stalls brought from the adjacent collegiate church at Fotheringhay. The parochial charities produce about £39, of which £3 go towards the support of a Sunday-school. On the enclosure of the parish in 1777 about 15 acres were allotted to the poor, now let for £22.

TANSTON, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Aldbrough, East Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of Hedon. It is a meet for the Holderness hounds.

TANTALLON CASTLE, in the par. of North Berwick, co. Haddington, Scotland, 3 miles E. of North Berwick, and 7 miles N. of Haddington. It was the impregnable stronghold of the Douglasses, as described in "Marmion," overlooking the Frith of Forth, and opposite the Bass Rock, but was finally taken and dismantled by the Covenanters in 1639, notwithstanding the proverb, "Ding doon Tantallon! Mak' a brig to the Bass."

TANTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Stokesley, North Riding co. York, 2 miles from Stokesley, and 39 N. of York. It is situated near the river Leven, under Wainstone Fell.

TANWORTH, a par. in the Warwick div. of the hund. of Kington, co. Warwick, 4 miles N.W. of Henley-in-Arden, its post town, and 11 S. of Birmingham. In the vicinity is an extensive reservoir for supplying the Stratford-on-Avon canal, which passes through the parish. There is a quarry of building stone, but the manufacture of wick-yarn, formerly carried on, has declined. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £380. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. The interior contains a brass to Margaret Archer, bearing date 1614. There is also the district church of St. Patrick's, at Salters-street, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £150. There is a chapel for Independents. The parochial charities produce about £124 per annum, of which sum £8 go towards the schools. There are two National schools and a free school. Umberslade is the principal residence.

TAPHOUSE, WEST, a hmlt. in the par. of Broadoak, co. Cornwall, 4 miles W. of Liskeard.

TAPLOW, a par. in the hund. of Burnham, co. Bucks, 1 mile N.E. of Maidenhead, its post town. It is a station on the Great Western railway. The river Thames separates this parish from the county of Berkshire. In

the vicinity are gas-works and an extensive paper-mill. In this parish is the old mansion of Cleifden, which formerly belonged to a member of the Hamilton family, who, after serving under the Duke of Marlborough, indulged his fancy by figuring the battle of Blenheim by plantations of trees now in full vigour. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £329, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a brick edifice recently rebuilt near the site of the old one, of which part of the chancel and E. window are all that remain. It contains tombs of great antiquity, and among them is the grave of Sarah Milton, the mother of the poet. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum, of which sum £15 is realised from church lands. Taplow Court, in which Queen Elizabeth, when princess, was confined about 1544, was partially burnt down in 1795.

TAPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Chesterfield, hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 1 mile N.E. of Chesterfield.

TAPTON, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Nether Hallam, West Riding co. York, near Sheffield.

TAR, a stream of co. Tipperary, Ireland, rises near Templetenny, under the Galtee mountains, and joins the Suir near Newcastle.

TARA, a par. and post town in the bar. of Skreen, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Navan. The soil is good. It is bounded on the W. by the river Skreen, and is within a few miles of the river Boyne. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with two others, £439, in the patron. of the crown. The church, which stands on Tara Hill, was built in 1823, partly by aid of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There is a Roman Catholic chapel and a parochial school. In this parish is the celebrated Tara Hill, the spot where St. Patrick preached, and the scene of the defeat of the Danes. This place was the scene of many historical events, and is traditionally asserted to have been the seat of the Irish kings previous to the close of the 6th century.

TARA, a stream of co. Armagh, Ireland, rises near Newtown Hamilton, and joins the Dundalk river.

TARA BAY, a small harbour on the coast of co. Down, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Portaferry. It is sheltered by Tara Hill and Ballyquintin Point.

TARBAT, a par. in the district of Easter Ross, cos. Ross and Cromarty, Scotland. It comprises the vils. of Portmahomach, Balnabruach, and Rockfield. It extends in length about 7½ miles from N.E. to S.W., with an extreme breadth of 4½ miles; and is bounded by the Dornoch and Moray friths, and by the parish of Fearn. The land is of a fertile character, and the soil generally light and sandy, with a deep black loam in some parts. Tarbat Ness, the ancient *Aræ Finium*, is marked by a revolving lighthouse, put up in 1830; it is 175 feet above sea-level, and is visible at a distance of 18 miles. The coast, which is 15 miles in extent, is rocky, but has several natural harbours and small creeks. The vil. of Tarbat is about 10 miles N.E. of Tain, between Dornoch and Moray friths. In its vicinity are ruins of several castles and of a chapel. Many of its inhabitants are employed in the fisheries, and some in a hemp factory. This par. is in the presb. of Tain and synod of Ross. The stipend of the minister is about £270. The parish church stands in the centre of the parish. There are a Free church, also a parochial school, Gaelic school, and a private school. The principal modern seat is Geanies.

TARBERT, or TARBET, a vil. and seaport in the pars. of Kilcalmonell and South Knapdale, co. Argyle, Scotland. It is situated on a nick of land between East and West Tarbert lochs, and forms a semicircle round the harbour, which is small, with a narrow entrance. The quays are commodious, and the Glasgow steamers regularly call here. It has for many years been a fishing station, especially for herrings. On an eminence overlooking the town and harbour are the ruins of an ancient castle, formerly of considerable strength. Here are a Free church, mission church, and an excellent school, supported by the General Assembly. A fair is held on the last Thursday in July.

TARBERT, a post-office vil. in the par. of Kilnaughtin, bar. of Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 30 miles N.E. of Tralee, and 3 from the Foynes station on the Limerick and Foynes railway. It is situated on Tarbert Bay and the river Shannon, and has regular communication by steamers. The village contains a police station, revenue station, parish church, Roman Catholic chapel, bridewell, dispensary, several schools, and a Wesleyan meeting-house. It is a subport to Limerick, and has a lighthouse on the Tarbert Rocks, which is visible for 13 miles. The trade of the place is chiefly in the export of grain and dairy produce. Tarbert was granted to the Crosby family by James I., but afterwards came to the Leslies, the present occupants, whose residence is at Tarbert House. Fairs are held on 20th February, Easter Monday, 22nd June, 20th July, 12th August, and 11th December.

TARBERT, EAST and WEST, two sea-lochs on the coast of co. Argyle, Scotland, near Kantyre and Loch Fyne.

TARBERT, GLEN, a highland valley in the district of Lochaber, co. Inverness, Scotland, between Lochs Leven and Eil.

TARBET, a hmlt. and small bay in the par. of Arroquhar, co. Dumbarton, Scotland, 1½ mile from Arroquhar, and 8 miles N. of Luss. It is the station on the North British railway for Loch Long. It is situated on Loch Lomond, at the ferry to Ben Lomond, and is joined with Arroquhar. The Loch Lomond steam-packets call here.

TARBET, or TURBOT, an islet at the mouth of Ardbear Harbour, bar. of Ballynahinch, co. Galway, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Clifden.

TARBET, EAST and WEST, two sea-lochs in Scalpay Sound, Western Isles, coast of Scotland, lying to the E. and W. of Harris Island; also two lochs in the south-western div. of co. Wigton, separated by the Mull of Galloway.

TARBOCK, a tnshp. in the par. of Huyton, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 8 miles S.E. of Liverpool, and 3 W. of Ditton railway station. The inhabitants are engaged in the collieries and in agriculture. There is a brewery.

TARBOLTON, a par. and small town in the district of Kyle, co. Ayr, Scotland. It extends about 7 miles S.W., with an extreme breadth of 4 miles, and is bounded by the pars. of Craigie, Mauchline, Stair, St. Quivox, and Monkton. The surface is undulating, but nowhere exceeds 400 feet above sea-level. It was formerly moorland, but is now well cultivated and planted. Coal was worked at an early period. There are a flour mill, corn mills, tile kilns, and a manufactory for hones and razor-strops. The parish is traversed by the road from Ayr to Edinburgh, and is within easy access of the Mauchline and Monkton stations of the Glasgow and South-Western railway. The town of Tarbolton stands about 4 miles W. of Mauchline, and 12 S.E. of Irvine. It is situated on the rivers Ayr and Feale, and was created a burgh of barony in the reign of Charles II., when it was granted to John Cunningham, Esq., of Enterkine. A townhall was erected in 1836. A large number of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton, woollen, and silk mills. This par. is in the presb. of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The stipend of the minister is £313. The parish church was erected in 1821. There are a Free church and an United Presbyterian church; also a school of industry for girls, besides other schools. The parish comprises the larger part of the old parish of Barnwell, with the ruins of Faile convent, situated about 1¼ mile N.N.W. of the village of Tarbolton. The monastery was founded in 1252 for Red Friars, and stood on the banks of the Faile rivulet, near Loch Faile. Near the ruins of the monastery are Willie's Mill and the "Castle of Montgomerie," and at Hood's Hill is a Danish camp. Burns the poet lived at Lochlee farm in the years 1780-83. The principal seats are Coilsfield, Enterkin, Smithston, Drumley, and Afton Lodge. Tarbolton gave title of baron to the Duke of Lennox in 1581. A cattle show is held on the first Monday in May, and a fair on the Tuesday following the 11th June.

TARDEBIGG, a par. chiefly in the upper div. of Halfshire hund., co. Worcester, but partly in the Alcester div. of Barlichway hund., co. Warwick, 3 miles S.E. of Bromsgrove, its post town, and 2 S. of the Blackwell railway station. The village is situated on the Worcester and Birmingham canal, and on the Birmingham and Bristol railway. The par. includes the town of Redditch and the hmlts. of Bentley, Pauncefoot, Webheath, and Tutnall. The soil is rich and productive, and the subsoil abounds in building-stone. The manufacture of needles and fish-hooks is extensively carried on at Redditch [which see]. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £590. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, has monuments of the earls of Plymouth, and of Lady Anna Maria Cookes. It was rebuilt by Act of Parliament in 1776. There are various charities, which are distributed to the poor yearly. There are chapels at Redditch for Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, and Independents, and National schools for both sexes, supported by the Baroness Windsor, of Hewell Grange, who is lady of the manor.

TARF, several trout streams of this name in Scotland: one rises in Loch Whinnion, and joins the Dee near Kirkcudbright; another rises in the Grampians, and joins the river Tilt near Loch Tilt, in Atholl; and a third rises in Loch Tarf, co. Inverness, and falls into Loch Ness.

TARFSIDE, a hmlt. in the par. of Lochlee, co. Forfar, Scotland, 17 miles N. of Forfar, on the braes of Angus, near the rivers Lee and Tarf.

TARLAND AND MIGVIE, an united par. in the district of Kincardine O'Neil, co. Aberdeen. It extends in length about 12½ miles, with a breadth of 7½ miles, and is in four detached portions, the most important containing the vil. of Tarland. The general surface of the parish is hilly, but that portion lying around the village is well cultivated. The soil of the arable lands is of a clayey and loamy nature. The prevailing rock is granite. In the vicinity are ruins of a castle, formerly the seat of the earls of Marr, and traces of Druidical temples. The village of Tarland, which is a burgh of barony, is about 9 miles N.E. of Ballator, and 31 W. of Aberdeen. It is situated on the burn of Tarland, near the river Don, and nearly central of the district of Cromar. In 1830, a new course was cut for the burn. In the village are branches respectively of the Union Bank of Scotland and the Aberdeen Banking Company, also a savings-bank. A sheriff small-debt court is held four times a year. This par. is in the presb. of Kincardine O'Neil, and synod of Aberdeen, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is about £177. There are two parish churches, one situated at Tarland, and the other at Migvie. There are a Free-church preaching station, and a parochial school. The principal seats are, Skellator, Inverernon, Condacraig, and Edinglassie. Fairs are held on the Wednesday prior to the 5th January, on the last Wednesday in February (old style), on the Wednesday before and the Wednesday after the 26th May, on the Friday in June after St. Sair's, on the Friday after Old Rayne, and on the Tuesday after the 22nd November.

TARLETON, a par. in the hund. of Leyland, co. Lancaster, 8 miles N.E. of Ormskirk, and 9½ S.W. of Preston. Chorley is its post town. The village is situated on the river Douglas, near Tarleton Moss. This parish, formerly a chapelry in the parish of Croston, is separated into three divisions, viz., Tarleton, Holmes, and Sollom. The soil is loamy and moss, with a subsoil of clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £800. The church, dedicated to St. John or St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1719. The parochial charities produce about £37 per annum, of which £29 go to a school. There are a school of industry and an infant school. The parish is skirted by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Sir T. G. Hesketh, Bart., of Rufford Hall, and G. A. L. Keck, Esq., of Bank Hall, are lords of the manor. Fairs are held on the 23rd and 24th April.

TARMON, or TERMON, a hmlt. in the bar. of Erris, co. Mayo, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles S.S.W. of Binghamstown. It is situated on Blacksod Bay, near Tarmon Hill, and is a coastguard station with a pier.

TARMON, a stream of co. Donegal, Ireland, rises under Crockinnagoe mountains, and falls into Lower Lough Erne.

TARNACRE, or TARNICAR, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Michael-on-Wyre, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 4 miles S.W. of Garstang. It is joined with Upper Rawcliffe to form a township.

TARNTIE, an ancient par. of co. Perth, Scotland, now joined to Trinity Gask.

TARPORLEY, a par., post, and market town, in the first div. of Eddisbury hund., co. Chester, 10 miles S.E. of Chester, and 2 N. of Beeston station on the Chester and Crewe railway. It is situated on the old coach road from Chester to London, near the Nantwich canal. The par. includes the tnshps. of Eaton, Rushton, Tarporley, and Utkinton. It is a polling place for the S. div. of the county. The town, which is old, is well built, and consists chiefly of one winding street about half a mile in length, which is well paved. Two miles S. of the town are the ruins of Beeston Castle, standing on a rock of its own name. Tarporley was formerly governed by a mayor, but since 1348 two constables only are appointed. It is a meet for the Cheshire hounds. The population of the parish in 1861 was 2,577, and of the town, 1,212. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £704. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, has monuments and effigies, some of which are of great antiquity. The parochial charities produce about £208 per annum. There is a school for both sexes. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Baptists, have chapels. A literary institution was established in 1851. Salter's Well House and Portal Lodge are the principal residences. Market day is on Thursday. Fairs are held on the 1st May, the first Monday after 24th August, and the 11th December, for cattle.

TARRABY, a tnshp. in the par. of Stanwix, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 1 mile N.E. of Carlisle.

TARRANSAY, an island in the par. of Harris, co. Inverness, Scotland, 1½ mile from Grodernish. It is situated off the entrance to West Loch-Tarbert. The island extends in length 4½ miles from E. to W., with an extreme breadth of upwards of 2 miles. It comprises two peninsulated hills, which rise to an altitude of 800 feet above sea-level. Gneiss and granite are the prevailing rocks. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries.

TARRANT CRAWFORD, or PRESTON CRAWFORD, a par. in the hund. of Badbury, East Shaston div., co. Dorset, 3½ miles S.E. of Blandford, its post town, and 6. N.W. of Wimborne. The village is situated near the river Stour, which is here joined by the Tarrant. It had formerly a Cistercian nunnery, founded by Ralph de Kahaines in the reign of Richard I., and rebuilt by Bishop Poor in 1230. It was the burial-place of Joan, Queen of Scotland, and of Joan, Princess of Wales. The living is a don. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £50. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. F. S. Drax, Esq., is lord of the manor.

TARRANT-GUNVILLE, a par. in the hund. of Cranborne, co. Dorset, 6 miles N.E. of Blandford-Forum, its post town. The village is situated about a mile from the Great Western road. The par. includes Stubhampton, Gunville, and Eastbury. The greater part of the surface is in downs, common, and coppice wood. The soil is in general light, upon a subsoil of chalk. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £448, in the patron. of University College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has recently been restored and enlarged. J. J. Farquharson, Esq., is lord of the manor. Henry VIII. assigned this manor as part of the dowry to his queens Catherine Howard and Catherine Parr.

TARRANT-HINTON, a par. in the hund. of Pimperne, co. Dorset, 4¾ miles E. of Blandford, its post town. The village is situated at the head of the river Tarrant. Remains of a Roman villa and many ancient coins have been discovered. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £370. The church has a square tower con-

taining three bells. The register dates from 1577. There is a National school for both sexes. James J. Farquharson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

TARRANT-KEYNSTON, a par. in the hund. of Pimperne, co. Dorset, 3½ miles S.E. of Blandford, its post town, and 5½ N.W. of Wimborne. The village, which is of small extent, is situated on the western bank of the Tarrant, which here joins the Stour. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £394. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has been rebuilt, with the exception of the tower. Sir J. James Smith, Bart., is lord of the manor.

TARRANT-LAUNCESTON, a par. in the hund. of Pimperne, co. Dorset, 5½ miles N.E. of Blandford, its post town. In the vicinity are several barrows. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Tarrant Monckton, in the dioc. of Sarum. The church is much dilapidated.

TARRANT-MONCKTON, a par. in the hund. of Monckton-up-Wimborne, co. Dorset, 4½ miles N.E. of Blandford, its post town. There was formerly a priory. The living is a vic. with the cur. of Tarrant-Launceston annexed, in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £55. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is old. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel. J. J. Farquharson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

TARRANT-RAWSTON, a par. in the hund. of Pimperne, North Blandford div. co. Dorset, 4 miles N.E. of Blandford, its post town. The parish is small, and is watered by the river Tarrant. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £110. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small structure. Sir James John Smith, Bart., is lord of the manor.

TARRANT-RUSHTON, a par. in the hund. of Cranborne, co. Dorset, 3½ miles E. of Blandford, its post town. Here was formerly St. Leonard's chantry, which Edward III. gave to Christchurch Abbey, at Twynham. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £219. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains some carvings of great antiquity. Henry Charles Stuart, Esq., is lord of the manor.

TARRAS, a trout stream, co. Dumfries, Scotland, rises under Pike Fell, and joins the Esk at Irvine Bridge.

TARRELL, an ancient par., co. Dumfries, Scotland, now joined to Kirkmichael.

TARRELL, a stream of co. Brecon, rises under the Brecknockshire Beacons, and joins the river Usk at Brecknock.

TARRETBURN QUARTER, a tnshp. in the par. of Bellingham, N.W. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 4 miles N.W. of Bellingham. It is of irregular form, and is situated on the E. side of the Tarret Burn, and is surrounded by high hills. There are several collieries in the vicinity. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor.

TARRING, or WEST TARRING, a hund. and par. in the rape of Bramber, co. Sussex, 1 mile N.W. of Worthing, its post town, and 1½ from the Worthing station on the South Coast railway. The par. contains the chplries. of Hene and Durrington and the hmlt. of Salvington, where John Selden, the antiquary and keeper of the records in the Tower, was born in 1584. The village was anciently a place of much importance, and was made a market town by Henry VI. The manor was given by Athelstane to Christ Church, Canterbury. In this parish was a palace belonging to Thomas-à-Becket, who is said to have occasionally resided here, and to have introduced from Italy the fig tree, for which the parish is so famed. In the vicinity of the village is a fig orchard, the only one in England. Tarring gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry and dioc. of Chichester. The living is a vic.* annexed to that of Durrington, in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £474, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has recently been thoroughly restored. There is a National school for both sexes.

TARRING-NEVILLE, or EAST TARRING, a par. in the hund. of Danehill-Horsted, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 2 miles N. of Newhaven. The parish is bounded on the W. by the river Ouse. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. united to that of Heighton. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a remarkably large chancel.

TARRINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Radlow, co. Hereford, 6½ miles N.W. of Ledbury, its post town, and 7½ E. of Hereford. The village is on the main road. The land is partly in hop-grounds. The soil is of a light character. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. James, has a square tower containing six bells. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. There is a school for both sexes, entirely supported by Lady Emily Foley. Tarrington House is the principal residence.

TARRINSAY, an island in West Loch Tarbet, co. Inverness, Scotland. It is situated on the W. side of Harris Island, and is about 3½ miles in length, with a rocky coast-line, the highest hills rising 800 feet above sea-level.

TARSET, WEST, a tnshp. in the par. of Thorneyburn, co. Northumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Bellingham. It is a station on the Border Counties railway. The township is situated on Tarset Burn, which takes its rise in Kielder Moor, under the Cheviots, and flows 15 miles S.E. to the river Tyne at Graystead. Here was formerly an ancient castle of the Comins.

TARTARAHAN, a par. and post-office vil. in the bar. of West O'Neilland, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles N. of Richhill. The soil is fertile. The parish is bounded by the rivers Bann and Blackwater, and by Lough Neagh. The vils. of Maghery and Milltown are within the limits. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £266. The church was rebuilt in 1816 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and chapels for Presbyterians and Wesleyans, also several Sunday and private day schools. Ruins of the old church are still remaining.

TARTH, a trout stream, co. Peebles, Scotland, rises under Mendick Hill, and joins the Lyne near Drochil Castle.

TARVES, a par. and vil. in the district of Ellon, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It extends in length about 12 miles from N.E. to S.W., with an extreme breadth of 8 miles, and is bounded by the pars. of Methlick, New Deer, Ellon, Udny, Bourtrie, Meldrum, and Fyvie. The land is for the most part fertile. The prevailing rocks are gneiss, granite, and limestone. The village of Tarves is about 5 miles N.E. of Old Meldrum, and 6 W. of Ellon. It is in the centre of the parish, near the river Ythan. This par. is in the presb. of Ellon and synod of Aberdeen. The stipend of the minister is about £191. The parish church was erected in 1798. At Craigdam is an United Presbyterian church. The principal seat is Schivas House. Tarves gives title of baron to the Earl of Aberdeen. Fairs are held on the Wednesday in January after Old Deer, on the next Wednesday after 19th March, on the first Wednesday after 5th May, Wednesday after 26th July, Wednesday in September after Old Deer, Wednesday after 2nd November, and on the Wednesday in December after Old Deer.

TARVIN, a par. chiefly in the second div. of Eddisbury hund., but partly in the lower div. of Broxton hund., co. Chester, 5½ miles N.E. of Chester, and 5 N.W. of Tarporley. The village, which is large, is situated near the border of Delamere Forest, at the junction of the roads from London and Manchester to Chester. The Chester and Nantwich canal and the Crewe and Chester railway run just within the southern boundary of the parish. During the civil war of Charles I. it was a considerable military post, and after several vicissitudes was held by the parliament to the end of the war. In the middle of the 16th century Sir John Savage, of Rock Savage, then lord of the manor, procured a charter for a market and fair, which have been long disused. The par. contains the chplries. of Ashton, Hargrave, Kelsall, and Duddon, with 7 other

tnshps. There are several quarries of white and red sandstone. The population of the parish in 1861 was 3,319, and of the township of Tarvin with Oscroft 1,074. The impropriation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £563, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure with a tower enriched with sculpture, though now much mutilated. It contains the tomb of John Thomason, the celebrated calligrapher. A new church was erected in 1833, and there are chapels-of-ease at Ashton, Hargrave, Duddon, and Kelsall. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. There are a grammar school and a National school, the former endowed with about £20 per annum. Two fairs are held annually for cattle, one in the spring and the other in autumn.

TARVIN-WITH-OSCROFT, a tnshp. in the par. of Tarvin, second div. of Eddisbury hund., co. Chester.

TASBURGH, a par. in the hund. of Depwade, co. Norfolk, 8 miles S.W. of Norwich, and 1½ mile from Flowden railway station. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the East Union railway, on the river Tese. Many coins, fibulæ, and other relics of antiquity, have been found in the neighbourhood. The surface is undulating, and the land well cultivated. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £275. The church, dedicated to Mary the Virgin, is an ancient edifice. It was recently damaged by lightning, and stands in a camp of 24 acres, where coins and other antiquities have been found. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £38 per annum. There are a National school for both sexes, and a Friends' meeting-house. The principal residence is Tasburgh Lodge.

TASLEY, a par. in the Chelmarsh div. of Stottesden hund., co. Salop, 2 miles N.W. of Bridgnorth, its post town. The village is situated on the high road from Bridgnorth to Shrewsbury, by way of Much-Wenlock. The soil consists of a strong clay, intermixed with a white loamy earth. Coal of inferior quality is obtained in the northern part of the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £212. The church was rebuilt in 1840.

TASTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Spelsbury, co. Oxford, 6 miles N.W. of Woodstock.

TATCHBURY, a tythg. in the par. of Eling, co. Hants, 4 miles S.W. of Romsey. It has traces of a Roman station at Tatchbury Mount.

TATENHILL, a par. in the N. div. of Offlow hund., co. Stafford, 3½ miles S.W of Burton-upon-Trent, its post town, and 11 N.E. of Lichfield. The village has much increased of late years. The par. contains the hmlts. of Dunstall, Barton-under-Needwood, Wichnor, and Callingswood. The soil is heavy, but fertile. Gypsum is found here in large quantities. The Trent and Mersey canal passes at a short distance from the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield. The church is old. In addition to the parish church are the district churches of Barton-under-Needwood, Dunstall, and Wichnor, the livings of which are perpet. curs., varying in val. from £135 to £71. The parochial charities produce about £90 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels.

TATHAM, a par. in the hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 12 miles N.E. of Lancaster, its post town, and 1 mile from the Wennington railway station. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the river Lune or Wenning. The par. includes the vils. of Lowgill and Tatham Fell. There are some collieries, and traces of a Roman road. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient structure with a steeple, erected in 1722, containing three bells. In the interior is a brass to the Cansfield family. There is also the district church of Tatham Fell, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £125. The parochial charities produce about £28 per annum. There is an endowed school. A manor court is held in May, at Hall Barns.

TATHWELL, a par. in the Wold div. of Louth Eske hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles S.W. of Louth, its railway station and post town. The village is situated on the Wolds. The par. includes the hmlts. of Cadwell and Dovendale. On Orgarth Hill are traces of two ancient encampments, and on Bully Hill, about 1 mile S.E. of Tathwell, are six tumuli. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £345, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Vedast, contains tombs of the Hanby and Chaplin families. It was partly restored in 1857. The register dates from 1637. There is a parochial school for this parish and those of Haugham and Raithby. The Hall is the principal residence.

TATSFIELD, a par. in the second div. of Tandridge hund., co. Surrey, 7 miles S.E. of Stoat's Nest railway station, and 3 N.W. of Westerham, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £150. The church was almost entirely rebuilt in 1838. There is a parochial school. W. L. Gower, Esq., is lord of the manor.

TATTENHALL, a par. in the lower div. of Broxton hund., co. Chester, 7 miles S.E. of Chester, its post town, and 5½ S.W. of Tarporley. It is a station on the Chester and Crewe railway. The village, which is extensive, is situated on a branch of the river Dee. The par. includes the tnshps. of Golbourne-Bellow and Newton. The land is principally devoted to grazing. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £277, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Alban, is old, with a tower containing a clock and five bells. In the E. window are fragments of ancient stained glass. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, at which a savings-bank is held, also subscription and reading rooms. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels. Mackenzie, Esq., is lord of the manor.

TATTENHOE, a par. in the hund. of Cottlesloe, co. Buckingham, 2½ miles N.W. of Fenny Stratford, its post town. The living is a don. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £40. The church is encircled by a moat. W. S. Lowndes, Esq., is lord of the manor.

TATTERFORD, a par. in the hund. of Gallow, co. Norfolk, 4 miles S.W. of Fakenham, its post town and railway station. The village is situated on the river Wensum. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Tattersett, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £685. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. The parochial charities consist of some poor's land.

TATTERSETT, or GATESEND, a par. in the hund. of Gallow, co. Norfolk, 6 miles W. of Fakenham, its post town and railway station. The village is situated on the river Wensum. The soil is of a mixed character, with a subsoil of gravel. There are about 80 acres of common, and 40 of woodland. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Tatterford, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is dedicated to All Saints, or to St. Andrew. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a school for both sexes, erected in 1858. J. S. S. Chad, Esq., J.P., is lord of the manor.

TATTERSHALL, a par. and small market town in the S. div. of Gartree hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 9 miles S.W. of Horncastle, its post town, and 12 N.W. of Boston. It is a station on the Great Northern loop line of railway. The town, which is a place of great antiquity, is now much decayed, but the trade is considerable. It is situated on the Horncastle canal and the river Bain, near its junction with the Witham. The par. contains the hmlt. of Thorpe Tattershall. Tattershall was anciently a Roman military station on the Upper Saltway, and was given by William the Conqueror to Eudo, whose descendants erected a castle here about 1440, on a moor to the S. of the town, which was rebuilt by Sir Ralph Cromwell in the reign of Henry VI., who likewise erected a lofty tower, with a spiral staircase leading to its summit, about 4 miles to the northward. This castle was given by Henry VII. to his mother, the Countess Richmond, in 1487, and afterwards came to the Brandons and Clintons. The ruins consist of a

machicolated tower 100 feet in height, with octangular corner turrets and a double ditch, but the earlier portion has been entirely demolished. The living is a don. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £110. The church, dedicated to Holy Trinity, is a venerable cruciform structure, and was made collegiate in the reign of Henry VI. It contains three brasses bearing date from 1486. The collegiate buildings have been taken down, and the church is in a half-ruined condition. The register dates from 1569. The parochial charities produce about £89 per annum. There is a National school, partly supported by £20 per annum from the Gibson charity. The Wesleyans, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The Earl of Fortescue is lord of the manor. Market day is on Thursday. Fairs for cattle and sheep are held on the 15th May and 25th September.

TATTERSHALL THORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Tattershall, S. div. of Gartree hund., co. Lincoln, 2 miles N.E. from Tattershall. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

TATTINGSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Samford, co. Suffolk, 5½ miles S.W. of Ipswich, its post town, and 1 mile E. from Bentley railway station. The village is situated on a branch of the river Stour. The Samford union poorhouse is in this parish. On the estate called the Place is a thick deposit of marine shells. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £460. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower and five bells. The parochial charities consist in two poorhouses. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The principal residence is Tattingstone Place, situated in a well-wooded park watered by large fish ponds. It was formerly the seat of the Beaumont family. In the vicinity is a crag in which many fossils have been discovered. T. B. Western, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

TATTNALL. *See* TOTTANHOE, co. Bedford.

TATTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Rostherne, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 2 miles N. of Knutsford. Tatton Hall is the principal residence. The park occupies upwards of 2,000 acres, and above 50 of water.

TATWORTH, a tythg. in the par. of Chard, co. Somerset, 1½ mile S. of Chard. It is joined with Forton.

TAUD, a stream of co. Lancaster, rises near Lathom Park, and joins the Douglas at Rufford.

TAUGHBOYNE, a par. in the bar. of Raphoe, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing the vils. of St. Johnstown and Creaghdoos. Bogay is its post town. The parish includes a considerable portion of bog, but the arable soil is good. The river Foyle traces part of its eastern boundary. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Raphoe, val. £1,436. The church was built in 1626. There are a dispensary, a Roman Catholic chapel, a parochial and several other day and Sunday schools. Mongavlin Castle is the principal seat. The ancient borough of St. Johnstown, in this parish, was founded by St. Baithen in the 6th century.

TAUNTON, or TAUNTON DEAN, a hund. of co. Somerset, contains the town of Taunton and the pars. of Angersleigh, West Bagborough, Bradford, Cheddon Fitzpaine, Combe-Florey, Corfe, Cothelstone, Heathfield, Hillfarrance, Hull-Bishop's, Kingston, Lydeard St. Lawrence, Norton-Fitzwarren, Nynehead, Oake, Orchard-Portman, Otterford, Pitminster, Rimpton, Ruishton, Staplegrove, Stoke St. Mary, Tolland, Trull, Wilton, and Withiel-Florey, comprising an area of about 41,000 acres.

TAUNTON, a market and assize town and parliamentary borough in the hund. of the same name, co. Somerset, of which it is the county town, 51 miles S.W. of Bath, and 30 N.E. of Exeter. It is a station on the Bristol and Exeter section of the Great Western railway. The town, which is of great antiquity, is situated in a vale called Taunton Dean, on the southern bank of the small river Tone, here crossed by a stone bridge of three arches, and which is now only partially navigable, the locks having been neglected by the conservators since the construction of the Bridgwater canal, which affords readier water communication, and has also a branch to Chard. Numerous early remains are found in the vicinity, including an ancient bridge of one arch, somewhat pointed, called the Ram's Horn, and another bridge on the line of the Roman way to Bridgwater. In the 7th century it was occupied by the West Saxons, and in 680 was fortified by Ini of Wessex, who built a castle here, in which the Witenagemote, or Great Council, framed the code of laws known as those of King Ini. This castle was, about 722, razed to the ground by Ethelburga, his queen, after having expelled Eadbricht, king of the South Saxons, who had seized it. Subsequently the manor and town were granted to the see of Winchester. It was a mint town, and some of the coins of the reign of William the Conqueror, struck here, are still in existence. In this reign the Bishop of Winchester rebuilt the castle, and fitted it for an episcopal residence. In the reign of Henry I. it was again rebuilt by Bishop William Giffard, and enlarged in 1496 by Bishop Thomas Langton, who added the gateway fronting the Castle-green, which is still standing, and bears the escutcheon of the bishop, with the date 1496. In 1497 the town and castle were seized by Perkin Warbeck, but were abandoned on the approach of the royal troops. In 1642, it was occupied for the parliament; in 1643, by the royalists; and in 1645 by Colonel, afterwards Admiral, Blake, who sustained in it a siege of several months against 10,000 royalist troops, under Lord Goring, till relieved by Sir Thomas Fairfax. At the Restoration, the inhabitants, having incurred the displeasure of Charles II. for their zeal in the cause of the commonwealth, were deprived of their charter, first granted in 1627, but which was shortly after restored, and finally forfeited in 1792, through the neglect of the corporate body in filling up vacancies. In 1685 the town was occupied by the Duke of Monmouth, who proclaimed himself king. Although now entirely dismantled, the castle still forms an interesting object, with a circular tower at the S.W. angle, and a hall, 119½ feet by 30½, built by Bishop Horne in 1577, in which, until very recently, the assizes were held, and where Judge Jeffreys held his "bloody assize," after Monmouth's capture. The moat was filled up in 1785, and the drawbridge removed. Among the constables of this once important fortress occurs the name of Thomas Chaucer, eldest son of the poet Geoffrey Chaucer. The civil government is now under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty sessions twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday, at the Guildhall. The sanitary arrangements of the town are under a local board of health, and the police arrangements under the county constabulary force. The borough, which has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Edward I., was enlarged by the Reform Act, so as to include Ashleigh, Haydon, Holway, North Town, Sherford, and Shoreditch, in the town parishes of St. Mary Magdalene and St. James, and parts of the suburban parishes of Bishopshull and Wilton, and one house in West Monkton. The court leet is held under the lord of the manor of Taunton Dean, at which two bailiffs, two portreeves, and two constables are chosen annually—the first are the returning officers. The population in 1851 was 14,176, and in 1861, 14,660, of which the parliamentary borough contains 14,660, with about 810 electors. The town, which consists of three main streets, diverging from a spacious open area called the Parade, and numerous smaller streets, is near a mile in length. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas, and have numerous good shops. The principal public buildings are the shire hall, an Elizabethan structure, erected in 1858 at a cost of £28,000, from the designs of W. B. Moffat, Esq., architect, and containing marble busts of Admiral Blake and John Locke; the Somerset county gaol, situated opposite the shire hall, with which it is connected by an underground passage, and covering an area of 4½ acres; the old market house, situated on the S. side of the Parade, is a brick building of considerable size, containing the guildhall, and surrounded on either side by arcades, used on market days for corn, and surmounted by a clock;

the upper part comprises an assembly room, with a full-length portrait of George III. The new market house was erected in 1821 at the western side of the Parade, the lower story being used for meat, poultry, and dairy produce, and adjoining it is the fish market; while the upper part is appropriated to the Somerset and Taunton Literary Institution, with reading rooms, library, &c., and to the museum of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, which is rich in valuable geological specimens, chiefly of saurians from the lias, Devonian fossils, and cave bones from the Mendip hills, some of the latter specimens being unique; there is also a rich collection presented to the county by John Hugh Smith Pigot, Esq., of drawings of churches and other architectural buildings in Somersetshire. Besides these buildings there are cavalry barracks in Mount-street, with accommodation for 63 men and horses; a savings-bank, at the top of High-street; four commercial banks; several good hotels; philharmonic society; assembly rooms, at Meeton's London Hotel; the union workhouse, in South-street, erected in 1837; the Taunton and Somerset Hospital, in East-reach, founded in 1809; the eye infirmary, established in 1816; the lying-in institution; gas and water works; also three silk mills, iron and brass foundries, maltings, breweries, coach-building works, and cabinet manufactories. The woollen manufacture was established here in the 14th century, but has long since decayed, and that of silk, which superseded it, is now on the decline, but a considerable business is done in gloving and machine sewing. Four weekly newspapers are published in the town—viz., the *Taunton Courier*, *Somerset County Herald*, *Somerset Gazette*, and *Western News*. The county assizes and quarter sessions are held here alternately with Wells, also a county court, which sits monthly at the shire hall. Taunton is likewise the seat of a superintendent registry and of a Poor-law Union embracing 37 parishes and townships in Somersetshire. It is the head-quarters of the 1st Somerset Militia, and of the 2nd battalion of the Somerset Rifle Volunteers. Taunton gives name to an archdeaconry, and to a deanery in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. The livings are St. James's, a perpet. cur., val. £250, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells; St. Mary Magdalene's, a vic., val. £350, in the gift of the Church Patronage Society; Trinity, a perpet. cur., val. £160, in the patron. of the bishop; St. John's, in Park-street, also a perpet. cur.; and St. George's, in the par. of Wilton, a perpet. cur., val. £125. The church of St. James, which formerly belonged to Bishop Giffard's priory for Black Canons, founded in 1127, is a structure of the 14th century, with a quadrangular tower of the Tudor period, containing five bells, and an octagonal font. The church of St. Mary Magdalene, which stands near the centre of the town, was originally a chapel to the conventual church of St. James, but was made parochial in 1308. It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII., and has a tower at the W. end, 153 feet high. The rebuilding, after a facsimile of the original, was completed in 1865. The interior of the church had been restored twenty years previously, and contains a ceiling of bog oak and a carved pulpit, a painted E. window of seven lights, a painted W. window by Gibbs, of London, inserted in 1864, and some specimens of ancient glass saved from the debris of the old E. window, and now inserted in the side windows, also a peal of eight bells, and a rhyming epitaph on Robert Gray, commencing "Taunton bore him, London bred him," &c. The register dates from 1558. The church of the Holy Trinity was built in 1842, at a cost of £7,000, and is situated in South-street. The church of St. John the Evangelist is a modern structure, by Scott, erected at a cost of above £12,000. The church of St. George, in Wilton parish, is an ancient structure with a square tower. The register commences in 1558. The Roman Catholics also have a church, erected in 1861, at the top of Billet-street, the highest ground in the town, which, when completed by the addition of a steeple to be placed on the tower, will attain an elevation of 210 feet, and form one of the most striking architectural features of the town. There are two chapels belonging to the Wesleyans two to the Independents, and one each to the Primitive Methodists, Baptists, Society of Friends, Unitarians, and Plymouth Brethren; of these the most interesting are the Unitarian and Independent, the former for its internal architecture and the latter as standing on the site of Paul's Meeting, once held by George Newton, the Nonconformist minister of St. Mary Magdalene, at Taunton, who was ejected, with 2,000 brother clergymen, by the Act of Uniformity passed in 1662. The convent formerly called Taunton Lodge was purchased in 1807 by the society of religious ladies of the Second Order of St. Francis, who came over from Belgium during the French Revolution and settled at Winchester, from which place they subsequently removed to Taunton, where they devote themselves to educational purposes. The West of England Dissenters' Proprietary School was founded here in 1847, and is connected by royal warrant with the University of London, and has about 130 pupils. The Wesleyans have a collegiate institution here, built in 1847, by J. Wilson, with a frontage of 250 feet in length and a tower 80 feet high. In Bath-place is the School of Art. The free grammar school was founded in 1522 by Bishop Fox, of Winchester, and endowed by the Rev. William Walbec, the patronage being in New College, Oxford. It has in connection with it a botanical garden, museum, and laboratory. There are National, British, Sunday, and infant schools, also several first-class educational establishments for both sexes, including Fullard's House School, which deserves notice as being situated in a demesne of 20 acres, with 10 acres of cricket and play grounds. The principal residences in the vicinity are Pyrland Hall, the old seat of the Yea family, Flook House, Longford House, and Belmont. Besides the remains of the castle above described, and the Roman bridges, there are traces of a Carmelite Friary, founded in 1322 by Walter de Meryet; of a Black Priory, at Priory Farm, founded by Bishop Giffard, of Winchester, in 1127; also of a lepers' hospital of the 13th century. The charities are considerable, producing annually about £1,200, including the town lands and the incomes of the almshouses, among which must be mentioned Huish's hospital for 13 poor, with a chapel; R. Gray's almshouses for 18, with a chapel and school attached; also Pope's, Henley's, and St. James's almshouses. Taunton was the birthplace of Samuel Daniel, the poet; of the Rev. Henry Grove, who wrote Nos. 588, 601, &c., of the "Spectator;" and of A.W. Kinglake, M.P., author of "Eöthen" and other works. Cardinals Beaufort and Wolsey, while Bishops of Winchester, resided in the castle, and Dr. Joshua Toulmin, who wrote the town history, was a Nonconformist minister here. The races have been discontinued for some years. Market days are Wednesdays and Saturdays, the last Saturday in every month being the chief day for cattle and sheep. Fairs are held on 17th June and 8th July for cattle.

TAVERHAM, a hund. in the co. of Norfolk, contains the pars. of Attlebridge, Beeston St. Andrew, Catton, Crostwick, Drayton, Felthorpe, Frettenham, Hainford, Horseford, Horsham St. Faith, Horstead, Newton St. Faith, Rackheath, Salhouse, Spixworth, Sprowston, Taverham, Wroxham, and part of Hellesdon, comprising an area of 30,980 acres.

TAVERHAM, a par. in the above hund., co. of Norfolk, 5½ miles N.W. of Norwich, its post town. The village is situated on the river Wensum and on the road from Norwich to Fakenham. Many of the inhabitants are employed in a paper mill. In a plantation called Friars' Wood are slight remains of a friary. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, has a brass to J. Thorpe, bearing date 1515. The register dates from 1713. There is a National school for both sexes. The Hall has recently been rebuilt. J. N. Micklethwait, M.A., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

TAVISTOCK, a hund. in the co. of Devon, contains the pars. of Brent-Tor, Milton Abbots, and Tavistock, comprising an area of 19,790 acres.

TAVISTOCK, a par., market, and stannary town and parliamentary borough in the hund. to which it gives name, co. Devon, 15 miles N. of Plymouth, and 32 S.W. of Exeter. It is a station on the Plymouth and Launceston branch of the South Devon and Cornwall railway. It is situated in a hollow on the river Tavy, sheltered by lofty hills on the western border of Dartmoor, of which about 4,000 acres are within the parish. The town is a place of considerable antiquity, having grown up under shelter of the abbey of Black Canons founded in 961 by Orcar, or Orgar, Duke of Devon, and father of Elfrida, wife of King Edgar. The abbey was burnt by the Danes, but was rebuilt, and became one of the richest in the W. of England. At the Dissolution its revenues were returned at £902 *5s. 7d.*, and the site was then given by Henry VIII. to Lord John Russell, from whom it has descended to the present Duke of Bedford, of Endsleigh, who is lord of the honour of Tavistock and owner of most of the land, and takes his second title from this place. The remains of the abbey have been incorporated in the Bedford Hotel, which was erected in 1720 by the duke. It has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Edward I., and during the civil war of Charles I. was occupied by the royalists in 1643. By the Reform Act the bounds of the borough were made co-extensive with the parish, which comprises 14,578 acres, except only the outlying manor of Cudliptown. It was never chartered, but is governed by a portreeve, who is elected annually by the freeholders, and sworn in at the court-leet, and who is also returning-officer, and may qualify to act as a magistrate for the borough. It is a polling-place for the county elections. Petty sessions are held fortnightly, and a county court monthly. It is the head of a Poor-law Union comprising 24 pars. or tnshps., and the seat of a superintendent registry. The population of the borough in 1851 was 8,086, and in 1861, 8,857, inhabiting 1,133 houses. The streets are irregularly laid out, but well paved and lighted, and the houses generally well built. It contains the guildhall, erected in 1848 by the Duke of Bedford, on the site of the ancient abbey; the market-hall, a granite structure, erected in 1839; a savings-bank, held in the abbey gatehouse, which has been carefully restored; literary and scientific and mechanics' institutions, both held in the Abbey-buildings; a public library, where a meteorological register is kept; a dispensary, founded in 1832; union poorhouse, and two commercial branch banks; also gas and waterworks, three bridges, and a race-stand. There are several large foundries, engine-factories, and metal works, a woollen manufactory, two breweries, and four malting establishments. The town was anciently noted for its manufacture of kersey cloth; but the principal industries are now connected with mining operations, which are extensively carried on in the adjacent hills of the Tavistock district, which abounds in copper, lead, silver, tin, iron, manganese, as also in good oilstone for sharpening tools. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £298. The church, dedicated to St. Eustachius, is a spacious structure with a lofty tower supported on four open arches, which form the principal entrances to the church. The tower contains a peal of eight bells, and an illuminated clock, with chimes that play every three hours; and in the chancel is a mural monument of alabaster to Sir John Glanville, C.E., also tombs of the Fitz family, and of Carpenter, of Mount Tavy. The church was thoroughly restored in 1845, when a carved stone pulpit and altar-screen were added. There is also the district church of St. Paul's, Gulsworthy, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £150. This church, with the parsonage-house and schools adjoining, have just been completed at the sole cost of the Duke of Bedford, who has also liberally endowed them. There are chapels belonging to the Wesleyans, Association Methodists, Bible Christians, Society of Friends, Plymouth Brethren, and Unitarians—the last having once been the refectory of the old abbey, adjoining the chapel, of which considerable remains are still to be seen in the churchyard. An extramural cemetery was formed in 1834 on ground presented by the Duke of Bedford. There is a grammar school, built and chiefly maintained by his grace, also National, British and Foreign, Sunday and Wesleyan schools. Races are held in May on Church Down, a little to the S. of the town, on an oval course of 2 miles. Mr. Deacon's hounds hunt here. At Old Morwell is a seat of the abbots, who, being mitred, were entitled to sit in parliament as barons after 1513, and who are said to have cultivated the Saxon tongue, and to have erected the second printing-press in England, at which "Boethius" and other works were struck off as early as 1525. Market days are Tuesday and Friday, the latter being one of the largest in the county. Fairs for cattle are held on the first Wednesday in December, the second Wednesdays in January, March, May, July, September, October, and November, and the third Wednesday in August.

TAVY ST. MARY, a par. in the hund. of Lifton, co. Devon, 4 miles N.E. of Tavistock, its post town. The village is situated on the road from Plymouth to Barnstaple, near the river Tavy, which rises at Cranmere Pool, under Okement Tor, in Dartmoor Forest, and flows 20 miles in a S.W. direction to the river Tamar, at Tamerton. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the Weal Friendship copper mine. A mineral called tungstate of lime has been found in this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £224. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a staircase leading to a rood-loft. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. The Wesleyans have two chapels. There are National and Lancastrian schools.

TAVY ST. PETER, a par. chiefly in the hund. of Roborough, but partly in that of Lifton, co. Devon, 3 miles N.E. of Tavistock. The village is situated near the rivers Tavy and Tamar. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £250, with 64 acres of glebe, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Peter, and contains a monument to Pocock, a former rector. There was formerly a chantry chapel at Wilsworthy, which has been converted into a barn.

TAW, a river, co. Devon, rises under Okemont Hill, in Dartmoor Forest, and after receiving the tributary streams of the Little Dart and Yeo, falls into Barnstable Bay.

TAWE, a river of co. Brecon, rises in Llyn-y-fan-fawr, and after receiving the tributary streams of the Twrch and Clydach, falls into Swansea Bay at Aber-Tawe.

TAWIN, an islet in Galway Bay, co. Galway, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Galway.

TAWNAGH, a par. in the bar. of Tirerill, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles S.S.E. of Colloony. Riverstown is its post town. The soil is generally good, except a large quantity of bog. The river Arrow, which flows from Lough Arrow, in the neighbourhood, traces part of its boundary. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with another, £60, in the patron. of the bishop. The church has long been in ruins. There are the ruins of Bahy Castle. A fair is held on 17th March.

TAWNY, a vil. in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Carrickart. It is situated not far from Lough Tawny.

TAWSTOCK, a par. in the hund. of Fremington, co. Devon, 2 miles S. of Barnstaple, its railway station and post town. The village is situated on the river Taw. The manor comes from the Tracies, Audleighs, Fitz-Warrens, Bourchiers, to the Wreys. The par. includes the hmlts. of Lake, Harracott, St. John's Chapel, and Collibear. The soil is rich and fertile. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Harracott annexed, in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £783. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains monuments to the above-mentioned families. The parochial charities produce about £100 per annum. There is a school for both sexes, also one at Harracott, both of which are entirely supported by the rector. The Roman Catholics and Independents have chapels. The principal

residence is Tawstock Court, the seat of Sir B. P. Wrey, Bart., who is lord of the manor. The mansion has been rebuilt, after having been destroyed by fire in 1787, except the ancient gateway, which bears the date 1574.

TAWSTOCK. *See* TOSTOCK, co. Suffolk.

TAWTON, BISHOP'S. *See* BISHOP'S TAWTON, co. Devon.

TAWTON, NORTH, a par. and small market town in the hund. of North Tawton, co. Devon, 7 miles N.E. of Okehampton, its post town, and 7½ W. of Copplestone railway station. It is situated on the river Taw, near the old road from Exeter to Okehampton, and contains the chplry. of Broad Nymet. Many of the inhabitants were formerly employed in the woollen manufacture, but this has declined. There are extensive flour and grist mills, and several maltings. The market, instituted by charter in 1270, was discontinued about 1720, but has recently been revived. The market-house was built in 1849. The river Taw affords excellent fishing. At a short distance from the town is Bathe Pool, a natural hollow usually dry, but which occasionally becomes flooded, even in the dryest weather. Water was first conveyed to the town in pipes from Slade farm in 1851. The harriers belonging to J. Skinner, Esq., of Westacott, are kennelled here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £761. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient stone structure with a spired tower containing six bells. There were formerly chapels at Crook-Burnell, Nichols-Nymet, and Bath-Barton. The parochial charities produce about £48 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents, Baptists, and Bible Christians have chapels. The Earl of Portsmouth is lord of the manor. Market day is on Thursday. Fairs occur on the third Thursdays in April and December, and on the second Tuesday in October.

TAWTON, NORTH, WITH WINKLEIGH, a hund. in co. Devon, contains the pars. of Ashreigney, Atherington, High Bickerton, Bow, Brushford, Bondleigh, Burrington, Chawleigh, Clanaborough, Coldridge, Dolton, Dowland, Down St. Mary, Eggesford, Lapford, Mymet-Rowland, North Tawton, Wembworthy, Winkleigh, and Zeal-Monachorum, comprising an area of 66,300 acres.

TAWTON, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Wonford, co. Devon, 3 miles S.E. of Oakhampton, and 10 S.W. of the Copplestone station, on the North Devon railway. The village is situated on the river Taw and the turnpike road leading from Exeter to Cornwall. There are two mines, and limestone is worked to a considerable extent. The par. includes Taw-Green, Itton, South Zeal, and five other hmlts. The soil consists of loam and clay, with a subsoil of shale. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £150, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient granite structure with a tower containing six bells. The parochial charities produce about £35 per annum, of which sum £2 go to Burgoyne's almshouses. Infant and Sunday schools are held at the church, and a school is also held at the ancient chapel of Zeal. Oxenham Manorhouse is the principal residence. A fair occurs on 7th July for the sale of cattle.

TAXALL, a par. in the hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 4 miles W. of Chapel-en-le-Street, and 8 N.E. of Macclesfield. The village is situated on the banks of the river Goyt, which separates it from Derbyshire. The Peak Forest canal passes through the township of Whaley-cum-Yeardsley, and is here met by the railroad from Cromford. The surface is mountainous and partially barren, but well wooded. There are collieries, slate works, and quarries of good building and flagstone, chiefly in the township of Whalley. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £312. The church, dedicated to St. James, is modern, with an old tower containing three bells. It has tombs of the Shallcrosses of Shallcross Hall. The church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1825. Erwood Hall is the principal residence. The parochial charities produce about £17 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, at which a Sunday-school is also held. J. W. Jodrell, Esq., is lord of the manor.

TAY, a river of co. Perth, Scotland, rises in Loch Tay, in the district of Breadalbane, and after a circuitous course of about 50 miles, in which it receives the tributary streams of the Lyon, Tummel, Brand, Isla, Slochie, Almond, and Earne, falls into the Firth of Tay at Newburgh, being navigable as far as Perth.

TAY, a stream of co. Waterford, Ireland, rises in the Commeragh mountains, and falls into Stradbally Bay.

TAY, or LUGGELAW, a lough of co. Wicklow, Ireland, lies among the mountains at the head of the river Annamoe, its surface being 808 feet above sea-level.

TAYINLOAN, a vil. in the par. of Killean, co. Argyle, Scotland, 20 miles N.W. of Campbelton. It is situated on the W. coast, opposite Gigha, and adjoining the ferry to that island. Fairs are held on the Friday in May before Kilmichael, and on the Wednesday in July after Tarbert.

TAYMOUTH CASTLE, the seat of the Marquis Breadalbane, co. Perth, Scotland. It is situated near Kenmore, at the mouth of Loch Tay, and commands a view of the vale of the Tay from the terrace, which is 3 miles long. It includes the Baron's Hall, Chinese Room, and a gallery of paintings, and is surrounded by a richly-timbered deer park, containing moose-deer, buffaloes, &c.

TAYNTON, a par. in the hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 1½ mile N.W. of Burford, its post town. The village is situated on the river Windrush, near the borders of Wychwood Forest. There are quarries of freestone. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £56. The church, dedicated to St. John, contains an ancient font. There is a school with a small endowment.

TAYNTON, a par. in the hund. of Botloe, co. Gloucester, 6 miles N.W. of Gloucester, its post town, and 3 S.E. of Newent. The village is situated on the turnpike road from Newent to Huntley and Newnham. The soil consists of a loamy clay. The parish is noted for its perry and cider. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £321, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, has a low square turret. It was rebuilt by an ordinance passed in 1647. There are two infant schools. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. Taynton House is the principal residence. The manorial rights belonging to this parish are extinct.

TAYNUILT, a hmlt. on the S. side of Loch Etive, co. Argyle, Scotland, 1 mile from Bunawe and 10 miles E. from Oban.

TAY-PORT, a hmlt. in the par. of Monifieth, co. Forfar, Scotland, 6 miles E. of Dundee, and 2 from Broughty Ferry. It is a station on the North British railway.

TAYRIBBI, a vil. in the district of Appin, co. Argyle, Scotland.

TEALBY, a par. in the S. div. of Walshcroft wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.E. of Market-Rasen, its post town, and 19 N.E. of Lincoln. The village is situated on the Wolds, and is watered by a rivulet called the Rase, which forms the principal source of the river Ancholme. Upwards of 5,700 silver pennies of Henry II. were discovered in 1807, on the estate of the Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt, who presented many of them to the British Museum. The parish was enclosed in 1793, when the moor allotments contained 990 acres, and the Wold 1,956. The soil on the moors is light and sandy, and in other parts a sandy loam alternated with stiff clay. There are numerous quarries of greystone and chalk. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £120. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stone structure with a tower containing a clock and four bells. The parochial charities produce about £17 per annum. There is a school for both sexes, erected at the expense of the Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt in

1858, and by whom it is entirely supported. The same building answers for an institution, with a reading-room and library attached. The Wesleyans, Primitive and Free Methodists have chapels. The principal residence is Bayons Manor, the seat of the D'Eyncourts, with a circular keep. After the Conquest the manor became the property of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and thence it came to the families De Bayeux, Beaumont, Lovel, and D'Eyncourt. C. T. D'Eyncourt, Esq., is lord of the manors of Tealby and Bayons.

TEALING, a par. in the district of Dundee, co. Forfar, Scotland. It comprises the vils. of Balkello, Balgray, Kirkton, and Todhills. It extends in length about 7 miles, with a mean breadth of 2 miles, and is bounded by the pars. of Inverarity, Murroes, Dundee, Mains, Strathmartine, Auchterhouse, and Glammis. The surface is hilly, forming the south-eastern slope of the Sidlaws. Craigowl, the loftiest of the Sidlaws, rises 1,100 feet above sea-level, and the base of the slope is about 500 feet above sea-level. The land is chiefly arable. The soil of the higher ground is a light gravel, while that of the lower is principally clayey and loamy. The prevailing rocks are grey slate and sandstone. The village of Tealing is about 4 miles N. of Dundee, and is intersected by the Dundee and Newtyle railway, and by the W. road from Dundee to Aberdeen. This par. is in the presb. of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is about £162. The parish church was erected in 1806. There are a Free church, a parochial school, and other schools. The principal seat is Tealing House. At Balckembeck are Druidical stones.

TEAN, UPPER and LOWER, hmlts. in the par. of Checkley, co. Stafford, 2 miles S. of Cheadle, and 7 N.W. of Uttoxeter, its post town. These hamlets are situated on the Tean river, which rises near Kingsley, and flows 15 miles S.E. to the Dove at Uttoxeter. There is an extensive tape manufactory, with bleach-fields adjoining. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, in the patron. of the Rector of Checkley. The church was erected in 1841. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels. Fairs are held on Easter-Tuesday and 10th November.

TEARNSIDE, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, co. Westmoreland, 1 mile N.W. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, and 9 miles S.E. of Kendal, near the river Lune.

TEATH, ST., a par. in the hund. of Trigg, co. Cornwall, 2½ miles S.W. of Camelford. The parish, which is large, is bounded on the W. by the Bristol Channel, and intersected by the great road running to the N. There are two large slate quarries, that called Delabole, belonging to the Trevanion family, being of great extent and value. A lead mine, yielding a large proportion of silver, has been successfully worked, and there are deposits of iron, antimony, and other minerals. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £226, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Teath, is a structure of Henry VII.'s time, and was formerly collegiate for two prebendaries. It contains monuments to the Cheyneys of Bodanan and the Phillippses of Treveares. The Wesleyans and Bible Christians have chapels. There are National schools. On a hill in this parish are traces of an ancient British encampment.

TEBAY, a tnshp. in the par. of Orton, co. Westmoreland, 2 miles S.W. of Orton. It is situated under Tebay Fell, near the river Lune, and is a junction station of the London and North-Western and Barnard Castle railways.

TEBWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Chalgrave, co. Bedford, 4 miles N.W. of Dunstable.

TECOLM, a par. in the bar. of Ballyadams, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Stradbally. The parish is crossed by the road from Stradbally to Carlow. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin, united with Dysertenos and Kilteale.

TEDAVNET, a par. in the bar. of Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Monaghan. Lisbellaw is its post town. The surface is mountainous and boggy, and is intersected by the river Blackwater. The principal hills are the Slieve Beagh mountains. The vils. of Bellanode and Scotstown are within the limits. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £578, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which is at Bellanode, was enlarged in 1830. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, meeting-houses for Presbyterians and Wesleyans, a dispensary, and several public and private schools. The principal seats are Tallaghan and Mount Louise. Fairs are held on the 19th January, 2nd and 31st March, 24th June, and 28th September.

TEDBURN ST. MARY, a par. in the hund. of West Wonford, co. Devon, 7 miles N. of Exeter, its post town, and 4 S. of the Crediton station on the Exeter and Barnstaple railway. The village is situated on the Ned stream, which joins the Creedy at Crediton. The soil is of a clayey nature, with a subsoil of shale. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £435. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a tower and six bells. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. There are schools for each sex. Fulham House is the principal residence. B. Fulford, and J. H. Hippesley, Esqs., are lords of the manor. A fair occurs on the Monday prior to Michaelmas Day.

TEDDESLEY HAY, an ext. par. place in the E. div. of Cuttlestone hund., co. Stafford, 2 miles N.E. of Penkridge, on the Stafford and Worcester canal.

TEDDINGTON, a par. and suburban village in the hund. of Spelthorne, co. Middlesex, 12 miles S.W. of London, and 2½ from Kingston. It has stations on the North London and South-Western railways. The village is situated on the western bank of the Thames, about 19 miles above London Bridge, and on the high road from Richmond to Hampton Court, through Bushey Park. It was anciently called *Todynton* and *Tuddington*, and is the site of the first lock on the river, which has recently been rebuilt in masonry, with a subsidiary lock for the passage of pleasure boats. The river is at this point scarcely affected by the tides, which are two hours later than at London Bridge, and the low and high water levels are respectively 16½ and 1½ feet higher, the bed of the river rising about one foot per mile. The population of the village, which is included within the south-western postal district, was in 1861 1,183. Many villa residences have lately been erected on the banks of the Thames, and here are the wax bleaching-grounds and candle manufactory of Messrs. Barclay. There is an old house which tradition styles Queen Elizabeth's Hunting Box. The living is a don. cur.* in the dioc. of London, val. £100. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a comparatively modern structure, the earliest portion being of the time of the Reformation. It occupies the site of an ancient chapel belonging to Staines' Abbey, and has tombs of Lord Keeper Bridgman, Whitehead the poet, Dr. Stephen Hales, and Mrs. Woffington, the celebrated actress. The parochial charities produce about £23 per annum, of which £20 belong to Dame Bridgman's school. There are also schools for boys, girls, and infants, erected through the aid of voluntary contributions, and £100 contributed by the late Queen Dowager. The principal seats are, Teddington House, Teddington Place, and Broom House, the first celebrated for its ceiling by Verrio, and some wood carvings by G. Gibbons.

TEDDINGTON, a chplry. in the par. of Overbury, middle div. of Oswaldslow hund., co. Worcester, 5 miles N.E. of Tewkesbury, its post town, and 2½ E. of Ashchurch station on the Bristol and Birmingham railway. In the vicinity is a finger-post, with a singular inscription upon it, pointing to five different roads. The Cheltenham stag hounds meet here. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Overbury, in the dioc. of Worcester. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure with a tower and two bells.

TEDSMORE, a tnshp. in the par. of West Felton, co. Salop, 5 miles S.E. of Oswestry.

TEDSTONE-DELAMERE, a par. in the hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford, 4 miles N.E. of Bromyard, its

post town, and 13 N.W. of Worcester. The surface is hilly, and the land is partly in hop-grounds. Limestone is abundant. The soil consists of red marl and clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £238, in the patron. of Brasenose College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. James, is old and dilapidated. The parochial charities produce about £2 10*s.* per annum. A school is held at the rectory-house on Sundays. Tedstone Court is the principal residence.

TEDSTONE-WAFER, a par. in the hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford, 4 miles N.E. of Bromyard, its post town, and 14 from Worcester. A portion of the land is in hop-grounds. The soil is of a clayey and loamy nature, with a subsoil of limestone. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Edwin-Loach, in the dioc. of Hereford. The church is ancient. There is a free school for both sexes. E. Higginson, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

TEEL, a stream of co. Fife, Scotland, rises in Camilla Loch, and falls into the Firth of Forth, near Kirkcaldy.

TEELIN, a vil. in the bar. of Bannagh, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles W. of Killybegs. It is situated on Teelin Bay, near Slieveleague and Teelin Head. It has a small harbour and coastguard station.

TEES, a river of the north of England, rises under Cross Fell, in co. Cumberland, and traversing Teesdale on the borders of cos. Westmoreland and York for near 70 miles, falls into the North Sea between Snook and Turn points.

TEETON, a hmlt. in the par. of Ravensthorpe, hund. of Newbottle-Grove, co. Northampton, 7 miles N.W. of Northampton.

TEFFONT-EVIAS, or TEFFONT-EWYAS, a par. in the hund. of Dunworth, co. Wilts, 10 miles W. of Salisbury, its post town, 6 W. of Wilton, and 5 E. of Hindon. The village is situated at the head of the river Nadder, which rises in the chalk hills near the adjoining village of Teffont Magna, and forms a lake covering two acres. In the reign of Edward III. it belonged to Speaker Hungerford, the first who held that office. There is an excellent freestone quarry, besides extensive excavations, from which the stone used in building Salisbury Cathedral was taken. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £240. The church has been rebuilt. The principal residence is Teffont House. It was the birthplace of Henry, Earl of Marlborough, Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of England in the reign of James II. There is a National school, partially endowed. Mrs. D'Salis owns the whole of the parish.

TEFFONT MAGNA, a par. in the hund. of Warminster, co. Wilts, 10 miles W. of Salisbury, its post town, and 5 E. of Hindon. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Dinton, in the dioc. of Sarum. The church is an ancient edifice. W. Wyndham, Esq., of Dinton House, is lord of the manor.

TEHALLAN, a par. in the bar. of Cremorne and Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles E.N.E. of Monaghan. The surface consists of a good soil, and includes some extent of bog. It is traversed by the Ulster canal and the river Blackwater. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, in the patron. of the bishop. Liscarty is the seat of Major Ross. There is a police station. The manufacture of linen is carried on, and limestone is quarried.

TEHIDY, an old seat of the Bassets, in the par. of Redruth, co. Cornwall, 3 miles W. of Redruth, and 9 W. of Truro. It is surrounded by extensive plantations, and contains a gallery of paintings by the best masters.

TEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Alstoe, co. Rutland, 5 miles N. of Oakham, its post town. The village is situated on the Melton-Mowbray and Oakham canal. The manor was held by the Mallets at the Conquest, and subsequently came to the Folvilles. There is a strong petrifying spring, and fossil fish have been found in the blue rock. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £430. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The Earl of Harborough is lord of the manor.

TEIGN, a river of co. Devon, rises in Dartmoor Forest, under Siddaford Tor, and falls into the English Channel at Teignmouth.

TEIGNBRIDGE, a hund. in co. Devon, contains the pars. of Ashburton, Bickington, North Bovey, South Bovey, Hennock, Highweek, Ideford, Ilsington, Kingsteignton, Lustleigh, Manaton, Moreton Hampstead, and Teigngrace, comprising an area of 65,300 acres.

TEIGNGRACE, a par. in the hund. of Teignbridge, co. Devon, 2 miles N.W. of Newton-Abbott, its post town and railway station, and 6 from Chudleigh. The village is situated near the river Teign, and on the great western road from Exeter to Plymouth. The Stover canal and railway facilitate the exportation of potters' clay found in the neighbourhood, and of granite from the extensive quarries at High Tor. The subsoil principally consists of clay and yellow sand. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £171. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, or to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1787, at the expense of the Templers of Stover. It has an altar-piece figuring the dead Christ in the Virgin's lap; also another painting in the pew of the Templer family representing Simeon worshipping the infant Jesus. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. There is a free school. The principal residence is Stover House, a granite mansion, belonging to the Templer family, who constructed the canal. The Duke of Somerset is lord of the manor.

TEIGNHOLT, a hmlt. in the par. of Drewsteignton, co. Devon, 3 miles N.W. of Moreton Hampstead.

TEIGNMOUTH, a seaport, market town, and fashionable watering-place in the hund. of Exminster, co. Devon, 6 miles N.E. of Newton Bushel, and 13 S. of Exeter, of which city it is a sub-port. It is a station on the South Devon railway. The town, which is sheltered by hills, is situated at the N. side of the mouth of the river Teign, on the coast of the English Channel. It comprises the two parishes of East and West Teignmouth, and is a place of great antiquity, being the Saxon *Tegntun*. In 970 it was burnt by the Danes, and in 1338 and 1690 by the French, who in this last attack succeeded in destroying 116 houses, with 11 ships in the harbour. During the siege of Calais in 1348 it supplied 7 ships. It sent members to the council at Westminster in the reign of Edward I., and returned members to parliament in the 14th of Edward III., but was never incorporated. It is now governed by the local magistrates, and by two portreeves chosen annually for either manor at the courts leet and baron. The manor of East Teignmouth anciently belonged to the see of Exeter, but was alienated to the Courtenays of Powderham, and now belongs to the Earl of Devon, and that of West Teignmouth to Lord Clifford. Although the old town is irregularly built, and some of the streets are narrow and ill-paved, it is a rapidly improving place, containing many good shops and numerous modern villa residences, the latter situated principally at the N.W. end of the town, where the land lies high, commanding extensive views of the sea and river. It has no manufactures, but a considerable coasting trade, also a good Newfoundland trade and home fishery for whiting, soles, turbot, mackerel, and pilchards on the coast, and for salmon in the river Teign. The principal exports are granite from the Haytor quarries, timber, bark, cider, manganese, pipe and potters' clay, which two last amount to some 50,000 tons annually, and are dug principally in the adjoining parish of King's Teignton, and brought down to the quay in lighters, and thence shipped to the Staffordshire potteries. The imports are of culm, coal, deals, iron, groceries, &c. Much of the prosperity of the town, however, depends upon the influx of visitors in the season for sea-bathing, for which it is admirably adapted, having a broad sandy beach, and every accommodation. The population of the town is about 6,000, including the suburb of Shaldon, which is connected by a bridge of thirty-four arches supported on iron trusses, and extending a length of 1,671 feet, with a swing bridge over the main channel to allow the passage of ships. It has two commodious quays, called Old

and New, a custom-house, coastguard watch-house, court-house where petty sessions are held fortnightly on Mondays, public assembly rooms built in 1826, and containing a spacious ball-room 70 feet long, billiard rooms, and other apartments; a theatre built in 1849, and situated in Northumberland-place, public baths on the beach, a new market house, several good hotels, lodging houses, circulating libraries, and reading rooms, also two branch banks, ship-building yards, maltings, breweries, and two free dispensaries. In front of the town is the Den, or Dene, an open grass plat of several acres running parallel with the sea. This open space forms a promenade of about three-fourths of a mile in length, and serves as a course for the races, which take place annually in August. At one end of the Den is the lighthouse erected by the harbour commissioners in 1845, 31 feet high, with a fixed light visible for 9 miles. About 1 mile from the town, and near the Exeter road, is the cemetery for the united parishes of East and West Teignmouth. The living of East Teignmouth is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £135, in the presentation of the Vicar of Dawlish, to which parish it was once annexed, and that of West Teignmouth is a vic., val. £157, in the presentation of the Vicar of Bishops-Teignton. Both churches have been rebuilt within the present century. East Teignmouth Church is a cruciform structure, dedicated to St. Michael, and situated on a cliff overlooking the sea; West Teignmouth Church, dedicated to St. James, is a spacious octagonal structure built on the site of the old cruciform one in Bitton-street; it has a tower at one corner containing four bells and a clock, and the centre is surmounted by an octagonal dome lantern. The Independents, Wesleyans, Roman Catholics, and Plymouth Brethren have chapels. There are spacious National schools for the united parishes, also Sunday and other schools, partially endowed by Coleman and Elwell. The *Teignmouth Gazette* and *Times* are published weekly. The charities, arising principally from the parish lands, produce about £19 per annum. In the neighbourhood the cliffs are of New Red sandstone, and attain an altitude of from 150 to 200 feet. The mate is so genial that the myrtle and other exotics flourish in the open air. East Teignmouth gives the title of baron to the Shore family. A regatta takes place in August. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on the third Tuesday in January and the last Tuesday in February and September.

TEIGNTON, BISHOPS, DREWS, AND KING'S. *See* BISHOPS TEIGNTON, &c., co. Devon.

TEIRTREF, a tnshp. in the par. of Meiford, co. Montgomery, 5 miles N.W. of Welshpool.

TEITH, a river of co. Perth, Scotland, rises near Loch Lomond in two head waters, which, uniting at Callander, flow through scenery celebrated in "The Lady of the Lake" to the Forth at Drip Bridge, near Stirling. There are salmon and trout.

TEITH, or BRIDGE-OF-TEITH, a vil. in the par. of Kilmadock, co. Perth, Scotland, 4 miles from Doune, and 25 S.W. of Perth. It is situated on the river Teith.

TELLAROUGHT, or TELLARATH, a par. in the bar. of Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of New Ross, its post town. The surface consists of a good soil, and is crossed by the road from Enniscorthy to Waterford. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with St. Mary's, New Ross, £864, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in ruins. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a school, also a police station. There was formerly a very considerable village here, some traces of which are yet visible, as also of a Norman castle.

TELLISFORD, a par. in the hund. of Wellow, co. Somerset, 5 miles N.E. of Frome, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Freshford railway station. The village is situated at the bridge over the river Frome, which here separates this co. from that of Wiltshire. About a third part of the village was burnt in 1785. The soil consists of clay and loam. In the vicinity is a fulling mill. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £173. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a tower containing three bells, and has recently been restored. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a school with a small endowment.

TELSCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Holmstrow, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 6 miles S.W. of Lewes, its post town, and 3 from Newhaven. The village is situated in a secluded valley amongst the Downs, near the coast of the English Channel, which bounds the parish on the S. The Brookside hounds meet at Telscombe Tye, which is supposed to have been a Roman station. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £231. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient stone structure with a square tower. The register dates from 1684. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum, which go to Povey's school. H. E. A. and W. W. Dalbrie, Esqs., are lords of the manor.

TELSFORD, a par. in the hund. of Wellow, co. Somerset. *See* TELLISFORD.

TELTOWN, or KILLALTON, a par. in the bar. of Upper Kells, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles E.S.E. of Kells, its post town. The surface consists of first-rate pasture lands with a little bog. It is traversed by the rivers Blackwater and Carlanstown, or Rosmin, and by the road from Dublin to Enniskillen. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Donaghpatrick £380. This place is said to have originated from a church founded here by St. Teallean. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the par. is united to Kilberry and Teltown, and has a chapel at Oristown. Here is an ancient place of burial, also two Roman Catholic schools. The principal residences are Teltown House and Hardlestown.

TELYCH, a hamlt. in the par. of Llandingat, hund. of Perfedd, co. Carmarthen, near Llandovery.

TEME, a river of co. Worcester, rises under Kerry Hill, on the borders of cos. Radnor and Montgomery, and, after a course of nearly 60 miles, joins the Severn near Worcester.

TEMPLAND, a vil. in the par. of Lochmachen, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 4 miles W. of Lockerby. It is situated near the confluence of the rivers Dryffe and Kinnel.

TEMPLE, a par. in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland. It contains the vil. of its own name, and those of Gorebridge and Stobbsmills, also the ancient par. of Clerkington. It extends in length 8¾ miles from N. to S., with an extreme breadth of about 5, and consits of a main body and of a detached district; the former is bounded by Peeblesshire, and by the pars. of Pennycuik, Carrington, Borthwick, and Heriot, and the latter, comprising about 300 acres, is encircled by the pars. of Newbattle and Borthwick. The surface is hilly, rising in some parts 2,000 feet above sea-level. The soil of the arable lands is fertile. Coal, sandstone, and limestone abound. The parish is within easy access of the Gorebridge, Fushiebridge, and Dalhousie stations on the Edinburgh and Hawick railway. The village of Temple is about 6 miles from Dalkeith, and 12¼ S.E. of Edinburgh. It is situated on the rivers Gladhouse and South Esk. In the vicinity is an old Gothic church, founded by David I. for the Knights Templars. This par. is in the presb. of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweedale. The stipend of the minister is about £158. The parish church was erected in 1832. There are a Free church for Temple and Carrington, a sub-parochial school, two other schools, and a subscription library. At Gorebridge is an United Presbyterian church. The principal seat is Toxside.

TEMPLE, a par. in the hund. of Trigg, co. Cornwall, 6 miles N.E. of Bodmin, its post town. The extensive moors between Bodmin and Launceston take their name from this parish. It formerly belonged to the Knights Templars' preceptory at St. Ive's. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £21. The church has long since been dilapidated.

TEMPLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Selborne, co. Hants, 4 miles S.E. of Alton. It was made a grange to Southington preceptory by Adam Gordon the outlaw, who was eventually captured here in single combat by Edward I., when prince, in 1266.

TEMPLE, a par. in the city of Bristol, co. Gloucester. *See* BRISTOL.

TEMPLE, a vil. in the par. of Largo, co. Fife, Scotland.

TEMPLEACHALLY, a par. in the bars. of Owney and Arra, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland. The surface consists of a rich soil, with some little bog and mountain. It includes Ballina-on-Shannon and Lough Derg. The living is a rect. united to Kilmastulla. There are quarries of slate and gritstone. The principal residence is Forthenry.

TEMPLE BALSALL. *See* BALSALL, co. Warwick.

TEMPLEBEG, a par. in the bar. of Upper Kilnamanagh, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles W. of Thurles. It is crossed by the road from Newport to Thurles. The living is an impropriate rect. in the dioc. of Cashel. There is a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Toom.

TEMPLEBODEN, a par. in the bar. of Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.S.E. of Rathcormack. Cork is its post town. The surface consists of first-rate pasture land and some little extent of bog. It is traversed by the road from Middleton to Fermoy. The river Middleton takes its rise near here. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £140, in the patron. of the bishop. Here is a private school. The principal residences are Cadogan and Dunlarich. The ruins of the castle of Rathgabbane stand in this parish.

TEMPLEBOY, a par. in the bar. of Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles E.S.E. of Dromore. Killala is its post town. The parish, which lies near the mouth of Sligo Bay, is very mountainous, and comprises some extent of bog. The soil is generally fertile. Aughris Head is a promontory on the coast. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killala, val. with Kilmacshalgan, £320, in the patron. of the bishop. There are five private schools. Building stone and slate are quarried. The principal residences are Dunowla, Sea-view House, Cork Hill, Grange, and Donahantra. A priory was founded at Akeras in 1280 by the MacDonalds.

TEMPLEBREDON, a par., partly in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, and partly in the bar. of Coonagh, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.S.E. of Pallas-Grean, its post town. The land is generally good pasture. The living is a suspended vic. in the dioc. of Emly, in the patron. of the crown for the Earl of Kenmare. There are three private schools.

TEMPLEBREEDY, a par. in the bar. of Kerrycurrihy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Queenstown. Crosshaven is its post town. The river Annabuoy here falls into Cork Harbour. It includes Crosshaven, famous for the escape of Sir F. Drake in 1589. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £90, in the patron. of the dean. The spire of the church serves as a beacon. Hoddersfield is the principal residence.

TEMPLE BRUER, or TEMPLE GRANGE, an ext. par. place in the waps. of Flaxwell and Langoe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.W. of Sleaford. It is situated near the ancient Ermine Street. At a farm in the vicinity are the ruins of a Knights Templars' preceptory, founded before 1185, and subsequently given to the Hospitallers. At the Dissolution its revenues were valued at £184 6*s.* 4*d.*

TEMPLEBRYAN, a par. in the bar. of East Carberry, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Clonakilly. Rosscarbery is its post town. The soil is very fertile. The old road to Bandon traverses the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ross, val. £45, in the patron. of the bishop. The church has long been in ruins. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this parish is united to that of Clonakilly. The Knights Templars possessed this parish in the 14th century. There are some Druidical remains.

TEMPLECARN, a par., partly in the bar. of Lurgh, co. Fermanagh, and partly in the bar. of Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It contains the vil. of Pettigoe, its post town. The surface is mountainous, and the soil poor. It is intersected by the rivers Pettigoe, Omra, Letter, and Rossharbor, which fall into loughs Derg and Erne, both within the limits of this parish. There are very picturesque views, including that of Santo Island. Petty sessions are held fortnightly. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £372, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is situated at Pettigoe, and is an old building in a ruinous condition. Not far from it is the supposed site of the residence of the first bishop of Clogher, destroyed in Cromwell's time. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, a meeting-house for Presbyterians, two Wesleyan chapels, and four public and several private and Sunday schools. Marble, lime, iron ore, and millstone are found here. There are the ruins of a monastery, once a favourite resort of pilgrims, but destroyed in 1207. Fairs are held on the 25th of each month.

TEMPLECOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Horethorn, co. Somerset, 5 miles S. of Wincanton, its post town, and 7 E. of Sherborne. It is a station on the South-Western railway. The village is situated on the river Kale, a tributary of the Stour. The soil is of a loamy nature, with a subsoil of stone in the upper portion of the parish, and clay in the lower portion. There are several extensive dairy farms. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £398. The church is a stone edifice with a tower. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes with a small endowment. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. J. Bailward, Esq., is lord of the manor.

TEMPLECORRAN, par in the bar. of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Carrickfergus, its post town. The surface consists of a fertile soil, and is well tilled. The parish is bordered on two sides by Lough Belfast and Lough Larne. Ballycarry is in this parish. The predominant rocks are basalt and mountain limestone. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Connor, val. with Kilroot, £142, in the patron. of the bishop. This living was once held by Dean Swift. The Presbyterians and Methodists have chapels. There are two National and one private school. The ruins of the old church are used by the Presbyterians.

TEMPLECRONE, a par. in the bar. of Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing Dunglow, its post town. The surface, which is very barren and mountainous, lies between the bays of Gweedore and Trawenagh. The par. includes Arran, Rutland, Cruit, Innisfree, and other islands. The Croochy Mountain rises to a height of 1,033 feet. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Raphoe, val. £304. The church was erected in 1760 by means of a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. There are three Roman Catholic chapels, two parish and six private schools. The ruins of Dungloe Castle are visible.

TEMPLEDERRY, a par. and post town in the bar. of Upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 10 miles S.E. of Nenagh. It lies along the river Nenagh, near the Keeper Mountain. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a small edifice in good preservation. There are five Roman Catholic chapels and six private schools. Castle Otway is the principal residence.

TEMPLEDOWNEY, a par. in the bar. of Upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland. The parish lies near the Devil's Bit mountains, and comprises a good soil. It is traversed by the road from Dublin to Limerick. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Ballymakey £469, in the patron. of the bishop. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this parish is united to that of Aghnamadle. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, also the ruins of Knockane Castle.

TEMPLE-ETNEY, a par. in the bar. of East Iffa, co.

Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles E.N.E. of Clonmell. The Slievenaman mountains are partly within its limits. The living is a vic. united to Kilcash (which see). Griaque is the principal residence.

TEMPLE, GRAFTON. *See* GRAFTON TEMPLE, co. Warwick.

TEMPLE GUYTING. *See* GUYTING, TEMPLE, co. Gloucester.

TEMPLE HALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Sibson, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 3 miles S.W. of Market Bosworth. It is situated near Temple Mill, on a branch of the river Anker. It is in conjunction with Wellesborough to form a liberty, and gives name to the Temple family, of Morlands, descendants of Leofric and Godiva.

TEMPLEHARRY, a par. in the bar. of Clonlisk, King's co., prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.N.W. of Moneygall. The surface is very boggy. The par. is crossed by the road from Dublin to Limerick, and by the river Ollitrim. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Cullenwaine, £299, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1814 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The ruins of the old church stand on an eminence. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this parish is united to that of Dunkerrin. There are one public and two private schools. The principal residences are Emell Castle, Ballintemple, Foxborough, Clonlohan, and Silver Hill. There are traces of a Danish rath at Wolfe Hill, near which the English were defeated by the O'Carrolls during the Revolution.

TEMPLE HOUSE, a hmlt. in the pars. of Bray and Cookham, co. Berks, 4 miles N.W. of Maidenhead. It is situated on the Thames, and contains Temple Mills copperworks.

TEMPLEHOUSE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Middle Sligo, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles W.N.W. of Ballymote. It is situated at the mouth of the river Owenmore. The principal residence is Temple House. There is a police station, also the ruins of a house formerly belonging to the Knights Templars.

TEMPLE HURST, a tnshp. in the par. of Birkin, lower div. of Barkstone-Ash wap., West Riding co. York, 5½ miles from Birkin. There is a chapel for Wesleyans.

TEMPLEKEERAN, a par. in the bar. of Skreen, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Navan Tara, its post town. The soil is excellent. The parish, which lies near the course of the river Boyne, is traversed by the road from Dublin to Enniskillen. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Skreen £507, in the patron. of the crown. The church was erected in 1811 partly by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this parish is united to that of Skreen.

TEMPLEMACATEER, a hmlt. in the bar. of Moycashel, co. Westmeath, Ireland, 5 miles W.N.W. of Kilbeggan. It was the site of Templemacateer Abbey.

TEMPLEMALEY, a par. in the bar. of Upper Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Ennis, its post town. The surface is boggy. The parish, which is situated near Lough Dromore, is traversed by the river Fergus. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Drumcliffe, £235. The church has long been in ruins. The Roman chapel is united to that of Dowry or Doora. There is a village school.

TEMPLE MARSH, a hmlt. in the par. of Little Wakering, co. Essex, 4 miles S.E. of Rochford.

TEMPLEMARTIN, a par. in the bar. of Kinalmeaky, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Bandon, its post town. The surface consists of poor soil, with bog. The parish is traversed by the road from Kinsale to Macroom. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £72, in the patron. of the dean. The church was erected in 1793 by means of a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. There are Roman Catholic chapels, and public, private, and Sunday schools. The chief residence is Mossgrove. The spinning of cotton has been introduced. There are ruins of an ancient residence of the Baldwins, several Danish raths, and some Druidical remains. Fairs are held on 17th March, Corpus Christi days, 2nd September, and 8th December.

TEMPLEMARTIN. *See* MARTIN, ST., co. Kilkenny.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, a par. in the bars. of Ardagh and Longford, co. Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Longford is its post town. The soil is rich, but has a great proportion of bog. The parish is crossed by the road from Dublin to Sligo, and is traversed by the river Camlin and the Royal canal, which terminates here. There are quarries of a fine description of limestone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ardagh, val. with two others £693, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which has a tower and spire, is situated at Longford, and was renovated and enlarged in 1812 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, meeting-houses for Wesleyans and Presbyterians, and several schools. The principal residence is Clonbally. Here are the ruins of an old church.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, a par. in the bar. of Slievardagh, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles N. of Carrick-on-Suir. Youghal is its post town. The soil is generally fertile. The parish is traversed by the river Lingan. The village of Ninemilehouse is within its limits. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with Dysert £270.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, a par. in the bar. of Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Arklow. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Dublin and Glendalough joined to Kilbride (which see). The church is in ruins. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, a par. in the bar. of Coshmore, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles W.N.W. of Youghal, its post town. The surface consists of a well-cultivated, productive soil, with woods and a small amount of bog. The parish is bounded on the S. by the river Touro, and on the E. by the river Blackwater. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with Kilcokan £270. The church was erected in 1823, partly by means of a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. There are three Roman Catholic chapels, two public, and one Sunday school, also a police station. The chief residence is Templemichael House. Here are the ruins of St. Molanfide's Abbey, founded during the 5th century. These ruins were given to Sir Walter Raleigh with Rincrew Castle, and was the burial-place of Raymond-le-Gros.

TEMPLEMICHAEL, a par. in the bar. of Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Innishannon, its post town. The surface consists of moderately good soil with some bog. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £201, in the patron. of the bishop. The principal residence is Hawthorn Hill.

TEMPLEMOLAGA, a par. in the bar. of Condons, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W of Mitchellstown. The soil is moderately productive, there being some mountain and bog. The Galtee mountains are partly within its limits. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. with Clenore £596, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kildorrery. The principal residence is that of the Hon. Robert King. There are ruins of two churches.

TEMPLEMORE, a par. in the N.W. libs. of Londonderry, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing part of Londonderry. The surface, which is hilly, consists of a first-rate soil. The river Foyle traverses the interior. There are flax mills and a brewery, and the salmon fishery employs over 200 people. The living is connected with the cathedral in the dioc. of Derry, in the patron. of the crown. There are also two minor churches, several public, four private, and nine Sunday schools. The principal seats are Boom Hall, the residence of the Bishop of Derry; the Farm, in the occupation of Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart.; and Brook Hall, noted for its gardens, the residence of the Right Hon. Sir G. F. Hill, Bart. The Chichester family take their title from this place. The substratum abounds in limestone, greenstone, and other materials for building purposes. "Jenny's Cairn,"

notorious for a murder, and another cairn, still remain here, also ruins of a church and of a fortress.

TEMPLEMORE, a par., post, and market town in the bars. of Eliogarty and Ikerrin, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 20 miles N. of Cashel, and 86 from Dublin. It is a station on the Great Southern and Western railway. The surface consists chiefly of good pasture land. The parish is crossed by the road from Athlone to Cork, and is skirted by a tributary of the river Suir. The town, situated in the valley of the Suir, is substantially built. It contains a market-house, military and police stations, bridewell, fever hospital, dispensary, and news-room. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with two others £700, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in the present century. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, a meeting-house for Wesleyans, a public, and six private schools. The Priory and Lloydsborough are among the principal residences. The Carden family are the principal proprietors. Petty sessions are held every Wednesday. Fairs take place on 30th January, 30th March, 17th May, 28th June, 31st July, 4th September, 21st October, and 7th December.

TEMPLEMORE, or STRAID, a par. in the bar. of Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles S.S.W. of Foxford, its post town. The surface consists of arable land, with some bog. The parish is traversed by the road from Foxford to Castlebar, and by the river Moy and Lough Cullen. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Achonry, val. with four others £375, in the patron. of the bishop. There are two churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, and four private schools, also a police station. Limestone is quarried. The ruins of an ancient church and monastic establishment, founded by the MacJordans, and of Ballyhahan Castle, are to be seen here. Fairs are held on 31st May, 30th July, 23rd October, and 27th November.

TEMPLEMOYLE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Tirkeeran, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 1 mile S.S.W. of Muff. There is a school of agriculture.

TEMPLEMURRY, a par. in the bar. of Tirawley, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles N.N.W. of Killala. Rathlackan is its post town. The surface consists of good soil, and is crossed by the road from Ballina to Lackan. The bay of Rathfran, near Killala bay, is within the limits, and serves as a harbour for small craft. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killala, val. with Lackan £198. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this parish is united to that of Killala. The principal residence is Summerhill. The ruins of Palmerston House and Rathfran Abbey (founded in the 12th century) are visible. Fairs are held on 25th August and 11th November.

TEMPLENACARRIGA, a par. in the bar. of Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Middleton, its post town. The surface consists chiefly of pasture lands. It contains the hmlt. of Walshtown. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £394, in the patron. of the bishop. The church has long been in ruins. There are four schools. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this parish is united to that of Lisgoold.

TEMPLENEIRY, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Tipperary, its post town. The surface consists chiefly of mountain and bog. The par. includes the vil. of Bansha. It is traversed by the river Aherlow and by the Galtee mountains. The living is a rect., val. with two others £562, in the patron. of the bishop. The principal residences are Lismacue and Bansha Castle.

TEMPLENEWSAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Whitkirk, lower div. of Skyrack wap., West Riding co. York, 4½ miles S.E. of Leeds, within which borough it is included. It contains Colton, Halton, Whitkirk, and five other hmlts. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Newhusam*, and was a Knights Templars' preceptory. At the suppression of this order in 1311 the manor was given by Edward III. to the Sir John D'Arcy, whose descendant, Thomas Lord D'Arcy, was beheaded by Henry VIII. for joining the "Pilgrims of Grace," and his forfeited estates given to the Earl of Lennox, from whom they reverted to the crown, and were given by James I. to the Duke of Richmond, who sold the estate to Sir Arthur Ingram, ancestor of the present proprietor. The mansion was built by Sir Arthur. There is a school endowed with £15 per annum by the late Marquis of Hertford.

TEMPLENOE, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Tipperary, its post town. The surface consists of pasture land, and is crossed by the road from Tipperary to Cashel. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Tipperary £810, in the patron. of the bishop. There are two schools. The chief residences are Greenane and Friarsfield Cottage.

TEMPLENOE, a par. in the bar. of Dunkerron, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 1 mile W.S.W. of Kenmare. Sneem is its post town. The surface includes a large proportion of mountain and bog. The parish, which is crossed by the road from Kenmare to Sneem, is bounded on the N. by the river Kenmare, and on the E. and the W. by the rivers Tinitry and Blackwater. There is a police station. Petty sessions are held on the first Wednesday in each month. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with Kilcrohane £355, in the patron. of the crown. The church was erected in 1816, partly by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is united to Kenmare. There are three schools. Dunkerrin and Dromore are the chief residences. Limestone is quarried at the islands of Cappancus and Dunkerron, and fishing is carried on to a small extent. Here are the ruins of Dunkerron and Cappancus castles.

TEMPLEOGUE, a hmlt. and post-office station in the bar. of Uppercross, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, near Rathfarnham, on the river Dodder. Templeogue House, formerly the residence of the Domvilles, is the principal residence.

TEMPLEOMALUS, a par. in the bar. of Ibane, co. Cork, prov of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles E.S.E. of Clonakilty, its post town. The surface consists of good soil, enriched by sea-weed manure. The par. is crossed by the road from Clonakilty to Donoughmore, and includes Clonakilty bay and the vils. of Arundelmills or Ring. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ross, val. £158, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which stands on an eminence, has long been in ruins. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, also public and private schools. The chief residence is Lackenduff. There are some slate quarries. The ruins of Arundel Castle, built by the lord of that name in the 13th century, are to be traced, also Druidical remains.

TEMPLEORAN, a par. in the bar. of Moygoish, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Mullingar. Rathowen is its post town. The surface consists of pasture land, with some bog. The parish is crossed by the road from Mullingar to Ballincargy, and is intersected by the Royal canal. Frewin Hill rises to an altitude of 568 feet. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Leny £67. The church has long been in ruins. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a private school. The principal residence is Sonna, the seat of the Tuite family for over six centuries. There are remains of several Danish raths.

TEMPLEORUM, a vil. in the bar. of Iverks, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Pilltown. The ruins of Templeorum Castle are to be seen from this village.

TEMPLEOUGHTER, an ancient par. in co. Antrim, Ireland, now joined to Ticmacrevan (which see).

TEMPLEOUTRAGH. *See* UPPERCHURCH, co. Tipperary.

TEMPLEPATRICK, a par. and post town in the bars. of Upper and Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Belfast. The surface is mountainous, consisting of grazing land, with some

bog. It is crossed by the road from Belfast to Londonderry. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Connor, val. £240. The church was erected in 1837, by means of a gift of the late Board of First Fruits. There are four National and five private schools. The principal residence is Castle Upton. The family of the Uptons take their title from this place. There are quarries of limestone and basalt, and the weaving of linen and calico is carried on. The ruins of Cairn Graine cromlech, with several other raths, and the Templars' church, in the crypt of which is the tomb of Josias Welsh, grandson of Knox, are in this parish. The Templepatrick presb. includes Antrim, Crumlin, Duncane, Dundrod, Donegore, Killead, Lynehill, Muckamore, Randlestown, and Templepatrick.

TEMPLEPATRICK. *See* MOYVORE, co. Westmeath.

TEMPLEPATRICK, a vil. in the par. of Ards, co. Down, Ireland, 2 miles from Donaghadee.

TEMPLEPETER, a par. in the bar. of Forth, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles from Tullow. Leighlin Bridge is its post town. The parish is crossed by the road from Carlow to Fennagh, and by the river Burren. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £48, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a Protestant church at Dunleckney. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this parish is united to that of Dunleckney. There is a private school. Granite is quarried. The ruins of the church still stand.

TEMPLEPLACE, a vil. in the bar. of South Salt, co. Kildare, Ireland, 1 mile S.W. of Celbridge, on the river Liffey.

TEMPLEPORT, a par. in the bar. of Tullyhaw, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles W.S.W. of Ballyconnel. Bawnboy is its post town. The surface consists chiefly of mountain waste. The interior is crossed by the road from Killeshandra to Ballyconnel. The par. includes Bawnboy and eight lakes. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. £449, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which stands on the bank of a lake, was built in 1815, partly by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are four Roman Catholic chapels, four public, and ten private schools. The chief residences are Bawnboy, Brackley Lodge, and Corville. At the island of Inch are the ruins of the abbey of St. Maedock, founded in the 6th century, also the ruins of a monastic establishment at Kilnavat. Fairs are held on 23rd May, 12th August, and 23rd November.

TEMPLEQUINIAN, a par. in the bar. of East Carbery and Ibane, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles E.N.E. of Clonakilty, its post town. The soil is productive. The parish is crossed by the road from Clonakilty to Timoleague, and by the river Arigadeen. The living is a suspend. vic. in the dioc. of Ross, in the patron. of the bishop. The church has long been in ruins. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this parish is united to that of Clonakilty. The principal residence is Castleview. The weaving of coarse linen is carried on to some extent. The ruins of Ballinarohan Castle are in this parish. The burial-place is still used, and contains the family vaults of the Allens.

TEMPLEREE, a par. in the bar. of Ikerrin, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles E. of Templemore, its post town. The surface consists of good soil, with some bog. The river Suir passes near the limits of the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. £155, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in ruins. The principal seat is Castle Eeny.

TEMPLEROAN, a par. in the bar. of Fermoy, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles E. of Doneraile, its post town. The surface consists of good land, with bog, and comprises Shanballymore. The parish is crossed by the road from Mallow to Mitchelstown, and by the river Awbeg. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £262, in the patron. of the bishop. It is joined to Doneraile. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and two private schools. The principal residences are Graig, Clogher, and Ballynamona. The ruins of the church and of Ballynamona Castle are visible. Clogher was formerly in the possession of Edmund Burke. Limestone is quarried, and coal is found at Graig Mountain.

TEMPLEROBIN, a par. in the bar. of Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It contains the vil. of Queenstown, or Cove (which see), the Spike and Hawlbowline islands, and a portion of Great Island. The living is a rect. united with that of Clonmel (which see), in the patron. of the bishop. The church has long been in ruins.

TEMPLESCOBY, a par. in the bar. of Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles W.S.W. of Enniscorthy, its post town. The surface consists of a fair soil, with a little bog. The parish is crossed by the road from Enniscorthy to New Ross, and the river Urrin traverses its northern limits. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. £125, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1817 by means of a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this parish is united to that of Davidstown. There are two private schools. The chief residences are Dunsinane, Verona, and Clohass. There are quarries of stone and clay.

TEMPLESHANBO, a par. and post office vil. in the bar. of Scarawalsh, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Newtownbarry. The surface is mountainous, but includes a large extent of fair pasture land, with a small quantity of bog. This parish is crossed by the road from Scollagh Gap to Carlow, and is traversed by the river Slaney on the N.E. border. Mount Leinster, rising to a height of 2,610 feet, and the Blackstairs mountains, are on the borders. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. £927, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1815, partly by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are six Roman Catholic chapels, one public and eight private schools. The principal residences are Killoughram Forest and Ballychristal. Lime, slate, and granite are found. There are ruins of a monastic establishment in the churchyard, and of a convent founded in the 6th century by Colman O'Fiachrah. Fairs are held on the 2nd June, 26th October, and 7th November.

TEMPLESHANNON, a par. in the bars. of Ballaghkeen and Scarawalsh, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The surface consists of good soil. The parish contains a part of Enniscorthy, near which place the river Blackwater joins the river Slaney. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with St. Mary, Enniscorthy, £1,080, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, originally founded by Maidoc, Bishop of Ferns, is in ruins. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this parish is united to that of Enniscorthy and Monageer. There are a meeting-house for Friends and several schools. In this parish is a tumulus in perfect preservation. Vinegar Hill was a chief station of the rebels in 1798.

TEMPLE SOWERBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-Thore, ward of East, co. Westmoreland, 6½ miles N.W. of Appleby. Penrith is its post town. It is a station on the Eden Valley branch of the North-Eastern railway. The village, which consists of two spacious streets of well-built houses, is situated on the ancient Watling Street, at a point where the rivulet Crowdundle joins the Eden, here crossed by a bridge built in 1823. The manor was given by the Viponts to the Knights Templars, and came to the Dalstons of Acorn-bank. The soil is loamy, with a gravelly subsoil. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £96. The church, dedicated to St. James, was enlarged and rebuilt in 1770 at the expense of the late Sir W. Dalston. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum. There is a day-school for both sexes, at which a Sunday-school is also held. A Roman milestone still stands about 100 yards from the 14th milestone from Brough. H. Boazman, Esq., is lord of the manor.

TEMPLETENNY, a par. in the bar. of West Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 10 miles S.W. of Cashel. Clogheen is its post town. The surface is mountainous, but soil good. The parish is crossed by the road from Ballyporeen to Mitchels-

town, and the rivers Tar and Arralgan traverse its interior; the Galtee and Knockmealdown mountains are partly within its limits. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. £140, in the patron. of the crown. The church is modern. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. Limestone is quarried. The ruins of the old church are visible, and the churchyard is still in use. The Ballyporeen and Mitchellstoun caves, which were discovered in 1833, are to be seen here.

TEMPLETOGHER, a par. in the bar. of Ballymoe, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Dunmore. The surface is mountainous and boggy. Petty sessions are held in the village weekly. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with Kiltullagh £624, in the patron. of the bishop. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, and one public and three private schools. The principal residences are Springfield, Beahagh, and Gurtane. Limestone is quarried. A sulphurous spring is situated at Springfield. Fairs are held on Easter and Whit Mondays.

TEMPLETON, a vil. in the par. of Newtyle, co. Forfar, Scotland.

TEMPLETON, a par. in the hund. of Witheridge, co. Devon, 4½ miles N.W. of Tiverton, its post town, and 8 from Bampton. The village is situated on a branch of the river Exe. The manor formerly belonged to the Knights Templars, and afterwards to the hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £162. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum.

TEMPLETOUGHY, a par. and post town in the bars. of Eliogarty and Ikerrin, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles E. of Templemore. The surface consists of a well-cultivated soil, with some extent of bog. The parish is crossed by the road from Johnstown to Kilkenny. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. £606, in the patron. of the archbishop. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, and four public schools. The chief residences are Cranagh and Long Orchard. Here is a dispensary. The remains of several old castles are visible.

TEMPLETOWN, or KILCLOGHAN, a par. in the bar. of Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. New Ross is its post town. The surface consists of good soil, and is well cultivated. The parish is crossed by the road from Fethard to New Ross. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. £91. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, also day and Sunday schools. The principal residence is Ballystraw. There are ruins of a Knights Templars' preceptory, founded in the reign of John, and the remains of Kilcloghan Castle.

TEMPLETOWN, a vil. in the bar. of Lower Dundalk, co. Louth, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Carlingford, on Dundalk Bay.

TEMPLETRINE, a par. in the bars. of East Carbery and Courceys, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. Kinsale is its post town. The surface is hilly, with some extent of bog and waste, but the soil is good. Boggestown, Rochestown, Hacketstown, and Kilbrittain are within the limits of this parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £380. The church, which stands on an eminence, was built in 1821, by means of gifts from the late Board of First Fruits. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, and two schools. The chief residences are Garretstown, Kilmore, and Knockanroe. There is a chalybeate sulphur spring. The ruins of Crohane Church, and a large fort with a treble rampart, are visible.

TEMPLEUDIGAN, or ST. PETER'S, a par. in the bar. of Bantry, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. New Ross is its post town. The surface is hilly, and the soil is generally well cultivated. The road from New Ross to Newtonbarry crosses its interior, and it is traversed on the W. by the river Barrow. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. £153, in the patron. of the incumbent of New Ross. The church was built in 1808, part by means of a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, a private school, and a police station. The principal residence is Coolbawn. The ruins of a cromlech, near White Mountain, are visible.

TEMPLEUSQUE, a par. in the bar. of Barrymore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. The surface is hilly, and the soil well cultivated. It is crossed by the road from Cork to Dublin, and by the river Glanmire. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, and in the patron. of the bishop. The church has long been in ruins, and the Protestants attend worship at Ballydelahor. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this parish is united to that of Glanmire. There is a public school. The chief residences are Riverstown, Sarsfield, and Woodview. The woollen manufacture is carried on to some extent. There are the remains of a castle.

TEMPO, a post office vil. in the par. of Enniskillen, bar. of Tyrkennedy, co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is situated on the road from Enniskillen to Five-mile-town. There are a chapel-of-ease, and a meeting-house for Presbyterians. In the village are a police station and post office. A customary market is held on the 28th of every month.

TEMPSFORD, a par. in the hund. of Biggleswade, co. Bedford, 5 miles S.W. of St. Neot's, its post town, and 9 N.E. of Bedford. It is a station on the Great Northern railway. The village is on the great north road, and at the confluence of the rivers Ivel and Ouse. The soil consists of light loam and clay. The Cambridgeshire hounds meet in this parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has recently been restored. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum. The principal residence is Tempsford Hall. W. Stuart, Esq., is lord of the manor.

TENANTRY, a *quoad sacra* par. in the district of Athole, co. Perth, Scotland. It contains portions of the *quoad civilia* parishes of Blair Athole, Moulin, and Dull. It is in the presb. of Dunkeld. The church was erected in 1836.

TENBURY, a par., post, and market town, in the upper div. of Doddingtree hund., co. Worcester, 22 miles N.W. of Worcester. It is a junction station on the Tenbury and Bewdley and Shrewsbury and Hereford railways. It is situated in the fertile valley of the Teme, which is here a considerable river, separating Worcestershire from Salop. Tenbury is a polling and petty sessions town. The par. includes the hmlts. of Tenbury-Foreign, Berrington, and Sutton, and was held by Richard Fitz-Richard at the Conquest, and subsequently came from the Lacys, Mortimers, &c., to the Cornwalls. The Teme is here crossed by a bridge of six arches, and is celebrated for its scenery and trout fishing. The town consists of two streets, intersecting nearly at right angles. It has of late years greatly improved. There are a bank, savings-bank, new corn exchange, market-house, union poorhouse, and gasworks. There is a salt spring, which a few years back was fitted up with pump-rooms and baths for the accommodation of visitors, but never came into favour. The population of the parish in 1861 was 1,947, and of the town 1,171. Malting is carried on, but the chief trade is in hops and cider. A charter for a market was granted by Henry III. in 1249. Courts leet and baron are held by the lord of the manor. The Tenbury Poor-law Union comprises 19 parishes or places, 10 of which are in Worcestershire, 5 in Salop, and 4 in Hereford. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £744, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, was partly rebuilt in 1777, the old one having been much injured by a flood in November, 1770. In the interior are several interesting monuments. The church had formerly a chantry attached to it, and from the 11th to the 15th century belonged to the monastery of Lyra in Normandy. There is also the college and church of St. Michael, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £60. There are National and free schools. The Baptists have a chapel. Market day is on Tuesday. Fairs are held on Wednesday before Bromyard March fair, 22nd April, 26th September,

3rd December, and a statute fair on 1st May for the hiring of servants. They are all toll free.

TENBURY-FOREIGN, a hmlt. in the par. of Tenbury, upper div. of Doddingtree hund., co. Worcester. It is joined with Tenbury to form a township.

TENBY, a seaport, market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in connection with Milford and Pembroke returning one member, co. Pembroke, on the W. side of Carmarthen Bay, 10 miles E. from Pembroke, in the hund. of Narberth, and union of Pembroke, to which it sends guardians. It is a station on the Pembroke and Tenby railway. Tenby was originally built by the Flemish colonists, who were placed in this part of the country by Henry I., though its Welsh name, Dyntych y Pyscoed, "the hill fort of fishes," implies that it was a fishing village long before. It was defended by bastioned walls and a strong castle, of both of which there are remains. Its Flemish inhabitants were celebrated for their woollen manufactures, and kept up a considerable trade with the Continent. Henry VII., when Earl of Richmond, found refuge at Tenby after the siege of Pembroke Castle, and the then mayor of the town, Mr. White, a wealthy merchant, provided him with a vessel to convey him and his mother to Brittany. In the reign of Henry VIII. Irishmen came into the town in such numbers, and created so many disturbances, that a petition was sent to Cardinal Wolsey complaining of them. A great part of the town and walls was destroyed in a three-days' bombardment in March, 1644, when it was stormed by Colonel Laugharne. Three years after it stood a longer siege from Cromwell. After this the town fell rapidly into decay, but within the present century it has risen into repute as a watering place, and contains numerous well-built terraces, modern streets, clean, and well-supplied with shops and good hotels. On the N. and S. side are excellent sands, with numerous bathing machines. St. Catherine's is a small mount on the S. side, surrounded by the sea at high tides, with the ruins of a chapel on the summit. The Castle Hill, which divides the port from the S. Sands, is laid out in walks, furnished with numerous seats. Near the summit are the ruins of the old castle, in part of which is the National school, and between the ruins and the town is a statue of the late Prince Consort on a pedestal of native limestone, inaugurated by Prince Arthur, August, 1865. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was originally built by one of the old Earls of Pembroke. It consists of a nave, side aisles (one of which is curiously sloped off to suit the line of the main street; originally built in this fashion, as appears by an ancient window lately discovered), chancel, and side chapels. The interior, which has lately been restored, contains several stained-glass windows and monuments, especially of the White family. There is a cemetery on the road to Narberth, with a chapel, in which one service is held every Sunday. There is also a service every Sunday in the school of New Hedges, an outlying hamlet. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists have chapels. Baths, with an assembly room adjoining, are situate at the foot of the Castle Hill. There is also a handsome assembly room, lately built, at the back of the Gate House Hotel. There are National and infant schools, a literary institute, a subscription library and reading room, and billiard rooms. Races are held in August, and a regatta in the course of the summer every year; there is also a cricket club.

TENDRING, a hund. in the co. of Essex, contains Harwich, and the pars. of Alresford, Ardleigh, Beaumont-cum-Moze, Great and Little Bentley, Bradfield, Brightlingsea, Great and Little Clackton, Elmstead, Frating, Frinton, Great and Little Holland, Kirby-le-Soken, Lawford, Manningtree, Mistley, Great and Little Oakley, St. Osyth Chich, Ramsey, Tendring, Thorpe-le-Soken, Thorrington, Walton-le-Soken, Weeley, Wix, and Wrabness, comprising an area of 80,840 acres, exclusive of Harwich.

TENDRING, a par. in the above hund., co. Essex, 10 miles S.E. of Colchester, its post town, and 7 W. of Walton steamboat pier. It is a place of great antiquity, and is situated nearly in the centre of the hundred. The village is considerable. Petty sessions for the division were formerly held here. The surface is elevated, and the soil generally a light loam, with a strong subsoil. The Poor-law Union of Tendring comprises 32 parishes, and the workhouse, which is situated on the heath, was erected in 1838, at a cost of £6,500. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £734, in the patron. of Balliol College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, has two stained windows, recently inserted, and there is an effigy of Edmund Saunders bearing date 1615. The register dates from 1538. There are a National school, and a chapel for the Wesleyans. The manor-house is the principal residence. John Cardinall, Esq., is lord of the manor. A fair is held on the 21st September.

TENTERDEN, a hund. in the lathe of Scray, co. Kent, contains the pars. of Tenterden, Boveiste, Castweasle, Dumborne, Shrubcote, and part of Ebony, comprising an area of 8,620 acres.

TENTERDEN, a par., market town, and municipal borough, locally in the above hund., lathe of Scray, co. Kent, but enjoying separate jurisdiction as part of the Cinque Port liberty of Hastings, 18 miles S.E. of Maidstone, and 12 from the Staplehurst station of the South-Eastern railway. The borough comprises, besides the town of Tenterden, Bird's Isle, Lye, Hithe, Small, and part of Ebony. It was anciently called *Thein-warden*, and was first chartered by Henry VI. Under the new Municipal Act it is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, with the style of "Mayor, jurats, and commons of the town and hundred of Tenterden." The municipal revenue is about £550. The population in 1851 was 3,901, and in 1861, 3,762, having decreased; while the houses had increased in the decennial period from 708 to 711. The town stands on elevated ground, and consists chiefly of one long street, forming part of the West Kent road. It is lighted with gas. The principal public buildings are, the townhall, rebuilt in 1792, assembly rooms, subscription library, union workhouse, and two commercial branch banks. It is a polling place for West Kent, and the head of a Poor-law Union comprising 11 parishes. A court of quarter sessions is held before the Recorder, and petty sessions fortnightly, also a county court monthly. An agricultural society has been established, and an extramural cemetery formed outside the town. The manor anciently formed part of the possession of St. Augustine's monastery, but now belongs to the corporation. Tenterden gives title of baron to the Abbotts of Hendon, in Middlesex. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £450, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Mildred, is of the 13th century, with a tower containing a peal of eight bells. On the N. side of the church is an exclusorium or penitentiary used by the monks, and in which five Protestant martyrs were confined in the reign of Queen Mary. There is also the district church of Smallhythe, the living of which is a don. cur., val. £107. The Wesleyans, Baptists, Calvinists, and Unitarians have chapels. The town charities produce about £300 per annum, of which £80 is Lady Maynard's bequest for apprenticing poor children. Market day is on Friday, chiefly for corn. There is an annual fair on the first Monday in May for cattle, wool, and merchandise.

TENTERGATE, a hmlt. in the par. of Knaresborough, lower div. of Claro wap., West Riding co. York, near Knaresborough. It is joined with Scriven.

TERLING, a par. in the hund. of Witham, co. Essex, 4 miles W. of Witham, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Chelmsford. The village, which is large, is situated on the river Ter, a tributary of the river Chelmer. The manor was held by the bishops of Ely before William the Conqueror gave it to the Peverels, and in the 13th century it became the property of the bishops of Norwich, who had a palace and park here, which subsequently was granted by Henry VIII. to the Audleys. The chapel attached to the palace possessed the privilege of sanctuary. The land is chiefly arable, with a subsoil

of clay and gravel. Many gold and silver coins of the later Roman emperors were discovered here in 1824, as bright as if just taken from the mint. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £310. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a tower containing a clock and five bells. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. There is a National school. The Independents have a chapel. Terling Place is the principal residence. Lord Rayleigh is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

TERMONAMUNGAN, a par. in the bar. of Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. Castlederg is its post town. The surface is mountainous, affording good grazing land, but a very small proportion of the soil is cultivated. It is crossed by the road from Pettigoe to Newton-Stewart, and by the river Derg. The Longfield mountains are on its northern limits. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £344, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1822, by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, a meeting-house for Presbyterians, six public, three private, and two Sunday schools, also a police station. The chief residences are, Derg Lodge, the seat of Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart., Lisnacloon, and Woodside. The prevailing rocks are freestone, limestone, whinstone, and graywacke, with slight veins of coal. Fairs are held on the 21st May, July, September, and November.

TERMONBARRY, a par. in the bar. of North Ballintober, co. Roscommon, and Mohill, co. Leitrim, Ireland, 7 miles E. of Strokestown. It is situated near the terminus of the Royal canal and Lough Forbes, at the nine-arched bridge over the river Shannon. The par., which is boggy, includes the vil. of Roosky, or Rusky, where are a post-office and a police station, and where petty sessions are held. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin, val. £200, in the patron. of the bishop. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, and several schools.

TERMONCARRAGH, a vil. in the bar. of Erris, co. Mayo, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Belmullet, on Portnafrankagh Bay, under Armagh Head.

TERMONEENY, a par. in the bar. of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. Innisrush is its post town. The surface, which is boggy, consists of a moderately good soil. The parish is traversed on its northern limits by the river Moyola. The inhabitants are principally employed in the weaving and bleaching of linen. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £323, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1801, partly by means of a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is united to that of Maghera. There are two public and one private school. The principal residences are Clover Hill and Brough.

TERMONFECKIN, a par. in the bar. of Ferrard, co. Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Drogheda is its post town. The surface consists of a moderately productive soil, and is traversed by the river Boyne. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. with two others £481, in the patron. of the crown. The church was partly rebuilt in 1792. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, two public and two private schools. The principal residences are Cartown, Newtown, and Black Hall. There is a police station. Good stone for building is quarried. A monastery was founded here in 665, and here are the ruins of Glass-Pistol Castle, once the residence of Dr. Plunket, who was executed for treason.

TERMONMAQUIRK, or TARMON M'QUIRK, a par. in the bars. of Strabane and Omagh, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. Carrickmore is its post town. The surface is mountainous and boggy, but the soil is productive. The parish is crossed by the road from Omagh to Dungannon, and includes the vil. of Termonrock. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £1,181. The church was erected in 1786, partly by means of a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. There are three Roman Catholic chapels, two public and four private schools. There are quarries of freestone, and small quantities of coal are found. The ruins of the old church, with an old bell tower called the Clogh of Fermon, and a cromlech, are visible. Fairs are held on the last Friday of every month.

TERMONROCK, a vil. in the par. of Termonmaquirk, as above. Fairs are held on the last Friday in each month.

TERN, a tnshp. in the par. of Ercall Magna, co. Salop, 3 miles N.W. of Wellington. It is situated on the Tern river, which rises near Woore, and flows past Market Drayton, about 30 miles, in a S.W. direction, to the Severn, near Atcham.

TERNEWAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llansalloes, co. Cornwall, 3 miles E. of Fowey.

TERRACOED, a hmlt. in the par. of Llangendeirne, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles S.E. of Carmarthen.

TERREGLES, a par. in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland. It extends in length about 4¾ miles from N.E. to S.W., with an extreme breadth of 2¾ miles, and is bounded by Dumfriesshire and by Troqueer, Lochrutton, and Kirkpatrick Irongray. The surface, with the exception of a range of heights in the W., is low. The uplands are partly clothed with wood, and partly in pasture. The parish is situated at the confluence of the rivers Cluden and Nith, and contains Newbridge, with the ruins of Lincluden College, founded by Malcolm IV. for Black nuns, and Moscrops, the old seat of the Earls of Nithsdale, through the Lords Herries. This par. is in the presb. and synod of Dumfries. The stipend of the minister is about £158. The parish church was erected in 1799. There is a parochial school. Terregles House is the principal residence.

TERRINGTON, a par. chiefly in the wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, and partly in the lib. of St. Peter's, East Riding co. York, 7 miles S.W. of Malton, its post town, and 5 N. of the Flaxton station on the York and Scarborough line of railway. In the vicinity is a stone quarry. The soil is of various qualities, upon a subsoil of lime. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £571. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a tower and three bells. The interior contains several brasses and monuments. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, at which a Sunday-school is also held. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The Earl of Carlisle is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

TERRINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge Marshland, co. Norfolk, 5½ miles W. of Lynn, its post town, and 6 from Long Sutton. It has stations on the Spalding and Lynn branch of the Great Northern and Peterborough and Lynn section of the Midland railways. The parish, which is extensive, includes a quantity of salt marsh and common. It was an important place in the Saxon times, and had then considerable salt works. The soil is loamy, with a subsoil of clay. Coins were discovered here in 1844, while removing the Roman embankment. The village is spacious and well built. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £450, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, is a cruciform structure, with a tower at the N.W. angle containing six bells; it was built in 1380, and restored in 1829. The interior contains tablets to the Bentinck, Upwood, Goode, Morphew, and Hamond families, and stained glass windows in memory of members of the family of the Rev. T. T. Upwood, Vicar, who has presented the church with an organ, at a cost of 200 guineas. There was formerly a chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. James, but which has been washed away by the sea. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum, of which sum £7 go to a school. There are a dispensary and lying-in-charity, and allotment lands of about 50 acres. A National school for both sexes is supported by subscription and a small endowment. Petty sessions are held here on the first and third Monday in each month. Walter Terrington, LL.D., and Dr. John Colton, Archbishop of Armagh, were natives; and the Rev. E. Gonville, who, with Dr. Caius, founded the college

which bears their names at Cambridge, Dr. John Pearson, Bishop of Chester, and Dr. Marsh, late Bishop of Peterborough, were rectors. G. W. P. Bentinck, Esq., is lord of the manor of Terrington. There are two other manors in this parish—viz., Howard's and Lovel's; Sir W. J. H. B. Ffolkes being lord of the former, and the Rev. T. T. Upwood, M.A., of the latter.

TERRINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge Marshland, co. Norfolk, 6 miles S.W. of Lynn, its post town. The village is situated on the Wisbeach road. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £220, in the patron. of the crown. The church, which was restored in 1853, is dedicated to St. John, and has a tower at the W. end containing six bells. The register dates from 1536. The parochial charities produce about £50 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes and a Dissenting day school. The New Connexion Methodists have a chapel.

TERRYGLASS, a par. in the bar. of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Borrisokane. Carrigahorrig is its post town. The surface consists of cultivated soil, with bog. It is crossed by the road from Cortumna to Nenagh, and is bounded on the N.W. by the river Shannon. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. £178, in the patron. of the bishop and crown alternately. The church was erected in 1808 by means of a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and two private schools. The principal seat is Castle Biggs. Limestone is quarried. The ruins of the old church, and of a monastic establishment, founded by St. Columba in the 6th century, as also the remains of Old Court Castle, are to be seen.

TERWICK, a par. in the hund. of Dumpford, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 1 mile E. of Rogate, 4 miles N.W. of Midhurst, and 5 E. of Petersfield, its post town. The village is situated on the river Rother, and is chiefly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £150. The church was restored in 1847. The register dates from 1577.

TESTERTON, a par. in the hund. of Gallow, co. Norfolk, 3 miles S.E. of Fakenham, its post town, and 2 W. of Ryburgh railway station. The parish is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £13. The church is in ruins. Testerton House, the principal residence, commands extensive views.

TESTON, a par. in the hund. of Twyford, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 4 miles S.W. of Maidstone, its post town, and 1½ mile from Wateringbury railway station. The village is situated on the river Medway, which is here crossed by a bridge. The manor was formerly held by the Crevequers, and given by Edward I. to Canterbury Cathedral. At the Dissolution Henry VIII. presented it to the Wyatts, from whom it came to the Botelers of Barham. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The land is partly in hop-grounds and orchards. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £233. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, has recently been repaired and considerably enlarged. There are schools for both sexes, supported by Lord Kingsdown. Barham Court is the principal residence.

TESTWOOD, a tythg. in the par. of Eling, co. Hants, 4 miles N.W. of Southampton, on the river Test, near Southampton Water.

TETBURY, a par., post, and market town, in the hund. of Longtree, co. Gloucester, 5 miles N.W. of Malmesbury, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Tetbury Road railway station. It is at the southern extremity of the county, bordering on Wilts, and near the source of the river Avon, over which is a long bridge or causeway, leading into the Malmesbury road. The Great Western railway and the Roman Ackman Street pass near the village. The par. contains the tythgs. of Charlton, Doughton, Elmstree, and Upton. Tetbury is a petty sessions town under a bailiff and two constables, who are elected annually at the court leet of the feoffees of the manor. The petty sessions for the town and hundred are held in the townhall on alternate Wednesdays in rotation with Horseley and Rodborough. The town consists principally of one long street, which is paved and lighted with gas, and is crossed at right angles by two shorter ones, with a market-place at the intersection. There are a bank, savings-bank, townhall, market-house, police station, and union poorhouse. The population in 1861 was 2,285, and of the parish 3,274. There are extensive maltings, breweries, and woolstaplers, but the staple trade of the place is in agricultural produce. British and Roman coins of the lower empire have been found on the site of an ancient camp. The Poor-law Union comprises 13 parishes or places, of which 11 are in Gloucestershire, and 2 in Wilts. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of St. Saviour's annexed, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £771. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1781, with the exception of the tower, which contains a clock and eight bells. In the interior are monuments and effigies, some of which are of great antiquity. The parochial charities produce about £653 per annum. There is an endowed National school for both sexes. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Plymouth Brethren have chapels. Market day is on Wednesday. Fairs are held on Ash Wednesday and 22nd July, and on the Wednesday before and after 10th October for corn, cheese, cattle, and horses.

TETCHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellesmere, co. Salop, 1 mile S.W. of Ellesmere, near the canal.

TETCHWICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Ludgershall, hund. of Ashendon, co. Bucks, 10 miles N.W. of Aylesbury. It is joined with Ludgershall to form a township.

TETCOTT, a par. in the hund. of Black Torrington, co. Devon, 5 miles S.W. of Holsworthy, its post town. The village is situated at the confluence of the rivers Tamar and Claw, near the Bude canal. The inhabitants are wholly agricultural. Tetcott House, the seat of Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., was destroyed by fire in May, 1841. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £147. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, has some monuments to the Arscott family. The parochial charities produce about £2 10*s.* per annum. There are Sunday-schools, and the Wesleyans have a chapel.

TETFORD, a par. in the hund. of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6½ miles N.E. of Horncastle, its post town, and 8 W. of Alford railway station. The village, which is extensive, is situated on the river Steeping and the Wolds. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Limestone is abundant, and is burnt for manure. In the vicinity are extensive encampments of British origin. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £373. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice with a tower and three bells. There is a National school for both sexes, which has a small endowment, and day and infant schools. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Sir M. J. Cholmeley, Bart., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

TETNEY, a par. in the wap. of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 7 miles S.E. of Great Grimsby, its post town, and 3 N.E. of North Thoresby railway station. The village, which is extensive, is situated on the Louth navigation, near Tetney Haven. It is a coastguard station. The weaving of cloth was formerly carried on. There are several wells of clear water, called "blow-wells," which contain pike and eels. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £250, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient structure with a tower and four bells. The register dates from 1600. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There are Sunday-schools in connection with the church and chapels. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The children of this parish have the privilege of being educated in the Humberstone free school. A reading-room was established in 1854, and in the same year the Tetney Agricultural Society was formed. There is a fair on the first Monday following the 12th July.

TETSWORTH, a par. and post town in the hund. of

Thame, co. Oxford, 4 miles S.W. of Thame, and 12 S.E. of Oxford. The village is situated on the high road from London to Oxford. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £130, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is modern. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels. Miss Weston is lady of the manor.

TETTENHALL REGIS WITH TETTENHALL CLERICORUM, a par. in the N. div. of Seisdon hund., co. Stafford, 2 miles N.W. of Wolverhampton, its post town. It is situated on the Stafford and Birmingham canal, and comprises the hmlts. of Compton, Pirton, Bovenhill, Pendeford, and Wrottesley. The Danes were beaten here in 907 with great slaughter. The Seisdon union poorhouse is situated in this parish, also the Wolverhampton water-works, which have a tower 180 feet in height. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the hardware manufactures, especially that of locks. The population of the parish in 1861 was 3,716. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £196. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a royal free chapel, and was made collegiate before the Conquest, for a dean and four prebendaries. It was repaired and enlarged in 1825, and the tower has recently been restored. It has a painted E. window representing St. Michael and the dragon, and contains monuments to the Wrottesley family, a carved font of great antiquity, and an ancient oak chest 13½ feet in length, hewn out of a solid block. The register dates from 1606. The parochial charities produce about £105 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, also a chapel for Wesleyans at Tettenhall Wood.

TETTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Warmingham, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 3½ miles N.W. of Sandbach. The township is situated on the Trunk canal and the river Wenlock. Here are extensive brick and tile kilns belonging to the Cheshire Landowners' Drainage and Enclosure Company. Lord Crewe is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

TETWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Toseland, co. Huntingdon, 6 miles S.E. of Neot's, and 3 N.W. of Potton. It is joined with Everton, in Biggleswade hundred. [*See* EVERTON.]

TEVERSALL, a par. in the N. div. of Broxtow wap., co. Nottingham, 4 miles W. of Mansfield, its post town, and 4 N.W. of Sutton railway station. The village is situated on an eminence near the source of the river Meden. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and a few in stocking weaving. Coal and limestone abound, but are not worked. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £510. The church, dedicated to St. Catharine, is a Norman structure, with a tower clothed in ivy, and a Saxon doorway marked with symbolical representations. The interior contains tombs of the Molyneux, Greenhaulgh, and Babington families. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. The Earl of Carnarvon is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

TEVERSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Flendish, co. Cambridge, 3½ miles E. of Cambridge, its post town. The village is situated on the Cambridge and Newmarket road, and is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £352, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, or to All Saints, is an ancient edifice with a tower and bell. The register dates from 1593. The charities consist of the rent of lands bequeathed by Lady Joan Jermy, which now produce about £35 per annum.

TEVIOT, a river of co. Roxburgh, Scotland, rises under Pikelaw, and flowing through Teviotdale, receives the tributary waters of Slitrig, Rule, Ale, Jed, and Kail, and joins the Tweed at Kelso.

TEVIOTHEAD, a par. in the district of Hawick, co. Roxburgh, Scotland. It was created into a separate parish out of the parishes of Hawick and Cavers in 1850. It is bounded by Dumfriesshire, and by the parishes of Roberton, Hawick, Cavers, and Castleton. The surface is upland, and is drained by the principal streams of the Teviot. This par. is in the presb. of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The old chapel of Caerlanrig was the original parish church; but a new church was erected at the expense of the late Duke of Buccleuch in 1856.

TEW, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Wootton, co. Oxford, 3½ miles N.E. of Neat-Enstone, its post town, and 16 N.W. of Oxford. The Heythrop hounds meet in this parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £134. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has been enlarged. The interior contains some ancient brasses and sculptured effigies, and the tomb of Lord Falkland. The parochial charities produce about £36 per annum. There is a National school. Near this place several Roman antiquities have been discovered. M. P. W. Boulton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

TEWIN, a par. in the hund. and co. of Hereford, 4½ miles W. of Hertford, its post town, and 2½ S.E. of the Welwyn station on the Great Northern railway. The village is situated on the river Maran. The manor was formerly held by St. Alban's Abbey, the Tywinges, St. Bartholomew's Priory, Cooks of Broxbourne, the Cecils, and Lord May. The land is partly in common. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £438, in the patron. of Jesus College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a tower containing a clock and five bells. In the churchyard is the tomb of Lady Ann Grimstone, which in the course of a century has been gradually displaced by seven ash trees and sycamores. There are also monuments to Lady Cathcart and her second husband, General Sabine, who rebuilt Tewin House. The register dates from 1559. The parochial charities produce about £38 per annum, of which £13 go to a school. There is a National school for both sexes. Marden is the principal residence.

TEWKESBURY, a par., market, and sessions town, municipal and parliamentary borough, locally in the above hund., co. Gloucester, 10 miles N.E. of Gloucester, and 108 from London. It is a station on the Midland railway. The town, which is of great antiquity, is situated at the confluence of the rivers Avon and Severn, in the Vale of Evesham. It is the *Teodechesberie* of Domesday Survey, and has the remains of a mitred Benedictine Abbey, founded in 715 as a cell to Cranborne. In 1471 Edward IV. defeated the Lancastrians at Bloody Meadow, where Queen Margaret was taken prisoner, and her son slain. In the civil war of Charles I. it was garrisoned by the royalists, but was surprised by Massie in 1644. The town consists of three principal streets, with several smaller streets running off in different directions, but all paved and lighted with gas. The houses are chiefly built of brick. The public edifices comprise the townhall, built in 1785 by Sir W. Codrington, whose portrait it contains; a new gaol, and house of correction; a market-house, on the site of the Tolsey; a mechanics' institute, library, and reading-rooms, a savings-bank, union poorhouse, house of industry at Holme Hill, a dispensary, three commercial branch banks, a small theatre, recently converted into a silk mill, and two iron bridges, the one over the Severn, of one arch, 179 feet span, and the other over the Avon. There are manufactories of stockings, lace, and nails, also a tannery, corn mills, and malting establishments. It is a borough by prescription, and was incorporated by Elizabeth. Under the Municipal Act it is governed by a mayor, who is also returning officer, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, with the style of "bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty." The borough has returned two members to parliament since 1609, and was extended by the Reform Act so as to include the whole of the parish. The area of the borough is 1,890 acres, and the municipal revenue about £900. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £313, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The Abbey church, dedicated to St. Mary, is principally in the Anglo-Norman style of architecture, with a tower rising from the centre 300 feet high. It was partly restored in 1796. The ceiling is of stone, groined and panelled, and the walls are decorated with a genealogical series of portraits of the

Clares, earls of Gloucester, Despencers, Beauchamps, and other benefactors to the abbey. There is besides the district church of the Holy Trinity, erected in 1837, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £140, in the gift of trustees. The Roman Catholics, Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Society of Friends, have chapels. The grammar school, founded in 1576, has an income from endowment of £55. There are besides a blue-coat school, with an endowment of £40, National, infant, and Dissenters' schools. The charities, including the school endowments, produce about £600 per annum. A mineral spring, similar to that at Cheltenham, occurs at Walton-Cardiff. In the vicinity are Towbury and other Roman camps, and at the house of H. Brown, Esq., M.P., is the Shakespeare cup. Market days are Wednesday and Saturday, the former being chiefly for corn and cattle. Fairs are held on the second Monday in March, the second Wednesdays in April, June, August, and December, the 14th May, first Wednesday after the 4th September, and a pleasure fair on the 10th October, also statute fairs on the Wednesday before and the Wednesday after 10th October.

TEWKESBURY, LOWER, a hund. in co. Gloucester, contains Tewkesbury, and the pars. of Ashchurch, Boddington, Forthampton, Kemerton, Oxenton, Tredington, and Walton-Cardiff, comprising an area of 11,720 acres, exclusive of Tewkesbury.

TEWKESBURY, UPPER, a hund. as above, contains the pars. of Alderton, Clifford-Chambers, Lower Leamington, Prescott, Shenington, Stanway, Great Washbourne, and parts of Ashton-under-Hill, and Bourton-on-the-Hill, comprising an area of 11,720 acres. This hundred forms five different portions.

TEW, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Wootton, co. Oxford, 3 miles N. of Enstone, its post town, and 1 mile S.W. of Great Tew. The village is wholly agricultural. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £50, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is modern. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Baptists have a chapel.

TEXA, an island in the par. of Islay, co. Lanark, Scotland.

TEY, a small stream of co. Kent, joins the river Beult, near Staplehurst.

TEY, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Lexden, co. Essex, 7 miles S.E. of Halstead, 4 N.E. of Coggeshall, and 7 W. of Colchester. The village is situated on the river Roman, near its source. The par. includes the chplry. of Pontesbright and the hmlts of Tey Cross and Pattock Green. The manor belonged to Queen Maud. The land is chiefly arable, and is in a high state of cultivation. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £250, besides which there is a sinecure rect., united with that of Chapel, val. £800 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Barnabas, is an ancient structure with a tower supported on four arches, containing a peal of eight bells. In 1829 the tower was found to have pressed the pillars of the nave so much out of the perpendicular that it became necessary to take down all the building to the W. of it; divine service is now performed in the old chancel and transept. There is a National school.

TEY, LITTLE, a par. in the Witham div. of Lexden hund., co. Essex, 2½ miles S. of Great Tey, and 5 W. of Colchester. The parish is situated on the old Roman road from Colchester to St. Alban's, and near the line of East Union railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £120, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. James.

TEY, MARKS. *See* MARKS TEY, co. Essex.

TEYNHAM, a hund. in the lathe of Scray, co. Kent, contains the pars. of Doddington, Linstead, and Teynham, comprising an area of 6,210 acres.

TEYNHAM, a par. in the hund. of the same name, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 3 miles E. of Sittingbourne, its post town, and 3 N.W. of Faversham. It is a station on the London, Chatham, and Dover line. Teynham is of ancient date, and has the ruins of a place formerly belonging to the Archbishops of Canterbury. It is situated on the river Swale, near Conyer Creek, and was formerly a market town. In the vicinity are traces of a Roman camp. A portion of the land is in hop-grounds, and several acres in cherry and apple orchards, said to be the remains of 105 acres of fruit planted by R. Harris, Henry VIII.'s fruiterer. An accession has lately been made to the parish by the embankment of the island of Fowley. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £230, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has some stained windows, and two brasses, one of them bearing date 1443. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a Church lending library, supported by voluntary contributions. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Teynham gives title of baron to the family of Curzon. Colonel Tayler is lord of the manor.

THACKLEY, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Idle, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Bradford.

THAKEHAM, a par. in the hund. of East Easwrith, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex, 6 miles N.W. of Steyning, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Pulborough railway station. The village is situated on an eminence, and is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the hmlt. of Greenhurst. The Poor-law Union of Thakeham comprises 14 parishes or places. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £585. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a tower and five bells. In the interior are monuments to the Apsley and other families.

THAME, a hund. in co. Oxford, containing the pars. of Attington, Little Milton, Tetsworth, Thame, Waterstock, and part of Great Milton, comprising an area of of 10,580 acres. It constituted part of Dorchester hund. at the time of Domesday survey.

THAME, a par. and market town in the hund. of Thame, co. Oxford, 12 miles E. of Oxford, 10 S.W. of Aylesbury, and 45 N.W. of London. It is a station on the Oxford and Aylesbury branch of the Great Western railway. This place, which is of great antiquity, is situated on the Thames, adjoining the vale of Aylesbury, and comprises, besides the town of Thame, the hmlts. of Moreton, North Weston, Priestend, and Thame Park. Roman coins have been found here. It was the *Thama* of the Saxons; Oscytel, Archbishop of York, died here in 972. At the Norman conquest it was given to the bishops of Lincoln, who founded a Cistercian monastery here in 1138, and of which there are still some remains in the grounds in Thame Park. After the Dissolution the manor was given by Edward VI. to the Protector Somerset, and subsequently to Lord Williams, from whom it passed to the Berties. In the civil war of Charles I. several skirmishes took place here, and John Hampden died at a house till lately the "Grey Hound Inn," whither he was brought home wounded from Chalgrove Field. It is the seat of a Poor-law Union, new county court, and superintendent registry district. The town consists chiefly of two long streets, with a market-place nearly in the centre of the High-street. The public buildings are the townhall and market-house situated in the market-place, a union poorhouse situated at Priestend, a savings-bank, and commercial branch bank. The population in 1851 was 3,260, and in 1861, 3,245. The employment of the people is agricultural, there being no other trades carried on, except chair and fan making. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £240, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a cruciform structure with a tower erected in 1138, and formerly a chantry chapel founded by the Quatremains of Weston. The interior contains several emblazoned windows and brasses, the earliest dating 1420, also monuments and effigies of the Quatremains, Sir J. Clarke, Lord Williams, and the Dormers of Place House, now taken down. Adjoining the church are the refectory, chapel, and other parts of the prebendal house founded in 1241 by Bishop Grossetete, and now converted into the dwelling house of T. J. Clifford, Esq. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists,

Baptists, and Independents have chapels. There is a free grammar school, built and endowed by Lord Williams, at which many distinguished men have been educated, as Dr. Fell, Anthony à Wood, John Hampden, Lord Chief Justice Holt, Sir George Crook, Pocock, the traveller and orientalist, George Hetheridge, and others. There are, besides, National schools, partially endowed by funds left by the Earl of Abingdon, British and Foreign, and infant schools. The charities produce about £200 per annum, besides an almshouse for five poor men and one woman. Tuesday is market day. Fairs are held on Easter Tuesday, the Tuesday previous to Whit-Sunday, and the first Tuesday in August, for cattle, horses, and pigs, and a statute fair on the 11th October.

THAMES, the largest and most important river of Great Britain, rises in two heads, one at Ullen Farm, and the other at Coates near Cirencester, on the Gloucestershire border. It drains a basin of about 7,000 square miles, including parts of the counties of Gloucester, Oxford, Buckingham, Middlesex, and Essex, on the northern bank, and Wilts, Berks, Surrey, and Kent on the southern. Its source is 376 feet above the sea at the Nore, and the level descends by stages to London Bridge, where it is only 4¼ feet above the sea, with 12 feet water at low tide, and 17 or 18 feet rise at high tide, with a width of about 290 feet. From this point the fall in the bed is about 1 foot per mile, and the force of the current from 3 to 3½ miles per hour. Depth of low-water from London to Gravesend 2 to 5 fathoms, gradually deepening to the mouth, where it is obstructed by numerous sand-banks and shallows, with deeps or channels between them. Mean tides at full and change 2¼ hours at London Bridge and the Docks, 2 hours at Blackwall, 1¼ at Gravesend, and 12½ at the Nore, where it rises 14 feet. The principal of the tributary streams commencing from its source are the Swill, Churn, Ray, Cole, Colne, Leach, Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwell, Ock, Thame, Kennet, Loddon, Colne, Wey, Bourn, Mole, Cran, Brent, and Wandle; besides the Severn canal, to which barges come up, the Wilts canal, Kennet and Avon canal, and Grand Junction canal.

THAMES-DITTON, a par. in the second div. of Kingston hund., co. Surrey, 2 miles W. of Kingston, its post town, and 5 E. of Walton-on-Thames. It is a station on the South-Western railway. The village is situated on the S. bank of the river Thames, and is much resorted to by anglers. The par. includes the hmlts. of Weston Green, Gigg's Hill, and Ditton-Marsh. In the vicinity are numerous market gardens and a brewery. The village of Long Ditton adjoins this parish. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £290, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The church was formerly a chapel-of-ease to Kingston, but was made parochial in 1769. It is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and the interior contains several brasses and tablets. The register dates from 1663. The parochial charities produce about £90 per annum, of which £35 go to Bridge's and Hill's almshouses. There are National and infant schools. The Independents have a chapel. W. D. Speer, Esq., is lord of the manor of Weston, and the Earl of Lovelace of Claygate manor.

THANET, ISLE OF. *See* KINGSLOW hund., lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent.

THANINGTON, a par. chiefly in the hund. of Westgate, lathe of St. Augustine, but partly also within the city of Canterbury, co. Kent, 1 mile S.W. of Canterbury, its post town, and 9 miles from Faversham. The village is situated on the South-Eastern branch railway, and near the river Stour. In the vicinity are the ruins of the hospital of St. James, for female lepers, founded in the reign of John by Archbishop Walter, and of which the revenue at the Dissolution was £46 6*s.* 3*d.* The par. includes Wincheapstreet, a suburb of Canterbury, and is intersected by the Roman Stane Street. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £62, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, contains a brass of T. Halls, bearing date 1480.

THANKERTON, a par. in the upper ward of co. Lanark, Scotland, 5 miles W. of Biggar, and 4 S.E. of Carstairs. It is a station on the Caledonian railway. It is joined with the parish of Covington.

THARSTON, a par. in the hund. of Depwade, co. Norfolk, 1½ mile N.W. from Long Stratton, its post town, and the same distance from the Forncett railway station. The village is situated on the East Union railway. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £118, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes.

THATCHAM, a par. in the hunds. of Faircross and Reading, co. Berks, 3 miles E. of Newbury, its post town, and 14 W. of Reading. It is a station on the Reading and Bath section of the Great Western railway, near the navigable river Kennet and the Kennet and Avon canal, and includes the chplries. of Greenham and Midgham. It was a place of importance at the time of the Norman survey, and was formerly a market town, under charter of Henry II. to the Abbot of Reading, to whom the manor then belonged. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the silk trade, and some in a paper-mill at Colthrop. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £460. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, or to St. Luke, contains several monuments, including one to Lord Chief Justice Danvers. There are also the district churches of Greenham and Midgham, the livings of which are both perpet. curs. The parochial charities produce about £441 per annum, of which £208 go to Lady Winchcomb's school, and £95 to Loundy's almshouses. A National school was erected in 1845, on the site called Clapper's Green, which was presented by W. Mount, Esq., of Wasing, who is lord of the manor. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and the first has a school adjoining. Fairs for cattle are held on the second Tuesday after Easter week, and on the first Tuesday after the 29th September.

THAVIES-INN, an ext. par. place in the City of London-Without, co. Middlesex.

THAXTED, a par. in the hund. of Dunmow, co. Essex, 6 miles N. of Dunmow, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Elsenham railway station. The village is situated on the river Chelmer, near its source, and on the road from Chelmsford to Saffron Walden. The manor was formerly held by the Clares, Audleys, Badlesmeres, and Mortimers, and was given by Queen Catherine to the Cutts family in 1514. It was anciently a place of importance, and was incorporated by Queen Mary, the government being vested in a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, and 20 burgesses, but on a writ of *quo warranto* issued by James II. the corporation resigned their functions, and the market, which was on Friday, was discontinued. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. A brisk trade was formerly done in cutlery. Some Roman coins and an amphora were discovered here some years since. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £500. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, or to St. Mary, is strengthened by buttresses terminating in canopied niches, and having a tower upwards of 180 feet in height. It contains a brass of a priest bearing date 1470, also a pinnacled font, arms, and some stained glass windows. The church was built between the years 1260 and 1465; its interior measures 183 feet in length by 87 feet in breadth. Its spire was destroyed by lightning in 1814, but was replaced in 1821. The parochial charities produce about £822 per annum, of which £503 are derived from Lord Maynard's bequest for augmentation of the living, &c., and £155 from the town estate. There are National and British schools; the former was erected at the expense of Viscount Maynard in 1844. Edward IV. built the chancel, and a free school endowed from Yardley's town estate. The chantry in connection with the church is now an almshouse. The Independents, Baptists, and Society of Friends have chapels. Samuel Purchas was born here in 1577. Horham Hall, built

by Sir John Cutts, is the principal residence. A fair is held on the Monday prior to Whit Monday and on 10th August.

THEAKSTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Burneston, wap. of Hallikeld, North Riding co. York, 3 miles S.E. of Bedale, and 3½ S. of Leeming-lane railway station.

THEALBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Burton-upon-Stather, N. div. of Manley hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 10 miles N.W. of Glandford Brigg.

THEALE, a hund. in the co. of Berks, contains the pars. of Aldermaston, Bradfield, Burghfield, Englefield, Padworth, Purley, Sulham, Sulhampstead Bannister, Tedmarsh, Ufton, Woolhampton, and parts of Shinfield and Stratfield-Mortimer, comprising an area of 26,690 acres.

THEALE, a chplry. in the par. of Wedmore, hund. of Bempstone, co. Somerset, 7 miles S.E. of Axbridge. This district, formerly a marsh, has recently been improved by drainage, and comprises much rich pasture land. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £100, in the patron. of the Dean of Wells. The church was erected in 1824.

THEALE, a par. in the hund. of Reading, co. Berks, 5 miles S.W. of Reading, its post town, and 12 from Newbury. It is a station on the Great Western railway. It is situated on the river Kennet. Until recently, it was a chplry. in the par. of Tilehurst, but was separated from it by Act of Parliament. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, in the patron. of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church was erected in 1830 by Mrs. Sophia Sheppard. There is a National school with a small endowment.

THEARNE, a tnshp. in the par. of St. John Beverley, East Riding, co. York, 3 miles S.E. of Beverley, within the liberties of which borough it is included. It is situated on the river Hull.

THEBERTON, a par. in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 4 miles N.E. of Saxmundham, its post town. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on an eminence. The par. includes the hmlt. of East Bridge and the vil. of Potter's-Street. The surface is generally flat. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £400, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains a monument to the wife of the late Rev. C. Montague Doughty, of Theberton, at whose expense the church was restored. There is a National school for both sexes. The principal residence is Theberton Hall. The devisees in trust under the will of the late Rev. C. M. Doughty are lords of the manor.

THEDDINGWORTH, a par. chiefly in the hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, but partly in the hund. of Rothwell, co. Northampton, 4 miles N.E. of Welford, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Harborough. It is a station on the Rugby and Stamford branch of the London and North-Western railway. The village is situated on the river Welland, near the Grand Union canal. The par. includes the hund. of Hothorpe. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £137. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains monuments to the Clark and Bathurst families. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum, £5 of which go towards apprenticing poor children. Earl Spencer is lord of the manor.

THEDDLETHORPE ALL SAINTS, or WEST THEDDLETHORPE, a par. in the Marsh div. of Calceworth hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 10 miles N.E. of Alford, its post town. The village is situated on the sea-coast. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £98. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains a brass bearing date 1429, and several monuments. The parochial charities produce about £3 10s. per annum. A school was erected here in 1810, at the expense of the Rev. R. G. Boyer, for the children of this parish and that of East Theddlethorpe. T. Alcock, Esq., is lord of the manor.

THEDDLETHORPE ST. HELEN, or EAST THEDDLETHORPE, a par. in the Marsh div. of Calceworth hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 9½ miles N.E. of Alford, its post town. The village is situated on the sea-coast. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Mablethorpe, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £498. The church is dedicated to St. Helen. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

THEDWESTRY, a hund., co. of Suffolk, contains the pars. of Ampton, Great Barton, Beyton, Combust-Bradfield, Bradfield St. Clare and St. George, Drinkstone, Felsham, Fornham St. Genevieve and St. Martin, Gedding, Hessett, Livermere Magna, Pakenham, Rattlesden, Rougham, Rushbrooke, Stanningfield, Thurston, Timworth, Tostock, Great and Little Whetnethan, and Woolpit, comprising an area of 39,820 acres. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Ely.

THEESCOMBE, a hmlt. in the par. of Minchinhampton, co. Gloucester.

THE FENCE, an ext. par. place adjoining the par. of St. Briavell's, co. Gloucester, 9 miles S.W. of Newnham.

THELBRIDGE, a par. in the hund. of Witheridge, co. Devon, 7 miles S.E. of Chulmleigh, its post town, 2 S.W. of Witheridge, and 6 N.E. of the Lapford station on the North Devon railway. The village is situated on the road from Crediton to South Molton and Barnstaple, and near the river Little Dart. The soil consists of loam, with a subsoil of clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £198. The church, dedicated to St. David, is an ancient structure, with a tower and five bells. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. J. Partridge, Esq., is lord of the manor.

THELNETHAM, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, co. Suffolk, 3 miles N.W. of Botesdale, and 6 W. of the Diss railway station. The village is situated on the river Brandon, or Lesser Ouse, which here divides the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. The waste lands were enclosed under an Act obtained in 1821. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £508. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, contains a monument to Henry Bokenham. The parochial charities produce about £34 per annum, besides a fuel allotment. There is a National school. Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart., is lord of the manors of Eye and Thelnetham.

THELSFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Charlcote, co. Warwick, 4 miles S. of Warwick, on a branch of the river Avon.

THELVETON, a par. in the hund. of Diss, co. Norfolk, 2½ miles N.E. of Diss railway station. Scole is its post town. The village is situated on the road from London to Norwich, by way of Scole. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £249, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is situated within the grounds belonging to the Hall. It has been restored at the expense of the rector, by whom the day and Sunday school are supported. The Hall is the principal residence; adjoining it is a Roman Catholic chapel. T. Avers, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

THELWALL, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Runcorn, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 3 miles S.E. of Warrington, its post town. It is a joint station of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire and London and North-Western railways. The village is situated on the Bridgwater canal and the river Mersey. It was founded by Edward the Elder in 920. Several of the inhabitants are employed in the gunpowder mills situated on the S. bank of the river. The soil is clay, with a subsoil of sand. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £150. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

THEMELTHORPE, a par. in the hund. of Eynsford, co. Norfolk, 2 miles S.E. of Foulsham, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Elmham station on the Great Eastern railway. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Bintree, co. Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The register dates from 1664.

THENFORD, a par. in the hund. of King's Sutton,

co. Northampton, 4 miles E. of Banbury, and 5½ N.W. of Brackley, its post town. The village is situated on a branch of the river Cherwell, near Arbury Roman camp. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and a few in lacemaking. There is a mineral spring. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £120. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, with a tower and five bells. The parochial charities produce about £19 per annum. There is a village school supported by Mrs. Severn. The principal residence is Thenford House. J. M. Severn, Esq., is lord of the manor.

THEOBALDS, a mansion of co. Herts, 2 miles W. of Waltham Abbey. It is situated on the New River, and was built by William Cecil, Lord Burghley, near the site of an ancient moated hall called *Thebauldes*, in 1560. It was frequently visited by Queen Elizabeth and James I., who exchanged Hatfield House for it, when it became a royal palace, but was dismantled by order of Parliament in 1650, except the cloisters, which stood till 1750. The manor, granted to Monk by William III., came to the Bentincks, Montagues, and Cromwells, of Cheshunt, by whom the mansion was rebuilt in 1765, and is now the seat of Lady Prescott, and Theobalds Park of Sir Henry Meux, Bart.

THEOBALD STREET, a hmlt. in the par. of Aldenham, co. Herts, 3 miles N.W. of Barnet.

THERFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Odsey, co. Herts, 3 miles S.W. of Royston, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Baldock. The village is considerable. The par. includes the hmlt. of Buckland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £937, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a tower and five bells. The interior contains monuments to the Turner family. The register dates from 1560. There are a National school and an Independent Congregational school. The Independents have a chapel.

THETFORD, a chplry. in the par. of Stretham, hund. of South Witchford, co. Cambridge, 3 miles S.W. of Ely, its post town, and 2 from Stretham railway station. The village is situated on the Great Eastern railway, and at the ferry over the river Cam. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Stretham, in the dioc. of Ely. The church is dedicated to St. George. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel.

THETFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Baston, co. Lincoln, 3 miles S.E. of Bourne, on the river Glen.

THETFORD, a market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, having exclusive jurisdiction, but locally in the hund. of Shropham, co. Norfolk, and partly in that of Lackford, co. Suffolk, 12 miles from Bury St. Edmund's, 28 E. of Lynn, and 31 S.W. of Norwich. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway, which passes a little to the N. of the town. This town, which is a place of great antiquity, is supposed to have been the Roman *Sitomagus*, and was long the capital of the East Angles, by whom it was named *Theodford*, from the river Thet, a branch of the Little Ouse, which passing through the town, separates the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and is navigable hence to Lynn. During the Saxon period it suffered frequently from the incursions of the Danes, who fixed their head-quarters here in 870, and slew Edmund, king of the East Angles, at Snarehill Park, a little to the E. of the town, where twelve large barrows still mark the scene of battle. It was made a mint town by King Athelstan, and so much recovered its ancient prosperity under Cnut, that at the time of Domesday survey it contained 13 churches and 944 burgesses. In the reign of William the Conqueror, the episcopal see of East Anglia was transferred hither from North Elmham, but was removed to Norwich by Herbert de Losinga, who commenced the building of Norwich Cathedral in 1093. In the reign of Henry VIII. it again became the seat of a bishop suffragan to Norwich, which it continued during his reign. On its reversion to the crown in the reign of Elizabeth, the queen rebuilt the mansion of the earls of Warren, and occasionally resided in it, as did also James I., for the purpose of hunting. The old house, situated in King-street, and still known as the King's House, bears the royal arms over the door, and is surrounded by gardens. The town was once much larger than at present. It comprises five principal streets, partly paved, and is connected with the parish of St. Mary, on the Suffolk side of the Ouse, by a cast-iron bridge, erected in 1829. The principal buildings are, the guildhall, built in the reign of Charles II.; the gaol, now converted into a police station; mechanics' institute, with a library of 700 vols.; union workhouse; spa, or pump room; commercial bank, and theatre, now converted into a private house. At the eastern extremity of the town is an artificial eminence, called Castle Hill, about 100 feet high, 990 feet round at the base and 255 feet at the top, with a ditch 60 to 70 feet wide, supposed to have been once a Roman fortification. The population in 1851 was 4,074, and in 1861, 4,208. The principal business is in the malting and carrying trade, great quantities of coal and timber being imported from Lynn by the river, and corn, malt, wool, and agricultural produce exported. There are three large breweries, a tannery, large paper mill belonging to Messrs. Mackey & Watson, an extensive iron foundry, two agricultural machine manufactories, engine and coach building works, flour mill, bone-crushing mill, malting-houses, rope-walks, and extensive brick and lime yards. The subsoil is chalk and lias limestone, containing numerous fossils, and in the vicinity is an extensive rabbit warren. It was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and under the new Municipal Act is governed by a mayor, who is returning officer, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, with the style of "mayor and burgesses of the borough of Thetford." The municipal revenue is about £1,200. The parliamentary borough, comprising the three parishes mentioned below, with the extra-parochial place of Ford Place, has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Elizabeth. The Poor-law Union contains 37 parishes and townships. The assizes, formerly held here, were removed to Norwich in 1833, but quarter sessions for the borough are held in the guildhall. It is the seat of a New County Court and the head of a superintendent registry district. Thetford gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry and diocese of Norwich. The town comprises the three parishes of St. Mary, St. Peter, and St. Cuthbert. St. Peter's is a rect., val. £122; St. Mary's and St. Cuthbert's are perpet. curs., val. respectively £83 and £50. The church of St. Mary, situated on the Suffolk side of the river, is an ancient edifice with a tower and six bells. The interior contains a monument to Sir R. Fulmerston. The church dedicated to St. Peter is popularly called the "Black" church, and was partly rebuilt in 1789, and has a beautiful peal of eight bells, also an illuminated clock. The church dedicated to St. Cuthbert is near the market-place, and has recently been restored. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Independents, Society of Friends, and Roman Catholics have chapels. The charities produce above £1,000, of which sum £330 was bequeathed by Sir J. Williamson, in 1701, for apprenticing poor children, and each parish has about £70 per annum derived from the enclosure of the common, besides almshouses. The free grammar school, endowed by Sir R. Fulmerston, bears the date 1610, with the name of the founder. It has several exhibitions to the universities, and was the place of education of Thomas Martin, the town historian, and of Thomas Paine, author of the "Rights of Man," &c. There are besides National, infant, and Sunday schools. The antiquities consist chiefly of the remains of several religious houses and churches, the earliest of which are the ruins of the nunnery founded in the reign of Cnut as a cell to the Abbey of Bury St. Edmund's. Market day is on Saturday. Fairs are held on 14th May, 2nd and 16th August, and 26th September, for cattle and pedlery, and in July for wool.

THICKLEY, EAST, a tnshp. in the par. of St.

Andrew Auckland, N.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 4 miles S.E. of Bishop Auckland, near the line of the Stockton and Darlington railway.

THIMBLEBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Osmotherley, wap. of Allertonshire, North Riding co. York, 9 miles N.E. of Thirsk, and 6 N.E. of Northallerton railway station. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and in the worsted manufacture. At a short distance to the E. of the village stands Thimbleby Lodge, situated in a wood.

THIMBLEBY, a par. in the soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 1½ mile N.W. of Horncastle, its post town, and 6½ miles from the Kirkstead station on the Great Northern railway. The village, which is chiefly agricultural, is situated on the Wolds, near the river Baine and the Horncastle canal. The manufacture of bricks and drain tiles is carried on. The drainage of the fen lands is under the jurisdiction of the Fen Commissioners. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £441, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, was rebuilt in 1744. The register dates from 1643. There is a National school for both sexes, built in 1857. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. Halgarth is the principal residence.

THINGDON, a par. in the hund. of Huxloe, co. Northampton. *See* FINEDON.

THINGOE, a hund. in co. Suffolk, contains the town of Bury St. Edmund's, and the pars. of Barrow, Brockley, Chevington, Flempton, Fornham All Saints, Hargrave, Hawstead, Hengrave, Horningsheath, Ickworth, Lackford, Nowton, Rede, Risby, Great and Little Saxham, Westley, and Whepstead, comprising 31,850 acres, exclusive of Bury St. Edmund's. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and dioc. of Ely.

THINGWALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Woodchurch, lower div. of Wirrall hund., co. Chester, 5 miles N.W. of Great Neston, and the same distance from the Birkenhead railway station.

THINGWALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Childwall, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 6 miles W. of Liverpool, on the Manchester railway.

THIRKLEBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirby-Grindalyth, wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 8 miles S.E. of New Malton.

THIRKLEBY, a par. in the wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Thirsk, its post town, and 7 from Easingwold. The village, which consists of the two hamlets called High and Low Thirkleby, is situated near the Great North of England railway, on a branch of the river Swale. The par. includes the hmlt. of Osgodby. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £210, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The roof is of oak, and several of the windows are stained. It was erected by Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart., in 1722, and rebuilt in 1849, at the expense of Lady Russell. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. Thirkleby Hall is the principal residence.

THIRLBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Felixkirk, wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 5½ miles N.E. of Thirsk, and 6½ from the Thirsk railway station. The village is situated on a branch of the river Swale, and is wholly agricultural.

THIRLE-MERE, a lake of co. Cumberland, 5 miles S.E. of Keswick. It is situated under Helvellyn, and is about 3 miles long by a quarter of a mile broad, with 18 feet water. It is crossed by a bridge at the ford, and abounds in trout, perch, &c.

THIRLESTANE CASTLE, several seats of this name, one belonging to Lord Napier, in co. Selkirk, Scotland, situated on the Ettrick Water, near the ruins of the old seat of the Scotts, where "the Flower of Yarrow" was born; another in co. Berwick, near Lauder, belonging to the Earl of Lauderdale; and a third in co. Gloucester, near Cheltenham, belonging to Lord Northwick, and celebrated for its gallery of paintings.

THIRLWALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Haltwhistle, W. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 3½ miles N.W. of Haltwhistle. It is situated on the Tippal Burn, near Gilsland Spa, and under the Great Roman Wall. On the W. side of the stream stands the ruined castle of Thirlwall, formerly the property of the Swinburnes and Howards. The ruins occupy the summit of a rock precipice, and consist of walls 9 feet thick, vaulted within, and defended by an outer wall of great strength.

THIRN, a tnshp. in the par. of Thornton Watlass, wap. of East Hang, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N. of Masham, and 4 S.W. of Bedale. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The Marquis of Ailesbury is lord of the manor.

THIRNE, a par. in the hund. of West Flegg, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N.E. of Acle, and 11 N.W. of Yarmouth. The village is situated near the confluence of the Bure and Thirne rivers. The par. includes the hmlts. of Ashby and Owby. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Ashby, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is of great antiquity. The parochial charities produce about £23 per annum, realised from 18 acres of land allotted to the poor at the enclosure of the parish. There is a National school for both sexes. It was erected at the expense of the rector in 1845. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

THIRNTOFT, a tnshp. in the par. of Ainderby-Steeple, wap. of Gilling-East, North Riding co. York, 3½ miles N.W. of Northallerton.

THIRSK, a par., parliamentary borough, post and market town, chiefly in the wap. of Birdforth, North Riding, but partly within the lib. of St. Peter's, East Riding co. York, 7½ miles from Northallerton, 11 from Ripon, and 23 N.W. of York. It is a junction station on the North-Eastern railway. The town is situated on the Codbeck, a branch of the river Swale, and nearly in the centre of the Vale of Mowbray. This stream, which is here crossed by two bridges, separates Old Thirsk from the more modern part of the town. The latter once contained the castle of the Mowbrays, built about 980, and razed by Henry II. after the rebellion of Roger de Mowbray. In the old town, which alone is included within the limits of the borough, is the space called Elm Green, where the elm tree formerly stood, under which the members were chosen to represent the borough in parliament, and where it is said Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and lieutenant of the county, was killed by the mob in the reign of Henry VII. The par. includes the borough of Thirsk, the tnshps. of Carlton-Miniott, and Sandhutton. The town was never incorporated, but is a borough by prescription, under a bailiff chosen by the burgage-holders, and sworn in at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, which is held at Michaelmas. The borough returned two members to parliament once in the reign of Edward I., and regularly from Edward VI.'s time; but since the passing of the Reform Act it now sends only one, the bailiff being the returning officer. The new bounds include Towerby, Carlton, and four other townships. The town is well paved and lighted with gas, and contains three banks, a savings-bank, market-house and cross, mechanics' institute, and union-workhouse. Petty sessions are held every Monday, and a county-court monthly. The police station and justice hall are situated in Westgate. There are several corn-mills, tanneries, maltings, iron foundries, brick and tile works. The Poor-law Union comprises 40 parishes or places. There is a small extent of common. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £137, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built out of the castle ruins, with the exception of the porch on the S., which has been recently rebuilt. The interior contains three sedilia, and several old tombs. In addition to the parish church are the district churches of Carlton-Miniott, Sandhutton, and Sowerby, the livings of which are all perpet. curs., varying in val. from £310 to £115. The parochial charities produce about £39 per annum. There are a British, charity, and infant schools. The Independents,

Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The union poor-house is situated in the Sutton Road.

THIRSTON, EAST AND WEST, a tnshp. in the par. of Felton, E. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 1 mile S.E. of Felton, and 10 miles S. of Alnwick. At West Thirston the Presbyterians have a chapel and a day school.

THIRTLEBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Swine, middle div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 4 miles N. of Headon, and 7 N.E. of Hull.

THISTLETON, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirkham, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N.W. of Kirkham. It is joined with Greenalgh to form a township.

THISTLETON, a par. in the hund. of Alstoe, co. Rutland, 11 miles N.W. of Stamford, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Oakham. The village is situated on the border of the cos. Leicester and Lincoln. It is mentioned in Domesday survey as *Tisterton*, and belonged to Eric and Sivard, the Saxons. The Cottesmore hounds meet in this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £118. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. There is a free school, endowed with an annuity of £36. Lady Mary Fludyer is lady of the manor and chief landowner.

THIXENDALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Wharram-Percy, wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 8 miles N.E. of Pocklington, and 2 from Burdale railway station. The village is situated near Thixendale Wold. There is a school for both sexes, supported by Lady Sykes, and in which divine service is performed. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

THOCKRINGTON, a par. in the N.E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 11 miles N.E. of Hexham, its post town, and 8 S.E. of Bellingham. The village is situated near the ancient Watling Street. The par. contains the tnshps. of Little Bavington, Cary Coats, and Sweethope. The soil consists of clay and loam, and is in general rich and well cultivated. There are numerous freestone and limestone quarries, a productive colliery, and formerly a lead mine. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £48, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is of great antiquity, situated on an eminence. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. An ancient boundary stone, supposed to be of Roman origin, was found here in 1839, and has been erected on the spot where Mr. Forster, M.P., on the 6th of October, 1715, harangued the assembled gentry of the county, including the Earl of Derwentwater, on the advantages of raising Prince James Stuart to the throne. C. O. Shafto, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

THOLTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Alne, wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 4 miles W. of Easingwold, and 5 E. of Boroughbridge. The village is situated on a branch of the river Ouse, and near the Great North of England railway. About 1 mile distance from the village is "Ten-Mile Hill." The common was enclosed in 1800. There are a village school, and a chapel for the Wesleyans, at which a Sunday-school is also held. W. F. Webb, Esq., is lord of the manor.

THOMAS-CLOSE, a tnshp. in the par. of Hutton-in-the-Forest, ward of Leath, co. Cumberland, 8 miles N.W. of Penrith.

THOMAS, ST., a hmlt. in the par. of Swansea, co. Glamorgan, near Swansea.

THOMAS, ST., a vil. in the par. of St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

THOMAS, ST., THE APOSTLE, a par. in the N. div. of East hund., co. Cornwall. It adjoins the borough of Launceston, its post town, and includes the hmlt. of St. Thomas Street. The village is situated on the Kensey stream. There are quarries of good building-stone, and manganese is obtained. In the vicinity is a portion of the wall of the canonry founded by Bishop Warlewast in 1126. At the Dissolution its revenue was valued at £354 0*s.* 11*d.* The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £110, in the patron. of the ratepayers. The church stands on the site of the priory, and contains some ancient tombs. The Launceston grammar school, and the National schools for the parishes of St. Thomas and St. Stephen are situated in this parish. At Kestelwood are vestiges of ancient earthworks.

THOMAS, ST., THE APOSTLE, a par. in the hund. of Wonford, co. Devon, 1 mile S.W. of Exeter, its post town. The village is situated on the river Exe, which is here crossed by a bridge connecting it with Exeter. Near the river is the site of a small priory of Black Canons, founded in Henry III.'s reign as a cell to Plympton. The Poor-law Union comprises 49 parishes or places. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £237. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, was erected in 1412, and enlarged in 1829. There are also chapels-of-ease at Exwick and Oldridge. The charities produce about £15 per annum, of which £10 belong to William Gould's school for 24 children.

THOMAS-STREET, a hmlt. in the bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon, Ireland, 11 miles N.W. of Athlone.

THOMASTOWN, a par., post and market town, in the bar. of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, Ireland, 10 miles S.E. of Kilkenny. It is a station on the Waterford and Kilkenny Junction railway. The surface consists of good soil, and is well cultivated. The parish is traversed by the river Nore, which is spanned by a bridge, built in 1792. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, joined with two others, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected partly by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel has an altar-piece from the ruins of the abbey of Jerpoint. There are two public, three private, and two Sunday schools. The principal residences are Mount Juliet, the seat of the Earl of Carrick, Dangan Lodge, and Coolmore. The town contains some well-built houses, with a bank, bridewell, court-house, police station, dispensary, two breweries, and several flour mills. This place derives its name from the founder, Thomas Fitz-Anthony Walsh, seneschal of Leinster. The ruins of Jerpoint Abbey, of a Dominican abbey, Grenan Castle, and Dysett Castle, the birthplace of Bishop Berkeley, in 1684, are all within a short distance of the town. There are quarries of limestone and good building-stone. This town was formerly a borough, and returned two members to parliament before the Union. Petty sessions are held every other week. Market days are Monday and Saturday. Fairs are held on the 17th March, 25th May, 29th June, and 15th September.

THOMASTOWN, a vil. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Tipperary. It is situated near the river Suir. The principal residence is Thomastown House, the seat of Viscount Chabot. There are a school, a police station, and the ruins of the church, the burial-place of the family of Mathew.

THOMASTOWN, a par. in the bar. of East Offaly, co. Kildare, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Rathanger. It gives name to a Poor-law Union. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, val. with two others, £200. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

THOMLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Waterperry, co. Oxford, 5 miles N.W. of Thame, on the river Thame.

THOMPSON, a par. in the hund. of Wayland, co. Norfolk, 3 miles E. of Watton, its post town, and 10 N.E. of Thetford railway station. The village is situated on the river Wissey. There was formerly a college or chantry for a master and five chaplains, founded in 1349, and valued at the Dissolution at £52 15*s.* 7*d.* In the vicinity is a mere called Thompson's Water, and a large portion of heath. The soil is light, with a subsoil of clay and black gravel. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £49, in the patron. of Hemsworth's trustees. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is of great antiquity. In the churchyard are the ruins of a North chapel. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum.

THOMPSON, a par. in the hund. of Coombs-Ditch, co. Dorset, 6 miles S.E. of Blanford-Forum. There is no village. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salis-

bury, val. £100. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was rebuilt by Archbishop Wake.

THOMPSON'S HILL, a vil. in the par. of Ecclesfield, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N. of Sheffield.

THOMPSON'S WALLS, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk-Newton, W. div. of Glendale ward, co. Northumberland, 8 miles N.W. of Wooler. It is joined with Couldsmouth to form a township.

THONGLANDS, a tnshp. in the par. of Munslow, co. Salop, 9 miles N.E. of Ludlow, on the river Corve.

THONG, NETHER, a tnshp. in the par. of Almondbury, upper div. of Agbrigg wap., West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Huddersfield, its post town, and 1 mile N. of Thongs-Bridge station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The village, which is situated on rising ground near the western bank of the river Holme, is considerable, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture. The tnshp. contains the hmlts. of Greave and Thongs-Bridge. The soil is fertile, and the land in good cultivation. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Almondbury. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is modern. There are several stone quarries.

THONG, UPPER, a tnshp. in the par. of Almondbury, upper div. of Agbrigg wap., West Riding co. York, 6 miles S.W. of Huddersfield. The tnshp. includes part of the vil. of Holmfirth, and the vil. of Upper Thong. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels. There are National schools. The parochial charities produce £29.

THORALBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Aysgarth, wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 9 miles S.W. of Leyburn, and 4 S.E. of Askrigg. The village is situated on the river Ure. In the vicinity is a waterfall, designated the Silver Chain Force. There are traces of lead. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. W. Purchas, Esq., is lord of the manor.

THORESBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Aysgarth, wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York. *See* CARPERBY-CUM-THORESBY.

THORESBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Edwinstow, co. Nottingham, 2 miles N.W. of Ollerton. It is situated on the river Meden, and is the place where Lady Mary W. Montague was born in 1690. The park is 13 miles in circumference. The mansion was rebuilt in 1745 by the Duke of Kingston, the old one having been destroyed by fire.

THORESBY, NORTH, a par. in the wap. of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 8 miles N.W. of Louth, its post town, and 8 S.E. of Great Grimsby. It is a station on the Great Northern railway. The village, which is large, is situated on the road from Louth to Grimsby, and about 2½ miles from the Louth canal. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £573. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, was restored in 1848. The register dates from 1546. The parochial charities produce about £54 per annum, of which sum £30 go to Mapletoft's free school, founded in 1676. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and the former have a day-school. Courts leet and baron are held twice a year, under the Earl of Yarborough, who is lord of the manor.

THORESBY, SOUTH, a par. in the Marsh div. of Calceworth hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.W. of Alford, its post town, 8 N. of Spilsby, and 2 W. of the Claythorpe railway station. The village is watered by a trout stream. The substratum is chiefly limestone, which is burnt for manure. Remains of the nautilus and other fossils are found in the chalk. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £214, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was rebuilt in 1738. The register dates from 1648. W. Wood, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

THORESTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Saleby, Wold div. of Calceworth hund., co. Lincoln, 1 mile N. of Alford.

THORESWAY, a par. in the S. div. of Walshcroft wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles S.E. of Caistor, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Market Rasen. The village is situated in a valley on the Wolds. There is a considerable extent of rabbit warren. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £493, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register dates above 100 years back. There is a parochial school for both sexes. The Rev. J. Jarratt is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

THORGANBY, a par. in the S. div. of Walshcroft wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 9 miles S.W. of Great Grimsby, its post town, and 7 S.E. of Caistor. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £47. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The register dates from 1562. Thorganby Hall was the seat of the Willoughby family.

THORGANBY, a par. in the wap. of Ouse and Derwent, East Riding co. York, 10 miles S.E. of York, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Selby. The village is situated on the Wolds, and is wholly agricultural. The soil is sand and clay, with a subsoil of clay. The par. includes the hmlt. of West Cottingwith. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £53. The church is dedicated to St. Helen. There are a government school for both sexes, and a chapel for the Wesleyans. The parochial charities produce about £84. The Rev. J. D. Jefferson, M.A., is lord of the manor.

THORINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 4 miles S.E. of Halesworth, and 8 S.W. of Southwold. Saxmundham is its post town. The par. includes No-where House, and was held by the Uffords, Cokes, and other families. The surface is generally level. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £239. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with a tower. The register dates from 1561. The Hall is the principal residence.

THORLBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Kildwick, E. div. of Staincliffe wap., West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Skipton. It is joined with Stirton to form a township.

THORLEY, a par. in the lib. of West Medina, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 1 mile S.E. of Yarmouth, its post town. The village is situated on Yarmouth Creek. The land was formerly in a barren state, but is now chiefly arable and pasture, with about 50 acres of down. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £100. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, or St. Mary, was built by Amicia, Countess of Devon, by whom it was given to the priory of Christchurch, in Hampshire.

THORLEY, a par. in the hund. of Braughin, co. Herts, 2 miles S.W. of Bishop's-Stortford, and 3 N. of Sawbridgeworth. The village is situated near the Cambridge railway and the river Stort. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £542, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. James, was restored in 1822. Bishop Horsley and Joseph Warton were once rectors. The parochial charities produce £4 per annum.

THORMANBY, a par. in the wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N. of Easingwold, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Thirsk. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £216. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice with a tower and two bells. The stalls are of black oak. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum.

THORN, a vil. in the par. of Paisley, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 2 miles S. of Paisley, and 1 mile S. of Johnstone.

THORN. *See* THORNE, cos. Somerset and York.

THORNABY, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Stainton, W. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 1½ mile S.E. of Stockton, its post town, and 1 from the South Stockton railway station. The village, which is large but straggling, is situated on the line of the Stockton and Darlington railway, which is here carried by a bridge across the river Tees, on the banks of which are extensive wharves and shipbuilding-yards. The tnshp. includes the hmlt. of Stockton South of the

Tees, and has increased in population. Many of the inhabitants are employed in cotton-spinning, and in the potteries, glass-bottle manufactory, iron-foundry, and in ship-building. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £120, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is an ancient structure with a turret containing two bells.

THORNAGE, a par. in the hund. of Holt, co. Norfolk, 2½ miles S.W. of Holt, its post town. In the vicinity are a manufactory for the making of agricultural implements, and a flour-mill. There are some lime-pits. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Brinton, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £467. The font in the church is of great antiquity, as also the oak table, and a communion cup bearing date 1456, presented by John Butts and Margaret his wife. There are a monument to Sir William Butts, and a stone to Lady Heigham bearing date 1590. The register dates from 1561. The Baptists have a chapel. Courts-leet and baron are held annually. Lord Hastings is lord of the manor.

THORNBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Buckingham, co. Bucks, 3 miles E. of Buckingham, its post town, and 6¼ N.W. of Winslow. The village is extensive. On opening an ancient barrow at Thornborough-Field, in 1839, bronze ornaments were discovered in excellent preservation, amongst which were a lamp, two jugs, a dish, a bowl, and the hilt of a sword, also an ornament of pure gold with a figure of Cupid chased upon it, and a glass vessel. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £130. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower and five bells. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, supported by voluntary contributions. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Sir H. Verney, Bart., is lord of the manor.

THORNBROUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Corbridge, E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 6 miles E. of Hexham. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the lime quarries. A lead mine has been anciently wrought, and was re-opened in 1801, but has since been abandoned.

THORNBROUGH, a hmlt. in the par. of West Tanfield, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Masham.

THORNBROUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Kilvington, wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 8 miles S.E. of Northallerton, and 3 N.E. of Thirsk railway station. There is no village. The place was formerly a Roman settlement.

THORNBURY, a par., post and market town, in the lower div. of the hund. of the same name, co. Gloucester, 11 miles N.E. of Bristol, and 22 S.W. of Gloucester. It is situated in the vale of Berkeley, on the banks of a small rivulet, about 2 miles E. of the river Severn, and near the Gloucester railway. It is a polling-place for the W. division of the county, and a petty sessions town. The par. contains the chplries. of Falfield, Oldbury-on-Severn, Rangeworthy, and the tythg. of Kington Moorton, where the Union poorhouse is situated. The town, which consists of three principal streets, contains a county court-house, police station, reading-rooms, and a savings-bank. In the vicinity are the ruined gateway, tower, chimneys, and walls of an old castle begun by Edward, Duke of Buckingham, in 1511, but left in an unfinished state owing to his execution in 1522. These ruins command a view of the valley of the Severn, which flows on the western side of the parish, with the hills of South Wales in the distance. Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn were entertained here for ten days in 1539. The corporation is now merely nominal. Courts leet and baron are held annually, and a court of record for the honour of Gloucester takes place every three weeks on Tuesday. The Poor-law Union comprises 21 parishes or places. The living is a vic.* with the curs. of Falfield and Oldbury annexed, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £500, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains a brass of Mrs. Tyndall, bearing date 1571. There are also the district church of Rangeworthy, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £80, and chapels-of-ease at Falfield and Oldbury-upon-Severn. The parochial charities produce about £240 per annum. There are besides six almshouses for fifteen poor people, founded by Sir J. Stafford and others; also National schools for both sexes, a grammar school, founded in 1648 by William Edwards, a free school, instituted by John Atwells in 1729, and an infant school. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Baptists have chapels. Thornbury Castle and Park are the principal residences. Market day is on Saturday. Fairs are held on Easter Monday, 15th August, and the Monday before 21st December.

THORNBURY, a par. in the hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford, 4 miles N.W. of Bromyard, its post town, and 8 E. of Leominster. The village is situated on the river Frome. The par. includes the hmlts. of Netherwood, Westwood, and Fencott, and Wall Hill treble-ditched camp, which is almost perfect, and is supposed to be a work of the Britons under Caractacus. The land is partly in hop grounds. The soil is clay and loam, with a subsoil of red marl. The manor anciently belonged to the Mortimers, and at Netherwood in this parish Roger Mortimer, the last Earl of March, was born in 1330, also Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, and favourite of Queen Elizabeth, who was beheaded in 1601. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £185. The church is old. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a Sunday-school.

THORNBURY, a par. in the hund. of Black Torrington, co. Devon, 5 miles N.E. of Holsworthy, its post town. The village is situated on the Bude canal and river Waldon. The soil is of a clayey character. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £198. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains effigies of the Edgecumbe family, and a brass of T. Brooke. The Wesleyans have a chapel and a Sunday-school. Miss Fowke and Mrs. Freer are ladies of the manor.

THORNBURY, a tnshp. in the par. of Forden, co. Montgomery, 3 miles N. of Montgomery.

THORNBURY, LOWER, a hund. in co. Gloucester, contains the pars. of Almondsbury, Iron-Acton, Thornbury, and part of Tytherington, comprising an area of 16,150 acres.

THORNBURY, UPPER, a hund., co. Gloucester, contains the pars. of Marshfield, Ashton-under-Hill, Beckford, and Hinton-on-the-Green, comprising an area of 5,980 acres.

THORNBY, a par. in the hund., of Guilsborough, co. Northampton, 3¾ miles S.E. of Welford, its post town, and 9 S.W. of Market-Harborough. The parish is intersected by the road from London to Lutterworth. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £364. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, has a tower containing a clock and five bells. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum, exclusive of 24 acres of poor's land. There is a day and Sunday school for both sexes. Mrs. M. J. W. Bishop is lady of the manor.

THORNCLIFFE, a vil. in the par. of Rawmarsh, wap. of North Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N. of Rotherham, and 5½ from Sheffield. It contains several collieries and ironworks, and has a joint station for Chapeltown and Thorncliffe on the South Yorkshire and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway.

THORNCOMBE, a hmlt. in the par. of Long Langton, co. Dorset, near Blanford.

THORNCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Axminster, co. Dorset, formerly in Devon, 6 miles N.E. of Axminster, its post town, and 8 from Beaminster. It is situated near the river Axe, and comprises the seat of Ford Abbey. The village was formerly a market town. Many of its inhabitants are employed in the woollen mills. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £457. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a free school with a small endowment, founded by the Rev. T. Cooke in 1734.

THORNCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Northill, hund. of Wixamtree, co. Bedford, 3 miles N.W. of Biggleswade. It is joined with Brookend and Hatch to form a township.

THORNDEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Herne, hund. of Bleangate, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 4 miles N.E. of Canterbury.

THORNDON ALL SAINTS, a par. in the hund. of Hartismere, co. Suffolk, 3½ miles S. of Eye, its post town, and 5 E. of Finningham railway station. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £600. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was built by Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, in 1358, and its chancel has recently been restored. The register dates from 1538. The parochial charities produce about £152 per annum, including town estates, which realise £147 per annum. There is a reformatory for boys, established by Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart. Hestley Hall is the principal residence. F. Hayward, Esq., is lord of the manors of Thorndon and Hestley Hall, and N. C. Barnardiston, Esq., of the manor of Little Thorndon.

THORNE, a par., post and market town, in the S. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding co. York, 7 miles S.E. of Snaith, 11 N.E. of Doncaster, and 28 S.E. of York. It is a station on the South Yorkshire and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln railways. It is situated on the verge of the moors, and near the centre of Hatfieldchase, the enclosure of which was completed in 1824. The par., which is intersected by the Stainforth and Keadby canal and the river Don, includes the hmlts. of Bradholme, Ditchmarsh, Waterside, Levels, Moor Ends, and Hangman Hill Quay. The land formerly consisted of flat moor and marsh, but was drained by Sir Cornelius Vermuyden in the reign of Charles I., and is now converted into good arable and pasture land. Many of the inhabitants are employed in rope-making, barge-building, malting, brewing, sacking-weaving, and in the carrying trade. The Union poorhouse is situated near the lock. In Leland's time Thorne was only a small village, with a castle near it—the foundations of which are still visible—but has since become a flourishing town. The streets are paved and lighted with gas, and many of the houses are well built. The population of the parish in 1861 was 3,381, and of the town 2,591. The moor is covered with heather, and is remarkable for insects, mosses, etc., and for a fern named *Lustrea cristata*, which is found in only two other places in England. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £117. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is of the time of Edward III., with a tower and five bells. The parochial charities produce about £240 per annum. The great tithes realise £1,600. There are a mechanics' institute, Union poorhouse, &c. The Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, New Connexion Methodists, Unitarians, and Society of Friends have chapels. Market day is on Wednesday. Fairs are held on the Monday and Tuesday following 11th June and 11th October, chiefly for horses, cattle, and pedlary.

THORNE COFFIN, a par. in the hund. of Tintinhull, co. Somerset, 3 miles N.W. of Yeovil railway station, its post town. The soil is clayey. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £200. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The register dates from 1695. A Sunday-school is held at the church.

THORNE-FALCON, a par. in the hund. of North Curry, co. Somerset, 3½ miles E. of Taunton, its post town, and 9 N.W. of Ilminster. The village is situated near the Great Western railway and the Chard canal. The soil consists of clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £296. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is an ancient edifice with a tower and three bells. There is a school for both sexes, supported by voluntary contributions.

THORNER, a par. and tnshp. in the lower div. of Skyrack wap., West Riding co. York, 7 miles N.E. of Leeds, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the Tadcaster road, and consists of one long street. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in cotton spinning, for which there is an extensive mill. The par. includes the tnshps. of Scarcroft and Shadwell. The substratum abounds with limestone, flagstone, and slates, all of which are extensively quarried. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £143. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with a tower and three bells. It was enlarged in 1855. The register dates from 1650. There is also a district church at Shadwell, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £78. The parochial charities produce about £43 per annum, of which £16 go to a school. There are a National school, free school, and Sunday-school. The Wesleyans have a chapel. In the parish is a spring of water called Sykes's Well.

THORNES, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Templenewsom, par. of Whitkirk, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.E. of Leeds.

THORNES, a hmlt. in the par. of Horton-in-Ribblesdale, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of Settle.

THORNES, a hmlt. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Wakefield, lower div. of Agbrigg wap., West Riding co. York. It is situated near Wakefield, and is joined with Alverthorpe. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, but a considerable number in the woollen and worsted manufactures, and in the extensive dye-works; there are also numerous market-gardens. Law Hill was once fortified, protecting the pass of the river Calder, which bounds the chapelry on the W. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £160, in the patron. of the Vicar of Wakefield. The church, dedicated to St. James, was erected in 1830. There are National and infant schools.

THORNE ST. MARGARET, a par. in the hund. of Milverton, co. Somerset, 3 miles W. of Wellington, its post town, and 5½ S. of Wivelscombe. The village is situated between the river Tone and the Bristol and Exeter railway. The soil is sandy, with a subsoil of limestone and sandstone. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £113, in the patron. of the archdeaconry of Taunton. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient structure with a tower and three bells. J. C. Luxmore, Esq., is lord of the manor.

THORNEY, a par. in the N. div. of Newark wap., co. Nottingham, 14 miles N.E. of Newark, its post town, 8 E. of Tuxford, and near the Torksey railway station. The village is situated on the Lincolnshire border, near the Fosse Dyke, which connects the Trent and the Witham. The par. includes the hmlts. of Broadholme and Wiggesley. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £160. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, has several stained windows, a piscina, and some ancient monuments of the Nevill family. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a Sunday-school. The Hall is the principal residence. The Nevills are lords of the manor.

THORNEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Kingsbury Episcopi, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.E. of Langport, on the river Parret.

THORNEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Muchelney, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.E. of Langport, near the river Parret.

THORNEY, a par. and liberty in itself, but locally in the hund. of Wisbeach, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, 9 miles N.E. of Peterborough, and 86 N. of London. It is a station on the Peterborough and Lynn branch of the Midland Counties railway. This place, which is situated close to the Catwater, on the road from Wisbeach to Peterborough, was formerly called *Ankeridge*, from a monastery for hermits or anchorites founded here in 662 by Saxulf, first abbot of Peterborough; having been wasted by the Danes, it was refounded in 972 by Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, as a Benedictine abbey, the abbots of which attained to great power, were mitred, and sat in parliament. At the Dissolution the revenue was stated to be £411 12*s.* 11*d.* The only remains of this edifice are portions of the parish church, a gateway, and some ruined walls. The village, which had formerly a market, has recently been much improved. It stands

on an eminence, and in 1861 had a population of 2,219. Extensive sanitary works have recently been effected by the Duke of Bedford, who has expended £400,000 on the drainage of the surrounding fen lands, which were until recently relieved of their superfluous waters by the uncertain help of windmills. The town is now well drained, and supplied with gas and water. There is a literary society with a good library. Petty sessions are held here. Upwards of 3,000 sheep are sent annually from this district to the London market. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £250. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, was originally the nave of the conventual church built about 1128, and was considerably enlarged in 1841, when the interior was refitted. The E. window is in 21 compartments. In the churchyard are several tombs of French refugees, who were invited to settle here in the 16th century by the Duke of Bedford, who employed them in the drainage of the fens. The register, which commences in 1650, is partly in French. There are schools and almshouses supported by the Duke of Bedford. Fairs are held annually on 1st July and 21st September for horses and cattle, and on Whit-Monday for pleasure.

THORNEYBURN, a par. in the N.W. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 4 miles N.W. of Bellingham, its post town, and 24 N.W. of Hexham. It is an occasional station on the North British railway. The village is situated on Tarsetburn, in a mountainous district near the river North Tyne. The par., which includes the hmlt. of West Tarset, is one of the five new parishes formed out of the parish of Timonburn in 1814. The surface is hilly, and the soil sandy in the low grounds, but loamy in the uplands. The land is chiefly in pasture, with a small proportion of woodland. There are a colliery and two limestone quarries. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £200, in the patron. of the governors of Greenwich Hospital. The church was erected in 1818, at the cost of £4,000, by the governors of Greenwich Hospital. The register dates from 1818. There is a Sunday-school.

THORNEY-LANE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Newborough, par. of Hanbury, co. Stafford, 3 miles E. of Abbots-Bromley.

THORNEY, WEST, a par. and island in the hund. of Bosham, co. Sussex, 3 miles W. of Emsworth, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Chichester. This place, called also Thorney Island, is situated nearly in the centre of the great estuary termed Chichester Harbour, and is a coast-guard station. Its dimensions are about 3 miles in circumference, comprising about 1,500 acres of rich arable, pasture, and meadow land. About a furlong to the S. is Pilsey Island, also within the parish, comprising about 18 acres, and the resort of almost every species of marine wild fowl that frequent the English Channel. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £240. The church is an ancient edifice with a Norman tower. The chancel is separated from the nave by an ancient screen and rood-loft. The interior was restored in 1839. The Saxon poet Cædmon was born here in 660.

THORNFORD, a par. in the hund. of Sherborne, co. Dorset, 3 miles S.W. of Sherborne, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Yeovil. The road from Sherborne to Evershot passes through the parish, which is situated near the river Yeo. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £200. The church is dedicated to St. Magdalen, and was formerly a chapel dependent on Sherborne Abbey. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school.

THORNGATE HILL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Hunderthwaite, par. of Romald-kirk, North Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Barnard Castle, on the river Tees.

THORNGATE, LOWER, a hund., co. Hants, contains the pars. of Bossington, Broughton, East Dean, Lockerley, Mitchelmersh, Mottisfont, Sherfield English, East and West Tytherley, East Wellow, and part of West Dean, comprising an area of 27,000 acres.

THORNGATE, UPPER, a hund. in the Andover div. of co. Hants, contains the pars. of Leckford, Longstock, Stockbridge, and Over and Nether Wallop, comprising an area of 7,200 acres.

THORNGRAFTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Haltwistle, W. div. of Tindale ward., co Northumberland, 1 mile S. of Bardon-Mill railway station, and 5½ miles N.E. of Haltwistle. The village is situated at the confluence of the rivers Allen and Tyne, and near the line of the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. The tnshp. includes House Steads, the site of a Roman station, still marked by the foundations of houses, streets, baths, &c.; and on Chapel Hill, a little to the S., are the remains of a Doric temple, with altars, inscriptions, and carved figures in relief. The soil chiefly consists of sand and lime, and there are sand and ironstone quarries, also three collieries. The Duke of Northumberland and Sir Edward Blackett are lords of the manor.

THORN-GUMBOLD, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Paul, S. div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 1¾ mile from Burstwick railway station, and 2 miles S.E. of Hedon station. The village is situated on the Hull and Patrington turnpike road. The soil consists of clay and sand. Market gardening is carried on. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Paul, in the dioc. of York. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a tower, the latter erected in 1768. There is a village school for both sexes. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels, and the latter a Sunday-school. Sir T. A. C. Constable is lord of the manor.

THORNHAM, a par. in the hund. of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 3 miles N.E. of Maidstone, its post town. The village is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Turneham*, and came from the Turnhams and Northwoods to the Derings of Surrenden. A vein of white sand, commercially known as Maidstone sand, and much used in the manufacture of glass, was first worked in this parish. The pits are remarkable for their subterranean caverns, which are curiously arched. On the summit of a chalk hill a short distance from the church are the ruins of Godard's Castle, where urns and other antiquities have been discovered. It is said to have been of Roman origin, and the walls, which enclose an area of a quarter of an acre, are still 13 feet high by 3 thick. In the upper part of the parish the soil is chalky and light, but in the lower part it is of a richer nature. The living is a vic.* with the rect. of Allingham annexed, in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £392. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, has been restored. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum, realised from church estate. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

THORNHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Middleton, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N.W. of Oldham, and 3½ S.W. of Rochdale. It is situated near the Manchester and Leeds railway. The tnshp. is the largest in the par. of Middleton, and contains some coal mines.

THORNHAM, a par. in the hund. of Smithdon, co. Norfolk, 20 miles N.E. of Lynn, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Burnham-Market. The village, which is extensive, is situated near the sea-coast, on the road from Lynn to Wells, and about half a mile to the N. is a staith sufficiently large for ships of 100 tons burthen. The soil consists partly of loam, with a subsoil of brick earth and chalk. Along the shore is a tract of salt marsh, which was once a forest, as appears from the stumps of trees and horns of stags frequently found in it. The living is a vic.* with that of Holme-next-the-Sea annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £428, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £42 per annum, besides a small sum realised from 8 acres of land, which go towards church repair. There is a Church of England school for both sexes, built by William Hagge, Esq., in 1858, and a Sunday-school, which is held at the church. This parish has the privilege of sending four children to the free school at Brancaster. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. William Hagge, Esq., is lord of the manor.

THORNHAM MAGNA, a par. in the hund. of Har-

tismere, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S.W. of Eye, its post town, and 2½ S.E. of Mellish railway station. The village is situated on the road from London to Norwich by way of Ipswich. The living is a rect.* with that of Thornham Parva consolidated, in the dioc. of Norwich, joint val. £497. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has monuments to the Major and Henniker families. The register dates from 1555. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. The Hall is the principal residence. Lord Henniker is lord of the manor.

THORNHAM PARVA, a par. in the hund. of Hartismere, co. Suffolk, 2½ miles S.W. of Eye, its post town. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Thornham Magna, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register dates from 1711. Lord Henniker is lord of the manor.

THORNHAUGH, a par. in the lib. of Nassaburgh, co. Northampton, 1 mile N.W. of Wansford, its post town, and 9 miles from Peterborough. The village is situated on the great north road, and within a mile of the river Nen. There are stone quarries. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Wansford annexed, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £483. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure with a tower and three bells. The parochial charities produce £14 per annum, which go to the Wansford school. A school has also been erected at the expense of the Duke of Bedford, who takes from this place the title of baron.

THORNHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Hope, hund. of High Peake, co. Derby, 3 miles N.E. of Castleton, and 6 N.E. of Tideswell, near the river Noe.

THORNHILL, a tythg. in the par. of Stalbridge, hund. of Brownshall, co. Dorset, 2 miles S. of Stalbridge, on a branch of the river Stour.

THORNHILL, a par. and tnshp. in the lower div. of Agbrigg wap., West Riding co. York, 2½ miles S.E. of Dewsbury, and 6 W. of Wakefield. At Thornhill Lees is a station on the Wakefield, Leeds, and Manchester railway. The village, which was anciently a place of considerable importance, and had a market, is situated on the Leeds and Manchester canal and the river Calder. The par. contains the tnshps. of Millbank, Flockton, Shitlington, Thornhill, and Lower Whitley, and the hmlts. of Thornhill Lees and Thornhill Edge. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen mills, brass and iron works, &c., and in the Stansfield colliery. The soil consists of clay and loam upon a subsoil of stone and clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £988. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. A portion of it was rebuilt in 1773. On the S. side of the church is the mortuary chapel of the Saville family, containing numerous monuments, one of which, entirely of oak, has the effigies of Sir John Saville and his two wives. There are also the district churches of Flockton, Lower Whitley, and Thornhill Lees, the livings of which are all perpet. curs.* varying in val. from £200 to £94. The parochial charities produce about £313 per annum, of which £20 go to Greenwood's and £51 to Walker's free schools. There is a Sunday-school. The Wesleyans, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. In a large park, sloping towards the banks of the river Calder, are the ruins of the moated seat of the Thornhill and Saville families, which was garrisoned for Charles I., and besieged and taken by the Roundheads, and subsequently demolished.

THORNHILL, a vil. and burgh of barony in the par. of Morton, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 7 miles N.E. of Minniehive, and 14 N.W. of Dumfries. It is a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway. It is situated on the river Nith, and on the road from Glasgow to Dumfries. The surface is from 200 to 300 feet above sea-level. The town is well built and lighted with gas. There are three branch banks, a savings-bank, library, Freemasons' hall, tannery, and brewery, and a cross built by the Duke of Queensberry. There is an United Presbyterian church. Fairs are held on the second Tuesdays in February, May, August, and November, old style, on the last Friday in June, and on the third Tuesday in September.

THORNHILL, a vil. in the par. of Kincardine, co. Perth, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Doune, and 43 from Edinburgh. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in January, and on the second Tuesday in March.

THORNHILL LEES, or THORNHILLS, a vil. and ecclesiastical district in the chplry. of Hartshead, and par. of Dewsbury, West Riding co. York, 2 miles from Dewsbury, and 5 S.E. of Halifax. It is a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway.

THORNHOLME, a tnshp. in the par. of Burton-Agnes, wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 4½ miles S.W. of Bridlington. William St. Quintin, Esq., is lord of the manor.

THORNLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Kelloe, S. div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 6 miles S.E. of Durham, its post town. It is a station on the Hartlepool, Durham, and Sunderland branch of the North-Eastern railway. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the colliery and lime-works, the produce of which is shipped at Hartlepool. Thornley Hall, now a farmhouse, is supposed to occupy the site of an old castle, to which Bishop de St. Barbara fled from William Comyn, who had usurped the see of Durham. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £150, in the patron. of the vicar. The church was erected by the Parliamentary Commissioners.

THORNLEY-WITH-WHEATLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Chipping, lower div. of Blackburn hund., co. Lancaster, 2 miles from Longridge, and 7½ W. of Clitheroe. The township is situated on the river Lond, under Long Ridge Fell. There are some lime works. A court leet is held at the Derby Arms. The Earl of Derby is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

THORNLIEBANK, a vil. in the par. of Eastwood, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 1½ mile S. of Pollockshaws. It is situated on Auldhouse-burn, and its inhabitants are chiefly employed in the extensive cotton-mills. An United Presbyterian church has been recently erected.

THORNS, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Muker, par. of Grinton, North Riding co. York, near the river Swale, in the moorlands, under Shunner Fell.

THORNSETT, a hmlt. in the par. of Glossop, hund. of High Peake, co. Derby, 5½ miles N.W. of Chapel-en-le-Frith, on a branch of the river Goyt. Brindley, the engineer, was born here in 1716, and died in 1772.

THORNSHIP, a hmlt. in the par. of Shap, co. Westmoreland, near Shap.

THORNTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Burythorpe, East Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of New Malton.

THORNTHWAITE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Crosthwaite, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 4 miles N.W. of Keswick, its post town. The village is situated near Bassenthwaite Water, with a fine prospect of Skiddaw and the lakes from Thornthwaite Fell. The manufacture of woollen cloth is carried on to a small extent. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £140, in the patron. of the Vicar of Crosthwaite, and the Incumbent of St. John's, Keswick. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, stands at a short distance from the head of Bassenthwaite Lake; it has been enlarged. The trustees of the late John Marshall, Esq., are lords of the manor.

THORNTHWAITE, a tnshp. in the par. of Hampsthwaite, lower div. of Claro wap., West Riding co. York, 7 miles from Ripley, its post town, and 4 S. of Pateley Bridge. The village is situated on a branch of the river Nidd. The surface is undulating, and a considerable portion is moorland. The district abounds in coal, which is partially worked, and some of the inhabitants are employed in spinning flax, and in linen weaving. The tnshp. includes the hmlt. of Padside. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £109, in the patron. of the vicar. The church was rebuilt in 1810, at a cost of £500.

THORNTON, a par. in the hund. of Buckingham, co. Bucks, 4 miles from Stony Stratford, its post town, and 4½ N.E. of Buckingham. The village is situated on the canal and the river Ouse. The inhabitants are wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc.

of Oxford, val. £197. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has recently been restored. It contains two brasses of the Ingletons, one of which bears date 1472. The Hall is the principal residence. It was formerly the seat of the Tyrrel family. The Hon. Richard Cavendish is lord of the manor.

THORNTON, a vil. and *quoad sacra* par. in the pars. of Markinch, Dysart, and Kinglassie, co. Fife, Scotland, 2½ miles from Dysart, and 18½ from Edinburgh. It is a junction station on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, which here branches off to Dunfermline and Leven. There is a chapel-of-ease.

THORNTON, a vil. in the par. of Carrington, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, near Borthwick.

THORNTON, a vil. in the par. of Glammis, co. Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of Forfar.

THORNTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Poulton-le-Fylde, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N.E. of Poulton, its post town and railway station. The tnshp., which is extensive, is situated on the Preston railway and the river Wyre, and includes the new town and port of Fleetwood [which see]. The lands on which the town is built were, prior to 1836, one wild tract of rabbit warren, but through the enterprise of Sir Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, Bart., have been transformed into a populous and thriving district, with harbour and docks, the plan of which was laid down by Decimus Burton, of London, architect. The township is bounded on the N. by Lancaster and Morecombe Bay, and on the E. and S. by the river Wyre. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £105, in the patron. of trustees. The church has a stained E. window. Rossall is now converted into a collegiate school.

THORNTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Sephton, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 6½ miles N.W. of Liverpool. On Thornton Green is an ancient cross. The Earl of Sefton is lord of the manor.

THORNTON, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 7 miles N.E. of Market-Bosworth, its post town, 9 N.W. of Leicester, and 1 mile from Merrylees railway station. The village is situated on the ridge of a hill, near the Leicester and Stannington railway and a branch of the river Soar. The par. includes the chplries. of Bagworth and Stanton-under-Bardon. In the vicinity is a reservoir, which supplies the town of Leicester with water. The living is a vic. with the curs. of Bagworth and Stanton annexed, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £202. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a tower and three bells. The S. doorway is a curious and antique piece of workmanship, said to have been brought from Ulverscroft Priory. There is a chapel-of-ease at Bagworth, and the ruins of one at Stanton-under-Bardon. The parochial charities produce about £89 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels. Viscount Maynard is lord of the manor.

THORNTON, a tythg. in the par. of Marnhull, co. Dorset, 3 miles N. of Sturminster.

THORNTON, a par. in the S. div. of Gartree hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 1½ mile S.W. of Horncastle, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Kirkstead. The village is situated near the river Bain. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £160, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfred, is ancient. Sir H. Dymoke, Bart., is lord of the manor of Brampton.

THORNTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Easington, co. Warwick, 4 miles S.W. of Kington.

THORNTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Norham, hund. of Norhamshire, co. Northumberland, formerly in Durham, 4 miles S.W. of Berwick-on-Tweed. There is a school for both sexes, maintained chiefly from the Bamborough estate.

THORNTON, a par. and tnshp. in the par. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Pocklington, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the canal and a branch of the river Derwent. The par. includes the tnshps. of Melbourne and Storthwaite. There are cotton-mills. The land is partly in common. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Allerthorpe annexed, in the dioc. of York, val. £210, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is old. The register dates from the 16th century. There is a parochial school for both sexes, and a Sunday-school in the township of Melbourne. Colonel Wyndham is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

THORNTON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Bradford, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 5 miles W. of Bradford, its post town. The township is situated on the S. side of the valley of Bradford Dale, and the lower grounds are watered by a rivulet that has its source in this township, and flows through the town of Bradford into the river Aire. There are stone quarries, collieries, and worsted mills. The tnshp. includes the vil. of Scholes Green, and the hmlts. of Thornton Heights, Denholme, Leventhorpe, and Clayton. The arable land is fertile and in good cultivation, but the pasture is chiefly moorland, let out in dairy farms. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £160, in the patron. of the Vicar of Bradford. The church is dedicated to St. James. The parochial charities produce about £22 per annum. A free grammar school was erected in 1831 at Scholes Green, and is endowed with £60 per annum. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels and day and Sunday schools. A mechanics' institution was founded in 1837.

THORNTON, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Stainton, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Stokesley.

THORNTON, BISHOP'S. *See* BISHOP-THORNTON, co. York.

THORNTON-BRIDGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Brafferton, wap. of Hallikeld, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Boroughbridge, and 1 mile N.W. of Brafferton, on the river Swale.

THORNTON CHILDER. *See* CHILDER THORNTON, co. Chester.

THORNTON-CURTIS, a par. in the N. div. of Yarborough wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.W. of Ulceby, its post town, 5 S.E. of Barton-upon-Humber, and 8 N.E. of Glanford-Brigg. It is a station on the Great Northern railway. The village is situated on the Wolds. The par. includes the hmlt. of Burnham, and the ruins of a priory of Black Canons, founded by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, in 1139, which at the Dissolution had a revenue of £730 17*s.* 2*d.* It was made a college for a dean and 19 prebendaries by Henry VIII., who visited it in 1541; but in 1553 Edward VI. dissolved the college, and gave the site to the Bishop of Lincoln. The building occupied a square area, encompassed by a fosse and ramparts. The ruins comprise a turreted gate-house, abbots' lodge, now converted into a farmhouse, part of the church, and the octagonal chapter-house. The Brocklesby hounds meet in this parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £250. The church, dedicated to St. Laurence, contains a font of great antiquity. There is a village school, partly supported by the parish.

THORNTON-DALE WITH FARMANBY, a par. in Pickering Lythe wap., North Riding co. York, 3 miles S.E. of Pickering, its post town, and 9 from Malton. The parish, which is extensive, is situated on the main road between Scarborough and Pickering, and includes a large tract of moorland, chiefly a rabbit warren. Coarse paper is made, and there is also a tanyard. The soil is loamy, with a subsoil of rock and limestone. There are numerous stone quarries and lime kilns. The surface, at the base of the moorlands, is flat, and the land chiefly arable. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £396. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains several monuments. There are National schools for both sexes, and infant and Sunday schools. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The Viscountess Lumley founded and endowed, in 1567, a free grammar school, and 12 almshouses; the income of the charity is now about £500 per annum, and from the

same fund are also maintained similar establishments in London.

THORNTON, EAST, a tnshp. in the par. of Hartburn, W. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 6 miles W. of Morpeth.

THORNTON HOUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Neston, higher div. of Wirrall hund., co. Chester, 2 miles N.W. of Great Neston, and 2 S. of Bromborough railway station.

THORNTON-IN-CRAVEN, a par in the E. div. of Staincliffe wap., West Riding co. York, 6 miles S.W. of Skipton, its post town, and 6¼ E. of Colne. It is a station on the Colne branch of the Midland railway. The village, which is still considerable, was formerly a market town under the Munceys by charter of Edward I. It is situated on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and is intersected by a rivulet, which falls into the river Aire. The par. contains the tnshps. of Earby, Kelbrook, and Harden. The soil consists principally of loam with a subsoil of limestone, which is quarried for building, and for burning into lime. The population in 1861 was 2,112. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £248. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is old. The register dates from 1566. There is also the district church of Kilbrook, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £120, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a Gothic structure, erected and endowed in 1838 by Miss Currer. The parochial charities produce £120 per annum, of which £20 go to the free school at Earby, founded in 1633 by Robert Windle. There are almshouses founded by Mrs. Rachel Smith in 1815 for five poor women. A National school for both sexes has been recently built by subscriptions, at which a Sunday-school is also held.

THORNTON-IN-LONSDALE, a par. partly in the W. div. of Staincliffe wap., West Riding co. York, and partly in the hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 6 miles S.E. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, 17 N.E. of Lancaster, and 4 N. of the Bentham railway station. The par., which is extensive, includes the tnshps. of Thornton, Burton-in-Lonsdale, and Ireby, in the first of which is the hmlt. of Westhouse. It is situated at the head of the river Greta, and contains in its upper part the high valley of Kingsdale. The soil is generally a rich loam alternated with clay, upon a subsoil of clay and gravel, and in the northern part of the parish limestone rock, which is quarried. The population of the parish, which in 1861 was 1,151, is chiefly located in the villages of Westhouse and Burton, the latter being a place of considerable manufacturing industry. There are a cotton-mill, several potteries, where both black and brown ware is made, and an extensive manufactory of stone bottles. In the township of Thornton is Thornton Scar, a precipitous rock, rising to the height of 300 feet, at the foot of which a mountain stream rushes with considerable violence, forming several cascades. At a short distance from this is Thornton Force, a cataract falling 90 feet, the greater part in one unbroken sheet of water, and at the northern extremity of Kingsdale is Yordas Cave, formed by nature in a solid rock of black marble, called Gray Garth, and resembling the interior of a cathedral. The roof of the cavern is hung with stalactites. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £119, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is an ancient structure, partly Norman, with a tower and three bells. There is also the district church of Burton-in-Lonsdale, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £94. The church is old. The Wesleyans have a chapel at Westhouse and Burton. There is an endowed school for boys, and a school for girls, at which a Sunday-school is also held, and at Burton is a free school, founded and endowed by Richard Thornton, Esq., in 1853, for 46 boys and the same number of girls. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor. The principal residences, in addition to the Vicarage, are Halsteads, and in Burton, Lowfields, Stone Bower, and Hill House. Fairs are held at Burton-in-Lonsdale on Whit-Monday, and on the 6th November for cattle and sheep.

THORNTON-LE-BEANS, a tnshp. in the par. of North Otterington, wap. of Allertonshire, North Riding co. York, 8½ miles E. of Bedale, and 4 S. of Northallerton. The village is situated near the turnpike road from York to Darlington. The enclosure of the moorlands took place in 1652. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

THORNTON-LE-CLAY, a tnshp. in the par. of Foston, wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 8 miles S.W. of Malton, and 11 N. of York. There is a school for both sexes. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Society of Friends have chapels.

THORNTON-LE-FEN; a tnshp. and parochial chplry. in the soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles S.E. of Tattershall, and 7½ N.W. of Boston. Coningsby is its post town. The village is situated on the high road from Boston to Tattershall. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £84, in the patron. of trustees. The church was built in 1816, by voluntary contributions. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels.

THORNTON-LE-MOOR, a par. in the N. div. of Walshcroft wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles S.W. of Caistor, its post town, and 4 W. of the Moortown station on the Lincoln and Hull railway. The village is situated near the Caistor and Ancholm navigation. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £319, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is old, with a Norman doorway.

THORNTON-LE-MOOR, a tnshp. in the par. of North Atherington, wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Thirsk, near the Great North of England railway. There was formerly a chapel-of-ease, now converted into a school.

THORNTON-LE-MOORS, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, co. Chester, 6½ miles N. of Chester, its post town, and 2 N. of Dunham railway station. The village is situated near the Dee and Mersey canal, and the river Mersey. The par. contains the tnshps. of Dunham-on-the-Hill, Elton, Hapsford, and Wimsbold Trafford. The soil is peaty, except in the higher parts, where it consists of clay or marl. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £508, in the patron. of Hulmore's trustees. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is old. The parochial charities produce about £31 per annum, which go to a school, &c. There is a National school for both sexes. G. C. Leigh, Esq., is lord of the manor.

THORNTON-LE-STREET, a par. in the wap. of Allertonshire, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Thirsk, its railway station and post town, and 6 S. of Northallerton. The village is situated on the turnpike road leading from Thirsk to Northallerton. The par. includes the tnshp. of North Kilrington, the old seat of the Meynells, who hold the manor. The living is a vic. annexed to that of North Otteringham, in the dioc. of York. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. Wood End Hall is the principal residence. Sir R. Lester, the eminent physician, was born at this place.

THORNTONLOCH, a vil. in the par. of Innerwick, co. Haddington, Scotland, 6 miles S.E. of Dunbar, on Thornton water, near the coast. Here was formerly a stronghold of the Humes, blown up by the English under the Protector Somerset.

THORNTON-ON-THE-HILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Coxwold, wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N. of Easingwold. The soil is of a limy character, with a subsoil of limestone.

THORNTON-RISEBROUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Normanby, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Pickering, and 4½ from Kirkby-Moorside. The soil consists of deep loam, with a subsoil of clay and gravel. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum, which is devoted to educational purposes. Mrs. Wrangham is lady of the manor and principal landowner.

THORNTON-RUST, a tnshp. in the par. of Aysgarth, wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 7 miles E.

of Hawes, and 10 W. of Middleham. The village is situated on the river Ure. The Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists have chapels, and there is a free school.

THORNTON-STEWARD, a par. in the wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 7 miles W. of Bedale, its post town, and 3½ N.E. of Middleham. The village is situated near the river Ure. The par. includes the hmlt. of Danby. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £234, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Oswald. The register dates from 1562. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. There are a school for both sexes, endowed with an annuity of £10, and a church school. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Lord Bolton is lord of the manor.

THORNTON-WATLASS, a par. and tnshp. in the wap. of East Hang, North Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Bedale, its post town, and 3½ N. of Masham. The par. includes the tnshps. of Thirn, Rookwith, and Clifton-upon-Ure. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £475. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains monuments to the Dodsworth family. There is a free school for eight boys, endowed with an annuity of £8, and a girls' school, principally supported by the rector and Sir C. Dodsworth. Mark Milbank, Esq., is lord of the manor. The Hall is the principal residence.

THORNTON, WEST, a tnshp. in the par. of Hartburn, co. Northumberland, half a mile E. of Hartburn, and 7 miles N.W. of Morpeth. It is supposed to be the site of a Roman town.

THORNVILLE, a tnshp. in the par of Whixley, lower div. of Claro wap., West Riding co. York, 2½ miles S. of Whixley, 7 N.E. of Wetherby, and 5 S.E. of Boroughbridge. It is situated on the bank of the river Nidd, and comprises about 200 acres of fertile land.

THORNWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of North Weald, hund. of Harlow, co. Essex, 2 miles N. of Epping.

THORNYBANK, a vil. in the par. of Dalkeith, co. Edinburgh, Scotland. It is chiefly inhabited by colliers.

THOROTON, a par. in the N. div. of Bingham wap., co. Notts, 4 miles N.E. of Bingham, its post town, 8 S. of Newark, and 3 N. of Elton railway station. The village is situated on the river Smite. The soil is clay. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Orston, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Elena. The Hall is the principal residence.

THORPACRE-CUM-DISHLEY, a par in the hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 1 mile N.W. of Loughborough, its post town. The village is situated near the Midland counties railway and the river Soar. The par. includes the hmlt. of Dishley, where Bakewell, the great agriculturist, lived, and at which place is an ancient chapel, and a barn 45 feet in breadth and 150 feet in length. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1845. The parochial charities produce about £22 per annum, of which £11 go towards the support of Ransdale's school of industry for girls.

THORP-ARCH, a par. in York ainsty, 3½ miles from Tadcaster, its post town, and 3 S.E. of Wetherby. It is a station on the Church Fenton and Harrogate branch of the North Midland railway. The village is situated in the vale of the river Wharfe, at the Arched Bridge. The river here forms several cascades. The soil is clay, with a subsoil of limestone. In the vicinity is the Boston mineral spa, discovered in 1744. The manufacture of the coarser kinds of paper is carried on, and there are two large flour-mills. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £356. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, rebuilt in 1755, with the exception of the tower, and repaired in 1841. It has an E. window by Wailes, of Newcastle, and contains several monuments to the Hatfield family. The parochial charities produce about £44 per annum, of which £38 go to the free school. The Hall is the principal residence. William Hatfield, Esq., is lord of the manor.

THORP-AUDLING, a tnshp. in the par. of Badsworth, upper div. of Osgoldcross wap., West Riding, co. York, 1 mile N. of Badsworth, and 4 miles S.E. of Pontefract. The tnshp. includes the hmlt. of Wentbridge.

THORPE, a par. in the hund. of Wirksworth, co. Derby, 3 miles N.W. of Ashborne, its railway station and post town, and 10 S.W. of Wirksworth. The village is situated on the river Dove. To the N. of the village is a conical limestone hill called Thorpe Cloud, rising 300 feet above the bed of the river, which flows at its base. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £144, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is old. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum.

THORPE, a par. in the second div. of Godley hund., co. Surrey, 2 miles N.W. of Chertsey, its post town, 2 S.W. of Staines, and 1½ mile S.E. of Egham. The village is situated on the river Thames, which here receives several tributaries, which are the means of driving two mills. The soil consists of loam and gravel, with a subsoil of gravel and clay. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £141. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains several brasses and tablets. It was restored in 1854. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There are National and Sunday schools. Thorpe Lee, Thorpe House, Thorpe Place, and Eastly End, are the principal residences. The Rev. H. L. Bonnett, M.A., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

THORPE, a chplry. in the par. of Ashfield, hund. of Thredling, co. Suffolk, 1½ mile S.E. of Debenham. It is joined with Ashfield to form a township. The chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. Peter, was rebuilt in 1739, with the exception of the circular tower.

THORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Aldringham, co. Suffolk, 2 miles N.E. of Aldborough, on the coast. The church of St. Mary is in ruins.

THORPE, a par. in the S. div. of Newark wap., co. Nottingham, 3½ miles S.W. of Newark, its post town. The village is situated on the Fosse Way, near the river Trent. A Roman pavement, coins, and other relics have been discovered here. It was in this parish that Henry VII. first erected his standard, on the 6th of June, 1487. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £280, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. Sir R. H. Bromley, Bart., is lord of the manor.

THORPE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Kimberworth, par. of Rotherham, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Rotherham, its post town, near the river Don. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £160, in the patron. of trustees. The church is modern.

THORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Howden, wap. of Howdenshire, East Riding co. York, 1 mile N.E. of Howden, on the Hull and Selby railway.

THORPE, a hmlt. in the par. and lib. of Ripon, West Riding co. York, 1½ mile S.E. of Ripon. It is joined with Whitcliffe to form a township.

THORPE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Sockbridge, co. Westmoreland, 2 miles S.W. of Penrith, near the river Eamont.

THORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Almondbury, West Riding co. York, 1 mile S.E. of Huddersfield, near the Huddersfield canal and the river Colne. There are cotton and woollen mills.

THORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Rudstone, East Riding co. York, 4 miles W. of Bridlington.

THORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Wycliffe, wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Barnard Castle, on the river Tees.

THORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Welwick, East Riding co. York, 1 mile S.E. of Patrington.

THORPE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Idle, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Bradford.

THORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Rothwell, lower div. of Agbrigg wap, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Wakefield.

THORPE-ABBOTS, a par. in the hund. of Earsham, co. Norfolk, 4 miles E. of Diss railway station, 5 S.W. of Harleston, and 2½ E. of Scole. The village is situated on the road from Bury St. Edmund's to Yarmouth, and

is bounded on the S. by the river Waveney, which separates it from Suffolk. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £305. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. The Rev. E. Holland is lord of the manor.

THORPE-ACHURCH, a par. in the hund. of Navisford, co. Northampton, 4 miles N.E. of Thrapston, its post town, and 3 S.W. of Oundle. It is a station on the Peterborough and Northampton railway. The living is a rect.* with the vic. of Lilford annexed, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £420. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, contains monuments of the Elmes, Powys, and other families. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum.

THORPE-ARNOLD, a par. in the hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 1½ mile N.E. of Melton-Mowbray, its post town. The village is situated near the Melton and Oakham canal, and on the small river Eye. The land is chiefly in pasture, with a small proportion of arable and meadow. The living is a vic. with the cur. of Brentingly annexed, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £400. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has an old font. Here was formerly a castle built by Ernald de Bois. The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor.

THORPE-BASSETT, a par. in the wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Malton, its post town. The village is situated at the head of a rivulet. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. £328. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small ancient structure. There is a National school for both sexes.

THORPE, BISHOP'S. *See* BISHOP THORPE, co. Norfolk.

THORPE BOCHART. *See* THORPE-IN-THE-GLEBES, co. Nottingham.

THORPE-BRANTINGHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Brantingham, Hunsley-Beacon div. of Harthill wap., East Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of South Cave. Thorpe Hall was built in the reign of Elizabeth.

THORPE-BULMER, a tnshp. in the par. of Monk Hesleton, S. div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 4 miles N. of Hartlepool, and 12 N.E. of Stockton, near the Clarence railway.

THORPE-BY-IXWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, co. Suffolk, 1½ mile N.W. of Ixworth, its post town, and 5 miles N.W. of Thurston railway station. The manor formed part of the endowment of a moated priory for Black Canons, founded by Gilbert de Blount in 1110, and at the Dissolution granted with the priory to Richard Codyngton. The surface in some parts is wet and fenny. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £21. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

THORPE-BY-WATER, a hmlt. in the par. of Seaton, hund. of Wrangdike, co. Rutland, 3¾ miles S.E. of Uppingham. It is situated on the river Welland, and is mentioned in Domesday Book as being part of the honour of *Berchedune*, which belonged to John de Beaufoy.

THORPE CONSTANTINE, a par. in the N. div. of Offlow hund., co. Stafford, 5 miles N.E. of Tamworth, its post town. It is situated on the road from Tamworth to Ashby-de-la-Zouch, near the borders of Warwickshire. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £89. The church, dedicated to St. Constantine, was rebuilt in 1778. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. The principal residence is Thorpe Hall. Lieut.-Colonel William Inge, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

THORPE, EAST, a hmlt. in the par. of Londesborough, Holme-Beacon div. of Harthill wap., East Riding co. York, 3 miles N. of Market Weighton.

THORPE, EAST. *See* AISTHORPE, co. Lincoln.

THORPE-IN-BALNE, a tnshp. in the par. of Barnby-upon-Don, S. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding co. York, 5½ miles N.E. of Doncaster, on the western bank of the river Don.

THORPE-IN-THE-FALLOWS. *See* THORPE, WEST, co. Lincoln.

THORPE-IN-THE-GLEBES, or THORPE-BOCHART, a par. in the S. div. of Rushcliffe wap., co. Nottingham, 1 mile S. of Wysall, 9 miles S.E. of Nottingham, and 6½ N.E. of Loughborough, its post town. The village is situated on a branch of the river Soar. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is in ruins.

THORPE LANGTON. *See* LANGTON, THORP, co. Leicester.

THORPE LATIMER, a hmlt. in the par. of Helpringham, wap. of Ashwarden, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 5 miles N.E. of Folkingham.

THORPE-LE-SOKEN, a par. and vil. in the hund. of Tendring, co. Essex, 12 miles S.E. from Colchester, and 5 W. of Walton steamboat pier. It is a station on the Tendring hundred branch of the Great Eastern railway. This place is situated on the road from Colchester to Walton-on-the Naze, near Landermere Creek, on which is a wharf. It is a petty sessions town and polling place, and the seat of the court of the liberty of the soken, including the three parishes of Thorpe, Kirby, and Walton, in Eadulfes-ness district. It was given by King Athelstane, in 941, to St. Paul's Cathedral, and belonged to the canons at the time of the Domesday Survey, but was taken away by Henry VIII., and given by Edward VI. to Sir Thomas D'Arcy, Vice-Chamberlain of his household, and has since had various owners. The land is partly in common and saltmarsh, but the greater part is arable. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, or St. Michael, is old, with a tower and five bells. It was repaired and a gallery added in 1827. The interior contains several monuments and an ancient font. In the vestry room is an effigy of a warrior of Edward I.'s time. The register dates from 1682. There was formerly a chapel belonging to the French Protestant refugees who settled here. The Baptists have a chapel. The Hall and Comarques, and the Grange, are the principal residences. Fairs are held on the Monday before Whitsuntide, and on 29th September.

THORPE-LE-STREET, a tnshp. in the par. of Nun-Burnholme, Holme Beacon div. of Harthill wap., East Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Market Weighton.

THORPE-LE-WILLOWS, a tnshp. in the par. of Kilburn, wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Easingwold.

THORPE-LUBBENHAM, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Rothwell, co. Northampton, 2 miles S.W. of Market-Harborough, on the river Welland.

THORPE MALSOR, a par. in the hund. of Rothwell, co. Northampton, 2½ miles N.W. of Kettering, its post town, on a branch of the river Nen. There are quarries of red sandstone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £255. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, contains memorials of the Marmsells. Robert Talbot, the antiquary, was born in this parish. T. P. Maunsell, Esq., is lord of the manor.

THORPE-MANDEVILLE, a par. in the hund. of King's-Sutton, co. Northampton, 6 miles N.E. of Banbury, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Brackley. Petty sessions are held here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £350. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, contains monuments to the Pargiter and Humfrey families. There is a Sunday-school. W. Peareth, Esq., is lord of the manor.

THORPE-MARKET, a par. in the hund. of North Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 7 miles from Aylsham, its post town, and 4½ N.W. of North Walsham. The village is situated on an open green, and is said to have been a market town of some note. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect. of Antingham, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is built of flint and freestone, having at each angle a turret, and each side being terminated by a gable with a stone cross. In the interior are some stained windows, a light oaken screen, and memorials of the Rant, Morden, and Britiffe families. The register dates from 1723. Sir T. Rant, in 1670, founded and endowed almshouses for four widows.

THORPE-MORIEUX, a par. in the hund. of Cosford,

co. Suffolk, 3 miles N.E. of Lavenham, 9 S.E. of Bury St. Edmund's, and 4 N.W. of Bildestone, its post town. The village is situated on the river Brett. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £656. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register dates from 1538. The parochial charities produce about 10*s.* per annum. H. Sparrow, Esq., is lord of the manor.

THORPE-NEAR-WAINFLEET. *See* THORPE ST. PETER, co. Lincoln.

THORPE-NEXT-HADDISCOE, a par. in the hund. of Clavering, co. Norfolk, 5 miles E. of Loddon, its post town, and 10 W. of Yarmouth. The village is situated near the Lowestoft railway and river Waveney. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £75. The church is dedicated to St. Matthias. The chancel was rebuilt of brick in 1838. The register dates from 1653. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

THORPE-NEXT-NORWICH, or THORPE ST. ANDREW, a par. in the city of Norwich and hund. of Blofield, co. Norfolk, 2 miles E. of Norwich. The village is situated on the river Yare, which is here crossed by the Norwich and Yarmouth railway. In the vicinity is the county lunatic asylum, and a ruined palace of the bishops, who had a grant from Henry I., but changed it away to Henry VIII. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £608. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The register dates from 1642. The parochial charities produce about £122 per annum, of which £45 go to Chapman's school. There are two free schools. The Independents have a chapel and a Sunday-school.

THORPE-ON-THE-HILL, a par. in the lower div. of Boothby-Graffo wap., parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 6 miles S.W. of Lincoln, its post town. It is a station on the Midland Counties railway. The village is situated near the ancient Fosse Way. There are some mineral springs, and Roman coins have been found. The manor formerly belonged to the Swillington, Gascoigne, and Ingram families. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £247, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum, distributed among four poor widows. There is a National school, and the Wesleyans have a chapel.

THORPE PARVA, a par. in the hund. of Diss, co. Norfolk, 3 miles E. of Diss, and 1 mile E. of Scole, its post town. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Billingford, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is in ruins.

THORPE ST. ANDREW. *See* THORPE-NEXT-NORWICH, co. Norfolk.

THORPE ST. PETER, or THORPE-NEAR-WAINFLEET, a par. in the E. div. of Bolingbroke hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N.W. of Wainfleet, its post town, and 3 S.E. of Firsby railway station. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £313. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The register dates from 1698. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. C. B. Reynardson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

THORPE-SALVIN, a par. in the S. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Worksop, its post town, and 1 mile from the Kiveton Park station, on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. The village is situated on the Chesterfield and Trent canal. The par. includes the hmlt. of Netherthorpe. There are several large malting establishments, two flour-mills, and brick and lime kilns. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £300, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a Norman structure of the reign of Henry I., with a tower of later date. The interior contains some mural monuments of the Salvin and Sandford families, who formerly held the manor. The Duke of Leeds is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

THORPE SATCHVILLE, a chplry. in the par. of Twyford, hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 5 miles S. of Melton-Mowbray, its post town, and 13 N.E. of Leicester. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Hungerton, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The parochial charities produce about £37 per annum.

THORPE STAPLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Whitkirk, lower div. of Skyrack wap., West Riding co. York, 3½ miles S.E. of Leeds. In this township, which is situated on the N. bank of the river Aire, are several collieries and ironstone mines.

THORPE-SUB-MONTEM, a hmlt. in the par. of Burnsall, E. div. of Staincliff wap., West Riding co. York, 7 miles N.E. of Skipton. It is situated near the river Wharfe, in a glen under Thornton Scar. In the glen is a cavern called Knave Knoll Hole.

THORPE THEWLES, a tnshp. in the par. of Grindon, co. Durham, 4 miles N.W. of Stockton, on a branch of the river Tees.

THORPE TILNEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Timberland, first div. of Langoe wap., parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 1 mile S. of Timberland, and 9 miles N.E. of Sleaford.

THORPE-UNDER-STONE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Hudswell, North Riding co. York, 3 miles W. of Richmond, on the river Swale.

THORPE-UNDERWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Rothwell, co. Northampton, 1 mile W. of Rothwell.

THORPE UNDERWOODS, a tnshp. in the par. of Little Ouseburn, lower div. of Claro wap., West Riding co. York, 9 miles N.W. of York, 2 S.E. of Little Ouseburn, and 6 S.E. of Aldborough, in the vale of the Ouse.

THORPE, WEST, or THORPE-IN-THE-FALLOWS, a par. in the wap. of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 7 miles N.W. of Lincoln, its post town. It is situated on the river Till. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Aisthorpe, in the dioc. of Lincoln. There is no church.

THORPE WILLOUGHBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Brayton, lower div. of Barkstone-Ash wap., West Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Selby. It is on the road to Leeds.

THORPLAND, a hmlt. in the par. of Fakenham-Lancaster, hund. of Gallow, co. Norfolk, 2 miles N. of Fakenham.

THORPLAND, a par. in the hund. of Clackclose, co. Norfolk, 3½ miles N. of Downham-Market. It is joined with Wallington. The living is a discharged rect. consolidated with those of Holme, South Runcton, and Wallington. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas has long been in ruins

THORRINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Tendring, co Essex, 8 miles S.E. of Colchester, its post town, and 2½ N of Brightlingsea. The village is situated on a branch of the river Colne. The soil is of a light and sandy nature, and lies low. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Frating, in the dioc. of Rochester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, contains an ancient brass. The register dates from 1558. The charities consist of an almshouse. There is a chapel for the Wesleyans, and a National school.

THORROCK, a hmlt. in the par. of Gainsborough, wap. of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, near Gainsborough. The principal residence is Thorrock Hall. There are traces of a Danish camp, supposed to have been formed by Sweyn.

THORVERTON, a par. in the hund. of Hayridge, co. Devon, 8 miles N. of Exeter, 5 from the Hele station, on the Great Western railway, and 7 S.W. of Cullompton, its post town. The village is situated on the road from Exeter to Tiverton, and near the river Exe, which bounds the parish on the E. At East Roddon is a house called "No Man's Chapel," built on the site of a church. The soil is clay and sand, with a subsoil of red rock, which is quarried. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £507, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, was built in the reign of John, and has a tower and five bells. There are several stained

windows, and some old monuments to the Tuckfield family. The parochial charities produce about £62 per annum. There are National schools for both sexes, a free school for girls, and a Sunday-school. The Baptists have a chapel. The Dean and Chapter of Exeter, J. H. Hippisley, and the representatives of the late G. S. Fursdon, are lords of the manor. Fairs for cattle occur on the last Monday in February, and the Monday following the 18th July.

THOYDON-BOIS, a par. in the hund. of Ongar, co. Essex, 3 miles S. of Epping, its post town, and 9 N. of Romford. The village is situated within the limits of Epping Forest, near the river Roding. The land is partly in common and woodland. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £67. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was re-erected in 1852. The register dates from 1750. The parochial charities consist of the interest of £1,000. There are a National school for both sexes, and four almshouses.

THOYDON-GARNON, or COOPER-SAIL, a par. in the hund. of Ongar, co. Essex, 6 miles W. of Ongar, and 2½ S.E. of Epping, its post town. The Epping Union poorhouse is situated in this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £700. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a tower and five bells, which can be rung with one hand by means of a mechanical contrivance. The steeple was erected in 1740, at the expense of Sir John Crosby, of Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street. The interior of the church contains the brass of a priest bearing date 1458. There is also the district church of Cooper-Sail, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £90. This church was erected at the expense of Miss Archer Houblon. The parochial charities produce about £105 per annum, of which £12 go to Lady Ann Sydney Fitzwilliam's hospital for four widows. There are a Sunday-school adjoining the church, and a parochial school for both sexes.

THOYDON MOUNT, a par. in the hund. of Ongar, co. Essex, 3½ miles S. of Epping, its post town, and 8 N. of Romford. The village is situated in the most elevated portion of the ancient district of Thoydon, on the banks of the river Roding, and near Abridge, on the London road. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Stapleford Tawney, in the dioc. of Rochester. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was burnt in the 17th century, and was rebuilt by Sir William Bowyer Smijth, Bart. The interior contains monuments to the Smijth family of Hill Hall. There is a National school.

THRANDESTON, a par. in the hund. of Hartismere, co. Suffolk, 3 miles N.W. of Eye, and 2 S. of Diss railway station. The village is within the parliamentary borough of Eye. A small portion of the land is in common. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £470. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, contains armorial bearings of the Rix and Blakeby families. The parochial charities produce about £29 per annum. Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart., is lord of the manor. A cattle fair is held on the 31st July.

THRAPSTON, a par., post, and market town in the hund. of Navisford, co. Northampton, 21 miles N.E. of Northampton, and 75 N.W. of London. There are stations both on the North-Eastern and Midland railway, from Kettering to Huntingdon. This town, at the last census, numbered 1,275 souls. It is situated in a valley on the eastern bank of the river Nene or Nen, which is here crossed by a stone bridge erected about twenty years ago, superseding the wooden bridge of 1795, connecting Thrapston with the village of Islip, 1 mile from Thrapston. At the bridge end, in Leland's time, was a ruined hermitage. There are two banks, one having a branch at Kettering, and the other is a branch of the Northamptonshire Banking Company; a county courthouse, corn-exchange, much frequented by farmers and tradesmen in the vicinity. A new police-station was erected a few years ago, having a resident inspector and constables. The magistrates meet here on every second Monday. There are manor-courts for Thrapston and the honour of Gloucester. There is a considerable market for grain, larger than some other towns in the county, from the presence of two railways, inducing buyers to come from a considerable distance, the Nene navigation simply carrying coals and timber. There are no manufactures here. It is a meet for Captain Thomson's hounds, lately hunted by Hon. G. Fitzwilliam. The vicinity has numerous residences of the nobility and gentry, and within 6 miles of the town are 24 villages. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £430, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. James, underwent considerable repairs in 1810. The nave and side aisles were rebuilt in 1841. In the chancel there are three stone stalls with mouldings and crocketed canopies. The east-end window was replaced by a memorial one to the memory of Mr. John Yule, vice-chairman of the Northampton quarter sessions, by means of a subscription of his friends. The parochial charities consist of two acres of pasture land, left for the repairs of the church. In 1845, Mrs. Mary Montague left £1,500 for the educating and clothing of 12 girls, which, from some opposition of her late husband, was reduced considerably, and not being found sufficient to educate the children, was, by decree of the Master of the Rolls, assigned for ever to the trustees of the National school to augment the salary of the master and mistress. The dividends now produce only £21 10s. The National school for both sexes was built in 1851, the site for which was given by the present incumbent, with the consent of the patron and diocesan. The Baptists have a British and Foreign school, £200 being left by a Mr. Hagge, a former minister, to enable them to erect one. Mrs. Mary Elkins, in this connection, left £10 per annum to educate five children for Thrapston, and five for Islip. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels. The Poor-law Union of Thrapston consists of 26 parishes or places, 20 of which are in co. of Northampton, and 6 in co. Huntingdon. The market day is on a Tuesday for cattle, sheep, grain, pigs, &c. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in May, 5th August, and on the first Tuesday after Old Michaelmas Day.

THREAPLAND, a hmlt. in the par. of Torpenhow, wap. of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 6½ miles N.E. of Cockermouth. It is joined with Bothel to form a township.

THREAPWOOD, an ext.-par. place in the hunds. of Maylor and Broxton, cos. Flint and Chester, 3 miles S.W. of Malpas. Wrexham is its post town. It is situated near the river Dee. There are brick and tile kilns. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £87, in the patron. of the Bishop of Chester.

THRECKINGHAM, a par. in the wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 2½ miles N.E. of Falkingham, its post town, and 11 N.E. of the Corby railway station. The par. contains the hmlt. of Stow. It is said to have derived its name from a battle fought here in 870, in which three kings or leaders of the Danes were killed. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £87, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with a tower and three bells. The interior contains several monuments of great antiquity, two stone coffins, a screen, a carved stall, and a font of red stone, with Early English panelling. The Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists have chapels. A. Heathcote, Esq., is lord of the manor.

THREDLING, a hund. in co. Suffolk, contains the pars. of Ashfield, Debenham, Framsden, Pettaugh, and Winston, comprising an area of about 7,630 acres.

THREE-BRIDGES, a junction station on the London, Brighton, and South-Coast railway.

THREE-COCKS, a junction station on the Mid-Wales railway.

THREE-FARMS, a tnshp. in the par. of Eccleshall, N. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, near Eccleshall.

THREEMILETOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Ecclesmachan, co. Linlithgow, Scotland, 4 miles E. of Linlithgow.

THRELKELD, a chplry. in the par. of Greystock, Leath ward, co. Cumberland, 4½ miles N.E. of Keswick,

its post town. It is a station on the Cockermouth and Penrith railway. The village is situated under Blencathra, with a prospect over St. John's Valley. About a third of the parish is in poor pasture and woodland. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £60. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1776, at a cost of £270.

THRESHFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Linton, E. div of Staincliffe wap., West Riding co. York, 7 miles N. of Skipton. It is situated on the river Wharfe, and contains the hmlt. of Skirethorns, or Skythorne. The soil is generally light, on limestone. There is a grammar school endowed with £30 per annum.

THREXTON, a par. in the hund. of Wayland, co. Norfolk, 2½ miles S.W. of Watton, its post town, and 10 N. of Brandon. The village is situated on the river Wissey. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Swaffham, in the dioc. of Norwich. A little to the S. of the church is a Roman encampment, where several antiquities have been found.

THRIBERGH, or THRYBERGH, a par. in the S. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Rotherham, its post town. The village is situated on the river Don, and on the high road from Rotherham to Doncaster. The par. includes the hmlt. of Dalton. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £329. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. The parochial charities produce about £32 per annum, which go towards the support of Hedge's and Finch's schools. J. Fullerton, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner. Thribergh Park is the principal residence.

THRIGBY, a par. in the hund. of East Flegg, co. Norfolk, 7 miles N.W. of Yarmouth. Stokesby is its post town. The principal residence is Thrigby Hall. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £165. The church is old, and dedicated to St. Mary. Thomas Brown, Esq., is lord of the manor.

THRIMBY, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Morland, East Ward, co. Westmoreland, 7 miles S.E. of Penrith, its post town, 3 N.W. of Shap, and 3 S. of Clifton railway station. The village is situated on the river Leath, and on the high road from Lancaster to Carlisle. The chplry. includes the tnshp. of Little Strickland, where is the chapel-of-ease dedicated to St. Mary, and a school-house built by the Earl of Lonsdale. The soil consists of a rich loam, with a subsoil of limestone. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

THRINGSTONE ST. GEORGE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Whitwick, hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 5 miles N.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, its post town, and 1 mile N. of Whitwick. T. Boultber, Esq., is lord of the manor. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £44, in the patron. of the Vicar of Whitwick. The church is dedicated to St. George. There is a chapel for Wesleyans, and a National school.

THRINTHOFT, a tnshp. in the par. of Ainderby-Steeple, wap. of Gilling East, North Riding co. York, 1 mile from Ainderby railway station, and 4 miles S.W. of Northallerton.

THRIPLOW, a hund. in co. Cambridge, contains the pars of Foulmire, Foxton, Harston, Hauxton, Newton, Great Shelford, Little Shelford, Stapleford, Thriplow, and Trumpington, comprising an area of 16,279 acres.

THRIPLOW, a par. in the hund. of the same name, co. Cambridge, 6 miles N.E. of Royston, its post town, and 3 W. of Whittlesford railway station. The village is near Thriplow Heath, a rendezvous of the parliamentary army commanded by Cromwell and Fairfax in July, 1647. The soil is of a sandy nature, with a subsoil of gravel and chalk. An Enclosure Act was passed in 1840. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £129, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower and five bells. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There are British and Church schools. The Independents have a chapel.

THRISLINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bishop's-Middleham, N.E. div. of Stockton ward, co. Durham, 6½ miles S.E. of Durham. It is a station on the Hartlepool branch of the North Eastern railway.

THRIVEWELL, a vil. in the par. of Kirkharle, co. Northumberland, 12 miles N.E. of Hexham.

THROAPHAM, a par. and tnshp. in the S. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding co. York, 6 miles S.W. of Tickhill. Rotherham is its post town. It includes the hmlts. of Gildingwells, Letwell, and Thorpe-St.-John. For ecclesiastical purposes it forms the hamlet of Laughton-en-le-Morthen, with which parish it has been united from time immemorial. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Laughton-en-le-Morthen, in the dioc. of York. The church, dedicated to St. John, is old.

THROCKING, a par. in the hund. of Edwinstree, co. Herts, 2 miles N.W. of Buntingford, its post town and railway station. The village occupies the highest ground in the county. The par. includes a part of Buntingford, and had a seat of the Soames family. The road from London to Cambridge passes along its eastern boundary. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £252. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has been restored, chiefly at the expense of the present rector. The interior contains monuments of the Elwes family, one of which is by Nollekens. The register dates from 1612.

THROCKLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Newburn, W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 6½ miles N.W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 2 N. of Ryton railway station. The village is situated near the river Tyne and the Roman wall. There are extensive collieries and brick works. The Wesleyans have a chapel, built in 1850. There is a school, partly supported by the governors of Greenwich Hospital.

THROCKMORTON, a chplry. in the par. of Fladbury, middle div. of Oswaldslow hund., co. Worcester, 4 miles N.E. of Pershore, its post town, and 2 from the Pershore station on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway. The soil is clayey. This place gave name to the Throckmortons of Coughton. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Fladbury, in the dioc. of Worcester. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower and four bells; it was thoroughly restored and new roofed in 1833. Sir R. Throckmorton is lord of the manor.

THROOP, a tythg. in the par. of Holdenhurst, co. Hants, 3 miles N.W. of Christchurch, on the river Stour.

THROOPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bishopstone, co. Wilts, 3 miles S.W. of Wilton.

THROPPLE, or TROPHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Mitford, W. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 5 miles W. of Morpeth, and 3 W. of Mitford, near Whittle Hill Roman camp, the traces of which have almost been obliterated.

THROPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Rothbury, W. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 2½ miles W. of Rothbury, and 18 N.W. of Morpeth. The village is situated at the confluence of the rivers Coquet and Snitterburn, over the latter of which is a bridge, rebuilt in 1810. The soil consists of a light loam, with a subsoil of gravel. The Roman Catholics and Presbyterians have chapels. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor.

THROSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Hart, N.E. div. of Stockton ward, co. Durham, 3 miles W. of Hartlepool.

THROUGHAM, a tythg. in the par. of Bisley, co. Gloucester, 3 miles E. of Stroud.

THROWLEY, a par. in the hund. of Faversham, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 4 miles S.W. of Faversham, its post town, and 12 from Canterbury. The village is near the road from Faversham to Ashford. It has been held by the Sondes of Lee Court since the reign of Henry VI. The land is partly in hop grounds. The soil is a strong loam, with an admixture of flints, and rests upon chalk. The vicarage-house occupies the site of a priory, founded as a cell to the abbey of St. Bertin,

at St. Omers, in Artois, and granted in the 22nd of Henry VI. to Sion Abbey. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £200, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, contains a brass bearing date 1558, and effigies of the Sondes. The register dates from 1557. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum, besides three almshouses supported by Lord Sondes. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are National schools with a small endowment. The principal residence is Belmont.

THROWLEY, or THROWLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Wonford, co. Devon, 7 miles S.E. of Okehampton, its post town, and 10½ S.W. of the Copplestone station on the North Devon railway. The village is situated near the river Teign, on the Exeter and Okehampton turnpike road. The surface is hilly and the soil sand, with a subsoil of granite. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a tower and five bells. There are also remains of a chapel-of-ease at Walland Hill. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There are a school for both sexes, supported by R. D. Gay, Esq., two Sunday-schools, and an infant school. F. Dunning, Esq., is lord of the manor.

THROWLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Ilam, co. Stafford, 9 miles N.E. of Cheadle, and 8 N.W. of Ashbourn, near the confluence of the rivers Manifold and Hamps. In the reign of King John it was a seat of the Meverls. Throwley Hall, once occupied by the family of Oliver Cromwell, is now a farmhouse.

THROXENBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Scalby, Pickering lythe, North Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Scarborough.

THRUMPTON, a par. in the N. div. of Rushcliffe wap., co. Nottingham, 12 miles S.E. of Derby, 7 S.W. of Nottingham, and 2 S. of the Long Eaton railway station. The village is situated on the Midland Counties railway, where the Erewash canal and river Soar join the river Trent. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £77. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small ancient structure, with a tower and four bells. The Hall is an Elizabethan seat built by G. Pigot in 1630.

THRUNSCOE, a hmlt. in the par. of Clee, hund. of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 1 mile S.E. of Great Grimsby.

THRUP, a hmlt. in the par. of Kidlington, hund. of Wootton, co. Oxford, 2 miles S.E. of Woodstock, on the Oxford canal and the river Cherwell.

THRUPP, a hmlt. in the par. of Norton, co. Notts, 2 miles N.E. of Daventry.

THRUPP, a lib. in the par. of Radley, hund. of Hormer, co. Berks, 1½ mile E. of Abingdon. It is situated near the Oxford railway and the river Thames, and is joined with Wick.

THRUPP, a hmlt. in the par. of Great Farringdon, hund. of Shrivenham, co. Berks, 2 miles N.E. of Great Farringdon. It is situated on the river Thames, and with Wadley and Littleworth forms a tything.

THRUPP, THE, a hmlt. in the par. of Stroud, hund. of Bisley, co. Gloucester. This village is situated in a vale, through which passes the Thames and Severn canal. The manufacture of superfine woollen cloths is extensively carried on, and there are wool-stapling firms, an iron and brass foundry, and an engineering establishment.

THRUSCROSS, a tnshp. in the par. of Fewston, lower div. of Claro wap., West Riding co. York, 10 miles N.W. of Otley, its post town, and 5 S. of Pateley Bridge. A considerable portion of the land is moorland, and the remainder chiefly meadow and pasture. The tnshp. includes the hmlts. of Bramley Head, West End, and Low Mill. In the vicinity are extensive flax-mills. The soil is gravelly, with a subsoil of rock. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Fewston, in the dioc. of Ripon. The church was enlarged in 1841. There is also a district church at West End, the living of which is a perpet. cur. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There are National and Sunday schools. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor.

THRUSHELTON. *See* THURSHELTON, co. Devon.

THRUSSINGTON, a par. in the hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 9 miles N.E. of Leicester, its post town, and 7½ S.W. of Melton Mowbray. The village is situated on the river Wreak and the road from Leicester to Melton Mowbray. In the vicinity are the Melton Hunt stables and kennels for 60 horses and 300 dogs, which cost the late Sir H. Goodricke upwards of £12,000. The Melton navigation and the ancient Fosse Way pass through the parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £240. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient structure with a tower and three bells. It was restored and repewed in 1836. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There are a free school and a National school; also chapels for Wesleyans, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists. J. H. Haycock, T. Beasley, Wells Charlton, and Benjamin Simpkin, Esqs., are lords of the manor.

THRUXTON, a par. in the hund. of Andover, co. Hants, 5 miles W. of Andover, its post town. A Roman tesselated pavement in excellent preservation was discovered here in 1823. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £390. The church, dedicated to the Holy Rood, was repaired in 1839, when a stained E. window was inserted by the Rev. D. Baynes. The interior contains monuments and brasses. The parochial charities produce about £17 per annum. The manor is the property of St. John's Hospital, Winchester.

THRUXTON, a par. in the hund. of Webtree, co. Hereford, 6 miles S.W. of Hereford, its post town, and 3 W. of the Tram Inn railway station. The village is situated on the road from Ross to Hay. The soil is sandy, with a subsoil of sandstone rock. In the vicinity are several barrows. The living is a rect.* with the vic. of Kingston annexed, in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £252, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedited to St. Bartholomew. The parochial charities produce about £19 per annum. There is a National school for this township and Kingston. A. Clive, Esq., is lord of the manor.

THUNDERBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Shelley, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Huddersfield.

THUNDERLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Wimbish, co. Essex, 2 miles S.E. of Saffron-Walden. The living is a vic. consolidated with that of Wimbish, in the dioc. of Rochester. The church is in ruins.

THUNDERSLEY, a par. in the hunds. of Rochford and Barstable, co. Essex, 2 miles S.W. of Rayleigh, its post town, and the same distance from South Benfleet railway station. The village is situated near the high road from Grays to Southend. It once belonged to Godric, the Saxon thane. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £640. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a school erected at the expense of the Rev. Robert Bosanquet in 1856.

THUNDRIDGE, a par. in the hund. of Braughin, co. Herts, 2½ miles N.E. of Ware, its post town, and 23 N. of London. The village is situated on the great North road, near the river Nib. The par. includes the vil. of Wade's Mill. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £123. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, is in the vicinity of Wade's Mill. The parochial charities produce about £45 per annum. There is a free school for both sexes, supported by R. Hanbury, Esq. C. W. G. Puller, Esq., is lord of the manor.

THURCASTON, a par. in the hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 4½ miles N.W. of Leicester, its post town. The village, which is large, is situated on a branch of the river Soar. The living is a rect.* with that of Anstrey consolidated, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £676, in the patron. of Emanuel College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £78 per annum, of which £26

go to Hill's free school. Bishop Latimer was born at a farm in the neighbourhood in 1478. The Earl of Lanesborough is lord of the manor.

THURGARTON, a par. in the hund. of North Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 7 miles N. of Aylsham, and 5½ S.W. of Cromer. Hanworth is its post town. The village is situated on a branch of the river Bure. The surface is flat, and the soil good. This place is mentioned in Domesday Book, and at that time belonged to the Abbot of St. Benet Holme, but at the Dissolution was given by Henry VIII. to the see of Norwich. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £206, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains a carved screen and several monuments of the Spurrell family. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum.

THURGARTON, a wap. in two divs., N. and S., co. Nottingham; the N. contains the pars. of Averham, Caunton, Cromwell, Fledborough, Holme, Kelham, Maplebeck, Marnham, Mering, North Muskham, South Muskham, Normanton, Norwell, Ossington, Park Leys, Sutton, Weston, and parts of Kneesal, Rolleston, and East Stoke, comprising an area of 37,990 acres.; the S. contains the pars. of Barton-Joyce, Calverton, Colwich, Epperstone, Gedling, Gonalston, Lambley, Lowdham, Oxton, Snenton, and Woodborough, comprising an area of 25,620 acres.

THURGARTON, a par. in the Southwell div. of Thurgarton wap., co. Nottingham, 3 miles S.W. of Southwell, its post town, and a quarter of a mile from the Thurgarton station on the Midland railway. The village is situated on the road from Nottingham to Southwell, at the foot of a declivity overlooking the vale of the Trent. In the vicinity are traces of an Austin priory, founded by Ralph D'Ayncourt in 1130, and valued, at the Dissolution, at £360, when the site was given to the Coopers. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £56, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was formerly a magnificent structure, but now consists of the half-ruined aisle of the original church, and of a chancel and N. aisle, which have been added at an expense of £3,000, chiefly through the generosity of R. Milward, Esq. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There is a free school. R. Milward, Esq., is lord of the manor.

THURGOLAND, a tnshp. in the par. of Silkstone, wap. of Staincross, West Riding co. York, 10 miles N.W. of Sheffield, its post town, 4 S.E. of Penistone, and 2 N.E. of the Wortley railway station. The village, which is considerable, is situated on an eminence. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the iron and steel wire works, woollen mills, charcoal burning, and in the extensive collieries. The tnshp. includes the hmlts. of Coates Crane Moor, and Huthwaite. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £120, in the patron. of the Vicar of Silkstone. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1842. There is a national school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The Earl of Scarborough is lord of the manor.

THURLASTON, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 7½ miles S.W. of Leicester, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Hinckley. The village is chiefly agricultural. The par. includes the tnshps. of Normanton, Turville, and Newhall Park. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £400. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains monuments of the Turville and Grundy families. There is a National school. The General Baptists have a chapel. The principal residence is Normanton Hall. The heirs of the late Joseph Grundy, Esq., are lords of the manor of Thurlaston, and the Rev. J. Arkwright, M.A., of Normanton Turville.

THURLASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Dunchurch, Rugby div. of Knightlow hund., co. Warwick, 3 miles S.W. of Rugby, and 1 mile W. of Dunchurch, on Dunsmoor Heath.

THURLBEAR, a par. in the hund. of North Curry, co. Somerset, 3 miles S.E. of Taunton, its post town, and 3½ from the Taunton railway station. The living is a rect. and don.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £136. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, is an ancient edifice, with a tower containing four bells. The register dates from the commencement of the 17th century. There is a school for both sexes. Lord Portman is lord of the manor and owner of the soil.

THURLBY, a par. in the lower div. of Boothby Graffo wap., parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 9 miles S.W. of Lincoln, and 3 S.E. of Swinderby railway station. Newark is its post town. The village is situated between the rivers Witham and Trent, near the ancient Fosse Way. The surface rises gradually from each river towards the centre of the parish. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £55, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Germain, has been recently restored. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. Thurlby Hall is the principal residence. Sir E. G. Bromhead, Bart., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

THURLBY, a par. in the wap. of Ness, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 2 miles S. of Bourn, its post town, and 5 N.W. of Market Deeping. It is a station on the Great Northern railway. The village, which is extensive, is situated on the road from Lincoln to Peterborough, near the river Glen, and on the ancient Roman canal called Caer Dyke. The par. contains the hmlts. of Northope and Obthorpe. There are some brick kilns in the vicinity The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £252, in the patron. of Eton College. The church, dedicated to St. Firmin, contains a circular Norman font, several piscinæ and sedilia, part of an old rood loft, and a painted E. window, inserted in 1860. It was thoroughly restored in 1856. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, erected in 1853. The Wesleyans and Free Methodists have chapels.

THURLBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Bilsby, Wold div. of Calceworth hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles E. of Alford.

THURLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Willey, co. Bedford, 7 miles N. of Bedford, its post town, and 2 E. of Bletsoe. The village is considerable, but irregularly built. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and in the manufacture of pillow lace. In this parish are Bury Hill round camp and the moated site of Blackbull Hall. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £142. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains the brass of a knight, and a carved block of stone representing the Temptation and Fall. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum. There is a National school, in which six boys are educated free. The Baptists have a chapel. J. S. Crawley, Esq., is lord of the manor.

THURLES, a par., post and market town, in the bar. of Eliogarty, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 12 miles N.N.E. of Cashel, and 87 from Dublin. It is a station on the Great Southern and Western railway. The surface consists of a productive soil, with some bog. The parish is crossed by the road from Tipperary to Templemore. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with three others, £950, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, situated at the E. end of the town, was built in 1820, partly by means of a gift and loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is the cathedral of the diocese. Here stands St. Patrick's College, built in 1836 for the education of Roman Catholics; also 4 public and 13 private schools. The principal residence is Brittas Castle. The town is situated on the banks of the Suir, and consist chiefly of one spacious street. It has a bridewell, police station, two branch banks, savings-bank, dispensary, fever hospital, and a brewery. The chief trade is in corn. The Danes were defeated here by the Irish in the 10th century. The Marquis of Ormond takes his title of viscount from this place. In this parish are the ruins of the old church, a monastery, and two castles. Petty sessions are held every Saturday. Market days are

Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in every month, on Easter Monday, 21st August and December.

THURLESTON, a par. in the hund. of Stanborough, co. Devon, 4 miles S.W. of Kingsbridge, its post town, and 13 W. of Kingsbridge-road railway station. The village is situated on the eastern bank of the river Avon, near Bigbury Bay, in the English Channel. The par. includes the hmlts. of Buckland, Banthorn, and Avonmouth. The soil is loamy, with a subsoil of rock. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £321. There is a day-school for both sexes. The Earl of Devon is lord of the manor.

THURLOW, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Risbridge, co. Suffolk, 10 miles S.E. of Newmarket, its post town, and 3 N.E. of Haverhill. It is situated on a branch of the river Stour. A hospital or free chapel was founded here in the reign of Richard II., as a cell to Hautpays, or "De Alto Passu," and was given by Edward IV. to King's College, Cambridge. Great Thurlow Hall was the seat of the Vernon family. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £300. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

THURLOW, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Risbridge, co. Suffolk, 10 miles from Newmarket, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Haverhill. The village is chiefly agricultural. It is a meet for the Suffolk hounds. Little Thurlow Hall, the seat of the Soame family, was built by Sir Stephen Soame, Knt., Lord Mayor of London, who died in 1619. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £401. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains the brass of a knight in armour, bearing date 1500. The parochial charities produce about £69 per annum, of which £60 go to Sir S. Soame's school and almshouses for eight inmates.

THURLOXTON, a par. in the hund. of North Petherton, co. Somerset, 5½ miles N.E. of Taunton, and 5 S.W. of Bridgwater. The village is situated on the road from Taunton to Bridgwater. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £170. The church is dedicated to St. Giles. The register dates from 1538. There is a Sunday-school. Lord Portman is lord of the manor.

THURLSTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Penistone, wap. of Staincross, West Riding co. York, 1 mile W. of Penistone, its post town, 8 miles S.W. of Barnsley, and 2 W. of Hazlewood station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. The village, which is spacious and well built, is situated on the N. bank of the river Don, on which are several mills. The tnshp. comprises 7,740 acres, a considerable portion of which is wild, uncultivated moor, extending to the confines of co. Chester. It contains the hmlts. of Carlcoats and Ecklands. The cultivated lands are fertile, and the neighbourhood abounds in springs. The substratum consists of grit-stone, ironstone, and coal, the last being of an excellent quality, from a bed named the Halifax. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen manufacture, which has long been the staple trade of the place. There is a school for both sexes, at which divine worship is performed on Sunday evenings. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels, and the former a school. Nicholas Saunderson, the eminent blind mathematician, was born here in 1682. The Earl of Scarborough is lord of the manor.

THURLTON, a par. in the hund. of Clavering, co. Norfolk, 5 miles S.E. of Loddon, its post town, and 6 N. of Beccles. The village, which is extensive, is situated near the Lowestoft railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £211, in the patron. of trustees. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum, realised from church lands. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

THURLTON, a par. within the liberty of the borough of Ipswich, co. Suffolk, 2 miles N.W. of Ipswich. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Whitton. The church is dedicated to St Botolph.

THURMASTON, NORTH, a tnshp. and chplry. in the pars. of Barkby and Belgrave, co. Leicester, 3½ miles N.E. of Leicester, its post town, and 1 mile from the Syston station on the Midland Counties railway. The village is situated on the river Soar, and near the ancient Fosse Way. The inhabitants are employed in frame-work knitting and in agriculture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £106. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, has been recently rebuilt, after having remained in ruins for almost a century. There is a National school for both sexes, erected in 1844. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. W. A. Pochin, Esq., and T. Allen, Esq., are lords of the manor.

THURMASTON, SOUTH, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Belgrave, co. Leicester, 3 miles N.E. of Leicester. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the Leicester canal, which here joins the Melton-Mowbray canal, and is intersected by the ancient Fosse Way on which the Roman *milliarium* was discovered in 1771. This relic of antiquity is 3½ feet high and 7½ inches in circumference, and now stands on a pillar in the town of Leicester. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £120. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, containing monuments to the family of Simons. There is a chapel for Wesleyans, and a National school.

THURNBY, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 4 miles S.E. of Leicester, its post town. The par. includes the hmlts. of Bushby and Stoughton. In the vicinity is a petrifying spring. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Stoughton annexed, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £258. The church is dedicated to St. Luke. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Stoughton. The parochial charities produce about £36 per annum. There is a free school. G. A. L. Keck, Esq., is lord of the manor.

THURNE. *See* THIRNE, co. Norfolk.

THURNHAM, a tnshp. in the pars. of Lancaster and Cockerham, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 4½ miles S.W. of Lancaster, its post town. The village is situated where the branch canal joins the river Lune, and contains the harbour of Lancaster called Glasson Dock; this last was constructed in 1787, and capable of containing 25 merchant vessels. A considerable traffic is carried on. Within the township are the remains of Cockersand Abbey, situated on a neck of land projecting into the sea, and adjoining the Cocker Sands, from which the abbey derived its name. The ruins consist of an octagonal chapter-house, with a roof supported on a single central column, now the sepulchral chapel of the Daltons. The Roman Catholics have a chapel and a school.

THURNING, a par. in the hund. of Eynsford, co. Norfolk, 6 miles S. of Holt, and 8 N.E. of Elham railway station. Thetford is its post town. The village is situated on the river Bure. The soil is favourable to the growth of oak timber, and the meadows for the abundance and variety of wild flowers. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £350, in the patron. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The chancel is dilapidated, but the rest of the edifice was restored in 1825. The register dates from 1715. The principal residence is Thurning Hall.

THURNING, a par. partly in the hund. of Polebrook, co. Northampton, and partly in Leightonstone, co. Huntingdon, 5 miles S.E. of Oundle, its post town, and 13 N.W. of Huntingdon. The village is situated on a branch of the river Ouse. The land is partly in common, interspersed with wood. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £181, in the patron. of Emanuel College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. James. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Earl of Sandwich is lord of the manor.

THURNSCOE, a par. in the N. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding co. York, 7½ miles N.W. of Doncaster, its post town, and 2½ from the Darfield station on the

North Midland railway. The soil is clay and loam, with a subsoil of sandstone shale. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £341. The church is dedicated to St. Helen. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum, which go to the support of an almshouse. There is a school for both sexes, at which a Sunday-school is held. The Rev. T. W. Simpson is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

THURROCK, GRAYS. *See* GRAYS-THURROCK, co. Essex.

THURROCK, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Barstaple, co. Essex, 1 mile E. of Grays-Thurrock, and 2 miles N.W. of Tilbury Fort. The village is bounded on the S.W. by the river Thames, and near the line of the Tilbury railway. There are chalk pits, and on the road to Stifford are some ancient excavations, termed "Dane holes," or "Cunobelin's Gold Mines." The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £524. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with arched recesses in the S. wall.

THURROCK, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Chafford, co. Essex, 1 mile W. of Grays-Thurrock. This par., which includes the populous vil. of Purfleet, is bounded on the S. by the river Thames, where is a landing-place opposite to Greenhithe. There are barracks. The living is a discharged vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £350. The church is dedicated to St. Clement. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Purfleet.

THURSBY, a par. in the ward and co. of Cumberland, 6 miles S.W. of Carlisle, its post town, 5 N.E. of Wigton, and 1 mile from the Curthwaite station on the Maryport and Carlisle railway. The village is situated on the river Wampool. The parish is divided into three townships, High-Thursby, Crofton, and Parton, with the hamlet of Micklethwaite. The soil is fertile. This place is supposed to have derived its name from Thor, to whom a temple is said to have been erected at Woodrigs, in the neighbourhood. A pillar of coarse stone, inscribed to Philip the Emperor and his son, bearing date 248, was dug up near the line of the military way to Wigton, and is preserved here. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £160, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, contains monuments of the Briscoe family. It was built in 1846 on the site of the old one, which was partly built by David I. The parochial charities produce about £31 per annum, of which £18 go to Tomlinson's school. The Earl of Lonsdale and Sir W. Brisco, Bart., are lords of the manor.

THURSCROSS. *See* THRUSCROSS, co. York.

THURSFIELD, or NEWCHAPEL, a chplry. in the par. of Wolstanton, N. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, 2¼ miles N. of Tunstall, its post town, 3 N. of Burslem, and 6 N.E. of Newcastle. The living is a perpet. cur.* with the cur. of St. Mary's annexed, in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £260. The church, dedicated to St. James, was erected in 1767, and re-roofed in 1827. There is a National school for both sexes.

THURSFORD, a par. in the hund. of North Greenhoe, co. Norfolk, 4 miles S.E. of Walsingham railway station, and 6 N.E. of Fakenham. Thetford is its post town. The village is situated near the river Stiffkey, at the junction of the roads from Fakenham and Walsingham to Holt. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Great Snoring, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, contains tablets to the Guyons. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. The principal residence is Thursford Hall, recently restored and enlarged by its proprietor, J. S. S. Chad, Esq., who is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

THURSHELTON, a par. in the hund. of Lifton, co. Devon, 9 miles N. of Tavistock, and 10 S.W. of Oakhampton. The village is situated on the river Haine. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Marystow, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church is dedicated to St. George. There is a National school for both sexes. J. H. Tremayne, Esq., is lord of the manor.

THURSLEY, a par. in the second div. of Godalming hund., co. Surrey, 5 miles S.W. of Godalming, its post town. The village is situated on the river Wey. The soil is light. The land is partly in common and copse, and the remainder arable. Ironstone is abundant, and there were anciently several large iron foundries, the site of which is marked by the Hammer Ponds. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £85. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum.

THURSO, a par., seaport, market and sessions town, and burgh of barony, co. Caithness, Scotland, 21 miles S.W. of Wick, and the same distance W. from John-o'-Groat's house. Coaches run to Bonar Bridge in connection with the Highland railway, and the Leith steamers call at the bay, which has good anchorage. It is situated on the north-western coast of the county, at the head of a bay, into which the river Thurso falls, between Dunnet and Holburn Heads, after a course of 25 miles from the borders of Halkirk parish. Vessels of any burthen may find shelter in the bay, or Scrabster Roads, as it is called, in all weathers, but those intending to enter the harbour must wait the tide before they can cross the bar. It is a subport to Wick, and has a pier and custom-house. The main export of the place consists of the Caithness pavement, the manufacture of which is carried on to a great extent, and heavy draughts of salmon are occasionally taken in the river, which is here spanned by a stone bridge. The largest draught recorded was in 1743, when 2,560 were taken in one draught of the net. The parish is about 6½ miles in length by 5 broad, and the land is well cultivated. The coast, except near the bay, is rocky, the cliffs rising 400 feet above the sea-level in some parts. The prevailing rocks are Old Red sandstone, coarse slate, and trap, with flagstone, which is quarried. Traces of lead have been found. The town, which is called in Gaelic *Inverhorsa*, stands on the left bank of the river, about 2 miles to the eastward of the harbour. The streets are neat and clean, and there are many good houses. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries and coasting trade, and some in the linen, woollen, leather, and straw-plait manufactures. There are a a post-office, masonic lodge, assembly rooms, custom-house, savings-bank, and two branch banks. In the parish are "Picts' houses," a Danish camp, and the ruins of a house where the Earl of Montrose stayed on landing, before his capture. The par. is in the presb. of Caithness. The church was erected in the early part of the present century by Sir G. Sinclair, the projector of the great statistical account of Scotland. There are, besides a Free church, chapels for Original Seceders, Independents, and Baptists, also parochial and Free Church schools, and several private seminaries. A little to the E. of the town stands Thurso Castle, the seat of Sir G. Sinclair, Bart., an ancient building recently enlarged; and at a short distance on the coast is Harold's Cross, erected by the late baronet to the memory of Harold Earl of Caithness, who fell here in 1190. Market day is on Friday. Fairs are held on the last Tuesdays of April and May, second Tuesday in July Monday next before Inverness, Friday after Links of Dunnet, first Tuesday in September, and last Tuesday in October.

THURSTABLE, a hund., co. Essex, contains the pars. of Goldhanger, Heybridge, Langford, Tollesbury, Tolleshunt d'Arcy, Major Tolleshunt, Knights Tolleshunt, Great and Little Totham, and Bishop's Wickham, comprising an area of 23,640 acres.

THURSTASTON, a par. and tnshp. in the lower div. of Wirrall hund., co. Chester, 5 miles N.W. of Great Neston, and 7 S.W. of Birkenhead. The village is situated on the river Dee. The par. includes the hmlts. of Grasby and Irby. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £242, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, has been recently rebuilt. The parochial charities produce about £31 per annum. A Sunday-school is held at the church. Colonel Clegg is lord of the manor.

THURSTON, a par. in the hund. of Thedwestry, co. Suffolk, 4 miles N.E. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post

town, and 9½ from Stowmarket. It is a station on the Bury branch of the Great Eastern railway. Near the railway station is Thedwestry Hill. The soil is light, with gravel and sand pits. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £250. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains tablets of the Stedman, Bright, and Smith families, and two memorial windows of the Misses Blake. The parochial charities produce about £52 per annum. There are two schools and a Sunday-school. The principal residences are Nether Hall, Thurston House, and Thurston Cottage. W. C. Bassett, Esq., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

THURSTONFIELD, a vil. in the tnshp. of Moorhouse, co. Cumberland, 5 miles W. of Carlisle.

THURSTONLAND, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk-Burton, upper div. of Agbrigg wap., West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Huddersfield, its post town and 2½ from Holmfirth. The village, which is considerable, is situated on an eminence near the Stocks Moor station of the Sheffield and Huddersfield railway. There are several collieries and stone quarries. Weaving is carried on. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Ripon. The church, erected in 1810, was, until 1834, used by the Dissenters. There are National schools for both sexes, and a Sunday-school, endowed with an annuity of £35. Many Roman coins of the Lower Empire were discovered here in 1838.

THURTON, a par. in the hund. of Loddon, co. Norfolk, 8 miles S.E. of Norwich, its post town, 2 W. of Loddon, and 4 S.W. of Buckenham railway station. The village is situated on the road from Beccles to Norwich. Many Roman coins were discovered here in 1707, and upon opening several tumuli Roman urns were found. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £70. The church is dedicated to St. Ethelbert. The S. doorway is ornamented, and the windows have been filled with stained glass by the late Lady Beauchamp Proctor. The register dates from 1560. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart., is lord of the manor.

THURVASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Sutton-on-the-Hill, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 7½ miles N.W. of Derby. It is joined with Osleston to form a township.

THURVASTON, NETHER, a hmlt. in the par. of Longford, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 8 miles N.W. of Derby, near the river Dove.

THUXTON, or THURSTON, a par. in the hund. of Mitford, co. Norfolk, 3½ miles N.E. of Hingham, its post town, and 5½ from East Dereham. It is a station on the Wymondham and Dereham branch of the Great Eastern railway. The village is situated on the river Blackwater. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £260. The church is dedicated to St. Paul. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum.

THWAITE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Muker and par. of Grinton, North Riding co. York, 1 mile N.W. of Muker, and 56 miles from York, in the moorland under Shunner Fell, and near the river Swale.

THWAITE ALL SAINTS, a par. in the hund. of South Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 4½ miles N. of Aylsham, its post town. The village is situated on an eminence near the river Bure. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £110, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The register dates from 1562. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Earl of Orford is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

THWAITES, a chplry. in the par. of Millom, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 4 miles from Broughton, in Lancashire, its post town, and 10 S.E. of Ravenglass. The chplry. includes the hmlts. of Duddon Bridge, Hall Thwaites, and Lady Hall. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £115, in the patron. of landowners. The church is dedicated to St. Anne. There is a Druidical temple at Swineside, about 2 miles from the church.

THWAITE ST. GEORGE, a par. in the hund. of Hartismere, co. Suffolk, 2 miles N. of Mendlesham, 4½ S.W. of Eye, and 5 E. of Finningham railway station. The village is situated on the road from London to Norwich, by way of Ipswich. Petty sessions are held monthly. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £270. The church, dedicated to St. George, has recently been restored. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. In 1832 Saxon silver coins were discovered here. Fairs are held on the 30th June and 26th November for cattle.

THWAITE ST. MARY, a par. in the hund. of Loddon, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N. of Bungay, its post town, and 12 S.E. of Norwich. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £200. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register dates from 1538.

THWING, a par. in the wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 8½ miles N.W. of Bridlington, its post town, and 10 N. of Driffield. The village is situated on the Wolds. The par. includes the hmlts. of Octon and Wold Cottage. At the latter place is an obelisk erected in 1799 in commemoration of a phenomenon which occurred in the month of December, 1795, when a meteoric stone of 56 lbs. weight fell from the sky and partly embedded itself in the earth. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £520, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains several monuments, including one to Archbishop Lamplugh, who was a native of this parish. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There are a parochial school, also chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. Wold Cottage is the principal residence. Lord Londesborough is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

THWING-GARTH, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Lunedale, and par. of Romaldkirk, North Riding co. York, 10 miles N.W. of Barnard Castle, near the river Tees.

TIAQUIN, a bar. in co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It contains Castle Blakeney, Newtown, and Bellew, the pars. of Clonkeen, Kilkerrin, Killoscobe, and parts of those of Abbeyknockmoy, Ballymacward, Boyounagh, Killerein, Killimordally, Killosolan, Monivea, and Moylough.

TIBALDSTONE, a hund., co. Gloucester, contains the pars. of Ashton-under-Hill, Beckford, and Hinton-on-the-Green, comprising an area of 5,980 acres.

TIBBERAGHNY, or TIPHERAGHNY, a par. in the bar. of Iverk, co. Kilkenny, Ireland, 1 mile W.S.W. of Pilltown. The river Suir traverses the interior. The living is a rect. joined to Fiddown [which see]. The church is in ruins. There are remains of a castle supposed to have been founded by King John.

TIBBERMORE, or TIPPERMUIR, a par. in co. Perth, Scotland. It comprises the vils. of Hillyland and Ruthvenfield, or Huntingtower. It extends in length about 6 miles from E. to W., with a varying breadth of from 1 to 3 miles, and its northern boundary is traversed by the Pow brook and the river Almond. The land is chiefly fertile, and well wooded. The soil is various, and the predominant rock Old Red sandstone. The village is about 5 miles W. of Perth, on the river Almond, and is traversed by the N. and the S. roads from Perth to Crieff, the road from Perth to Muthil, and the Crieff branch of the Caledonian railway. It has given its name to the first battle fought between the Marquis of Montrose and the Covenanters, though the conflict occurred within the parish of Aberdalgie. This par. is in the presb. of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is about £265. The parish church was erected in 1632, and enlarged in 1810. There is a parochial school, and at Ruthven is a non-parochial school. A Carmelite convent formerly existed at Tullilum, and synods were held till 1460 by the bishops of Dunkeld, who resided here. The ancient castle of Huntingtower, once the seat of the Gourie family, was the place where James VI. was some time confined by the Earl of Gourie and other conspirators in 1582.

TIBBERTON, a chplry. in the par. of Edgmond, Newport div. of South Bradford hund., co. Salop, 4

miles N.W. of Newport. The village is situated on the river Mees. In the vicinity is a paper-mill. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £100, in the patron. of the Rector of Edgmond. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt in 1842. There is a National school. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

TIBBERTON, a par. in the hund. of Duchy of Lancaster, co. Gloucester, 5 miles N.W. of Gloucester, its post town, and 4 N. of Oake-street railway station, on the South Wales line of railway. The village is situated on the Newent road, near the Hereford and Gloucester canal. The soil consists of a deep loamy clay, with a subsoil of marl. A stream called the Tibberton brook falls into the river Leddon in the adjacent parish of Rudford. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £350. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, contains several monuments. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There is a British school and a chapel for the Wesleyans. Tibberton Court is the principal residence. W. P. Price, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

TIBBERTON, a par. in the middle div. of Oswaldslow hund., co. Worcester, 4 miles S. of Droitwich, its post town, 4½ N.E. of Worcester, and 2 N. of the Spetchley railway station. The village is situated near the Worcester and Birmingham canal. Gloves are made. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Bredicot, in the dioc. of Worcester. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum, besides a poor's house. A schoolroom has been built, which opens into the church on the N. side.

TIBBINGTON. *See* TIPTON, co. Stafford.

TIBENHAM, or TIBBENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Depwade, co. Norfolk, 2 miles W. of Tivetshall railway station, and 14 S.W. of Norwich. The village is near the river Yare. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £335, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is old, with a tower surmounted at the angles by figures of the four Evangelists, and containing six bells. There is a chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £70 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, and a chapel for the Primitive Methodists. Sir R. J. Buxton, Bart., and J. Petre, Esq., are lords of the manor.

TIBERTON, a par. in the hund. of Webtree, co. Hereford, 9 miles W. of Hereford, its post town, and 11 S. of Weobley. The village is situated on the main road from Hereford to Hay. The soil is sandy upon a subsoil of sandstone rock. The living is a cur., annexed to the vic. of Madley, in the dioc. of Hereford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a modern structure, erected at the expense of the Rev. H. Lewarner. In the interior is a carved altar-piece representing the crucifixion. The parochial charities produce about £7 10*s.* per annum. There is a school supported by the Rev. H. Lewarner, of Tiberton Court, who is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

TIBOHINE, a par. in the bar. of Frenchpark, co. Roscommon, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. The surface is boggy. It contains Frenchpark, its post town, and Loughglynn [which see]. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. £289, in the patron. of the bishop.

TIBSHELF, a par. in the hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 4½ miles N.E. of Alfreton, and 3 E. of Stretton railway station. The village is situated on the road from Mansfield to Matlock. Many of the inhabitants are employed in frame-work knitting, and in the collieries. Nearly the whole of the parish is the property of St. Thomas's Hospital, by a grant of Edward VI. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £172. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The body was rebuilt in 1727, but the tower and chancel are much more ancient. There is a parochial school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The trustees of St. Thomas's Hospital, London, are lords of the manor.

TIBTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkburn, Bainton-Beacon div. of Harthill wap., East Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Great Driffield, and 1 mile from the parish church of Kirkburn. It is situated on the Wolds. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

TICEHURST, a par. and small town in the hund. of Shoyswell, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 9 miles S.E. of Tonbridge Wells, and 2 miles from the Ticehurst-road station on the Tonbridge Wells and Hastings branch of the South-Eastern railway. The par. includes the chplries. of Flimwell and Stonegate. The surface is undulating and well wooded. The town is situated on an eminence on the road from Tonbridge Wells to Rye and Hastings. In its immediate vicinity is Highlands, a lunatic asylum. The population of the parish in 1851 was 2,850, and in 1861, 2,758. Hops are extensively cultivated. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £350, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing a clock and six bells. It has two side chapels, and contains a pinnacled font. The register dates from 1559. There are besides district churches at Stonegate and Flimwell; the former, dedicated to St. Peter, was erected in 1838 at a cost of £1,100, defrayed by Mrs. Courthorpe of Whiligh, and the latter, dedicated to St. Augustine, was erected in 1839. The livings of both are perpet. curs. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels. There are National schools in connection with the several ecclesiastical districts, also a Sunday-school. Ticehurst Poor-law Union comprises 8 parishes or places, which also form a superintendent registry, but belongs to the Tonbridge Wells New County Court district. Fairs are held on the 4th May and 7th October.

TICHBORNE. *See* TITCHBORNE, co. Hants.

TICKENCOTE, a par. in the hund. of East, co. Rutland, 3 miles N.W. of Stamford, its post town, and 9 E. of Oakham. The village is situated on the road from London to York, and near the river Gwash. Tickencote is mentioned in Domesday Book as being held by the Countess Judith. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £138. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was partially rebuilt in 1792 at the expense of Eliza Wingfield, the Saxon chancel being preserved. Stukeley describes it in his time as "the most venerable church extant," and says it "was the entire oratory of Prince Peada, founder of Peterborough Abbey." The principal residence is Tickencote Hall, a building of great antiquity. J. M. Wingfield, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

TICKENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Portbury, co. Somerset, 2 miles S. of the Nailsea station on the Bristol and Exeter railway, and 10 S.W. of Bristol. Clevedon is its post town. The village is situated on the declivity of a range of hills skirting the road from Bristol to Clevedon. On the summit of the hill above the village is Cadbury Castle, a double-ditched Roman camp. The soil is of various qualities, with a subsoil of limestone, which is extensively quarried. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £163, in the patron. of the Bishop of Worcester. The church, dedicated to St. Quiricus and Julietta, contains effigies of the Berkeley family, who resided at Tickenham Court, the ruins of which still exist. There is a National school for both sexes. The Plymouth Brethren have a chapel. Sir J. H. G. Smyth, Bart., is lord of the manor.

TICKENHURST, a hmlt. in the par. of Northbourne, hund. of Cornilo, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 3 miles S. of Sandwich.

TICKHILL, a par. and market town in the S. div. of Strafforth and Tickhill waps., West Riding co. York, 7 miles S. of Doncaster, and 4½ from Bawtry railway station. Rotherham is its post town. It is situated in a fertile valley, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, includes the tnshps. of Stancil, Wellingley, and Wilsick, and has the ruins of an Austin priory founded in the reign of Henry III. This manor was given by William the Conqueror to Roger de Buslis, who erected the castle, which with the honour came to King Stephen's

brother, the Count d'Eu, and subsequently was held by the Viponts, John of Gaunt, &c., becoming again vested in the crown in the time of Henry IV. At the commencement of the Civil War, the castle, then considered a very strong fortress, was garrisoned for Charles I., but after a siege of two days was surrendered, and shortly after dismantled by order of parliament in 1646. The town consists of several broad streets, which intersect each other at right angles. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the corn-mills, and in malting, for which there are several extensive kilns. The population at the last census was 1,980. There is a market cross, erected in 1776. Tickhill was the birthplace of Thomas Milnes the sculptor. Manorial courts, leet and baron, are held annually. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £261. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains effigies of a knight and his lady, and an altar tomb of William de Estfield, the founder of the church, who died in 1386. The register dates from 1538. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum, besides almshouses for six poor persons. There are National and infant schools for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Independents have chapels. Market day is on Friday. A fair is held on the second Friday in October.

TICKLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Eton, co. Salop, 2 miles S.E. of Church Stretton. The United Pack hounds are kennelled here.

TICKMACREVAN, a par. in the bar. of Lower Glenarm, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, including Glenarm, its post town. The parish extends along the shore of the Bay of Glenarm. The surface is mountainous, consisting of a productive soil with some bog and waste land. The town of Glenarm and Carnlough are within its limits. The village is much resorted to for sea-bathing. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Connor, val. £221, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected by the McDonnels in 1768, and was enlarged in 1822 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, meeting-houses for Presbyterians and Wesleyans, and several public, private, and Sunday schools. The chief residence is Glenarm Castle. Limestone is largely exported, and iron ore, basalt, and coal are found. In this parish are the ruins of the old church, and of a monastic establishment, erected in 1465 by Robert Bisset.

TICKNALL, a par. in the hund. of Repton, co. Derby, 9 miles S. of Derby, its post town, and 4 N. of Church Gresley railway station. The village is situated on the road from Derby to Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Lime burning is carried on, and there are tramways for conveying the lime to various parts of the country. Market gardening, malting, and brewing are also carried on. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £250. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, was rebuilt in 1842 at an outlay of £4,000, contributed chiefly by Sir G. Crewe, Bart. There are several charities, among which may be mentioned Charles Harpur's hospital, founded in 1771, for seven decayed housekeepers. There are an endowed school, founded in 1774 by Catharine Harpur, and rebuilt in 1825 by Sir G. Crewe, and a school for girls supported by Lady Crewe. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels. Sir J. H. Crewe, Bart., of Calke Abbey, is lord of the manor.

TICKTON-WITH-HULL-BRIDGE, a tnshp. in the par. and borough of St. John Beverley, East Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Beverley, its post town. It is situated on the river Hull, and is chiefly agricultural. There are extensive linseed and bone-crushing steam mills at Hull-Bridge, and brick and tile kilns. The living is a cur. annexed to the perpet. cur. of Beverley Minster, in the dioc. of York. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, was erected in 1844. There is a National school for both sexes, at which a Sunday-school is also held. Tickton Hall and Tickton Grange are the principal residences.

TIDCOMBE, a quarter in the hund. of Tiverton, co. Devon.

TIDCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Kinwardstone, co. Wilts, 7 miles S.W. of Hungerford. It includes the hmlt. of Fosbury. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £77, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is also the district church of Fosbury, the living of which is a perpet. cur. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes.

TIDDESLEY-HAY, a ext.-par. lib. in the E. div. of Cuttlestone hund., co. Stafford, 2 miles N.E. of Penkridge. This was formerly a royal chase, adjoining that of Cannock, but was granted by Elizabeth to the earls of Warwick and Leicester.

TIDDINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Albury, hund. of Bullingdon, co. Oxford, 4 miles S.W. of Thame, and 3 N.W. of Tetsworth. It is a station on the Oxford branch of the Great Western railway.

TIDDINGTON, a vil. in the par. of Alveston, co. Warwick, 1 mile N.E. of Stratford-on-Avon.

TIDENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Westbury, co. Gloucester, 2 miles N.E. of Chepstow, and 14 S.W. of Newnham. The village is situated at the extremity of the Forest of Dean, on the point between the rivers Wye and Severn, where Offa's Dyke ends. The par. includes the hmlts. of Sedbury, Bishton, Church End, Lancant, Straat, Wibdon, and Beachley. The Severn is here crossed by the Old Passage ferry, which forms the principal communication with South Wales. The living is a vic. with the cur. of St. Luke's annexed, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £441. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, or St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a tower and six bells. There is also the district church of Beachley, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £16. The parochial charities produce about £22 per annum. There are three Church of England schools for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and the Independents a reading-room. The old Roman road, Akeman Street, crossed Sedbury in its course from Oldbury to Caerwent, and on the line of Offa's Dyke are several Roman and Danish camps, and the ruins of St. Tecla's chapel on a small rocky island, near the confluence of the rivers Wye and Severn. The Duke of Beaufort is lord of the manor.

TIDESWELL, a par., post and market town, in the hund. of High Peake, co. Derby, 3 miles N.W. of Great Rowsley, 7 N.W. of Bakewell, and 33 N.W. of Derby. It is situated in the moors on the road from Chesterfield to Manchester, and is watered by a rivulet which supplies the inhabitants with water. The par. includes the chplries. of Litton, Whestone, and Wormhill. It is a place of great antiquity, and was held by the crown in royal demesne at the time of the Domesday survey, but subsequently came to William Peveril, the Meverells, Cromwells, Eyres, &c., and belongs to the honour of Tutbury. It is said that the town derived its name from an ebbing well which still exists, but has long ceased to ebb. The land, comprising some of the most barren tracts in the county, is chiefly devoted to pasture. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring cotton-mills, mining, weaving, and in agriculture. In the neighbourhood are Monsall Dale, Millers Dale, and Chee Tor. It is a polling place for the county elections, and a petty sessions town. A court leet and court baron occur twice a year. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £230, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is of the 14th century. The interior contains brasses and tombs, one of which is dated 1358, and a chancel screen. In 1829 the church was reseated, the old oak benches being destroyed. Efforts are now being made by the Rev. S. Andrew, the vicar, to restore this fine old church. Anciently there were chantry chapels in the transepts enclosed in carved oak screens. The old stalls in the chancel are much dilapidated. There is a district church at Wormhill, the living of which is a perpet. cur.* The parochial charities produce about £300 per annum, including an endowed grammar school, founded in 1560, and a National school.

The Independents, Wesleyans, Roman Catholics, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor. Market day is on Wednesday. Fairs are held on 24th March, 15th May, last Wednesday in July, second Wednesday in September, and 29th October for cattle, horses, and sheep.

TIDIFORD, a vil. and chplry. in the par. of St. Germans, co. Cornwall, 2 miles from St. Germans, on the Tidi, a branch of the river Lynher.

TIDMARSH, a par. in the hund. of Theale, co. Berks, 7 miles W. of Reading, its post town, and 1 mile S.W. of Pangbourne. The village is situated on a branch of the river Thames, near the Great Western railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £223. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, contains two old brasses. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum. The Park is the principal residence. J. Hopkins, Esq., is lord of the manor.

TIDMINGTON, a par. in the upper div. of Oswaldslow hund., co. Worcester, but locally in the Kington div. of Kington hund., co. Warwick, 1 mile S.E. of Shipston, its post town. The village is situated on the river Stour, and formed part of Tredington till 1720, when the rectory of the old parish was divided into three, forming the parishes of Tidmington, Shipston, and Tredington. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Shipston-upon-Stour, in the dioc. of Worcester. Tidmington Hall is the principal residence.

TIDPIT, a tythg. in the par. of St. Martin's, co. Wilts, 8 miles S.W. of Salisbury.

TIDWORTH, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Amesbury, co. Wilts, 2 miles S.W. of Ludgershall, and 8 from Amesbury, on a branch of the river Avon, near Chidbury Camp. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £266, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The charities include Price's almshouses.

TIDWORTH, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Upper Andover, co. Hants, 8 miles N.W. of Andover, 3 S.W. of Ludgershall, and 15 from Marlborough, its post town. The par. includes the hmlt. of Hampshire Cross. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £379. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

TIERSHANAHAN, a vil. in the par. of Ballyheigo, bar. of Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, 15 miles N.W. of Tralee.

TIFFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Towcester, co. Northampton, 2½ miles N.E. of Towcester, its post town, and 3 S.W. of the Blisworth railway station. The village is situated on the old Roman Watling Street. Lord Southampton's hounds meet in this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £275. The church is dedicated to St. John. There are some small charities. The Earl of Pomfret is lord of the manor.

TIGERTON, a vil. in the par. of Menmuir, co. Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Brechin, near Cruick Water.

TIKILLIN, a par. in the bar. of East Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Wexford. The parish is traversed by the river Slaney, and includes the vil. of Castlebridge. The river is spanned by a bridge of American oak. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ferns, partly joined to Kilpatrick, and partly to Ardcolme. The church has long been in ruins. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this parish is united to that of Crossabeg. The principal seats are Percy Lodge, Killown, and Newtown Lodge. The remains of Deeps Castle are visible.

TILBERTHWAITE, a hmlt. in the par. of Hawkshead, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N.W. of Hawkshead-in-Yewdale, near Tilberthwaite Fells.

TILBROOK, a par. in the hund. of Stoddon, co. Bedford, 1½ mile N.W. of Kimbolton, its post town, and 8 miles E. of Higham-Ferrars. The village is situated in a valley. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £388. The church is dedicated to All Saints. Lord St. John is lord of the manor.

TILBURY, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Barstable, co. Essex, 3 miles N.E. of Gravesend, 5 E. of Grays, and 1 mile from the Low Street station, on the London, Tilbury, and Southend railway. It is situated in a marshy district on the bank of the Thames, opposite Gravesend. The South Essex hounds meet here. The village has an old seat of the Gossalyne family. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £558, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient structure, the tower of which was considerably damaged by the Dutch in the reign of Charles II. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a parochial school.

TILBURY-JUXTA-CLARE, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 4 miles N.W. of Castle-Hedingham. The living is a rect.* consolidated with that of Ovington.

TILBURY, WEST, a par. and small river port in the hund. of Barstable, co. Essex, 2 miles N.W. of East Tilbury, 16 S.E. of Romford, and 2 N.E. of the Tilbury railway station, in the adjoining parish of Chadwell. It is a steamboat station, and has steam-ferries to West Street, Gravesend, and Rosherville piers; also steam-communication with Southend, Sheerness, Margate, and Ramsgate, from the railway pier of the London, Tilbury, and Southend line. It is situated in a marshy district at the ferry over the Thames to Gravesend, a little above Hope Point. It is mentioned by Bede as *Tillaburgh*, and was the seat of the East Saxon diocese, founded by Bishop Cedda, or St. Chad, in the 7th century. It was selected by Henry VIII. as the site of a fort or blockhouse, and was strengthened by Elizabeth, who here harangued her troops in 1588, on the approach of the Armada. The fort was strengthened by Beckman for Charles II. in 1667, after the Dutch fleet had sailed up the Medway, and battered down the tower of East Tilbury church. There are still traces of Elizabeth's camp, the old water-gate and blockhouse, also barracks defended by large bastions, and a ditch covered by heavy batteries. It has a considerable garrison, and extensive military works are now in progress, both here and at East Tilbury. The village of West Tilbury is small, with a few new houses near the station for the accommodation of the railway officials. There is a mineral spring, and some holes or caves in the chalk called Danes' holes. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £558, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. James. The register dates from 1546. The living was once held by Archbishop Laud. There is an infant school.

TILDERSLEY. *See* TYLDESLEY, co. Lancaster.

TILEHURST, a par. in the hund. of Reading, co. Berks, 3 miles W. of Reading, its post town. The village is situated between the rivers Thames and Kennet. It formerly included the hmlt. of Theale, which has been constituted a separate par. by Act of Parliament. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure with a tower and seven bells. The interior contains a monument of Sir Peter Vanlore, who died in 1627, and some ancient brasses. The parochial charities produce about £37 per annum, besides almshouses for six widows of sixty years and upwards, belonging to the parishes of Burghfield and Tilehurst. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents have a chapel. Calcot House is the principal residence. Colonel Blagrave is lord of the manor.

TILEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Mintern Magna, co. Dorset, 2 miles N. of Cerne Abbas.

TILFORD, a tythg. in the par. of Farnham, co. Surrey, 3 miles S.E. of Farnham, on the river Wey, near the Bridge. It is joined with Culverlands.

TILGATE-FOREST, in the par. of Worth, hund. of Buttinghall, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 7 miles S.W. of East Grinstead. It is situated on the Brighton railway, and was the seat of Sugden, the lawyer. It forms part of St. Leonard's forest in the Weald.

TILL, a river of co. Northumberland, rises in the Cheviots, and after receiving the waters of the Glen, joins the Tweed at Tilmouth House.

TILLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Wem, Wem div. of

North Bradford hund., co. Salop, 2 miles S.W. of Wem. It includes the hmlt. of Trench.

TILLEY DOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Appleshaw, co. Hants, 4 miles N.W. of Andover.

TILLICOULTRY, a par. in co. Clackmannan, Scotland. It comprises the vils. of Coalsnaughton and Devonside. The parish extends in length about 6 miles from S. to N., with a varying breadth of from 1 mile to 2½ miles, and is bounded by the Stirlingshire detached parish of Alva, by the Perthshire parishes of Blackford and Glevendon, and by the Clackmannanshire parishes of Dollar, Clackmannan, and Alloa. The surface is generally hilly and pastoral, comprising part of the Ochil hills; the greatest altitude reached being at Bencleuch, which rises 2,300 feet above sea-level. Coal and limestone abound and are extensively worked. Iron ore, granite, clay-slate, fire-brick clay, basalt, and mica also exist; and traces of copper, silver, lead, cobalt, arsenic, and sulphur are found. At Cuninghar is a Druid circle 60 feet in diameter, and traces of a fort at Castle Craig. The town is about 2 miles E. of Alva, and 9 N.E. of Stirling. It is connected by a branch railway with the Stirling and Dunfermline line at Alloa, and is situated on the river Devon, and on the road from Stirling to Kinross. It is the seat of an extensive woollen trade, and since 1821 the manufacture of shawls, plaids, and tartans has flourished. Several large mills have been erected, giving employment to many hands. There are branches of the Edinburgh and Glasgow bank, a savings-bank, and several institutions. The principal seats in the vicinity are Harvieston, Alva, Tillicoultry. This par. is in the presb. of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister has a stipend of about £282. The parish church was erected in 1828. There are a Free church and United Presbyterian church, also Independent and Evangelical chapels; parochial, subscription, and other schools.

TILLINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Dengie, co. Essex, 14 miles S.E. of Maldon, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Burnham. The village is near the coast of the North Sea. The manor was given by Ethelbert, king of Kent, to the cathedral of St. Paul's. A large portion of the land was marsh, but is now well cultivated. The surface rises gradually from the marshes till it attains a considerable elevation. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £314, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has some old brasses. The register dates from 1562. The parochial charities produce £36 per annum, of which £20 go to Baker's almshouses. There is a National school. The Baptists have a chapel. The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's are lords of the manor. Fairs are held on the 16th and 17th September.

TILLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 1 mile W. from Petworth, its post town. The village is on the main road to Midhurst, and is bounded on the S. by the Rother navigation. The parish is productive of fuller's-earth, and good building stone. The surface is hilly, and the soil fertile. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £740. The church was almost entirely rebuilt in 1837 by the late Earl of Egremont, and contains several monuments. The register dates from the reign of Elizabeth. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum, besides two almshouses for six persons, built from a bequest of the Styles family. There is a National school for both sexes. Lord Leconfield is lord of the manor. The late Rev. J. S. Clark, who wrote the "Life of Nelson," with whom he was at the battle of Trafalgar, was once rector of this parish.

TILLINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Burghill, hund. of Grimsworth, co. Hereford, 5 miles N.W. of Hereford, and 1½ mile N.W. of Burghill church.

TILLINGTON, an ext. par. place in the par. of St. Mary and St Chad, Stafford, S. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, 1½ mile N.W. of Stafford.

TILMANSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 5 miles S.W. of Sandwich, its post town, and 7 N. of Dover. Prior to the Domesday survey this manor belonged to the see of Canterbury. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £196, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, contains several monuments. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The principal residence is Danes Court.

TILNEY ALL SAINTS, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge-Marsh-Land, co. Norfolk, 5 miles S.W. of Lynn, its post town, and 9 N.E. of Wisbeach. The village once formed a portion of the adjoining parish of Tilney Smeath. The soil is clay and sand, but generally fertile. The living is a vic.* annexed to that of Tilney St. Lawrence, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £280, in the patron. of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a Norman structure, with a tower and six bells. The register dates from 1588. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum. There is a National School for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

TILNEY-CUM-ISLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge-Marsh-Land, co. Norfolk. See ISLINGTON.

TILNEY ST. LAWRENCE, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge-Marsh-Land, co. Norfolk, 6½ miles S.W. of Lynn, its post town. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Tilney All Saints, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was restored at the expense of Miss Mary Mann, of Lynn, in 1846. The parochial charities produce about £22 per annum. The Calvinistic and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The Queen is lady of the manor.

TILSHEAD, a par. in the hund. of Branch and Dole, co. Wilts, 10 miles S.E. of Amesbury, and 4 from South Lavington. Devizes is its post town. The village is on the road from Devizes to Salisbury, adjoining Salisbury Plain. There are several barrows in the Downs, which were once celebrated for great numbers of bustards; also an embankment designated Old Ditch. The soil is light and chalky. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, has recently been restored and enlarged. There is a National School. Fossil sponge is found, and madrepores abound in the flint stones.

TILSOP, a tnshp. in the par. of Burford, hund. of Overs, co. Salop, 4 miles S.W. of Cleobury-Mortimer, on a branch of the river Teme.

TILSTOCK, a chplry. in the par. of Whitchurch, co. Salop, 2 miles S. of Whitchurch, its post town, and 7 from Wem. The village is situated on the road from Chester to Shrewsbury, and near the Ellesmere and Chester canal. The chplry. comprehends Whitchurch and Prees heaths, or common, crossed by the road from London to Birmingham. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, in the patron. of the Rector of Whitchurch. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, was rebuilt in 1834, by a bequest of Francis Earl of Bridgewater. The Wesleyans and Independents have chapels, and there is a National School for both sexes.

TILSTON, a par. in the higher div. of Broxton hund., co. Chester, 3 miles N. of Malpas, its post town, and 7 S. of Tattenhall. It comprises the tnshps. of Carden, Grafton, Horton, and Stretton. It is a meet for the Cheshire hounds. The Chester canal passes through the parish close to the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £333. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is old, and contains tablets to the Leche family. The parochial charities produce about £21 per annum, of which £16 go to the school. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels; a Sunday-school being held at the latter.

TILSTONE-FEARNALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Bunbury, first div. of Eddisbury hund., co. Chester, 2½ miles S.E. of Tarporley, its post town, and 1 mile N. of Bunbury, on the Crewe railway and Birmingham canal. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £90. The church, dedicated to St. Jude, was built in 1836, at an expense of £1,800, defrayed by J. Tolemache, Esq., who is lord of the manor, and principal landowner. The Hall is the principal residence.

TILSWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Manshead, co.

Bedford, 3½ miles N.W. of Dunstable, its post town. The village is near the ancient Watling Street. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £47. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains some old tombs and effigies. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. The executors of the late Sir E. P. Turner, Bart., are lords of the manor.

TILT, a stream co. Perth, Scotland, rises in Loch Tilt, and joins the Garry, near Blair Atholl.

TILTON, a par. in the hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 11 miles E. of Leicester, its post town, and 3 miles N.E. of Billesdon. The par. includes the tnshps. of Halstead, Whatborough, and Marefield. There are traces of a Roman station at Howbank-hill. The Cottesmore hounds meet in this parish. Here was a hospital which Sir W. Burdett annexed to Burton-Lazars, in the reign of Henry II. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was restored in 1854. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

TILTS, a hmlt. in the par. of Doncaster, N. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding co. York, 3 miles N. of Doncaster. It is joined with Langthwaite.

TILTY, or TILTY ABBEY, a par. in the hund. of Dunmow, co. Essex, 3½ miles N.W. of Dunmow, its post town, and 3 miles S.W. of Thaxted. The village is on the river Chelmer. It was anciently called *Tileteia*, and had a White Abbey, founded in 1153, by Maurice Fitz-Jeffery, whose revenue was valued at £177 9*s.* 4*d.*, and the site given to the Audleys at the Dissolution. The ruins still remain near the church. The living is a don.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £100. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, once formed part of the abbey. It has an E. window, several carved stalls, and three brasses, bearing date from 1520.

TIMAHOE, a par. in the bar. of Clane, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Robertstown. Naas is its post town. The surface is boggy. The parish is crossed by the road from Kilcock to Kildare, and by the Grand canal. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with Ballynefagh, £300, in the patron. of the crown. There is no church, the Protestants attending divine worship at Ballynefagh. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this parish is united to that of Clane. There are three private schools.

TIMAHOE, a post-office vil. in the bar. of Cullenagh, Queen's co., prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles S.S.E. of Maryborough. It is situated on the road from Stradbally to Ballinakill. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is united to that of Stradbally. There are a public school and a police station. This village derives its name from St. Mochoe, who founded a monastery here called Teach-Mochoe, of which there are traces. In 1642 General Preston was defeated here by Monk. Here are the ruins of Crosby Castle. Fairs are held on 5th April, 3rd July, and 18th October.

TIMBERLAND, a par. in the first div. of Langoe wap., parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 10 miles N.E. of Sleaford, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Kirkstead railway station. The par. contains the hmlts. of Martin and Thorpe Tilney. The village has navigation to the Witham. An Act was passed in 1839 for the more effectual drainage of the fen-lands. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £216. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The chancel was re-erected in 1838. The register dates from 1565. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum, which go towards the support of the National school. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

TIMBERSCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Carhampton, co. Somerset, 2½ miles S.W. of Dunster, its post town, and 5½ S. of Minehead. The village is situated in a valley, and is traversed by the turnpike road from Dunster to Dulverton. The subsoil consists of red sandstone and limestone, which are quarried. There are two chalybeate springs. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £170, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels, is old, with a tower rebuilt in 1714, at the expense of Richard Elsworth, Esq., containing a clock and five bells. The interior contains a carved screen and some stained-glass windows. The register dates from 1656. The parochial charities produce about £197 per annum, of which £187 is the bequest of Richard Elsworth, left in 1714 for founding a school and two scholarships at Balliol College, Oxon, but the school-house was not built till 1824. A revel is held on the Sunday prior to the 10th October.

TIMBERTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Chirbury, co. Salop, 2 miles E. of Montgomery, near Offa's Dyke.

TIMBLE, GREAT, a tnshp. in the par of Fewston, lower div. of Claro wap., West Riding co. York, 5½ miles N.W. of Otley. The village is on the river Washburn. The tnshp. includes the hmlts. of Gillbeck and White Cragg. The soil is clayey, with a subsoil of clay and rock. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor.

TIMBLE, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Fewston, West Riding co. York, near Great Timble.

TIMOGUE, a par. in the bar. of Stradbally, Queen's co., prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.S.W. of Stradbally, its post town. It is crossed by the road from Stradbally to Ballynakill, and is traversed by the river Straid. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £119. In the Roman Catholic arrangement it is united to Stradbally. There is a National school. Timogue House is the principal residence.

TIMOLEAGUE, a par., post, and market town in the bars. of East Carberry and Ibane, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles E.N.E. of Clonakilty, and 193 from Dublin. The surface consists of productive soil. The parish is crossed by the road from Courtmacsherry to Clonakilty, and by the river Arigadeen, which falls into Courtmacsherry Bay. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ross, val. £254, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1810, by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, three public and two private schools, and a Sunday-school. The town contains a police station, dispensary, and indigent housekeepers' society. The chief trade is in agricultural produce, but weaving is also carried on. Here are the ruins of a Franciscan abbey founded by the McCarthys in 1302, the remains of O'Shaughnessy's Castle, which was destroyed by Lord Forbes in 1642, the ruins of a castle built by the Morils in 1206, and the ruins of a lepers' hospital. Market day is on Thursday. Fairs are held on the 28th March, 5th July, 21st August, and 6th December.

TIMOLIN, a par. in the bar. of East Narragh, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Ballitore is its post town. The parish is crossed by the road from Dublin to Carlow, and is traversed by the river Griese. It includes the vil. of Ballytore. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with four others, £272, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, a Friends' meeting-house, two public and three private schools. The principal residence is Griesemount. This place derives its name from an abbey founded by St. Moling of Ferns, and which had a castle attached, burnt by Lord Narragh in the time of King John. Limestone and sandstone are quarried. Fairs are held on Easter Monday and 28th June.

TIMOOLE, a par. in the bar. of Skreen, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.S.W. of Duleek. The river Nany Water traverses the interior. The living is joined to Duleek [which see]. The principal seat is Guilliamstown.

TIMPERLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Bowdon, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 1½ mile N.E. of Altrincham, its post town, and 1 W. of the Timperley station on the Manchester, South Junction, and Altrincham line of railway. The village is on the Bridgewater canal. There are market gardens and a stone quarry. The soil is chiefly clay, with a subsoil of marl. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £200, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to Christ, is modern, with a painted E. window by Wailes of Newcastle. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. There

are an endowed school for boys, and a National school for girls, including infants, and at which a Sunday-school is also held. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Ridings Hall and Pickering Lodge are the principal residences.

TIMSBURY, a par. in the hund. of King's-Sombourn, co. Hants, 3 miles N. of Romsey, its railway station and post town, and 7 from Stockbridge. The village is on the Andover canal, which has a wharf here, and on the river Test. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £64. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

TIMSBURY, a par. in the hund. of Chew, co. Somerset, 8 miles S.W. of Bath station and its post town, and 7 S. of Keynsham railway station. The village is on the road between Bath and Wells, and near the Somerset coal canal, which commences at the south-western extremity of the parish. There are several coal-pits in the vicinity. The soil consists of rich loam, and is favourable to the growth of elm and ash timber. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £389, in the patron. of Balliol College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1825. There are a National school for both sexes, and a Sunday-school. The Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans have chapels.

TIMWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Decuman, co. Somerset, 2 miles from Watchet.

TIMWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Thedwestry, co. Suffolk, 4 miles N.E. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Ingham, in the dioc. of Ely. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum.

TINAHELY. *See* TINEHELY, co. Wicklow.

TINCLETON, a par. in the hund. of Piddletown, co. Dorset, 5 miles E. of Dorset, its post town, and 3 N.E. of Moreton railway station. The village is on the river Frome. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £92. The church, dedicated to St. John, was erected in 1851 near the site of the old one, and contains tombs of the Baynards of Cliff. The register dates from 1610. There is a National school, supported by C. Porcher, Esq. Cliff House is the principal residence.

TINDALE, an extensive district of the Tyne valley, southern div. co. Northumberland, divided into four wards—East, North-East, North-West, and South, or Hexham.

TINEHELY, a post and market vil. in the par. of Kilcommon, bar. of Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 24 miles S.W. of Wicklow, and 53 from Dublin. It is a station on the Shillelagh branch of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford railway. It is situated beneath the Croghan mountains, on the river Greenisland, which is here crossed by a bridge. The village contains a police station and a dispensary. The manufacture of soap is carried on. The Wesleyans hold their meetings in the sessions room, and there is a public school. The principal residences are Town View and Ballicionangue. This town, which formerly belonged to the Earl of Stafford, but now to Earl Fitzwilliam, was destroyed by fire in 1798, and was soon afterwards rebuilt. Here are the ruins called Black Tom's Cellars, supposed to be the remains of the mansion of the Earl of Stafford. Market day is Wednesday. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday in January, 7th February, third Wednesday in March, second Wednesday in April, 8th May, 4th June, Wednesday after 24th June, third Wednesday in July, 7th August, first Wednesday in September, Wednesday after Michaelmas, 7th November, and third Wednesday in December.

TINGEWICK, a par. in the hund. of Buckingham, co. Bucks, 2¾ miles S.W. of Buckingham, its post town. The village was formerly a market town, granted in 1246 to the Abbey de Monte Rothomago, in Normandy, to which the manor had previously been given by the Finmores. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £359, in the patron. of New College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a tower, said to have been built by William of Wykeham, a brass to Erasmus Williams, once rector, bearing date 1608, and a stone over the central window in the S. battlement, bearing a curious inscription. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum. There are a National and Sunday-school.

TINGLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of West Ardsley, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Wakefield. It is a station on the Gildersome branch of the Great Northern railway.

TINGRITH, a par. in the hund. of Manshead, co. Bedford, 4 miles S.E. of Woburn, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £176. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, contains a brass of R. Hogeson, bearing date 1611. It has recently undergone extensive alterations. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. The Misses Trevor are ladies of the manor and sole landowners.

TINGWALL, WHITENESS, and WEESDALE, a par. in the Mainland-of-Orkney, Orkney Islands, coast of Scotland. It comprises the vil. of Scalloway, and the islands of Linga, Oxna, and Irondray, lying betwixt Wadbuster, Laxforth, and Deal Voes on the E., and Weesdale, Stromness, and Ustaness Voes on the W. The parish extends in length from 18 to 20 miles, with an extreme breadth of 10 miles. It is so much indented by the voes, that no portion of it is more than two miles distant from the sea. The surface is irregular and hilly, but much of it has been reclaimed and cultivated. In the straths limestone is abundant. The village of Tingwall is about 4 miles N.W. of Lerwick. This par. is in the presb. of Lerwick and synod of Shetland. The stipend of the minister is about £263. There are two parish churches—viz., at Tingwall and Whiteness; the former was erected in 1788, and the latter in 1837. There is an Independent chapel at Scalloway, at which place a church was erected in 1842. At Weesdale, Whiteness, and Scalloway are Society's schools, and an Assembly's school at Tronday.

TINHEAD, a tythg. in the par. of Edington, co. Wilts, 4 miles N.E. of Westbury, and 1 mile N. of Edington.

TINNAHINCH, a bar., Queen's co., prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It contains the pars. of Castlebrack, Kilmanman, Rearymore, and Rosenallis.

TINNAHINCH, a vil. in the bar. of Lower St. Mullin's, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is situated on the river Barrow, and is joined with Graiguenamanagh by a bridge. Here are the ruins of St. Michael's church and well, and the remains of Butler's Castle.

TINNAHINCH, a hmlt. in the par. of Rearymore, bar. of Tinnahinch, Queen's co., prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles E. of Clonaslees, near the bridge over the river Glenbarrow.

TINSLEY, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Rotherham, S. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding co. York, 2½ miles S.W. of Rotherham, its post town, and 3½ N.E. of Sheffield. The village, which is of recent origin, is near the North Midland and Sheffield railways, and on the Sheffield and Rotherham canal, which joins the river Don a little below the village. Here are extensive collieries and steel rolling mills, and slate of an inferior quality is quarried. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £134. The church, dedicated to St. Laurence, is old, and was enlarged in 1838. It contains several old tablets and brasses. There are schools for both sexes, principally supported by Earl Fitzwilliam, who is lord of the manor.

TINTAGEL, or DUNDAGELL, a par. in the hund. of Lesnewth, co. Cornwall, 3 miles W. of Boscastle, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Camelford. The parish is situated near Tintagel Head and Creek on the Bristol Channel, by which it is bounded on the N. It comprises about 4,000 acres, and includes the disfranchised borough of Bossiney, and the vils. of Oldborough and Trevena. On the cliffs are traces of King Arthur's Castle, which came to the crown and was the occasional

residence of several of the Norman kings, but subsequently became a state prison for the Duchy of Cornwall. Near the shore are slate quarries, in which are found those polygonal crystals called "Cornish diamonds." The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £220, in the patron. of the dean and canons of Windsor. The church, dedicated to St. Symphorian, has several stained windows, and was thoroughly restored in 1854. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans, Association Methodists, and Bible Christians have chapels. The Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, is lord of the manor. There were formerly two chapels-of-ease in the parish. A fair for cattle occurs at Trevena on the Monday following the 18th October.

TINTERN, a par. in the bar. of Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Fethard, its post town. The surface, which is boggy, in parts consists of productive soil. The parish is crossed by the road from Wexford to Duncannon Fort, and is traversed on the N.E. by the river Blackwater. It includes part of the harbour of Bannow Bay. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with Owenduff, £92. The church was built in 1818, partly by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this parish is the head of a union. There are public and private schools, and a police station. The chief residences are Tintern and Thorld, or Tallough. Here are the ruins of Tintern Castle, founded in 1200 by William Earl of Pembroke, the tower of which serves as a sea-mark. In the old chapel adjoining the castle is a monument to Sir Anthony Colclough, captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners in the reign of Henry VIII. Fairs are held on 24th March, 12th May, 2nd October, and 11th November.

TINTERN ABBEY, a ruin in the par. of Chapel Hill, co. Monmouth, 3½ miles N. of Chepstow. *See* CHAPEL HILL.

TINTERN PARVA, a par. in the upper div. of Ragland hund., co. Monmouth, 4½ miles N. of Chepstow, and 8 from Monmouth. The village is on the river Wye, near Tintern Abbey. There are iron works. The living is a rect. in the dioc of Llandaff, val. £162. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is paved with fragments of monumental flagstones from Tintern Abbey. The parochial charities produce about £19 per annum.

TINTINHULL, a hund., co. Somerset, contains the pars. of Ilchester, Kingston, Montacute, Northover, Stoke-under-Hamdon, Thorne-Coffin, and Tintinhull, comprising 7,450 acres.

TINTINHULL, a par. in the hund. of the same name, co. Somerset, 4½ miles from Yeovil, its post town, and 2½ S.W. of Ilchester. The village is on the navigable river Ivil, and the ancient Fosse Way. The soil is clayey, with a subsoil of clay. Stock-Dennis, now a tything in this parish, was anciently populous. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £90. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, contains a brass of a priest bearing date 1464. General Arbuthnot is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

TINTWISTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Mottram-in-Longdendale, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 10 miles N.E. from Stockport, its post town. It is a station on the Sheffield and Manchester railway, and is situated on the western bank of the river Etherow, and is divided into the hmlts. of Tintwistle, Micklehurst, Arnfield, and Woodhead. The village is lighted with gas. There are cotton and woollen manufactories, and stone quarries. Here is situated the reservoir containing 400,000 cubic yards, for the supply of water to Manchester, 13 miles distant. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £200, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to Christ, is modern. There are National and British schools for both sexes, and a Sunday-school, in which the Tintwistle mechanics' institute is held, besides several other societies. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels.

TINWALD, a par. in the district of Nithsdale, co. Dumfries, Scotland. It contains the vils. of Amisfield, Kirkland, and Townland, and part of the ancient par. of Trailflat. It extends in length about 5½ miles from S. to N., with an extreme breadth of 4½ miles, and is bounded by Kirkmahoe, Kirkmichael, Lochmaben, Torthorwald, and Dumfries. The surface is moderately flat, and was formerly wooded. Its northern part is watered by the river Ae. The prevailing rocks are greywacke and greywacke-slate. On Barshall Hill is a British fort. The parish is traversed by the road from Dumfries to Moffat. The village, which is about 4 miles N. of Dumfries, is situated on the Ae and Lochar Waters, and on the old Roman way to Brunswark. Paterson, the projector of the banks of England and Scotland, and of the Darien expedition, was born at Skipmire Farm in 1660. This par. is in the presb. and synod of Dumfries. The stipend of the minister is about £250. The parish church was erected in 1763. There are two parochial schools. The principal seats are Tinwald House, Amisfield, and Glenae.

TINWELL, or TYNWELL, a par. in the hund. of East, co. Rutland, 2 miles S.W. of Stamford railway station, its post town, and 91 from London. The village is at the confluence of the rivers Chater and Welland, which separate the county of Rutland from those of Northampton and Lincoln. The par. includes the hmlt. of Ingthorpe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £303. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains tombs of the Cecils and of Hermanus Rainerus. There is a National school built in 1834, with a small endowment. The Marquis of Exeter is lord of the manor.

TIPNOAK, a hund., co. Sussex, contains the pars. of Albourne, Henfield, and Woodmancote, comprising an area of 9,090 acres.

TIPPEL, a stream of co. Northumberland, rises in Scots Coulthard Waste, and joins the South Tyne.

TIPPER, a par. in the bar. of North Naas, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Naas, its post town. It is crossed by the road from Naas to Blessington. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Rathmore, £317, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a public and two private schools.

TIPPERARY, an inland co. in the prov. of Munster, Ireland, is bounded N. by Galway and King's co., E. by King's co., Queen's co., and Kilkenny, S. by Waterford, and W. by Cork, Limerick, Clare, and Galway. It lies between 52° 12′ and 53° 9′ N. lat. and 7° 20′ and 8° 26′ W. long. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 70 miles, and from E. to W. 40 miles. The area is 1,659 square miles, or 1,061,731 acres, of which 843,887 are arable, 178,183 uncultivated, 23,779 under continuous plantations, 2,359 in towns, and 13,523 under water. The population in 1841 was 435,553, in 1851 it was 331,567, and in 1861 it had fallen to 249,106. The poor-law valuation in 1851 was £618,148, and the general valuation in 1861 was £670,525. The number of persons from this county who emigrated from Irish ports between May, 1851, and December, 1865, with the expressed intention of not returning, was 110,248, or 33 per cent. of the population at the former date. Previous to the English conquest the county seems to have been divided into the kingdoms of Thomond, or North Munster, and Desmond, or South Munster, the princes of each having alternately paramount rule over Munster. On the English invasion in 1172 Henry II., in person, received the submission of the native chiefs, and summoned a council at Cashel, where his authority was recognised by princes and prelates, but on his departure this submission was recalled, and the O'Briens, of Thomond, for a time successfully resisted Strongbow. In 1185 Theobald Walker, a follower of Prince John, obtained a grant of the lands near the Shannon, with the title of Chief Butler of Ireland, which became hereditary, and whence the family derives its name. In 1210 Tipperary was erected into a county by King John. In 1328 the sixth Chief Butler was created Earl of Ormond, and Edward III. granted to

his son and successor, on his marriage with Elizabeth Bohun, granddaughter of Edward I., the royal privileges of the entire county, which were preserved to the family till the commencement of the last century. Frequent contests took place between the Butlers and the Geraldines, in the course of which the cathedral of Cashel was burned by the Earl of Kildare. The county was the scene of important military movements during the civil war of 1641, almost every stronghold having been at first seized by the Irish party, and subsequently reduced by Cromwell, when Clonmel, Cashel, and other places suffered severely. In the Jacobite wars Clonmel was abandoned by the Irish on the advance of William, after his victory at the Boyne in 1690.—The surface is varied, comprising large tracts of level country intersected by ranges of hills. The Devil's Bit range, separated by a narrow defile at Roscrea from the Slieve Bloom mountains, extends in a continuous line across the county in a S.W. direction to the neighbourhood of Borrisoleigh, and then branch into the Bilboa mountains to the S., and the Keeper mountains towards Newport, where they are immediately connected with the Slieve Phelim mountains of Limerick. The Devil's Bit range has in no place a basis of more than 4 miles, and generally reaches an altitude of 1,300 to 1,600 feet, but Keeper mountain rises to 2,278 feet, and Moher Slieve of the same group to 1,783 feet. The Slievenamuck mountains or Tipperary hills run in a narrow ridge from Limerick to the S. of Tipperary town, reaching an elevation of only 1,215 feet at their highest point. The Galtees extend from the S.E. corner of Limerick to the valley of the Suir, near Cahir, with a basis breadth of 5 miles. They rise steeply, and at places inaccessibly, on the N. side, but slope gently on the S. Their highest summit near Limerick county is 3,015 feet, while at other points they reach 2,636, 2,588, 2,378, 2,166, and 1,969 respectively. The Knockmiledown range runs parallel to the Galtees, and form the boundary with Waterford, to which county they chiefly belong, but they here rise to 2,150 feet. Along the E. of the county is a small group, of which Slievenaman, 2,364 feet high, is the most important point. The plain of Ormond, stretching from the Devil's Bit mountains to Lough Derg, is rich, and is abundantly watered by the Shannon and its tributaries, the most important being the Brosna, Nenagh, and Mulkear. The valley of the Suir, embracing the central and southern portions of the county, and forming the Golden Vale, is fertile, and is drained by that river with its numerous affluents, while the eastern districts are watered by the King's and Munster rivers flowing into the Nore. The lakes of the county are numerous, but small and unimportant, except Lough Derg, which separates it from Galway and Clare. The only communications by water are the Shannon and the Suir, which latter is navigable for large barges to Clonmel. The Great Southern and Western railway enters near Borris-in-Ossory, and passes Thurles and Tipperary, communicating with Dublin on the N. and Cork City on the S., and having a branch line by Roscrea and Nenagh, to Limerick city. The Waterford and Limerick railway runs through the S. of the county, passing Clonmel and Tipperary. The roads are numerous, and are kept in excellent order.—The level parts of the county belong to the great limestone field of Ireland. On the N. side of the Devil's Bit mountains, and about the Keeper and Bilboa groups, yellow sandstone and sandstone conglomerate prevail, and narrow belts of this formation are met with among the mountains in the S. and E. A considerable portion of the Galtees, Slievenamuck, and the S. side of the Devil's Bit ranges, and the greater part of the Keeper and Bilboa groups, consist of clay slate, graywacke, and graywacke slate; and a formation of old conglomerate, with red, purple, and grey clay slate prevails extensively in the Knockmiledown range, and is much met with among the Galtees and Slievenamuck. Coal is found on the eastern border, and thence to within a few miles of Cashel, with a small outlying district at Cashel, and one at Clonmel. The coal is of the nature of anthracite, or blind coal, and is an extension of the Kilkenny field. Copper is found at Hollyford, and zinc and lead mixed with silver at Silvermines and Shallee. The sandstone of Slievenamuck yields excellent flags, and from the Arra hills, near Lough Derg, slates are quarried equal to those of North Wales. The climate is temperate and healthy. The soil in the level parts is fertile, particularly in the Golden Vale, which is of calcareous loam, and in the district to the N. of the Devil's Bit range, comprising the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond. Agriculture is principally attended to, but the importation of foreign corn has caused a change in this particular, while the rearing of cattle, and more particularly of sheep, has increased. In 1847, 319,334 acres were under crops, and in 1865 only 297,551 acres. The condition of the peasantry, though not satisfactory, has been considerably improved. Drainage has been carried out in many districts, and a better system of farming is adopted. The love of the soil, inherent in all Irishmen, seems specially so in the people of this county, and in 1760, and for many subsequent years, the Whiteboy disturbances, arising out of agrarian disputes, gave considerable annoyance to landowners, and so recently as 1862 the murder of two landlords is to be attributed to the same cause.—The county is partly in the dioceses of Lismore, Emly, and Killaloe, but chiefly in that of Cashel. In the Roman Catholic distribution it belongs principally to the archdiocese of Cashel and diocese of Emly, but also to the dioceses of Waterford and Lismore, and that of Killaloe. Of the population in 1861, 12,800, or 5·1 per cent., were members of the Established Church; 234,881, or 94·3 per cent., were Roman Catholics; and 1,425, or 0·6 per cent., belonged to other Christian denominations. The county returns four members to parliament; two for the county at large, constituency in 1864, 8,996; and one each for the boroughs of Cashel and Clonmel, constituencies respectively in 1866, 148 and 339. It is divided for civil purposes into North Riding and South Riding, the former consisting of the baronies of Ormond, Lower and Upper, Owney and Arra, Ikerrin, Eliogarty, and Upper Kilnamanagh; the latter of Slievardagh, Lower Kilnamanagh, Middlethird, Clanwilliam, East and West Offa and Iffa; and contains 193 parishes. The civil government is intrusted to a lieutenant and custos, a high sheriff, 31 deputy lieutenants, 6 resident and about 206 local magistrates. It belongs to the Leinster circuit. The assizes for the north riding are held at Nenagh, and for the south riding at Clonmel. Sessions are also held at Roscrea, Thurles, Carrick-on-Suir, Cashel, Clogheen, New Birmingham, Newport, Templemore, and Tipperary. The county belongs to the Cork, or south-western military district, and contains twelve military stations. It is divided into 9 Poor-law Unions, and there are 19 market towns. In 1863 there were 271 National schools, attended by 17,104 male and 18,046 female children, besides Church Education, private, and other schools. The principal seats in the county are, Cahir Castle, Earl of Glengall; Knocklofty, Earl of Donoughmore; Rathronan, Lord Gough; Dundrum, Lord Hawarden; Shanbally, Lord Lismore; Laughton, Lord Bloomfield; Kilboy, Lord Dunalley; Thomastown, Vicomte Chabot, besides numerous mansions of the resident gentry.—The county is rich in antiquities, chiefly of the mediæval period, the most interesting being those of Cashel, Roscrea, and Golden, with Holy Cross Abbey, a specimen of the Pointed style of architecture. Here are also the stalactite caverns, called the Mitchelstown Caves.

TIPPERARY, a par. and market town in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, South Riding, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 23 miles N.W. from Clonmel, 56 N.W. from Waterford, and 27 S.E. from Limerick. It is situated on the river Arra, an affluent of the Suir, and has stations on the Great Southern and Western and the Waterford and Limerick railways. Its population in 1851 was 6,829, exclusive of 2,750 in the union and auxiliary workhouses which were in the town, but had fallen in 1861 to 5,872, inhabiting 975 houses. The town is old, and its name is said to be a corruption

of *Tipra-Rae*, signifying "the wells of the plains." A castle was built here by King John, and a monastery for Augustinian friars, founded by Henry III., added to the importance of the place. The town was burned in 1329 by one of the O'Briens, but was quickly rebuilt. It is situated at the base of the Slievenamuck mountains, and almost in the centre of the Golden Vale, and, being on the direct road from Clonmel to Limerick, it is advantageously placed for improvement. It consists of one principal street, with smaller ones branching off at right angles, has lately been considerably improved, and is well lighted with gas. The care of it is vested in 21 town commissioners, including the chairman. It contains a handsome church, Roman Catholic chapel, and Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses. Quarter and petty sessions are held. A considerable business is done in corn, flour, and butter, and agricultural produce generally, which is sent for shipment to Waterford and Limerick. Thursdays and Saturdays are market days. Fairs are held on 5th April, 24th June, 10th October, 11th December, and on the second Tuesday of the other months in each year. The par. is in the dioc. of Cashel, and has a net income of £536, the patronage being vested in the bishop. The Poor-law Union extends over 179,988 acres, with a population in 1861 of 47,298.

TIPPERKERIN, a par. in the bar. of South Naas, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Ballymore-Eustace. The surface is hilly, including the mountain Sliveroe, which attains an elevation of 1,094 feet. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, and in the patron. of the bishop. There are Danish raths at Sliveroe, Bishop's Hill, and Donode.

TIPPERLIN, a *quondam* vil. in the par. of St. Cuthbert, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, a quarter of a mile W. of Morningside.

TIPTON, or TIBBINGTON, a par. and manufacturing and mining district in the hund. of South Offlow, co. Stafford, 2 miles N. of Dudley, 9 N.W. of Birmingham, and 4¼ S.E. of Wolverhampton. The par. comprises several hmlts., Dudley Port, part of Greatbridge, Gospel Oak, Horseley Heath, Ocker Hill, Princes-end, Tipton, and Toll End. Its acreage is 3,020, and its population in 1861 was 28,870, being an increase of 3,998 since 1851. The return for 1861 includes 161 persons living in boats. The number of houses was 6,085. The prosperity of the parish is due to its minerals, coal and iron. Many mines are at work to supply the blast furnaces that abound in and around the parish. Large iron-works and foundries are engaged in working the iron. The manufactures are mostly heavy, as cables, anchors, pit chains, railway iron-work, engine-boilers, sheet, bar, and nail-rod iron, fenders and fire-irons, stove grates, spouts, pipes, palisades, &c. There are also brick and tile, nail, and file works, breweries, cement works, &c. Among the larger establishments may be mentioned those of the Bloomfield ironworks, the Staffordshire Anchor-Testing Company, the Summerhill ironworks, the Gospel Oak works, and the Horseley Heath works. The parish is a network of canals, and has water communication in all directions. Three lines of railway also facilitate its trade, viz., the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Wednesbury (London and North-Western), with four stations within the parish; the South Staffordshire (London and North-Western), one station; and the West Midland (Great Western), with two stations. The Birmingham and Dudley road traverses the parish, and is its main thoroughfare: at Dudley Port the road is spanned by the Royal Aqueduct, erected in 1836. The principal roads are lighted with gas, supplied from the Birmingham and South Staffordshire gasworks, Swan Village. The water comes from Lichfield, but there is a reservoir near Dudley. A board of health is established in the parish. The police-station and offices, erected 1864, are on Horseley Heath, near the parish church. Athletic sports are much in favour at Tipton, and there are footraces at the Britannia grounds almost weekly. The wake is held in August. Tipton is in the dioc. of Lichfield and archdeaconry of Stafford, and has four churches. St. Martin, the mother church, is val. £419; St. Paul's, val. £300, in the patron. of the incumbent of St. Martin's; St. John's, val. £40, in the patron. of the bishop; St. Mark's, val. £150. The Independents, Baptists, Methodist New Connexion, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans, have chapels. There are several National and other day and Sunday schools.

TIPTON, a vil. and chplry. in the par. of Ottery St. Mary, co. Devon, 2 miles S. of Ottery, on the river Otter.

TIRANASCRAGH, a par. in the bar. of Longford, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles S.S.W. of Eyrecourt. The surface consists of good land, with a small portion of bog. The parish is traversed by the river Shannon. The living is a rect. joined to Dononaughta. The principal residence is Ormond-view.

TIRANNY, a bar. in co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It contains Middleton, with portions of the pars. of Derrynoose, Eglish, Keady, and Tynan.

TIRAWLEY, a bar. in co. Mayo, Ireland, containing Ballina, Ballycastle, and the pars. of Addergoole, Ardagh, Ballynahaglish, Ballysakeery, Crossmolina, Doonfeeny, Kilbelfad, Kilbride, Kilcummin, Kilfian, Killala, Lackan, Moygawnagh, Rathreagh, Templemurry, and part of Kilmoremoy.

TIREE, or TYREE, an island belonging to the Argyleshire Hebrides, coast of Scotland, 2 miles S.W. of Coll, and 18 N.W. of Iona. It extends in length about 12 miles, with a mean breadth of 4 miles. The coast is indented with several rocky bays, but the surface is flat, with the exception of some hills towards the N., which rise from 200 to 300 feet. Reef plain is an expanse of verdure lying scarcely 12 feet above high water-mark, and called in Gaelic, *Rioghachd har fo thuin*, or, "the land below the waves." To the N.E. is a ferry to Gunna and Coll, and about 4 miles W. is Sceir mhor, or Duskere rock, where seals are caught. The island is watered by numerous streams, which form upwards of 20 fresh-water lochs, covering an area of about 600 acres. Game, rabbits, and sea-fowl are in abundance, the last especially at Ceanmharra cliffs, where there are many caves. On the summit of the cliff is St. Patrick's temple, measuring 26 feet by 11 feet, besides which are duns or forts, and ruined chapels. The prevailing rock is gneiss, with pink and green marble. The island is one of the most fertile of the Hebrides, but destitute of wood, and occasionally subjected to strong westerly winds. Many of its inhabitants are engaged in the rearing of cattle, and in poultry breeding, and till recently in the manufacture of kelp. The Duke of Argyle is sole landowner. Fairs occur on the Wednesday in May prior to Mull, on the Monday in August prior to Mull, and on the Wednesday in October prior to Mull.

TIRERAGH, a bar. in co. Sligo, Ireland, containing Ardnaree, Dromore-West, and the pars. of Castleconnor, Dromard, Casky, Kilglass, Kilmacshalgan, Skreen, Templeboy, and parts of Kilmoremoy.

TIRERILL, a bar. in co. Sligo, Ireland, containing Ballinafad, Collooney, Riverstoun, and the pars. of Aghanagh, Ballynakill, Ballysamaghan, Drumcolumb, Killadoon, Killerry, Kilmacallan, Kilmactranny, Kilross, Shancough, and Tawnagh, and part of Ballysadare.

TIR-EVAN, or IFAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Yspytty, hund. of Isaled, co. Denbigh, 8 miles S.E. of Llanrwst. It is situated on the river Conway, and had a hospital of the Knights of St. John.

TIRHUGH, a bar. in co. Donegal, Ireland, containing Ballintrae, Ballyshannon, and pars. of Donegal, Drumhome, and Kilbarron, and parts of Inishmacsaint and Templecarne.

TIRKEERAN, a bar. in co. Londonderry, Ireland, containing part of Londonderry and Muff, and the pars. of Clondermot, Lower Cumber, Faughanvale, and parts of Banagher and Upper Cumber.

TIRKENNEDY, a bar. in co. Fermanagh, Ireland, containing parts of the pars. of Cleenish, Derrybrusk, Derryvullan, Enniskillen, Magheracross, and Trory.

TIRLEY, a par. partly in the lower div. of Westminster and partly in that of Deerhurst, co. Gloucester, 4 miles S.W. of Tewkesbury, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Gloucester. The village is situated on the river Severn, which is crossed at Haw by a bridge connecting this parish with that of Deerhurst. The bridge, which is constructed of iron and stone, was completed in 1825, at an outlay of upwards of £24,000. The land is chiefly in pasture and meadow. The soil is a rich loam. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £407, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is old, and the interior contains several monuments. The parochial charities produce about £80 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The Earl of Coventry is lord of the manor, and principal landowner.

TIRLLANERCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Corwen, co. Merioneth, 10 miles N.W. of Llanidloes. In this township are Nant Ysgolion fall, and an arched rock at Glyn Yal.

TIRRIL, a hmlt. in the par. of Barton, West Ward, co. Westmoreland, 3 miles S.W. of Penrith, and half a mile E. of Barton church. The village, situated in the vale of the Eamont, contains a brewery, and a Friends' meeting-house, with a burial-ground.

TIRYMYNACH, a tnshp. in the par of Llanbrynmair, co. Montgomery, 9 miles N.W. of Llanidloes.

TIRYMYNECH, a tnshp. in the par. of Guilsfield, co. Montgomery, 2 miles N. of Welshpool, within which borough it is situated. It formerly belonged to the monks of Strata Florida.

TISARAN, a par. in the bar. of Garrycastle, King's co., prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles W.S.W. of Cloghan. Ferbane is its post town. The surface is boggy. The parish is traversed by the Grand canal, and by the rivers, Shannon, Brosna, and Blackwater. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £547, in the patron. of the bishop. The principal residence is Moystown House.

TISAXON, a par. in the bar. of Kinsale, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles W.N.W. of Kinsale, its post town. The river Bandon traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £78, in the patron. of the crown. The church has long been in ruins. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this parish is united to that of Kinsale. The principal residences are Teighsasson House, Ballywilliam, and Holyhill. Here are the ruins of White Castle, built in 1497 for the Roches.

TISBURY, an ancient town in the hund. of Dunworth, co. Wilts, 3 miles S.E. of Hindon, and 14 W. of Salisbury. It is a station on the Yeovil and Exeter section of the Great Western railway. This place, which is considerable, is situated in an agricultural district, watered by the river Nadder, a tributary of the Avon. It includes the pars. of East and West Tisbury, and the hmlt. of Wardour, whence the Lords Arundell of Wardour take their title. The original castle, of which there are still some remains, was built prior to the reign of Edward III., and was successively held by the families of St. Martin, Touchet, Audley, Willoughby-de-Broke, and subsequently by Sir John Arundell, whose son Thomas was created Lord Arundell of Wardour by James I. In the civil war, the castle was held for the king by Lady Blanche, but was taken by Sir E. Hungerford, on the 4th of May, 1643, after a week's siege; and committed by the parliament to the keeping of General Ludlow. In the course of the same summer, it was retaken by Lord Arundel and a party of royalists, dismantled, and the Roundheads dislodged. It remained in ruins for more than a century; but in 1776 the family of Arundel erected Wardour Castle, about a mile from the original site. This mansion is built on an eminence, and consists of a centre and two wings projecting in a curvilinear form. Incorporated with the mansion is a Roman Catholic chapel, containing many paintings. The village of Tisbury stands on the declivity of a hill overlooking the vale of the Nadder; and below it are the remains of a manor-house, formerly belonging to Shaftesbury Abbey, but now converted into a farmhouse; and near it is the church. The land is fertile and well cultivated. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £880, besides 12 acres of glebe, and the vicarial for £440; besides which, £67 12s. is annually paid to the rector of Compton-Chamberlayne, and £50 to another impropriator. The living is a vic.* in the archdeac. and dioc. of Salisbury, val. £306. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is of the early part of the 13th century. In the interior are an old font, two brasses (the earliest of Lawrence Hyde), bearing date 1590, and monuments to the former Lords Arundell, over one of which is the helmet worn by the first Lord Arundell. In the churchyard is a yew-tree, 30 feet in circumference, and said to be thirteen centuries old. The register commences in 1563. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels. The parochial charities produce about £100 per annum, applied towards the support of the schools, and apprenticing poor children. There are National and parochial schools for boys and girls, and a school supported by the Independents. The Poor-law Union of Tisbury comprises 20 parishes and townships, the union workhouse being situated at Wardour. It is also the seat of a superintendent registry, but belongs to the Shaftesbury New County Court district. Sir Nicholas Hyde, Chief Justice of the King's Bench and Lord Treasurer in the reign of James I., was born in Hatch House; and Sir John Davies, the lawyer and poet, was a native of the hamlet of Chisgrove.

TISCOFFIN, a par. in the bar. of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, Ireland, 4 miles N.N.W. of Gowran. Kilkenny is its post town. The surface is hilly, but the soil is productive. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £142, in the patron. of the bishop. Here the Mac-Murroughs defeated the Earl of Ormond in 1362.

TISRARA, a par. in the bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon, Ireland, 7 miles S. of Roscommon, containing Mount Talbot, its post town. The surface consists of a light soil, with some bog. The parish is traversed by the river Suck, and contains Mount Talbot. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with two others, £111, in the patron. of the bishop. The principal residence is Mount Talbot. Limestone is quarried.

TISSINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Wirksworth, co. Derby, 4 miles N. of Ashbourne, its post town, and 9 S.W. of Winster. The village is situated on the road from Ashborne to Buxton, near Thorp Cloud and other cliffs which guard the entrance to the district of Dove Dale. In the vicinity are cotton mills on Bradbourn Brook, also a stone quarry. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £97. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is old, and surrounded by trees. A N. aisle was added in 1854, at the expense of Miss Fitzherbert, to whose family the church contains monuments. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum, of which sum £7 go to the support of Fitzherbert's school. Graves wrote part of his "Spiritual Quixote" here. Sir H. Fitzherbert is lord of the manor. At a little distance from the church are five wells or fountains, which are said anciently to have furnished the only supply of water for several miles round, and are still annually covered with flowers by the villagers on Holy Thursday.

TISTED, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Selborne, co. Hants, 5 miles S.W. of Alton. The village is situated on the road from Alton to Gosport and Portsmouth. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £350. The church is dedicated to St. James. There is a free school, erected in 1837, with an endowment of £50 per annum. J. Groves, the astronomer, was born here.

TISTED, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Bishop's-Sutton, co. Hants, 8 miles S.W. of Alton. The village is situated about a mile off the London and Gosport road. The surface is undulating, and the soil a flinty earth upon a substratum of chalk. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £60 in the patron. of Magdalen College, Oxford.

TITCHBORNE, a par. in the upper half of Fawley hund., co. Hants, 2¼ miles S.W. of New Alresford, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Winchester. The village is situated at the head of the river Itchin. This place gives name to the Titchbornes, who were located here prior to the Conquest. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Cheriton, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, contains tombs and effigies of the Titchborne family. There is a National school for both sexes, and a Roman Catholic school, supported by Sir James F. D. Titchborne, Bart. The principal residence is Titchborne House, which has a Roman Catholic chapel attached. It was rebuilt near the site of the old castle erected in Henry II.'s time, since which, 2*d.* on Ladyday has been given to every one who asks for it. The Bishop of Winchester is lord of the manor.

TITCHFIELD, a hund., co. Hants, contains the pars. of Rowner, Titchfield, and Wickham, comprising an area of 4,510 acres.

TITCHFIELD, a par. and small town in the Fareham div. of Titchfield hund., co. Hants, 2½ miles W. of Fareham station, 6 N.W. of Gosport, and 9 S.E. of Southampton. The par., which is bounded on the W. by the Southampton Water, is the largest in the county, containing 15,960 acres, and comprises the chplry. of Crofton, and the district church of Sarisbury, and the hmlts. of Hook, Stubbington, Swanwick, and Warsash. The town is situated in a valley on the road from Southampton to Portsmouth and Brighton. The river Aire runs by the town into the Solent. The town, once a market-town, had formerly a Premonstratensian abbey, founded in 1231 by Bishop Peter de Rupibus, the revenue of which at the suppression was valued at £280 19*s.* 10*d.*; and the site given by Henry VIII. to his Chancellor, Sir Thomas Wriothesley, who erected out of its materials the "righte statelie" house in which Charles I. found a temporary shelter after his escape from Hampton Court in 1647, and from which he was taken prisoner by Colonel Hammond, and conveyed to Carisbrooke Castle in the Isle of Wight. Lady Rachel Russell, wife of William Lord Russell, was born here in 1636. The building is now in a state of ruin, the entrance gateway being the only part standing. The principal residences are West Hill, of the Hon. Misses Baring; The Hook, of William Hornby, Esq.; Holly Hill, the seat of Captain Maxse; and Brooklands, of Spencer Smith, Esq. Titchfield gives the title of marquis to the Duke of Portland. The living is a vic., with the chplry. of Crofton annexed, in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £230, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure of various dates, the N. aisle of which was built by William of Wykeham. It contains a monument to Sir T. Wriothesley, portions of whose armour are yet preserved. The church has just been beautifully restored and enlarged, at the expense of the Hon. Misses Baring. There is also the district church of Sarisbury, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £120. The church is dedicated to St. Paul. There is also the church or chapel at Crofton of the Holy Rood. There are chapels for Independents at Titchfield and Swanwick, and National, infant, and Sunday schools. Fairs are held on the 14th May, 25th September, and on the second Saturdays preceding Ladyday, and 21st December.

TITCHMARSH, a par. in the hund. of Navisford, co. Northampton, 2 miles E. of Thrapston, its post town. The village is situated near the Peterborough railway. The soil consists of clay and gravel. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £782. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, or to St. Mary, contains monuments to the Pickering and Creed families. The parochial charities produce about £210 per annum, of which £165 belong to Pickering's and Boyd's almshouses. There is a National school for both sexes.

TITCHWELL, a par. in the hund. of Smithdon, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N.W. of Burnham-Market, and half-a-mile W. of Brancaster. The village is situated on the road from Lynn to Wells, near the coast, and contains the octagonal shaft of an ancient cross. The soil is alluvial and sandy, with a subsoil of chalk. In the vicinity are extensive salt marshes, reclaimed from the sea under an Enclosure Act obtained in 1786. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £410, in the patron. of Eton College. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register dates from 1456. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum. There are National and Sunday schools. The lordship of the manor is vested in Magdalen College, Oxford.

TITESKIN, a par. in the bar. of Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Cloyne, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £217, in the patron. of the crown. The church has long been in ruins. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this par. is united to that of Cloyne. In the old churchyard are a holy well and a rough structure representing the crucifixion.

TITHECOT. *See* TYTHACOTT, co. Devon.

TITLEY, a par. in the hund of Wigmore, co. Hereford, 3 miles N.E. of Kington, and 3½ from Presteign. It is a station on the Kington branch of the Great Western railway. The village is situated on the river Arrow, near Wapley camp. There was formerly a Benedictine priory here, founded as a cell to Tyrone Abbey in France, but given by Henry V. to Winchester College. There are no vestiges of the priory except the moat that encompassed it. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £231, in the patron. of Winchester College. The church, rebuilt in the last century, has a stained window, and tombs of the Harleys of Eywood. There is a school for both sexes, endowed with the interest of £4,000, bequeathed by Elizabeth Greenly, of Titley Court, the principal residence.

TITLINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Eglingham, N. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 6½ miles N.W. of Alnwick.

TITSEY, a par. in the second div. of Tandridge hund., co. Surrey, 5½ N.E. of Godstone, its post town, and 7½ S.E. of Stoat's Nest railway station. The village is situated in meadows and hills under Botley Hill, which rises to the height of 880 feet above sea-level. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and in the quarrying of chalk for the making of lime. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £180. The church is dedicated to St. James. The old church was taken down and a new edifice erected in 1776, by Sir John Graham, who removed all the old monuments. There is a parochial school entirely supported by Mrs. Gower. G. W. Gower, Esq., is lord of the manor. The principal residence is Titsey Park.

TITTENHANGER, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Peter, hund. of Cashio, or lib. of St. Alban's, co. Herts, 3 miles S.E. of St. Alban's, and included in that borough. It is situated on a branch of the river Colne, and came to the Earl of Hardwick through the Blounts, who rebuilt the manorhouse in 1654, on the site of a seat of the Abbots of St. Alban's, which was given to Sir T. Pope, founder of Trinity College, Oxford, by Henry VIII.

TITTENLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Audlem, hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 7 miles S. of Nantwich.

TITTENSOR, a lib. in the par. of Stone, co. Stafford, 4 miles N.W. of Stone, on the river Trent, near the Grand Trunk canal.

TITTESWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Leek, N. div. of Totmonslow hund., co. Stafford, 2 miles N.E. of Leek.

TITTLESHALL-WITH-GODWICK, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N. of Great Dunham, and 6 S.W. of Fakenham. The living is a rect.* with those of Godwick and Wellingham annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £871. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains the mausoleum of the earls of Leicester, and an altar tomb and effigy in white marble to Sir E. Coke in his judicial robes, besides other monuments and effigies. The register dates from 1538. There is a district church, dedicated to St. Paul, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £100. The

Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels. There is a National school, built in 1836. The charities consist of 36 acres given to the poor for fuel at the time of the enclosure of the parish.

TIVERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bunbury, first div. of Eddisbury hund., co. Chester, 2 miles S. of Tarporley. The Chester canal passes in the vicinity, and a customary corn market is held at Four-lane Ends every Monday.

TIVERTON, a hund., co. Devon, contains the pars. of Calverleigh, Huntsham, Loxbear, Tiverton, and part of Uplowman, comprising an area of 23,960 acres.

TIVERTON, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, possessing exclusive jurisdiction, but locally in the hund. of Tiverton, co. Devon, 14 miles N.E. of Exeter, and 62 S.W. of Bristol. It is connected to the Great Western by a branch line of railway. It is an ancient, clean, and well-built town, occupying the slope of a hill at the confluence of the rivers Exe and Loman, and for this reason was called *Twyfordton*. At the time of the Domesday survey it was held by the crown, but was given by Henry I. to Richard, Earl of Devon, who built a strong castle here in 1106. It continued for many ages the head of a barony, and together with the lordship of the hundred and manor is now the property of Sir W. P. Carew, Bart. In 1200 the town received a charter for holding a market and three fairs, and in 1250 it was presented with a copious supply of water by Amicia, Countess of Devon, who diverted a stream called the Leat to flow through the town. About the middle of the 14th century the wool trade was introduced, and in 1500 the inhabitants were extensively engaged in the manufacture of baize, plain cloths, and kersies, which continued to flourish till 1612, when Tiverton was regarded as the chief manufacturing place in the West of England, but shortly after declined, owing to the devastations caused by the plague, and three destructive fires, which consumed the greater part of the houses, then built of wood and thatch. In 1731 the town was again partially burnt, and ten years after one-twelfth of the population was cut off by an epidemic fever. The town may now be said to be entirely rebuilt, and extends about a mile in length. The four principal streets are wide and well paved. The principal buildings are the townhall, with the police-station and mayoralty-room adjoining, containing portraits of George I., II., and III.; the new market-house, built in 1830 at a cost of £9,000; the borough gaol and house of correction, erected at a cost of £5,000; the union workhouse, built in 1838 at a cost of £10,000; a theatre, literary and scientific institution, reading and assembly rooms, two branch banks, and two bridges over the Exe and Loman, at the points where these rivers were formerly forded, the former bridge having recently been rebuilt. The cloth trade has long since declined, but there is a lace manufactory employing about 1,600 hands, and a bobbin net manufactory. A considerable carrying trade is done by means of the Tiverton branch of the Great Western canal, which terminates at the north-eastern end of the town. The town was incorporated by James I., and has returned two members to parliament since that period. Under the Municipal Reform Act it is included amongst those which hold commissions of the peace and quarter-sessions, and is divided into three wards, viz., West Exe, Loman, and Castle ward, and is governed by a mayor, who is returning officer, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, assisted by the borough magistrates and a recorder, with the style of "mayor and burgesses of the town and parish of Tiverton." The municipal revenue is about £2,000, and the borough limits co-extensive with those of the parish, which contains about 17,000 acres, and a population in 1861 of 10,447, but the population of the town quarter is 7,947. The parish was divided by Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, about the end of the 13th century, into four quarters, called respectively Clare, Pitt, Priors, and Tidcombe quarters, and contains the vils. or hmlts. of Ashley, Bolham, Chettescombe, Chevithorne, Cove, Craze Loman, Manley, East and West Mere, Withleigh, and the extensive suburb of West Exe, principally inhabited by operatives. Tiverton Poor-law Union contains 27 parishes and townships. It is also the seat of New County Court and Superintendent Registry districts. The livings of the four quarters or portions are rects. in the archdeaconry and dioc. of Exeter, viz. Clare portion, with the cur. of Withleigh annexed, val. £459; Pitt's quarter, with the cur. of Cove annexed, £875; Priors' quarter, val. £341; and Tidcombe quarter, £750 and 90 acres of glebe. The parish church, dedicated to St. Peter, is 136 feet long by 82 wide, with a tower 110 feet high, a wooden lich-gate, and an elaborately-sculptured porch in the Decorated style. The oldest part of the building dates from 1073, but a considerable portion was rebuilt in the early part of the 16th century by John Greenway, an eminent clothier, who also erected the chapel bearing his name and the screen which separates the chancel from the body of the church. The S. font and porch, together with Greenway's chapel, were rebuilt in 1825, and the whole of the church has lately undergone a thorough restoration, at a cost of nearly £7,000. The picture formerly used as an altar-piece, but now hanging over the N. door, representing "the Deliverance of St. Peter from Prison," was painted and presented by the artist Cosway, who was a native of the town. The chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. George, was built in 1733, nearly in the centre of the town. The roof and galleries are supported by Ionic pillars, and the E. window has a figure of St. Andrew in stained glass. In the suburb of West Exe is the district church of St. Paul, erected in 1854. There are also chapels-of-ease at Cove, Withleigh, and Chevithorne, a Roman Catholic chapel, about a mile W. of the town, and chapels belonging to the Baptists, Wesleyans, Independents, and Bible Christians. The free grammar school, founded in 1604 by Peter Blundel, is situated at Loman Green. Its income is about £1,000, with exhibitions to Oxford and Cambridge Universities. There are National and infant schools in St. Andrew's Street, three British schools, the charity school in Castle-street, founded in 1714 for 60 boys and 50 girls, which has an income from endowment of £350, also Comyn or Chilcot's free school with an endowment of £100. The parochial charities, including school endowments, produce about £3,000 per annum. There are several sets of almshouses, including Greenway's, in Gold-street, with a chapel attached, and Waldron's in Welbrook-street. The remains of the old castle stand on an eminence close to the Exe, and comprise the gatehouse, two towers, and parts of the S. and W. walls covered in ivy. Races take place in August on the Castle meadows. Market days are Tuesday and Saturday; and great markets for the sale of cattle and sheep are now held the second Tuesday in every month. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday after Whit-Sunday, and on Michaelmas day for cattle, horses, and sheep.

TIVERTON-TOWN, a quarter in the par. and hund. of Tiverton, co. Devon.

TIVETSHALL ST. MARGARET, a par. in the hund. of Diss, co. Norfolk, 5½ miles N.E. of Diss. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway. Scole is its post town. The village is situated on the road from London to Norwich, by way of Bury St. Edmund's. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient structure with a tower and nave, and carved oak roof and screen. The parochial charities produce about £24 per annum. The Society of Friends have a chapel. In the vicinity is an oak-tree measuring about 7 yards in circumference.

TIVETSHALL ST. MARY, a par. in the hund. of Diss, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N. of Scole, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Diss. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway. The village is situated on the high road from London to Norwich. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of St. Margaret, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £760. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum.

TIVINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Selworthy, co. Somerset, 3 miles W. of Minehead.

TIXALL, a par. in the S. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, 4 miles S.E. of Stafford, its post town, and 2½ from the Colwich station, on the Trent Valley railway. The village is situated on the Worcester canal and the river Trent. On Tixall Heath are two barrows called "the King's and Queen's Lows." In the vicinity are stone quarries. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £200. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a church school. A Roman Catholic chapel is attached to the Hall, rebuilt about 1780, and situated opposite the Elizabethan gateway of the old seat, which was erected in 1555. The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot is lord of the manor.

TIXOVER, a par. in the hund. of Wrangdike, co. Rutland, 7 miles N.W. of Stamford, its post town, and 7½ E. of Uppingham. The village is situated on the river Welland, close to the road from Wansford to Uppingham. This place is mentioned in Domesday book, at which time it was held by Cluny Abbey. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Ketton, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to St. Luke or to St. Mary Magdalene. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum, realised from poor's land. S. O'Brien, Esq., is lord of the manor.

TOATHMAIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Shap, co. Westmoreland, near Shap.

TOBER, a vil. in the bar. of Ballymoe, co. Galway, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Ballymoe. Fairs are held here on Whit-Monday and 26th October.

TOBER, a hmlt. in the bar. of Kilcoursey, King's County, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Clare. There is a police station in the village.

TOBER, a par. in the bars. of Upper and Lower Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Donard. The surface consists of a good soil. The living is a rect. with Dunlavin.

TOBERAHEENA, a vil. in the bar. of East Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Clonmel, on the river Suir. A fair is held on 2nd October.

TOBERCLARE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Rathconrath, co. Westmeath, Ireland, near Ballymore.

TOBERCURRY, a small post and market town in the par. of Achonry, bar. of Leyny, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 19 miles S.W. of Sligo, and 132 miles from Dublin. It contains a church, chapel, police station, barracks, and a dispensary. Petty sessions are held here. The town is the head of a new Poor-law Union. Market-day is on Monday. Fairs are held on 28th January, 25th March, 22nd May, 27th June, 15th August, 4th October, and 29th November.

TOBERFUDDER, a hmlt. in the bar. of Loughrea, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles N.N.E. of Gort.

TOBERMORE, a post-office vil. in the bar. of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Londonderry, and 118 from Dublin, on the river Moyola. Fairs are held on the 17th January, 13th February, 28th March, 31st May, 5th July, and 20th October.

TOBERMORY, a *quoad sacra* par. in the island of Mull, co. Argyle, Scotland. It comprises part of the *quoad civilia* par. of Kilninian. It extends in length about 6 miles, with a varying breadth of 2 miles, extending along the Sound of Mull, by which it is separated from Morven on the E., and from Ardnamurchan on the N. The town of Tobermory is about 3½ miles S.W. of Auliston Point, and 30 N.W. of Oban. It is situated on Tobermory Bay, in Mull Sound, opposite Calbe Island, and is a sub-port to Greenock. It was founded in 1788 by the British Fishery Company, and is a polling-place for the county. The harbour is safe, being protected by an island which stretches nearly across the entrance, and possesses two excellent quays. The new quay was begun in 1835 by Colonel Campbell, of Knock. The town has increased of late years, and the harbour is much frequented both by steamers and sailing vessels. Its chief commerce consists of the exchange of fish and cattle for manufactured and foreign goods. The sheriff substitute holds a court here once a week during session. In the vicinity is a loch—Mary's Lake—situated between two hills. This par. is in the presb. of Mull and synod of Argyle, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of about £120. The parish church was erected in 1827. There are besides a Free church, and a chapel for the Baptists, also a parochial school, Free Church school, Free Church Gaelic school, Queen Adelaide's School of Industry, and a Free church female school.

TOBERONOCHY, or TOBERONCHY, a vil. in the island of Luing and par. of Kilbrandon, co. Argyle, Scotland, 15 miles W. of Inverary.

TOBERREENDONY, a vil. in the bar. of Kiltartan, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles S.S.W. of Gort. It contains a police-station. Fairs are held on 12th July and 20th September.

TOBERSCANAVAN, a vil. in the bar. of Tirerill, co. Sligo, 2 miles S.E. of Collooney. It is situated on a small loch of the same name, and has several fairs.

TOCKENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Kingsbridge, co. Wilts, 3 miles S.W. of Wootton-Basset, its post town and railway station, and 86 from London. The village is situated on the road from London to Bath. The land is chiefly in pasture. The Great Western railway and the Wilts and Berks canal pass through the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £283, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. John, contains memorials of the Buxton family. The parochial charities produce about £29 per annum.

TOCKETTS, a tnshp. in the par. of Guisborough, E. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 1½ mile N.E. of Guisborough. The surface is undulating, and the high lands command a view of the sea and the Cleveland hills. It had formerly an ancient chapel founded by the Tocketts, who resided here for several centuries. Captain T. Chaloner is lord of the manor.

TOCKHOLES, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. and hund. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 3½ miles S.W. of Blackburn, its post town, and 7 from Chorley. The village is situated near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and the road from Blackburn to Manchester. In the valley of the Raddlesworth rivulet the soil is principally marl, but a considerable portion of the upland is in moorland. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the weaving of cotton and in the print-works. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Blackburn. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was rebuilt in 1833. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a National school, at which a Sunday-school is also held. The Independents have a chapel. The representatives of the late E. Shorrock, Esq., are lords of the manor. It is supposed to have been the scene of a skirmish between the royalists and parliamentarians in the reign of Charles I., from the number of cannon-balls found here.

TOCKINGTON, LOWER, a tythg. in the par. of Almondsbury, co. Gloucester, 3½ miles S. of Thornbury.

TOCKINGTON, UPPER, a tythg. in the par. of Olveston, lower div. of Langley hund., co. Gloucester, 3 miles S.W. of Thornbury, close to Lower Tockington.

TOCKWITH, a tnshp. in the par. of Bilton, W. div. of the Ainsty of York, co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Wetherby, and 9 W. of York. The village is situated near the river Nidd and the Knaresborough and York railway. The soil consists of clay and gravel, with a mixed subsoil of clay and sand. The Wesleyans have a chapel, at which a Sunday-school is also held. A. Montague, Esq., is lord of the manor.

TODBER, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Rimmington, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Clitheroe.

TODBERE, a par. in the hund. of Redlane, Sturminster div. of co. Dorset, 5 miles S.W. of Shaftesbury, its post town. It was formerly a chapelry in the parish of Gillingham. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Stower Provost, in the dioc. of Sarum. The church is old. The register dates from 1563. The Marquis of Westminster is lord of the manor.

TODBURN, a tnshp. in the par. of Long-Horsley,

W. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 7 miles N.W. of Morpeth, and 2 N.W. of Long Horsley.

TODDENHAM, a par. in the upper div. of Westminster hund., co. Gloucester, 3½ miles N.E. of Moreton-in-the-March, its post town, and 4 from Shipston-on-Stour. The village is situated on the river Stour and the ancient Fosseway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £500, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket. In the chancel are some canopied stalls. Sir Peter Pole, Bart., is lord of the manor. There is a national school.

TODDINGTON, a par. in the lower div. of Kiftsgate hund., co. Gloucester, 3½ miles N. of Winchcombe, its post town, and 7 E. of Aschurch station on the Bristol and Birmingham railway. The village is situated on the river Isborne, and on the high road from Tewkesbury to Stow. Toddington is mentioned in Doomsday book as being held by Herald, the father of John de Sudeley. The surface is in general flat, and the soil is of stiff clay. The living is a vic.,* with the perpet. cur. of Stanley Pontlarge annexed, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, was rebuilt in 1723, near the site of the old one; its interior contains nine figures of the apostles, 18 feet in height, brought from Hailes Abbey. The parochial charities consist of ten tons of coal distributed to the poor on New Year's Day, and two oxen at Christmas. Lord Sudeley is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

TODDINGTON, a par. and ancient market town in the hund. of Manshead, co. Bedford, 15 miles S. of Bedford, and 7 N. of the Dunstable railway station. This place was the scene of a battle between the Romans under Aulus Plautius and the Britons, in which the latter were defeated on Conger Hill. In the reign of Henry III. the manor, which was a free warren, was given to Sir Paulinus Peyvre, who rebuilt the ancient manor-house, and obtained for the inhabitants the privilege of a market. The manor-house, successively the residence of the Duke of Cleveland and of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Stafford, was visited by Queen Elizabeth and James I., and was the place of concealment of the Duke of Monmouth after the battle of Sedgmoor. The town is situated on an eminence. It had formerly an hospital and a market-house, but these have long since disappeared. The straw plait manufacture is carried on to some extent. The population in 1851 was 2,438, and in 1861, 2,433. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £830. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a Gothic structure, ornamented with grotesque sculptures of various animals. The interior contains monuments to the Cheney and Wentworth families; among them is one to Henrietta, Baroness Wentworth, who is said to have died of grief, a few months after the execution of James, Duke of Monmouth, to whom she had been betrothed, and another to Lady Maria Wentworth. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and there are six almshouses. Market day, formerly on Thursday, was changed to Saturday in 1316. Fairs are held on 25th April, first Monday in June, 2nd November, and 6th December.

TODHILLS, or TODHOLES, a vil. in the par. of Tealing, co. Forfar, Scotland, 6 miles N. of Dundee.

TODMORDEN, a market and post town in the par. of Rochdale, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 9 miles N.E. of Rochdale, and 12 W. of Halifax. It is a station on the eastern section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, where the Burnley branch turns off. This place, anciently called *Todmaredene*, or "the valley of the Foxmere," is situated in the vale of the Calder, near the Halifax and Rochdale canal, and on the Yorkshire border, where it extends into the parish of Halifax. The town is well built and lighted with gas, and is under the local government of a board of magistrates, with a police inspector and two constables. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight, and a county court once a month at the Odd Fellows' Hall. The population of the town in 1861 was 11,797, of which number the tnshp. of Todmorden, including the hmlt. of Walsden, contained 9,146 against 7,699 in 1851, the remainder were residents within the adjoining tnshps. of Langfield and Stansfield. The gas-works were erected in 1847, at an expense of £10,000, and a savings-bank in 1857; there are also a branch of the Manchester and Liverpool bank, a police station with lock-up, and several hotels. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton mills, which trade includes various brafiches, as cotton spinning, fustians, velveteens, satteens, dimities, and calicoes; the manufacture also of worsted goods has been introduced, and there are foundries and machine works of great magnitude, these last chiefly engaged in supplying the extensive manufactories in the neighbourhood. Water, stone, timber, and coal are abundant, which add to the advantages of this as a manufacturing district. In addition to the numerous water-mills on the banks of the Calder, there are in the township several factories where the machinery is wholly propelled by steam; but hand-loom weaving is now extinct. In the adjoining township of Langfield stands a stone column, first erected in 1815, to commemorate the termination of the French war; but having fallen down, was subsequently re-erected by subscription, at an expense of about £300. The principal seats are Scaitcliffe, Todmorden Hall, Stansfield Hall, Centre Vale, and Ridge Foot. The Poor-law Union comprises 6 tnshps., but there is no union workhouse, the poor being relieved at their respective townships. The board of guardians meet at the Station House inn every Thursday. Two newspapers, the *Todmorden Advertiser* and *Post* are published in the town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £300, in the patron. of the Vicar of Rochdale. The church is dedicated to Christ. The chancel has a painted E. window. It was erected in 1831, and stands by the old one, dedicated to St. Mary, which is used as a chapel-of-ease. There is also a new church at Walsden, which by a recent Act of parliament has been constituted a separate parish for ecclesiastical purposes. There are National schools, partially endowed, for both sexes, and other schools, designated Short-time schools, supported by the principal manufacturers. The Wesleyans, Calvinists, Unitarians, and New Connexion and Association Methodists have chapels. Market day is on Saturday, and on the first Thursday in each month for cattle. Fairs are held on the Thursday before Easter, and on the 27th September for cattle, &c.

TODRIDGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Hartburn, W. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 7 miles W. of Morpeth, and 2 W. of Hartburn.

TODWICK, a par. in the S. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding co. York, 7 miles S.E. of Rotherham, its post town, and 10½ S.E. of Sheffield. The village is situated on the road from Sheffield to Worksop. There are quarries of good red grit-stone for building. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £121. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. The Duke of Leeds is lord of the manor.

TOEM, a par. in the bars. of Clanwilliam and Upper Kilnamanagh, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 10 miles N. of Tipperary. The surface is slightly mountainous, but has a good soil, with some extent of bog. It includes the vil. of Cappaghwhite, and is traversed by the road from Tipperary to Nenagh, and by the river Anycarthy. Copper ore is found in small quantities. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, and in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dilapidated. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, three public and two private schools, also a Sunday-school. There are traces of a cell belonging to the Abbey of Inchenemes, but which was granted to the Archbishop of Cashel by Queen Elizabeth. There is a medicinal spring in the vicinity.

TOFT, a par. in the hund. of Longstow, co. Cambridge, 6 miles S.W. of Cambridge, its post town, and 10 N. of Royston. The living is a rect.* with the vic. of Caldecote annexed, in the dioc. of Ely, val. £287, in the patron. of Christ's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There is a school

for both sexes, which was built by the rector, and by whom it is supported.

TOFT, a tnshp. in the par. of Knutsford, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 2 miles S. of Knutsford, its post town.

TOFT, a hmlt. in the par. of Witham-on-the-hill, wap. of Bettisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 2½ miles S.W. of Bourne.

TOFT, a hmlt. in the par. of Dunchurch, co. Warwick, 3 miles S.W. of Rugby, and half a mile S.W. of Dunchurch, on Dunsmore Heath.

TOFT-MONKS, a par. in the hund. of Clavering, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.E. of Beccles, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Loddon. The village is situated on the road from Beccles to Yarmouth. Here was formerly a priory cell to Preaux Abbey, in France, founded in the reign of Henry I., and given by Edward VI. to King's College, Cambridge. The inhabitants, by an ancient charter, are exempt from serving on juries. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Haddiscoe, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. The register dates from 1538. The parochial charities produce about £28 per annum, realised from town estate. The Masters and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, are lords of the manor.

TOFT-NEXT-NEWTON, a par. in the N. div. of Walshcroft hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4½ miles S.W. of Market Rasen, its post town and railway station. The village is situated on the river Ancholme. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £240, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul.

TOFT-TREES, or TOFTS, a par. in the hund. of Gallow, co. Norfolk, 2 miles S.W. of Fakenham, its post town and railway station. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £200. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The register dates from 1760.

TOFT, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Grimshoe, co. Norfolk, 4½ miles N.E. of Brandon, its post town. The village is situated on the road from Thetford to Watton. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £110. The church is dedicated to St. Mary; its N. aisle and porch have been rebuilt. The interior has been restored, including the windows, which are of stained glass, and the altar piece consists of carved figures. There are also several monuments and brasses. There is a free school, supported by the Rev. A. Sutton, B.A.

TOGHER, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ferrard, co. Louth, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Dunleer.

TOGHERTY, a hmlt. in the bar. of Clare, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, near Tuam.

TOGSTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Warkworth, E. div. of Morpeth hund., co. Northumberland, 11 miles N.E. of Morpeth, and 2½ S.E. of Warkworth. The soil consists of a strong loam. There is a colliery. Togstone Hall is the principal residence.

TOLESBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Marton, North Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of Stokesley. In the vicinity is Tolesby Hall.

TOLETHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Little Casterton, co. Rutland, 2 miles N. of Stamford, its post town, and 12 from Oakham. The village is situated on the river Gwash. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Little Casterton, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The principal residence is Tolethorpe House. There is a mineral spring.

TOLKA, a post-office vil. in the bar. of Castleknock, co. Dublin, Ireland, 2 miles N.N.W. of Dublin. It stands on the Tolka river, and has a lunatic asylum. Tolka Park and Tolka Lodge are the principal seats.

TOLLAND, a par. in the hund. of Taunton, co. Somerset, 4 miles N.E. of Wiveliscombe, its post town, and 10 from Taunton. The village is situated on the river Tone. The soil is clayey, with a subsoil of limestone, which is quarried. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £181. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The parochial charities produce about 5*s.* per annum. There are a school for both sexes, and a Sunday-school.

TOLLARD-ROYAL, a par., partly in the hund. of Cranborne, co. Dorset, but chiefly in the hund. of Chalk, co. Wilts, 8 miles S.E. of Shaftesbury, and 8 N.W. of Cranborne. Ludwell is its post town. The par. is apportioned into four farms, viz., Higher Farm, Lower Farm, Corner Farm, and Thorn Farm. In the parish is an old farm-house, called "King John's Hunting Seat," thought to be the remains of an ancient royal residence for hunting in Cranborne chase. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £467. The church, dedicated to St. Peter-ad-Vincula, has recently been restored. There is a National Sunday-school. Lord Rivers is lord of the manor.

TOLLCROSS, a post town in the pars. of Barony and Old Monkland, co. Lanark, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Glasgow, and 1 mile S.E. of Parkhead. The town is situated on the eastern road from Glasgow to Hamilton, and contains an United Presbyterian church, the Roman Catholic convent of Dalbeth, and the Clyde ironworks.

TOLLER, a station on the Bridport branch of the Wilts and Somerset railway, 2½ miles from Maiden Newton.

TOLLERFORD, a hund. in the Dorchester div. of co. Dorset, contains the pars. of East and West Chilborough, Chilfroon, Evershot, Frome St. Quintin, Frome Vauchurch, Maiden Newton, Melbury-Sampford, Rampisham, Toller-Fratrum, Winford-Eagle, and part of Toller-Porcorum; comprising an area of 14,880 acres.

TOLLER-FRATRUM, a par. in the hund. of Tollerford, Dorchester div. of co. Dorset, 1 mile from Maiden-Newton, its post town, and 6 miles S.E. of Beaminster. The village is situated on the river Frome. The par. includes the hmlt. of Frogmore. It was formerly held by the Brethren or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The living is a vic., with the cur. of Winford-Eagle annexed, in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £161. The church is dedicated to St. Basil.

TOLLER-PORCORUM, a par., partly in the hunds. of Beaminster, Redhone, and Tollerford, co. Dorset, 10 miles N.W. of Dorchester, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Bridport. It comprises the tythg. of Kingcombe. Large quantities of swine were formerly bred here, hence the distinguishing name of Porcorum, or Swine's Toller. There are chalk pits and stone quarries. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £180. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The register dates from 1671. The parochial charities produce about £33 per annum, of which £21 go to Browne's school, which also shares with the parish of Toller-Fratrum.

TOLLERTON, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Bingham, co. Nottingham, 4 miles S.E. of Nottingham, its post town, and 15 N.W. of Melton Mowbray. The village, which takes its name from Torlaston, an ancient proprietor in the reign of Stephen, is situated on a branch of the river Trent. The soil consists of a strong, stiff clay, with marl. The surface is in some parts hilly. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £435. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, suffered much in the civil wars, but has recently been nearly rebuilt. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. The principal residence is Tollerton Hall.

TOLLERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Alne, wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S. of Easingwold, and 9¾ from York. It is a station on the North-Eastern railway. The village is situated near the banks of the small river Kyle, where, in 1815, part of an ancient vessel was discovered. There are brick and tile kilns, and flax and corn mills. The Wesleyans have a chapel, at which a Sunday-school is held. There is a day-school for both sexes. The soil is of various qualities, with a subsoil of clay. Sir G. O. Wombwell, Bart., is lord of the manor. A fair for the sale of sheep, cattle, &c., is held on the 15th August.

TOLLESBURY, a par. in the hund. of Thurstable, co. Essex, 9 miles S.E. of Kelvedon, its post town, and the same distance N.E. of Maldon. It is a fishing village, situated near South Fleet Creek, at the mouth of the river Blackwater. At the former place are extensive beds of oysters. A large portion of the

land is marsh. It is a coast-guard station. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £484, in the patron. of trustees. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register dates from 1564. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There is a National school, erected in 1853. The Independents have a chapel, with a burial-ground adjoining. A fair is held on the last Thursday and Friday in June.

TOLLESHUNT D'ARCY, a par. in the hund. of Thurstable, co. Essex, 7 miles S.E. of Kelvedon, its post town, and the same distance N.E. of Maldon. The village is situated near North Fleet Creek, and is bounded on the S.E. by the river Blackwater. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £130. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. In the N. aisle is D'Arcy's chapel. The register dates from 1560. The parochial charities produce about £26 per annum. J. G. Rebow, Esq., is lord of the manor. In the vicinity is an old moated seat of the D'Arcys.

TOLLESHUNT-KNIGHTS, a par. in the hund. of Thurstable, co. Essex, 5 miles S.E. of Kelvedon, its post town, and 9 N.E. of Maldon. The village, which is ancient, is situated on the Roman way from Maldon to Colchester. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £488, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains tombs of the Pateshall family, and the effigy of a Knight Templar, all much defaced. The register dates from 1650. There is also a district church at Tiptree Heath, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £150. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. Near the manor-house of Barnewalden some Roman pavements were discovered.

TOLLESHUNT-MAJOR, or BECKINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Thurstable, co. Essex, 7 miles S.E. of Kelvedon, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Maldon. The proper designation of the village is Tolleshunt-Malger. It has in the vicinity a brick-turreted gate of the old seat of the Beckinghams, who held the manor till 1636. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, contains some old tombs. The register dates from 1720. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. The Independents have a chapel.

TOLLYMORE, a demesne in the bar. of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ireland, 2 miles from Castlewellan, and 12 S.W. of Downpatrick, near Dundrum Bay, now the seat of Earl Roden.

TOLPUDDLE, a par. in the hund. of Piddletown, Dorchester div. of co. Dorset, 7 miles N.E. of Dorchester, its post town, and 7 N. of the Moreton railway station. The village is situated on the river Trent or Piddle. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Park and Southover. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £240, in the patron of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. John. The chancel was rebuilt in 1840. The register dates from 1649. The parochial charities consist of a share with the parish of Moreton. There is a National school, erected in 1857 at the expense of E. St. John, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

TOLTINGTROUGH, a hund. in the lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, contains the pars. of Gravesend, Ifield, Luddesdown, Meopham, Milton, Northfleet, and Nursted; comprising an area of 13,110 acres.

TOMACHAR, a hmlt. in the par. of Port of Monteith, co. Perth, Scotland.

TOMBLANDS, a vil. in the par. of St. Decuman, co. Somerset, near Watchet.

TOMBRECK, a hmlt. in the par. of Weem, co. Perth, Scotland.

TOMDEELY, or DROMDEELY, a par. in the bar. of Connello, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland. The soil is good. The parish is traversed by the river Shannon.

TOMFINLOUGH, a par. in the bar. of Lower Bunratty, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, containing Bohererroan and New-market-on-Fergus. The surface consists mostly of a good soil, with some bog and waste land. The road from Six-mile Bridge to Ennis traverses the interior. There are traces of silver ore. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Kilfinaghty, £277, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in ruins. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and several schools. Ballycar is the chief residence. Ralahine Castle still stands. Ancient earthworks are seen.

TOMGRANEY, a par. in the bar. of Upper Tulla, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, containing the post town of Scarriff (which see). The surface consists mostly of a good soil, with some bog. The parish is traversed by the road from Killaloe to Portumna, and is partly bounded by Scarriff Bay, on Lough Derg. Petty sessions are held occasionally. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. £341. The church is old, but has been recently repaired. There are three Roman Catholic chapels and two private schools. An abbey was founded here at an early period, which suffered from repeated attacks of the Danes, but was rebuilt about 1165. There are ruins of Tomgraney Castle. Limestone and granite occur, and lead ore has been traced. A fair is held monthly.

TOMHAGGARD, a par. in the bar. of Bargy, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Bridgetown. The surface consists of good soil, and is well cultivated. The par. is crossed by the road from Wexford to Kilmore, and includes Tacumshin Bay. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with two others £350, in the patron. of the bishop. The church having long been in ruins, the Protestants attend divine worship at Kilturk. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and three public schools. The chief residence is Bargy Castle. St. Hune's well is within the parish. A feast is kept on the 26th July, being patron day.

TOMINTOUL, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Kirkmichael, co. Banff, Scotland, 14 miles S.E. of Grantown, and 46 S.W. of Banff. The village is situated on the road from Grantown to Braemar and Aberdeen, overlooking the river Aven. It consists of one single street and a central square, most of the houses being one storied. Fairs are held on the last Thursday in July (old style), and on a Tuesday in May, August, September, October, and November.

TOMREGAN, a par. in the bars. of Lower Loughtee and Tullyhaw, cos. Cavan and Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, including Ballyconnell, its post town. The surface is mountainous, consisting generally of waste land. The parish is crossed by the road from Belturbet to Swanlinbar, and by the river Woodford. It contains the town of Ballyconnell (which see) and a part of Slieve Russell. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. £478, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built about 1786 by Colonel Montgomery, and enlarged in 1820, partly by means of a loan and gift from the late Board of First Fruits. It stands on the road to Ballinamore and Forms. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, a meeting-house for Wesleyans, several public and two private schools. The principal residence is Ballyconnell House, on the river Woodford. Silver, iron, lead, coal, granite, and limestone are found. Several singular caves are to be seen in the mountains.

TONAGHTY, a par. in the bar. of Carra, co. Mayo, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles N. of Ballinrobe. The surface consists of good soil skirting the lake of Carcownaron. The par. includes the petty sessions town of Ballyglass (which see). The living is an imp. rect. and vic. The principal residences are Mount Pleasant and Towerhill.

TONBRIDGE, a lowey in the lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, contains the market towns of Tonbridge and Tonbridge Wells, also the pars. of Hadlow and Tonbridge, with part of Caple or Capel, comprising an area of 20,660 acres.

TONBRIDGE, or TUNBRIDGE, a par. and market town in the lowey of Tonbridge, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 15 miles S.W. of Maidstone, and 30 S.E. of

London by road, or 41 by the London and South-Eastern railway, on which it is a junction station, where the branch line turns off for Tonbridge Wells and Hastings. The par. includes, besides the market town of Tonbridge, the chplrs. of Hildenborough and Southborough, and the greater part of the market town and watering-place of Tonbridge Wells. It derives its name from the Tun, one of the six streams of the Medway, which here unite, rendering the river navigable for barges of 40 tons. The manor anciently belonged to the archbishops of Canterbury, and at the time of the Domesday survey was held as part of the honour of Hadlow, or Haslow, by Richard Fitz-Gilbert, or Richard de Tonbridge, afterwards Earl of Clare. Under his protection the town rose into a place of importance, being defended by a strong castle, which was subsequently taken by William Rufus, and in the baronial wars by Prince Edward, son of Henry III., in which latter siege the town was burnt by the garrison. Prince Edward was entertained here on his return from the Holy Land, and granted certain immunities to the priory for canons of St. Augustine, founded in the reign of Henry I. by Richard de Clare, first Earl of Hertford. In 1295, Edward I. summoned the borough to return two members to parliament, and confiscated the castle on account of the rebellion of Hugh de Audley. It was afterwards given to the Staffords, who having forfeited it in the reign of Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth gave it to the Careys. It is now in ruins, but a tower-gateway remains. The town, which occupies a gentle declivity, consists chiefly of one principal street, broad, and partially paved. It contains a townhall and market house, two branch banks, a savings-bank, literary and scientific institution, union poorhouse at Pembury, mechanics' institution, established in 1850, public library, and a stone bridge, built in 1775, besides four small ones over the several branches of the Medway, which here becomes navigable for barges, and has a spacious wharf, near the bridge, whence the timber brought from the Weald is sent down the Medway. There are also breweries, maltings, corn and gunpowder mills, an iron foundry, tannery, railway-carriage house and workshops, occupying a site of 10 acres adjoining the station, and numerous establishments for the manufacture of Tonbridge ware—as toys, dressing-cases, snuff-boxes, tea-chests, &c.—made out of holly, yew, cherry, and other woods. A considerable business is done in the general and carrying trades by means of the railway and the river Medway. The population of the parish in 1861 was 21,001, but of the town 7,147. It gives name to the hundred of Tonbridge, for which the sessions are held here on the second and last Tuesdays in every month. It is the head of a Poor-law Union, embracing 10 parishes, and of new County Court and superintendent registry districts. The surrounding country is fertile and well wooded, and hops are largely cultivated. The subsoil is Wealden clay and soft ragstone, interspersed with beds of secondary ironstone, which give rise to the chalybeate springs. About half a mile from the town, on the Wells road, is a chalybeate spring, as good as those at the Wells, but not much used. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, gross value about £1,000. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is old, with a tower and eight bells. In the interior are some monuments, including one to R. Children, by Roubiliac; and that of James Alexander, of Somerhill, a great benefactor of the town, who died in 1848. In addition to the parish church are the district churches of St. Stephen, Hildenborough, Southborough, and St. Thomas, the livings of which are all perpet. curs., varying in val. from £300 to £120. The church of St. Stephen, erected in 1852, is situated a little way out of the town, on the road to Tonbridge Wells (which see). There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Free Methodists. The local charities include two sets of almshouses, and the endowment of the grammar school founded in 1553 by Lord Mayor Judde, who was a native of this town. The grammar school was lately rebuilt by the Skinners' Company, under whose management it is conducted, assisted by the advice of the warden and fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford. Its revenues now exceed £5,000, and it has 29 exhibitions to various colleges, tenable for four years. There are besides National, infant, and Sunday schools. The market is held on the first and third Tuesdays in each month, and a fair on the 11th October.

TONBRIDGE WELLS, a market town and watering place, chiefly in the par. of Tonbridge, as above, and partly in the pars. of Speldhurst in Kent and Frant in Sussex, 18 miles S.W. of Maidstone, and 36 S.E. from London by road, or 46 by the Hastings branch of the London and South-Eastern railway, on which it is a station. This town, which is situated in a healthy spot, has grown up since the reign of James I., when the medicinal properties of the Wells were first discovered by Dudley Lord North, whilst on a visit to Eridge Castle, the seat of the Earl of Abergavenny. The water is chalybeate, containing steely particles, marine salts, oily and ochreous matter, and a volatile vitriolic spirit. The Wells were visited by Queen Henrietta Maria, on the occasion of the birth of the prince, afterwards Charles II.; but there being then no houses within six miles, she was obliged to camp on the downs with her suite. They were frequently visited by Catherine of Braganza, wife of Charles II., by Queen Anne, and by her present Majesty in 1834, and again in 1849. The town has been much enlarged of late years, and there are numerous hotels and lodging-houses, assembly rooms, Calverley Park and Promenade, and the Wells House, situated near the centre of the town, with a portico or piazza in front, and approached by a parade 525 feet in length. The principal public buildings are the townhall, in the Calverley-road; a new market-house, built of Calverley sandstone; the corn exchange, formerly the theatre; a police station or sessions house; the infirmary and dispensary; the Victoria schools, founded in 1834 by the Queen and the late Duchess of Kent; a mechanics' institute; literary and scientific society, with museum and library of 2,000 volumes attached, a savings-bank and three branch banks. The boundaries of the town are Mount Sion, where the Presbyterians had a chapel; Ephraim, where the Baptists had theirs; Mount Pleasant or Calverley Park, and Bishop's Down. The oldest church is that of King Charles-the-Martyr, situated near the end of the Parade; the other churches are all modern. Trinity Church was built in 1827, at a cost of £12,000; Christ Church in 1841; St. John's Church in 1858; and St. James's Church, recently completed. The cemetery is situated on the London road. The population of the town in 1851 was 10,587, and in 1861, 13,807. It is governed under a local Act, and the town commissioners meet at the townhall. The principal industry carried on is the manufacture of Tonbridge ware. Tonbridge Wells is a polling-place for the western division of the county, and a petty sessions town, the magistrates holding their meetings at the townhall every Monday. A new County Court is held monthly. The horticultural society holds several exhibitions in the course of the year, and races take place annually in August, on a circular course of one mile 246 yards. A newspaper is published weekly on Friday. The principal seats in the vicinity are Eridge Park, of the Earl of Abergavenny; Bayham Abbey, of the Marquis of Camden; Tunbridge House, Frant, and further off the castles of Penshurst and Hever. In a valley adjoining Rusthall Common, about a mile from the town, are the Toad and other rocks, from 10 to 20 feet high, and remarkable for their singular shapes; and beyond these are the High Rocks, in Sussex. There are chapels for Roman Catholic, Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, Baptists, and Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion. A Church of England proprietary school was established here in 1845; and there are Free, British, National, infant, and charity schools. Market day is Friday.

TONE, a river of co. Somerset, rises near Brompton Ralph, and joins the Parret at Borough Bridge.

TONEROE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Dunkellin, co. Galway, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Oranmore.

TONER'S-PUDDLE. *See* TURNER'S-PUDDLE, co. Dorset.

TONG, or TONGE, a par. in the hund. of Milton, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 1½ mile N.E. of Sittingbourne, its post town, and 5 miles N.W. of Faversham. It is situated in a marshy spot, and is centrally crossed by the old road from London to Dover. In the vicinity of the church is the site of Hengist's Castle, in which the Saxon chieftain is said to have surprised King Vortigern and his nobles. The land is fertile. At Pukeshall was anciently an hospital, dedicated to St. James. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £199. The church is dedicated to St. Giles. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. Chick's Court is the principal residence.

TONG, or TONGE, a par. in the Shiffnall div. of Brimstree hund., co. Salop, 3¼ miles S.E. of Shiffnall, its post town, and 2½ from Albrighton railway station. The village is situated near the river Werf, here formed by the union of two brooks, and on the road leading from Newport to Wolverhampton. The soil consists of strong loam upon a subsoil of white and red sandstone, which is quarried for building purposes. It is said that Charles II., before the Restoration, took refuge in a farm-house in this parish. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £83. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, originally belonged to the Abbey of Shrewsbury, but was purchased in 1410, and almost rebuilt by Isabel, relict of Sir Fulk Pembridge, who made it collegiate. The edifice is old, with a tower and six bells, independent of the great bell of Tonge, which was destroyed during the civil wars, but was recast in 1720, and lasted till 1848, when it cracked while tolling for divine service. The church has a groined roof, 8 stalls, a carved screen, several stained windows, a chantry chapel, and tombs of the Vernons and Pembridges, among which is the brass of Sir William Vernon, bearing date 1467. The parochial charities produce about £174 per annum, of which £45 belong to Harris and Pierrepont school, £5 to Sunday-schools, and £24 to almshouses. The principal residence is Tonge Castle, erected on the site of the old castle by George Durant, Esq., in the last century, which contains many valuable pictures and cabinets. The mansion has been recently purchased, together with the estate of Captain Durant, by the Earl of Bradford, who is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

TONG, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Birstall, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 6 miles S.W. of Leeds, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Bradford. It is a joint station with Birkenshaw on the Batley branch of the Great Northern railway. The village is situated in a hilly country abounding in coal and ironstone. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen and worsted manufactories, and in the making of rope and twine. The tnshp. includes the hmlts. of Cutler Height, Tong Street, Ryecroft, Topshaw Moor, and Westgate Hill. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £300. The church is dedicated to St. James. There is also a district church at Tong Street, the living of which is a perpet. cur.* The parochial charities produce about £21 per annum, of which £3 go to Tempest's school. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans, New Connexion, and the Primitive Methodists have chapels. Tong Hall, the principal residence, was rebuilt by Sir G. Tempest in 1702. Colonel Tempest is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

TONGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Prestwich, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 1 mile S.E. of Middleton, its post town. It is a station on the Manchester and Leeds railway. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the silk mills. The village, with the hamlet of Alkrington, forms an ecclesiastical district, containing in 1861 a population of 5,029. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Rector of Prestwich. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was built by aid of the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1839.

TONGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Breedon-on-the-Hill, hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 6 miles N.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

TONGE-WITH-HAULGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Bolton-le-Moors, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 1 mile N.E. of Bolton. It is situated between the rivers Croal, Tong, and Bradshaw, and extends to the confines of the townships of Great and Little Bolton. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton and spinning mills, and in the bleach works and paper mills. A barrow was opened near the canal in 1821, in which was discovered a bronze spear and other relics of antiquity. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £160, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is modern. The parochial charities produce about £37 per annum. In this township is Hall-i'-th'-Wood, the ancient seat of the Starkie family, where Crompton completed his invention of the spinning "mule."

TONGHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Seal, hund. of Farnham, co. Surrey, 1 mile N.W. of Seal, and 3 miles N.E. of Farnham. It is a station on the Alton and Farnham branch of the South-Western railway. It is situated on the river Blackwater.

TONGLAND, a par. in the co. of West Kirkcudbright, Scotland. It comprises the vil. of Ringford, and the ancient parish of St. Michael's, Balnacross. It is of triangular form, and is bounded on the N. by Balmaghie, on the S.E. by the Dee, and on the S.W. by Twynholm. The surface towards the N. is rocky and moorland, with two iron springs. Bargatton Loch, a triangular sheet of water, lies on the N. Queen Mary rested on Queen's Hill, after her defeat at Langside in 1568. On Kirkconnel moor is a martyr's stone, also cairns and other remains in the vicinity. The village of Tongland, which is about 3 miles N. of Kirkcudbright, stands at the confluence of the rivers Tarf and Dee. It is intersected northward by the road from Kirkcudbright to the Glenkens and Ayrshire, and westward by that from Dumfries to Wigton. This par. is in the presb. of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is about £158. The parish church, erected in 1813, stands on the tongue of land between the river, and near the ruins of a Premonstratensian priory, founded in the 12th century by the lords of Galloway. There are besides a Free church, a parochial school, and other schools.

TONGUE, a par. in co. Sutherland, Scotland. It comprises the vils. of Skianid, Torrisdale, and Kirkiboll. It extends in length about 20 miles from N.E. to S.W., with an extreme breadth of 12 miles, and is bounded by the North Sea and by the pars. of Farr, Eddrachillis, and Durness. The surface is hilly, attaining an altitude of 1,345 feet at Ben Hatig, 3,060 feet at Ben Hope, and 2,508 feet at Ben Laighal. The parish is watered by the rivers Borgie and Melness, with lochs Ullaboll, Laighal, Maddie, Slam, and numerous small lakes. The coast line extends about 10 miles, and is divided by the Kyle of Tongue, and indented by several small creeks and by Whiten Head, the principal promontory on this part of the coast. Off the shore lie Roan and Rabbit islands. The rocks consist chiefly of gneiss, mica schist, and black manganese. At Sculmony there is a sulphur spring. Seals frequent Fraisgill Cave, and fish abound in the neighbouring seas. In the woods are red deer, black game, eagles, hawks, and foxes. There is an extensive tract of moss land, which is cut for fuel. The village, which is about 42 miles N.W. of Dornock, is situated on the Kyle of Tongue, near Whiten Head, and was formerly called Kintail, signifying the "head of the sea." The parish is traversed by two main lines of road—one following the coast to Thurso, the other passing direct through the country of Golspie. This par. is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Sutherland and Caithness, and is in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is about £158. The parish

church was erected in 1731, and restored in 1778. There are Free churches at Melness and Eriboll, also a parochial and two other schools, and a subscription library.

TONGUE END, a hmlt. in the par. of Bourne, co. Lincoln, 3 miles E. of Bourne.

TONTINE, a vil. in the tnshp. of Upholland, co. Lancaster, 4 miles S.W. of Wigan.

TOOLEY PARK, a hmlt. in the par. of Peckleton, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 5 miles N.E. of Hinckley. It formerly belonged to the Earls of Leicester and the Boothbys.

TOOME, a post-office vil. in the par. of Duneane, bar. of Upper Toome, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles N.N.W. of Randalstown, and 128 miles from Dublin. At Toome Bridge is a station on the Cookstown branch of the Belfast and Northern Counties railway. It is situated between Lough Neagh and Lough Beg, on the river Bann, which is here crossed by a bridge. The village contains a police-station, where petty sessions are held. Fairs are held on the 20th April and 4th December.

TOOME, a par. in the bars. of Gorey and Scarawalsh, co. Wexford, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Gorey. The surface consists of tolerably good soil. It contains the post town, Camolin, and is traversed by the river Bann. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with two others, £526, in the patron. of the bishop. The principal residence is Norrismount. Here are the ruins of Ballinclare Church.

TOOME, LOWER, a bar. in co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It contains the par. of Kirkinriola and portions of Ahoghill and Duneane.

TOOME, UPPER, a bar. in co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It contains the pars. of Ballyscullion-Grange, Cranfield, Drummaul, Duneane, Slilvodan-Grange, and parts of Ahoghill, Antrim, and Ballyscullion.

TOOMORE, a par. in the bar. of Gallen, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, including Foxford, its post town. The surface is mountainous and rocky, but comprises a proportion of good soil. It is situated near Lough Cona, and is traversed by the river Moy. The living is a vic. united with Straid. The principal residence is Moorbrook. There are flagstone quarries and slight veins of iron. In 1798 this place was occupied by the French general Humbert.

TOOMOUR, a par. in the bar. of Corran, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 1 mile S.E. of Ballymote, its post town. The surface is mountainous and boggy. The living is a vic. joined to Emlaghfad. Mount Dodwell is the chief residence. There are ruins of churches at Tumore and Templevaney, and several curious caves at Kesh Hill.

TOOMYVARA, a post-office vil. in the bar. of Upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 27 miles N. of Cashel, and 88 from Dublin. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Limerick, and contains a police station and dispensary. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a public school. In this parish are the ruins of a preceptory of Knights Templars, and the remains of Knockane and Blane castles. Fairs are held on 5th June, 23rd July, 29th September, and 3rd November.

TOORIG, a stream of co. Cork, Ireland, falling into Youghal Bay.

TOOTHOG, a tnshp. in the par. of Cwmyoy, hund. of Ewyaslacy, co. Hereford, 10 miles N.W. of Abergavenny.

TOOTING-GRAVENEY, a par. and post town in the W. div. of Brixton hund., co. Surrey, 7 miles S.W. from London. It is situated on the road from London to Brighton, through Reigate, and near the valley of the Wandle and the South-Western railway. It is mentioned in Domesday book. The village consists of two parts, viz., Tooting Proper and Upper Tooting. In the vicinity are some extensive nursery-grounds, and a common of about 50 acres. It has a police station of the V division. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £374. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was rebuilt in 1833. In the interior is a tomb of Sir J. Hepdon, bearing date 1670. The register dates from 1555. The parochial charities produce about £39 per annum. There are National schools for both sexes, and an infant school of recent construction. W. J. Thompson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

TOOTING, UPPER, or TOOTING-BECK, a hmlt. in the par. of Streatham, E. div. of Brixton hund., co. Surrey, 6½ miles S.W. of London, and half a mile from the Balham station, on the London and Brighton and Crystal Palace and West End railways. There is a church in that part of the hamlet adjoining Balham Hill, built in 1806, with a painted E. window. There are schools at Balham.

TOPCLIFFE, a par. and tnshp. in the waps. of Birdforth and Hallikeld, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Thirsk, its post town, and 2¼ S. of Topcliffe-Gate railway station. The village is situated on the river Swale, and near the Great North of England railway. The par. includes Tishford, Martin-le-Moor, and 8 other tnshps. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £600, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Colomb. The interior contains a brass of Thomas de Topcliffe and wife, date 1391. In addition to the parish church are the district churches of Baldersby, Dishforth, Martin-le-Moor, and Skipton Bridge, the livings of which are all perpet. curs., varying in val. from £120 to £30. The parochial charities produce about £209 per annum, of which £92 go to Hartforth's free grammar school, and £6 to other schools. There are besides an infant school and a chapel for Wesleyans. Here are vestiges of the ancient seat of the Percys called Maiden Bower, where Henry, the fourth Earl of Northumberland, in 1489, and Thomas, seventh earl, in 1569, were mobbed by the populace, and where, in 1646, Charles I. was delivered up by the Scots to the parliamentary commissioners upon payment of £200,000. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday after 14th April, on the 17th and 18th July, called the Great Fair, and on 8th October.

TOPCLIFFE, a hmlt. in the par. of West Ardsley, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Wakefield.

TOPCROFT, a par. in the hund. of Loddon, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N.W. of Bungay, its post town, and 6 E. of Forncett railway station. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £366, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. The register dates from 1560. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum, realised from poor's land, &c. There are a National school and a Sunday-school. The Independents have a chapel and school. The Rev. W. J. Smith is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

TOPITT, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Clayton, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Barnsley.

TOPLEY, a vil. in the par. of Munslow, co. Salop, 8 miles N.W. of Ludlow.

TOPPESFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 8 miles N.W. of Halstead, its post town, and 4 N.W. of Sible Hedingham railway station. The village, which is situated near the Roman way to Colchester, existed in the Confessor's time. In 1800 many Roman antiquities were discovered at Bradfield farm. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £900, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, was built in 1519; there are some old tombs, and a brass bearing date 1514. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. There is a National school. The Independents have a chapel. J. J. W. Clarke and S. Sampson, Esqs., are lords of the manor. A fair is held on the 20th of July.

TOPSHAM, a par., seaport, and market town in the hund. of Wonford, co. Devon, 4 miles S.E. of Exeter, and 5 N. of Exmouth. It is a station on the Exmouth branch of the Great Western railway. It is situated on the left bank of the river Exe at its junction with the small river Clyst, here crossed by a bridge, and on the direct road from Exeter to Exmouth. It was anciently called Apsham, or Apsom, and was for many years the port of Exeter, which city purchased the mano-

rial rights of the Courtenays in 1778. Since the formation of the ship canal vessels can ascend to Exeter, and the shipping trade is now transferred to that city and to Exmouth. A good general business is still done in shipbuilding, ropemaking, the coasting trade, and shipping assurance clubs, which have lately been established. The quays, building yards, and bonding warehouses are principally the property of the town council of Exeter, and of Messrs. Holmans and Davys. The town consists chiefly of one street, extending about a mile along the bank of the Exe, and terminating in the strand at the lower end of the town. The streets are paved and lighted with gas. The parish includes, besides the town of its own name, the chplry. of Countess Weir. The soil is fertile, resting on a subsoil of red gravel and sandstone. The principal residences are Wear House, the seat of Sir J. T. B. Duckworth, Bart., M.P., Grove Field House, the Retreat, and Newport House. The living is a perpet. cur.,* val. £325, in the dioc. of Exeter, and in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is on a cliff near the centre of the town, and was enlarged in 1794; in the interior are two monuments, by Chantrey, of the Duckworths. The Independents, Reformed Wesleyans, Wesleyans, and Unitarians have chapels, and the two last schools attached. There are National schools, partly endowed, and also a good museum of local antiquities and fossils belonging to F. W. L. Ross, Esq., of Broadway House, Fore Street, open to the public on Mondays. The charities produce about £250 per annum. Saturday is market day. A fair for pedlery is held on the Thursday preceding the 19th of July.

TOPSHAW MOOR, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Tong, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Bradford.

TOR BAY, a spacious haven on the S. coast of co. Devon. It lies between Berry Head and Hob's Nose, under Tor Abbey, and is 3 miles broad by 3½ deep, with 6 to 9 fathoms water. Here William III. anchored in November, 1688.

TORBREX, a vil. in the par. of St. Ninian's, co. Stirling, Scotland, near Bannockburn.

TORBRIAN, a par. in the hund. of Haytor, co. Devon, 3½ miles S.W. of Newton Bushell, its post town. The village is near the South Devon railway. The subsoil abounds with limestone of excellent quality. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £286. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has three sepulchral chapels, and contains a carved screen and pulpit, a piscina, old font, and porch ornamented with sculptured angels. In the churchyard is an ancient cross.

TORC, the middle lake of Killarney, co. Kerry, Ireland, lying under Torc Mountain, which rises 1,764 feet above sea-level, and gives name to a fall of 60 feet, formed by the Devil's Stream.

TORCROSS, a hmlt. in the par. of Stokenham, co. Devon, 4 miles S.E. of Kingsbridge. It is a coastguard station.

TORKINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Stockport, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 3½ miles S.E. of Stockport.

TORKSEY, a par. in the waps. of Lawress and Well, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 8 miles S.E. of Gainsborough, its post town, 3 N. of Newton-on-Trent, and 9 N.W. of Lincoln. The village is situated on the road from Gainsborough to Lincoln at the confluence of the Fosse Dyke with the river Trent at the ferry. The par. includes the hmlts. of Hardwick and Brampton. It is supposed to be the spot where Paulinus baptized his converts in 630, and where the Danes wintered in 873. At the time of the Domesday survey it was a large town containing 200 burgesses, and in Leland's time had two churches and an Austin priory founded by John, the site of which was given to the Hobbys. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £42. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was partly rebuilt in 1821. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum. There is a school for both sexes.

TORLETON, or TARLTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Coates, hund. of Crowthorne, co. Gloucester, 5 miles S.W. of Cirencester.

TORMARTON, a par. in the lower div. of Grumbalds Ash hund., co. Gloucester, 12½ miles N.W. of Chippenham, its post town, 4 E. of Chipping Sodbury, and 5½ S.E. of Yate railway station. The village is on the old coach road from Bath to Gloucester. Stone of excellent quality is quarried. The soil is loamy, with a subsoil of oolite. The living is a rec.,* with the vic. of Acton-Turville and the cur. of West Littleton annexed, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £800. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an old structure, and has been restored at the expense of the present rector. The interior contains a brass of great antiquity, and a tomb of the founder. There is a chapel-of-ease at West Littleton. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There are a mixed National school and an infant school. The Duke of Beaufort is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

TORMOHAM, a par. in the hund. of Haytor, co. Devon, 5 miles S.E. of Newton Bushel, and 8 S.W. of Teignmouth. It is situated on Tor Bay, and comprises most of the promontory, which, projecting eastward into the English Channel, divides Tor Bay from Babbicombe Bay. The parish of Tormoham anciently belonged to William de Briwere, whose youngest daughter conveyed it in marriage to the Mohuns, who subsequently sold it to the Ridgways, and in 1768 the Earl of Donegal again sold it to Sir R. Palk, grandfather of its present owner, Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart. The parish, which is about 3 miles long by 2 broad, includes the old vil. of Tor, or Tor Moham, and the watering-place and seaport of Torquay. The population in 1801 amounted to only 838, but in 1851 had increased to 11,474, and in 1861 to 16,419, of which number the greater part were in Torquay. Limestone is extensively quarried in the Park, Waddon and Haldon Hills near Torquay, and marble near Marychurch. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Cockington, in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £190. The church, situated 1 mile W. of Torquay, was thoroughly repaired in 1849. In the interior are an antique font, carved screen, and several monuments. In addition to the parish church, are St. Luke's chapel-of-ease, the district parish churches of St. John's Torquay, St. Mark's Torwood, with St. Matthias chapel-of-ease, and St. Mary Magdalen or Upton, situated on the high road between Tor and Torquay, and recently erected into a district parish. There is also the licensed proprietary chapel called Trinity Chapel, Torquay. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum, exclusive of the infirmary. There are chapels for Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, and Unitarians, National and infant schools. On a hill in this parish are the ruins of St. Michael's Chapel, also traces of a small chapel at Tor-Wood, built by Reginald de Mohun in 1251, and the remains of Tor Abbey, founded in 1196 by William de Briwere for Premonstratensian canons, but now forming part of the family mansion of the Cary family, which is situated in the south-western part of the parish. The parish comprises the two manors of Tor-Wood and Tor Abbey, the former the property of Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart., and the latter of R. S. S. Cary, Esq., who are proprietors of the whole of the land, with the exception of about 9 acres belonging to Lord Sinclair.

TORMORE, an islet on the coast of co. Donegal, Ireland, 10 miles W. of Ardara.

TOROGAY, an island of the Outer Hebrides, coast of Scotland, between North Uist and Bernera Islands.

TOROSAY, a par. in the district of Mull, co. Argyle, Scotland. This par., which is nearly 12 miles square, comprises the *quoad sacra* pars. of Salen and Kingalochspelvie. It is bounded on the N.E. and S. by the Sound of Mull, on the W. by the par. of Kilfinechen, and on the N.W. by the par. of Kilninian. Its surface for the most part is of a mountainous character, rising at Benmore to 3,097 feet above sea-level, and at Sugar-loaf Hill to 2,800 feet. The parish is watered by several small fresh-water lakes, among which are Lochs Bay, Spelvie, and Don. The prevailing rocks are trap, sand-

stone, and a coarse kind of limestone. The village, which is about 15 miles N.W. of Oban, is situated on Mull Sound and Loch Linnie, and has communication by a road along the E. and S. coasts, and by another traversing the interior. At Achnacraig is a ferry of 8 miles to Kirrera Island, and near the same spot are the ruins of Duart Castle. The par. is in the presb. of Mull and synod of Argyle. The stipend of the minister is about £172. The par. church was erected in 1783, and was restored in 1832. At Kinloch-Spelvie, and at Salen, are government churches, with the status of *quoad sacra* parish churches. At Torosa and Salen are Free church preaching stations. There are four parochial schools, besides other schools. The principal seats are Achnacroish House and Lochbury House. Three fairs are held on the farm of Fishenish in May, August, and October.

TORPENHOW, a par. in the hund. of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 7 miles S. of Wigton, its post town, 2½ N.W. of Ireby, and 3½ from the Leigate station on the Maryport and Carlisle line of railway. It is situated near the river Ellen, and about a mile to the E. of the Carlisle and Cockermouth turnpike road. The parish is divided into the four townships of Bewaldeth and Snittlegarth, Blennerhasset and Kirkland, Bothel and Threapland, and Torpenhow and Whitrigg. The soil is various, with a subsoil of limestone and gravel, and traces of coal. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £305, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a curiously carved oak roof. The interior contains several old monuments. The parochial charities produce about £65, of which sum £50 go to the free school situated at Bothel. W. J. Charlton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

TORPHICHEN, a par. in the co. of Linlithgow, Scotland. It comprises a vil. of its own name, and that of Blackridge. It extends in length about 10 miles from N.E. to S.W., with an extreme breadth of 2½ miles; and is bounded by the pars. of Linlithgow and Bathgate. The surface rises at Cairn Naple 1,498 feet above sea-level. There are whinstone, limestone, and sandstone quarries; and iron, stone, and coal have been partially worked. Silver-ore has been found in the limestone, but not in sufficient quantities to be profitably worked. There are a paper-mill, two meal-mills, and a woollen-mill. The parish is traversed by the central road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and by the road from Bathgate to Falkirk. The village is about 2½ miles N.W. of Bathgate, and 4½ S.W. of Linlithgow, both of which are railway stations. It is situated on the river Avon, and on the road from Bathgate to Falkirk. It is of irregular form and of great antiquity. In its vicinity are a lake covering 22 acres, and the ruins of a preceptory of the Knights of St. John, founded by David I., which had the privilege of sanctuary, and was granted, with the title of baron, to Sandilands, the last preceptor. There is a round camp on Boudane Hill, and there are Druid stones in the neighbourhood. This par. is in the presb. of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The stipend of the minister is about £163. The parish church was erected in 1756. There are also a Free church, two parochial libraries, and a parochial school; and at Blackridge, in this parish, a Free church preaching station, and a parochial school. The principal seats are Wallhouse and Lochcote.

TORPOINT, a chplry. in the par. of St. Anthony, S. div. of East hund., co. Cornwall, 3 miles W. of Devonport. The village occupies a peninsula, formed by the Tamar, the Lynher, and St. John's Lake, abounding in fish. In the vicinity are many seats, of which Trematon Castle is the principal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £130. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans. Sir C. Carew founded a free grammar-school here, and there is also a National school.

TORQUAY, a tnshp., chplry., seaport, market-town, and watering-place in the par. of Tor Moham, hund. of Haytor, co. Devon, 6½ miles S.E. of Newton-Bushell, and 12 N.E. of Dartmouth, of which it is a subport. It is a station on the Torquay branch of the South Devon railway, and has regular communication by steam-packet with Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Southampton. Torquay is of recent growth, having consisted at the end of the last century of only a few fishermen's huts. It is now a thriving watering-place, and is well-built, owing to the abundance of a sort of transition limestone or marble, which is easily quarried, and is susceptible of as fine a polish as the best Italian marble. This spot first attracted notice during the French war, when the officers and invalids belonging to the Channel Fleet were landed here to recruit their health, whilst the fleet anchored in Torbay. The town lies in a sheltered cove at the north-eastern extremity of Torbay, being built along the strand and up the acclivities of the hills which, on every side except the S., encircle it, giving to it an almost Italian climate, so that myrtles, fuchsias, aloes, citrons, &c., flourish in the open air. The lower part of the town, occupied chiefly by shops and business premises, is built round three sides of the small tidal harbour, which is about 500 feet long by 30 feet wide, and contains an area of about 8 acres. It has a quay and a pier, which is used also as a promenade. In this part of the town most of the streets are narrow and irregular; but on the slopes of the hills above are numerous terraces or tiers of marine villas, approached at either end by a winding road, and in other places by flights of steps, which also ascend to the upper tiers and the detached hills on either side. These latter are studded with houses surrounded by gardens, and often hidden in the luxuriant foliage of trees. Here are all the requisites for a watering-place, including a club, with billiard and reading-rooms attached, assembly-rooms, bank, several hotels, a literary and scientific institution, subscription and circulating libraries, a museum of geology and natural history, and public and private baths of all kinds. The principal public buildings are the Town-hall, in Lower Union-street, the Union-hall, also in Union-street, appropriated for public meetings, theatrical exhibitions, and popular lectures; the Torbay dispensary and infirmary, erected in 1850, and the new market-house, erected under an Act of Parliament obtained in 1849. The town is lighted with gas, and paved, and is now well supplied with water brought in iron pipes from springs in the neighbourhood. The sanitary regulations are under a local board of health, elected by the ratepayers. Petty sessions are held at the town-hall every Monday. Four guardians attend the Poor-law Board of Newton Abbott weekly. A little to the E. of the town on the Torwood road are the public gardens, comprising about 4 acres. Two weekly publications, called the *Torquay Directory and South Devon Journal*, and the *Torquay Chronicle*, are published in the town. The parish church of Tor Moham is situated about one mile W. of the town; and on the road between Tor and Torquay is the district parish church of Upton, erected in 1849. There are besides, in the town, two chapels of the Establishment—St. John's, at Montpelier-place, and Trinity Chapel, at Park-hill; a Free Episcopal church, recently opened, and chapels belonging to the Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. The Roman Catholics attend the chapel at Tor Abbey, the seat of R. S. S. Carey, Esq., situated in the south-western part of the parish. There are several dispensaries and charitable institutions, and National and other schools. In the limestone and marble quarries numerous fossil shells and madrepores, with remains of the extinct elephant and rhinoceros, are found, and on the beach a great variety of pebbles. Near the town is a curious cavern, called Kent's Hole. A regatta takes place annually in July or August. Market-days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. A fair is held on Easter Monday.

TORR, a hmlt. in the par. of Nettlecombe, co. Somerset, 3 miles S.W. of Watchet.

TORR, or BIGHOUSE, a hmlt. near Port Skerry, co. Sutherland, Scotland.

TORRANCE, an ancient par. in co. Lanark, Scotland, 7 miles S.E. of Glasgow. It is now joined to Kilbride.

TORRANCE, a vil. in the par. of Campsie, co. Stirling, Scotland, 2 miles W. of Kirkintilloch, and 3 S. of Lennoxtown. There are an established mission station, and a parochial school.

TORRAY, a vil. in the par. of Nigg, co. Kincardine, Scotland.

TORRE, a hmlt. in the par. of Tor Moham, hund. of Haytor, co. Devon, 1 mile from Torquay. It is a station on the Torquay branch of the South Devon railway.

TORRIDON, a sea-loch in the western div. of co. Ross, Scotland, near Gairloch. It is about 13 miles in length, and has a good herring fishery.

TORRINGTON, BLACK. *See* BLACK-TORRINGTON, co. Devon.

TORRINGTON, EAST, a par. in the W. div. of Wraggoe wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.E. of Wragby. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. with the vic. of Wragby united, £350. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

TORRINGTON, GREAT, a par., market-town, and municipal borough, in the hund. of Fremington, co. Devon, 32 miles N.W. of Exeter, and 7 S.E. of Bideford railway station. It was anciently called *Cheping Toriton*, and before the Conquest was held by Editha, mother of Harold. The castle was in existence at the Norman conquest, and dismantled in the reign of Richard II. The manor came to Richard de Merton, subsequently to Margaret, Countess of Richmond and mother of Henry VII., who frequently resided here, and was given by Queen Mary to the Bassets. It now belongs to the Hon. M. Rolle. During the civil war the town changed hands several times, but was finally taken by Sir Thomas Fairfax for the parliament in 1646, when the church was blown up, and rebuilt in 1651. The castle site is now used as a bowling-green; and close by is a column, erected in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo. From the time of Edward I. to Edward III., the borough returned two members to parliament, but in 1368 petitioned to be relieved of the burden; it is, however, a polling-place for the northern division of the county. The town occupies an eminence near the banks of the river Torridge, by the side of which a canal, nearly five miles long, was cut in 1823 by the late Lord Rolle, to below Weare Gifford. There are bridges to Taddiport and Frithelstone, and a lofty stone aqueduct of five arches at Beam. The streets are partially paved, and lighted with gas. The population in 1851 was 3,308, and in 1861, 3,298. The public buildings are the town-hall, on arches; the new market-house, with hall above, erected by the town council in 1842; the union workhouse, built in 1837; a savings-bank, two branch banks, and literary and mutual improvement societies, each with library and reading-room. The woollen manufacture has become extinct, but the making of gloves and tanning is carried on. The town was first incorporated by Queen Mary, and, under the Municipal Act, is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. The only municipal revenue arises from tolls, fairs, and markets. Petty sessions for the division are held every alternate Saturday, and for the borough every third Wednesday. The county-court sits alternate months. The poor-law guardians meet every other Saturday, and the Poor-law Union comprises 23 parishes. It is also the head of a superintendent registry district. Torrington gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry and diocese of Exeter. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £162, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was substantially restored in 1863. St. Giles-in-the-Wood, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £95, was originally a daughter church of Torrington, but is now a separate parish. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists, also National and blue-coat schools, the latter endowed with an income of about £50, by the late Lord Rolle, who also founded almshouses for ten poor persons. The parochial charities produce about £300 per annum. A cemetery, with lodge and chapels, has recently been formed without the town. Mr. Rolle's hounds hunt round here. Torrington gave title of earl to General Monk, and gives that of viscount to the Byngs. Market-day is on Saturday. Three fairs are held annually in May, July, and October. There is a large cattle market in March, and a monthly cattle market has been recently established.

TORRINGTON, LITTLE, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Shebbear, co. Devon, 2 miles S. of Great Torrington, and 8 S.E. of Bideford. It is situated on the river Torridge. The par. includes the hmlt. of Taddiport, and the manors of Taddiport and Little Torrington. The principal seats are Liney, of Mrs. Stevens, who is lady of the manor; and Cross, of Sir Trevor Wheeler, Bart. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £460, in the patron. of the trustees of Lord Rolle and others. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, contains several ancient monuments. There are a chapel-of-ease at Taddiport, and an infant school; and at Little Taddington there is a parochial school. The charities produce about £35 per annum.

TORRINGTON, WEST, a par. in the W. div. of Wraggoe wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N.E. of Wragby, its post town, and 4 N.E. of Snelland railway station. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect. of East Torrington, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register dates from 1638. A free school has recently been erected. The Free and Reformed Methodists have each a chapel.

TORRISDALE, a vil. in the par. of Tongue, co. Sutherland, Scotland, 6 miles N.E. of Tongue, near the river Borgie, which flows into Torrisdale Bay.

TORRISHOLME, a hmlt. in the par. of Lancaster, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N.W. of Lancaster. The village is situated between Morecambe Bay and the river Lune.

TORRY, a vil. in the par. of Torryburn, co. Fife, Scotland.

TORRYBURN, a par. in the district of Dunfermline, co. Fife, Scotland. It comprises a vil. of its own name, and those of Torry Newmills, Crombie, and Crombie Point. It extends about 5 miles in length, with a varying breadth of from 1 mile to 2 miles, and is bounded by the Frith of Forth, by the Perthshire parish of Culross, and the Fifeshire parishes of Carnock and Dunfermline. The surface is diversified, with a good soil, and the land is in an excellent state of cultivation. Coal and sandstone and ironstone are productively worked—the former occurring in seams of from 2 to 11 feet in thickness. Here is a small harbour, and one at Crombie. The parish is traversed by the road from Dunfermline to Alloa, and is within easy access of the Stirling and Dunfermline railway, which has stations at Oakley and East Grange. The village is about half a mile E. of Newmills, and 4 W. of Dunfermline, and is situated on the Frith of Forth. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in weaving and salt-making, and some in the neighbouring ironworks of Oakley. This par. is in the presb. of Dunfermline and synod of Fife. The stipend of the minister is about £179. There are a Free church, parochial, and other schools. The principal seat is Torry House. A fair is held on the second Wednesday in July.

TORSAY, one of the Slate islands, co. Argyle, Scotland, 11 miles S.W. of Oban. It is situated between the islands of Seil, Shuna, and Luing, and is of an irregular oval form, varying from 1 mile to 3 miles in extent. The surface consists of a smooth hill, 200 feet high, clothed with verdure, and joined towards the W. by a ridge of lower altitude. It has communication with Luing island by means of a rocky bar not exceeding 100 yards in length, which can be crossed from ebb till half tide.

TORTEVAL, a par. in the Island of Guernsey, Channel Islands, 5½ miles S.W. of St. Peter's Port. It is situated in a hilly district at the western extremity of the island. Near the promontory of Prevôte Point is a

cavern nearly 200 feet in length by 50 in breadth, called La Cave Mahie. The living is a rect. with that of Forest parish united, in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Governor of Guernsey. The church, dedicated to St. Philip, was erected in 1817, at a cost of £3,000.

TORTHORWALD, a par. in the district of Annandale, co. Dumfries, Scotland. It comprises the vil. of its own name, and those of Collin and Roucan. It extends in length about 6½ miles from S. to N., with a mean breadth of about 1 mile, and is bounded by the parishes of Tinwald, Lochmaben, Mouswald, Caerlaverock, and Dumfries. The greatest elevation is Beacon Hill. The western boundary is traced by Lochar Water, which separates this parish from that of Dumfries. The land is partly arable and partly moorland, but much of Locher Moss has recently been reclaimed. The prevailing rock is graywacke, and marl is abundant. In this parish are traces of two treble-ditched British camps, 90 feet in diameter, and a cairn and Druid stones on the moor. The parish is crossed by the roads from Dumfries to Lochmaben, and from Dumfries to Annan, and by the Glasgow and South-Western railway, which has a station at Racks, near Collin, but which is only used on Dumfries market-days. The village, which is about 4 miles E. of Dumfries, is situated on the river Locher, and on the road from Dumfries to Annan. Many of the occupants are employed in weaving. This par. is in the presb. and synod of Dumfries. The stipend of the minister is about £240. The parish church was erected in 1782, and enlarged in the years 1791 and 1809. There are parochial schools at Torthorwald and at Collin. Torthorwald gave title of baron to a son of the Regent Morton, of Torthorwald Castle, now in ruins.

TORTINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Avisford, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 2 miles S.W. of Arundel, its post town, and near the Ford railway station. The village is situated on the river Arun. Here was formerly an Austin priory, founded in the reign of King John by the Lady Alicia Corbet, which at the Dissolution possessed a revenue of £101 4*s.* 1*d.* General Wyndham's hounds meet at Tortington Common. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £158. The church has a painted E. window representing the four evangelists, inserted in 1835, and an old sculptured font.

TORTWORTH, a par. in the upper div. of Grumbald's-Ash hund., co. Gloucester, 4 miles W. of Wootton-under-Edge, its post town, and 2 W. of the Charfield station, on the Bristol and Birmingham railway. The village is situated on the Little Avon. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £428, in the patron. of Oriel College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, contains an old font and monuments of the Throckmorton family. It was restored in 1852. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum for the restoration of the church. In this parish is a gigantic chestnut-tree.

TORVER, a tnshp. in the par. of Ulverstone, hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 11 miles N. of Ulverstone, and 6 S.W. of Hawkeshead. It is a station on the Coniston branch of the Ulverstone and Lancaster and Furness Junction railway. The village is situated near Coniston Water. The land is rocky and barren. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £59. The parochial charities produce about £15, of which £8 go to the school founded by John Fleming in 1777. The manor is royal.

TORWOOD, a vil. in the par. of Dunipace, co. Stirling, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Bannockburn, near Torwood forest, in which Wallace lay concealed, and where Mr. Cargill excommunicated Charles II. and his court.

TORWOOD MOOR, a common in the par. of Dyrfesdale, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 3 miles S. of Lockerbie, and 9 N.E. of Dumfries. Here are the ruins of Malls Castle and other Roman posts.

TORWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Blyth, Hatfield div. of Bassetlaw wap., co. Nottingham, 2 miles E. of Blyth, and 5 N.W. of East Retford.

TORY, an island near Tory Sound, co. Donegal, Ireland. It is nearly 3 miles long by half a mile broad, and has a lighthouse and the remains of two abbeys, with a round tower.

TOSELAND, a hund., co. Huntingdon, contains the pars. of Abbotsley, Buckden, Diddington, Eynesbury, Fen Stanton, Godmanchester, Great Gransden, Hail Weston, Hemingford Abbots, Hemingford Grey, Hilton, Midloe, St. Neot's, Offord-Cluny, Offord-Darey, Great Paxton, Little Paxton, Southoe, Great Staughton, Tetworth, Toseland, Waresley, Yelling, and part of Papworth St. Agnes, comprising an area of 55,380 acres.

TOSELAND, a par. in the hund. of the same name, co. Huntingdon, 5 miles N.E. of St. Neot's, and 53 from London. The village is situated near the ancient Ermine Street. The surface, though elevated, is level, and the soil chiefly a strong clay. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Great Paxton, in the dioc. of Ely. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a Sunday-school, and the Wesleyans have a chapel.

TOSKERTON, an ancient par. of co. Wigton, Scotland, now joined to Stoneykirk.

TOSSIDE, or HOUGHTON CHAPEL, an ext.-par. place in the W. div. of Staincliff wap., West Riding co. York, 7 miles S.W. of Settle, its post town, and 11 N. of Clitheroe. It is situated on a branch of the river Ribble, and is joined with Sawley. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £90, in the patron. of the Vicar of Gisburn. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew.

TOSSIDE ROW, an ext.-par. place in the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 8 miles S. of Settle.

TOSSON, GREAT and LITTLE, tnshps. in the par. of Rothbury, co. Northumberland, 2 miles S.W. of Rothbury. The village is situated on the river Coquet. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of cloth, and others in the lime quarries. The soil consists of loam and clay, with a subsoil of gravel. In the vicinity are remains of an old tower and a camp of Roman origin.

TOSTOCK, a par. in the hund. of Thedwestry, co. Suffolk, 1¼ mile W. of Elmswell railway station, and 7 miles E. of Bury St. Edmund's. The village is situated on the road from Bury to Ipswich. Here was formerly a mansion, once the residence of Lords North and Grey. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £210. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, contains some old carved benches for free seats, and has lately been thoroughly restored. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum, realised from poors' estate. P. Huddleston, Esq., is lord of the manor.

TOTHAM, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Thurstable, co. Essex, 3½ miles N.E. of Maldon, and 3 S.E. of Witham railway station. The par. includes the islet of Osey, in the Blackwater estuary. The surface comprises some elevated ground, including Beacon Hill, about 700 feet above sea-level, on the summit of which grows an elm-tree used by mariners as a landmark. On this hill a beacon was erected during the threatened invasion of England by Napoleon I. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £178. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The Wesleyans and Independents have chapels. There are a National school and six almshouses, the latter built in 1856 by W. Goodday.

TOTHAM, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Thurstable, co. Essex, 3 miles N.E. of Maldon, and 5 S.E. of Witham. The village is situated in a low district adjoining a creek of the river Blackwater, and near the seashore, where are some salt-works. The living is a rect. consolidated with that of Goldhanger, in the dioc. of Rochester, joint val. £615. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There are National schools, and free schools belonging to the Independents.

TOTHILL, a par. in the Marsh div. of Calceworth hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.W. of Alford, its post town, and 1¼ mile S.E. of the Anthorpe railway station. The South Wold hounds meet in this parish. Near the western boundary is a trout stream.

The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £173. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register dates from 1608.

TOTLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Dronfield, hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 3 miles N.W. of Dronfield, and 3 S.W. of Sheffield. It is situated near the river Sheaf, on the road from Bakewell to Sheffield. There are several stone quarries and brick-kilns, and a thin seam of coal is wrought.

TOTMONSLOW, a vil. in the par. of Draycott-in-the-Moors, S. div. of Totmonslow hund., co. Stafford.

TOTMONSLOW, NORTH, a hund., co. Stafford, contains the pars. of Allstonefield, Blore, Cauldon, Caverswall, Cheddleton, Dilhorne, Grindon, Horton, Ilam, Ipstones, Oakover, and parts of Kingsley and Leek, comprising an area of 99,680 acres.

TOTMONSLOW, SOUTH, a hund., co. Stafford, contains the pars. of Alton, Bradley-in-the-Moors, Bramshall, Cheadle, Checkley, Croxden, Draycott-in-the-Moors, Ellastone, Gratwich, Kingston, Leigh, Mayfield, Rocester, Sheen, Uttoxeter, Waterfall, Wetton, and parts of Kingsley and Leek, comprising an area of about 69,930 acres.

TOTNES, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of Coleridge, co. Devon, 22 miles S.W. of Exeter, and 10 N.W. of Dartmouth, of which it is a subport. It is a station on the South Devon railway. The town, which is old, is situated on the slope of a hill on the left bank of the river Dart, about 10 miles from the sea, and opposite the suburb of Bridgetown, in the parish of Berry Pomeroy, which is connected with the town by a bridge erected in 1828, at a cost of £12,000. It is supposed by some to be the *Ad Durium Amnem* of the Roman writers on the Fosse Way to the W., and in ancient records is often written *Totton*, or *Totonie*. In the Saxon times it formed part of the royal demesne, and is described in Domesday book as having 95 burgesses within and 15 without the walls. The town was entered by four gateways, two of which, the N. and E., are still standing, and the one in the middle of the main street has been recently purchased by Lord Seymour for £1,000, and presented to the town for the use of the literary institute and library. After the Conquest the barony of Totnes was given by William I. to Judhael de Totneis, who founded here a Cluniac priory, as a cell to the Abbey of SS. Sergius and Bachus, at Angiers, and built the castle, once a formidable fortress, the only remains of which are the ivy-mantled ruins of the keep, a large circular pile, occupying an artificial mound of great elevation, and commanding a view of the town and surrounding country. The grounds around the ruins are laid out, and, through the liberality of the late Duke of Somerset, are open to the public as a promenade. Upon the banishment of Joel de Totneis the barony was given to Roger de Novant, and subsequently came to the De Braoses, Cantilupe, Zouch, Valletort, and Edgcumbe families, who sold it to Lord Edward Seymour, an ancestor of the present owner, but the manorial rights were purchased by the corporation. The borough has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Edward I. It has, however, been disfranchised for bribery by clause 8 of the present Reform Bill (1867), together with Lancaster, Reigate, and Great Yarmouth. Under the Municipal Act it is governed by a mayor, who is returning officer, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. The municipal revenue is about £800. A commission of the peace, comprising seven borough magistrates, has been granted, but the borough has now neither recorder nor quarter sessions. Petty sessions for the Stanborough division of the county are held here fortnightly, and a county court monthly. The town consists chiefly of one main street, about three quarters of a mile in length, which commences at the bridge, and ascending the steep acclivity of the hill, stretches along the summit, commanding a prospect of the scenery of the Dart. Many of the houses are old, but are well built, and in the upper part of the town the upper stories project, being supported on columns. It has recently been improved and modernised, and many houses erected in the neighbourhood of the Plymouth road. The streets are paved and lighted with gas, and the houses supplied with water from springs, besides which a stream flows down either side of the main street. The principal buildings are the guildhall, an ancient structure near the church; a market house, erected in 1846; the exchange, or Church walk; borough gaol; assembly rooms, where balls, concerts, and theatrical representations take place; a mechanics' institute, with library of upwards of 1,000 vols.; the South Devon library, established in 1810; two branch banks, and Union poorhouse. The woollen manufacture, formerly carried on, has entirely declined, but a considerable business is done in the general trade, and in agricultural produce. The imports are coal, culm, and timber; and the exports corn, cider, fruit, and salmon, which last are taken in a weir a little above the town. The navigation of the Dart has recently been improved, vessels of 150 tons approaching near the bridge. The surrounding country is fertile, comprising part of the South Hams, or garden of Devonshire, and has numerous seats, the principal of which are Follaton House and Broomborough. The population in 1851 was 4,419, and the number of inhabited houses within the borough 728, but in 1861, while the houses had increased to 793, the population had fallen off to 4,001, showing a considerable change in the character of the resident population, many of whom were formerly seafaring men and fishermen. Just below the bridge, in the middle of the stream, is a small island recently laid out as a garden with walks, at the expense of the late Duke of Somerset. The rectorial tithes and glebe formerly belonged to Totness Priory, but are now the property of the Duke of Somerset. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. about £180, and in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is supposed to be of the date 1432. Bishop Lacey's effigy is introduced in the centre niche in the tower, with the legend, "I made this Tour." In the interior is a carved screen and an altar-piece of Grecian design. In the suburb of Bridgetown is the free church, built in 1835 by the late Duke of Somerset at a cost of £7,000, but never consecrated, and at present used as a Nonconformist place of worship; there are also chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, and a Roman Catholic chapel attached to Follaton House. The grammar school, founded in 1554, has an income from endowment of £60; there are also Taylor's bluecoat school, endowed with £45 per annum, besides National, British, and infant schools. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in every month for cattle, and on the 12th May and 28th October. Races take place annually in August or September.

TOTNORE, a hund. in the rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, contains the pars. of Beddingham and West Firle, comprising 6,660 acres.

TOTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Attenborough, S. div. of Broxtow hund., co. Nottingham, 5½ miles S.W. of Nottingham.

TOTTENHAM, a par. and populous suburban district of London, hund. of Edmonton, co. Middlesex, 5 miles N.E. of St. Paul's, London. The Great Eastern railway has two stations in the eastern division of the parish, one at Tottenham Hale, and the other at Northumberland Park; the Great Northern has a station in the western division at Wood Green. It is situated on the western bank of the river Lea, which separates it from the county of Essex. The parish, which is about 2½ miles in length and 16 in circumference, comprises High Cross, Lower, Middle, and Wood Green wards. Near Tottenham Green formerly stood a cross, commemorating that spot as one of the resting-places of the corpse of Queen Eleanor, and hence the appellation High Cross. Another account of the name is given in Hall's Notes of Tottenham. At a short distance from the high road is Bruce Castle, erected in the 17th century on the site of a castle once possessed and occupied by Robert Bruce, father of Robert King of Scotland, who presented the church and rectory to the canons of the Holy Trinity in the middle of the 12th

century, but Henry VIII., after rebuilding the castle, presented the living to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, to whom it still belongs. The castle was also visited by Queen Elizabeth. One long street runs through the village. There are a police station, and several buildings erected by the London companies, as the asylum for aged fishmongers and poulterers, the printers' almshouses, and the drapers' college, founded in 1861 for the education of the sons of freemen of the Drapers' Company. The Alexandra Park is also situated in the village. The population in 1861 amounted to 13,240, of which 6,061 were in the ecclesiastical district of Holy Trinity, and 2,265 in that of St. Paul. The living is a vic.,* in the dioc. of London, val. £800, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient Gothic structure. It stands on a slight eminence about a quarter of a mile to the W. from the high road, and consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, with a vestry at the E. end, built and endowed by Lord Coleraine in 1696 as a mausoleum, and over the S. porch a priests' room, occupied for 40 years by Elizabeth Fleming. The church contains two painted windows, a font of the 15th century, ornamented with sculpture in Gothic panels, and the vestry, or saints' bell, formerly the alarm bell of the garrison of Quebec, but having been taken at the siege of that place in 1759 by General Townsend, and presented to the parish in 1801 by H. Jackson, Esq. In addition to the parish church are the district churches of Holy Trinity, St. Paul's, St. Ann's, Hanger Lane, and St. Michael's, Wood Green, the livings of which are perpet. curs. St. Ann's church was erected in 1861 at a cost of £12,000, defrayed by Fowler Newsam, Esq. There are chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics, Society of Friends, Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and several other dissenting congregations. The grammar school was founded by N. Reynardson in 1685, and subsequently further endowed by the Duchess of Somerset, on condition that the benefits of the institution should be extended to all children of the parish whose parents were not possessed of real property amounting to £20 per annum. There are besides a bluecoat school, established in 1735; a greencoat school in 1792; also National, infant, British and Foreign, Lancastrian, and various other educational establishments. An almshouse for eight persons, with a chapel annexed, was founded and endowed by N. Reynardson in 1685, and another by Balthasar Sanches, a Spaniard, who came to England with Philip II. of Spain as his confectioner, and is said to have been the first who exercised that trade in London. A new cemetery was opened in January, 1858, occupying five acres and containing two chapels.

TOTTENHAM PARK, a demesne of the Earl of Ailesbury, in Savernake Forest, co. Wilts, 5 miles S.E. of Marlborough. It was built by Lord Burlington as a hunting seat, and has a gallery of portraits.

TOTTENHILL, a par. in the hund. of Clackclose, co. Norfolk, 5 miles S.E. of Lynn, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Downham-Market. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £62, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Botolph. There is also the district church of Tottenham Park, the living of which is a perpet. cur. Mrs. Plestow is lady of the manor and chief landowner.

TOTTENHOE, or TATTNALL, a par. in the hund. of Manshead, co. Bedford, 2 miles W. of Dunstable, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Leighton Buzzard. The inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring stone quarries, and in the straw plait trade. On the N. side of the village passes the old Roman road Icknield Street, and on the Downs are traces of an ancient camp. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £120. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is old. There is a Sunday-school, also a chapel for the Wesleyans. On the Downs, about half a mile W., are the remains of Tottenhoe Castle, overhanging the village of Stanbridge.

TOTTERDOWN, a suburb of Bristol, co. Gloucester, on the river Avon.

TOTTERIDGE, a par. in the hund. of Broadwater, co. Herts, 2 miles S.W. of Barnet railway station, and 1 mile W. of Whetstone, its post town. The village is lighted with gas from the Barnet gas works. The land is chiefly in pasture. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Hatfield Bishop's, in the dioc. of Rochester. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was rebuilt in 1798. In the churchyard is a monument to the late Lord Cottenham, also a gigantic yew tree, supposed to be near 2,000 years old. The parochial charities consist of various small bequests. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents have a chapel. J. Lee, Esq., LL.D., is lord of the manor.

TOTTERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of North Lydbury, co. Salop, 2 miles S.E. of Bishop's Castle.

TOTTINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Wayland, co. Norfolk, 4 miles S.W. of Watton, its post town, and 8 N. of Thetford. The village is situated near the source of the river Wissey. The soil consists of light sand, which is liable to be drifted by the wind. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £89, in the patron. of the trustees of Chigwell free schools. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The nave is separated from the chancel by a carved screen, the windows have delicate tracery, and a new E. window has been recently inserted. At the enclosure of the parish in 1774 about 60 acres were allotted to the poor.

TOTTINGTON, HIGH, or TOTTINGTON HIGHER END, a tnshp. in the par. of Bury, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 3½ miles N.W. of Bury, its post town, and 1 mile N. of Ramsbottom. It has stations at Stubbins and Ewood Bridge, on the East Lancashire railway. The village is situated near the railway. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton mills. The tnshp. includes the vil. of Edenfield. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Rector of Bury.

TOTTINGTON LOWER END, a tnshp. in the par. of Bury, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 2½ miles N.W. of Bury, its post town. It was given by Charles II. to General Monk, Duke of Albemarle. The tnshp., which contains numerous scattered hmlts., had a population in 1861 of 11,764. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton mills and bleach works, which are extensively carried on. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Rector of Bury. The church is dedicated to St. Anne. The dissenters have several chapels, and there is a school with a small endowment. Dr. Wood, the mathematician, was born here.

TOUCHEN, a div. in the par. and hund. of Bray, co. Berks.

TOUGH, a par. in the district of Alford, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It extends in length about 5½ miles from N.E. to S.W., with an extreme breadth of 3 miles, and is bounded by the pars. of Keigh, Monymusk, Cluny, Midmar, Kincardine, O'Neil, Lumphanan, Leochel, and Alford. Its greatest altitude is Corrennie Hill, which rises 1,578 feet above the sea-level. The land in the uplands is, for the most part, arable, while the remainder affords excellent pasture. The soil is light and fertile. Magnesian limestone, hard claystone, porphyry, and primary trap occur, but the prevailing rocks are red granite and mica-slate. In the vicinity are a standing stone measuring 12½ feet in height, and 9½ in circumference, asserted by tradition to mark the grave of one of the sons of Macbeth; and several cairns and Druid stones, one of which crowns a hill designated Old-Kirk-of-Tough. The village is about 23 miles from Huntly, and 22 from Aberdeen, and is traversed by the road from Aberdeen to Strathdon, and by a branch of the Great North of Scotland railway from Kintore to Alford. This par. is in the presb. of Alford and synod of Aberdeen. The stipend of the minister is about £158. The parish church was erected in 1838. There are a Free church for this parish and that of Keigh, also an United Presbyterian church, a parochial school, and a subscription library. The principal seat is Tomly.

TOULSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Newton-Kyme,

upper div. of Barkstone-Ash wap., West Riding co. York, 1½ mile S.W. of North Kyme, and 2½ miles N.W. of Tadcaster. J. Brown, Esq. of Rossington Hall, near Doncaster, is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

TOVE, or TOW, a river of co. Northampton, joins the Ouse near Stoney Stratford.

TOVIL ST. STEPHEN, an ecclesiastical district in the par. and hund. of Maidstone, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 1 mile S. of Maidstone. The village is situated on the banks of the Medway. In the vicinity are an extensive oil mill and several paper mills. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £100.

TOWCESTER, a hund., co. Northampton, contains the pars. of Abthorp, Cold Higham, Gayton, Pattishall, Tiffield, and Towcester, comprising about 27,490 acres.

TOWCESTER, a par. and market town in the hund. of the same name, co. Northampton, 8½ miles S.W. of Northampton, 12 from Daventry, and 4 from the Blisworth station on the London and North-Western railway, with which it is connected by a short branch line. It is situated on the right bank of the river Tow or Tove, and on the line of the ancient Watling Street. The par. includes, besides the town of Towcester, the hmlts. of Caldecote, Handley, and Wood Burcote. It is believed by antiquaries to occupy the site of the Roman station *Lactodurum*. It was fortified by Edward the Elder with a stone wall, of which no traces now exist. It is mentioned in Domesday book as *Tovecestre*, and was then a place of importance. The town consists chiefly of one long street and two smaller ones, which are well paved and lighted with gas, under the direction of the feoffees of the charities of Archdeacon Sponne. The drainage has been recently improved, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water. The population in 1851 was 2,478, and in 1861, 2,715. There is a town-hall and police station, erected in 1852, a new bank, and a branch of the Northampton savings-bank. There are several maltings and one large brewery, but the principal industries are the manufacture of boots and shoes for exportation, and pillow lace. Petty sessions are held every alternate Tuesday, and a county court monthly. Towcester Poor-law Union comprises 23 parishes and townships. This living was held by Pope Boniface VIII. at the time of his election to the Papal throne in 1294. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £300, in the patron. of the Bishop of Lichfield. The church, dedicated to St. Laurence, is of the 11th century, with a tower 90 feet high at the W. end, containing six bells and clock with chimes. It was repaired in 1836, when improvements were effected in the interior, which has some oak carving, and an organ of foreign manufacture, the gift of George, Earl of Pomfret, in 1817, by whom it was purchased for £1,000. There are also several brasses and monuments, a painted E. window, and black letter books chained to an oaken stall. The Baptists, Wesleyans, Independents, and Johnsonians have each a chapel. The grammar school, founded in 1552, has an income from endowment of £65, and occupies the chantry-house, erected by Archdeacon Sponne in 1449. There are 22 boys on the foundation, the school is now in abeyance for a short time. A National school-house was erected in 1850, at a cost of £1,350. The charities belonging to the town are numerous, including six almshouses founded by Thomas Bickerstaff in 1650, which have recently been rebuilt. There are a book-club, theological library, and reading society. The principal seats in the vicinity are Easton House, of Sir T. Hesketh, Bart., once celebrated for its collection of paintings and statues, presented to the University of Oxford in 1756; Wakefield Lawn, of the Duke of Grafton; Whittlebury Lodge, of Lord Southampton; Sholebrook Lodge, and Park View. Market-day is on Tuesday. Fairs are held on 12th May and 29th October.

TOWEDNACK, a par. in the W. div. of Penwith hund., co. Cornwall, 2½ miles S.W. of St. Ives, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Penzance. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in mining and agriculture. In this parish are the Wheal Durla and Wreath Consol's mines. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Lelant-Ewing, in the dioc. of Exeter. The interior of the church contains some mural monuments. The Wesleyans have four chapels, and the Teetotal Methodists one. The Duke of Cleveland and W. B. Praed, Esq., are lords of the manor and principal landowners. A fair for the sale of cattle is held on the 26th of September.

TOWER-MOOR, a hmlt. in the par. of Thimbleby, co. Lincoln, near Horncastle.

TOWER-OF-LONDON, an ext. par. lib. in the Tower div. of Ossulstone hund., co. Middlesex. It comprises the Tower and part of the north-eastern suburbs of the metropolis, and is included in the metropolitan borough of the Tower Hamlets. [*See* article LONDON.]

TOWERSEY, a par. in the hund. of Ashendon, co. Bucks, 2 miles S.E. of Thame, its post town, and 9 S.W. of Aylesbury, on the borders of Oxfordshire. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, in the patron. of trustees. The church is dedicated to St. Catharine. There is a National school. The Baptists have a chapel. E. Griffin and P. Hicklin, Esqs., are lords of the manor.

TOWIE, a par. in the district of Alford, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It extends in length about 8 miles from S.E. to N.W., with an extreme breadth of 5 miles, and is bounded by the pars. of Cabrach, Kildrummie, Cushine, Logie-Coldstone, Migrie, Strathdon, and Glenbucket. Most of the heights are smooth and covered with herbage, except in the S., where the hills have a bleak appearance, rising to an altitude of 2,000 feet above sea-level. The district is almost devoid of wood, except in the N.W., and the greater part of the land is devoted to pasture. There are numerous grain mills, and a saw-mill. The parish is traversed by the road from Strathdon to Aberdeen, and is intersected by the river Don, flowing from E. to W. This par. is in the presb. of Alford and synod of Aberdeen. The stipend of the minister is about £159. There are a parochial school and a subscription library.

TOWLER HILL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Cotherston, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Barnard Castle.

TOWN, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Crediton, co. Devon.

TOWN CLOSE, a lib. in the city of Norwich, co. Norfolk.

TOWN DENISON, a tythg. in the par. of North Petherton, co. Somerset, 2 miles S. of Bridgwater.

TOWNELEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Whalley, co. Lancaster, 1 mile S.E. of Burnley. It is a station on the Rose Grove and Todmorden branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. Towneley Hall, the seat of the Towneleys, is the principal residence.

TOWNGREEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Wymondham, hund. of Forehoe, co. Norfolk.

TOWN MALLING. *See* MALLING, co. Kent.

TOWN PART, an ext.-par. place in the borough and co. of Northampton.

TOWNSTALL, a par. in the hund. of Coleridge, co. Devon, 1 mile from Dartmouth, its post town, and 8 miles from Totnes. It is situated on the river Dart, and contains the hmlts. of Norton, Old Mill, Warfleet, and Ford. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Dartmouth, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church is dedicated to St. Clement.

TOWN-STREET, a tythg. in the par. of Woking, first div. of Woking hund., co. Surrey.

TOWN-YETHOLM, a vil. in the par. of Yetholm, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, on the left bank of Bowmont Water, opposite the vil. of Kirk-Yetholm. In 1834 a bridge was constructed connecting this village with that of Kirk-Yetholm. There are a Free church, United Presbyterian church, parochial school, and an endowed school. It has also a branch of the City of Glasgow bank, a public library, and a friendly society. The village is governed by a baron-bailie, appointed by Wauchope of Nid.

TOWTHORPE, a tnshp. in the pars. of Strensall and

Wharram Percy, wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 9 miles N.W. of Great Driffield.

TOWTHORPE, a tnshp. partly in the par. of Strensall, lib. of St. Peter, and partly in that of Huntingdon, wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of York, on the Scarborough railway and the river Foss.

TOWTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Saxton, upper div. of Barkstone-Ash wap., West Riding co. York, 2 miles from Saxton, and 2½ S. from Tadcaster. It is situated near the rivers Cock and Wharfe. Here Edward IV. defeated Henry VI. in 1461.

TOWY, or TEIVI, a river of cos. Cardigan and Carmarthen, rises under Tregaron Hill, in Loch Teivi, and after receiving the tributary streams of the Vechan, Camdwr, Dethia, Bran, Sawddwy, Cinnen, Cothi, and Guili, falls into Carmarthen Bay.

TOWYN, or TYWYN, a par., post, and market town in the hund. of Estimaner, co. Merioneth, 12 miles N. of Aberystwith, and 10 from Barmouth Ferry, with which it is connected by a short branch of the Aberystwith and Welsh coast railway. It is a bathing-place situated under the hills, near Cardigan Bay, opposite Sarn-y-Buch shoal. The par. includes Aberdovey, Cefnrhos, Cynfalfach, Faenol, and 7 other tnshps. The town is much resorted to for bathing. In the parish is a small harbour easy of access. The herring fishery is carried on to some extent, and lead, copper, and slate are productive. The soil is rocky. Much of the marshes have been reclaimed, and are now rich meadow and pasture. The ruins of Trebeni Castle are seen on the hills. The river abounds in salmon. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £224, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Cadvan. Near the church are the saint's old pillar cross, and a sulphur well. There is also the district church of Aberdowy, the living of which is a perpet. cur. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum, and almshouses for five poor widows, who receive an annuity of £4 each. There are the free schools of Lady Moyer and Corbet. The Independents and Calvinistic Methodists have chapels. Ynys-y-Maen-Gwyn, Bod-Talog, and Trefriw are the principal residences. Market day is on Friday. Fairs are held on the 16th March, 14th May, 17th September, and 18th November.

TOXTETH PARK, an ext.-par. lib. in the borough of Liverpool and hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 1 mile S.E. of Liverpool, of which it is a large suburb. The manor came from the crown to the Stanleys and Molyneuxs of Croxteth, and was disparked in 1591. [*See* LIVERPOOL.]

TOYD FARM, an ext.-par. place in the hund. of South Damerham, co. Wilts.

TOYNTON ALL SAINTS, a par. in the E. div. of Bolingbroke soke, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 1½ mile S. of Spilsby, its post town, and 3 miles W. of Firsby railway station. The village is situated on an eminence. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £243. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is old, with a tower and three bells. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, supported by voluntary contributions. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Lord Willoughby D'Eresby is lord of the manor.

TOYNTON, HIGH, a par. in the soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 1½ mile E. of Horncastle, its post town. The village is situated on the border of the Wolds, and on the road to Spilsby. The soil consists of flint and clay, with a subsoil of white clay. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Marehamon-the-Hill, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. John-the-Baptist, was re-built in 1772, and restored in 1850. It has three stained windows. The register dates from 1715. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

TOYNTON, LOW, a par. in the soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 1 mile N.E. of Horncastle, its post town. The soil is light, and the subsoil a whitish clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £332. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains a sculptured font. The register dates from 1606. The Rolleston family owns the manor.

TOYNTON ST. PETER, a par. in the E. div. of Bolingbroke soke, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles S. of Spilsby, its post town. The village adjoins that of Toynton All Saints. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £199. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The parochial charities produce about £6. The Wesleyans have a chapel and a day school. Lord Willoughby d'Eresby is lord of the manor.

TRABOLGAN, a par. in the bar. of Imokilly, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Cloyne, at the mouth of Cork Harbour.

TRACTON, a par. in the bar. of Kinalea, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles N.E. of Kinsale, its post town. The surface is good, and manured with sea sand. The parish is crossed by the road from Ringabella to Kinsale, and is bounded by Robert's Head and Ringabella Bay. It included Minane. There are slate quarries, and veins of lead have been found. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £97. The church, which stands on the site of the old abbey, was built in 1817 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this parish is the head of a union, and contains two chapels. There are a public and two private schools. The principal residences are Ringabella, Gurtnagrenane, and Broomley. Here are the ruins of an abbey founded in 1224. The Earl of Shannon is the proprietor of the manor.

TRAETH DULAS, a creek on the north-eastern side of Anglesea.

TRAETH MAUR, a creek in Cardigan Bay, co. Carnarvon, near Tremadoc.

TRAETH-NELGAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Talley, co. Carmarthen, 9 miles N. of Llandilo-Fawr.

TRAFALGAR, the seat of Earl Nelson, co. Wilts, 4 miles S.E. of Salisbury. It was purchased by the nation of the Dawkinses, and presented to the family of the admiral in 1805.

TRAFALGAR INN, a hmlt. in the par. of Collessie, co. Fife, 2 miles N.E. of Auchtermuchty. A fair is held on the 21st of October.

TRAFFORD BRIDGE, and TRAFFORD MICKLE, tnshps. in the par. of Plemonstall, second div. of Eddisbury hund., co. Chester, 4 miles N.E. of Chester, near the river Mersey.

TRAFFORD, WIMBOLDS, a tnshp. in the par. of Thornton, second div. of Eddisbury hund., co. Chester, 6 miles N.E. of Chester.

TRAIAN GLAS, and TRAIAN MAWR, hmlts. in the par. of Llywell, hund. of Devynnock, co. Brecon, 11 miles W. of Brecknock, near the river Usk, under the Black mountains.

TRAILFLAT, a vil. in the par. of Tinwald, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 2½ mile N.E. of Lochmaben, and 6 N. of Dumfries. It is situated on the E. border of the parish, and was once a separate parish. Here are traces of the Roman road from Brunswick. In the vicinity is a bleach-field.

TRALEE, a par., seaport, market town, and parliamentary borough, and the county town of co. Kerry, Ireland, 62 miles S.W. from Limerick, and 20 N.W. from Killarney. It is the terminus of the Killarney branch of the Great Southern and Western railway. Its population in 1851 was 9,957, and in 1861 it was 10,309, inhabiting 1,331 houses. The town, which originated in a monastery founded here in 1243, originally belonged to the Desmonds, but on the death of the earl and the forfeiture of his property, it was given to Sir Edward Denny, whose family still possess it. It was anciently strongly fortified, but was twice partially destroyed by the rebels in 1641 and 1691. It is situated near the foot of a range of mountains, and about a mile from the bay of the same name. The site is so low that it is occasionally flooded during spring tides and freshets in the river Lee. The main streets are wide and well built, and the town is neatly kept. It returns one member to parliament, constituency in 1866, 253. Of the popu-

lation in 1861, 1,016 were members of the Established Church, 9,126 were Roman Catholics, 74 were Presbyterians, and 88 were Methodists. The church is spacious, with a tower. There are two Roman Catholic chapels. The Presbyterians, Methodists, and Independents also have meeting-houses. The other public buildings are the county courthouse, gaol, and infirmary, the corn exchange, townhall, and barracks. On one side of the entrance to the courthouse is a monument in commemoration of the men of Kerry who fell during the Crimean war, and on the other of those who fell in India. The borough is under the management of 21 commissioners, the old corporation being extinct. It is the assize town for the county, and quarter and petty sessions are held. A considerable business is done in flour, grain, bacon, butter, and an extensive retail trade with the surrounding districts. The trade of the town is carried on by means of a canal about a mile in length, connecting it with the bay, and navigable by vessels of 400 tons; those of larger tonnage discharge at Samphire Island, about 8 miles from the town. In 1865 the number of sailing vessels registered as belonging to the port was 13, with an aggregate tonnage of 384 tons. The Poor-law Union comprises 39 electoral divisions. Market days are Tuesday and Saturday. Monthly fairs are held.

TRALEE-SPA, a vil. in the par. of Tralee, bar. of Trughanacmy, co. Kerry, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Tralee. It contains a medicinal spring.

TRALIG, a small loch, co. Argyle, Scotland, connected by the river Oude with Loch Melford.

TRALLONG, a par. in the hund. of Merthyr, co. Brecon, 5 miles W. of Brecknock, its post town, on the rivers Usk and Bran. In the vicinity is the British fort called Twyn-y-Gaer. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £59, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. David.

TRALLWMGOLLEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Welshpool, co. Montgomery, near Welshpool.

TRALLWYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llansaintffraid, co. Denbigh, 2 miles S.E. of Conway.

TRAMORE, a post and market vil. in the par. of Drumcannon, bar. of Middlethird, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Waterford, and 104 from Dublin. It is the terminus of a short line of railway from Waterford, and is situated at the end of Tramore Bay. It contains a police-station, dispensary, hotel, and almshouse. Drumcannon church stands within the town. In the Roman Catholic arrangement it forms the head of a union. There are several schools. The principal residences are Tramore Lodge, Eastland, and Tramore House. The ship *Sea Horse* was wrecked in the bay in 1816. The bay is a bathing-place, and is sheltered by the headlands of Brownstown and Great Newtown. Here are the ruins of the Castle of Callen. Petty sessions are held every other Tuesday. Market day is Saturday. Fairs are held on 3rd May, 25th July, 1st October, and 1st November.

TRANENT, a par., co. Haddington, Scotland, comprising the small seaports of Cockenzie and Portseaton, and the vils. of Elphinstone and Meadowmill. The parish extends in length about 4½ miles from N. to S., with an extreme breadth of 3 miles, and is bounded by Edinburghshire, Prestonpans, the Frith of Forth, Gladsmuir, Pencaitland, and Ormiston. Its surface is undulating, nowhere exceeding an altitude of more than 300 feet above sea-level. The land for the most part is in a good state of cultivation. Its coast, about 2½ miles in extent, is generally flat, except near Cockenzie and Portseaton. Sandstone and trap are quarried to a considerable extent, and the coal mines have been worked ever since the discovery of coals in Scotland. The principal of the mines are situated at Tranent, Elphinstone, Birsley, and St. Germains, the seams varying from 5 to 9 feet in thickness. The parish is traversed by the roads from Edinburgh to North Berwick and Haddington, and by the North British railway, which has a branch of about 1 mile in length to the town of Tranent. This town, anciently called *Travernent*, occupies a spot on the Frith of Forth, about 1½ mile S.E. of Prestonpans, and 7 miles W. of Haddington. It chiefly consists of one street, irregularly built, running from W. to E., with another cross street diverging from it about the centre. There are a branch office of the City of Glasgow bank, and a manufactory for agricultural implements. This par. is in the presb. of Haddington, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is about £320. The parish church was erected in 1801. There are also a Free church, a United Presbyterian church, parochial school, and a chapel-of-ease at Cockenzie. Half a mile below the town is Steill's hospital and school, erected in 1820, in which 140 poor children are educated free, and 10 receive clothing. Near the southern boundary of the parish is Elphinstone Tower, erected in the 14th century; and in another part of the parish are the ruins of Waterfallside Castle, Seton House, and the remains of a collegiate church. A country market is held in Tranent every Monday during harvest for hiring reapers.

TRANMERE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bebington, lower div. of Wirrall hund., co. Chester, half a mile S. of Birkenhead, its post town. It is a station on the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction railway. It is situated on the river Mersey at the ferry to Liverpool. The soil is clayey, with a subsoil of red sandstone. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Rector of Bebington. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, was erected in 1831, and contains a painting of the resurrection by Le Brun. There is also the new district church of St. Paul, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £200. There are National schools and two Sunday-schools. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. The Hall is situated near Higher Tranmere, and commands an extensive prospect over the Mersey. The old hall is converted into a farmhouse.

TRANWELL WITH HIGH CHURCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Morpeth, W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles S.W. of Morpeth. The parish church is situated at the hmlt. of High Church.

TRAPHOLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Cleeve, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.E. of Watchet.

TRAQUAIR, a par. and vil. in the co. of Peebles, Scotland. It extends in length about 7½ miles from E. to W., with a breadth of about 5½ miles. The parish is bounded on the N. by the Tweed, on the W. by Peebles and Selkirkshire, and on other parts by Selkirkshire. Its surface is hilly, and in general wears a rocky and bleak aspect. Within its boundaries are the heights of Gumscleuch and Minchmoor, which rise 2,000 feet above sea-level; on the river Tweed the haughs lie from 400 to 500 feet above sea-level, but are not very extensive. The Quair water rises at the south-western extremity of the parish, and runs through its centre to the Tweed, receiving in its course numerous burns. A considerable quantity of land has been reclaimed for agriculture, but the greater part is still in unenclosed sheep-walks. The prevailing rocks are graywacke, with a dyke of porphyry which has long been used for curling stones. The parish is traversed by the turnpike road for about 15 miles, and communicates with Innerleithen by means of a wooden bridge across the river Tweed. The village of Traquair is 1½ mile S. of Innerleithen, and 6 S.E. of Peebles. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Quair and Tweed, and consists of a few scattered houses. In the vicinity are traces of hill forts or "chesters;" a few birches are all that remain of the "Bush aboon Traquair," once an extensive wood. This par. is in the presb. of Peebles and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is about £276. The parish church was erected in 1778, and was restored and improved in 1821. There is a parochial school. The principal seat is Traquair House.

TRAWDEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, higher div. of Blackburn hund., co. Lancaster, 2 miles S.E. of Colne, and 6 from Burnley, its post town. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in manufactures similar to those carried on in the neighbouring towns and villages. The tnshp. includes the hmlt. of Winewall, and was once forest. The soil consists of clay and rock, but the greater part is now under cultivation. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a National school for both sexes, at which a Sunday-school is also held. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Inghamites have chapels. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor.

TRAWSCOED, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanyre, co. Radnor, 5 miles S.E. of Rhayader, between the rivers Wye and Ython.

TRAWSFYNYDD, a par. in the hund. of Ardudwy, co. Merioneth, 12 miles N. of Dolgelly, and 9 from Harlech. Carnarvon is its post town. It is situated on the Sarn Helen Way, and on the river Maw, which here forms several cascades, called Pistylt-y-Cain and Mawddach falls, the former 150 feet and the latter 60 feet descent. There are several lakes, the largest of which is Rathlyn lake, abounding in trout. The parish comprises near 100 square miles. The land is chiefly in barren sheep-walks. Copper and lead exist. In the vicinity numerous relics of antiquity have been discovered, including Castel Prysor, a British or Roman fort, and an inscribed stone at Bedd Porus bearing date 1275. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £179, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Madryn. Bishop Lloyd was born here in 1600. There are schools for both sexes, one of which has a small endowment. The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel.

TRAWSGOED, a hmlt. in the par. of Gwenddur, hund. of Talgarth, co. Brecon, 8 miles N.W. of Talgarth.

TRE-ABBOT, a tnshp. in the par. of Whitford, co. Flint, 3 miles N.W. of Holywell.

TREACHTAN, a small loch, co. Argyle, Scotland, near Glencoe. It is connected with Loch Leyen by the river Cona.

TREADDOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Hentland, co. Hereford, 4 miles N.W. of Ross.

TREADINGSTOWN, a par. in the bars. of Gowran and Shillelogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.S.E. of Kilkenny. This parish is traversed by the river Nore, which is here spanned by Bennet's Bridge. The living is an impropriate rect. in the dioc. of Ossory. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this parish is united to that of Danesfort.

TREALS, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkham, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 1 mile N.E. of Kirkham, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the Preston railway. The soil is heavy. The tnshp. includes the hmlts. of Roseacre and Wharles. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Kirkham. The church, dedicated to Christ, was built in 1855 at the expense of the Earl of Derby, who is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum.

TREATHNELGAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Talley, co. Carmarthen, 8 miles N. of Llandilo.

TREBAROG, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfairtalhaiarn, co. Denbigh, 8 miles N.W. of Denbigh.

TREBERT, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandair Waterdine, co. Salop, 3 miles N.W. of Knighton.

TREBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Carhampton, co. Somerset, 18 miles W. of Taunton, its post town, and 6 W. of Williton railway station. The village belonged in ancient times to Cleeve Abbey, and supplied that institution with fuel. There is an extensive blue slate quarry and several lime pits. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £137. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. In the churchyard is an old cross. There is a parochial school for both sexes. Sir W. Trevelyan, Bart., is lord of the manor.

TREBRODIER, a tnshp. in the par. of Bettws, co. Salop, 7 miles N.W. of Knighton, near the river Teme.

TREBRYS, a tnshp. in the par. of Yspytty, hund. of Isaled, co. Denbigh, 9 miles S.E. of Llanrwst, near the head of the river Clettwr.

TREBRYS FACH and TREBRYS FAWR, tnshps. in the par. of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant, co. Denbigh, 4 miles N.W. of Llanfyllin.

TRE BWLL, a tnshp. in the par. of Llansaintffraid, co. Denbigh, 2 miles S.E. of Conway.

TRECASTELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanarthney, co. Carmarthen, 6 miles S.W. of Llandilofawr, on the river Towy.

TRECASTLE, a ward in the par. of Llywell, co. Brecon, 10 miles W. of Brecknock. It is situated on the river Usk, and belongs to the Marquess Camden. There was formerly a castle, and on the confines of this ward is the Beacon Mountain, 2,594 feet in height.

TRECASTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandilofawr, co. Carmarthen, near Llandilofawr, on the river Cennen, near Carrig-Cennen Castle, where Roman coins and other relics have been discovered.

TRE CEFEL, a tnshp. in the par. of Caron-ys-Clawdd, hund. of Penarth, co. Cardigan, near Tregaron at the Teivi bridge.

TRECHHGWYNNON, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanarthney, co. Carmarthen, 6 miles S.W. of Llandilofawr.

TRECILLA, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangarren, co. Hereford, 4 miles S.W. of Ross.

TRECLAS, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanarthney, co. Carmarthen, 6 miles S.W. of Llandilofawr. It contains the parish church, which is situated on the river Towy.

TRECLIFF, a lead mine in Mam Tor, co. Derby, near the Peak Cavern, celebrated for its fluor spar.

TRECOED, a tnshp. in the par. of Disserth, hund. of Colwyn, co. Radnor, 6 miles S.W. of New Radnor, near Maes Madoc.

TREDDERWENFAWR, a tnshp. in the par. of Llansaintffraid, hund. of Deythur, co. Montgomery, 4 miles E.N.E. of Llanfyllin.

TREDDYN, an ecclesiastical district in the par. of Mold, co. Flint, near Mold.

TREDEGAR, a market town in the tnshp. of Ushlawrcoed, par. of Bedwelty, co. Monmouth, 10 miles S.W. of Abergavenny. It has stations on the Abergavenny branch of the London and North-Western and Sirhowy Vale railways. It has grown up since the commencement of the present century, in consequence of the extensive iron works established in the vicinity by the Homfrays of Bedwelty House, now the property of the Tredegar Iron Company. The population in 1861 was above 9,380. The town consists chiefly of a central square, from which diverge four principal streets. It contains a townhall, market-house, branch bank, &c. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the neighbouring collieries and iron mines, and in the blast houses belonging to the Tredegar Iron Company. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, and in the patron. of the Incumbent of Bedwelty.

TREDERWEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandrinio, co. Montgomery, 5 miles N.E. of Welshpool.

TREDINGTON, a par. in the upper div. of Oswaldslow hund., co. Worcester, locally in Warwick, 2 miles N. of Shipston, its post town, and 9 from Stratford-upon-Avon. It is situated on the river Stour, and previous to 1833 included the tnshps. of Blackwell, Darlingscott, Armscott, and Newbold, but the two last were then formed into a distinct parish by Act of Parliament. The surface is generally level, and the soil partly sandy and partly clayey. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £539, in the patron. of Jesus College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Gregory. The parochial charities produce about £59 per annum, of which £50 go to Jordan's school.

TREDINGTON, a par. in the lower div. of Tewkesbury hund., co. Gloucester, 2½ miles S.E. of Tewkesbury, its post town, and 6½ N.W. of Cheltenham. The

village is situated near the Gloucester railway. The surface is flat, and the soil consists of stiff clay. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £51, in the patron. of the bishop. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. Near the church is a pillar cross.

TREDOGAN, a vil. in the par. of Penmark, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles S.E. of Cowbridge.

TREDOUGHAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangarren, co. Hereford, 4 miles S.W. of Ross.

TREDUNNOCK, a par. in the upper div. of Usk hund., co. Monmouth, 3½ miles S. of Usk, its post town, and 4 from Caerleon, on the river Usk. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £208. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, contains an effigy in slate of a Roman soldier of the second legion, which was discovered near the foundation of the building. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum.

TREETON, a par. in the S. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding co. York, 3½ miles S.E. of Rotherham, its post town, and 2 N. of Woodhouse railway station. It is a station on the North Midland railway. The par., which is bounded on the W. by the river Rother, includes the tnshps. of Brampton, Treeton, and Ulley. There are stone quarries, and an extensive flour mill mentioned in the Domesday survey. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. £674. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, contains many monuments and brasses. The register dates from 1677. There is also the district church of Ulley, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £50. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Duke of Norfolk is lord of the manor.

TRE EVAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangarren, co. Hereford, 4 miles S.W. of Ross. It is joined with Langston.

TREFDRAETH, a par. in the hund. of Maltraeth, co. Anglesey, 5 miles from Llangefni, its post town, and 3 N.W. of Newborough. It is situated near Maltraeth sands, and includes the hmlt. of Yard. The subsoil is productive of coal and stone. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Llangwyvan, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Beuno, is erected on the site of one built in 1616. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel. Fairs are held on the 1st May, and on the 18th November.

TREFECCA, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Talgarth, co. Brecon, 8 miles S.W. of Hay, near the river Lynvi. On the Llangorse road is Trevecca House, founded in 1752 by Howel Harris, a disciple of Whitefield, for Calvinistic Dissenters.

TREFECHAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanynys, co. Denbigh, 3 miles N.W. of Ruthin.

TREFECHAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Nannerch, co. Flint, 6 miles N.W. of Mold.

TREFEDWYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Caerwys, co. Flint, 4 miles S.W. of Holywell.

TREF EGLWYS, a par. in the hund. of Llanidloes, co. Montgomery, 9 miles from Newtown, its post town, and 4 N. of Llanidloes. The village is situated on a branch of the river Severn. The par. contains the tnshps. of Bod-aioch, Dolgwyden, Thaes-tref-gomer, and Eskirieth, with Glyn-tref-naut. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen manufacture. The living is a vic. in the dioc of Bangor, val. £103. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. The Methodists have chapels.

TREFEILIW, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant, co. Denbigh, 4 miles N.W. of Llanfyllin.

TREFEIRIG, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanbadarn Fawr, hund. of Geneur Glynn, co. Cardigan. It is situated near Aberystwith, and includes Penrhin Coch and Canol.

TREFERCLAWDD. a tnshp. in the par. of Oswestry, co. Salop, 2 miles S.W. of Oswestry.

TREFFGARN, a par. in the hund. of Roose, co. Pembroke, 5 miles N. of Haverfordwest, its post town, and 7 from Fishguard. The village is situated on the river Cleddy. The Ashdale hounds meet in this parish. It is said to have received the name of Treffgarn, signifying "rock town," from the limestone rocks by which it is surrounded. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £60. The Hall is the principal residence.

TREFFYNON, a vil. in the par. of Llanddausaint, co. Anglesey, 5 miles W. of Llanerchymedd.

TREFILAN, a par. in the hund. of Lower Ilar, co. Cardigan, 6 miles N.W. of Lampeter, its post town, and 12 from Aberayron. The village is situated on the river Ayron and the Sarn Helen Roman way. The par. includes the hmlt. of Talsarn, situated under Talsarn Hill, which has an elevation of 1,148 feet above sea-level. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £77, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Hilary, was rebuilt in 1806. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There are traces of a moated castle near the village. Fairs are held on 8th September, and 7th November.

TREFLACH, a tnshp. in the par. of Oswestry, co. Salop, 3 miles S.W. of Oswestry.

TREFLAN, a vil. in the par. of Llanbeblig, co. Carnarvon, near Carnarvon.

TREFLIS, a hmlt. in the par. of Llangammarch, hund. of Builth, co. Brecon, 8 miles S.W. of Builth, near the river Irvon.

TREF-LLYS, a par. in the hund. of Evionydd, co. Carnarvon, 18 miles from Carnarvon, its post town, and 2 from Criccieth. The village is on the coast. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Criccieth, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The Methodists have a chapel.

TREF LYNN, a tnshp. in the par. of Caron-ys-Clawdd, hund. of Penarth, co. Cardigan, 2 miles from Tregaron, near the river Teivi, on the Sarn Helen way.

TREFNANT, a tnshp. in the par. of Castle Caereinion, co. Montgomery, 4 miles S.W. of Welshpool, and 2 from St. Asaph. It is a station on the Rhyl and Denbigh branch of the Vale of Clwyd railway.

TREFNANTFECHAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Welshpool, co. Montgomery, 3 miles N.W. of Welshpool.

TREFNANY, a tnshp. in the par. of Meifod, co. Montgomery, 5 miles N.W. of Welshpool, on the river Einion.

TREFOLWERN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanbrynmair, co. Montgomery, 10 miles N.E. of Machynlleth.

TREFONEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Oswestry, co. Salop, 3 miles S.W. of Oswestry, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £85.

TREFONNEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Cefnllys, co. Radnor, 8 miles W. of New Radnor.

TREFOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Gyffylliog, co. Denbigh, 5 miles W. of Ruthin.

TREFOREST, a vil. in the par. of Llantwitvairdre, co. Glamorgan, 3 miles N.E. of Llantrisaint. It is a station on the Taff Valley railway.

TREFORIS, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Ishmael, co. Carmarthen, 3 miles N.W. of Kidwelly, on the river Towy.

TREFRAETH, a tnshp. in the par. of Ysceifiog, co. Flint, 5 miles W. of Flint.

TREFRION, a tnshp. in the par. of Towyn, co. Merioneth, near Towyn.

TREFRIW, a par. in the hund. of Nant Conway, co. Carnarvon, 2 miles N.W. of Llanrwst, its post town, and 10 from Aberconway. The village is situated in the vale of the Conway, which is navigable for small craft. Lead, zinc, and other minerals are found here. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Lanrhychwyn, in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £168, in the patron. of the Bishop of Llandaff. The church was built by Llewelyn in 1230. At lake Llyn Geirionydd lived Taliesin, the father of Welsh poets. Salmon, trout, and other fish are abundant in the streams and lakes. Fairs are held on the 12th May, 3rd September, and 7th November.

TREFROYAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanarthney, co. Carmarthen, 6 miles W. of Llandilo-fawr.

TREF-Y-COED, a hmlt. in the par. of Lampeter-

Pont-Stephen, hund. of Troedyraur, co. Cardigan, near Lampeter.

TREFYDD BYCHAIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanrhaidr-in-Kinmerch, co. Denbigh, 3 miles S.E. of Denbigh.

TREFYDD-BYCHARN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandegla, co. Denbigh, 5 miles N. of Llangollen.

TREGANOL, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanbedr-Dyffryn-Clwyd, co. Denbigh, 2 miles N.E. of Ruthin.

TREGANOL, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanwyddelan, co. Montgomery, 6 miles N.W. of Newtown.

TREGARE, a par. in the lower div. of Ragland hund., co. Monmouth, 6 miles S.W. of Monmouth, its post town, and 2 from Ragland. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Dingestow, in the dioc. of Llandaff. The church is old. The parochial charities produce about £24 per annum.

TREGARN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanddarog, co. Carmarthen, 6 miles S.E. of Carmarthen.

TREGARON, or TREF-GARON, a par. and market town in the hund. of Penarth, co. Cardigan, 9 miles N.E. of Lampeter, and 5 from Strata Florida. Carmarthen is its post town. It is a station on the Manchester and Milford railway. The town is situated on the river Berwyn, about a mile above its confluence with the Teifi. It contains about 800 inhabitants, and was once a corporate town and member of Cardigan borough, but was disfranchised in 1742 for corruption. The highest summit is Tregaron Hill, 1,747 feet above sea-level; and about two miles to the N. of the town is Maes-Myn, or "the Lake of the Field," where, says tradition, once stood Tregaron. Below the town is a spring, at which it is customary for young men and women to meet on Easter Sunday and present to each other a small white loaf, called "Bara-cân," and a draught of the water from the spring. In the surrounding district are many antiquities. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David, val. £156, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Caron, stands on an elevated spot close to the river Brenig, which is crossed at this place by a wooden bridge. In the churchyard are some old tombs and pillar stones. Market day is on Tuesday. Fairs are held on 15th to 17th March, and on the first Tuesday in May.

TREGAVETHAN, an ext. par. place in the W. div. of Powder hund., co. Cornwall, 3 miles N.W. of Truro.

TREGAYAN, a par. chplry. in the hund. of Menai, co. Anglesey, 2 miles N.W. of Llangefni, its post town. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Llangefni, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Caian. William-ap-Howel died here in 1587, 105 years old, and had forty-two children between eight and eighty-five years of age.

TREGCLE, a vil. in the par. of Llanfechell, co. Anglesey, 5 miles W. of Llanerchymedd.

TREGIB, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandilofawr, co. Carmarthen, 1 mile S.E. of Llandilofawr. It is situated on the river Towy and the *Via Julia Montana*.

TREGISKEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Mevagissey, co. Cornwall.

TREGONY, a par. and town in the W. div. of Powder hund., co. Cornwall, 3 miles from Grampound, and 10 S.W. of Bodmin. It is situated on the river Fal, which was once wide and deep, but is now obstructed by the accumulation of sand and rubbish. The original town, situated at the base of the hill on which the present is built, occupied the site of the Roman *Cenio*, or *Voluba*, and belonged to the Earl of Mortaigne at the time of the Domesday survey. The manor afterwards came to the Pomeroys, Boscawens of Tregothnan, and Bassets. The present town, which has been lessened in importance since the increase of Truro, consists of one principal street, forming part of the road from St. Austell to St. Mawes. It is a petty sessions town and decayed borough, having been incorporated by James I. in 1620, and returned two members to parliament from Edward I.'s time until disfranchised by the Reform Act. In the vicinity are traces of a castle, supposed to have been erected in the reign of Richard I. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the copper and tin works. The living is a rect. with the vic. of Cuby, in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £311. The church is dedicated to St. James. The parochial charities produce about £72 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Bible Christians have chapels. Fairs are held on Shrove Tuesday, 3rd of May, 25th July, 1st September, and 6th November.

TREGOYD, a hmlt. in the par. of Glasbury, hund. of Talgarth, co. Brecon, 3 miles S.W. of Hay. Tregoyd is the seat of Viscount Hereford.

TREGUSS, a hmlt. in the par. of Llancarvon, co. Glamorgan, 8 miles S.W. of Llandaff.

TREGYNIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llangathen, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles W. of Llandilofawr.

TREGYNON, a par. in the hund. of Newtown, co. Montgomery, 4 miles N. of Newtown, its post town, and 5 from Llanfair. It is situated on the Sarn Sws way, and includes the tnshps. of Aberhale, Llanfechan, and Pwllaw. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £87. The church is dedicated to St. Cynon. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum, and the inhabitants have the privilege of sending four persons to Bettws almshouse. The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel.

TREHELIG, a tnshp. in the par. of Castle Caereinion, co. Montgomery, 3 miles S. of Welshpool, on the river Severn.

TREHENGWIN, a vil. in the hmlt. of Clawdd, co. Brecon, 12 miles S.W. of Builth.

TREIG WATER, a stream of co. Inverness, Scotland, rises under Ben Nevis, and passing through Treig Loch joins the Spean at Spean Bridge.

TREINGHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanblethian, co. Glamorgan, 1 mile S. of Cowbridge.

TRELAN, ISSA, and UCHA, tnshps. in the par. of Ysceifiog, co. Flint, 5 miles W. of Flint.

TRELAVEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Mevagissey, co. Cornwall, 4 miles S. of St. Austell.

TRELEACH-AR-BETTWS, a par. in the hund. of Elvet, co. Carmarthen, 7 miles N.W. of Carmarthen, its post town, and 18 from Cardigan. It is a petty sessions town and considerable village, containing, in 1861, 1,456 inhabitants. In the vicinity is Crug-y-Dyrn, a cairn 180 feet in height, and 210 feet in circumference. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £143, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Teilo. The parochial charities produce about £137 per annum, which go to Davis's school. The Independents have a chapel.

TRELEGOED, a tnshp. in the par. of Cefnyllys, co. Radnor, 8 miles W. of New Radnor.

TRELEIGH, an ecclesiastical district in the par. of Redruth, hund. of Penwith, co. Cornwall, 1 mile from Redruth, and 8 miles S.W. of Truro.

TRE LLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Whitford, hund. of Coleshill, co. Flint, 3 miles N.W. of Holywell.

TRELLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Kerry, co. Montgomery, 2 miles S.E. of Newtown.

TRELLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Bettws-yn-Rhos, co. Denbigh, 3 miles S.W. of Abergele.

TRELLECK, a par. in the upper div. of Ragland hund., co. Monmouth, 4½ miles S. of Monmouth, its post town, and 8 from Chepstow. The village is situated near Beacon Hill, on the road from Monmouth to Chepstow, and has a mineral spring. The par. contains the chplry. of Trelleck Grange, and is so called from a group of monoliths near the village, supposed to be the remains of some Druidical monument. In a garden close by is a tumulus 450 feet in circumference, said to be the spot where the earls of Clare had a castle, but is more probably a barrow raised over the bodies of the Britons slain here by Harold, as recorded on the pedestal of an ancient sundial near the churchyard gate. The living is a vic.* annexed to that of Penalth, in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £430. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. There is also the district church of Trelleck Grange, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,

val. £74. The parochial charities produce about £67, of which £43 go to Babington's school, &c.

TRELLECK GRANGE, a chplry. in the par. of Trelleck, upper div. of Ragland hund., co. Monmouth, 8 miles from Monmouth, its post town, and 15 from Newport.

TRELLYNIAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Cilcen, hund. of Coleshill, co. Flint, 4 miles N.W. of Mold.

TRE LLYS, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfechan, co. Montgomery, 2 miles E. of Llanfyllin.

TRELLYWELYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Rhuddlan, co. Flint, near Rhuddlan.

TRELOGAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanasaph, co. Flint, 6 miles N.W. of Holywell.

TRELYDAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Guilsfield, co. Montgomery, 2 miles N. of Welshpool.

TRELYSTAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Worthin, hund. of Cawrse, co. Montgomery, 3 miles S.E. of Welshpool, its post town, and 6 from Montgomery.

TREMADOC, a small market in the par. of Ynyscynhaiarn, co. Carnarvon, 7 miles from Beddgelert, and 15 S. E. of Carnarvon. It stands on the western side, and a little above the Traeth Mawr, a tract of land reclaimed from the sea in 1809 by the late Mr. Maddocks, of Tanyrallt, who also built the town. It is regularly laid out in the form of a square, and contains a market-house, assembly rooms, hotel, commercial branch bank, and a church. Vessels of 300 tons can lie in the bay, and the mineral railway from Festiniog brings down vast quantities of slate to be shipped at the rising little port of Porthmadoc. The river Glasllyn, which is crossed by a bridge at the further extremity of the great sea wall, has been deepened, and its banks protected by dykes. This undertaking was effected by Mr. Maddocks, at the cost of £100,000, to protect the drowned lands within the Traeth, but it has not been entirely successful. There is a quay and breakwater at Porthmadoc. Market day is on Friday. Fairs are held on 6th March, Easter Monday, 14th May, 20th August, 25th September, and 12th November.

TREMAIN, a par. in the hund. of Trodyraur, co. Cardigan, 4 miles N.E. of Cardigan, its post town, and 8 from Newcastle-in-Emlyn. It is situated on the river Arberth. In this parish is the Llêch-yr-Ast stone. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £65.

TREMAINE, a par. in the N. div. of East hund., co. Cornwall, 8 miles N.W. of Launceston, its post town, and 12 S.W. of Camelford. The village is situated on the river Attery, about two miles from the old road from Camelford to Launceston. The soil is clay, with a subsoil of slate. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Egloskerry, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church is dedicated to St. Winwaloes. There are Church schools and a Sunday-school. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

TREMEIRCHION. *See* DYMEIRCHION, co. Flint.

TRE-MOSTYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Whitford, co. Flint, 3 miles N.W. of Holywell. It is situate on the Holyhead railway and river Dee, and is a subport to Chester.

TRENCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellesmere, co. Salop, 2 miles N.W. of Ellesmere. At Trench Crossing is a station on the Shropshire Union railway.

TRENDLE, a tythg. in the par. of Pitminster, co. Somerset, 4 miles S. of Taunton.

TRENEGLOS WITH WARBSTOW, a par. in the hund. of Lesnewth, co. Cornwall, 10 miles W. of Launceston, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Camelford. It belongs to Braddon of Tregleath. It is on the road from Launceston to Camelford. The surface is hilly, and the soil clayey, with a subsoil of slate. On the moors are a three-circled encampment, and a barrow at Warbstow. The living is a vic.* annexed to that of Warbstow, in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £187. The church is dedicated to St. Werburgh. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum, realised from land at Tretfligh. There are National and Sunday schools at Warbstow. J. Braddon, Esq., is lord of the manor.

TRENHOLME, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Whorlton, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Stokesley.

TRENINICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Gorran, co. Cornwall, 6 miles S.E. of St. Austell.

TRENT, the third river in England, rises under Mole Cop in Biddulph Moor, co. Stafford, about 155 miles from the sea, and after receiving the tributary streams of the Sow, Blithe, Tame, Mees, Dove, Derwent, Soar, Erewash, Lene, Dovebeck, Greet, Devon, and Idle, joins the Humber at Alkborough. It is subject at its mouth to the "eagre," or bore, like the Severn, and is navigable as far as Gainsborough, to which place the tide comes up, being 25 miles from the sea, but barges can ascend as high as Burton-on-Trent.

TRENT, a par. in the hund. of Horethorne, co. Somerset, 4 miles N.W. from Sherborne, its post town, and 3 N.E. of Yeovil railway station. The village is bounded on the S. by the river Yeo. The soil is alluvial and sandy loam, with a subsoil of strong clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £433, in the patron. of Christ Church College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, contains a carved screen, several stained windows, and monuments to the Wyndham family. The parochial charities produce about £24 per annum, besides 4 almshouses built and endowed by Mrs. Turner. There are a free school with an annuity of £120, a National school for both sexes, and a Sunday-school. H. D. Seymour, Esq., M.P., is lord of the manor and principal landowner. A fair is held on the Monday following the 26th August.

TRENT, a hmlt. in the par. of Sawley, hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 7 miles S.E. of Derby. It is a junction station on the Midland railway.

TRENTHAM, a par. in the N. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, 3 miles from Stoke-on-Trent, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Newcastle. It is a station on the North Staffordshire railway. This place is situated on the rivers Trent and Grand Trunk canal. The par. includes the chplry. of Blurton and the tnshps. of Butterton, Clayton-Griffith, Hanchurch, Hanford, and Trentham. It was formerly extensive, being divided into three parishes by Act of Parliament in the 58th year of George III. It is the site of a nunnery founded by King Ethelred, and given to St. Werburgh, his sister, as abbess. In the reign of Henry I. Randal, Earl of Chester, converted the nunnery into an Austin priory, the revenue of which at the Dissolution was £121 3*s.* 2*d.*, when the site was given to the Brandons. There are extensive brick and tile works. The village, which is large and well built, contains a savings-bank and police station. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £113. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1842 by the Duke of Sutherland. The register dates from 1558. There is also the district church of Butterton, the living of which is a perpet. cur., and a chapel-of-ease at More Heath. The parochial charities produce about £81 per annum, of which £20 go to Lady K. Leveson's school, now united with the parochial school. The principal residence is the Hall.

TRENTISHOE, a par. in the hund. of Braunton, co. Devon, 5 miles from Combarton, and 8½ N.E. of Ilfracombe. The village is situated in a valley near the coast of the Bristol Channel. Here is the celebrated Hedden's Mouth. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £118. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

TREPARK, a tnshp. in the par. of Giffylliog, co. Denbigh, 5 miles W. of Ruthin. It includes Bont-Uchil.

TREPRENAL, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanymynech, co. Salop, 5 miles S. of Oswestry.

TRERDRE, a tnshp. in the par. of Caerwys, co. Flint, 3 miles S.W. of Holywell.

TRER GARTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandegla, co. Carnarvon, 2 miles S.E. of Bangor.

TRERHIWARTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangynog, co. Montgomery, 6 miles N.W. of Llanfyllin.

TRER LLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandegla, co. Denbigh, 8 miles W. of Wrexham.

TRERLLAN, ISSA, and UCHA, tnshps. in the par

of Llanfechan, co. Montgomery, 3 miles E. of Llanfyllin.

TRESCOE, an island in the Scilly Islands, co. Cornwall, 2 miles N.W. of St. Mary's. The principal village is called Dolphin. It has a good anchorage at New Grimsby. There are traces of a priory cell, and of Old and Oliver's Castles, where Asker and Blake formed intrenchments for the purpose of capturing St. Mary's Island, the last retreat of the adherents of King Charles I. This island measures about 2 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth. The land is generally fertile. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Exeter. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

TRESCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Tettenhall, co. Stafford, 4 miles S.W. of Wolverhampton. It is joined with Pirton.

TRESHAM, a tythg. in the par. of Hawkesbury, upper div. of Grimbald's-Ash hund., co. Gloucester, 6 miles S.W. of Tetbury, and 3½ S.E. of Wotton-under-Edge. It is joined with Killcott.

TRESHINISH, a group of the Hebridean Isles, 2 miles W. of Mull. They consist of 5 small islands situated opposite Treshinish Point, and extend from 4 to 5 miles in length from N.E. to S.W. Their coasts are rocky, rising in cliffs of from 40 to 50 feet in altitude, The islands are uninhabited, and chiefly in pasture, the two largest being Cairnbug and Cairnbug-beg; on the former are remains of a Norwegian fort, garrisoned by the Macleans in 1715.

TRESLOTHAN, an ecclesiastical district in the par. of Camborne, co. Cornwall, 10 miles S.W. of Truro. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £140.

TRESMEER, a par. in the N. div. of East hund., co. Cornwall, 7 miles N.W. of Launceston, its post town, and 9 E. of Camelford. The village is situated on the old road from Launceston to Camelford, near the river Attery, which bounds the parish on the N. The soil consists of a dark loam, with a subsoil of slate and clay. There are stone quarries and mines of manganese, but the latter are not at present worked. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £105. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Bible Christians. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor. A fair is held on 20th July.

TRESSICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Hentland, co. Hereford, 4 miles N.W. of Ross.

TRESWELL, a par. in the South-Clay div. of Bassetlaw wap., co. Nottingham, 5 miles S.E. of East Retford, its post town, and 10 S. of Gainsborough. The eastern end of the parish adjoins the Trent marsh. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £254, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of York. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was restored in 1855. There is a free school for both sexes, and a chapel for the Wesleyans. The Rev. C. Eyre is lord of the manor.

TRE TALYASIN, a vil. in the par. of Llancynfelin, co. Cardigan, 6 miles N.E. of Aberystwith.

TRETILLA, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangarren, co. Hereford, 5 miles S.W. of Ross.

TRETIRE-WITH-MICHAEL-CHURCH, a par. in the lower div. of Wormelow hund., co. Hereford, 5½ miles W. of Ross, its railway station and post town, and 8 N. of Monmouth. The village is situated on a branch of the river Wye, and on the Ross and Abergavenny road. The soil is of a sandy and loamy nature, with a subsoil of rock. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Michael Church, in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £182. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1856. There are several old tombs in the churchyard, and a sun-dial of great antiquity. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a free school supported by the Rev. J. Webb. Sir H. Hoskyns, Bart., is lord of the manor.

TRETOWER, a parcel in the par. of Llanfihangel-Cwmdû, hund. of Crickhowell, co. Brecon, 3 miles from Crickhowell, its post town, and 9 from Talgarth. It is situated on the Rhiangoll, a branch of the river Usk.

In the vicinity are Gaer Camp, on the Via Julia, the Vaughans' old seat, and a ruined castle. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David, val. £64. The church is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist.

TREVALGA, a par. in the hund. of Lesnewth, co. Cornwall, 1½ mile N. of Boscastle, its post town, 3 miles W. of Tintagel, and 4½ N.W. of Camelford. The village is situated in a wild spot on the Bristol Channel. It was held at the time of Domesday survey by Robert Earl of Mortaigne. The surface is hilly and the soil various. Slate abounds and is worked to some extent. In this parish is Nathan's waterfall. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £146, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Petrock. A Sunday-school is held at the church. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

TREVARRICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Gorran, co. Cornwall, 3 miles S.E. of Tregony.

TREVEAR, a hmlt. in the par. of Gorran, co. Cornwall, 5 miles S. of St. Austell.

TREVEDID, a tnshp. in the par. of Meifod, co. Montgomery, 6 miles N.W. of Welshpool.

TREVENA, a vil. in the par. of Tintagel, co. Cornwall, 5 miles N.W. of Camelford. It is joined with Bossiney.

TREVERBYN, a parochial chplry. in the par. of Cwmdû, hund. of Powder, co. Cornwall, 3 miles from St. Austell. It was constituted a separate parish in 1846, under the Church Endowment Act. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £160, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

TREVERWARD, a tnshp. in the par. of Clun, co. Salop, 4 miles N. of Knighton.

TREVES, a vil. in the par. of Llan-ganna, co. Glamorgan, 3 miles N.W. of Cowbridge.

TREVET, a par. in the bar. of Ratoath, co. Meath, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Dunshaughlin, and 18 from Dublin. The village occupies the site of a monastery founded in the 10th century, and rebuilt by Hugh de Lacy. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath united with Kilbrew [which see].

TREVETHAN, a par. in the upper div. of Abergavenny hund., co. Monmouth, 7 miles from Usk, and 1 mile from Pontypool. It is situated near the Brecon and Monmouthshire canals and the river Afon Llwyd. The par. contains the tnshps. of Aberyschan, Pontnewydd, and Pont-y-pool, the last being a polling place for the county and a petty sessions town. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries, limepits, and extensive iron-works, chiefly at Pont-y-pool [which see]. The surface is hilly, the highest point being Mynydd-Maen, which has an elevation of 1,531 feet above sea-level. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, and in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Caduca, or Cadocus, was restored in 1847, besides which there is an additional church erected in 1832. There are also the district churches of Abersychan and Pontenwydd, the livings of which are perpet. curs., val. £150 each. There are chapels for the Independents and Wesleyans.

TREVIL, a hmlt. in the par. of Aberystwith, co. Monmouth, 1½ mile from Tredegar, and 11 miles N.W. of Pont-y-pool. It is a station on the Tredegar and Abergavenny branch of the London and North-Western railway. It is situated near the source of the river Ebw-y-fawr.

TREVILLE, an ext. par. place in the upper div. of Wormelow hund., co. Hereford, 6 miles N.W. of Ross.

TREVINE, or TREFINE, a vil. in the par. of Llanrian, co. Pembroke, 8 miles S.W. of Fishguard, near the coast. In the vicinity is Longhouse cromlech of four stones, the one on the summit measuring 16 feet in length.

TREVOR, ISSA, and UCHA, tnshps. in the par. of Llangollen, co. Denbigh, 3 miles N.E. of Llangollen, its post town. It is a station on the Ruabon and Llandrillo branch of the Great Western railway. The village

is situated on the Ellesmere canal and the river Dee, under Castel Dinas Bran. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £87.

TREWAELOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanasaph, co. Flint, 7 miles N.W. of Holywell.

TREWALCHMAI, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Llyfon, co. Anglesey, 6 miles W. of Llangefni, and 10 from Bangor. It contains the hmlts. of Cemas-Coed and Gwalchmai. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Heneglwys, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Mordeyrn. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum.

TREWARLET, a hmlt. in the par. of Lezant, co. Cornwall, 2 miles S. of Launceston.

TREWEN, a par. in the N. div. of East hund., co. Cornwall, 5 miles S.W. from Launceston, its post town, and 11 from Camelford. The village is situated on the river Inny. The manor was formerly held by St. German's Priory. The South Petherwin hounds meet in this parish. The substratum abounds in slate and limestone, the latter being extensively worked at Trenalt. The living is a vic. annexed to that of South Petherwin, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a National school for both sexes at Trenalt. Fairs are held on 1st May and 10th October.

TREWERN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant, co. Denbigh, 4 miles N. of Llanfyllin.

TREWERN, a quarter in the par. of Nevern, co. Pembroke, 2 miles N.E. of Newport.

TREWERN, a tnshp. in the par. of Buttington, co. Montgomery, 3 miles N.E. of Welshpool, within which borough it is included. It is situated on the Montgomery canal and the river Severn.

TREWERN WITH GWYTHLA, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanvehangel-Nantmellan, co. Radnor, 4 miles N.W. of Radnor. It is situated among the hills.

TREWERYN, a stream of co. Merioneth, rises near lake Treweryn-Bwlch-y-Buarth, and falls into Loch Bala.

TREWHITT, HIGH AND LOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Rothbury, W. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 4 miles N.W. of Rothbury, and 14 S.W. of Alnwick. The village is situated on a branch of the river Coquet. The soil consists of clay and light loam, with a subsoil of clay. The principal residence is Trewhitt House.

TREWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Bolam, W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 6½ miles S.W. of Morpeth, on the river Blythe.

TREWYLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llansaintffraid, hund. of Deythur, co. Montgomery, 6 miles N. of Welshpool, on the river Vyrnwy. There are ruins of a British fort.

TREWYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Corwen, co. Merioneth, 9 miles N.E. of Bala, and 2 from Corwen, near the river Dee, under Berwyn Mountain.

TREWYN-BODLOWYDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanedilan, co. Denbigh, 7 miles N.W. of Llangollen.

TREWYTHAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandinam, co. Montgomery, 6 miles N.E. of Llanidloes.

TRE-Y-DRE, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanrwst, co. Denbigh, 2 miles from Llanrwst, and 17 S.W. from Denbigh, near the river Conway.

TREYFORD. *See* TWEYFORD, co. Sussex.

TRE-Y-LLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangynog, co. Montgomery, 6 miles N.W. of Llanfyllin.

TRIGG, a hund., co. Cornwall, contains the pars. of Bodmin, Blisland, St. Breward, Egloshayle, St. Endellion, Helland, St. Kew, St. Mabyn, St. Minver, St. Teath, Temple, and St. Tudy, comprising an area of 63,020 acres. It gives name to two deaneries in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and dioc. of Exeter.

TRILL, a tythg. in the par. of Axminster, co. Devon, 2 miles S.W. of Axminster.

TRILLICK, a post and market vil. in the par. of Kilskerry, bar. of Omagh, co. Tyrone, Ireland, 7 miles S.W. of Fintona, and 113 from Dublin. It is a station on the Irish North-Western railway. The town is on the road from Enniskillen to Omagh, and contains a police station and dispensary. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, and meeting-houses for Wesleyans and Methodists. The Archdalls, of Trillick Lodge, have been proprietors of this place since the reign of James I. The ruins of Mervyn Castle are visible. Petty sessions are held every other Monday. Market day is Tuesday. Fairs are held on the 14th of each month.

TRIM, an inland market and municipal town, and the county town of Meath, Ireland, 27 miles N.W. from Dublin, and 11 S.W. from Navan. It is situated on the river Boyne, and is connected by a short branch line with the Dublin and Meath railway. Its population in 1851 was 1,905, and in 1861 it was 2,068, inhabiting 369 houses. The town is old, and was formerly of considerable importance. It belonged to the De Lacys, who built a strong castle, which was rebuilt in 1220. The town was the scene of many stirring events, and was repeatedly destroyed by fire. Parliaments were held there from time to time, and a mint was established in 1469. It was successively occupied by royalists and parliamentarians in the civil war of Charles I., and was abandoned to Cromwell in 1649. Of the population in 1861, 233 were members of the Established Church, and 1,791 Roman Catholics. The town contains many good houses. The streets are paved. The parish church was rebuilt in 1802, but the old ivy-covered tower yet remains. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. There is a school of the Incorporated Society of Dublin in the town, besides National schools. The county courthouse, gaol, and fever hospital are at Trim, which is the assize town. There are in the town a brewery, tannery, and several flour mills. The government is administered under the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act of 1854, by a council consisting of nine commissioners, including the chairman. The remains of Trim Castle consist of a triangular walled enclosure, with circular flanked towers, and a large and lofty keep in the centre. On the left bank of the river is the Yellow Tower, a portion of St. Mary's Abbey, which was built in the 13th century, and opposite to it is Talbot Castle, where the Duke of Wellington was educated. A Corinthian column, surmounted by a statue of the duke, was erected in 1817 at the south-western extremity of the town. Dangan Castle, where he spent his early life, is about four miles distant. The Poor-law Union comprises twenty electoral divisions. Market day is on Saturday. Fairs are held once a month.

TRIMDON, a par. in the S. div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 6½ miles from Ferry Hill, its post town, and 8 S.E. of Durham. It is a station on the Hartlepool and Ferry Hill branch of the North-Eastern railway. The village is situated on the summit of a hill. The soil is a strong clayey loam, upon a substratum of limestone. There is a colliery which affords employment to many of the inhabitants, and some large specimens of lead ore have been found, but no mine has yet been opened. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £180. The church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, or to St. Mary Magdalene. There is a parochial school, and a school at Trimdon Grange. Major-General Beckwith is lord of the manor. A lectureship was endowed about 1730 by John Smith, with £21 5*s.* a year.

TRIMINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of North Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 6 miles from North Walsham, its post town, and 5 S. of Cromer. The parish has suffered much from the encroachments of the sea. There is a small extent of heath and waste land. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £140, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was formerly dependent on Brankholm Abbey. The register dates from 1558. There is a National school for both sexes. Lord Suffield is lord of the manor.

TRIMLEY ST. MARTIN, a par. in the hund. of Colneis, co. Suffolk, 8 miles S.E. of Ipswich, its post town, and 8 S. of Woodbridge. The village is situated between the rivers Orwell and Deben. The par. in-

cludes Stratton Hall and Grimston Hall, now a farm-house. The latter was once the seat of Thomas Cavendish, the first English circumnavigator, who was born here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £600. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is situated in the same churchyard with that of Trimley St. Mary. It was built by Thomas de Brotherton, natural son of Edward I., and has the mausoleum of the Barker family. The walls of the burial-ground were repaired with the stones of Felixton Castle and priory, said to have been a Roman station; but the sites have long been lost by encroachment of the sea.

TRIMLEY ST. MARY, a par. in the hund. of Colneis, co. Suffolk, 8½ miles S.E. of Ipswich, its post town, and 9 S. of Woodbridge. The village adjoins that of Trimley St. Martin. The parish is bounded on the W. by the river Orwell. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £470, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has recently been restored. It has a painted E. window, inserted by the widow of the late E. Julian, Esq. This church and that of St. Martin are both situated in the same churchyard. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum, realised from land. There are day and Sunday schools for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The Duke of Hamilton is lord of the manor.

TRIMPLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Kidderminster Foreign, co. Worcester, 3 miles N.W. of Kidderminster.

TRINAFOUR, a hmlt. in the par. of Blair-Atholl, co. Perth, Scotland, 10 miles W. of Blair-Atholl. It is situated in Glen Erochkie, on the road from Dalnacardoch to Kenmore. A fair for the sale of horses is held on the third Tuesday in March, old style.

TRING, a par., post, and market-town in the hund. of Dacorum, co. Herts, 5 miles N.W. of Berkhampstead, and 7 S.E. of Aylesbury. Two miles from the town is a station on the London and North Western railway. It is situated near the Grand Junction and Wendover canals, which have large reservoirs here, and on the ancient Icknield way, on the Chilterns. The par. contains the hmlts. of Wilstone and Long Marston. Tring is mentioned in Domesday book as *Treung*, and was then held by Robert d'Eu, but was subsequently given by King Stephen to Feversham Abbey, and by Henry VIII. to the Norths, from whom it came to the Peckhams, Guys, Gores, and Smiths of Sutton. The town principally consists of two streets, which are well paved and lighted with gas. The population of the parish in 1861 was 4,841, and, of the town, 3,130. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the silk mills, straw plait, and the manufacture of canvas. There are a bank, mechanics' institute, market-house, belonging to the lord of the manor, and a commercial hall. Courts leet and baron are held. The living is a perpet. cur., in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £300, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is later English, with a carved timber roof, and contains monuments of the Gores and Andersons of Prudley. It has recently been handsomely restored. The register dates from the middle of the 16th century. There is a chapel-of-ease at Long Marston in this parish. The parochial charities produce about £87 per annum. There are National schools for both sexes, and the Baptists have a chapel. Near the village is the mansion of Tring Park, built by Charles II. for Nell Gwynn. Robert Hill, the learned tailor, was born here in 1699. Near Northcote Hill a Roman helmet was found whilst digging for the Grand Junction canal. Market-day is on Friday. Fairs are held on Easter Monday and on old Michaelmas Day.

TRINITY, a par. in the Isle of Jersey, Channel Islands, 4 miles N.E. of St. Helier. The village is situated near Bouley Bay, and contains Cross, and part of "Cæsar's Wall." The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £120, in the patron. of the governor of the island.

TRINITY COLLEGE, an ext. par. place, in the University of Cambridge.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH, a par. in the city and co. of Edinburgh, Scotland.

TRINITY-GASK, or TARNTY, a par. in the eastern district of co. Perth, Scotland. It comprises the three pars. of Kinkell, West Gask, and Chapelhill; extends 5 miles in length by about 3 in breadth, and is bounded on the N. by Madderty, on the E. by Gask, on the S. by Auchterarder and Blackford, and on the W. by Muthill and Crieff. The surface is moderately even, and, for the most part, well cultivated, and diversified with wood. The old Roman road, paved with stones, runs for a mile along the highest part of the parish. There are springs and several streams abounding in trout and salmon. The village of Trinity-Gask, which is about 7 miles S.W. of Perth, is situated on the river Earn, and is within easy access of several stations on the Scottish Central and Crieff railways. At Kinkell a bridge crosses the river Earn, connecting the two sections of the parish, which is traversed by the road from Perth to Muthill, and by that from Crieff to Auchterarder. This par. is in the presb. of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling. The stipend of the minister is about £150. The parish church was erected about 1770. There are also an United Presbyterian church, situated at Kinkell, and a parochial school. Millearn House and Colquhalzie House are the principal seats.

TRINITY, HOLY AND UNDIVIDED, a par. in the city and co. of Chester.

TRINITY ISLAND, an islet in Lough Key, co. Roscommon, Ireland.

TRINITY-WITHOUT, a par. in the city and co. of Waterford, Ireland. *See* WATERFORD.

TRIPPLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Leintwardine, co. Hereford, 6 miles W. of Ludlow. It is on the river Teme, and is joined with Whitton.

TRISSIENT, a hmlt. in the par. of Margam, co. Glamorgan, near Aberafon.

TRISTA, an ancient par. in the Shetland Islands, coast of Scotland, now joined to Fetlar.

TRISTERNAGH, a townland in the bar. of Moygoish, co. Westmeath, Ireland, 2 miles E.N.E. of Ballinacarrigy. There are ruins of Tristernagh Abbey.

TRITLINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Hebburn, W. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 5 miles N.E. of Morpeth, and 2½ N.E. of Hebburn. The village is on the river Line. There is a school. The soil consists of clay and gravel. Tritlington House is the principal residence.

TRIVILLE, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Upper Wormelow, co. Hereford.

TRODDA, an island in the par. of Kilmuir, Isle of Skye, Scotland, 2 miles N. of Aird Point.

TROEDYRAUR, a hund., co. Cardigan, contains the pars. of Aberporth, Bangor, Bettws Evan, Blaen-Porth, Brongwyn, Henllan, Llandy-friog, Llandygwidd, Llanfair-Orllwyn, Llanfair-Tref-Helygon, Llangoedmore, Llangunllo, Llechryd, Mount, Penbryn, Tremain, Troedyraur, Verwick, and parts of Dihewid, Kilie Ayron, Lampeter-pont-Stephen, and Llanerch Ayron.

TROEDYRAUR, a par. in the above hund., co. Cardigan, 3 miles N.E. of Newcastle-Emlyn, and 11 from Cardigan. The village is situated on a branch of the river Teifi. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David, val. £268, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was erected in 1795. The Methodists have a chapel. Troedyraur House and Alderbrook Hall are the principal residences. There are traces of a Roman way passing Crûg Mawr.

TROFARTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Bettws-yn-Rhos, co. Denbigh, 3 miles S.W. of Abergele.

TROMANN, a vil. in the bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon, Ireland, 3 miles S. of Roscommon.

TROMIE WATER, a stream, co. Inverness, Scotland, flows through Glen Tromie, and joins the Spey at Kingussie.

TRON, a par. in the city of Glasgow, co. Lanark, Scotland. *See* GLASGOW.

TRON CHURCH, a par. in the city and co. of Edinburgh, Scotland. *See* EDINBURGH.

TRONDRAY, an island in the par. of Tingwall, Shetland Isles, coast of Scotland, 6 miles S.W. of Lerwick. It extends about 3 miles in length from N. to S., with an extreme breadth of about 2 miles.

TROON, a post town and thriving seaport in the par. of Dundonald, co. Ayr, Scotland, 6 miles N. of Ayr, and 9 S.W. of Kilmarnock. It is a station on the Glasgow and Kilmarnock railways, and is situated on the promontory of Troon, near Lady Island Rock. It is a bathing-place, and a subport to Irvine, and is the sole property of the Duke of Portland, to whose patronage the town owes its present prosperity. The promontory consists of a belt of rock extending 1½ mile into the sea, with a mean breadth of about 2 furlongs, resembling a large segment of a circle. Although a subport to Irvine, it carries on the principal trade of that port, and bids fair to become one of the most important seaports on the W. coast of Scotland, having an extensive bay and a secure harbour. It has two superior dry docks for repairing vessels, large storehouses, a light-house, and ship-building yards, also a rope and sail manufactory. The pier is 800 feet in length, and the lights which were put up in the years 1827 and 1848 are visible at a distance of 9 and 6 miles. From the extremity of the harbour directly to Kilmarnock runs the railway, on which coal is conveyed for shipment to Ireland. In the town are a branch office of the Union Bank, a savings-bank, 4 insurance agencies, several hotels and lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors in the bathing season, and a gas company. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the coasting trade and in the fisheries. Salmon and rabbits are in abundance. Troon is in the presb. of Ayr, and in the atron of the communicants. There are a chapel-of-ease, a Free church, United Presbyterian church, and a Free church school, subscription school, and other schools.

TROQUEER, a par., co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland. It is situated on the eastern border of the county, and comprises Maxwelltown, a burgh of barony, and a suburb of Dumfries. The par. extends in length about 8½ miles, from College Loch on the N. to the mouth of New Abbey-Pow on the S., with an extreme breadth of 4½ miles, and is bounded on the N. by Terrigles, on the E. by the river Nith, which separates it from Dumfriesshire; on the S. and S.W. by New Abbey, and on the W. by Lochrutton. The prevailing rocks are mica-slate. This par. is in the presb. and synod of Dumfries, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is about £353. The parish church is situated about a mile S. of Maxwelltown, near the river Nith. There are a Free church, chapel-of-ease, also a Free church school, and an endowed school at Maxwelltown. The principal seats are Kirconnel, Cargen, Mabie, Dalscairth, Goldielea, Terraughty, Carruchan, Cargenholm, and Mavis Grove.

TRORY, a par. in the bars. of Lurg, Magheraboy, and Tirkennedy, co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Enniskillen, its post town. The surface consists of a good soil, with a small proportion of bog. The parish is traversed by the river Erne, which is here crossed by a bridge, built in 1817. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £177, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Devenish. The church was built in 1778. There is a meeting-house for Wesleyans, five schools, and a Sunday-school. The chief residence is Rockfield.

TROSLEY, or TROTTERSCLIFFE, a par. in the hund. of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 9 miles W. of Maidstone, its post town, and 2 N.E. of Rotham. The village, situated at the foot of the chalk hills, was given by King Offa to Rochester Priory in 788, and subsequently came to the Bishops of Rochester, whose palace was built here in 1185 by Bishop Granville. The land is partly in hop-grounds. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £332, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, has been restored and modernised. There is an endowed National school. At a farm in the vicinity Druidical stones, British coins, copper swords, and other relics of antiquity have been discovered.

TROSTON, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, co. Suffolk, 3 miles N.W. of Ixworth, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Bury St. Edmund's. Several barrows exist on the heath. The surface is flat, and the soil light and sandy. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £332, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Troston Hall was formerly the seat of Capel Lofft, the friend of Bloomfield and Kirke White, whose uncle Capel, the editor of Shakspeare, was born here in 1713.

TROSTREY, a par. in the upper div. of Usk hund., co. Monmouth, 2½ miles N.W. of Usk, its post town, and 6 from Pont-y-Pool. The village is situated on the road from Usk to Abergavenny, near the eastern bank of the river Usk. Salmon are caught by a weir on the river, which rose 22 feet above the usual level on the 16th February, 1795. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £72. The church is dedicated to St. David. There are a few small charities.

TROSTRIE, a small loch in co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Kirkcudbright.

TROTHY, a stream of co. Monmouth, rises at Blaen Trothy, and joins the Wye near Monmouth.

TROTTERNISH, a district of the Isle of Skye, co. Inverness, Scotland.

TROTTERSCLIFFE. *See* TROSLEY, co. Kent.

TROTTON, a par. in the hunds. of Dumpford and Easebourne, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 4 miles S.W. of Midhurst, within which borough it is included. The village is situated on the river Rother. The par. includes the hmlt. of Dumpford and the chplry. of Tuxlith or Milland, bordering on Hampshire. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Tuxlith annexed, in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £296. The church, dedicated to St. George, contains a brass of Lady Camoys, bearing date 1310, and a double canopied monument of brass and Sussex marble to Lord Camoys and wife, bearing date 1424. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Milland.

TROUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Stapleton, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 9 miles N.E. of Longtown, and 13 from Brampton.

TROUGH, a bar., co. Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It contains the par. of Donagh and a portion of Errigal Trough.

TROUGHEND WARD, a tnshp. in the par. of Elsdon, S. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 7 miles N.E. of Bellingham.

TROUP, a vil. in the par. of Gamrie, co. Banff, Scotland, 9 miles N.E. of Banff, on the coast near Troup Head Cliffs.

TROUTBECK, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Windermere, ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 4½ miles S.E. of Ambleside, and 2 from Windermere, its post town. It is a station on the Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith railway. The village is situated on the Troutbeck rivulet, which flows through a vale to Calgarth on Windermere. It was given by Charles I. to the Philipsons of Crook Hall. In the neighbourhood are extensive quarries of blue slate. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £43, in the patron. of the Rector of Windermere. The church, dedicated to Jesus, was erected in 1562, and restored in 1828. The parochial charities are small. There are an endowed school for boys, at which a Sunday-school is held, and a girls' school. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor.

TROUTBECK WATER, a stream of co. Westmoreland, rises in Milburn Fells, and joins the Crawdundle at Newbiggen.

TROUTSDALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Brompton, Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York, 10 miles W. of Scarborough, and 5 from Snainton. It includes the hmlt. of Longdale End. In the vicinity are stone quarries. H. Hill, Esq., is lord of the manor.

TROWAY, a tnshp. in the par. of Eckington, hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 2½ miles E. of Eckington, and 5½ N.E. of Chesterfield. The inhabitants are chiefly

employed in the manufacture of sickles and saw handles, and in the neighbouring collieries. It is supposed to have been once a Roman settlement.

TROWBRIDGE, a par. and post and market town in the hund. of Melksham, N. division of Wilts, 103 miles from London, 10 S.W. from Devizes, 9½ N.W. from Warminster, and 32 N.W. from Salisbury. It is a station on the Great Western railway. It is situated on a rocky eminence near the river Biss, across which is a stone bridge, and about a mile from the Kennet and Avon canal. The par. contains the tythgs. of Studley, Staverton, and Little Trowle, the two last of which are mentioned in Domesday book. It was anciently a royal manor, and had a castle at Courthill with seven towers, which Stephen took from Humphrey de Bohun, who held it for the Empress Matilda. This castle was rebuilt by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, but having fallen into decay, its site was given by Henry VIII. to Sir Edward Seymour, in whose possession it remained until the marriage of Lady Frances Seymour, daughter of Algernon, 7th Duke of Somerset, with the Marquess of Granby, afterwards Duke of Rutland, from whose family it was purchased by Thomas Timbrel. It is now in the possession of William Stancomb, Esq., who purchased it from the widow of the late Thomas Timbrel, since which he has built a very fine market-house at a cost of nearly £5,000. The town is irregularly built, and the streets are narrow and ill-constructed, except the main thoroughfare, which is spacious. It is paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with excellent water. The stone cross in the marketplace, which stood here in Leland's time, was removed in the early part of the present century. There are two banks, a savings-bank, police-station, and court-hall. Petty sessions are held on the first Wednesday in every month, and a county court every two months. The town is under the management of a local board and town commissioners. The manufacture of woollen cloth was introduced at an early period, and must have soon become a thriving branch of trade, as Camden mentions that Trowbridge was then famous for the clothing trade: the articles made are kerseymeres, tweed, and broadcloth. The population of the parish in 1861 was 10,487, and of the town 9,626. The living is a rect.,* with the cur. of St. Stephen's annexed, in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £600. The church, dedicated to St. James, is old, with a square tower at the W. end, containing eight bells; it has been restored at an outlay of about £8,000. There are fragments of ancient painted glass in some of the windows, and attached to the eastern ends of the aisles are two private chapels. In addition to the parish church are the district churches of Trinity, Studley, and Staverton, the livings of which are perpet. curs., varying in val. from £230 to £110. Trinity church was erected in 1838 at the W. end of the town. The parochial charities produce about £285 per annum, besides several almshouses. There are National and British schools for both sexes, including infants. The Independents, Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and General and Particular Baptists have chapels. Market days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. An annual fair is held on the 5th August and two following days.

TROWELL, a par. in the S. div. of Broxtow wap., co. Nottingham, 5¾ miles W. of Nottingham, its post town, and 2 N. of Stapleford railway station. The village is at the foot of a declivity near the Nottingham canal and river Erewash, which separates it from Derbyshire. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £440. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, has been restored at the expense of Lord Middleton, who is lord of the manor. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. There are a National and a free school.

TROWLE, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Bradford, co. Wilts, near Bradford.

TROWSCOED, a tnshp. in the par. of Carno, co. Montgomery, 7 miles N. of Llanidloes.

TROWSCOED, a tnshp. in the par. of Guilsfield, co. Montgomery, 3 miles N. of Welshpool.

TROWSE-MILLGATE, a hmlt. in the par. of Trowse, city of Norwich, co. Norfolk, 1½ mile S.E. of Norwich.

TROWSE, NEW, a vil. in the par. of Lesmahagow, co. Lanark, Scotland, 6 miles S.W. of Lanark.

TROWSE-NEWTON, a par. in the hund. of Henstead, co. Norfolk, 1 mile S.E. of Norwich, its post town, and 9 miles from Loddon. It has stations on two branches of the Great Eastern railway. The village is situated on the bank of the river Yare. This par. includes the hmlts. of Trowse-Millgate, Carrow, and Brecondale, which are within the county of the city of Norwich, and is bounded on the N. by the river Yare. Trowse Hall, the ancient seat of the priors of Norwich, is now a farm dwelling. From Crown Point a view is obtained of the city of Norwich, with the village of Thorpe and the rivers Wensum and Yare. The living is a vic., with that of Lakenham annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £361, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

TROY, MITCHEL. *See* MITCHEL TROY, co. Monmouth.

TROY TOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Piddletown, co. Dorset, 3 miles N.E. of Dorchester.

TRUBLEY, a par. in the bar. of Lower Deece, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles E.N.E. of Trim. The surface consists of a good soil, and is traversed by the river Boyne. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, joined to Trim. Here are the ruins of Cassock Castle, the halting place of Cromwell after the attack on Drogheda.

TRUDOX HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Nunney, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.W. of Frome. There is a ruined chapel.

TRUGHANACMY, a bar. in co. Kerry, prov. of Kerry, Ireland. It contains the pars. of Ballincuslane, Ballymacelligott, Balynahaglish, Ballyseedy, Brosna, Castleisland, Clogherbrien, Dysert, Fenit, Kilgarrylander, Kiltallagh, Nohaval, O'Brennan, Ralass, and Tralee, and portions of Armagh, Ardfert, Currans, Kilcolman, Killeentierna, and Killorglin.

TRUIM, a stream of co. Inverness, Scotland, rises in Drumnachter Forest, and joins the Spey near Pitmain.

TRULL, a par. in the hund. of Taunton, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Taunton, its post town and railway station. The village is on the high road from Taunton to Honiton. The soil is fertile, upon a substratum of red marl. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £98. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a school for both sexes, at which a Sunday-school is also held. R. Mattock, Esq., is lord of the manor.

TRUMISGARY, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of North Uist, Outer Hebrides, Scotland. It extends in length about 17 miles, with an extreme breadth of 12 miles. It belongs to Inverness, and is in the presb. of Uist, synod. of Glenelg, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is about £120. The parish church was erected in 1829, and is a government one. There is a Free church.

TRUMPFLEET, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirk Sandall, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of Doncaster, on the river Don.

TRUMPINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Triplow, co. Cambridge, 2 miles S. of Cambridge, its post town. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the river Cam, near the Cambridge railway. The soil is loamy and gravelly. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £241, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, or to SS. Mary and Michael, contains a monumental brass of Sir Roger de Trumpington as a crusader, cross-legged in chain armour, bearing date 1289, also an eight-sided font and several stained-glass windows. The register dates from the middle of the 16th century. There is a National school for both sexes. Several Roman vases, urns, and pateræ have been discovered at Dam Hill. The principal residences are Anstrey Hall and Trumpington Hall, in the latter of which Anstrey, who wrote the poetical "Bath Guide" was born in 1724.

TRUNCH, a par. in the hund. of North Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 3 miles N.E. of North Walsham, its post town, and 17 from Norwich. The village is near the coast. There is an extensive malting and brewing establishment. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £350, in the patron. of Catherine Hall, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, contains an old font and a brass. The Methodists have a chapel. The Rev. T. Jarrett is lord of the manor.

TRURO, a seaport, market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the W. div. of Powder hund., co. Cornwall, 11 miles N. of Falmouth, and 21 S.W. of Bodmin. It is a station on the Cornwall and West Cornwall railway. Truro, which is first mentioned in the 12th century under the name of *Triueru*, occupies the point of land between the two small rivers Kenwyn and Allen, at the head of Truro Creek, a branch of Falmouth Harbour. This river or creek at spring tide swells into a lake 2 miles in length, and of sufficient depth to be navigable for vessels of 100 tons burden, giving to the town the advantages of a capacious port. It is supposed to have obtained its first charter of incorporation about 1130, which was confirmed by Queen Elizabeth in 1589, and has returned two members to parliament since the year 1294, the mayor being the returning officer. The borough was formerly limited to the parish of St. Mary, but since the improvement Act obtained in 1794, comprises the whole town, extending into the parishes of St. Clement's and Kenwyn. By the municipal Act it is now divided into two wards, and is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. Within the present century it has greatly increased in size and prosperity, and is considered the largest and neatest town in Cornwall. The population of the borough in 1851 was 10,733, and in 1861, 12,000. The streets are well paved, lighted with gas, and regularly built. The principal public buildings are the townhall, a modern structure in the Italian style; the market-house, also recently erected; the borough gaol, a police-station, union workhouse, assembly rooms, theatre, savings-bank, the Cornish Bank, the county infirmary, a dispensary; the Royal Cornwall Institution and Museum, established in 1818, containing a collection of Cornish minerals, birds, and antiquities; the county library, containing 3,000 volumes; and Cornish Horticultural Society; there are also the lying-in institution, humane society, and a granite column, erected to the memory of the two Landers, the famous African explorers, who were natives. Public rooms are about to be built near the eastern bridge, together with a large room for the reception of the library belonging to the Bishop of Exeter, which he has presented to the clergy of Cornwall. The trade of the town, which is considerable, is chiefly connected with the mining interest. Large quantities of tin ore are run into bars and ingots for exportation to the Mediterranean and India, and copper ore is exported to Swansea to be smelted, while coals, iron, and timber are largely imported for consumption in the mines, one of which, the East Huel Rose, is close to the town. Crucibles of a superior quality are made at Calenick, near Truro. The coinage of tin was a privilege enjoyed by this town as early as the reign of John; the process is still carried on only here and at Penzance. The court of the Vice-Warden of the Stanneries is also held here quarterly. The Easter quarter sessions and petty sessions for the western division of Powder are held at the townhall, also county courts monthly. The Poor-law Union of Truro comprises 24 parishes and townships. Two weekly newspapers, the *Royal Cornwall Gazette* and the *West Briton and Cornwall Advertiser* are published on Thursday. The archdeacon's visitations are held here. The living of St. Mary's is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £150. The church of St. Mary, situated in High Cross, is a gothic structure of white granite, erected in 1518, with a tower and spire 125 feet high, erected in 1769. In the interior are several monuments. The old altar-piece representing Moses and Aaron has been lately removed, and a Caen-stone reredos, carved and illuminated, placed in its stead. The organ is one of the finest in the W. of England. There are also the parish churches of St. Clement's and Kenwyn, situated out of the town, besides the district churches of St. George, in Carvedras, St. John's, in Lemon-street, and St. Paul's, in Tregoles-road, all of which are modern. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Baptists, and Independents have chapels. There are a grammar school, with a small endowment and two exhibitions of £30 per annum to Exeter College; a mining school, held at the Royal Institution; a central school on Dr. Bell's plan; also National, Sunday, and infant schools in connection with the several churches. The diocesan female training college is a modern structure situated at the eastern border of the town, near St. Paul's Church. The local charities include a hospital or almshouse for ten widows, founded by Henry Williams in 1631. Near the town is an eminence called Castle Hill, where formerly stood a castle of the earls of Cornwall, but which was in ruins before Leland's time. Besides the brothers Lander, Foote the comedian and Polwhele the historian were born here. Market days are Wednesday and Saturday, the former chiefly for grain. Fairs are held on 5th March, 14th May, 19th November, and 8th December.

TRUSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Exminster, co. Devon, 2 miles N.W. of Chudleigh, its post town, and 9 S.W. of Exeter. The village, which is small and straggling, is situated near the river Teign. The soil consists of light loam upon a subsoil of stone brash. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £160. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, contains a carved screen. The parochial charities produce about £35 per annum, which go to the widows' almshouses. There is a free school with a small endowment. Sir L. T. Paulk, Bart., is lord of the manor.

TRUSLEY, a par. in the hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 7 miles W. of Derby, its post town, and 5 N. of Tutbury railway station. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £129. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt on the site of an earlier one in 1717. There is also the district church of Long Lane, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £80.

TRUSTHORPE, a par. in the Marsh div. of Calceworth hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 7½ miles N.E. of Alford, its post town, and 16 S.E. of Louth. The village is situated on the coast. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £212. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was rebuilt in 1842, and has an E. window of stained glass. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. T. Alcock, Esq., is lord of the manor.

TRUSTION, a stream of co. Merioneth, joins the Dee below Cynwyd, after forming a cascade of 60 feet.

TRWSTYWELIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Berriew, co. Montgomery, 4 miles N.W. of Montgomery.

TRYDDYN, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of Mold, co. Flint, 2 miles from Mold, its post town. It is situated on Offa's Dyke. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the iron and coal mines. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £140, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

TRYSULL, a par. in the S. div. of Seisdon hund., co. Stafford, 5 miles S.W. of Wolverhampton, its post town, and 7½ N.W. of Dudley. The village is situated near the Birmingham canal, on the river Smeston. The par. includes the hmlt. of Seisdon, which gives name to the hundred. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Wombourne, in the dioc. of Lichfield. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a National school for both sexes.

TUAM, a par., post, and market town, episcopal city, and municipal borough, in the bars. of Ballymoe, Clare, and Dunmore, co. Galway, and prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 19 miles N.E. of Galway, and 120 W. of Dublin. It is the terminus of a short branch line of railway from the Midland Great Western, and is situated on the Harrow an affluent of the river Clare. The population in

1851 was 4,938, and in 1861, 4,565, occupying 875 houses. An abbey was founded on the present site of the town in 487, which early in the 6th century was made a cathedral; houses were quickly built around it; and the town which sprang up was dedicated to St. Jarlath, the first bishop, whose remains were preserved in the cathedral. It was destroyed by fire, with its castle and all its churches, in 1244. The present town occupies a low and flat, but salubrious, part of the country. It consists of a small square, with several straggling streets leading from it. St. Mary's Cathedral is small, and stands on the W. of the town; it is also the parish church, and is a mixture of the Saxon and Gothic styles of architecture, the former predominating. It is intended as far as possible to restore its former magnificence. The Roman Catholic Cathedral, which is of recent erection, occupies a raised site on the E. of the town, is of cruciform shape, with a tower and six turrets at the angles of the building, and is one of the finest Roman Catholic churches in Ireland. The interior is in keeping with the exterior. There are also in the town St. Jarlath's Roman Catholic College, three National schools, and a free school of the Tuam Diocesan Education Society, a market-house, court-house, bridewell, and union workhouse. The bishop's palace is at the N.E. of the town, and the residence of the Roman Catholic archbishop adjoins his cathedral. The trade is principally for the supply of the surrounding country. There is a grain market, with flour mills, tanneries, and a brewery. The town has been placed under the Towns' Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854, and its condition is attended to by fifteen commissioners, including the chairman. Quarter and petty sessions are held here. Of the population, in 1861, 263 were members of the Established Church, 4,295 were Roman Catholics, and 7 were Presbyterians. The diocese of Tuam, with which are joined Achonry and Killala, belongs to the province of Armagh, and is the largest in Ireland, comprising most of the county of Galway, a large portion of Mayo, and parts of Roscommon, Sligo, and King's County. It includes 60 benefices. The income of the see, exclusive of charges and deductions, is £4,039. Tuam was an archbishopric from 1152 till 1839, when, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act, the archiepiscopal jurisdiction ceased, and the see became suffragan to the Archbishop of Armagh. In the Roman Catholic distribution it still remains an archiepiscopal province, comprising the dioceses of Achonry, Clonfert, Elphin, Galway, Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora, and Killala. Market days are Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on 10th March, 10th May, 4th July, 11th September, 20th, 21st, and 22nd October, 10th November, and 15th December.

TUBBRID, a par. in the bar. of Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles E.S.E. of Pilltown, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Fiddown £830, in the patron. of the bishop. The church has long been in ruins. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this parish is united to that of Moncoin. There are a day and Sunday schools.

TUBBRID, a par. in the bar. of West Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.S.W. of Cahir, its post town. The surface is mountainous, but has a productive soil, with some little bog. The parish is crossed by the road from Cahir to Clogheen. The Galtee mountains and the river Suir are near its limits. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with two others £466, in the patron. of the bishop. There are ruins of three churches within this parish, which in the Roman Catholic arrangement is united to that of Ballylooby or Whitechurch. There are several public and three private schools, and a police station. The principal residences are Scart House and Carrigataha. The ruins of Ruscoe Castle are here. Dr. Geoffrey Keating, the historian, was born here.

TUBBRIDBRITAIN, a par. in the bar. of Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Freshford, its post town. It is crossed by the road from Freshford to Urlingford. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Aghoure, £704, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, and a public and a private school. The chief residence is Gore's Grove. There are ruins of an ancient castle.

TUBNEY, a par. in the hund. of Ock, co. Berks, 4 miles N.W. of Abingdon, its post town. The soil consists of sand and limestone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £120, in the patron. of Magdalen College, Oxford.

TUCKENHAY, a hmlt. in the par. of Cornworthy, co. Devon, 4 miles N.W. of Dartmouth.

TUCKERTON, a hmlt. in the par. of North Petherton, co. Somerset, 2 miles S. of Bridgwater.

TUCKING-MILL, an ecclesiastical district in the par. of Camborne, hund. of Penwith, co. Cornwall, 10 miles S.W. of Truro.

TUCKING-MILLS, a hmlt. in the par. of Compton Dando, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Keynsham.

TUCKTON, a tythg. in the par. of Christchurch, lib. of Westover, co. Hants, near Christchurch.

TUDDENHAM, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Mitford, co. Norfolk, 8 miles N.W. of Norwich. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the road from Norwich to Mattishall. The living is a vic., annexed to that of Honingham, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains a sculptured figure of a Knight Templar, several monuments, and an E. window representing the Descent from the Cross. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. There are National schools, built in 1841 by Lord Bayning, for this and the adjoining parish of Honingham. At the enclosure of the parish 24 acres were allotted to the poor for fuel.

TUDDENHAM, NORTH AND WEST, a par. in the hund. of Mitford, co. Norfolk, 5 miles S.E. of East Dereham, its post town. Tuddenham Hall, formerly the seat of the Skippe family, is now a farmhouse. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £716. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

TUDDENHAM ST. MARTIN, a par. in the hund. of Carlford, co. Suffolk, 3 miles N.E. of Ipswich, its post town, and 6 from Woodbridge. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £112. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, contains a font bearing date 1363. The parochial charities produce about £27 per annum.

TUDDENHAM ST. MARY, a par. in the hund. of Lackford, co. Suffolk, 3½ miles S.E. of Mildenhall, its post town, and 3 N. of Higham railway station. The village is on an eminence. A large portion of the land is in heath. In the vicinity are the ruins of an ancient abbey. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £284. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register dates from 1563. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a free school for both sexes, founded and endowed by John Cockerton in 1723, which has recently been rebuilt. The Baptists have a chapel.

TUDELEY, a par. in the hunds. of Washlingstone and Twyford, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 2 miles S.E. of Tonbridge, its post town, and 12 from Maidstone. The village is on the South-Eastern railway. A portion of the land is in hop-grounds. There are mineral springs, having the same properties as those of Tonbridge Wells. The old seat of the earls of Westmoreland is now a farmhouse. The living is a vic., annexed to that of Capel, in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £238. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt in the last century on the site of an earlier one.

TUDERLEY. *See* TYTHERLEY, co. Hants.

TUDHOE, a tnshp. in the par. of Brancepeth, in the S.E. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 4 miles N.E. of Bishop Auckland, and 5 S.W. of Durham.

TUDWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Hatfield, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S. of Thorne.

TUDY, ST., a par. in the hund. of Trigg, co. Cornwall, 6 miles N. of Bodmin, its post town. The village, which is considerable, formerly belonged to the family of Nicolls, of Penrose, from whom it came to the Kekewicks. The substratum abounds in slate and porphyry. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £700, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church contains monuments and effigies of the Nicolls family. Dr. R. Lower, the physician, and his brother, Sir William, the dramatist, were born at Tremere, in this parish. The principal residence is Hengar. Fairs are held on 20th May and 14th September.

TUESLEY, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Godalming, co. Surrey, 1 mile S.W. of Godalming.

TUFFLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Mary-de-Lode, middle div. of Dudstone hund., co. Gloucester, 2 miles S.W. of Gloucester, within which city it is included. It is on the Gloucester and Bristol railway.

TUFTON, a par. in the hunds. of Wherwell and Evingar, co. Hants, 1 mile S.W. of Whitchurch, its railway station and post town. The village is situated on the river Test. The surface is hilly, with a subsoil of chalk and gravel. The living is a perpet. cur., annexed to that of Bullington, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Earl of Portsmouth is lord of the manor.

TUGBY, a par. in the hunds. of East Goscote and Gartree, co. Leicester, 7 miles N.W. of Uppingham, its post town, and 12 S.E. of Leicester. The village is situated near the river Eye. The par. contains the lib. of Keythorpe. The surface, which comprises some of the highest land in England, is chiefly in pasture, with a clayey soil. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of East Norton annexed, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £284. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, has recently been restored. The parochial charities produce about £86 per annum. There are day and Sunday schools. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Keythorpe Hall is the principal residence. Lord Berners is lord of the manor.

TUGFORD, a par. in the lower div. of Munslow hund., co. Salop, 10 miles N.E. of Ludlow, its post town, and 9 S.E. of Church-Stretton. The village is situated on a branch of the river Corve. The par. includes the tnshp. of Baughcott. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, and in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Catherine. The charities consist in Clinton's bequest of £100, the interest of which is given to ten widows annually. C. Pemberton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

TUGHALL, a tnshp. in the par. and N. div. of Bambrough ward, co. Northumberland, 8½ miles N.E. of Alnwick, and about the same distance S.E. of Belford. It is situated near the coast. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor.

TULLA, an islet in Loch Menteith, co. Perth, Scotland.

TULLA, a small loch and river, co. Argyle, Scotland, near the head waters of the river Orchy.

TULLA, LOWER, a bar. in co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It contains the pars. of Clonlea, Killaloe, Killokennedy, Killuran, Kilseily, Kiltenanlea, O'Briensbridge, and Ogonnelloe.

TULLA, UPPER, a bar. in co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It contains Scariff, the pars. of Feakle, Kilnoe, Moynoe, Tomgraney, and Tulla, and a portion of Inishcaltra.

TULLA, a par., post and market town in the bar. of Upper Tulla, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 10 miles E. of Ennis, and 127 miles from Dublin. The surface is mountainous, rising to a height of 1,064 feet, in some places consisting of a good soil, and has a large proportion of bog. It is crossed by the road from Ennis to Killaloe. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. £264, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1812, partly by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are two Roman Catholic chapels and five private schools. The principal seats are Maryfort, Kiltanon, and Newlawn. The town contains a court-house, dispensary, police-station, and bridewell. Here are the ruins of an abbey and Druidical remains. Limestone is quarried, and veins of lead occur. Petty sessions are held every other Thursday. Market day is on Thursday. Fairs are held on 25th March, 13th May, 15th August, 30th September, and 7th December.

TULLABRACKY, a par. in the bars. of Coshma and Smallcounty, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Bruff, its post town. The surface consists of good soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. £369, in the patron. of the bishop. There were two churches, now in ruins. The principal residence is Rockbarton, situated near Cahir Guillamore, the old seat of Viscount Guillamore.

TULLAGH, a par. in the bar. of East Carbery, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Skibbereen, its post town. The surface is rocky, but comprises some good pasture land. It includes Abbeystrand, Baltimore, with Baltimore Harbour, and Innishorkin Island. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ross, val. £258, in the patron. of the bishop. The church at Baltimore was built in 1818, partly by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are two Roman Catholic chapels and two public schools. The chief residences are Baltimore Castle and Baltimore House. Stone and slate are quarried. The ruins of the old church and of Baltimore and Ardagh castles are in the vicinity.

TULLAGHAN, a vil. in the par. of Rosclogher, co. Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles N.N.W. of Kinlough.

TULLAGHAN BAY, a creek at the embouchure of the river Owenmore, co. Mayo, Ireland, 5 miles E. of Blacksod Bay.

TULLAGHANBROGUE, a par. in the bars. of Crannagh and Shillelogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Kilkenny. The living is a rect. joined to Inchiologhan (which see). The principal residence is Desart Court, the seat of the Earl of Desart.

TULLAGHANOGE, a par. in the bar. of Upper Navan, co. Meath, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Athboy. The living is a cur. united with Trim. The chief residence is Clifton Lodge, the seat of the Earl of Darnley, who is proprietor with Lord Sherborne.

TULLAGHER, a vil. in the bar. of Ida, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of New Ross.

TULLAGHERIN, a par. in the bar. of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.S.W. of Gowran. The living is a vic. joined to Kilfane (which see). Castlefield House is the chief residence. There are the ruins of a tower standing 70 feet high, and the remains of two churches and three castles.

TULLAGHGORE, a par. in the bar. of Upper Dunluce, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, adjoining Ballymoney.

TULLAGHMELAN, a par. in the bar. of West Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles W.S.W. of Clonmel. The river Suir traverses the parish. The living is a rect., val. with Molough, £185, in the patron. of the bishop. The chief residence is Knocklofty, the seat of the Earl of Donoughmore.

TULLAGHOBEGLY, a par. in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 10 miles S.W. of Dunfanaghy. Strabane is the post town. It is traversed by the rivers Clady, and Gweedore, and contains Cloghaneely and the islands of Torry, Inishbofin, Inishbeg, Inishdooey, Innishsirrer, Inishmeane, and Gola, also the loughs Nacung, Dunlewy, and Altan. The Bays of Ballyness and Greedore, and Bloody Foreland Point, form parts of its boundary. The Errigal mountains, which lie partly within this parish, rise to the height of 1,396 feet. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Raphoe, value £265, in the patron. of the bishop. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, a public and five private schools. The chief residences are Cashel and Dunlewy. Marble is quarried, and lead and iron are found in small quantities. The ruins of a church and burial-ground, and of a monastic establishment founded

by Tully O'Bigley, are to be seen here. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday, the last Thursday, and the last Monday in each month.

TULLAGHORTON, a par. in the bar. of West Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland. Clogheen is its post town. The par. is crossed by the road from Clonmel to Cork, and by the river Tar. It contains Clogheen and part of the Knockmealdown mountains, one spur of which, called the Sugar Loaf, rising to the height of 2,144 feet. Limestone is quarried, and lead and silver ore have been found. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore. There are a Roman Calholic chapel and two private schools. The chief residences are Parson's Green and Ballyboy. The ruins of Castle Grace and Ballyboy Castle, formerly the property of the Desmonds, are in this parish.

TULLAHOUGHT, a par. in the bar. of Kells, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Kilmaganny. It includes the vil. of Kilmacoliver. The living is an impropriate rect. in the dioc. of Ossory. There are a Roman Catholic chapel (situated at Kilmacoliver), and two private schools. The principal residence is Kilmacoliver House. At Ormond slate is quarried of good quality. There are ruins of two churches and of a castle.

TULLAMAINE, a par. in the bar. of Shillelogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Callan, to which it is annexed.

TULLAMAINE, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Fethard. Limestone is extensively quarried. The living is a suspended rec. in the dioc. of Cashel, in the patron. of the bishop. The church has long been in ruins. There are a National and two private schools. The chief residence is Tullamaine Castle.

TULLAMORE, a par., market, municipal, and county town of King's County, Ireland, 57 miles S.W. of Dublin. It is a station on a branch of the Great Southern and Western railway. It is situated on the Tullamore river, which flows into the Clodagh, a branch of the Brosna. Its population in 1851 was 4,928; 1861 it was 4,797, occupying 872 houses. Up to the close of the last century it was but a small place, being then accidentally destroyed by fire; it was rebuilt by the Earl of Charleville, the proprietor of the soil. In 1830 the county business was transferred to it from Philipstown, which had previously been the capital, and it quickly increased in importance. It is situated in an oasis in the Bog of Allen; is of cruciform shape; the houses are well built, and the streets wide. It has been placed under the Towns' Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854, and municipal affairs are attended to by 15 commissioners, including the chairman. The town is the chief shipping station upon the Grand canal, which affords water communication with Dublin and the Shannon. A considerable business is done in corn and other provisions; there are two breweries, a distillery, and two tanneries in the place. The parish church of St. Catherine is about a quarter of a mile from the town. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and two Methodist meeting-houses. Besides the National schools, there are a free school founded by Lord Charleville, and one under the Baptist Irish Society of London. There are a new courthouse, a gaol, the county infirmary, and the workhouse. The assizes for the county are held here, also quarter and petty sessions. The demesne of Charleville Forest, the seat of the Earl of Charleville, extends to the town. Within a quater of a mile of the town are the ruins of Shragh Castle, an old fortalice, built in 1588 by an English officer in Queen Elizabeth's army. The Poor-law Union of Tullamore comprises 29 electoral divisions. Tuesday and Saturday are market days. Fairs are held on 19th March, 16th May, 10th July, 13th September, 21st October, and 13th December.

TULLAROAN, a par. in the bar. of Crannagh, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles from Freshford, its post town. The parish is bordered on the W. by the river Munster. There is a police station. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, joined to Callan. The church has long been in ruins. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this parish is united to that of Freshford. There are six private schools. The chief residence is Tullaroan House. This parish was anciently comprised in Grace's country. Coal in small veins is found. There are ruins of Grace Chapel, founded by the family of the Graces, also Danish raths at Courtstown and Rathely-Grace. A fair is held on 28th August.

TULLIALLAN, a par. in the district of Western Perth, co. Perth, Scotland. It comprises Kincardine, a burgh of barony, and the vil. of Longannat. The parish extends in length about 2¾ miles from S. to N., with an extreme breadth of nearly 2½ miles, and is bounded on the S.W. and S. by the Frith of Forth, and on the other sides by the pars. of Culross and Clackmannan. Its surface has a gentle slope from the northern boundary to the Forth, in which direction it is screened by rising grounds and plantations. The coastline is about 3¾ miles in extent, being moderately even from the western boundary to the New Pans, but in the extreme E. it is rocky and bare, and in parts covered by the tide. Excellent coal and ironstone abound, and at Longannat sandstone of good quality is extensively worked. The land for the most part is well cultivated; there are about 500 acres of wood. The village of Tulliallan is about 2 miles S.E. of Clackmannan, and is situated at the top of the Frith of Forth, near the ferry to Higgin's Neuk. It has great facility of communication by railway and by river steamer at Kincardine. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries. This par. is in the presb. of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling. The stipend of the minister is about £259. The parish church was erected in 1833. There are a Free church, United Presbyterian church, also a parochial school, subscription library, and other schools. The principal seat is the Castle, near which is the ruined wall of the castle of the Blackadders.

TULLIBARDINE, a vil. in the par. of Muthill, co. Perth, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Muthill, and 6½ from Crieff. It is a station on the Crieff Junction branch of the Caledonian railway. Its principal attraction is Tullibardine Castle, from which the Duke of Atholl takes the title of Marquis.

TULLIBODY, a vil. and ancient par. in the co. of Clackmannanshire, Scotland, 2½ miles W.N.W. of Alloa, and 3 N.W. of Clackmannan, near the rivers Forth and Devon. There is a Free church, also the ancient parish church erected about the 12th century, which stands a little N. of the village. In 1559 the roof of the latter was taken off by the French under D'Oysel to form a bridge over the Devon when retreating before the English, but about the middle of last century the building was re-roofed and converted into the mausoleum of the Abercromby family.

TULLICH, a par. in the district of Kincardine O'Neil, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 2 miles N.E. of Ballater. It is situated on the river Dee, and is joined with Glenmuick.

TULLIEBOLE, a par. in the cos. of Kinross and Perth, Scotland, 4 miles W. of Kinross. It is situated near the river Devon, and is joined with Fossoway.

TULLIG, a vil. in the bar. of Moyarta, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles W.N.W. of Carrigaholt, near Tullig Point. The famine of 1848 entirely depopulated this village.

TULLOCH, a vil. in the city and co. of Perth, Scotland, 2 miles N.W. of Perth. It is the place where potatoes were first introduced by an Irish gentleman named Christie. There are bleach and print works, which are said to have been the earliest established in Scotland.

TULLOCH, an ancient par. in co. Aberdeen, Scotland, now united to Glenmuick.

TULLOMOY, a par. in the bars. of Ballyadams and Stradbally, Queen's co., prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.S.E. of Stradbally. Maryborough is its post town. The river Straid traverses the interior, and the Slievemargy mountains rise to a height of 1,079 feet. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £334,

in the patron. of the bishop. The principal residence is Tullomoy House. There are some ancient remains known as Piper's Pit, the Asses' Manger stone, and a Druidical altar.

TULLOW, a post and market vil. in the pars. of Fennagh and Tullowphelim, bar. of Rathvilly, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles N.W. of Carlow, and 48 from Dublin. The parish is traversed by the road from Carlow to Newtownbarry, and by the river Slaney, which is here crossed by a bridge built in 1767. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £463. The church was erected in 1831. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, several public and two private schools. The principal residences are Coppenagh, Castlemore, Tullow Lodge, Newstown, and Rathglass. The chief trade is in corn. Tullow Castle was defended by Colonel Butler in 1650 against the army of the Parliament, but afterwards it was taken by Colonel Hewson and Colonel Reynolds. A monastic establishment was founded here by Simon Lumbard and Hugh Tallon in 1315, the temporalities of which were presented to the Earl of Ormond at the Dissolution. The Butler family take their title of viscount from this place. There are still ruins of Grace's Castle, erected by a member of that family, who were descended from Raymond le Gros. Market-days are Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on 21st April, 10th July, 29th October, and 21st December.

TULLOWCREEN, a par. in the bar. of Idrone, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Leighlinbridge. The river Barrow traverses the interior. The living is an impropriate rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this par. is united to that of Leighlinbridge (which see).

TULLOWMAGIMMA, a par. in the bars. of Carlow and Forth, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.S.E. of Carlow, its post town. The surface consists of a well-tilled soil, and is crossed by the road from Leighlinbridge to Tullow. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. with Staplestown, £314, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a public school. The principal residences are Castletown, Racroge, and Kilballyhue.

TULLOWPHELIM, a par. in the bar. of Rathvilly, co. Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing the market town of Tullow (which see).

TULLY, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 7 miles N.N.E. of Clifden. It is situated in Connemara, and contains a police station near Tully Lough, on the coast.

TULLY, a par. in the bar. of Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S. of Kingstown. Monkstown is its post town. The surface consists of fertile soil, and is traversed by the river Loughlinstown. The Three Rock mountains lie near its limits. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, joined to Monkstown. The ancient church, built by the Danes, is in ruins. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, a public and one private school. The chief residences are Rockville, Glen Druid, Cabinteely, and Leopardstown. There are ruins of the castles of Carrickmines and Murphystown; also some Druidical remains. Firestone and granite are quarried at Murphystown, and in this parish are the Cabinteely and Carrick mines.

TULLY, a par. in the bars. of Kilcullen and Offaly, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of Kildare. The parish contains a great proportion of bog, and is crossed by the road from Dublin to Castle-Dermot. The Curragh of Kildare is near its limits. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this parish is united to those of Kildare and Rathargan. The chief seats are Maddinstown House and Tully House. Here was formerly a commandery of the Knights Hospitallers, and there are ruins of a monastic establishment, the chapel of which still stands. This parish was the residence of General Sarsfield in James I.'s time.

TULLY, a bay in Lough Erne, co. Fermanagh, Ireland, 1 mile N. of Churchill. On the shore overlooking the bay is Tully Castle, a demesne of the Marquis of Ely.

TULLYALLEN, a par. in the bars. of Ferrard, co. Louth, and Upper Slane, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Drogheda is its post town. The surface consists of a well-cultivated soil. The parish is crossed by the road from Drogheda to Ardee, and is traversed by the river Boyne. A portion of the town of Drogheda is within its limits. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £148. The church was erected in 1817, partly by means of a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, four public schools, and a police-station. The principal residences are Townley Hall, Beaulieu, and Newton. The weaving of coarse linen is carried on. An obelisk has been erected on a rock about two miles from Drogheda, the first stone being laid in 1736 by Lionel, Duke of Dorset, to mark the spot where the battle of the Boyne took place. The Marquis of Drogheda is proprietor of this place.

TULLYCANNA, a vil. in the bar. of Bargy, co. Wexford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles from Tagmon. It contains a police-station.

TULLYCORBET, a par. in the bars. of Cremorne and Monaghan, co. Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Ballybay, its post town. The surface consists of a good soil, with a small portion of bog. The parish includes Loughs Cardoc and Corfin, besides several minor lakes. The chief produce is flax, rye, and wheat. The manufacture of linen is carried on to some extent. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £410, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1831 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this parish is the head of an union. There are three meeting-houses for Presbyterians, and two public and five private schools. The principal residence is Mullan House.

TULLYFERN, a par. in the bar. of Kilmainham, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing Milford and part of Rathmelton. It is traversed by the river Lennan, and is bordered by Lough Swilly and Mulroy Bay. The inhabitants are employed in linen weaving and agriculture. The surface is boggy, and abounds in lakes. The living is a rect., now joined to Tullyaghnish. Ballyarr is the chief residence.

TULLYGARVEY, a bar. in co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It contains the pars. of Drung, Kildrumsherdan, and parts of Annagh, Drumgoon, and Lara, comprising 59,903 acres.

TULLYHAW, a bar. in co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It contains the pars. of Killinagh and Templeport, and parts of Drumreilly, Kinawley, and Tomregan, with the towns of Ballyconnell and Swanlinbar.

TULLYHOG, a post-office vil. in the bar. of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.S.E. of Cookstown, and 106 from Dublin. It is crossed by the road from Stewartstown to Coleraine. The village contains a police-station and several schools. Here are the ruins of the priory of Donarisk, founded by one of the O'Hagans in 1294, and of a fortress, where the Earl of Tyrone encamped after his defeat by the English, in the reign of Elizabeth. Fairs are held four times a year.

TULLYHUNCO, a bar. in co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It contains the pars. of Kildallan, Killashandra, and Scrabby.

TULLYLEASE, a par. in the bars. of Duhallow and Kilmore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles N.N.E. of Newmarket. Drumcollogher is its post town. The parish is crossed by the road from Newcastle to Kanturk, and is traversed by the river Allua. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £127, in the patron. of the bishop. The Protestants attend worship at Tullylease House. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this parish is united to that of Freemount. There is a private school. The chief residences are Tullylease House and Bellagh. In this parish are the ruins of a priory, founded by MacGriffin, for canons of the order of St. Augustine.

There are quarries of brownstone and flagstone, also traces of coal. Fairs are held on 1st March, 29th April, 29th June, and 24th October.

TULLYLISH, a par. in the bar. of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing Gilford, its post town. The par. is traversed by the river Bann and the Newry canal, and contains the vils. of Banford and Gilford. The manufacture of linen yarn and thread is carried on, and there are extensive bleach-grounds and chemical works. Petty sessions are held in the village. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dromore, val. £336, in the patron. of the bishop and crown alternately. The church was built at Banford in 1698, and has since been enlarged. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this parish is the head of a union. There are meeting-houses for Friends and Presbyterians, also several public and twelve private schools. The principal residences are Tullylish House, Gifford Castle, Milltown, and Banville. Formerly this place was in possession of the Maginnises. In 1772 a band of rebels attacked Gifford Castle, which was bravely defended by Sir R. Johnstone, Bart., and in 1641 many Protestants were drowned in Lough Kernan, which is in the neighbourhood. There are ruins of a monastic establishment at Tullyhoa, also of several fortresses. Several fairs are held annually.

TULLYNAKILL, a par. in the bar. of Lower Castlereagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.S.E. of Comber, its post town. The surface consists of a fertile soil, and is crossed by the road from Downpatrick to Belfast. It contains Ardmillan, which stands on Lough Strangford. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Down, val. £155, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1825 by means of a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. There is a private school. Limestone is quarried. There are ruins of the old church, rebuilt in 1636.

TULLYNAWOOD, a small lough in co. Armagh, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Keady.

TULLYNESSLE AND FORBES, an united par. in the district of Alford, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It extends in length about 7 miles, with a breadth of 4 miles, and is bounded on the N. by the pars. of Leslie, Clatt, and Rhynie; on the E. by Keigh; on the S. by Alford; and on the W. by Auchindoir. A small section of the southern boundary is detached by the river Don, which here receives numerous streams, and traverses nearly the whole of the southern boundary. The Esset, a large brook, is at times subject to overwhelming floods. The surface is hilly, rising in some parts to an altitude of 1,300 feet above sea-level, and for the most part is in pasture. The prevailing rocks are granite, gneiss, limestone, and mica-slate, which are quarried to some extent. The village, which is about 2 miles N. of Alford, is situated on the river Don, and is traversed southward by the road from Huntly to Kincardine O'Neil, and westward by that from Aberdeen to Strathon. It possesses great facility of communication, and is within easy access of a station on the Alford branch of the Great North of Scotland railway. A short distance from the river Don, adjoining the hmlt. of Mongarry, is the site of General Bailie's encampment prior to his defeat by Montrose in 1645. The parish abounds in game, roe, and deer. This par. is in the presb. of Alford and synod of Aberdeen. The stipend of the minister is about £222. The parish church was erected about 1840. There is a parochial school. Whitehaugh House is the principal seat.

TULLYNISKAN, a par. in the bar. of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Dungannon, its post town. The surface is hilly, but consists of a good soil. The parish is crossed by the road from Dungannon to Stewartstown, and contains part of Coal Island. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £384, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1792, and subsequently enlarged by means of a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and several schools. The chief residences are Lisdhue, Bloomhill, and Drumreagh. The manufacture of fire-bricks and pots for horticultural purposes is carried on to a great extent, large quantities being sent to London, Liverpool, and other towns. Here are coal mines. Ducart, the great engineer, lived here, and superintended the erecting of bridges and aqueducts for the Board of Inland Navigation.

TULLYRUSK, a par. in the bar. of Upper Massereene, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Crumlin. Lisburn is its post town. The surface is mountainous. The parish is crossed by the road from Lisburn to Antrim. The manufactures of linen and cotton are carried on. Divis Mountain stands near its limits. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Connor, val. with Glenavy £285. The church has long been in ruins. There are four private and two Sunday schools. The principal residence is Knockairn. There are several Danish raths.

TULLYVERY, a vil. in the bar. of Dufferin, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, near Kellyleagh.

TULLYVIN, a post-office vil. in the bar. of Tullygarvey, co. Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles W.S.W. of Cootehill. Tullyvin House is the principal residence. A fair is held on the 4th May.

TULM, an island in the par. of Kilmuir, district of Skye, Scotland, near Trottenish Point, on the N.W. coast of Skye.

TULSK, a post-office vil. in the bar. of Ogulla, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 11 miles N. of Roscommon, and 101 from Dublin. This place was once a parliamentary borough returning two representatives before the Union, and contains a police-station, where petty sessions are held weekly. O'Connor Roe built a castle here in 1406, which was garrisoned in 1499 by the Earl of Kildare. Here are the ruins of two monastic establishments, one erected by O'Connor Roe, and the other by the O'Dowells and O'Connors. Fairs are held on 31st March and 18th November.

TUMBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Revesby, W. div. of Bolingbroke soke, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N.W. of Bolingbroke.

TUMBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-upon-Bain, S. div. of Gartree wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N.E. of Tattershall. It is situated on Horncastle canal and the river Bain. Sir J. Hawley is lord of the manor. There is a chapel for Wesleyans.

TUMMEL, a river and small loch, co. Perth, Scotland, rises in Loch Rannoch, and joins the Gay at Logierait.

TUMNA, a par. in the bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Carrick-on-Shannon. Leitrim is its post town. The surface consists of a good soil, with some bog. The parish is crossed by the road from Carrick-on-Shannon to Boyle, and is traversed by the rivers Boyle and Shannon. Battlebridge is within its limits. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, value £115, in the patron of the bishop. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a public school. The chief residences are Cootehall, Hughestown, and Woodbrook. The manufacture of woollen and cotton goods is carried on here to some extent, and limestone and building-stone are quarried. There are ruins of a church and of a monastic establishment founded by the O'Connors.

TUNBRIDGE. *See* TONBRIDGE, co. Kent.

TUNDERGARTH, a par. in the district of Annandale, co. Dumfries, Scotland. It extends in length about 12 miles, with a varying breadth of from 1 to 2 miles, and is bounded on the N.W. by the pars. of St. Mungoe, Dryfesdale, Hatton, and Corrie; on the N.E. by Westerkirk; on the S.E. by Langholm, Middlebie, and Hoddam; and on the S.W. by St. Mungo. The surface is moderately even, the two principal summits being Crive and Grange Fell, which rise about 900 feet above sea-level. The land is chiefly in pasture, supporting numerous flocks of Cheviot sheep and black cattle. The interior is watered by numerous streams falling into Milk Water, which traces the greater part of the W. boundary. The predominant rocks are graywacke, mica-schist, clay slate, and greenstone. There are also

traces of lead and antimony. In the vicinity are many small entrenched camps and other antiquities. The village of Tundergarth is about 3 miles E. of Locherby, and within easy access to that station on the Caledonian railway. It is situated on Milk Water, near the Roman way to Brunswark Hill. Here was formerly an old castle of the Johnstones. This par. is in the presb. of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries. The stipend of the minister is about £166. The parish church was erected about 1770. There is a parochial school. The principal seats are Grange, Scroggs, and Gibsons.

TUNLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Bisley, co. Gloucester, 3 miles E. of Stroud.

TUNNYQUIN, a hmlt. in the bar. and co. of Roscommon, Ireland, near Tulsk.

TUNSTALL, a par. in the hund. of Milton, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 1 mile S.W. of Sittingbourne, its post town, and 9 miles S.E. of Chatham. The land is partly in hop-grounds and woodland. The soil is loamy, with an admixture of flints, and rests upon a substratum of chalk. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £479, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The children of this parish have the privilege of being taught at the school of Sittingbourne. E. Mores, the antiquary, was born here in 1730.

TUNSTALL, a par. in the hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N.E. of Hornby railway station, and 3½ S. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, its post town. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Greta and Lune, and contains the tnshps. of Leck, Tunstall, Burrow, and Cantfield. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £332. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was restored in 1850. The register dates from 1620. There is also the district church of Leek, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £80. There is an endowed school. Thurlow Castle and Burrow Hall are the principal residences. R. T. North, Esq., is lord of the manor.

TUNSTALL, a par. in the hund. of Walsham, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N. of Reedham railway station, and 3 S.E. of Acle, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £80, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is in ruins, the chancel, which has been recently restored, being alone used. The register dates from 1577.

TUNSTALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Adbaston, N. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, 3 miles W. of Eccleshall.

TUNSTALL, a par. in the hund. of Plomesgate, co. Suffolk, 7½ miles N.E. of Woodbridge, its post town, and 5 from Orford. It contains the hmlt. of Dunningworth. Much of the land is in heath. In the vicinity are some clay and sand pits. The living is a rect. with that of Dunningworth annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £352. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a free school, and the Baptists have a chapel.

TUNSTALL, a par. partly in the middle div. of Holderness wap., and partly within the lib. of St. Peter's, East Riding co. York, 8 miles E. of Hedon, and 6 N. of Patrington. Holderness is its post town. The village is situated on the coast of the German Ocean. The soil is chiefly clay. Upwards of 100 acres have been submerged by the encroachments of the sea within the present century. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £52, in the patron. of the Succentor of York Cathedral. The church is dedicated to All Saints. Colonel Grimston is lord of the manor.

TUNSTALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Catterick, wap. of East Hang, North Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Catterick, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Richmond. Tunstall Whin is a meet for the Bedale hounds. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Catterick, in the dioc. of Ripon. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1847, at an expense of about £900, defrayed by voluntary contributions. There is a parochial school for both sexes, with a small endowment. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

TUNSTALL, a tnshp., post and market town, in the par. of Wolstanton and parliamentary borough of Stoke, N. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, 1½ mile from Longport railway station, and 4 miles N. of Newcastle-under-Lyne. It is a station on the North Staffordshire railway. This place, which is a considerable modern town, is situated in the Potteries, on the Grand Trunk canal, at a short distance from the Hare-Castle tunnel, which is two miles in length. It includes the tnshps. of Oldcott, Tunstall, and Ranscliff, and of late years has made rapid strides, the population in 1811 having been only 1,677, and in 1861, 11,207. Its staple manufacture is that of earthenware and porcelain, but bricks and tiles are largely made, and there are extensive iron foundries, chemical works, and collieries. The streets are well-built, paved, and lighted with gas. There are a bank, savings-bank, court-house, or townhall, literary institute, and market-place. The town is governed by a chief constable, appointed at the manorial court, with subordinate constables. The living is a perpet. cur.* with the cur. of St. Mary's annexed, in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £260. The church, named Christchurch, was erected in 1832 by the Parliamentary Commissioners, at an expense of £4,000. There is also another church, dedicated to St. Mary, recently erected. There are National and Sunday schools for both sexes. The Dissenters of various creeds have chapels. R. Sneyd, Esq., is lord of the manor. Market days are on Saturday and Monday. The wakes take place on the third Sunday in July.

TUNSTALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Great Ayton, wap. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Stokesley.

TUNSTALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Bishop-Wearmouth, N. div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 2½ miles S.W. of Sunderland. The substratum abounds in limestone, containing fossils and iron-ore. There are vestiges of a Druidical temple.

TUNSTEAD, a hund. in co. Norfolk, contains the pars. of Ashmanhaugh, Bacton, Barton Turf, Beeston St. Lawrence, Bradfield, Crostwright, Delham, Edingthorpe, Felmingham, Honing, Horning, Hoveton (SS. John and Peter), Irstead, Neatishead, Paston, Ridlington, Ruston Sco, Sloley, Smallburgh, Swafield, Tunstead, North Walsham, Westwick, Wilton, and Worstead, comprising an area of 35,400 acres.

TUNSTEAD, a par. in the above hund., co. Norfolk, 6 miles S.W. of Stalham, 10 N.E. of Norwich, and 3 N.E. of Coltishall, its post town. The living is a vic. with the cur. of South Ruston annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £286. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains a sculptured font, a piscina, three canopied stalls, and a carved screen. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The Hall is the principal residence.

TUNSTEAD, an ecclesiastical district in the chplry. of Newchurch-in-Rossendale, par. of Whalley, co. Lancaster, 3 miles S.E. of Haslingden, and 15 N.W. of Manchester, on the river Irwell, near the borders of Rossendale Forest.

TUNWORTH, a par. in the upper half of Basingstoke hund., co. Hants, 3½ miles S.E. of Basingstoke, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Winchfield. The soil is fertile, upon a substratum of chalk. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £150. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has been thoroughly restored, with the addition of two painted windows.

TUOGH, a par. in the bar. of Owneybeg, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Pallas Grean. Limerick is its post town. The surface is mountainous, and consists of a capital soil, with a small proportion of bog. The par. is traversed by the river Mulkear, and contains the hill of Cappamore. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Emly, val. with Abingdon £720, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in ruins. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, and several public and four private schools. The chief residences are Tower Hill and Castle Garde. Fairs are held several times during the year.

TUOGHCLUGGIN, a par. in the bar. of Coonagh, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles E.N.E.

of Pallas Grean. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Emly, united to Cullen.

TUOSIST, a par. in the bar. of Glenarought, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles W.S.W. of Kenmare, its post town. The surface is wild and rocky, with much bog and numerous lakes. The Caha mountains form its limits on the S.E., and the river Kenmare traverses the interior. It contains the harbours of Ardgroom and Kilmakilloge. At Hungry Hill the mountains rise to a height of 2,249 feet. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with Kenmare £341, in the patron. of the crown. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this parish is the head of a union. There are two public schools. The principal residence is Deireen. The manufacture of coarse flannel is carried on. Here are the ruins of the church at Kilmakilloge, and the remains of Ardea Castle, which was a station for supplies to the Spaniards in 1602. Trout abound in all the lakes, and at Lough Quinlan are several floating islands. The Marquis of Lansdowne is proprietor of the land.

TUPGILL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Coverham, North Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Middleham.

TUPHOLME, a par. in the W. div. of Wraggoe wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 7 miles S. of Wragby, its post town, 10 W. of Horncastle, and 2 from the Southrey station on the Great Northern railway. In this parish are traces of a Premonstratensian abbey, founded by Alan and Gilbert de Neville in the reign of Henry II. At the Dissolution the revenue was valued at £119 2*s.* 8*d.*, and the site given to the Heneages. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Middle Rasen Drax, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. R. Vyner, Esq., is lord of the manor.

TUPSLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Hampton Bishop, hund. of Grimsworth, co. Hereford, 1½ mile S.E. of Hereford, its post town, and 2½ miles N.W. of Hampton Bishop.

TUPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of North Wingfield, hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 3½ miles S.E. of Chesterfield, on the Derby railway. Tupton Hall is the principal residence.

TURBOTSTOWN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Moyashel, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles W.N.W. of Mullingar. Turbotstown House is the chief residence.

TURFHOLM, a vil. in the par. of Lesmahago, co. Lanark, Scotland. It is joined with the village of Abbeygreeve.

TURKDEAN, a par. in the hund. of Bradley, co. Gloucester, 2 miles N.W. of Northleach, its post town, and 12 N. of Cirencester. The village is situated on a branch of the river Windrush, near the Fosse Way. The par. includes the hmlt. of Aldsworth. The surface is undulating, and the soil consists of stone brash. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £208, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £35 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. H. E. Waller, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

TURLOUGH, a par. in the bar. of Carra, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Castlebar, its post town. Loughs Cullin and Conn, which are connected by a pontoon bridge, are within its limits. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. £92, in the patron. of the incumbent of Castlebar. The church is in ruins. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, meeting-houses for Wesleyans and Presbyterians, eight public schools, and a police station. The principal residences are Turlough Park and Turlough Cottage. There is a round tower in good preservation. Black marble and limestone are quarried. Fairs are held on 9th May, 13th June, 24th August, and 8th December.

TURNASTON, a par. in the hund. of Webtree, co. Hereford, 10¼ miles S.W. of Hereford, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Pontrilas railway station. The village is situated on the river Dore. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £73. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. W. S. Wood, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

TURNBERRY CASTLE, a ruined stronghold in co. Ayr, Scotland, 5 miles N. of Girvan. It is situated on the coast, and once belonged to the lairds of Carrick.

TURNDITCH, a chplry. in the par. of Duffield, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 9 miles from Derby, its post town, and 3½ W. of Belper. The village is situated on an eminence near a branch of the river Derwent. The living is a perpet. cur., in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £63, in the patron. of the Vicar of Duffield. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There are a National school for both sexes, and Sunday and infant schools belonging to the Independents. The Primitive Methodists and Independents have chapels. Green Bank House is the principal residence. Sir Richard Paul Godrell, Bart., is lord of the manor.

TURNER'S HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Waltham, co. Herts, 1½ mile N.W. of Waltham Cross.

TURNER'S PUDDLE, a par. in the hund. of Hundredsbarrow, co. Dorset, 1 mile S.W. of Bere Regis, and 7½ miles N.W. of Wareham. Dorchester is its post town. The village is situated on the river Trent or Piddle. The living is a rect. with the vic.* of Affpuddle annexed, in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £210. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. H. Frampton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

TURNHAM GREEN, a vil. in the par. of Chiswick, co. Middlesex, 7 miles S.W. of St. Paul's, and 4 from Richmond. It is situated near the river Thames, on the great western road. On the S. side of the Green are the Horticultural Society's Gardens. The Earl of Essex encamped here in 1642, and Waller in 1643. There are traces of the old Roman way from Staines, and many Roman coins were discovered here in 1731. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of London, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is named Christchurch. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

TURNHILL, an ext. par. place in the wap. of Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York.

TURNMOOR, a small loch, co. Dumfries, Scotland, near Lockerbie.

TURNWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Cranborne, co. Dorset, 5 miles N.W. of Blanford, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £160, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has been recently restored at the expense of W. P. Okeden, Esq., who is lord of the manor. Turnworth House is the principal residence.

TURRIFF, a district in co. Aberdeen, Scotland, containing the pars. of King-Edward, Monquhitter, Auchterless and Fyvie. It extends in length about 22 miles, with an extreme breadth of about 13 miles.

TURRIFF, a par. and burgh of barony, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It is situated on the N.W. border of Aberdeenshire, adjoining Banffshire, and gives name to a considerable district comprehending the parishes of Auchterless, King-Edward, Fyvie, and Monquhitter, which surround it on the remaining sides. The parish extends in length about 7½ miles, with an extreme breadth of 5½. It is drained by the river Deveron, which flows along its Banffshire boundary, and by the burn called Turriff, which, entering from Monquhitter, runs through the centre of the parish to the Deveron below Turriff. The surface includes a large extent of upland pasture. The prevailing rocks are graywacke in the western, and Old Red sandstone in the eastern portion of the parish, with considerable beds of graywacke-slate, and clay-slate, which are extensively quarried for paving and roofing. About three-fourths of the land are under tillage, and the remainder pasture and waste, with 50 acres of moss. The town of Turriff, anciently written Torra, is on the right bank of the Turriff burn, about half a mile above its junction with the Deveron, and on the road from Banff to Aberdeen, from the former of which it is distant 10 miles to the S.E. or 11 by the Banff, Macduff, and Turriff branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, on which it is a station. The

houses are substantial, and most of them have gardens attached. The town contains a townhall, a public library, several branch banks, and an ancient cross in the principal street. The population has rapidly increased of late years, and in 1851 numbered 1,693. The principal manufactures carried on are the spinning of linen yarn and bleaching, weaving of woollen and linen cloth by hand-loom, and the dyeing of woollen and silks. The par. is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is about £250. The parish church was built in 1794, and enlarged in 1830. There are a Free Church, and an Episcopalian chapel, and four non-parochial schools. Sheriff small-debt courts are held in March, June, September, and December, and fairs on fixed days in each month, with the exception of March, July, and September.

TURTON, a chplry. in the par. of Bolton, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N. of Bolton, its post town, and near the Chapel-town and Oaks railway stations. It is situated on the Roman way to Manchester, and is bounded by two rivulets tributary to the Irwell. Many of the inhabitants are employed in cotton mills, dyeing, bleaching, and print works. There are also numerous stone quarries. The land is principally in pasture. At a farm called Turton Tower is an ancient structure of four stories, formerly the residence of the Chethams, Orrells, and Greames, but now a farmhouse. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £161. The church, dedicated to St. Ann, has a stained E. window, and was built in 1840. The parochial charities produce about £31 per annum. There are day and Sunday schools for both sexes. The Independents, Presbyterians, and Unitarians have chapels. J. Kay, Esq., is lord of the manor. A fair is held on the 4th and 5th September for cattle and horses.

TURVEY, a par. in the hund. of Willey, co. Bedford, 9 miles N.E. of Newport Pagnell, its post town, and 4 E. of Olney. The village is situated on the road from Northampton to Bedford, near the river Ouse, which here divides the cos. of Beds and Bucks. The manufacture of pillow lace is carried on. The soil consists of gravel and stony clay. There are quarries of limestone and stone for building. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £365. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has recently been enlarged and restored, with the addition of an organ, at an expense of about £1,000. In the interior are three brasses and tombs of the Mordaunts. The charities are extensive. There are National and infant schools, also chapels for the Independents and Wesleyans. Turvey Abbey, the seat of C. L. Higgins, Esq., who is lord of the manor, is the principal residence.

TURVEYBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the bar. of East Balrothery, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Swords. The principal residence is Turvey, the seat of Lord Trimlestown.

TURVILLE, a par. in the hund. of Desborough, co. Bucks, 7 miles from Henley, its post town, and 8 from High Wycombe. The soil is clay upon a substratum of limestone. The river Ouse rises near this place. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £107. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a free school, mainly supported by Lady Lyndhurst. Turville Park is the principal residence. The manor of Turville was once held partly by St. Alban's Abbey, and afterwards by the Botelers. Many coins of Vespasian, Trajan, and other Roman emperors have been found here. J. Bailey, Esq., is lord of the manor.

TURWESTON, a par. in the hund. of Buckingham, co. Bucks, 1 mile from Brackley, its post town, and 6 miles from Buckingham. The village is situated near the river Ouse. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £300, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are day and Sunday schools.

TUSHIELAW BURN, a stream, co. Selkirk, Scotland, joins the Ettrick. On its banks are the ruins of Tushielaw Tower.

TUSHINGHAM-CUM-GRINDLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Malpas, higher div. of Broxton hund., co. Chester, 3 miles S.E. of Malpas, near the Ellesmere canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, in the patron. of the Rector of Malpas. The chapel is dedicated to St. Chad. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. The trustees of the late D. Vaudrey, Esq., are lords of the manor.

TUSKAR, a cluster of rocks, off the coast of Wexford, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Greenore Point.

TUSKAR, a reef at the mouth of the river Ogmore, co. Glamorgan.

TUSMORE, a par. in the hund. of Ploughley, co. Oxford, 4 miles N.W. of Bicester, its post town, and 5 from Brackley. It is a meet for Mr. Drake's hounds. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £15, in the patron. of trustees. There is no church. Tusmore Hall is the principal residence.

TUTBURY, a par. and post town in the N. div. of Offlow hund., co. Stafford, 4½ miles N.W. of Burton-upon-Trent, and 8 S.E. of Uttoxeter. It is a station on the North Staffordshire railway. It is a decayed market town situated in Needwood Forest, on the river Dove. In the Saxon times it was a Mercian fort, and after the Norman conquest was given by William the Conqueror to Henry de Ferrars, who built the priory and castle, and in whose family it remained till Robert de Ferrars, joining Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, in his rebellion against Henry III., forfeited it in 1250, when the king bestowed it on his second son Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. In consequence of the rebellion of Thomas Earl of Lancaster against Edward II., it again reverted to the crown in 1332, when the castle was allowed to go to ruins, but was rebuilt by John of Gaunt upon the ancient site in 1350 for his wife Constance. Upon the death of John of Gaunt it passed to his son, afterwards Henry IV., the honour and castle of Tutbury, with other properties, thus becoming attached to the crown in right of the Duchy of Lancaster. Its jurisdiction extends over a great portion of Staffordshire, and into several of the adjoining counties. This castle was for some time the place of confinement of Mary Queen of Scots, and at the commencement of the civil war it was garrisoned for Charles I., who resided here in 1643, but it succumbed to the parliamentary forces under Colonel Brereton in 1646, and was shortly afterwards dismantled by order of Parliament. The ruins occupy the site of the lofty mount overlooking the valley of the Dove, and comprise the gateway and part of the walls and towers, surrounded by a deep dry moat. In 1831 upwards of 100,000 coins of Edward I., Edward II., Henry III., Alexander III. of Scotland, with some of Irish and foreign mints, were discovered in the Dove, supposed to have been lost by Thomas Earl of Lancaster, in his retreat from Tutbury Castle in 1322; they are now in the British Museum. The town, situated on the W. bank of the river Dove, which is crossed by a modern bridge, was at an early period erected into a free borough, and possessed many privileges. On the river are extensive corn and cotton-spinning mills, and there is a large manufactory for making and cutting glass. The population in 1861 was 1,982. The country between Tutbury and Needwood Forest abounds in alabaster. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £290. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was once a part of the Benedictine priory founded in 1080 as a cell to the Abbey of St. Peter-super-Divam, in Normandy. The church is now under restoration. The parochial charities produce about £650 per annum, of which £438 go towards apprenticing poor children, and to other charitable uses. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There are National and free schools, and an infant school. Berkley Lodge, Needwood House, and East Lodge are the chief residences. The Queen is lady of the manor. Ann Moore, the impostor, who professed to live without food, resided here. Fairs for cattle, horses, &c., are held on the 14th February, 15th August, and 1st December.

TUTNALL and COBLEY, hmlts. in the par. of Tardebigg, Alchester div. of Barlichway hund., co. Worcester, formerly in Warwickshire, 2 miles S.E. of Bromsgrove, on the Birmingham railway and canal.

TUTTINGTON, a par. in the hund. of South Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 2 miles E. of Aylsham, and 12 from Norwich. The village is situated near the river Bure. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £124, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul.

TUXFORD, a par., post and market town in the South Clay div. of Bassetlaw wap., co. Nottingham, 7 miles S.E. of East Retford, and 13½ N.W. of Newark. It is a station on the Great Northern railway, and is situated on a branch of the Trent, and on the Great North road. The town is well built and lighted with gas. There are a corn exchange, malt-houses, corn mills, and brick kilns. Hops are grown in the neighbourhood. The population, which is on the decline, numbered only 1,034 in 1861. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £260, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, had formerly a chantry or college, founded by John de Longvillers in Edward III.'s time. In the interior are effigies of a knight and his lady, and some stained glass windows. The parochial charities produce about £64 per annum. There are an endowed National and infant schools. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels. The Duke of Newcastle is lord of the manor. Market day is Monday. Fairs are held for cattle, sheep, and pigs on the 12th May and 2nd October, and for hops on 25th September.

TWAMBROOKS, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Budworth, hund. of Norwich, co. Chester, a quarter of a mile E. of Norwich.

TWEED, the *Tueda* of the Romans, a large river forming part of the boundary between England and Scotland. It rises in Tweeds Well under Hart Fell, in co. Peebles, the ancient name of which was Tweeddale, and after receiving the tributary waters of the Talla, Biggar, Lyne, Manor, Eddleston, Leithen, Quair, Ettrick, Gala, Leader, Teviot, Till, and Whitadder, falls into the German Ocean opposite Berwick lighthouse. The tide ascends as high as Norham Castle, and the river has a salmon fishery, once worth £15,000 a year, but recently much reduced, being now scarcely worth £4,000.

TWEEDMOUTH, a par. and seaport town in the hund. of Islandshire, co. Northumberland, formerly in Durham, 1 mile from Berwick-upon-Tweed, of which it forms a suburb, and 13 miles from Coldstream. It is a junction station on the North-Eastern railway, where the Kelso branch turns off. The town, which is considerable, is situated on the southern bank, and at the mouth of the river Tweed, over which is a bridge connecting it with Berwick. The streets are irregularly built, and well lighted with gas. There are extensive steam flour and saw mills, iron foundries, a brewery, &c. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the salmon fishery. The soil is a rich loam. It is a petty-sessions town. The par. includes the tnshps. of Ord, Spittal, and Tweedmouth. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £150, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was built in 1783, and enlarged in 1841. In the churchyard is a gravestone to Thomas Bell, of Spittal, who died in 1791, aged 105, and a tombstone to James Stuart, a famed Border character, who died at the age of 115 years. There is a National school for both sexes, at which a Sunday-school is held; there are also a Free Scotch Church, and a chapel for the church of Scotland. An extramural cemetery was constructed in 1857, in which two chapels have been erected. The corporation of Berwick are the lords of the manor. A feast is held on the third Sunday in July.

TWEEDSMUIR, a par. in co. Peebles, Scotland. It extends about 8 miles in length by the same in breadth, and is nearly a circle. It is bounded by the counties of Dumfries and Lanark, and by the parishes of Drummelzier and Megget. The surface is hilly, rising at Hart Fell 2,790 feet above sea-level, and at Broad-Law 2,740 feet, being the loftiest mountains in the S. of Scotland, and having near its summit a perennial spring, designated Geddes' Well. The hills are of gentle ascent, frequently boggy on their summits, and their sides are clothed in verdure, affording excellent pasture for sheep. Gameshope, which is about 600 feet in diameter, is considered the loftiest lochlet in the S. of Scotland, and abounds in trout. In the vicinity are ruins of castles or border towers, &c. The village, which is about 15 miles S.W. of Peebles, and 36 from Edinburgh, is situated at the head of the river Tweed, to which the Frind, Talla, and several smaller burns flow. It formed parts of Drummelzier parish till 1643. This par. is in the presb. of Peebles and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patron. of St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's. The stipend of the minister is about £275. The parish church was erected in 1648. There is a parochial school.

TWEMLOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Sandbach, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 5 miles N.W. of Congleton, and 5 N.E. of Middlewich. It is situated near the Manchester and Birmingham railway and the river Dane. It is a meet for the Cheshire hounds.

TWERTON, a par. in the hund. of Wellow, co. Somerset, 1½ mile S.W. of Bath, its post town. It is a station on the Great Western railway. The village is situated on the river Avon, near the suspension bridges. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen and carpet manufacture; there are also numerous tanneries. In the vicinity are quarries of lias limestone, containing ammonites and other fossils. The gaol of the city and borough of Bath stands in this parish, and the house where Fielding, the novelist, resided. The soil is clayey. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £395, in the patron. of Oriel College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, and recently rebuilt, has an old tower and six bells. The register dates from 1538, but is not perfect. There is a parochial school for both sexes, at which a Sunday-school is held. The Wesleyans, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Swedenborgians have chapels.

TWEYFORD, a par. in the hund. of Dumpford, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 6 miles from Petersfield, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Midhurst. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Elsted, in the dioc. of Chichester. The new church is dedicated to St. Peter, the old one being disused. The register dates from 1728.

TWICKENHAM, a par. and suburb of the metropolis in the S.W. postal district, hund. of Isleworth, co. Middlesex, 1 mile W. of Richmond, 3 miles S.W. of Brentford, and 9 S.W. of St. Paul's Cathedral. It is a junction station on the Windsor section of the London and South-Western railway, where the Thames Valley branches off. Its ancient name was *Twittanham*, *Twicknam*, and *Twit'nam*, referring to its situation between two streams or brooks that flow into the Thames at either end of the village, which occupies a site on the road from London, through Isleworth to Hampton Court. It has long been considered one of the most beautiful spots in the vicinity of the metropolis, with its romantic scenery, enlivened by the windings of the Thames and embellished with seats and villas. In the middle of the river, nearly opposite the village, is the island of eight acres, called Twickenham Ait, with the Eel-pie House, rebuilt in 1830, and now containing an assembly-room 50 feet by 15, much resorted to by anglers and pleasure parties. On the shore overlooking the island is Strawberry Hill, once the residence of Sir Horace Walpole; and a little further on, at the southern extremity of the village, is Pope's villa and grotto, recently divided into several villa residences. The par. includes the hmlt. of Whitton, where are Whitton Park, formerly the seat of the Duke of Argyle the naturalist, now of Miss Gostling; and Kneller Hall, built by Sir Godfrey Kneller, but recently enlarged and used by Government, first as a training school for workhouse schoolmasters,

and now under the patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge as a seminary for regimental bandmasters. The population in 1861 was 8,077, of which 3,985 are in the ecclesiastical district of the Holy Trinity. The parish abounds in market gardens, orchards, and fertile meadows. In the vicinity are oil and gunpowder mills. Many buildings of late years have been erected near Richmond-bridge, and it is expected that a new chapel-of-ease will be erected in Cambridge Park. The City of London Carpenters' almshouses is a modern structure in ten compartments. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £717, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1715, with a tower of more ancient date. There are monuments of many eminent persons, including a tablet to Pope, erected at the expense of Bishop Warburton, and another to Mrs. Clive, the actress. In addition to the parish church are the district churches of Holy Trinity at Twickenham Green, and St. Philip and St. James at Whitton, the livings of which are perpet. curs. There is also a proprietary chapel belonging to the Rev. W. Webster, situated in Montpelier-road. There are several parochial schools for boys and girls and infants throughout the parish. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Baptists have chapels. There is a literary and scientific institution, with library and reading-rooms. The principal seats are Fulwell Lodge, Orleans House, and Strawberry Hill. Fairs are held on Holy Thursday and the 9th and 10th August.

TWIGMORE, a hmlt. in the par. of Manton, E. div. of Manley hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles W. of Glandford-Brigg, and 5 N. of Kirton-in-Lindsey.

TWIGWORTH, a hmlt. in the pars. of St. Mary-de-Lode and St. Catherine, upper div. of Dudstone hund., co. Gloucester, 2½ miles N.E. of Gloucester, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Tewkesbury. It adjoins the township of Longford, and is intersected by the high road from Gloucester to Tewkesbury. It enjoys all the privileges of a parish, and is included within the borough of Gloucester. The soil consists of a black mould upon a subsoil of gravel. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £80, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, was erected in 1842. There is a National school for both sexes.

TWINEHAM, a par. in the hund. of Buttinghill, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 5½ miles S.W. of Cuckfield, its post town, and 5 W. of Burgess Hill railway station. The village is situated on a branch of the river Adur, and on the road from London to Brighton by way of Hickstead. The land is partly in common. The soil is chiefly clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £350. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. J. Wood, Esq., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

TWINELL, ST., a par. in the hund. of Castlemartin, co. Pembroke, 3 miles S.W. of Pembroke, its post town. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop and canons. The church is dedicated to St. Deiniol.

TWINING, a par. in the lower div. of Kiftsgate hund, co. Gloucester, 2 miles N.E. of Tewkesbury, its post town, and 5 from Upton. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the road from Gloucester to Worcester, between the rivers Severn and Avon, and near the ferry over the latter river. The land is partly in common. There is a camp at Towbury, near which many Roman coins have been found. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £180, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum. There are National schools for both sexes and a Sunday-school. Showborow, Puckrup Hall, and the Manor House, are the principal residences. Miss Maxwell is lady of the manor.

TWINSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 4½ miles S. of Sudbury, its post town, and 5 N.W. of Bures railway station. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £250, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The principal residence is the Hall, an ancient moated manorhouse, which has been partly modernised.

TWISLETON, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Ingleton and par. of Bentham, West Riding co. York, 9 miles N.W. of Settle.

TWISTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, higher div. of Blackburn hund., co. Lancaster, 5 miles N.E. of Clitheroe railway station, under Pendle Hill. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the cotton-mills. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor.

TWITCHEN, a par. in the hund. of South Molton, co. Devon, 6 miles N.E. from South Molton, its post town, and 4 from North Molton. The village is situated on the border of the county, adjacent to Exmoor Forest. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of North Molton, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was rebuilt in 1844. It has a painted E. window. There is a day school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a chapel at the Mills. Lord Poltimore is lord of the manor.

TWIVERTON. *See* TWERTON, co. Somerset.

TWIZELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Norham, hund. of Norhamshire, co. Northumberland, formerly in Durham, 9½ miles S.W. of Berwick, and 2 from Norham. It is a station on the Kelso branch of the North-Eastern railway, and is situated at the confluence of the rivers Tweed and Till. The manor came through the Riddells and Selbys to the Blakes. The Castle is an unfinished, castellated mansion of the Blakes, seated on a rocky precipice, and near it is Tilmo' House, the present residence of the family. In the vicinity are St. Helen's well, an ancient chapel, and a camp.

TWIZELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Morpeth, W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 5½ miles S.W. of Morpeth, on the river Blyth.

TWNAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanelian, co. Denbigh, 5 miles S.W. of Abergele.

TWO-MILE-BORRIS, a par. in the bar. of Eliogarty, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It contains Littleton, its post town (which see). A tributary of the river Suir traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with three others £905, in the patron. of the bishop. There are ruins of three churches and three castles.

TWO-MILE-BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Dungarvan. Fairs are held on 25th July and 18thOctober.

TWO-MILE-BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the bar. of East Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles E.N.E. from Clonmel.

TWO-MILE-HOUSE, a hmlt. in the par. of Basford, co. Nottingham, 2 miles N.W. of Nottingham.

TWRCELYN, a hund., co. Anglesea, contains the pars. of Amlwch, Bodewryd, Coedana, Llanallgo, Llandyfrydog, Llaneilian, Llaneugrad, Llanfihangel-Tre'r-Beirdd, Llanwenllwyfo, and Penrhos-Lligwy. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry and dioc. of Bangor.

TWRCH, a stream, co. Brecon, rises under Talsarn Hill, on the Carmarthen border, and joins the Tawe below Ystradnglais.

TWYCROSS, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 5½ miles N.E. of Atherstone, its post town, and 5 W. of Market Bosworth. The village is situated on the road between Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Atherstone. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £130. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a structure of the 14th century, with a tower and three bells. It has an eastern window, with stained glass of the 13th century, presented by Sir Wathen Waller, Bart., and other windows, the gift of the late Queen Adelaide, brought from France. There is a national school for both sexes. Earl Howe is lord of the manor.

TWYFORD, a hund. in the lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, contains the pars. of West Farleigh, Hunton, Nettlestead, East Peckham, Teston, Wateringbury, and Yadling, comprising an area of 16,450 acres.

TWYFORD, a par. in the lower half of Fawley hund., Winchester div. of co. Hants, 3¼ miles S. of Winchester, its post town and railway station. The village is situated on the river Itchin, and the Itchin navigation, near the line of the London and South Western railway. This place came from the Seymours to the Mildmays of Dogmersfield, and here was the Roman Catholic seminary in which Pope was educated. In the vicinity is Shipley House, an old mansion, where Dr. Franklin wrote his life whilst on a visit to Dr. Shipley. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £213, in the patron. of Emanuel College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has several stained glass windows, and has been recently restored. The interior contains a bust of Bishop Shipley, by Nollekens. In the churchyard is an extraordinary yew-tree. Twyford House, Brambridge House, Shawford House, and Twyford Lodge, are the principal residences.

TWYFORD, a par. in the hund. of Buckingham, co. Bucks, 7 miles S. of Bicester, its post town, and 6½ S.W. of Buckingham. It is a station on the Great Western railway, where the Henley branch turns off. It is situate on a branch of the river Ouse, and contains the hmlts. of Charndon and Poundon. The river here divides this co. from that of Oxfordshire. The London and North Western railway passes through the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £725, in the patron. of Lincoln College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains several monuments. There is a National school, and the Independents have a chapel. Lady Wenman is lady of the manor.

TWYFORD, a hmlt. and tnshp. in the par. of Colsterworth, wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, half a mile S. of Colsterworth, and 4 miles S.W. of Corby, on the river Witham.

TWYFORD, a par. in the hund of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 6 miles S.W. of Melton Mowbray, its post town, and 12 N.E. of Leicester. The village is situated on a branch of the river Wreak. The par. includes the hmlt. of Thorpe Satchville. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Hungerton, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The parochial charities produce about £34 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel and a school.

TWYFORD, a par. in the hund. of Eynesford, co. Norfolk, 1 mile W. of Foulsham, and 4 miles N. of Elmham railway station. The village is situated near the river Wensum. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £148. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is situated in the grounds of Twyford Hall. The Hall is the principal residence. Colonel Packe is lord of the manor.

TWYFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Compton Abbas, co. Dorset, 2 miles S.W. of Shaftesbury.

TWYFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of West Felton, co. Salop, 4 miles S.E. of Oswestry.

TWYFORD ABBEY, an ext. par. place in the Kensington div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, 7 miles N.W. of St. Paul's, London, and 2 from Acton. It is situated near the viaduct of the London and North Western railway, on the Paddington Canal and the river Brent. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Tveverde*, and was then held by St. Paul's Cathedral, but came to William de Cranford in 1114, and subsequently to the Philpots, Cholmeleys, and Willian, who rebuilt the abbey on the old site. Attached to the abbey is a private chapel with tombs of the Moyles, and Bold, the poet.

TWYFORD AND STENSON, a chplry. in the par. of Barrow-upon-Trent, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 6 miles N.E. of Burton, its post town, 5 S.W. of Derby, and 2 N.E. of Willington railway station. It is situated on the river Trent, near the Grand Trunk canal. The chplry includes the tnshp. of Stenson. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Barrow, in the dioc. of Lichfield. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There is a National school for both sexes, erected in 1842 on a site of land presented by Sir George Crew, Bart., who is lord of the manor.

TWYNHOLM, a par. co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, comprising a vil. of its own name. The par. extends in length about 9¾ miles, with an extreme breadth of about 2½ miles, and is bounded on the N. by Balmaghie, on the E. by Tongland, on the S.E. by the river and estuary of the Dee, which separates it from Kirkcudbright, on the S. by Borgue, and on the W. by Borgue and Girthon. The surface is undulating, and is watered by the streams Whinnion, Glengape, and Trostie, abounding in fish. The prevailing rocks are whinstone and granite. In the vicinity are the ruins of Campston Castle, two duns, five moats, and the gallows hill. There are flax and woollen mills. The parish is traversed by the road from Dumfries to Port Patrick, and is within easy access of the Galloway railways. The village of Twynholm, which is about 3 miles N. of Kirkcudbright, and 6 S.E. of Gatehurst, is situated in a glen at the confluence of the rivers Tarf and Dee, near the head of Kirkcudbright Bay. This par. is in the presb of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway. The stipend of the minister is about £242. The parish church was erected in 1818. There are a parochial school and two other schools.

TWYWELL, a par. in the hund. of Huxloe, co. Northampton, 6 miles from Kettering, its post town, and 2 S.W. from Thrapston. It is a station on the Kettering and Cambridge branch of the Midland railway. The village is situated on the road from Wellingborough to Thrapston, at a short distance to the W. of the river Nene. The soil is chiefly clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £280. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor.

TYBRITH, ISSAF, and UCHAF, hmlts. in the par. of Llanrwst, co. Denbigh, near Llanrwst.

TYBROUGHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Hamer, hund. of Maylor, co. Flint, 5 miles N.W. of Whitchurch, and 6 from Ellesmere, on a branch of the river Dee.

TYDD ST. GILES, a par. in the hund. of Wisbeach, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, 5 miles N.W. of Wisbeach, its post town, and 6 from St. Mary Sutton. The preparation of woad for dyeing is carried on. The construction of the Bedford Level canal, which is 100 feet wide and 30 feet deep, has greatly improved the quality of the land. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val £653, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Giles. The parochial charities produce about £80 per annum. There is an endowed school, and the Independents have a chapel.

TYDD ST. MARY, a par. in the wap. of Elloe, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.W. of Wisbeach, its post town, and 3 S. of Long-Sutton. It is a station on the Peterborough and Lynn branch of the Midland railway. The village is situated on the river Nene, near the southern border of the county, adjoining the Isle of Ely. It is traversed from E. to W. by the South Holland drain, which empties itself into the Nene. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £1,108, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The living was once held by N. Breakspear, who was elected to the papal throne as Pope Adrian IV. The parochial charities produce upwards of £100 per annum. There are a free school for boys and a National school for both sexes, including infants. In connexion with the church are two mission houses, respectively situated at Tydd Cote and in the Fen, and at the latter is a day and Sunday school. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels.

TYDDYN-PRYDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Welshpool, co. Montgomery, near Welshpool.

TYDWEILIOG, a par. in the hund. of Dinlaen, co. Carnarvon, 9 miles W. of Pwllheli, its post town, and 5 from Neven. The village is situated near Carnarvon Bay. The living is a perpet. cur., in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £80. The church is dedicated to St. Cwyvan. The Methodists have a chapel.

TYERSALL, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Pudsay, West Riding co. York, 2 miles E. of Bradford.

TYERS HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Darfield, West Riding co. York, 7 miles N. of Rotherham.

TYFARNHAM, a par. in the bar. of Corkaree, co.

Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Mullingar. Rathowen is its post town. The surface consists of good grazing land. The parish is crossed by the road from Multifarnham to Castlepollard, and is traversed by the river Gaine. Loughs Dereveragh and Owhel bound it on two sides. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Leyny, £67. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this parish is united to that of Rathconnell, or Turin. There are two private schools. The chief residence is Knockdrin Castle, the seat of Sir R. Levinge, Bart.

TYLDESLEY-CUM-SHAKERLEY, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Leigh, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 10 miles N.W. of Manchester. It is a station on the Manchester and Preston section of the London and North-Western railway, where the Leigh and Bolton branches turn off. This township, which has recently increased in wealth and population, contained in 1861, 6,029 inhabitants, the greater part of whom are engaged in the cotton and silk mills, and in the neighbouring collieries, which are considerable. In 1827 the township was separated from Leigh and erected into a distinct parish, as regards ecclesiastical affairs, but in other respects may still be considered a part of the town of Leigh (which see).

TYLN, a hmlt. in the par. of Hayton, co. Notts, 2 miles N. of Great Retford, on the river Idle.

TYLON, a vil. in the par. of Llandwrog, co. Carnarvon, 4 miles S.W. of Bangor.

TYNAGH, a par. and post town in the bars. of Leitrim and Longford, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles W.N.W. of Portumna. The parish is crossed by the road from Portumna to Loughrea. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Clonfert, joined to Doneira. The church was built in 1702. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, one public and three private schools. The principal residences are Pallas, Flower Hill, and Killeen. Here are the ruins of Pallas Castle, formerly a monastic establishment founded by Birmingham, Baron of Athenry. Lead in small veins is found. Fairs are held on 27th March, 31st August, and 11th December.

TYNAN, a par. and post town in the bars. of Armagh and Tiranny, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles W.S.W. of Armagh, and 89 from Dublin. It is a station on the Belfast and Omagh railway. The surface consists of good soil with a small proportion of bog. The parish is situated near the Ulster canal, and is crossed by the road from Armagh to Monaghan. It contains Middleton and Killyeagh. The town contains a dispensary and police station. The Tynan river here meets the river Blackwater. The cultivation of flax is successfully carried on. There are ruins of two castles and remains of a curious stone cross, built into the wall of the church. Limestone and freestone are quarried. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, value £790, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church was built in 1784, and enlarged in 1822 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, two meeting-houses for Presbyterians, several public, and three private schools. The chief residences are Tynan Abbey, the seat of Sir J. M. Stronge, Bart., Fellows Hall, and Woodpark.

TYN-CELIN, a tnshp. in that of Aberwheeler, co. Denbigh, 4 miles N.E. of Denbigh.

TYNDAETHWY, a hund., co. Anglesey, contains the pars. of Beaumaris, Llanbedr-Gôch, Llanddyfnan, Llandysilio, Llanfair Mathafarn-Eithaf, Llanfair-Pwllgwyngyll, Llangoed, Llansadwrn, Penmynydd, Pentreath, and parts of Llanddona, Llandegfan, Llanfaes, Llanfihangel-Tyn Sylwy, Llaniestyn, and Penmon.

TYNDRUM, a vil. in the par. of Killin, co. Perth, Scotland, 12 miles E. of Dalmally, and 48 W. of Perth. It is situated in Strath Fillan, at the head of the river Dochart, near Dalrigh, or King's Field.

TYNE, a large river of the N. of England in two streams, distinguished as the North and South Tyne; the former rises under the Cheviot hills in co. Northumberland, and the latter under Cross Fell in Cumberland; but the two rivers uniting their streams at Hexham, flow through the High-Level Bridge at Newcastle, past Shields to Tynemouth, and fall into the North Sea, after a course of about 60 miles. The principal tributaries of the North Tyne are the Reed, Devil's Beck, and Derwent, and of the South Tyne, the Nent, Tippal, and Allen, all which occasionally overflow their banks, as in the severe floods of 1771 and 1815.

TYNE, a river of cos. Edinburgh and Haddington, Scotland. It rises in Tyne-Head, under Stob Hill, and after a course of 26 miles, falls into the North Sea at Tynningham.

TYNEFAL, a vil. in the par. of Aberdaron, co. Carnarvon, 13 miles S.W. of Pwllheli.

TYNEHAM, a par. in the hund. of Hasilor, co. Dorset, 6 miles S.W. of Wareham, its post town, and 5 W. of Corfe Castle. The village is situated at the western extremity of the Isle of Purbeck, near Worbarrow Bay, in the English Channel. There was anciently a chapel at Povington, a hamlet near Lulworth, and another dedicated to St. Margaret at North Egleston; also an alien priory, subordinate to Bec Abbey, in Normandy, which at the suppression was given by Henry VI. to St. Anthony's Hospital, in London, and subsequently came to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. On the coast is a circular battery for the defence of Worbarrow Bay. Limestone is quarried, and there are veins of Purbeck marble and some gypsum. The living is a rect., annexed to that of Steeple, in the dioc. of Sarum. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was enlarged and restored in 1835. The principal residence is Tyneham House. Flowers-barrow, an ancient encampment, is situated in this parish.

TYNEMOUTH, a par., sea-port, and bathing-place, giving name to a municipal and parliamentary borough, of which the town and suburbs of North Shields form the principal portion, locally in the E. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland. The Newcastle and North Shields section of the Blyth and Tyne railway extends nearly to the baths at the village of Tynemouth, where it has a station. This parish, which is bounded on the S. by the river Tyne, and on the E. by the German Ocean, is of great extent, occupying the south-eastern section of the county, locally termed Tynemouthshire. It abounds in coal, ironstone, and magnesian limestone, and contains the tnshps. of Chirton, Cullercoates, Monkseaton, Murton, Preston, Tynemouth, Whitley, and the town of North Shields [which see]. The village of Tynemouth, situated about 1 mile E. of Shields, occupies a promontory at the mouth of the Tyne, jutting out into the sea and overlooking the sheltered bay called Prior's Haven, to which many visitors resort during the season for the enjoyment of sea-bathing. It is supposed to be the Penbal Crag of the ancient Britons, and has traces of a Roman fort, and the picturesque ruins of Tynemouth Priory, originally founded by Edward, the Saxon king of Northumbria, in 625, and afterwards rebuilt with stone by Oswald in the 8th century. Of this structure there are still remains, consisting chiefly of an arch and the eastern part of the church, which was made parochial at the Dissolution, and so continued till 1657, when, having become ruinous, a new parochial church was built at North Shields. Near the ruins of the priory is a lighthouse with a revolving light, and a magazine of military stores, adjoining which at the E. end of the village is a small fort called the Spanish Battery, occupying a peninsula of rocks at the mouth of the Tyne. This fortress was defended by the Earl of Newcastle during the civil war of Charles I., but was eventually captured in 1645. In 1672 Clifford's fort was constructed, and in 1758 barracks were erected for 1,000 men, but have since been converted into dwelling-houses, which now constitute Percy Square. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £298. The parish church, dedicated to St. Oswin, is situated at North Shields. In addition to the parish church are the district churches of Trinity St. Saviour's, Cullercoats, Low Town, and Percy, the

livings of all which are perpet. curs., val. about £200 each. The church, or chapel-of-ease situated in the village of Tynemouth, is modern. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is an infant school. The Poor-law Union of Tynemouth comprises 25 parishes or townships.

TYNLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandegley, hund. of Cefnllys, co. Radnor, 5 miles N.W. of New Radnor.

TYNLON, a vil. in the par. of Bangor, co. Carnarvon, near Bangor.

TYNNINGHAM, a par., co. Haddington, Scotland, 2 miles N.E. of Linton, and 5¼ N.W. of Dunbar. The village, which is old, is situated on the river Tyne, near Whiberry Head, and is celebrated for its richly wooded grounds, planted in the commencement of the 18th century by the Earl of Haddington. The principal seat is Tynningham House. There are still some ruins of the old church built on the site of St. Baldrid's church, founded in the 6th century, which belonged to the Bishop of St. Andrew's, and had the privilege of a sanctuary. Tynningham Flats is a sandbank at the river's mouth.

TYNREFAL, a hmlt. in the par. of Aberdaron, co. Carnarvon, 13 miles S.W. of Pwllheli.

TYNRON, a par. in the district of Nithsdale, co. Dumfries, Scotland. It extends in length 9½ miles from S.E. to N.W., with an extreme breadth of 3½ miles, and is bounded on the W. by Kirkcudbrightshire, and on the other sides by the pars. of Penpont, Keir, and Glencairn. The surface is hilly, its greatest altitudes being Lamgarrock and Coremilligan hills, which rise 1,800 feet above sea-level. The soil is generally sandy, and the predominant rock graywacke, but clay slate also exists and was formerly worked. The Doon of Tynron, a pyramidal hill, towering up on the peninsula formed by the rivers Skarr and Shinnel, forms a striking feature in the landscape, and has on its summit traces of a fort. The village of Tynron-Kirk, which is about 2 miles N. of Minniehive and 3 from Penpont, is situated on the rivers Shinnel and Skarr, and on the Minniehive road. This par. is in the presb. of Penpont and synod of Dumfries. The stipend of the minister is about £234. The parish church was erected in 1837. There is a parochial school.

TYNYFORDD, a vil. in the par. of Llanybythir, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles S.W. of Lampeter.

TYREE. *See* TIREE, co. Argyle.

TYREE AND COLL, an united par. in the Argyleshire Hebrides, coast of Scotland. *See* COLL.

TYRELLA, a par. and post-town in the bar. of Lecale, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles S.S.W. of Downpatrick, and 91 from Dublin. The surface consists of a good soil. The parish is bounded on the S. by Dundrum Bay, and contains the Cow and Calf Rock. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, val. £124, in the patron. of the crown. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, a public, two private, and one Sunday school. The chief residence is Tyrella House. There is a curious cave, discovered in 1832, constructed of uncemented stones, over which are a number of flagstones.

TYRESCOB, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandilo-fawr, co. Carmarthen, near Llandilo-fawr, on the river Towry.

TYRICOED, a tnshp. in the par. of Kinnerley, co. Salop, 10 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury.

TYRIE, a par. in the district of Buchan, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It comprises the *quoad sacra* par. of New Pitsligo. It extends in length about 7½ miles, with an extreme breadth of 3½ miles, and is bounded on the N. by Aberdour and Pitsligo, on the N.E. by Fraserburgh, on the E. by Rathen and the detached districts of Aberdour and Fraserburgh. The surface is diversified with hill and dale, and there are several mineral springs. A large portion of the land has been reclaimed, and is now in a good state of cultivation. The predominant rock is granite. The village, which is about 3 miles S.E. of Aberdour, is situated on the Gonor and Tyree rivers, and is traversed by the roads from Fraserburgh to Turriff, and from Peterhead to Banff. Many of the inhabitants are employed in weaving. This par. is in the presb. of Deer and the synod of Aberdeen. The stipend of the minister is about £158. The parish church was erected about 1800, near the site of one built in 1004 by the Thane of Buchan.

TYRLEY. *See* BLOORE-IN-TYRLEY, co. Stafford.

TYRONE, an inland co., prov. of Ulster, Ireland, is bounded N. by Londonderry, E. by Lough Neagh and Armagh county, S. by Monaghan and Fermanagh; and W. by Fermanagh and Donegal. It lies between 54° 19′ and 54° 57′ N. lat., 6° 35′ and 7° 56′ W. long. Its greatest length from E. to W. is 60 miles, and from N. to S. 46 miles. The area, which includes a portion of Lough Neagh, is 1,260 square miles, or 806,640 acres, of which 450,826 acres are arable, 311,867 acres are uncultivated, 11,981 acres under plantations, 710 acres in towns, and 31,796 acres under water. The population in 1841 was 312,956, in 1851 it was 255,734, and in 1861 it was 238,500. The number of inhabited houses in 1861 was 44,577; of uninhabited, 1,842; and 70 were in course of building. The Poor Law valuation in 1851 was £366,010, and the general valuation in 1861 was £419,023. The number of persons from this county who emigrated from Irish ports, with the expressed intention of not returning, between May, 1851, and December, 1865, was 52,221, or 20 per cent. of the population at the former date.—The county seems to have been originally peopled by the Scoti, who occupied most of the inland regions, and afterwards formed the kingdom of *Cineal Eoghain* or *Tyr-oen*, now written Tyrone. From the earliest times it was the chief seat of the family of O'Neill, many of whom ruled over the entire island. O'Neill assisted Roderick O'Connor in his attempt to drive the English from Dublin; his successor, however, attended the court and acknowledged the authority of King John. The O'Neills assisted Edward Bruce in his attempt to conquer Ireland, but were faithful to Richard II. when he landed in the country. They received the title of Earl of Tyrone from Henry VIII. During Elizabeth's reign they revolted in consequence of alleged grievances, and joined a league of the northern chieftains against the English. They seized and occupied nearly the entire of Ulster, defeated Sir H. Bagnall, the English marshal, at Dungannon, and resisted and baffled the Earl of Essex. Lord Deputy Mountjoy, who succeeded him, compelled them to submit; and in the reign of James I., when the English and Scotch settlements in Ulster took place, Tyrone was divided into districts and given to "undertakers," who undertook to form settlements or colonies. This gave a considerable impulse to progress, but the county was actively concerned in the disturbances succeeding 1641, which checked the spirit of improvement. Dungannon was seized by Phelim O'Neill, who, in 1646, defeated the English and Scots at Benburb, cutting off 3,000 men, and thus established his temporary supremacy in Ulster, which, however, Cromwell quietly put an end to in 1649.—In the war of the Revolution, the army of James fell back upon Strabane after raising the siege of Londonderry. The surface is for the most part hilly, rising to the N. into the mountain-ranges of Donegal and Londonderry, and to the S. into those of Monaghan, Cavan, and Fermanagh. The county lying between these principal chains is to a great extent moorland, diversified by the hills and mountains which rise, now in isolated peaks, and now in groups, to elevations varying from 1,000 to 2,200 feet, while between them rich valleys are occasionally met. This district is flanked by the plain of Lough Neagh gradually sloping towards the E. to the borders of the lake, and S. to the Blackwater, which drains this part of the county, the N. of this plain being watered by the Ballinderry, which, after a course of 26 miles, falls into Lough Neagh. The Blackwater, 46 miles in length, is navigable from the Lough to Charlemont, a distance of 8 miles, and is there joined by the Ulster canal. The Tyrone canal also, 5 miles long, connects this river with the collieries at Coalisland. The north-western districts belong to the basin of the Foyle, and are drained by it

and its affluents. The lakes are numerous but unimportant, except Lough Neagh, of which 27,355 acres belong to this county.—The Irish North-Western railway enters the county near Trillick, and runs N. past Omagh to Strabane, and on to Londonderry; the Portadown, Dungannon, and Omagh Junction railway connects the Irish North-Western, and the Ulster lines, and a branch of the Belfast and Northern Counties railway passes north of Lough Neagh to Cookstown. The roads are well laid off, and are kept in good order. The principal are the Dublin and Londonderry road, passing by Aughnacloy, Omagh, Newtownstewart, and Strabane; and the Armagh and Coleraine road, by Moy, Dungannon, and Cookstown.—The elevated mountain district occupying the N.W. of the county is of mica slate, or Old Red sandstone formation, while granite is to be found in the north-eastern parts. The great central parts are of Old Red sandstone, or sandstone conglomerate, which extends southwards into Fermanagh. Carboniferous limestone occupies a considerable portion of the S. There is a small coal-field about Dungannon and Coalisland, which supplies a quickly burning coal, resembling that of Ayrshire. The seams are thicker than in other districts in Ireland, but the yield has not equalled the expectations formed, and though the mines are still worked, the amount raised is not considerable. Marble is quarried in the neighbourhood of Monaghan, and potter's clay about Coalisland. Traces of lead, copper, and iron are also found.—The soil in the lower land is fertile, the hilly parts afford good pasturage for cattle, and much of the central district is reclaimed moor or bog, but a great deal may yet be done towards improvement by judicious drainage. Wheat and barley are little grown, oats being the staple crop. Potatoes and flax are also attended to.—The county is partly in the diocese of Clogher, but principally in those of Armagh and Derry, in the distribution of the Roman Catholic as well as of the Established Church. In 1861, 52,016, or 21·8 per cent. of the population belonged to the latter Church; 134,716, or 56·5 per cent., were Roman Catholics; 46,568, or 19·5 per cent. were Presbyterians, and 5,200, or 2·2 per cent., belonged to other denominations. The county returns three members to Parliament—two for the county at large, constituency in 1864, 8,421; and one for Dungannon borough, constituency 177. It is divided for civil purposes into eight baronies—Clogher, Dungannon, Lower, Middle, and Upper Omagh, East and West, and Strabane, Lower and Upper, and contains 46 parishes. The government is entrusted to the lieutenant and custos, the high sheriff, 24 deputy lieutenants, and about 112 magistrates. It belongs to the N.W. circuit. The assizes are held at Omagh, and petty sessions at 20 other towns. The county gaol, county infirmary, and district lunatic asylum are at Omagh, where there is also a barrack station. The county is within the Dublin military district. It is divided into 7 Poor-law Unions and 28 dispensary districts. There are 25 market-towns. The principal seats are Stuart Hall, Earl of Castlestuart; Barons Court, Marquis of Abercorn; Dungannon Park, Hon. W. S. Knox; Ballygawley House, Sir J. M. Stewart; Fecarry Lodge, Sir B. B. M'Mahon; Lissan, Sir N. A. Staples; besides numerous residences of the gentry of the county. The antiquities are not numerous, and are generally confined to the ruins of monasteries and ancient castles, none of which are of much importance. The Marquis of Waterford is Baron Tyrone in the peerage of Great Britain.

TYRRELL'S HALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Willingale Doe, co. Essex, 7 miles N.W. of Chelmsford.

TYRRELLSPASS, a post-office vil. in the pars. of Newtown and Clonfad, bar. of Fartullagh, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is situated near Gallows Hill, and contains Clonfad church, a chapel, a school, savings-bank, police station, barracks, and a dispensary. The chief residences are Toor Hall and Cornahir. This village was anciently a market town. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of cotton. Here are the remains of Tyrrell's Castle, erected to secure the passage to the town. Fairs are held on 17th May and 17th December.

TYRRINGHAM-WITH-FILGROVE, a par. in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 2 miles N.W. of Newport-Pagnell, its post town, and 4 from Olney. The village is situated on the river Ouse. The living is a rect.,* annexed to that of Filgrove, in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £398. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The principal residence is Tyrringham House, built on the site of the old one, which was the seat of the Tyringhams prior to the Conquest. The lawn faces the river, over which is a modern stone bridge.

TYR-ROSSER, or TIR RHOS HIR, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandebie, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles S.W. of Llandilo-fawr.

TYRY. *See* TIREE, co. Argyle.

TYRYBRENIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandilo-talybont, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles N.E. of Loughor.

TYR-Y-MYNACH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfihangel-Geneur-Glynn, hund. of Geneur-Glynn, co. Cardigan, 4 miles N.W. of Aberystwith. It includes Bow Street, Pengarn, and Rhydpennan.

TYSOE, a par. in the Kington div. of Kington hund., co. Warwick, 4½ miles S.E. from Kineton, or Kington, its post town, and 10 from Banbury. The par. is divided into Upper and Lower Tysoe, and includes the hamlet of Westcote. The village is situated opposite the hill on which is cut the figure of a horse, 50 feet in length, in the red sandstone rock, and which gives to the adjacent low lands the name of the Vale of Red Horse. It is supposed to commemorate the act of the Earl of Warwick, the king-maker, in killing his horse on Palm Sunday, the day of the battle of Towton, in 1461, on the anniversary of which it has been customary for the country people to assemble for the purpose of cleaning the figure from whatever has grown upon it in the course of the year, which is locally termed "scouring the horse." The living is a vic.,* with the rect. of Compton-Wynyates, in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £266. The church is dedicated to St. John or to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £150 per annum. There is a National school, and the Wesleyans have a chapel. The Marquis of Northampton is lord of the manor.

TYTHACOTT, or TITHECOT, a hmlt. in the par. of Buckland Brewer, co. Devon, 5 miles N.W. of Torrington.

TYTHBY, a par. in the S. div. of Bingham wap., co. Nottingham, 2 miles N.W. of Bingham, its post town, and 10 S.E. of Nottingham. The village is situated on a branch of the river Smite, at the western extremity of the vale of Belvoir, and near the Grantham canal, here crossed by the Fosse road. The par. includes the tnshp. of Cropwell Butler. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £102. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was restored in 1824. In the chancel is a monument to the Chaworth family.

TYTHEGSTON, a par. in the hund. of Newcastle, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles S.W. of Bridgend, its post town. It is situated on the Bristol Channel, and contains the hmlts. of Upper and Lower Tythegston. The subsoil is productive of coal and ironstone. In the vicinity is a cromlech. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Llandaff, in the div. of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Tudwg.

TYTHERINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Prestbury, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 1 mile N.E. of Macclesfield, its post town. The village is on the high road to Stockport, near the Macclesfield branch of the Manchester and Birmingham railway. The soil is clayey, with a subsoil of clay and sand. T. Brocklehurst, Esq., is lord of the manor.

TYTHERINGTON, a par. in the hunds. of Thornbury and Henbury, co. Gloucester, 4 miles W. of Wickwar, its post town, 3 S.E. of Thornbury, and 4½ S.W. of Charfield. It contains the hmlt. of Itchington. The village is situated near the Gloucester and Bristol road. The soil is loamy, with a subsoil of limestone.

The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £300. The church is dedicated to St. James. There is a Sunday-school, supported by the vicar. Mrs. P. Morris and H. Hardwick, Esq., are lady and lord of the manor, and chief landowners.

TYTHERINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Heytesbury, co. Wilts, 1 mile S.E. of Heytesbury, and 4 miles S.E. of Warminster. This place forms the corps of a prebend in the collegiate church of Heytesbury. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Sarum, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. James.

TYTHERLEY, or TUDERLEY, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Thorngate, co. Hants, 7 miles S.W. of Stockbridge, and 2 from the Dunbridge railway station. The Roman road from Winchester to Salisbury passed through this parish under Danebury Hill, near which are many barrows and tumuli. The principal residence is Tytherley House, the seat of General Yates. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £50. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains two effigies of priests with crosses, and several monuments to the Gifford and Rolle families. There is an agricultural school called Queenwood Farm, occupying the extensive buildings formerly known as Harmony Hall, where Robert Owen tried his socialistic experiment; also a free school with an income of £200 per annum, founded by Sarah Rolle in 1736. Sir Francis Goldsmid is lord of the manor and principal proprietor.

TYTHERLEY, or TUDERLEY, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Thorngate, co. Hants, 7½ miles S.W. of Stockbridge. It adjoins the above, and includes the extra parochial district of East and West Buckholt. The land is chiefly woodland and arable. The soil is clay upon a substratum of chalk. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £361. The church was rebuilt in 1832. There is a National school. The principal seat is Norman Court House, the residence of Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., who is lord of the manor. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum, being the endowment of six almshouses.

TYTHERTON, EAST, a tythg. in the par. of Bremhill, co. Wilts, 3 miles N.W. of Calne.

TYTHERTON-KELWAYS, a par. in the hund. of Chippenham, co. Wilts, 2 miles N.E. of Chippenham, of which it is a tything. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Chippenham, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol.

TYTHERTON-LUCAS and STANLEY, tythgs. in the par. and hund. of Chippenham, co. Wilts, 3 miles E. of Chippenham.

TYTHROP, a lib. in the par. of Kingsey, hund. of Lewknor, co. Oxford.

TYVOURNEY, a vil. in the bar. of Corkaquiny, co. Kerry, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Ventry, on Dingle Bay.

TYWARDREATH, a par. in the E. div. of Powder hund., co. Cornwall, 5 miles N. of St. Austell, its post town, 4 N.W. of Fowey, and 1¼ mile S.E. of St. Blazey. The village is situated on Tywardreath Bay, under Greber Head, on the coast of the English Channel. The par. includes the hmlt. of Parr. Petty sessions for the district are held on the first Monday in every month at the Porcupine Inn. In the vicinity are traces of the chapel, &c., of a Benedictine cell to Angiers Abbey, in France, founded by William Earl of Mortaigne, and refounded by William de Cardenham in 1190. This house continued till the Dissolution, when its revenue was valued at £123, and the site given to the Seymours. The substratum is productive of granite and tin ore. Many Roman coins of the Lower Empire have been discovered here. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Tregaminion annexed, in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £135. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, contains several old tombs and a granite font. There is a chapel-of-ease erected by Mr. Rashley about half a mile from his seat, Menabilly House, also a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Bible Christians have chapels. A horticultural exhibition, called the "Rural Gardens' Exhibition," is held in July, and a cattle fair is held on the 10th June.

TYWYN, ISAF, and UCHAF, a tnshp. in the par. of Abergele, co. Denbigh, 2 miles W. of Abergele.

U

UBBERLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Bucknall, N. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, 2 miles N.E. of Stoke-upon-Trent.

UBBESTON, a par. in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 6 miles N.W. of Yoxford, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Halesworth railway station. The village is situated on the river Blythe. The soil is heavy, with a subsoil of clay. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £315. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The register dates from 1555. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. Lord Huntingfield is lord of the manor.

UBLEY, a par. in the hund. of Chewton, co. Somerset, 9 miles N.W. of Wells, 11 from Bristol, its post town, and 8 from Yatton railway station. The village is situated on the N. side of the Mendip hills, on the turnpike-road from Bath to Weston-super-Mare. Lead ore is worked by the Mendip Hills Mining Company. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £178. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There are a day school for both sexes, and a chapel for the Wesleyans. T. Somers, Esq., of Mendip Lodge, is lord of the manor.

UCHAF, a hund., co. Carnarvon, contains the pars. of Aber, Dwygyfylchi, Llanllechid, Llandegni, and Llanfair-fechan, and is the property of the crown.

UCHA-PEN-ISA and UCHA-PEN-UCHA, tnshps. in the par. of Dwygyfylchi, co. Carnarvon, 2 miles W. of Conway.

UCHAYNDRE, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanbadarn-fawr, hund. of Geneur Glynn, co. Cardigan, near Aberystwith.

UCHELDRE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bettws, co. Montgomery, 4 miles N.E. of Newtown.

UCHELDRE, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfawr, co. Merioneth, 1 mile N.E. of Bala.

UCHLLAWRCOED, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanwnog, co. Montgomery, 6 miles N.W. of Newtown.

UCHMYNYDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanaber, co. Merioneth, near Barmouth.

UCHMYNYDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanykil, co. Merioneth, 2 miles from Bala.

UCHYGARREG, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Machynlleth, co. Montgomery, 2 miles from Machynlleth, and 32 W. of Montgomery.

UCKERBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Catterick, wap. of Gilling East, North Riding co. York, 3½ miles N.E. of Catterick, 5 W. of Richmond, and 1 mile from Scorton railway station, on a branch of the river Swale. The Countess of Tyrconnel is lady of the manor.

UCKFIELD, a par. and post town in the hund. of Loxfield-Dorset, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 8 miles N.E. of Lewes. It is a station on the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway, near the river Ouse, on the main road from Lewes to Tunbridge Wells. It is a polling-place for East Sussex, and was formerly a market town. Petty sessions are held every fortnight at the Maiden's Head hotel. The town is lighted with gas, is well supplied with water, and under the control of a local board of health. A savings-bank was established in 1816; there are also two observatories in the parish. The Poor-law Union comprises 11 parishes, the poor-house being at Ridgewood. A good trade is done in corn, the exchange being held at the Maiden's Head hotel. Malting and brewing are carried on, and there are brick and tile kilns. The land is partly in hop-gardens. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £315, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, contains a stone pulpit and font, several tablets, and a brass to John Fuller, bearing date

1610. The parochial charities produce about £21 per annum, of which £10 go to Saunders's school. There are National schools and a grammar school. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels. Fairs for cattle are held on the 14th May and 29th August.

UCKINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Atcham, co. Salop, 5 miles S.W. of Wellington.

UCKINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Elmstone Hardwicke, lower div. of Deerhurst hund., co. Gloucester, 2½ miles N.W. of Cheltenham, its post town.

UDDINGSTONE, a vil. in the par. of Bothwell, co. Lanark, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of Hamilton, and 6 S.W. of Airdrie. It is a station on the Clydesdale branch of the Caledonian railway. The village, which is on the river Clyde, near Bothwell Castle, is celebrated for the manufacture of agricultural tools. There is a Free church school.

UDDINGTON, a vil. in the par. of Douglas, co. Lanark, Scotland, 7 miles S.W. of Lanark.

UDIMORE, a par. in the hund. of Gostrow, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 3 miles S.W. of Rye, its post town, and 3½ N.W. of Winchelsea. The village is situated on the road from Rye to Battle, near the Breda Channel, a branch of the river Rother. The surface is undulating and well wooded. The land is partly in hop-grounds and marsh. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £100, in the patron. of trustees. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register dates from 1598.

UDNY, a par. in the district of Ellon, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Ellon. It is about 5 miles square, and is bounded on the N.W. by Bourtee and Tarves; on the N. by Tarves; on the N.E. by Ellon and Logie-Buchan; on the E. by Foveran and Belhelvie; on the S. by New Machar; and on the S.W. and W. by Fintray. The surface is undulating, and abounds with granite and limestone quarries. This parish was formed out of the parishes of Ellon, Logie-Buchan, Tarves, and Foveran, in 1597. It is traversed by the roads from Newburgh and Aberdeen, and by the Formartine and Buchan section of the Great North of Scotland railway, on which it is a station. This par. is in the presb. of Ellon and synod of Aberdeen. The stipend of the minister is about £217. The parish church was erected in 1821. There are several schools. In the vicinity are the ruins of Drumbrake. The principal seats are Pitmedden House, Pittrichie House, and Tillygreig. Fairs are held in March, on the Tuesday after 25th May, and on the Tuesday after 21st November.

UFFCULME, a par. in the hund. of Bampton, co. Devon, 5 miles N.E. of Cullompton, its post town, and 3 N.W. of the Tiverton Junction station on the Bristol and Exeter railway. It is a decayed market town, situated on the river Culme. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the flannel manufacture, but the serge trade, formerly carried on, has declined. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £350, in the patron. of the Prebend of Uffculme, cathedral of Salisbury. The church is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. The parochial charities produce about £70 per annum. There is a grammar school, founded in 1701 by Nicholas Ashford, who endowed it with about £50 per annum, also National and infant schools for both sexes. The Independents and Baptists have chapels. Bradfield House is the principal residence. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday after Good Friday, on 29th June, and on the second Wednesday in September.

UFFINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Shrivenham, co. Berks, 5 miles S.E. of Great Farringdon, its post town, and 7 from Wantage. It is a station on the Great Western railway. The village is situated at the foot of White Horse Hill, on the Wilts and Berks canal. Baulking and Wolstone, formerly hamlets, are now separated from Uffington, and form distinct and independent parishes. At the steepest part of White Horse Hill, near the summit, is cut the rude figure of a white horse, 314 feet in length, and galloping. It has been supposed to commemorate a victory gained by Alfred over the Danes. On the summit of the hill is a British encampment, called Uffington Castle, surrounded by a double vallum, the inner one very high, and measuring 700 feet from E. to W., by 500 broad. To the westward of the encampment is a tumulus, called Wayland Smith's Cave. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £340. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very fine specimen of Early English architecture, with an octagon tower, which took the place of the spire, destroyed by lightning in 1750. There is also a district church at Baulking-cum-Wolstone, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £78. The parochial charities produce about £50 per annum, belonging to Saunders's school. There is a girls' National school, supported by voluntary contributions. The Baptists have a chapel. The Earl of Craven is lord of the manor, and takes from this place the title of viscount.

UFFINGTON, a par. in the wap. of Ness, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 2 miles E. of Stamford, its post town, and 6 from Market Deeping. It is a station on the Midland railway. The village is situated on the river Welland. At Newstead was an Austin canonry, founded by Will. de Albini, in the reign of King John, and valued at the Dissolution at £42. Stone is quarried here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £837. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has some ancient stained glass. The parochial charities produce about £70 per annum, of which £20 go to Earl Lindsay's school, and £40 to Warrington's almshouses for 10 women.

UFFINGTON, a par. in the Albrighton div. of co. Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Shrewsbury, its post town. The village is situated on the Shrewsbury canal and the river Severn. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £59. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Pimley House is the principal residence. Here are the ruins of Haghmond Abbey.

UFFORD, a par. in the lib. of Nassaburgh, or soke of Peterborough, co. Northampton, 4 miles S.E. from Stamford, its post town, and 8 from Peterborough. The village is situated on the river Welland, which occasionally inundates the lower grounds. The par. includes the hmlt. of Ashton and the chplry. of Bainton. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Bainton annexed, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £480, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The Hall is the principal residence. The Roman road from Castor to Lincoln passes a little to the E.

UFFORD, a par. in the hund. of Wilford, co. Suffolk, 2 miles N.E. of Woodbridge, its post town, and the same distance S.E. of Wickham Market. The village is situated on the river Deben, which occasionally inundates the adjoining lands. The par. includes the hmlt. of Sogenhoe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £376. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains a brass of R. Ballett, bearing date 1598, an ancient font with a cover, and tombs of the Woods of Loudham. There was anciently a chapel-of-ease at Sogenhoe, but long since demolished. There are some small charities and a school supported by the rector. The Earls of Suffolk took their names from this place.

UFFORD, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Crediton, co. Devon, 3½ mile S.W. of Crediton.

UFTON, or UFTON-NERVET, a par. in the hund. of Theale, co. Berks, 7½ miles S.W. of Reading, its post town. The village is situated on the river Kennet. The par. has included the hmlt. of Ufton-Greys since 1442, previously a distinct parish. The surface is hilly, and much of the land is in common. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £426, in the patron. of Oriel College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The church of Ufton-Greys has long been in ruins. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum, derived from fuel allotment. There is a partly endowed free school. R. B. de Beavoir, Esq., of Englefield, is lord of the manor.

UFTON, a par. in the Kenilworth div. of Knightlow hund., co. Warwick, 2½ miles W. of Southam, its post town, and 1 mile from Harbury railway station. The

village is situated on an eminence. The Warwickshire hounds meet in this parish. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £200, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has been restored. There is a school of recent erection.

UGBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Ermington, co. Devon, 3 miles E. of Ivybridge, its post town, and 1½ mile S.W. of Kingsbridge railway station. The village is situated on the road from Plymouth to Exeter, and near the South Devon railway and the river Erme. The soil is loamy, with a subsoil of slate and limestone, which are quarried. A lead mine was opened at Filham. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £260, in the patron. of the Grocers' Company. The church, standing upon an eminence, contains a Norman font and some old screen work. At Ivybridge is a district church, and at Earlscombe was formerly a chapel. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, at which a Sunday-school is also held. The Independents and Baptists have each a chapel. Admiral Sir J. Kempthorn was born at Widdiscombe in 1620. Sir W. P. Carew, Bart., is lord of the manor. A cattle market is held on the fourth Monday of every month.

UGFORD, a tythg. in the. par. of South Newton, co. Wilts, 2 miles N.W. of Wilton.

UGGESHALL, a par. in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 1 mile N.W. of Wangford, its post town, and 5 miles N.W. of Southwold. In the vicinity are sand and clay pits. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Sotherton, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £614. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes.

UGGLEBARNBY, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Whitby, lib. of Whitby-Strand, North Riding co. York, 4 S.W. of Whitby, its post town, and 1½ mile S. of the Sleights railway station. The par. includes the hmlt. of Iburndale, and is intersected by the stream called Little Beck. The manor formerly belonged to Whitby Abbey, and at the Dissolution came into the possession of the Archbishop of York. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Eskdaleside, in the dioc. of York. The church was erected in 1137 by Nicholas, abbot of Whitby. The charities produce about £12 per annum.

UGGSCOMBE, a hund. in the Dorchester div. of co. Dorset, contains Dorchester, also the pars. of Abbotsbury, Little Bredy, Chilcombe, Fleet, Kingston Russell, Langton Herring, Litton Cheney, Portisham, Puncknowle, Swyre, Winterbourne Steepleton, and part of Hawkchurch, comprising an area of 24,290 acres, exclusive of Dorchester.

UGHILL, a vil. in the chplry. of Bradfield, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Sheffield.

UGIE, a small river, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, rises in two springs near New Deer, and falls into the sea at Peterhead.

UGLAS, UPPER and NETHER, two rivulets, co. Dumbarton, Scotland, falling into Loch Lomond.

UGLEY, a par. in the hund. of Clavering, co. Essex, 5½ miles N. of Bishop-Stortford, its post town, and 2 N.W. of the Elsenham railway station. The village is situated near the Cambridge railway, and on the high road from London to Newmarket. The land is partly in common. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £202, in the patron. of Christ's Hospital. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. On the S. side of the chancel is a chapel belonging to Bollington Hall. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum. There is a National school. The principal residences are Ugley Hall and Oxford House.

UGTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Lythe, E. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 7 miles W. of Whitby, and 4 N.W. of Lythe. A church was erected in 1856. The Roman Catholics have a chapel.

UIDHAY, a small island, one of the Outer Hebrides, coast of Scotland.

UIG, a par. in the district of Lewis, cos. Ross and Cromarty, Scotland. It comprises Uig and Carloway, with the islands of Vinavore, Big and Little Bernara, and Pabbay, besides many other islets in Loch Roag. It extends in length about 22½ miles from N.E. to S.W., with an extreme breadth of 17¼ miles. The district of Uig proper is bounded on the N. by the ocean and Carloway, on the E. by Stornoway, on the S. by Harris and Loch Reasort, and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. The surface chiefly consists of low, barren, heathy hills and flat moors, watered by numerous small lakes, the principal of which is Loch Langavat, 9½ miles in length. The coast, which is about 60 miles in extent, is flat and indented with bays abounding in cod, ling, dog-fish, coal-fish, and lobsters, for which last it is much frequented by English vessels. The village of Uig stands on Uig Bay, between lochs Reasort and Shawbost. Many of the inhabitants of the neighbouring hamlets and villages are employed in the fisheries. In the vicinity is Calarnish Druid temple, consisting of a circle of 12 stones, 7 feet in height, and a centre one of 13 feet, with three exterior lines of 3 stones each, and to the N. a double line of 6 each for the entrance. Traces of a nunnery exist at Melista, and of a circular fort at Carlaway, with a wall of 30 feet in height. This par. is in the presb. of Lewis and synod of Glenelg, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is about £158. The parish church was erected in 1829. There are two free churches, respectively situated at Uig and Carlaway. There are a parochial and five other schools.

UIG, a vil. in the par. of Snizort, island of Skye, Scotland, 5 miles from Kingsburgh, and 30 N.W. of Broadford, near Uig Loch.

UII. *See* KNOCK, Western Isles, coast of Scotland.

UIST, the central district of the Outer Hebrides, co. Inverness, Scotland. It is situated between the sound of Harris on the N., and the Barra group on the S., and is separated into North Uist and South Uist parishes. The presb. to which it gives name includes four *quoad civilia* parishes, and two *quoad sacra* parishes in the synod of Glenelg.

UIST, NORTH, a par. and island in co. Inverness, Scotland. It comprises the *quoad sacra* par. of Trumisgary, the vils. of Carinish and Lochmaddy, and the islets of Boreray, Orinsay, Balishear, Grimsay, Heisker, Illary, Kirkibbost, Morgay, Ronay, and Vallay. It extends in length about 17 miles from E. to W., with a breadth varying from 3½ to 13¼ miles. The parish is bounded on the N.W. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N.E. by the Sound of Harris, on the S.E. by the Little Minch channel, and on the S.W. by a narrow and shallow strait, which is fordable at a place called the N. strand. The surface is flat in the interior, comprising a large extent of rock, bog, and barren waste, the highest point being Ben Croaghan, in the W., which rises 1,500 feet above sea-level. On the E., at lochs Maddy and Enort, are excellent harbours. The prevailing rocks are gneiss and slate, and bog iron is found 15 miles W. of Skye. At Lochmaddy is a packet station, and had formerly a considerable trade in kelp, &c. The par. is in the presb. of Uist and synod of Glenelg, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is about £158. The parish church was erected in 1764. At Trumisgarry are a Free church and a *quoad sacra* church with a parliamentary endowment. There are a parochial school, and several others.

UIST, SOUTH, a par. in co. Inverness, Scotland. It extends in length about 22 miles from N.N.W. to S.S.E., with an extreme breadth of about 7¾ miles, and is bounded on the N. by a strait which separates it from Benbecula, on the E. by the Little Minch, on the S. by a sound of from 5 to 8½ miles in breadth, and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. The surface is flat towards the W., and boggy in the centre, with hilly pasture in the E. The highest summit is Mount Hecla, which rises nearly 3,000 feet above sea-level, and is the place where Charles Edward, the Pretender, was secreted in 1746. The island contains a considerable number of lakes and islets. There is an abundance of

fish and game. The parish of South Uist is about 7 miles S. of North Uist, and comprises the islands of Benbecula, Eriskay, and Flodda. In the vicinity are ruins of Danish forts and Druidical circles. This par. is in the presb. of Uist and synod of Glenelg, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is about £281. The parish church was erected in 1838. There are also two mission churches, named Boisdale and Eriska, two Free church preaching stations, besides other places of worship. There are a parochial school and several other schools.

ULCEBY, a par. in the Wold div. of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles S.W. of Alford railway station, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Spilsby. The village is situated on the road from Alford to Boston, near the Wolds. The par. contains the hmlt. of Fordington. The surface is undulating, and the upper lands command a view of the German Ocean. The living is a rect.,* with the cur. of Fordington annexed, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £600. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt in 1826. The parochial charities consist of some cottages. Captain Mansell is lord of the manor.

ULCEBY, a par. and post town in the N. div. of Yarborough wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 7 miles S.E. of Barton, and 8 N.E. of Glanford Brigg. It is a station on the Manchester and Lincoln railway, where the line to Great Grimsby turns off. The village is situated on the Wolds. The par. includes the hmlt. of Ulceby Skilter, at which place is the railway station. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £316, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has lately been restored. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum, which go to the National school. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. The Earl of Yarborough and another are joint lords of the manor.

ULCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 6 miles N.E. of Staplehurst, its post town, and 4 N. of the Headcorn railway station. The village is situated in the Weald. The soil is loamy, with a subsoil of gravel and Kentish ragstone. There are hop-grounds. The parish is intersected by several small streams that fall into the Medway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £379. The church, dedicated to All Saints, originally belonged to the priory of Christ Church, Canterbury, from which it was wrested in the Danish wars, but restored in 941; in 1220 it was made collegiate by Archbishop Langton, and afterwards became a rectory. The present building has recently been restored. The interior contains old brasses and monuments to the St. Leger and Stringer families, and a more recent one to the Marquess and Marchioness of Ormond. The register dates from 1560. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a National school. The principal residence is Ulcombe Place, the ancient residence of the St. Legers.

ULDALE, a par. in the ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 9 miles S.W. of Wigton, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Hesket Newmarket. The village is situated close to Ireby, at the head of the small river Ellen, which, falling over rocky precipices, forms a cascade termed White Water Dash. The par. contains the hmlts. of Aughertree, Longlands, and Orthwaite. Coal, freestone, limestone, and peat abound. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £151. The church is on the road to Ireby, a short distance from the village. It was rebuilt in 1730. The parochial charities produce about £62 per annum, of which £47 go to Caldbeck's free grammar school. General Wyndham is lord of the manor. A sheep fair is held on the 29th August.

ULEY, a par. in the upper div. of Berkeley hund., co. Gloucester, 2¼ miles N.E. of Dursley, its post town, and 4 S. of the Frocester railway station. The village is situated among the hills, on the turnpike-road leading from Berkeley to Stroud and Cheltenham. There is an iron foundry. In the vicinity is Uley-Bury, a double-ditched camp of above 30 acres, where coins of Antonine and other Roman emperors have been discovered. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester, val. £157. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, contains several monuments. There are day and Sunday schools for both sexes. The parochial charities produce about £8 yearly. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Baptists have chapels. A feast is held on the first Sunday in September.

ULGHAM, a par. chplry. in the E. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 5½ miles N.E. of Morpeth, its post town, and 2 S. of the Widdrington railway station. It is situated on the Line Water, and is formed of the three tnshps. of Ulgham, Ulgham Grange, and Stobswood. In the centre of the village is the ancient market-cross. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Morpeth, in the dioc. of Durham. The church, dedicated to St. John, has been recently re-erected, at the expense of the rector. There is an endowed parochial school. The Earl of Carlisle is lord of the manor.

ULLAPOOL, a *quoad sacra* par., cos. of Ross and Cromarty, Scotland. It extends in length about 25 miles, with an extreme breadth of 12 miles, and lies within the *quoad civilia* par. of Loch Broom, comprising all the portion of that parish N. of the greater Loch Broom. The seaport and fishing village of Ullapool is about 35 miles N.W. of Dingwall, and 30 N.E. of Poll Ewe. It is situated on the Ullapool river, which flows 9 miles W., through lochs Drowach and Auchall, to Ullapool harbour, in Loch Broom. The village was founded in 1788, under the auspices of the British Fishing Society, but the herrings having left this coast, the trade has greatly declined, and many of the houses are in a half-ruinous condition. It possesses a spacious harbour, and there is a quay for the use of vessels, some of which sail regularly to Portree and Stornoway, in Lewis. A justice of the peace court is held quarterly, for the recovery of small debts. The par. is in the presb. of Locharron, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is about £120. The church was erected in 1829. There is also a Free church. The parochial school is about 9 miles from the village.

ULLARD, a par. partly in the bar. of St. Mullins, co. Carlow, and partly in the bar. of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Goresbridge. Borris is its post town. It lies on the river Barrow, and is traversed by the road from Carlow to New Ross. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £255, in the patron. of the bishop. The church has been rebuilt. There are a police station, remains of a castle and church, and an ancient burial-ground. The parish is united to Graigue in the Roman Catholic arrangement.

ULLENHALL, a chplry. in the par. of Wootton-Wawen, Henley div. of Barlichway hund., co. Warwick, 2 miles N.W. of Henley-in-Arden, its post town, and 12 from Birmingham. It includes the hmlts. of Botley and Apsley. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Wootton-Wawen, in the dioc. of Worcester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £50 per annum, of which £2 go to a school.

ULLESKELF, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-Wharfe, upper div. of Barkstone-Ash wap., West Riding co. York, 3½ miles S.E. of Tadcaster, and 1 mile from Kirkby. It is a station on the North-Eastern line of railway. The village is situated on the S. bank of the river Wharfe, over which the York and North Midland railway is carried by a viaduct. There is a boys' school, supported by Lord Londesborough. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

ULLESTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Claybrooke, hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester, 3 miles N.W. of Lutterworth. It is a station on the Midland railway. There are chapels for Baptists and Independents.

ULLESWATER, the largest of the lakes, after Windermere, in the lake district, on the borders of Westmoreland and Cumberland. It is situated at the river Eamont's head, at an elevation of 460 feet above sea-level. Its greatest length is 9 miles, from Dunmallet

Camp, near Pooley, to the village of Patterdale, at the head of the lake, and its extreme breadth is 2 miles, but the average does not exceed 1 mile, and in parts it is only a quarter of a mile broad. It varies in depth from 5 to 35 fathoms, and its shape is zigzag, the shores being rugged and wild. The echoes on its banks repeat five or six times, and its surface presents during the prevalence of southerly winds a spotted appearance called the "keld."

ULLEY, a tnshp. in the pars. of Treeton and Aston, S. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Rotherham, and 3 N.E. of Woodhouse railway station. To the S. is Turnshaw Quarry. The Old Hall is now a farmhouse. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £50. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There are National schools for both sexes. Sir C. Wood is lord of the manor.

ULLID, a par. in the bar. of Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Mullinavat. It is near the banks of the river Blackwater, and includes the wood of Ballinaboley. The living is a vic. united to Poleroan, joint val. £216, in the patron. of the bishop. It is united to Kilmacow in the Roman Catholic arrangement.

ULLINGSWICK, a par. in the hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford, 6 miles S.W. of Bromyard, its post town, and 5 E. of Dinmon railway station. The village is situated in a vale near the turnpike-road leading from Bromyard to Hereford. The land is partly in hop-ground. The living is a rect.,* with the cur. of Little Cowarne annexed, in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £369, in the patron. of the Bishop of Worcester. The church has a stained-glass memorial window. There is a school for both sexes.

ULLINISH, an island in the par. of Kilmuir, district of Skye, co. Inverness, Scotland. It is situated in Loch Bracadale, and has the ruins of a place of refuge erected by Hugh Macdonald in the reign of James VI.

ULLOCK, a tnshp. in the par. of Dean, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 5 miles S.W. of Cockermouth, and 1½ mile from Dean. It is a station on the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont railway, and contains the hmlts. of Pardshaw and Dean Scales; at the former of which are a chapel for Wesleyans and a Friends' meeting-house.

ULNES-WALTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Croston, hund of Leyland, co. Lancaster, 5½ miles N.W. of Chorley, and 1 mile from Cocker-Bar station on the East Lancashire line of railway. The village is situated near the river Lostock. At a farm in the neighbourhood are traces of a religious house.

ULPHA, a chplry. in the par. of Millom, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 9 miles S.E. of Ravenglass, and 3½ from Broughton-in-Furness railway station. It is situated on the river Dudden, near Hard Knot and Wrynose fells, where is a stone marking the boundaries of the cos. of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancaster, from the latter of which it is divided by the ancient one-arched stone bridge, which here spans the river. In the chplry. are extensive blue slate quarries and copper mines; but the works of the latter have been some time suspended; iron and zinc are also known to exist. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and the mines. The soil consists of peat, gravel, and red loam upon a subsoil of stone. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £49, in the patron. of the Vicar of Millom. The church, dedicated to St. John, contains an old stone font. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. A Sunday school is held at the church, and there is a parochial school for both sexes. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and the former a school. The Earl of Londsdale is lord of the manor. A fair for sheep and cattle is held on the last Friday in August.

ULPHA, a tnshp. in the par. of Beetham, ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 3 miles W. of Milnthorpe, and 11 S.W. of Kendal. It is situated on the northern side of the estuary of the river Kent, and is joined with Meathop.

ULRA, a stream of co. Mayo, Ireland, rises under Maumakeogh mountains, and falls into the sea near Ballycastle.

ULROME, a chplry. in the pars. of Skipsea and Barmston, N. div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 5½ miles S.E. of Burton Agnes railway station, and 7 S. of Bridlington. Hull is its post town. The village is situated near the coast of the North Sea. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £74.

ULSHAW BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of East Witton, wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Middleham.

ULSTA, a vil. in the par. of Lerwick, Mainland, Shetland Isles, coast of Scotland, on Bessay Sound.

ULSTER, the most northerly of the four provinces into which Ireland is divided, lies between 53° 45′ and 55° 25′ N. lat., 50° 25′ and 8° 50′ W. long. Its greatest length from E. to W. is 130 miles, and from N. to S. 107 miles. Its area is 8,555 square miles, or 5,475,438 acres, of which, 3,407,539 are arable, 1,764,370 uncultivated, 79,783 under plantations, 8,790 in towns and villages, and 214,956 under water. Its population in 1841 was 2,386,313; in 1851, 2,011,791; and in 1861, 1,914,236. The number of houses in 1861 was 368,871, of which 351,654 were inhabited, 16,415 were uninhabited, and 802 were in course of construction. The Poor-law valuation in 1851 was £3,277,191, and the general valuation in 1861 was £3,830,040. The number of persons from this province who emigrated from Irish ports with the expressed intention of not returning, between May, 1851, and December, 1865, was 436,354, or 18 per cent. of the population at the former date.—Ulster was one of the five provinces or kingdoms into which Ireland was originally divided. It was the stronghold of the O'Neils, who had their chief seat in the county of Tyrone. Part of the province having been conquered by John De Courcy, one of the leaders in the Anglo-English invasion, he assumed the title of Earl of Ulster. Upon his death the title descended to the De Burgh and Mortimer families, and from the latter to the Dukes of York, who merged it in the crown of England. The estates were given to Hugh de Lacy. The O'Neils and other native chieftains having repeatedly broken out in opposition to English rule, and extensive forfeitures having taken place in Londonderry, Donegal, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Cavan, and Armagh, these counties were re-modelled, divided, and planted with English settlers, under the direction of James I. These settlers received the name of "undertakers," from their engagement to form settlements or colonies, and were partly selected from among the Irish, but the large majority were English and Scotch. Grants of considerable districts, especially in Londonderry, were made to the twelve chief companies in London, James considering them best suited for the establishment of a Protestant colony.

ULSTON, a vil. in the par. of Jedburgh, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 3 miles from Jedburgh.

ULTING, a par. in the hund. of Witham, co. Essex, 3 miles from Maldon, its post town, and 4 from Witham railway station. The village is situated on the river Chelmer. The soil is fertile and the land well cultivated. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £164, in the patron. of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to All Saints. R. Nicholson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ULVA, an island and *quoad sacra* par., one of the Hebrides, co. Argyleshire, Scotland. It is situated between Lochs Tua and Na-Keal, off the W. coast of Mull, and E. of Gometra island. It extends in length about 4½ miles from E. to W., with a breadth of about 2 miles. Its surface abounds in basaltic columnar rocks, some of which rise from 1,300 feet to 1,400 feet in altitude. The arable parts of the island are near the shore, while those more inland are devoted to pasture and sheep-walk. Here is the old seat of the Macquairies. The *quoad sacra* par. comprises, besides the island of Ulva, the islets of Gometra, Little Colonsay, and Staffa, with part of Mull, forming part of the *quoad civilia* pars.

of Kilninian and Kilmore. The church was built in 1827, and is a government one.

ULVERSCROFT, an ext. par. place in the hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 8 miles N.W. of Leicester, and 6 S.W. of Mountsorrel. It is situated in Charnwood Forest. At a farm in the vicinity are the chapel and ruins of an Austin priory, founded by Robert Blanchmains, Earl of Leicester, in 1130, which at the Dissolution was valued at £101 3*s.* 10*d.*

ULVERSTONE, an extensive par. in the hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, in the co. Palatine of Lancaster, comprises the town and hmlts. of Ulverstone, which may be termed the capital of Low Furness, and contains the parish church and the district church of Holy Trinity, and the chplries. or churches of Egton-cum-Newlands, Lowick, Blewith, Torver, and Coniston; also the tnshps. of Osmotherly, abutting on the town, Mansriggs at a short distance, and Satterthwaite a little further from it. The parish is a very large one, extending from Coniston on the N. to that of Urswick on the S., measuring in its length about 17 miles. It is bounded on the E. by the beautiful shores of Coniston lake and the river Crake flowing out of it as far as the sands at Greenodd, a small port on the estuary; westward by the parishes of Pennington and Urswick. It is said to have derived its name from Ulpha, a Saxon lord, and in old records is written *Olvestona.* In 1127 it was conferred on the powerful abbey of Furness, in the neighbourhood, by Stephen, afterwards King of England. From the monastery it came into the possession of Gilbert, who had succeeded to the barony of Kendal. The whole parish contains a population of 11,440 souls, of which 7,392 live within the limits of the town and hamlets. It is one of the numerous polling places for the election of members of parliament in North Lancashire. Petty sessions are held here weekly every Thursday. In 1795 a canal was constructed by Rennie, in communication with the tidal waters flowing into the bay, but the railways N. and S. have rendered this in a great measure useless, more especially since the opening of Barrow as a large seaport. The parish church is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, and a district one to the Holy Trinity. Within the last few years the parish church has been wholly rebuilt, with the exception of the old tower and a Norman arch in the south-western end, at an outlay of many thousand pounds. The windows on the S. side, as well as those on the eastern and western ends, have been filled with stained glass, executed by various artists. The windows in the E. and W. ends are memorials of Mr. Benson Harrison, and the wife and daughter of Mr. Denny. The clerestory windows, 14 in number, are the gift of the Rev. Canon Gwillyn. Those on the S. side are in memory of the late Mr. Roper, the late Rev. W. H. Fell, Colonel and Mrs. Wage, Messrs. John and James Jackson of Ulverston, and to Colonel and Mrs. Braddyll, their sons and daughters; the windows on the E. end are placed there by the tradesmen of Ulverstone, to the memory of the same family; the other window in the W. is in testimony of the value in which the parishioners hold the Rev. Canon Gwillym, who has laboured among them for more than 33 years. The whole of the windows on the N. side are the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Schneider. The church, as restored, ranks among the finest in North Lancashire. It possesses a fine organ, having fifty stops and three rows of keys, contributed in a great measure by the present honorary organist, Mr. Daniel. The district church of Holy Trinity was erected about forty years since. Ulverstone is one of the polling places for North Lancashire, and the petty sessions are held in the magistrates' office, in Union-street, on Thursdays, and other days when found requisite for the administration of justice. There are two banks, that of Messrs. Wakefield, Crewdson, Kendal, and a branch of the Lancaster Banking Company, also a well-supported savings-bank. Some years back there was an extensive trade carried on in checks and linens, gingham and calico, and fine cotton twist was manufactured and sent to the E. during the cotton famine. This latter trade was wholly suspended, it has now been renewed with every prospect of success, and will employ when in full work nearly a hundred hands. There is also a manufactory lately established at Rosshead, an old established spade manufactory, and a tannery at Bragley Brook. At Barrow are extensive iron and steel works where railway wheels and bars are made. The town is lighted with gas and supplied with water from the high grounds. The houses are principally of stone, covered with a dash of lime and small gravel, and, though not regularly arranged, are well and substantially built. There is a National school for girls and boys, with certificated master, mistress, and pupil teachers, and an infant school, with certificated mistress and four pupil teachers, and Sunday schools. There is likewise an endowed grammar school. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Roman Catholics have schools and chapels, which are well attended. A meeting-house for Quakers is situated at Swarth Moor, the residence of their founder, George Fox. The rated value of the property in the township of Ulverstone is £24,424. On the E. side of the town rises the hill of Hoad, on the summit of which a tower was erected in 1850 by public subscription to perpetuate the successful career of the late Sir John Barrow, a native of Dragley Beck, a village near this town, who rose to the highest post in the admiralty by his zeal, ability, and perseverance. The Poor-law Union contains 27 parishes or places, and the house is situated in the Gill. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor. Fairs are held in Ulverstone on the Tuesday before Easter Sunday for cattle and the hiring of servants, on Whit-Thursday for pedlery and hiring of servants, on the first Thursday after the 23rd October for the same purposes, on the first Thursday after 11th November for hiring servants, on the Tuesday preceding the first full week in January for horses, and fortnightly, on every alternate Monday, for fat and lean cattle and sheep. Conishead Priory, erected nearly on the site of the old monastic building by the late Colonel Braddyll, is in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, and was for a long number of years the residence of that family, but has recently passed into the hands of Henry W. Askew, Esq. It is much admired for the beauty of its situation, and has been called the Mount Edgcombe of the North.

ULWELL, a hmlt. in the pars. of Swanage and Studland, co. Dorset, 4 miles S.E. of Corfe Castle.

UMGALL-GRANGE, a par. in the bar. of Upper Belfast, co. Antrim, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Belfast, on the road to Antrim.

UNCLEBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirby-under-Dale, East Riding co. York, 6 miles N. of Pocklington.

UNDERBARROW WITH BRADLEY FIELD, a tnshp. in the par. and ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 3 miles W. of Kendal, its post town, and 7 N. of Milnthorpe. The village is situated on the river Ure, which joins the Kent at Whitbarrow House. The tnshp. includes the hmlts. of Nook and Bradley Field. There are maltings and corn mills. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £96, in the patron. of the Vicar of Kendal. The parochial charities are small. There is a parochial school for both sexes. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor.

UNDERCLIFF, a rugged terrace, formed by successive landslips, facing the sea at the back of the Isle of Wight, co. Hants. It is about 6 miles long, from Dunnose Cliff to Black Gang Chine, by half a mile wide, being sheltered on the N. and N.E. by a range of cliffs which rise from 100 to 300 feet high. It includes Bonchurch, Ventnor, Steephill, St. Lawrence, Mirables, Knowle, and Niton, and commands a succession of fine sea views. It is a favourite resort for invalids on account of its mild climate.

UNDERCLIFFE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bradford, West Riding co. York.

UNDERDITCH, a hund., co. Wilts, contains Salisbury, and the pars. of Stratford-under-the-Castle, Wilsford, and Woodford, comprising an area of 6,180 acres.

UNDERMILBECK, a tnshp. in the par. of Winder-

mere, ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 8 miles N.W. of Kendal, and a quarter of a mile from Windermere. It is situated on Windermere lake, and includes the hmlts. of Bowness, Lindreth, Stores, and Winster. In the village is a bobbin manufactory.

UNDERSKIDDAW, a tnshp. in the par. of Crosthwaite, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 6 miles N.N.W. of Keswick, close to Skiddaw.

UNDERWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Selston, N. div. of Broxtow wap., co. Nottingham, 2 miles S.E. of Selston, and 10 N.W. of Nottingham.

UNDY, a par. in the lower div. of Caldicott hund., co. Monmouth, 7 miles S.W. of Chepstow, and the same distance from Caerleon, its post town. The village is situated near the coast of the Bristol Channel. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £183, in the patron. of the dean and chapter.

UNERIGG WITH ELLENBOROUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Dearham, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, and 1½ mile S.E. of Maryport.

UNIONHALL, a post-office vil. in the bar. of East Carbery, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles E. of Skibbereen. It is situated on the W. shore of Glandore Harbour, and has a landing-stage. There are a police station, at which petty sessions are held fortnightly, a dispensary, and two or three schools. Corn is exported. The parish church is in the vicinity.

UNST, a par. in the Orkney and Shetland islands, Scotland. It comprises the most northerly of the Shetland Isles, including Unst, Uya, Balta, and many smaller islands, as the Skerries, off Skaw Head, and the Outstack rock, being the most northerly point of the British Isles. It is of an oblong form, extending from N.N.E. to S.S.W.; in length about 11½ miles, with a mean breadth of about 3½ miles. The coast is rocky, and is indented by bays and creeks. In the W. and N. the headlands sometimes reach an altitude of 400 feet. On an outlying conical rock 201 feet in height was erected in 1858 a tower 50 feet high, which serves as a lighthouse, 4 miles from Burra Fiord. The surface is moderately even, compared with that of the other Shetland islands, and abounds in hilly pasture. Its greatest altitude is at Saxaforth Hill, which rises 938 feet above sea-level, and in the Vallafield range, on the W., the cliffs rise 700 feet, but the spray sometimes dashes over them. The prevailing rocks are gneiss, serpentine, chlorite slate, and diallage rock. The principal minerals are amianthus, asbestos, hydrate of magnesia, and chromate of iron found in the serpentine. Seals and otters frequent the coast, which abounds with kittiwakes, the large skua gull, and other sea-fowl; shells, coral, sponges, and pebbles. The soil is fertile, and a considerable portion of land is under cultivation. There is an abundance of game, and the rare snowy owl and the swan are sometimes seen. Limestone is burnt and quarried for manure. There are traces of Scandinavian burghs and Picts' houses. The courts of Shetland were held at Crossfield prior to their removal to Tingwall. The principal seats are Belmont, in the vicinity of Uyla Sound, and Buness, near the head of Balta Sound. The village of Unst is about 2 miles N.E. of Yell. Many of its inhabitants are employed in the fisheries and in framework knitting. This par. is in the presb. of Burravoe, and synod of Shetland. The stipend of the minister is about £248. The church was erected in 1827. There are a Free church, Independent and Methodist chapels, and a parochial school and library.

UNSTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Dronfield, hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 1 mile S.E. of Dronfield.

UNSWORTH, a chplry. in the par. of Oldham-cum-Prestwich, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 2½ miles S.E. of Bury, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Manchester, on the river Roach. The soil consists of clay and peat. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Rector of Prestwich. The church, dedicated to St. George, was rebuilt in 1842, and has a stained E. window. There is an endowed National school, at which a Sunday-school is held. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. A fair is held on the last Monday in July.

UNTHANK, an ancient par., co. Elgin, Scotland, now joined to Duffus.

UNTHANK, a tnshp. in the par. of Skelton, ward of Leath, co. Cumberland, 5 miles N.W. of Penrith.

UNTHANK, a tnshp. in the par. of Alnham, N. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 6 miles N.W. of Rothbury.

UNTHANK, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Holwick, and par. of Ronald Kirk, North Riding co. York, 10 miles N.W. of Barnard Castle, and 11 N.E. of Brough, near High Force Fall, on the river Tees.

UNY LELANT. *See* LELANT, co. Cornwall.

UPAVON, a par. in the hund. of Swanborough, co. Wilts, 4 miles S.W. of Pewsey, and 9½ S.E. of Devizes. The village is situated on the road from Devizes to Andover, near the river Avon. It was formerly a market town, under a charter granted by Henry III. to Peter de Mauley, and in the reign of Edward I. Hugh Despencer procured a charter of free warren. Here was a Benedictine priory, a cell to Fontanelle Abbey, in France, founded in Henry I.'s time, and given at the suppression by Henry VI. to Ivychurch priory in exchange for lands in Clarendon Park. About a mile to the westward, on Upavon Hill, are remains of a small entrenched camp, with a *prætorium*, called Casterley, and intersected from N. to S. by a broad fosse. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £125. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was the priory church, rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Particular Baptists have chapels. R. Alexander, Esq., is lord of the manor. A pleasure fair is held on the 29th October.

UPCHURCH, a par. in the hund. of Milton, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 5 miles N.W. of Sittingbourne, its post town, and 5½ S.E. of Chatham. The village is situated near Otterham Creek, on the river Medway, where is a small quay. In the Salterns many relics of Roman antiquities have been discovered. Nearly half of the land is in salt marsh, and part of the remainder orchards and hop-grounds. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £243, in the patron. of All Souls' College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was built in 1300. The register dates from 1632. There is a National school. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum.

UPEND, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirtling, co. Cambridge, 4 miles S.E. of Newmarket.

UP-EXE, a tythg. in the par. of Rewe, hund. of Hayridge, co. Devon, 6 miles S.W. of Cullompton.

UPHALL, a par. in the co. of Linlithgow, Scotland. It contains the vil. of its own name and that of Broxburn. It extends about 4 miles in length from E. to W., with an extreme breadth of about 3 miles, and is bounded on the E. and S. by Edinburghshire, and on other sides by the pars. of Livingston, Ecclesmachan, Linlithgow, and Kirkliston. The surface is undulating, its greatest altitude being about 400 feet above sea-level. The land is fertile and well cultivated. The substratum abounds in coal, sandstone, ironstone, lime, marl, chalk, brick, potter's clay, and fuller's earth. The parish is traversed by the Union canal, the centre road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and by the Edinburgh and Bathgate railway, which has a station here. The village is about 5 miles S.E. of Linlithgow, 13 from Edinburgh, and about 1 mile from the Winchburgh station, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. It is situated on a branch of the river Almond. This par. is in the presb. of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The stipend of the minister is about £269. The church contains tombs of Lord Chancellor Erskine and his brother, and a bell bearing date 1441. There are besides a Free church and parochial and other schools. The principal seats are Kirkhill House, Amondell House, Houston House, and Middleton House.

UPHAM, a par. in the hunds. of Meon Stoke and

Bishop's-Waltham, co. Hants, 3 miles N.W. of Bishop's-Waltham, its post town, and 6 E. of Bishopstoke. It includes the hmlt. of Woodcote. The Hambledon hounds meet in this parish. In the vicinity are some brick kilns. In 1849 tiles, pottery, and other antiquities, were discovered on the site of a Roman villa, 120 feet by 36. Part of the land is in common, downs, and woodland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £420, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is old, with a tower covered with ivy. At Durley is a chapel-of-ease. There is a National school for both sexes. The Methodists have a chapel. The poet, Dr. E. Young, was born at the rectory in 1681, and died in 1765, and the mother of Bishop Heber was also born here. Belmore House is the principal residence.

UPHAM, UPPER and LOWER, tythgs. in the par. of Aldbourn, co. Wilts, 5 miles N.E. of Marlborough.

UPHAY, a tythg. in the par. of Axminster, co. Devon, near Axminster.

UPHILL, a par. in the hund. of Winterstoke, co. Somerset, 2 miles W. of Weston-super-Mare, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Axbridge. The village is situated on Uphill Bay, in the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of the river Axe. The soil consists of loam and clay, with a subsoil of clay. Building stone is quarried. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was erected in 1843; a memorial window has been inserted to the poet Bowles. The old church stands on the summit of a hill a little to the S. of the village. There are a parochial school for both sexes, and a Sunday-school. Uphill House and Uphill Castle are the principal residences. T. T. Knyfton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

UPHOLLAND, a tnshp. in the par. of Wigan, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 4 miles S.W. of Wigan, its post town, and 1 mile N.W. of Orrell railway station. The village, which is situated on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, is well built and lighted with gas. In the vicinity are fire-brick works, slate and stone quarries, and collieries. The tnshp. includes the hmlts. Roby Mill, Hall Green, and Tontine. Here are traces of a college, or Benedictine priory, founded by Sir Robert de Holland in 1319. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £190, in the patron. of the Rector of Wigan. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, once belonged to the priory. The charities produce about £110 per annum. There are two National schools and an endowed grammar school, at which a Sunday-school is held. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. Holland Grove is the principal residence. Lord Skelmersdale is lord of the manor. A cattle and horse fair is held on Easter Monday.

UPLAMOOR, a vil. in the par. of Neilston, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 3½ miles S. of Neilston.

UPLEADON, a par. in the hund. of Botloe, co. Gloucester, 3 miles N.E. of Newent, its post town, and 8 N.W. of Gloucester. The village is situated on the river Leadon. There are some flour mills on the site where extensive iron forges were formerly worked. The soil consists of red loam. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £80, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a National school for both sexes. The Rev. R. Hodges, M.A., of Little Barrington, Oxfordshire, is lord of the manor.

UPLEADON, a hmlt. in the par. of Bosbury, co. Hereford, 4 miles N.W. of Ledbury.

UPLEATHAM, a par. in the E. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Guisborough, its post town. The par. includes the hmlt. of Redcar. It was once held by Siward the Dane, and came to Hugh Lupus, and to the Bruces and Fauconbergs of Skelton. The soil is clayey, alternated with rich loam. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £80, in the patron. of the archbishop. The old church stands about a mile distance from the village, the churchyard being still used for interments. The new church, situated in the centre of the village, was built in 1836 at an expense of £450. There are schools for both sexes, and a Sunday-school, built by Lord Zetland and supported by Lady Zetland. The principal residence is the Hall, the seat of the Earl of Zetland, who is lord of the manor.

UPLOWMAN, a par. in the hund. of Tiverton, co. Devon, 4½ miles N.E. of Tiverton, its post town. The village is situate on the river Loman, near the Western canal. The par. includes the hmlt. of Whitnage. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £601. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There is a school for both sexes. The Rev. S. Pidsley, B.A., is lord of the manor.

UPLYME, a par. in the hund. of Axminster, co. Devon, 1 mile N.W. from Lyme Regis, its post town. The village is at the eastern extremity of the county. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth, and others in the stone quarries. A Roman bath and tesselated pavement have been discovered near the village. There are extensive beds of blue and white lias. The soil is of various qualities, with a subsoil of chalk and limestone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £386. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, was restored about 1852. There is a National school for both sexes. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel. Rhode Hill House is the principal residence. The Hon. R. Talbot, Esq., is lord of the manor.

UPMINSTER, a par. in the hund. of Chafford, co. Essex, 3½ miles S.E. of Romford, its post town, and 6 N. of Purfleet steamboat pier. The village is situated near the Great Eastern railway, on the river Ingerburn. The par. includes the hmlts. of Corbetstye and Harton. The manor was held at the Conquest by the Engaines, from whom it came to the Esdailes, of Gaines Hall. There is a mineral spring. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £960. The church, dedicated to St. Laurence, has recently been rebuilt. The interior contains a brass of G. D'Ewes, bearing date 1591. The register dates from 1543. The church was once held by Dr. Derham, the author of "Physico-Theology." There are a National and a British school. The Independents have a chapel.

UP-NATELY. *See* NATELY, UP, co. Hants.

UPNOR CASTLE, a moated fortress on the river Medway, co. Kent, 2 miles N. of Chatham. It was built by Queen Elizabeth in 1560, and in 1677 successfully resisted the further progress of the Dutch squadron under De Ruyter, which had taken Sheerness. *See* CHATHAM.

UPOTTERY, or UP-OTTERY, a par. in the hund. of Axminster, co. Devon, 5 miles N.E. of Honiton, its post town, and 12 from Taunton. The village is situated on the river Otter. The par. includes the tythgs. of Rawridge and Smeatharp. There are some brick and tile kilns. The soil consists of clay, marl, and fox mole, with a subsoil of clay, marl, and gravel. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £392, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £28 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, at which a Sunday-school is also held. Viscount Sidmouth is lord of the manor. An annual cattle fair is held on the Wednesday before Lady-day.

UPPERBY, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Cuthbert, ward and co. of Cumberland, 2 miles S.E. of Carlisle, its post town, and 11 from Wigton. The village is situated on the river Petterill, and on the Lancaster railway. Damask and linen are made. In the vicinity is a flour mill, and alabaster is worked. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £140, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The site of the church was the gift of Mr. Fawcett.

UPPERCHURCH, a par. in Upper Kilnamanagh bar., co. Tipperary, Ireland. There are ruins of a castle and some cromlechs. At Knock-a-village is a mountain

1,216 feet high. The living is an impropriate rect. and vic.

UPPERCROSS, a bar., co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It includes the pars. of Ballyfermot, Cruagh, Crumlin, Drunnagh, Palmerston, Tallaght, and parts of Clondalkin, Donnybrook, Esker, Rathfarnham, St. Catherine's, St. James', St. Nicholas Without, and St. Peter's.

UPPER-GREEN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Allerton, par. of Bradford, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Bradford. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the neighbouring collieries and factories.

UPPER-KEITH, a vil. in the par. of Humbie, co. Haddington, Scotland, 3¼ miles S. of Pencaitland, in the Vale of Keith Water.

UPPERTHIRD, a bar. in the northern div. of co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, containing the pars. of Clonagam, Dysert, Fenoagh, Guilcogh, Kilmoleran, Mothel, Rathgormuck, and parts of Killaloan, Kilmeadan, Kilsheelan, Rossmire, and St. Mary's Clonmel, with the village of Portlaw, together comprising 77,089 acres.

UPPERTHORPE, a vil. in the par. of Haxey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.W. of Gainsborough, and 3 S.W. of Epworth.

UPPERTHORPE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Nether Hallam, par. of Sheffield, West Riding co. York, 2 miles W. of Sheffield.

UPPERWHITTON, a vil. in the par. of Hownham, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 3 miles S. of Morebattle.

UPPERWOODS, a bar. in Queen's County, Ireland, contains the par. of Offerlane, comprising 48,927 acres.

UPPINGHAM, a par., post and market town in the hund. of Martinsley, co. Rutland, 4 miles N.W. of Seaton railway station, and 6½ S. of Oakham. It is on the road from London to Melton Mowbray, and from Stamford to Leicester, and near the Midland railway. The river Welland passes about 3 miles from Uppingham, which was formerly held by the Montforts, Beauchamps, Cecils, Greys, and other eminent families, and was the place where the county standard was kept in Henry VII.'s time. The town consists chiefly of one long street, forming a square in the centre. The houses include several good shops and inns. It is well paved and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from a spring in the upper part of the town. It contains two banks and the union poorhouse. Castle Hill is 1 mile distant on the Leicester road. In the neighbourhood are several limestone quarries. The ext. par. district of Beaumont Chase, once part of Leighfield forest, is about 1½ mile from the town, and is the property of the Earl of Gainsborough. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £661, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, contains tombs of the Faulkners, &c. The parochial charities produce about £53 per annum, exclusive of Archdeacon Johnson's College for decayed tradesmen. The Free Grammar School, where Archbishop Manners Sutton, and Lord Chancellor Manners, and other persons of distinction were educated, was founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, since which period the funds have considerably increased. There is a National school for both sexes. The Poor-law Union of Uppingham comprises 45 parishes. The Earl of Gainsborough is lord of the manor. Market day is on Wednesday. Fairs are held on 7th March and 7th July for cattle.

UPPINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Alderbury, hund. of Cawise, co. Montgomery, 8 miles N.E. of Welshpool.

UPPINGTON, a par. in the Wellington div. of South Bradford hund., co. Salop, 4 miles S.W. of Wellington, its post town, and 8 from Shrewsbury. The village is situated under the Wrekin. The living is a don. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £70. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The Duke of Cleveland is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

UPSALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Kilvington, wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Thirsk railway station, and 8 S.E. of Northallerton. Here are traces of the Mowbrays' castle.

UPSALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Ormsby, E. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 3 miles W. of Guisborough. The Rev. W. W. Jackson is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

UPSETLINGTON, a vil. in the par. of Ladykirk, co. Berwick, Scotland, 5 miles N.E. of Coldstream, on the river Tweed, near Norham Castle.

UPSHIRE, a hmlt. in the par. of Waltham Abbey, hund. of Waltham, co. Essex. It is situated near Waltham Abbey, and is within the northern metropolitan postal district.

UPSLAND, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirklington, hund. of Hallikeld, North Riding co. York, 6 miles N. of Ripon. It is joined with Kirklington.

UPTON, a chplry. in the par. of Blewberry, hund. of Moreton, co. Berks, 7 miles from Wallington, its post town, and 3 from Didcote railway station. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Blewberry, in the dioc. of Oxford. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are day and Sunday schools.

UPTON, or OVERCHURCH, a par. and tnshp. in the lower div. of Wirrall hund., co. Chester, 4 miles S.W. of Birkenhead, its post town, and 8 N.W. of Great Neston. The village was once a market town, and had two annual fairs for cattle. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £60. The church is designated Overchurch. There is a National school for both sexes, at which a Sunday-school is held. There is also a free lending library, supported by William Inman, Esq., of Upton Hall, who is lord of the manor. A court leet and baron is held annually.

UPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Mary-on-the-Hill, lower div. of Broxton hund., co. Chester, 2 miles N. of Chester, its post town, and 10 from Great Neston. It is situated on the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction railway, and contains the county pauper lunatic asylum, accommodating about 300 patients. In the neighbourhood are extensive nursery-grounds. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of St. Mary-on-the-Hill, in the dioc. of Chester. There is a National school for both sexes.

UPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Prestbury, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 1½ mile N.W. of Macclesfield.

UPTON, a par. in the hund. of Leightonstone, co. Huntingdon, 6 miles N.W. of Huntingdon, its post town. The village is situated near the Roman way Ermine Street, on the Great North road. From Standgate Hill a view is obtained over the Fens, with Peterborough minster and Wittleseymere in the distance. The living is a rect.,* with that of Coppingford consolidated, in the dioc. of Ely, val. £160. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, has an old font. J. W. Heathcote, Esq., is lord of the manor.

UPTON, a par. in the hund. of Well, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles S.E. of Gainsborough, its post town, and 10 from Kirton-in-Lindsey. The par. includes the tnshp. of Koxby. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £131. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The register dates from 1567. The parochial charities produce about £41 per annum. There are a National school for both sexes, and a chapel for Wesleyans. Sir C. Anderson is lord of the manor.

UPTON, a par. in the hund. of Walsham, co. Norfolk, 2 miles N. of Acle, its post town, and 11 W. of Yarmouth. This parish, which is bounded on the N. by the navigable river Bure, is joined with Fishley for parochial purposes. Above half the land is marsh, part of which is cultivated. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Ranworth, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. The register dates from 1556. There are National schools for both sexes, and a chapel for the Primitive Methodists. J. Waters, Esq., is lord of the manor.

UPTON, a par. in the hund. of Nobottle-Grove, co. Northampton, 2 miles W. of Northampton, its post town, and 10 from Daventry. The village is near the

North-Western railway and the river Nene. There are some traces of a castle built by Simon de St. Liz. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of St. Peter, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Upton Hall, the seat of the Tramwells since the reign of Henry VII., contains a hall painted by Artan, and several eminent portraits. Captain L. S. Vernon is lord of the manor.

UPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Headon, wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 3 miles N. of Tuxford. It was formerly a separate parish.

UPTON, a par. in the lib. of Southwell, wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 2½ miles N.E. of Southwell, its post town, and 5½ W. of Newark. The village is situated near the high road from Southwell to Newark. There are brick and tile kilns, corn mills, and starch works. The Southwell union poorhouse is situated in this parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £91, in the patron. of the Chapter of Southwell. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The parochial charities produce about £72 per annum, of which £5 go to the free school. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The principal residence is Upton Hall.

UPTON, a par. in the hund. of Williton, co. Somerset, 7 miles W. of Wiveliscombe, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Dulverton. The village is situate on the Watchet and Minehead road, and on the river Haddow, a tributary of the Exe. The soil is clayey, with a subsoil of shellet rock and clay. There are stone quarries. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £50. The church is dedicated to St. James. There are an infant school and a chapel for the Bible Christians. The Earl of Carnarvon is lord of the manor.

UPTON, a par. in the middle div. of Dudstone hund., co. Gloucester, 3 miles S.E. of Gloucester, its post town, and 8 from Cheltenham. The village is situated on the road between Gloucester and Painswick. At a little distance from the village, on Painswick Beacon, is a Roman camp. The soil is chiefly a strong clay, but in some parts it is sand, stone brash, or gravel. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £175, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, was restored in 1850, when the chancel was rebuilt. It contains a stone font and a monument to Sir T. Snell, bearing date 1754. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, partly endowed by the late Dowager Viscountess Downe. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Bowden Hall, St. Bridge House, St. Leonard's Court, and Prinknash Park are the principal residences. This last was formerly the seat of the abbots of Gloucester, one of whom, Abbot Parker, here entertained Henry VIII. The chapel has been restored by James Acker, Esq.

UPTON, a chplry. in the par. of Castor, lib. of Peterborough, co. Northampton, 6 miles from Peterborough, its post town, and 2 N.E. from Wansford. The village is situated on the river Nene, which frequently inundates the adjoining meadows. There are stone quarries. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has been recently restored at the expense of the Bishop of Peterborough.

UPTON, a tythg. in the par. of Hawkesbury, upper div. of Grumbald's-Ash hund., co. Gloucester, 8 miles S.W. of Tetbury.

UPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Little Hereford, hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 3 miles S.W. of Tenbury.

UPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Bexley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 2 miles S.W. of Dartford.

UPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Worth, hund. of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent.

UPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Peter, hund. of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, near Ramsgate.

UPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Sibson, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 4 miles N.E. of Atherstone railway station, and 3½ S.W. of Market-Bosworth. There are remains of an ancient chapel. Colonel Wollaston and the Earl of Stamford and Warrington are lords of the manor.

UPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Headon, wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, half a mile S. of Headon, and 3 miles N.E. of Tuxford.

UPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Nash, hund. of Narberth, co. Pembroke, 3 miles N.E. of Pembroke, its post town, and 8 from Tenby, on a creek of Milford Haven.

UPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Skipsea, N. div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 9 miles S.E. of Great Driffield. It is joined with Dringhoe.

UPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Badsworth, upper div. of Osgoldcross wap., West Riding co. York, 5½ miles S.E. of Pontefract, and 1½ mile from Badsworth. Many of the inhabitants of the village are employed in the lime-works.

UPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Dinton, co. Bucks, 3 miles S.W. of Aylesbury.

UPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of South-Milton, co. Devon, 2 miles S.W. of Kingsbridge.

UPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Osmington, co. Dorset, 5 miles S.E. of Dorchester.

UPTON, a vil. in the par. of West Ham, co. Essex, 6 miles N.E. of St. Paul's.

UPTON, a tythg. in the par. of Tetbury, co. Gloucester, 1 mile N.W. of Tetbury.

UPTON, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Widness, co. Lancaster, 4 miles S.W. of Prescott, near the Runcorn railway.

UPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Long Sutton, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Somerton.

UPTON, a vil. in the par. of Haselor, co. Warwick, 2 miles N.E. of Alcester.

UPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Ratley, co. Warwick, 4 miles S.E. of Kington. It is a meet for the Warwickshire hounds.

UPTON, a tythg. in the par. of East Knoyle, co. Wilts, 2 miles S.W. of Hindon.

UPTON BISHOP, a par. in the hund. of Greytree, co. Hereford, 4 miles N.E. of Ross, its post town, and 5½ W. of Newent. The village is situated on the Upper Road from Gloucester to Hereford. The soil consists of red loam, with a subsoil of clay and rock. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £500, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum, £5 of which go to a school. There are a National school and a free school. The Manor House is the principal residence. Mrs. Scudamore is lady of the manor.

UPTON CRESSETT, a par. in the Chelmarsh div. of Stottesden hund., co. Salop, 4½ miles S.W. of Bridgnorth, its post town. It is situated on the Ditton Priors and Bridgnorth turnpike road. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £125. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, contains a brass to the Cressett family, date 1640. The Hall, which was surrounded by a moat, was erected in 1580, and was the seat of the Cressetts. The Rev. H. T. Pelham is lord of the manor and owner of the soil.

UPTON-CUM-CHALVEY, a par. in the hund. of Stoke, co. Bucks, 2 miles N.E. from Windsor, and 1 mile from Slough station, on the Great Western railway. It is a populous parish, including the chplry. of Chalvey, and the greater part of the market town of Slough. The Eton union poorhouse is in this parish. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Chalvey annexed, in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £220, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, an ancient structure, has a circular font on three arches, a monument to Herschel, the astronomer, and three brasses bearing date from 1599. The parochial charities produce about £34 per annum.

UPTON GRAY, a par. in the hund. of Bermondspit, Basingstoke div. of co. Hants, 3 miles S.W. of Odiham, its post town. The par. includes the tythg. of Hoddington. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £404, in the patron. of Queen's College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £26 per annum.

There is a National school for both sexes. Hoddington House is the principal residence. C. Beaufoy, Esq., is lord of the manor.

UPTON HELIONS, a par. in the hund. of West Budleigh, co. Devon, 3 miles from Crediton, its post town, and 9 from Exeter. The village is situated on the river Creedy. The soil consists of red loam and clay, with a subsoil of gravel. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £223. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. Mrs. Guerion is lady of the manor.

UPTON LOVELL, a par. in the hund. of Heytesbury, co. Wilts, 5½ miles S.E. of Warminster, and 1½ mile S.E. of Heytesbury. The village is situated on the banks of the river Wiley. There is a woollen mill for the manufacture of fine broadcloth, employing a large number of hands of this and the adjoining villages. On Upton-Lovell Down is Knock Castle, a Roman encampment, with Bowls-Barrow near it. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £325, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church has a monument and effigy to the first Lord Lovell. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum, which go to Crouch's school.

UPTON MAGNA, a par. in the Wellington div. of South Bradford hund., co. Salop, 5 miles E. of Shrewsbury, its post town. It has stations on the Shrewsbury section of the Great Western and the Shropshire Union branch of the London and North-Western railways. The village is situated near the Shrewsbury canal and river Severn. Coal and limestone are found and worked. A hill at one end of the parish is occupied by rabbit warren and sheepwalks. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £546. The church, dedicated to St. John or St. Lucia, is an ancient edifice, containing an old pulpit of carved oak, and to the reading-desk is chained Bishop Jewel's "Defence of the Apology," &c. There is also the district church of Withington, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £190. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum.

UPTON NOBLE, a par. in the hund. of Bruton, co. Somerset, 3 miles N.E. of Bruton, its post town, and 7 from Frome. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Batcombe, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. There is a chapel for Wesleyans. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum.

UPTON-ON-SEVERN, a par., post and market town in the lower div. of Pershore hund., co. Worcester, 10 miles S. of Worcester, and 5 W. of Defford railway station. It is a station on the Tewkesbury and Malvern railway. It is situated on the river Severn, which is here navigable for vessels of 100 tons burden, and is crossed by a bridge erected in 1853 in place of an older one destroyed by a flood in 1852. It is a polling place for the county elections, and is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station *Upocessa*, mentioned by Ravennas. Petty sessions are held at the police court once a fortnight. A manorial court is held occasionally. In 1651, prior to the battle of Worcester, Upton was occupied by Cromwell's troops. The streets are lighted with gas. The principal public buildings are a bank, town-hall, containing market house with assembly-rooms, and union poorhouse. A burial-ground, with chapels, lodge, &c., was opened in 1866, and is managed by a burial board. The Poor-law Union comprises 22 parishes and places. The surrounding country is well cultivated. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £917, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was rebuilt in 1758. The register dates from 1546. A grant of lands by Edward Hall produces upwards of £100 per annum, and is apportioned in three equal parts, to the repair of the church, the repair of the bridge, and to other necessary purposes in the parish. There are a National school for both sexes, and an infant school. The Baptists and Roman Catholics have each a chapel. Ham Court is the principal residence. Dr. J. Dee, the astrologer, was rector here for a time, and died in 1608. J. J. Martin, Esq., is lord of the manor. Market day is on Thursday. Fairs are held on Mid-Lent Thursday, Whit Thursday, 10th July, and the Thursday before 2nd October.

UPTON PARVA, or UPTON-WATERS, a par. in the Wellington div. of South Bradford hund., co. Salop, 5 miles N. of Wellington, its post town, and the same distance from Admaston railway station. The village is situated on the river Tern, and on the road from Wellington to Whitchurch and Market Drayton. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £204, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. The Duke of Sutherland is lord of the manor.

UPTON PYNE, a par. in the hund. of Wonford, co. Devon, 3½ miles N.W. of Exeter, its post town. It is a station on the Great Western railway. The village is situated on the river Exe and the Thorwerton road. There are leather mills, and manganese, ironstone, and basalt are found. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £482. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains two memorial windows of Sir J. Northcote and his eldest son, an altar-piece representing the Last Supper, and monument of a crusader. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. There are a National school for both sexes and a Sunday-school. The Pynes is the principal residence. Sir J. Northcote is lord of the manor. A fair occurs on a revel in September every year.

UPTON SCUDAMORE, a par. in the hund. of Warminster, co. Wilts, 2 miles N. of Warminster, its post town, and 2½ S.W. of Westbury railway station. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £456, in the patron. of Queen's College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, was rebuilt in 1859. The living was once held by T. Owen, the Oriental scholar. The Scudamores, who gave their name to the parish, were its owners from the Conquest to the time of Edward III. There is a National school.

UPTON SNODSBURY, a par. in the upper div. of Pershore hund., co. Worcester, 6 miles E. of Worcester, its post town, 5 N. of Pershore, and 2½ E. of Spetchley railway station. The village is situated on the road from Worcester to Inkberrow. The Worcestershire hounds meet in this parish, which includes the hmlt. of Cawsdon. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £95. The church is dedicated to St. Kenelm. The parochial charities produce about £23 per annum. Lord Coventry is lord of the manor.

UPTON-WARREN, a par. in the upper div. of Halfshire hund., co. Worcester, 2½ miles S.W. of Bromsgrove, its post town, and 3¼ N.E. of Droitwich. The village is situated on Upton Brock, near the Birmingham and Gloucester canal and railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £749. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was partly rebuilt in 1793. The parochial charities produce about £29 per annum, of which £11 go to Lacy's school.

UPTON WATERS. *See* UPTON PARVA, co. Salop.

UPTON WITH SIGNETT, a hmlt. in the par. of Burford, hund. of Bampton, co. Oxford, 1 mile N.W. of Burford, on the river Windrush, near Upton Downs.

UPWAY, a par. in the Dorchester div. of co. Dorset, 4 miles S.W. of Dorchester, its post town, and 4 N.W. of Weymouth. The par. includes the lib. of Wabyhouse and the tythgs. of Elwell and Scottingway. The village is situated on the Downs near Windbatch Hill, at the foot of which rises a spring, the source of the river Wye. There are quarries of excellent building stone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £269, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, has a painted E. window, and has been recently repaired. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Independents have a chapel. H. C. Goodden, Esq., is lord of the manor.

UPWELL, a par. partly in the hund. of Wisbeach, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, and partly in that of Clackclose, co. Norfolk, 6½ miles S.E. of Wisbeach, its post

town, and 95 from London. The village, which is extensive, was formerly a market town, and in 1861 had a population of 4,783. It is intersected by the river Nene, the houses extending along its banks nearly to Outwell and Welney. The par. includes the chplry. of Welney, which lies in the cultivated fens of the Great Bedford level. In this part of the parish was a Gilbertine priory, founded in the reign of King John as a cell to the priory of Sempringham, and which at the Dissolution was valued at £13 6s. 1d. There was another small religious house at Mirmound, founded in the reign of Richard I. The land has been greatly improved within the present century, and fiax grounds are abundant. In 1826 a suspension bridge was erected over the Hundred Foot river. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Welney annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £3,058. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. It contains two brasses of priests, bearing date from 1435, several monuments, an E. window, and carved pulpit. The church stands in the co. of Norfolk. The parochial charities produce about £346 per annum, which go towards the repair of the church, the support of the poor, &c. There are a free school for both sexes, and chapels for the Wesleyans, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists. C. W. Townsend is lord of the manor and principal landowner. A pleafair is held on 30th June.

UPWOOD, a par. in the hund. of Hurstingstone, co. Huntingdon, 2½ miles S.W. of Ramsey. Bury is its post town. The village is a place of great antiquity, and went by the name of Upwode at the time of the Conquest, at which time it was given by Ailwin the Saxon to Ramsey Abbey. The manor afterwards came to the Cromwells, Pheasants, &c. The land is fenny, and partly in common. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Great Raveley, in the dioc. of Ely, val. £78. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has recently been restored. It contains several old monuments. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. R. H. Hussey, Esq., is lord of the manor.

URCHFONT, a par. in the hund. of Swansborough, co. Wilts, 5 miles S.E. of Devizes, its post town, and 3 N.E. of Market Lavington. The village is situated within a quarter of a mile from the road between Salisbury and Devizes. The par. includes the tythgs. of Eastcott and Wedhampton, and the chplry. of Wichfont, so called from a fountain or intermitting spring. This parish was once the property of Sir William Pynsent, Bart., who left it by will to the great Earl of Chatham, in testimony of respect for his character. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Stert annexed, in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £370, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was restored in 1840. The register dates from Henry VIII.'s time. The Independents have a chapel. There are National and infant schools. The graves in a corn field at Wickham's Green are said to be those of persons who died during the great plague. S. Watson Taylor, Esq., is lord of the manor.

URE or YORE RIVER. *See* OUSE.

UREGARE, a par. in the bars. of Coshma and Smallcounty, co. Limerick, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Bruff. It is situated on the river Morning Star. It formerly belonged to the De Lacys, whose ancient seat, Ballygrenane, is now in ruins. The property now belongs to Lord Carbury, of Bulgadine Hall, also in ruins. The chief seats are Uregare House and Greenpark. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. £100. The church is in ruins. There are two Roman Catholic chapels and several schools.

URGASHAY, a hmlt. in the par. of Camel, co. Somerset, 3 miles N.E. of Ilchester.

URGLIN, a par. in the bar. and co. of Carlow, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Carlow. It has the ruins of Graigue and another ancient castle. The principal seats are Rutland House and Johnstown. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, val. with two others, £500, in the patron. of the bishop. The church has been rebuilt. There are two Roman Catholic chapels and several schools.

URLINGFORD, a par., post and market town in the bar. and co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 14 miles N.W. of Kilkenny, and 81 from Dublin. It is traversed by the road from Kilkenny to Thurles and from Dublin to Cork. The town consists of one main street. It has a police station, where petty sessions are held, a dispensary, and bridewell. There is a small manufacture of worsted and flannel fabrics. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £112, in the patron. of the crown. The parish gives name to a Roman Catholic district. There are two National schools. There are ruins of a church, an old burial-place, a cromlech, ruined castle, and rath. Marymount is the principal seat. Fairs are held on 25th July, 15th August, 13th September, 12th October, 14th November, and 3rd and 22nd December.

URMSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Flixton, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 6 miles S.W. of Manchester. The village is situated on the river Mersey. The soil is sandy, with a subsoil of sand and gravel. There are an infant school and a chapel for the Wesleyans. G. J. M. Ridehalgh, Esq., is lord of the manor.

URNEY, a par. in the bars. of Lower and Upper Loughtee, containing the town of Cavan. It lies near Lough Oughter, and is crossed by the road from Dublin to Enniskillen. The surface is generally under cultivation. The living is a vic., val. with Annagelliff £451. The church, situated at Cavan, was renovated partly by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1816. The parish gives name to a Roman Catholic union, and contains two chapels, meeting-houses for Wesleyans and Presbyterians, and several public and private schools. Farnham is the seat of Lord Farnham. There are traces of a monastic building.

URNEY, a par. partly in the bar. of Raphoe, co. Donegal, and partly in the bar. of Slabane, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing part of Strabane, its post town, and the vil. of Clady. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £894, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1734. The parish gives name to a Roman Catholic union; there are also a Presbyterian meeting-house and several schools. Urney Park, Urney House, and Castletown are the principal seats. The manufacture of linen is carried on.

URPETH, a tnshp. in the par. of Chester-le-Street, middle div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 8 miles N.W. of Durham. It is situated near Urpeth Burn, which rises under Pontop Pike, and flows about 12 miles E. and N. to the Tyne, near Red Heugh. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries. Urpeth Lodge is the principal residence.

URQUHART, a par. in co. Elgin, Scotland, including a vil. of the same name. It extends in length about 4 miles, by about 3 in breadth, and is bounded by Speymouth and St. Andrews Lhanbryd. The coast is flat and sandy. The surface, which is undulating and well wooded, was formerly watered by the Loch of Cotts, which is now entirely drained. Water is scarce, although there are several springs, including the well of Finfan and the abbey well, once belonging to a Benedictine monastery, founded in 1124 by David I. as a cell to Dunfermline Abbey. The parish is traversed by the road from Elgin to Fochabers. The village is about 4 miles E. of Elgin, and is situated between the rivers Spey and Lossie, on the coast. This par. is in the presb. of Elgin and synod of Moray. The stipend of the minister is about £270. There are a Free church and a parochial school.

URQUHART and GLENMORRISTON, an united par. in co. Inverness, Scotland. It comprises the vils. of Milntown and East and West Lewiston. It extends in length about 30 miles from E. to W., with a breadth of from 8 to 12 miles; and is bounded on the N. by Kiltarlity, Kirkhill, and Inverness; on the E. by Loch Ness; on the S. by Boleskin and Kilmonivaig; on the S.W. by Ross-shire; and on the W. and N.W. by Kilmorack and Kiltarlity. This district consists of two glens which extend nearly parallel to each other, but

are about 8 miles apart. Between the glens is a range of hills, the highest summit, Mealfourvonie, being 2,730 feet, is watered by the rivers, or mountain streams, Coiltie, Enneric, Morriston, and Loch Meikle. Glen Urquhart, which is about 10 miles in length, is fertile and wooded, and considered one of the finest glens in Scotland. The rivulet Enneric, which traverses the glen, forms two cascades at Morrel and Divach, the latter being a fall of 90 feet. The prevailing rocks are porphyritic granite, gneiss, serpentine, limestone, conglomerate, and Old Red sandstone. Game is abundant, especially in Glenmorriston. In the vicinity is the grave of Moni Mor, many cairns, Druid circles, ruined chapels, a fort, and the house of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The parish is traversed by excellent roads up the two chief glens towards Kyle-Rhea and the ferry to Skye, and by two cross roads connecting the glens along Loch Ness. This par. is in the presb. of Abertarf and synod of Glenelg. The stipend of the minister is about £262. The parish church, situated in Glen Urquhart, was erected about 1840; and at Meikle is a sub-parochial church, built in 1829. There is a Free church for Urquhart, and one for Glenmorriston and Fort-Augustus. There are chapels respectively at Invermoriston and Toraghoil, and an Episcopalian chapel at Corriemony. There are three parochial schools, situated at Glen Urquhart, Meikle, and Glenmorriston. The principal seats are Balmacaan, Glenmorriston, and Corriemony. A fair is held on the Tuesday before Beauly in November.

URQUHART and LOGIE-WESTER, a par. in the district of Wester Ross, cos. Ross and Cromarty, Scotland. It includes the detached district of Nairnshire, designated Ferintosh, and the vils. of Conanbridge and Culbockie. It extends in length about 9 miles, by a breadth of about 3½ miles, and resembles in form a rectangle, extending from N.N.E. to S.S.W. It is bounded on the N.W. by the river Conan and the Cromarty Frith, which separates it from Urray, Fodderty, Dingwall, and Kilteam. The surface is an inclined plane, gradually declining towards the Frith and the Conan. The land is fertile and well wooded. The prevailing rock is Old Red sandstone. On the moors stone coffins have been discovered. The parish is traversed by the great N. road across the S.W. corner, and by two roads across the Mullbuy towards Knockbain and Fortrose. This par. is in the presb. of Dingwall and synod of Ross. The stipend of the minister is about £201. The parish church was erected in 1795. There are a Free church, a parochial school, and two non-parochial schools. The principal seats are Ferintosh, Conanside, and Findon.

URR, a par. in co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 5 miles N.E. of Castle Douglas. It comprises the vils. of Dalbeattie, Springholm and Haugh of Urr, Hardgate, and part of the vil. of Crocketford. It extends in length about 16 miles, with an extreme breadth of 4 miles, but its mean breadth is little over a mile. It is bounded on the E. by the pars. of Kirkpatrick-Irongay, Lochrutton, Kirkgungeon, and Colvend, and on the W. by the pars. of Buittle, Crossmichael, and Kirkpatrick in Durham. The surface is moderately even, the greatest altitude being at Larg-Hill, which rises 600 feet above sea-level. The soil is fertile, upon a subsoil of granite rock, hard limestone, iron-ore, and shell marl, the first often protruding above the surface. It is watered by the Urr river, which rises in Urr Loch, on the borders of Dumfriesshire, and is traversed by the roads from Dumfries to Portpatrick and Kirkcudbright, and by the railway from Dumfries to Castle Douglas, which has a station at Dalbeattie. On the banks of the river are paper, corn, flax, and saw mills. This par. is in the presb. and synod of Dumfries, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is about £255. The parish church, erected in 1815, stands near the Moot Hill of Urr. At Dalbeattie, in this parish, are an Established church, a Roman Catholic chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, and a Free church; also an United Presbyterian church at Springholm. There are three parochial schools, situated in the centre of the parish, at Dalbeattie, and at Milton. Near Urr-Loch are remains of the Seatons' Castle, now the haunt of sea-fowl, and on the hills are traces of an ancient fortification.

URRA, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Bilsdale Midcable, par. of Helmsley, North Riding co. York, 5½ miles S.E. of Stokesley, on the river Rye, between Bolton Head and Wainstone hills.

URRAY, a par. in the district of Wester Ross, cos. Ross and Cromarty, Scotland. It comprises the *quoad sacra* pars. of Carnoch and Kinlochlychart, with the ancient par. of Kilchrist. It extends in length about 7 miles from N. to S., with a mean breadth of 3 miles, and is bounded on the W. and N. by Contin, on the E. by Urquhart and Killearnan, and on the S. by Kirkhill and Kilmorack. The surface is moderately even, and has a diversified aspect. The soil is of various qualities, but productive. In the vicinity are the ruins of Fairburn Tower, and pillar stones 5 feet in height near Beauly. The village of Urray is about 6 miles N.W. of Beauly, and has facilities for traffic both by land and water, owing to its proximity to Dingwall, Beauly, and Inverness. Salmon are caught in the rivers Orrin and Conan, and on the bank of the latter is a sulphurous spring. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the Ord distillery. This par. is in the presb. of Dingwall and synod of Ross. The stipend of the minister is about £252. The parish church is situated on the banks of the Orrin, near its confluence with the Conan. There are a Free church, a parochial school, and other schools. The principal seats are Brahan Castle, Highfield House, Ord House, Muirton House, and Tarradale.

URRIN, a stream, co. Wexford, Ireland, rises under Mount Leinster, and joins the Slaney near Enniscorthy.

URSWICK, a par. in the hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 3 miles S.W. of Ulverstone, its post town, and the same distance from Dalton. The parish is of large extent, and is divided into four townships—Much Urswick, Little Urswick, Bardsea, and Adgarley with Stainton. The village consists of the two hamlets of Great and Little Urswick. In the vicinity are traces of camps and forts, near which several Roman coins and a brass tripod were discovered. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £250, in the patron. of the landowners. The church has been recently restored. There is also a district church at Bardsea, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £100. The parochial charities produce about £38 per annum, of which £15 go to Marshall's free grammar school.

USAN, a vil. in the par. of Craig, co. Forfar, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Montrose. It is situated on the coast, and is a coast-guard station.

USE, a mountainous ridge, co. Cork, Ireland, attains an elevation of 1,329 feet above sea-level, and gives rise to the river Allo.

USHAW, a hmlt. in the par. of Lanchester, W. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 4 miles W. of Durham. It is the site of a Roman Catholic college, established here in 1808, on the dissolution of the English college of Douay in French Flanders, in 1794. The building is adapted for the reception of 150 students, and contains a library of upwards of 12,000 volumes, with many illuminated MSS. Dr. Lingard and the late Cardinal Wiseman were educated in this college.

USHEVAGH, a sea loch, on the E. side of Benbecula, Western Islands, coast of Scotland.

USHLAWRCOED, a hmlt. in the par. of Bedwelty, lower div. of Wentlooge hund., co. Monmouth, 7 miles W. of Pontypool, and 8 from Tredegar.

USK, a par. in the bar. of East Narragh, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S. of Kilcullen. The surface is traversed by the road from Kilcullen to Baltinglass. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Dunlavin, £447, in the patron. of the archbishop. It is united to Narraghmore in the Roman Catholic division. There are ruins of a castle and a burial-place. Some fighting occurred here in 1798. Fairs are held on the Thursday before 12th May, and the first Thursday and Friday in October.

USK, a hund. in two divs., upper and lower, co. Monmouth; the upper div. contains the pars. of Gwernesney, Kemeys Commander and Inferior, Llangeview, Llangwm, Llanllowell, Llantrissent, Tredunnock, and Trostrey; the lower div. contains the pars. of Llabadock, Llandegveth, Llangattock, Llangibby, Llanhennock, Llanthewy-Vach, Llanfihangel-Llantarnam, and Ll. Ponte-y-Moile, Llanvrechva, Monkswood, Panteague, with the market towns of Caerleon and Usk, comprising together an area of 46,060 acres.

USK, a par., post and market town in the above hunds., co. Monmouth, 12 miles S.W. of Monmouth, and 10 from Newport. It is a station on the Monmouth branch of the Newport and Hereford (Great Western) line. The town is beautifully situated on the river of its own name, which is here crossed by a fine and very substantial bridge of five arches, erected by William Edwards, the architect of the celebrated Pont-y-pridd. Usk is a sessions and polling town, and jointly with Monmouth and Newport sends a member to parliament. It was the *Brynbega* of the ancient Britons, and the *Burrium* of the Romans, on the *Via Julia*. On an abrupt eminence overlooking the town are the ruins of the once magnificent castle, including the round tower, keep, and an extensive courtyard, surrounded with vestiges of rooms and other buildings. Its history is remarkable as the birth-place of kings. It formerly belonged to the family of Richard de Clare, who came over with William the Conqueror. It was possessed by the earls of Gloucester and Hereford till 1314, when by marriage it was claimed by the Earl of Ulster, through whose lady it descended to Lionel Duke of Clarence, the son of Edward III., through whom it was inherited by Mortimer Earl of March, marshal of England, and subsequently by his nephew, Richard Duke of York, with whom it was a favourite residence, and the birth-place of his sons Edward IV. and Richard III. At Richard's death it was given by Henry VII. to his son Arthur Prince of Wales, and in 1544 it became part of the dower of Queen Katherine Parr. On her death Edward VI. granted it to the Earl of Pembroke. It continued in this family till the 7th earl, when it devolved to his daughter, by whose son it was sold and again disposed of to Lord Clive, from whom it was purchased by the 5th Duke of Beaufort, and is now the property of the present duke. In the civil war of Charles I. it was taken by the Roundheads, and was finally dismantled by order of parliament. The earls of Clare had also founded a Benedictine priory near the church, the remains of which have undergone various transformations—the most recent of which has resulted in a handsome mansion with spacious rooms, just constructed, and as nearly as possible a restoration of that raised from the old materials on the site in the Tudor period. The fine archway of solid masonry still remains entire. There were other monastic houses in the town connected with the Black Friars and the Grey Friars; of the former some traces remain, and of the latter an old Norman gateway and part of a chapel.—The principal charity is that of Roger Edwards, founded 1621, with an income at present of above £500 derived from lands. By a recent scheme the trustees, who are fourteen in number, are directed to apply the funds to the support of almshouses with chapel and chaplain; the remainder for educational purposes in the town of Usk and some neighbouring parishes. A grammar-school for boarders and day scholars is maintained by it, where a liberal education is afforded to the inhabitants for a small quarterly payment. The elementary and infant schools are also assisted by the charity, and a country school is contemplated for some neighbouring parishes.—The town of Usk consists of several streets, the chief of which are arranged in the form of the ancient Roman square, the centre being occupied by gardens, the margin with dwellings. The principal street (Bridge-street) contains several handsome shops, and is well paved and lit with gas, while the central position of the town makes it an important and often busy thoroughfare as a county road. Usk is the head-quarters of the county constabulary, where most of the police are drilled, and the chief constable holds his office. A very extensive and well ordered model prison, on the separate system, stands just outside the town; it has already undergone one enlargement since its construction, and, as soon the Monmouth gaol is to be abolished, it will undergo yet further enlargement. A small but effective reformatory school also stands a few miles from Usk, for convicted boys.. The quarter-sessions for the shire, and the petty sessions for the division are held in the town-hall, which is a handsome and commodious structure, well lighted and aired, standing over the market house, and a well-arranged lock-up, with rooms for the reception of prisoners during trial. Usk is a corporate town, governed nominally by a portreeve, who possesses magisterial authority, but who generally devolves it on the county magistrates; there are also a recorder, aldermen, and burgesses. The church is a handsome structure; it was originally conventual, but the whole of the chancel which belonged to the priory has been destroyed, and a nominal chancel constructed under the tower, which is of massive work, and contains six good bells. The church is noted for its screen, which is of handsome canopy work, and stretches across the whole church from N. to S. The churchyard is adorned with several modern monuments and a fine vista of lime and other trees and fancy shrubs. Beneath the above-named screen is an ancient monumental brass, with an inscription, the interpretation of which has puzzled all antiquaries. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff, in the gift of W. A. William, Esq., of Llangilly Castle, val. £280. Besides the parish church there is a chapel-of-ease in the hamlet of Glascoed. The Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Roman Catholics have each a chapel. There are several handsome dwellings here, of which the principal are Tybreith, Porth-y-Carne, Ty-Newydd House, &c.—The Pont-y-pwl ware once formed a chief object of manufacture, but has now entirely ceased. The great attraction to the town is the salmon fishery—the river being strictly preserved, and the fish abundant and of fine quality. The population of the parish in 1861 was 2,112, and of the borough 1,545. In the vicinity are numerous camps and ancient fortifications, the principal of which are Craig-y-Gaereyd, about 2 miles to the N.W.; Court-y-Gaer, 1,900 feet in diameter. The hamlets of the parish are Glascoed and Gwchelog, the former of which is isolated from the town of Usk. Friday is the market day, and a cattle-market is held on the first Monday in every month. The fairs are on the 20th April, Monday after Trinity Sunday, 29th October, and Shenkin Jones' fair for beef on the Monday before Christmas Day. The principal inns are, the "Three Salmons Hotel" and the "King's Head." The access by road and rail is excellent, and the proximity of Raglan Castle, the Crumlin Bridge, Tintern Abbey, &c., makes Usk an additional attraction to visitors.

USK, The, a river of South Wales, anciently called *Isca*, rises in a small lake on the northern side of the Bannan-Sir-Gaer, on the borders of cos. Carmarthen and Brecon, and flowing through Brecon and Monmouthshire for 60 miles, receives the tributary streams of the Honddu, Tarrell, Grwyne, Olway, Afon Llwyd, and Ebwy, and falls into the sea a little below Newport. Its entrance is marked by a lighthouse on the western shore, put up in 1829, and visible for 10 miles. It is navigable to Tredunnock, and is celebrated for its salmon and trout.

USKANE, a par. in the bar. of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Borrisokane, its post town. The parish is crossed by the road from Roscrea to Parsonstown. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Ballingarry £156, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in ruins. There is a National school. Uskane House and Sopwell Hall are the principal seats, on the demesne of the latter are the ruins of Drumanagh Castle.

USSELBY, a par. in the N. div. of Walshcroft wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N.W. of Market-

Rasen, its post town, and 7½ S.W. of Caistor. It is a station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £44. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. Usselby Hall is the principal residence. C. T. D'Eyncourt, Esq., is lord of the manor.

USWORTH, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Washington, E. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 5 miles S.E. of Gateshead, its post town, and 2 N. of Washington. It is a station on the North Eastern railway. The village consists of the hmlts. of Great and Little Usworth. North Biddick forms a detached portion of the tnshp., but for ecclesiastical purposes is in the par. of Washington. There is an extensive colliery. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £161, in the patron. of the Rector of Washington. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1832. There is an endowed Church school, erected by Mrs. Susan Peareth, in 1814, who endowed it with an annuity of £30. There is also a colliery school at Little Usworth. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

UTKINTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Tarporley, first div. of Eddisbury hund., co. Chester, 1½ mile N.W. of Tarporley, near Delamere Forest.

UTLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Keighley, West Riding co. York, 1 mile N. of Keighley.

UTON, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Crediton, co. Devon, 2 miles S.W. of Crediton.

UTTERBY, a par. in the wap. of Ludborough, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4½ miles N.W. of Louth, its post town, and 2½ S.E. of Ludborough railway station. The village is situated on the Roman Barton Street and the Fosseway, near which was an ancient encampment. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £111. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, contains a monument to William of Camberworth, once vicar, and several to the Harrold family, of great antiquity. The children of this parish have the privilege of attending the National school in the parish of Covenham St. Mary. The Free and Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans have each a chapel. The East Lincolnshire railway passes through this parish. The principal residence is Utterby House, with the armorial bearings of the Sapsford family over the entrance.

UTTLESFORD, a hund., co. Essex, contains Saffron Walden, and the pars. of Arkesden, Birchanger, Great and Little Chesterford, Great and Little Chishall, Chrishall, Dibden, Elmdon, Elsenham, Haydon, Littlebury, Newport, Quendon, Rickling, Streethall, Takeley, Wendens Ambo, Wendon Lofts, Wicken Bonant, Widdington, Wimbish, and parts of Henham and Stansted Mountfitchet, comprising an area of 52,170 acres, inclusive of Saffron Walden.

UTTOXETER, a par., post and market town in the S. div. of Totmonslow hund., co. Stafford, 14 miles N.E. of Stafford, its post town, and 10½ S. of Ashbourn. It is a station on the North Staffordshire railway. It is situated on the river Dove and the Caldon branch of the Trent and Mersey canal. The par. contains the tnshps. of Crakemarsh, Stramshall and Creighton, Loxley, and Woodlands, also the hmlts. of Woodgate, Little Bramshall, and Spath. Uttoxeter is a place of great antiquity, and was originally called *Uttokeshather* by the Saxons, and afterwards *Uttoceaster* and *Utcester*. It is a polling place for the county elections, and a petty sessions town. The manor was given by the Conqueror to Henry de Ferrers, and heretofore formed part of the Duchy of Lancaster, having been given by Henry III. to his second son, Edmund, from whom it came to John of Gaunt, and reverted to the crown in the person of Henry IV. By Charles I. it was granted to Viscount Mandeville, afterwards Earl of Manchester, and it is now vested in twelve shares in Earl Talbot and other proprietors. During the civil war it was occupied alternately as the head-quarters of the royalist and parliamentary forces. The town stands upon an eminence, rising from the western bank of the river Dove, across which is an ancient bridge of six arches, connecting the counties of Stafford and Derby. It consists of several good streets diverging from the market place, and is well lighted with gas. There are two banks, savings-bank, &c. The town-hall, which stands in High-street, was erected in 1855 at an outlay of about £4,000; the county court, petty sessions, and other public business is carried on within this building. The population of the parish in 1861 was 4,847, and of the town 3,645. There are two large breweries, a large cork-cutting establishment, cheese, skin, wash-leather, and glue factories. The first charter was granted in the 36th of Henry III. by William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, which conferred on the burgesses all the privileges of a free borough, and in 1308 it obtained the grant of a charter for a weekly market and annual fair. Previous to 1636 it was subject to the honour of Tutbury, though a manor with power to hold a court baron. Petty sessions for the southern division of the hund. of Totmonslow are held here once a fortnight. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £136, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has some stained windows, and was re-erected in 1828, with the exception of the ancient spired tower, at an outlay of about £6,000. The chantries of St. Mary and the Holy Trinity were endowed with houses and lands in the neighbourhood. There is also a district church at Stramshall, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £127. The parochial charities produce about £332 per annum, besides some almshouses. There is a free grammar school founded by the Rev. Thomas Alleyne in the 16th century, also National and infant schools. The Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Roman Catholics, and Society of Friends have each a chapel. The Poor-law Union comprises 16 parishes or places, 12 in Staffordshire, and 4 in Derbyshire. The land near the town and in the vicinity of the Dove is fertile, being chiefly rich pasturage, and the numerous rivers and brooks abound in trout, grayling, and other kinds of fish. Sir Simeon Degge, the antiquary, Admiral Lord Gardner, and Thomas Alleyne, the mathematician, were natives of this town. The market-place is celebrated as the place were Dr. Johnson stood bare-headed for a whole day, as a kind of penance for disobedience to his father. Market day is on Wednesday. Fairs are held on 6th May, 19th September, 11th and 27th November, and 1st September, chiefly for cattle; and on the Thursday after the second Tuesday in March, the first Thursday in September, and the second Thursday in November for cheese.

UWCH-GARREG, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Machynllaeth, co. Montgomery.

UWCH GORFAI, a hund., co. Carnarvon, contains the pars. of Clynnog, Llanaelhaiarn, Llandwrog, Llanllyfni, and Llanwnda.

UWCH-GRAIG, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanddwywe, hund. of Ardwdwy, co. Merioneth, 4 miles from Barmouth, its post town, and 7 from Harlech. It is situated among the hills near Craig-y-Dinas.

UWCH-LLAWR-COED, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanwnog, co. Montgomery, 5 miles N.W. of Newton.

UWCHYCOED, a tnshp. in the par. of Penegos, co. Montgomery, 1 mile E. of Machynlleth. It is situated among the hills, and has some lead mines.

UWCH-Y-GARREG, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfihangel-y-Pennant, co. Merioneth, 5 miles N.W. of Machynlleth.

UWCH-Y-MYNYDD, ISAF and USAF, tnshps. in the par. of Hope, co Flint, near Caergwrie, under Bettws Hill.

UXBRIDGE, a par., market town, and ancient municipal borough in the hund. of Elthorne, co. Middlesex, 15 miles N.W. of London. It is the terminus of a short branch line of the Great Western railway. It is a flourishing town on the south-western declivity of a range of hills, and extends down to the Colne, which divides Middlesex from Bucks, and is crossed by a brick bridge of five arches. It was originally founded by Alfred the Great, and formed part of Colham till 1669. During the civil war it became famous as the place where the commissioners of Charles and the Parliament met to

consider the terms of a treaty, which however they could not agree upon, in 1645. It was occupied by Cromwell in 1647. The town consists mainly of one long street of well-built houses, some of which are ancient, and of several out-lying hamlets or suburbs. The streets are clean and well-lighted, and the shops have a thriving appearance. The principal buildings are the market-house, on pillars, 140 feet by 49 feet; the public rooms in London-street, where the county court is held monthly; the old bank, and the commercial branch bank, and two bridges. This place derives much of its importance from its numerous and extensive wharves, which facilitate the trade in corn, foreign timber, coals, slate, and other heavy commodities for the supply of West Middlesex and Bucks. There are extensive corn-mills, oil-mills, an iron foundry, four breweries, parchment works, several agricultural-implement factories, besides window, chair, and brick makers. It is the place of residence for many genteel families, provisions being abundant, with excellent fishing and shooting in the neighbourhood. The royal staghounds meet here. The population in 1851 was 3,236, and in 1861, 3,815. It was formerly governed by two constables and four headboroughs, but is now under a local board of health, and under the Public Health Amendment Act is divided into two wards, the old borough being known as the In ward, and the populous suburbs, the Out ward. It is a polling-place for the western division of the county, a petty sessions town, and head of an excise collection district. Uxbridge also gives name to a Poor-law Union comprising 10 parishes, though the poorhouse is situated at Hillingdon, and to a deanery in the diocese of London. The livings of the three ecclesiastical districts—viz., St. Margaret's in the In ward, and St. John's in the Out ward, or Uxbridge Moor, and the new district of St. Andrews, are perpet. curs.,* the first val. £82, the second £100, and the third about £200. The church of St. Margaret was built about the middle of the 15th century, and had formerly a chantry founded by Shirryngton. It contains an old font and the effigies of Dame Leonora Bennet, who once resided in the Treaty House, where Cromwell had his head-quarters, but which is now converted into the "Crown Inn." The local charities produce about £850 per annum, including £600 belonging to the "borough," and £100 being Townshend's bequest for the maintenance of a lecturer. There are a National school, a British school, and an infant school, and a school of industry. The principal residences are Hillingdon House, the seat of H. R. Cox, Esq., and Hillingdon Court, the seat of C. Mills, Esq. Market days are Thursday and Saturday. Fairs are held on 25th March, 31st July, 29th September, and 11th October, the two last being statute fairs.

UYA, an island in co. Orkney and Shetland, Scotland. It is situated between Unst and Yell islands, in Uya Sound, and has a harbour. It extends in length about 1½ mile by 1 in breadth.

UYA, or UYEA, a vil. in the par. of Unst, Shetland Islands, Scotland. It is situated between Unst and Yell islands, at the head of the sound to which it gives name. It is a place of modern date, and has a good harbour.

UZMASTON, a par. in the hund. of Dungleddy, co. Pembroke, 1 mile S.E. of Haverfordwest, its post town, and 7 miles from Milford Haven, on the river Cleddy. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David, val. £100, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Ishmael.

V

VAAKSAY, an island, one of the Outer Hebrides, coast of Scotland. It is situated in Harris Sound, near the north-eastern extremity of North Uist.

VABON, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Dyffrun-Cidrich, par. of Llangadock, co. Carmarthen, on the river Towy, under Trichrug mountain.

VAILA, an island in the par. of Walls, co. Orkney and Shetland Islands, Scotland, 3½ miles N.W. of Skelderness. It is situated on Vaila Sound, near Grueting Voe, and is about 4 miles in circumference. The island is wholly the property of Scott, of Melby and Vaila House.

VAINOL. *See* FAENOL, co. Merioneth.

VAINOR, a par. in the hund. of Penkelly, co. Brecon, 4 miles N.E. of Merthyr Tydfil. The village is situated on the river Taff. The par. includes the hmlts. of Coed-y-Cymmar, Dyffrin, and Gelli. There are iron and coal mines, &c. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David, val. £265. The church is dedicated to St. Gwendoline; near it is a pillar-stone. There are several cairns in the vicinity.

VAINOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Nantmel, hund. of Rhayader, co. Radnor, 4 miles S.E. of Rhayader, at the head of the river Dulas.

VAINOR, UPPER and LOWER, tnshps. in the par. of Llanbadarn-fawr, hund. of Geneur Glynn, co. Cardigan, 2 miles from Aberystwith, within which borough they are partly included. The land is the property of the Duke of Leeds.

VALE, THE, a par. in the Isle of Guernsey, Channel Islands, 3 miles N. of Peter's Port. It is situated at the northern extremity of the island, on Grand Havre Bay, and was formerly divided into two parts at the Braye du Val by an irruption of the sea, which occurred in the 13th century. Through the exertions of Sir John Doyle, the greater part of the overflowed lands were recovered by the erection of a bridge or dam near the Vale church, and are now under cultivation. In the close of the Vale, not far from the spot where the church now stands, a Benedictine abbey was founded in 692 by some fugitive monks from St. Michael's Mount in Normandy, which was subsequently endowed by Duke Robert of Normandy, father of William the Conqueror, with a large tract of land, constituting at that time (1032) near a quarter of the cultivated part of the island, which demesne at the Dissolution reverted to the crown, for which a special court is held three times a year. There are extensive granite quarries. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester, held with the rect. of St. Sampson's, in the patron. of the governor. The church, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, was erected in 1117, and originally belonged to the Abbey. The French Protestants have a chapel. In the beginning of the present century two Druidical altars were dug out of the sands, and near the shore are the ruins of an ancient castle of the 10th century, called St. Michael or Vale Castle, supposed to be the earliest masonry in the island now extant; within the ruined ramparts are several flanking towers and a more recent pile of building used as barracks.

VALENTIA, an island and par. in the bar. of Iveragh, co. Kerry, Ireland, 4½ miles S.W. of Cahirciveen. It is a fertile and populous island, about 6 miles in length by 2 in breadth, situated at the mouth of the Valentia river, near Biginish Island. The shore is guarded by steep, rocky cliffs, rising 620 feet at Bray Head, where was formerly a beacon tower, and 886 feet at Rinnadrolaun Point. The village, which is considerable, is a postal and coast-guard station on Valentia harbour, the most westerly port in Ireland. This haven, lying inside the island, with about 7 fathoms at low water, is well sheltered, and has within the last few years risen into importance, owing to the Atlantic Telegraph Company having selected it as the point of landing for the great cable, being the nearest land to America, or about 350 miles nearer than Liverpool. There are extensive slate and flagstone quarries. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the coasting trade and in the fisheries. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, val. £170, in the patron. of the crown. The church was rebuilt in 1815 in place of an old one, the ruins of which remain. There are three Roman Catholic chapels and several schools. The Annesley family take from this place the title of Viscount Valentia.

VALEY an islet, one of the Shetland Islands, coast

of Scotland, near Linga Island. It has a safe harbour, and gives name to a sound on the W. side of the Shetland group.

VALLAY, an island in the par. of North Uist, co. Inverness, Scotland. It extends in length about 2½ miles from E. to W., by a mean breadth of about 3 furlongs. A narrow sound, which becomes dry at low water, separates it from the north-western side of the island of North Uist.

VALLE CRUCIS, or LLAN EGWEST, a hmlt. in the par. of Llangollen, co. Denbigh, 3 miles N.W. of Llangollen. It has ruins of a Cistercian abbey, founded by Madoc ap Gruffydd Maelor about the close of the 12th century.

VALLENCE. *See* SOUTHTON, co. Wilts.

VAMPLE CROSS, a hmlt. in the par. of Nettlecombe, co. Somerset, 3 miles S.W. of Watchet.

VAN, or FAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Bedwas, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles N.E. of Caerphilly, on the river Romney.

VANGE, a par. in the hund. of Barstable, co. Essex, 4 miles N.E. from Horndon-on-the-Hill, its post town, and 1 mile from Pitsea railway station. The village is situated near a creek on the river Thames. The par. includes a part of Canvey Island, and a low tract of marshy land, called Bower's Marsh. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £310. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a school for both sexes, erected by Sir Charles Smith. Little Vange Hall is the principal residence.

VAREHOL, a tnshp. in the par. of Guilsfield, co. Montgomery, 5 miles N.W. of Welshpool, on the Guilsfield canal.

VARTRY, a river of co. Wicklow, Ireland, rises under Douce mountain, and flowing through the Devil's Glen, falls into the sea 2 miles N. of Wicklow.

VATERNISH. *See* WATERNISH, co. Inverness.

VATERSAY, or WATERSAY, an island in the par. of Barra, one of the Outer Hebrides, co. Inverness, Scotland. It is situated between Barra and Sanderay Islands, near West Sound. It measures about 3 miles in length by 2 in breadth, and is much indented by sea lochs or bays, which nearly divide it into two islands, the one called Vatersay, affording good and safe anchorage.

VAULTERSHOLME, a tythg. in the par. of Maker, hund. of Roborough, co. Cornwall, formerly in Devon, 2 miles S.W. of Devonport.

VAUXHALL, a suburban district of London, in the par. of Lambeth, co. Surrey, 2½ miles S.E. of St. Paul's. It is situated on the S. bank of the Thames, at the spot where the nine-arched iron bridge, built in 1815, crosses the river. It is a station on the South-Western railway, and was once a seat of the Archbishops of Canterbury, called Faukes or Fox Hall, which being pulled down gave its name to another, Copt Hall, now the site of a distillery. Vauxhall Gardens were originally laid out in 1660 as New Spring Gardens. There are schools belonging to the Licensed Victuallers' Company, and Singer's extensive stone-ware pottery. *See* LAMBETH.

VAYNOR-GLARE, a tnshp. in the par. of Glascombe, hund. of Colwyn, co. Radnor, 9 miles N.W. of Hay.

VAYNOR, ISSA and UCHA, tnshps. in the par. of Berriew, co. Montgomery, 4 miles N.W. of Montgomery, on a branch of the river Severn.

VE. *See* VIE SKERRIES, Shetland Islands.

VEEP, ST., a par. in the hund. of West, co. Cornwall, 3 miles N.E. of Fowey. The village is situated midway between Fowey and Lostwithiel. The parish is bounded on the W. by the navigable river Fowey, on the N. by the Leryn, and on the S. by Penpol Creek. The surface is hilly, and the soil fertile. There are remains of a small religious house founded by the Earl of Cornwall as a cell to the priory of Montacute, in Somersetshire. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £320. The church is dedicated to St. Cyricius. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a parochial school.

VELINDRE, a hmlt. in the par. of Glasbury, hund. of Talgarth, co. Brecon, 4 miles S.W. of Hay, near Tregoed.

VELINDRE, a vil. in the hmlt. of Dyffrun-Cidrich, par. of Llangadock, co. Carmarthen, 3 miles N.E. of Llangadock, on the river Towy, under Trichrug.

VELIN-VACH, a vil. in the par. of Talachddû, co. Brecon, 4 miles N.E. of Brecknock. In the vicinity is Velin-Newydd, an old seat of the Vaughans.

VELLOW, a hmlt. in the par. of Stogumber, co. Somerset, 3 miles S.E. of Watchet.

VELYNDRE, a hmlt. in the par. of Llangendeirne, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles S.E. of Carmarthen.

VELYNDRE, a hmlt. in the par. of Dyffrun-Llangwnnor, co. Carmarthen, 1 mile S.E. of Carmarthen.

VEMENTRY, an islet, one of the Shetland group, co. Orkney and Shetland, Scotland, 3¼ miles E. of Papastour. It is situated on the S. side of St. Magnus Bay, on Eye Sound, which separates it from the mainland. The island measures about 5½ miles in circumference, and is inhabited by one family.

VENEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Abergwilly, co. Carmarthen, 2 miles N.E. of Carmarthen.

VENN, a hmlt. in the par. of Churchstow, co. Devon, 2 miles N.W. of Kingsbridge.

VENNACHAR, a loch in co. Perth, Scotland, 2 miles W. of Callander. It is situated near Coilantangle ford, under Ben Ledi, and is formed by a reach of the river Teith. The loch is about 3 miles in length by 1½ mile broad, with well-wooded banks.

VENNINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Westbury, co. Salop, 10 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury.

VENN-OTTERY. *See* OTTERY-VENN, co. Devon.

VENNY VACH, a hmlt. in the par. of St. John the Evangelist, hund. of Merthyr, co. Brecon. It is situated near Brecknock, under Caer Bannau and Pen-y-Crug camps.

VENTNOR, a winter watering-place and rapidly-rising town in the par. of Newchurch, co. Hants, 9 miles S.E. of Newport, and 10 S. of Ryde, with which it is connected by the Isle of Wight railway, recently opened through Sandown and Shanklin. It is built on the estate of the Earl of Yarborough, and has grown up since 1820, when it was a mere hamlet. The town now contains more than 3,000 inhabitants. It is well provided with hotels, baths, assembly and reading-rooms, lodging-houses, and all the necessary appendages of a first-class watering-place. Its rapid rise is to be ascribed to its situation and salubrious air, which causes it to be sought as a winter residence by persons of consumptive and delicate constitutions, the climate being nearly three degrees in winter milder than that of the adjoining southern counties, and freer from rain and damp than any other place in England. The older part of the village is situated close under the Undercliff, near the shore; but numerous roads have been carried up the sloping face of the cliff, and are now lined with villa residences, extending for nearly a mile along the Terrace-road. In the winter a comfortable warmth is secured by the shelter of the Undercliff on the N., and the lofty down of St. Boniface on the E., while in the summer the air is refreshed by the coolness of the sea-breezes from the W. and S. Here, when the temperature is 45° early in winter mornings, myrtles, fuchsias, and other delicate plants attain the size of shrubs. To the E. is the wild scenery of Luccombe Chine, and to the W. is Ventnor Cove, where curious pebbles and small diamonds are occasionally found, while a steep pathway leads up the face of St. Boniface Down to the Wishing Well. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester. The parish church, dedicated to St. Catherine, was erected at the expense of J. Hambrough, Esq., in 1837, by whom the parsonage and National schoolhouse were also built; this latter building, however, has recently been pulled down, and a schoolhouse for the education of both sexes, including infants, erected on the site, the expense being defrayed by a grant from the Committee of Council on Education and by voluntary contributions. A second church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in

1861, by three ladies, the Misses Percy, and their sister Mrs. Thompson. The Wesleyans, Bible Christians, Plymouth Brethren, and Independents have each a chapel. Adjoining the Independents chapel is a British school. Steephill Castle stands about a mile on the road to St. Laurence, and was completed in 1835. A cave may be seen near the castle, a flagstaff marking its site.

VENTRY, a par. in the bar. of Corkaguiny, co. Kerry, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Dingle. It is situated on the N. side of Dingle Bay, near Dunmore Head, and gives name to a harbour 2 miles long by 1½ mile wide. The village is a coast-guard station and watering-place. At Cahir Trant is a Danish fort, and near Mount Eagle are the ruins of the old castle of the Knight of Kerry. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, val. £110. The church has been restored. There are two Roman Catholic chapels and several schools. The Mullins of Burnham House take the title of baron from this place.

VER, or VERLAIN, a river co. Herts, forming the head stream of the Colne.

VERNHAM-DEAN, a par. in the upper half of Pastrow hund., co. Hants, 8 miles S. of Hungerford, its post town, and 9 N.W. of Andover. The soil is clay upon a substratum of chalk. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Hurstbourne Tarrant, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church has been recently restored. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

VERWICK, a par. in the hund. of Troedyraur, co. Cardigan, 2 miles N. of Cardigan, its post town. It is situated near the mouth of the river Teifi. The Flemings were once routed here by the Welsh. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David, val. £80. The church is dedicated to St. Pedrog.

VERWOOD, or FAIRWOOD, a tythg. and chplry. in the par. of Cranborne, co. Dorset, 3 miles from Cranborne, and 37 N.E. of Dorchester.

VERYAN, a par. in the W. div. of Powder hund., co. Cornwall, 4 miles S.W. from Tregoney, its post town, and 12 from Truro. The village is situated in a deep valley in the midst of hills, and near Veryan Bay, in the English Channel, by which it is bounded on the S. Veryan is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Eterchy*, at which period it was held by the Earl of Mortaigne. It includes the fishing cove of Portloe, and is traversed by the road from Tregoney to St. Mawes. Blue slate, lime, and manganese exist. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £339, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Ann of Sephori, or St. Symphoriana, contains a sculptured font, dating from 1100, and several monuments. The parochial charities produce about £22 per annum. There are schools for both sexes and chapels for the Wesleyans, Independents, and Bible Christians.

VEXFORD, HIGHER and LOWER, hmlts. in the par. of Stogumber, co. Somerset, 6 miles N. of Milverton.

VICARLAND, a vil. of Cambuslang, co. Lanark, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Glasgow.

VICARSTOWN, a vil. in the bar. of Stradbally, Queen's county, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Stradbally, on the Grand canal.

VICTORIA, a suburban district of the metropolis, lying between Bow, Hackney, and Bethnal-Green. It is skirted by the Great Eastern and North London railways and the Regent's canal, and is close to Victoria Cemetery and Victoria Park; the latter, which was commenced in 1842, lies a little to the N.W., and comprises about 290 acres of ground, laid out for the health and recreation of the large and crowded districts of Bethnal-Green, Whitechapel, and Shoreditch. Here are situated the East London Waterworks, and the hospital for chest diseases, built in 1851 by Ordish, with a sanatorium constructed of glass, 200 feet long, by Sir J. Paxton.

VICTORIA, a new county in course of being reclaimed from the Wash, between cos. Norfolk and Lincoln (which see).

VICTORIA. *See* TREMONTHA.

VICTORIA CHANNEL, one of the passages into the Mersey, co. Lancashire, with from 12 to 20 feet water, marked by the Formby and Crosby lights.

VIE SKERRIES, a group of small islets off St. Magnus Bay, Shetland Isles, coast of Scotland.

VIGEAN'S, ST., a par. in co. Forfar, Scotland. It comprises the vils. of St. Vigean's, Collistonmill, Marywell, Gowanbank, Auckmithie, and part of the post town of Arbroath. The parish consists in a main body and two small detached districts, the former extending in length about 8 miles from E. to W., with a varying breadth of from 2 to 4½ miles, and is bounded on the N. by Carmylie and Inverkeilor, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by Arbroath and Arbirlot, and on the W. by Carmylie. The coast is rocky and indented with caves, the most curious of which is the "Gaylet Pot," entered by an arch 70 feet high and terminating in a nearly circular cavity, called the pot, 150 feet in diameter, and 120 in depth. The sea enters the cavern, and immediately communicates with the pot, in which the fluctuations of the tide may be seen, and during an easterly wind the water rushes and foams, creating a considerable noise. The prevailing rocks are sandstone and conglomorate. The soil is fertile and well cultivated. The parish is traversed by the Forfar railway. Previously to 1560 it included Arbroath, to which abbey it once belonged; it came through the Fletchers and Saltons to the Panmures. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in weaving, and others in the fisheries. This par. is in the presb. of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is about £269. The parish church was enlarged in 1827. Near it is a hill which has an eight-syllable echo. In the district of Inverbrothock are a *quoad sacra* parish church, two Free churches, and a Methodist chapel, and at Auchmithie is a small chapel-of-ease. There are a parochial school and several other schools. At Grange of Conan are the ruins of St. Vigean's chapel, measuring 23 feet by 15, and near it a spring which was once of great repute; there are also traces of Castlegory, once the palace of King Gregory. At Dichmount Law Cairn a view of the Grampians is obtained. The principal seats are Letham, Seaton, Abbethune, Springfield, Parkhill, Newton, Millbank, Woodlands, Almericcloss, Beachwood, and Hospitalfield.

VILLAFIELD, a suburban district of Glasgow, co. Lanark, Scotland, adjoining Glasgow.

VILLIERSTOWN, a vil. in the bars. of Decies-within-Drum and Coshmore, co. Waterford, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Cappoquin, and 28 S.W. of Waterford. It is situated on the river Blackwater, and is a post-office village and police station, where petty sessions are held weekly. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £100. Fairs are held on the 5th June and 4th September.

VINAVORE, an island in the par. of Uig, one of the Ross-shire Hebrides, Scotland. It is situated in the southern part of Loch Roag, about 2 miles from the mouth of little Loch Roag.

VINAY, an island in the par. of Bracadale, in the district of Skye, co. Inverness, Scotland.

VINEFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Minehead, co. Somerset.

VIRGINIA, a small market town in the par. of Lurgan, bar. of Castlerahan, co. Cavan, Ireland, 16 miles S.E. of Cavan. It is situated on Lough Ramor, and belongs to the Marquis of Headfort, of Virginia Park. Petty sessions are held weekly. There are a police station and a post-office. Market day is Thursday. Fairs are held in each month except in January, February, and April.

VIRGINIA WATER, an ecclesiastical district in the par. of Egham, co. Surrey, 3½ miles W. of Staines, and 5 S. of Windsor. The Reading branch of the London and South Western railway has a station here. The district in 1861 had a population of 877, and a church called Christ Church. It is situated near the Thames and the artificial lake from which it takes its name. This lake, which is the largest piece of artificial water in the kingdom, extends into the county of Berks, and

is shut in among large plantations of beech, pines, ash, and other trees, which constitute the wooded breaks of Windsor Forest. It was formed by Sandby in 1746, for William Duke of Cumberland, by turning several small streams into a natural marshy hollow, and is adorned by a Chinese temple, a model frigate, and imitation ruins, with a fall at the lower end of the lake, where it joins a branch of the Thames.

VIRGINSTOW, a par. in the hund. of Lifton, co. Devon, 7 miles S.E. of Holsworthy, and 6 N.E. of Launceston, its post town. The village is situated on the river Carey. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £103. The church, dedicated to St. Bridget, was rebuilt in 1852. H. Blagrove, Esq., of Lifton Park, is lord of the manor.

VIRLEY, or SALCOT VIRLEY, a par. in the hund. of Winstree, co. Essex, 7 miles S.E. of Kelvedon, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Colchester. It is situated on Virley Creek, near the river Blackwater's mouth. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £140. The church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum.

VIVOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangollen, co. Denbigh, 1 mile from Llangollen. The house of correction is in this parish.

VOEL, a tnshp. in the par. of Cerrig-y-Druidion, co. Denbigh, 12 miles S.W. of Ruthin.

VOGRIE, a hmlt. in the par. of Borthwick, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Dalkeith.

VOLEGASTELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandilo-fawr, co. Carmarthen, 7 miles S.W. of Llandilo-fawr, on the river Cennen.

VORLAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Maenclochog, hund. of Kemess, co. Pembroke, 8 miles N.W. of Narberth.

VOTERSAY, one of the islands in the Sound of Harris, Outer Hebrides, Scotland, 2 miles S. of Bernera, and 1 mile N.E. of Stroma. Its circumference is less than 2 miles.

VOWCHURCH, a par. in the hund. of Webtree, co. Hereford, 9 miles S.W. of Hereford, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Pontrilas railway station. The village is situated in the Golden Valley, on the river Dore, a trout stream. The par. includes the hmlts of Monington and Straddle, and has a camp. The soil is sandy and loamy, with a subsoil of clay and rock. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £232, in the patron. of the Prebend of Putson Major, in the Cathedral of Hereford. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The parochial charities produce about £3 10s. per annum. There is a school for both sexes. W. S. Wood, Esq., is lord of the manor.

VOWFERRY, a hmlt. in the bar. of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Kilrea, near the ferry on the river Bann.

VOWMINE, a tnshp. in the pars. of Dorstone and Clifford, co. Hereford, 4 miles S.E. of Hay.

VRINE, a small loch in co. Ross, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of Loch Fannick.

VRO, a parcel in the par. of Llangunider, hund. of Crickhowell, co. Brecon, 4 miles N.W. of Crickhowell. It is situated near the Usk and Brecon canal. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the iron and lime works.

VRO, a parcel in the par. of Llanthetty, hund. of Penkelly, co. Brecon. It is situated near the Usk and Brecon canal, and includes Tal-y-bont.

VRO, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanfihangel-Ar-Arth, co. Carmarthen, 9 miles S.W. of Lampeter.

VUIAVORE, an islet in the par. of Uig, Western Islands, co. Ross, Scotland. It lies on the W. side of Lewis.

VUIAY, an islet in the par. of Bracadale, co. Inverness, Scotland. It is situated in Bracadale Bay, on the W. side of Skye.

VYRNWY, a river of co. Montgomery, rises under Berwyn Mountain, and joins the Severn at Melverley.

W.

WABERTHWAITE, a par. in the ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 2 miles E. from Ravenglass, its post town, and 2 from Eskmeals station on the Whitehaven and Furness Junction line of railway. The village is situated on the river Esk. The land on the eastern side is rocky, and slopes down to the river Esk, which divides this parish from that of Muncaster. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £131. The church is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes, at which a Sunday-school is also held. Lord Muncaster is lord of the manor.

WABYHOUSE, a lib. in the Dorchester div. co. Dorset, contains the par. of Upway, comprising an area of 1,120 acres.

WACKERFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Staindrop, S.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 7 miles N.E. of Barnard Castle, and 7 S.W. of Bishop-Auckland.

WACTON, a par. in the hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford, 4 miles N.W. of Bromyard, its post town, and 8 from Leominster. The village is situated near the Leominster and Tenbury turnpike road. The land is partly in hop-grounds. The soil is clayey. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £65, in the patron. of the bishop. The Earl of Somerset is lord of the manor.

WACTON, MAGNA and PARVA, pars. in the hund. of Depwade, co. Norfolk, 1½ mile S.W. from Long Stratton, and 1 mile from Forncett railway station. The two parishes, distinguished as Magna and Parva, are now consolidated. The village is situated near the line of the Great Eastern railway. The living is a rect.* with the sinecure rect. of Wacton Parva annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £302. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The church of St. Mary is in ruins. The register dates from 1560. There is a partly free school.

WADBOROUGH, a hmlt. in the par. of Holy Cross, hund. of Pershore, co. Worcester, 3 miles N.W. of Pershore. It is a station on the Midland railway, and is situated on the Birmingham canal.

WADDESDON, a par. in the hund. of Ashendon, co. Bucks, 5½ miles N.W. of Aylesbury, its post town, and 12 from Buckingham. The par. contains the hmlts. of Wescott and Woodham. The village is situated on the Roman way Akeman Street. In the vicinity is a branch silk factory, which at times employs a large number of hands. The living is divided into three portions, which are rects.,* the first portion being valued at £178, the second portion at £202, and the third portion at £152. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, contains several old monuments and brasses. The parochial charities produce about £146 per annum, of which £9 go to Beck's school. There are British and National schools for both sexes, two chapels for the Baptists, and one for the Wesleyans. The Duke of Marlborough is lord of the manor.

WADDINGHAM, a par. in the E. div. of Manley wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles S.E. of Kirton-in-Lindsey, its post town, and 4 N. of Spittal. The village is situated on the line of the ancient Ermine Street and the river Ancholme. The surface is flat, and the soil chiefly clay and peat moor. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £900, in the patron. of the crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £74 per annum, of which £39 go to a school. The Wesleyan, Primitive, and Free Methodists have chapels.

WADDINGTON, a par. in the co. and lib. of the City of Lincoln, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4½ miles S. of Lincoln, its post town. The village is situated on an eminence. Simon de Poppele founded a Templars' house here in 1246, the ruined chapel of which is near their hall. The par. includes the old chplry. of Meer, of which the chapel, dedicated to St. James, is in ruins. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £566,

in the patron. of Lincoln College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was re-erected about 1729. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. There is a National school. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a chapel. Lord Aveland is lord of the manor.

WADDINGTON, a chplry. in the par. of Mitton, W. div. of Staincliff wap., West Riding co. York, 1½ mile N. of Clitheroe, its post town, and 20 miles W. of Skipton. The village is situated on the western side of Ribblesdale, near the river Ribble. There is a cotton mill. Henry VI., after the battle of Hexham, was concealed at Waddington Hall. The living is a perpet. cur.,* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £122. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, was rebuilt in 1825. The parochial charities produce about £652 per annum, which go to Parker's hospital for 20 widows, founded in 1700. There is a school for both sexes, at which a Sunday-school is held. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The Hon. Mrs. Ramsden is lady of the manor and principal landowner.

WADDINGWORTH, a par. in the S. div. of Gartree wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles N.W. of Horncastle, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, was rebuilt about the commencement of the present century.

WADDON, a hmlt. in the par. of Portisham, co. Dorset, 5 miles S.W. of Dorchester.

WADDON, a hmlt. in the par. of Croydon, first div. of Wallington hund., co. Surrey, 1 mile W. of Croydon. It is a station on the Epsom railway. The river Wandle flows by the hamlet.

WADE, a tythg. in the par. of Eling, co. Hants, 3 miles W. of Southampton.

WADEBRIDGE, an ancient market town, partly in the par. of St. Breock, hund. of Pyder, and partly in that of Egloshayle, hund. of Trigg, co. Cornwall, 8 miles S.E. of Padstow, and 6 N.W. of Bodmin. There is a bridge of 17 arches, nearly 320 feet long, over the navigable river Camel, erected about 1485. Near the town, which has a considerable trade in corn, iron, copper ores, and granite, is a small dock, with wharves and quays. The population is about 800. The streets are lighted with gas, and there are a savings-bank, literary and scientific institution, and an iron foundry. There is a tram railway to Bodmin. In the vicinity are several slate quarries. Market day is on Friday. Fairs are held on the 12th May, 22nd June, and 10th October.

WADENHOE, a par. in the hund. of Navisford, co. Northampton, 5 miles N. of Thrapston, its post town, and 4 S.W. of Oundle. The village is situated on the river Nen. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £186. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a National school.

WADESMILL, a hmlt. in the pars. of Standon and Thundridge, co. Herts, 2 miles N. of Ware, on the river Rib.

WADHURST, a par. in the hund. of Loxfield-Pelham, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 5 miles S.E. of Tonbridge Wells, and 4 S.W. of Lamberhurst. It is a station on the Tonbridge and Hastings railway. The village, which was formerly a market town by grant from Henry III., is situated on the road from Hastings to Tonbridge Wells. There are a post-office and savings-bank, and a penny savings-bank. In 1862 a library and reading room were opened. There are stone quarries and brick kilns. The par., which includes the hmlt. of Tidebrook, comprises about 10,135 acres, with a population in 1861 of 2,470. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £659, in the patron. of Wadham College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, was restored in 1858. It contains several memorial windows and ancient monuments, and on the floor numerous plates of iron inscribed to various families. There is also a district church at Tidebrook, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £55. It was erected in 1856, and is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The parochial charities produce about £23 per annum, besides several almshouses. There are National schools for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels. Wadhurst Castle is the principal residence. The Marquis of Camden and Lord Dacre are lords of the manor.

WADLEY, or LITTLEWORTH, a tythg. in the par. of Great Farringdon, co. Berks, 1½ mile E. of Farringdon. It is a meet for the old Berkshire hounds.

WADSLEY and WADSLEY BRIDGE, vils. in the par. of Ecclesfield, wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Sheffield. At Wadsley Bridge is a station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln railway. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the collieries, and in the manufacture of clasp knives. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £230. The church was erected in 1834.

WADSWELL and WADSWICK, hmlts. in the par. of Box, co. Wilts, 3 miles S.W. of Corsham.

WADSWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Halifax, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Halifax. It is situated on the confluence of the rivers Calder and Hebden, near the Rochdale canal. It is the largest tnshp. in the par., including the hmlts. of Old Town, Hebden Bridge, and Mytholmroyd. The surface is uneven, and the chief part of the land is in moor and unenclosed sheep walks, affording tolerable pasture. The Baptists have chapels at Birchcliffe and Wainsgate, the Peculiar Baptists at Nutclough, and the Wesleyans at Crimsworth. The Earl of Scarborough is lord of the manor.

WADWORTH, a par. in the S. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding co. York, 4½ miles S. of Doncaster, its post town, and 5 E. of Conisborough. The village is situated on the Balby and Worksop road. The soil is fertile, consisting of sand, clay, and peat, with a subsoil of clay and limestone. The surface is undulating and well wooded. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £110. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains some old monuments, and an effigy to Sir E. Fitzwilliam, bearing date 1467. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There are a National school for both sexes, at which a Sunday-school is held. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. Wadworth Hall and Alverley Hall are the principal residences. G. S. Foljambe, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WAENFAUR, a chplry. in the par. of Llanbeblig, hund. of Isgorfai, co. Carnarvon, 2 miles from Carnarvon, near the Menai Straits.

WAENRHWYDDFYD, a hmlt. in the par. of Mold, co. Flint.

WAGG, a hmlt. in the pars. of Huish Episcopi, and Higham, co. Somerset, 2 miles N. of Langport.

WAGHEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Wawn, middle div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Beverley.

WAINFLEET ALL SAINTS, a par., market and seaport town in the Marsh div. of Candleshoe hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 18 miles N.E. of Boston, and 5½ from Firsby station on the East Lincolnshire railway. It is situated on a small creek in a marshy district skirting the river Steeping, near Boston Deeps. The port formerly admitted vessels of great burthen, but within the last century, owing to the waters being carried off by a wide drain to Boston Scalf, has become so choked that it is only navigable for small craft and lighters. The town chiefly consists of one street, which is well lighted with gas, and contains about 1,300 inhabitants. It has been considerably improved of late years, but was formerly of greater importance than at present. In the 11th year of Edward III. it returned one member to Parliament, and in 1359 it supplied two ships of war for the invasion of Brittany. It was the birth-place of Bishop Patten, or William of Waynfleet, the founder of Magdalen College, Oxford. A large portion of the land is marshy, and a little to the N. of the town is a barrow. At an early period the manufacture of salt from sea-water was extensively carried on, and the Roman road across the fen from *Bannovallium* to *Lindum* is still called the Salter's road. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £322, in the patron

of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt out of the materials of an older one which was taken down in 1820, on a site presented by the late Colonel Sibthorpe. The town also includes the small parish of St. Thomas, the living of which is a perpet. cur., but no remains of the ancient church now exist. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum, besides 23 acres of land. There are National schools for both sexes, and a free grammar school founded by Bishop Patten in 1484. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. There are a literary institute and a branch of the National savings-bank. C. B. Reynardson, Esq., is lord of the manor. Market day is on Saturday. Fairs for cattle are held on the third Saturday in May and 24th October.

WAINFLEET ST. MARY, a par. in the Marsh div. of Candleshoe hund., co. Lincoln, 16 miles N.E. of Boston, its post town, and 1 mile from Wainfleet All Saints. The village forms a part of the town of Wainfleet. Much of the land is marshy. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £201, in the patron. of Bethlehem Hospital. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, stands about a mile from the village. The parochial charities produce about £24 per annum. There is a school for both sexes, founded in 1831 by the Governors of Bethlehem Hospital, by whom it is supported.

WAINLEE, a vil. in the par. of Wolstanton, co. Stafford, 2 miles N. of Newcastle-under-Lyne.

WAINWEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Gladestry, co. Radnor, 4 miles S.E. of New Radnor.

WAITBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby Stephen, East ward, co. Westmoreland, 1½ mile S.W. of Kirkby Stephen, and 3 miles from Ravenstone. It belonged to the Wadebys in King John's time, and subsequently passed to the Dacres, Stricklands, Lowthers, &c. The village only contains 9 houses, though at some remote period it is said to have been a market town, and on Castle Carrick Hill are traces of a castle. In the village is an endowed free school for this and the township of Smardale.

WAITH, a par. in the hund. of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5½ miles S.E. of Great Grimsby, its post town, and 9 N.W. of Louth. The village is situated on the Louth road and Tetney rivulet. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £86. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, was rebuilt in 1860 by C. H. Haigh, Esq., of Grainsby Hall. A school, with master's residence, has been erected at the expense of Mrs. Haigh, by whom it is supported. This parish has the privilege of sending one inmate to the almshouses at Ashby. C. H. Haigh, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WAITHAM HILL, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N.W. of Ulverstone. It includes the hmlts. of Mosshouses, Marsfield, and Headhouse.

WAITWITH, a hmlt. in the par. of Catterick, North Riding co. York, 3 miles S.E. of Richmond, near the river Swale.

WAKEFIELD, a par., post and market town, municipal and parliamentary borough in the lower div. of Agbrigg wap., West Riding co. York, 9 miles S.E. of Leeds, and 28 S.W. of York. It has stations on the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and Bradford, Wakefield, and Leeds railways, and a joint station at Oakenshaw, about 2 miles from the town, for the North Midland and Great Northern railways. It is situated on the navigable river Calder, here crossed by a bridge of nine arches built by Edward III., and on the Aire and Calder navigation, by means of which a considerable trade is carried on in grain, malt, coals, &c. The parish of Wakefield, which is very extensive, comprising 9,311 acres, includes the chplry. of Horbury, the tnshp. and borough of Wakefield, the tnshps. of Alverthorpe-with-Thornes and Stanley-cum-Wrenthorpe. Its ancient name was *Wachefeld*, under which it is mentioned in Domesday book as belonging to the crown, and was subsequently given by Henry I. to the Warrens, whose seat was Sandal Castle. By Edward III. it was conferred on his natural son Edmund de Langley, who fell at the battle of Agincourt, and afterwards belonged to Richard Duke of York, slain in the battle of Wakefield Green. In 1554 this extensive baronial liberty became a portion of the Duchy of Lancaster, and through Henry Earl of Holland, the Cliftons, &c., descended to Thomas Osborne, first Duke of Leeds, in whose family it continues, but the manor belongs to Sackville W. Lane Fox, Esq. On the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, it was created a borough, with the privilege of returning one member to parliament. Under the Municipal Corporations Act it is divided into seven wards, and is governed by a mayor, eight aldermen, and 24 councillors. The population of the municipal and parliamentary boroughs, which are nearly co-extensive, in 1851 was 22,065, and in 1861, 23,350; but that of the whole parish in 1851 was 33,122, and in 1861, 35,739.—The town of Wakefield, which is situated in the centre of a thriving manufacturing district, may be considered the shire town of the West Riding, from its being the place of election for the knights of the shire for the West Riding, the place of custody for deeds and enrolments. The petty sessions for the lower div. of Agbrigg wap., as also for the borough, are held weekly on Monday. A county-court sits monthly, and the board of poor-law guardians meet fortnightly on Wednesday. The Poor-law Union comprises 19 parishes and townships. The manor-court is held annually at the Moot Hall. The town, which is built on a declivity near the river, contains several handsome modern streets, and even the older portion, which is irregularly laid out, has been recently much improved. The principal public buildings are the court-house, with Doric portico, in Wood-street; the corn-exchange, erected in 1837 in Westgate; the moot-hall, or manor court, in Westgate; the house of correction for the West Riding, covering a site of 20 acres, having been enlarged in 1824, at a cost of £120,000; and in Westgate the county lunatic asylum for the West Riding, erected at a cost of above £100,000 at Eastmoor; the union workhouse in Park-lane; the mechanics' institution, with library and baths attached, in Wood-street; the Tammy hall in Wood-street, 210 feet by 30, built for the sale of cloth and woollen stuffs, but now converted into a factory, that branch of trade having disappeared; the theatre, in Westgate; the general dispensary and Clayton hospital in Wood-street; the borough police-station in King-street; also the station of the West Riding constabulary at Cliffe House; the savings-bank in Burton-street; four commercial banks, assembly rooms, and library, three masonic lodges, gas and waterworks, and the new market-house, recently erected near the parish church, at a cost of £20,000, the old market-place in the centre of the town having become too small for the increased business. A considerable trade is done in grain, meal, wool, malt, coal, and stone, which are conveyed to the neighbouring manufacturing towns by means of the river Calder and the Aire and Calder navigation. Many persons are employed as maltsters, dyers, boat-builders, millwrights, blacksmiths, colliers, and some in the spinning of worsted and lambswool yarn, though this branch of manufacture has fallen off. There are extensive corn mills belonging to the corporation, several breweries, the Calder soap works, where artificial manures are also manufactured. In the immediate vicinity of the town are extensive market gardens. The soil is clayey but fertile, and the subsoil abounds in coal, stone, and mineral springs.—There are two weekly newspapers published in the town, the *Express* on Saturday, and the *Journal and Examiner*, on Friday mornings, with a second edition in the afternoon, containing the Mark-lane news of the day.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £450, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome structure of the time of Henry III., but mostly rebuilt since 1724. It has a tower and spire 237 feet high, containing a peal of ten bells, and has been recently restored at an expense of £5,000, under the direction of G. Scott. In addition to the parish church are the district churches of

St. John's with All Saints; St. Andrew's, Warrengate; St. Mary's, Primrose Hill; Trinity, George-street; St. Michael's, Westgate Common; and in the rural districts the churches of Alverthorpe, Horbury, Outwood, Stanley, and Thornes Common, the livings of which are all perpet. curs., varying in val. from £225 to £150. The most noteworthy of these churches, which are all modern, is that of St. John, erected in 1791 at a cost of £10,000, and made parochial jointly with All Saints by Act of Parliament; St. Michael's church, on Westgate Common, erected in 1858, with an E. window of five lights; and St. Mary's chantry, situated on the bridge, originally founded by Edward IV., but entirely rebuilt in 1847 at a cost of £3,000. There are three chapels in the town belonging to the Wesleyans, two to the Independents, and one each to the Primitive Methodists, Free Church Methodists Association, Baptists, Roman Catholics, Unitarians, and Society of Friends' meeting-house. The local charities produce nearly £3,000 per annum, besides almshouses and numerous provident and charitable institutions.—The free grammar school, founded in 1592 by the Saviles under a charter of Queen Elizabeth, has an income from endowment of £350, with three exhibitions to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and two scholarships at Clare Hall. Archbishop Potter, Dr. Radcliffe, founder of the library which bears his name at Oxford, and the great classic scholar, Dr. Bentley, were educated at this school. There are besides the Green-coat school, with an income of £800, now removed from Westgate to the old grammar-school; the Wesleyan training schools, Lancastrian schools in connection with the mechanics' institution, also National and infant schools belonging to the several ecclesiastical districts.—In 1821 a Roman mint was discovered here, with above 100 lbs. of Roman copper coins, many silver coins, and the clay moulds for casting. Market days are Wednesday and Friday, the former for cattle, and the latter for corn, meat, and provisions. Fairs lasting two days are held on the 4th July and 11th November for cattle, sheep, and horses.

WAKEHAM, a vil. in the par. of Portland, co. Dorset, 5 miles S.E. of Weymouth.

WAKELEY, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Edwinstree, co. Herts, 2 miles S.W. of Buntingford. It was formerly a parish.

WAKERING, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Rochford, co. Essex, 4½ miles N.E. of Southend. The parish is situated near the mouth of the Thames, where is a small but convenient haven. The village is traversed by the road to Foulness Island. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop of London. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. There is a chapel for the Independents and a National school.

WAKERING, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Rochford, co. Essex, 4 miles N.E. of Southend. The par., which adjoins that of Great Wakering, includes the island of Potten, which is formed by the river Bromhill and the haven of Wakering. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £250, in the patron. of the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

WAKERLY, a par. in the hund. of Corby, co. Northampton, 7½ miles S.W. of Stamford, its post town, and 6 E. from Uppingham. The village is situated near the river Welland, which divides this county from that of Rutlandshire. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £100. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. The Marquis of Exeter is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

WALBERSWICK, a par. in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 1½ mile S. of Southwold, its post town, and 8 miles from Yoxford. The village is situated near the mouth of the river Blythe, which separates it from Southwold. It was formerly a place of greater importance than at present, and had an extensive fishing trade, but was burnt in the years 1583, 1633, and 1683. A large portion of the land is in heath and marsh. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £41. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was built in the 15th century, but is now a ruin. There are day and Sunday schools. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel.

WALBERTON, a par. in the hund. of Avisford, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 3½ miles S.W. of Arundel, its post town, and 7½ E. of Chichester. The village is situated on the Arundel and Bognor road. The living is a vic.* annexed that of Yapton, in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £468, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum, which go to J. Nash's school, &c. There are National schools for both sexes. Avisford House and Walberton House are the principal residences.

WALBURN, a tnshp. in the par. of Downholme, wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 1¼ mile S.W. of Downholme, and 5 miles S.W. of Richmond. T. Hutton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WALBY, or WALDBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Crosby-upon-Eden, Eskdale ward, co. Cumberland, 4 miles N.E. of Carlisle. The village appears to have derived its name from its situation near the Roman wall of Severus.

WALCOMB, a tythg. in the City of Wells, co. Somerset, adjoining Wells.

WALCOT, a par. in the wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 9 miles S. of Sleaford, its post town, and 1 mile N.W. of Falkingham. In the vicinity is a powerful mineral spring, and other springs of good quality. The surface is undulating and in some parts hilly. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £159. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has a stained E. window, and in the S. aisle is a canopied niche with buttresses. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. There is a school for both sexes. Lord Aveland is lord of the manor.

WALCOT, a hmlt. in the par. of Alkborough, co. Lincoln, 11 miles N.W. of Glanford-Brigg, near the river Trent.

WALCOT, a tnshp. in the par. of Chirbury, co. Salop, 8 miles N.W. of Bishop's-Castle.

WALCOT, a par. partly within the city of Bath, and partly in the hund. of Bath-Forum, co. Somerset, 2 miles from Bath Easton, and 6 from Marshfield. This parish includes that part of the city of Bath lying on the N.N.E. and N.W. sides of the parish of St. Michael. It is situated on the Great Western railway, under Sion, Lansdown, and Beacon hills. The living is a rect., with St. Margaret's chapel, and the cur. of St. Stephen's, Lansdown Hill, annexed, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £600. The church is dedicated to St. Swithin. In addition to the parish church are the district churches of Christchurch, Portland Chapel, and All Saints' Chapel. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum.

WALCOT, a vil. in the par. of Haselor, co. Warwick, 2 miles N.E. of Alcester.

WALCOT-CUM-MEMBRIS, a hmlt. in the par. of Holy Cross, upper div. of Pershore hund., co. Worcester, 1½ mile N.W. of Pershore. It includes Drake's Broughton.

WALCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Misterton, hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester, 1½ mile S.E. of Lutterworth. Here was formerly a chapel. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture and frame-work knitting. The chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. Martin, has long been demolished.

WALCOTT, a par. in the hund. of Happing, co. Norfolk, 1½ mile from Happisburgh, and 5 miles N.E. of North Walsham. Stalham is its post town. The village is situated near the eastern coast. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc of Norwich, val. £43, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum.

WALCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Billinghay, first div. of Langoe wap., parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N.W. of Billinghay, and 7½ N.E. of Sleaford, its

post town. The village is situated near Walcott Delph. In the vicinity are some barrows. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Billinghay, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Oswald. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel. A. Wilson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WALCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Charlbury, hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 7 miles N.W. of Woodstock.

WALCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Wellington, co. Salop, 4 miles N.W. of Wellington. It is a station on the Shrewsbury and Birmingham railway. The township is situated on the river Tern.

WALDBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Crosby-upon-Eden, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland.

WALDEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Aysgarth, wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 10 miles S.W. of Middleham. It is joined with Burton to form a township.

WALDEN, KING'S. *See* KING'S WALDEN, co. Herts.

WALDEN, SAFFRON. *See* SAFFRON WALDEN, co. Essex.

WALDEN, ST. PAUL'S, a par. in the hund. of Cashio, or lib. of St. Alban's, co. Herts, 5 miles N.W. of Welwyn. The living is a vic.,* val. £150, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The Independents and Baptists have each a chapel. There is a National school. This parish is one of 14 entitled to a share of the charity of Henry Smith, and there are other small charities distributed in clothing and bread.

WALDEN-STUBBS, a tnshp. in the par. of Womersley, lower div. of Asgoldcross wap., West Riding co. York, 7 miles S.E. of Pontefract, and 1 mile S.E. of Womersley railway station. The village is situated near the river Wente. At a farm in the vicinity is an old seat of the Shuttleworths. The soil is sandy upon limestone, with a mixed subsoil.

WALDERSHARE, a par. in the hund. of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 4 miles N.W. of Dover, its post town, and 6 from Deal. There is an old seat of the Monings, which came to Lord North. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £133, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains some old monuments. There is a National school for this and the adjoining parishes, entirely supported by the trustees of the late Earl of Guilford. The principal residence is Waldershare Park, built by Inigo Jones for Sir H. Furnese. Roman urns, tiles, and coins have been found in the vicinity. A fair is held on Whit Monday.

WALDERTON, a tythg. in the par. of Stoughton, hund. of Wrestbourne, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 6 miles N.W. of Chichester.

WADLINGFIELD, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Babergh, co. Suffolk, 3 miles N.E. of Sudbury, its nearest railway station and post town, and 71 from London. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £800, in the patron. of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. The register dates from 1550. Roger Spencer, Lord Mayor of London in 1594, was born here. J. M. Rodwell, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WALDINGFIELD, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Babergh, co. Suffolk, 4½ miles N.E. of Sudbury. The principal residence is Holbrook Hall, the seat of a branch of the Hanmer family. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £360. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Mr. D. Rose Hodgson is lord of the manor.

WALDITCH, a par. in the hund. of Godderthorne, Bridport div. of co. Dorset, 1½ mile S.E. of Bridport, its post town. The parish is situated on the road from Bridport to Dorchester. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £54. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and was formerly a free chapel or chantry.

WALDLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Marston-Montgomery, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby.

WALDRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Dinton, co. Bucks, 3 miles N.W. of Prince's Risborough.

WALDRIDGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Chester-le-Street, middle div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 3 miles from Chester-le-Street, and 5 N.W. of Durham. A large portion of this township is in moorland. In the vicinity are some stone quarries and an extensive colliery.

WALDRINGFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Carlford, co. Suffolk, 4 miles S.E. of Woodbridge, its post town, and 8 from Ipswich. The village is situated on the river Deben. The soil consists of loam near the river, but in other parts is sandy, with a subsoil of sand, crag, and clay, in which coprolites are found. A small trade is carried on in malt, which is shipped from Waldringfield Cliff. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £112. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a meeting-house for Anabaptists. The Rev. G. H. Porter is lord of the manor.

WALDRON, a par. in the hund. of Shiplake, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 6 miles S.E. of Uckfield, and 8 N.W. of Hailsham. Hurst Green is its post town. Some iron works were formerly carried on. From the churchyard a view is obtained of Lewes and the South Downs. The par. includes the hmlt. of Cross-in-Hand. At Geer's Wood lignite exists, and there are several chalybeate springs in the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £455, in the patron. of Exeter College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains numerous old brasses. The register dates from the period of the Reformation. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a parochial school. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The Earl of Chichester and M. Trehorne, Esq., are lords of the manor. Fairs are held on the 23rd April and on the 19th November at Cross-in-Hand.

WALES, a par. chiefly in the S. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding, but partly in the lib. of St. Peter's, East Riding, co. York, 7 miles S. of Rotherham, its post town, 2 W. of Kiverton Park railway station, and 10 S.E. of Sheffield. The village is situated near the Chesterfield and Trent canal, which here passes through a tunnel 2¼ miles in length, and near the river Rother. The par. includes the hmlts. of Walleswood, Norwood, and Bedgralve. It is mentioned in Domesday book as *Walise*, and belonged to Morcar, Earl of Northumberland. There is a colliery. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £190, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to St. Peter or St. John. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. S. L. Fox, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WALESBY, a par. in the S. div. of Walshcroft hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N.E. of Market-Rasen, its post town, and 7½ S. of Caistor. The village is situated on the Wolds. The par. includes the hmlts. of Risby and Otby. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £441. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a National school for both sexes, which is used as a place of worship for the Wesleyans. W. Angerstein, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WALESBY, a par. in the Hatfield div. of Bassetlaw wap., co. Nottingham, 3½ miles N.E. of Ollerton, its post town, and 12 N.W. of Southwell. The par. includes the hmlt. of Willoughby. The surface is level, and the soil partly clay and bog. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £158. The church is dedicated to St. Edmund. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. There is an endowed school. The Earl of Scarborough is lord of the manor.

WALFORD, a par. in the hund. of Greytree, co. Hereford, 3 miles S.W. of Ross, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Monmouth. The village is situated on the river Wye. The soil is clayey, sandy, and loamy, with a subsoil of clay, rock, and red brick earth. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £218, in the patron. of the Bishop of Worcester. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. There is also the district church of All Saints at Bishopswood, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £35. The parochial charities produce about

£20 per annum. There are also some almshouses. There is a free school for both sexes situated at Bishop's Wood. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a chapel. Bishop's Wood House, Hill Court, Old Hill, and White Hall are the principal residences. Captain K. M. Power is lord of the manor.

WALFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Lintwardine, hund. of Wigmore, co. Hereford, 8 miles S.W. of Ludlow. It is situated near the river Teme, and includes the hmlts. of Letton and Newton.

WALFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Baschurch, co. Salop, 6 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury.

WALGHERTON, or WALKERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wybunbury, hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 4 miles S.E. of Nantwich, and 3 from the Basford railway station.

WALGRAVE, a par. in the hund. of Orlingbury, co. Northampton, 9 miles from Northampton, its post town, and 6½ N.W. from Wellingborough. The village is situated near the river Nen, on the road to Kettering. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of shoes and in lace-making. The living is a rect. with that of Hannington annexed, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. respectively £613 and £212, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has lately been reroofed. The parochial charities produce about £80 per annum, exclusive of an almshouse. There is a free school, and the Baptists have a chapel. Sir J. H. Langham, Bart., is lord of the manor.

WALHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Clareborough, co. Notts, 1 mile N.E. of Great Retford, near the Chesterfield canal.

WALHAM-GREEN, a district chply. in the par. of Fulham, Kensington div. of Ossulstone hund., co. Middlesex, 1 mile N.E. of Fulham, its post town, and 5 S.W. of St. Paul's. It is situated near the river Thames. In 1861 the ecclesiastical district contained a population of 6,931. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of London, val. £180, in the patron. of the Vicar of Fulham. The church, dedicated to St. John, was erected in 1829 at an expense of about £10,000. The Butchers' Almshouses are situated here.

WALHAMPTON, a tythg. in the par. of Boldre, co. Hants, 1 mile N.E. of Lymington.

WALKDEN MOOR, an ecclesiastical district in the par. and borough of Manchester, co. Lancaster, 5 miles N.W. of Manchester.

WALKER, a tnshp. in the par. of Longbenton, E. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 3 miles E. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, its post town. It is a station on the North Shields and Newcastle railway. The township is bounded on the S. by the river Tyne, and is crossed by a basalt dyke. It includes the vils. of Walker, Low Walker, and Walker Quay. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the iron and coal trade, and in the chemical and other works. The soil is chiefly clay. Along the banks of the river are extensive manufactories and coal-staiths. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church was erected in 1848, and contains some stained windows. There is a school for both sexes. The Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Presbyterians have chapels.

WALKERINGHAM, a par. in the North Clay div. of Bassetlaw wap., co. Nottingham, 4 miles N.W. of Gainsborough, its post town, and 10 N. of East Retford. The village is situated near the Chesterfield canal and the ferry over the river Trent. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £204, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and in the churchyard is the shaft of an ancient cross. The parochial charities produce about £32 per annum, of which £15 go to Woodhouse school. There is a chapel for the Wesleyans. The Duke of Newcastle is lord of the manor.

WALKERITH, a tnshp. in the par. of Gainsborough, wap. of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co Lincoln, 2½ miles N.W. of Gainsborough. It is situated on the river Trent at the ferry. A chapel was erected in 1834 for the use of the Wesleyans.

WALKERN, a par. in the hund. of Broadwater, co. Herts, 6 miles S.W. of Buntingford, its post town, and 4 E. of Stevenage railway station on the Great Northern line. The village, which consists of a street nearly a mile in length, is situated on the banks of the river Beane, on which is a corn mill. The manor came from the De Burghs, Mareschals, Morleys, to the Capels, in the reign of Henry VII. It is a meet for the Puckeridge hounds. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £428, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains a monument to a Knight Templar. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a National school, and the Independents, Wesleyans, and Baptists have chapels. The Earl of Essex is lord of the manor. A fair is held on 5th November.

WALKHAMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Roborough, co. Devon, 5 miles S.E. of Tavistock, its post town, and 10 N. of Plymouth. The village is situated in the valley of the Walkham rivulet, near the border of Dartmoor Forest. In the vicinity are a copper mine and some extensive granite quarries. The par. includes part of the hmlt. of Little Horrabridge. The soil is varied. The Plymouth railway passes through the parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £125. The church stands upon an eminence on the verge of Dartmoor Forest. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. There is a free school, founded in 1719 by Mrs. Woodford. The Wesleyans have a chapel. A fair is held occasionally.

WALKINGHAM-HILL, an ext. par. place in the upper div. of Claro wap., West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Knaresborough, and 6½ S. of Ripon. It consists of two farms and a rabbit-warren.

WALKINGTON, or HOWDEN FEE, a par. in the waps. of Howdenshire and Harthill, East Riding co. York, 2½ miles S.W. of Beverley, its post town. The par. includes Provosts Fee. In the vicinity are traces of three ancient sanctuary crosses, respectively situated on the road to Beverley, on the road from Beverley to Bentley, and on the road to Bishop Burton. On the E. side of the parish the soil consists of clay, and on the W. of chalk. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £676. The church, dedicated to All Hallows, was rebuilt in 1820, with the exception of the tower, which is old. The parochial charities produce about £100 per annum, £5 of which go to a school. There is a parochial school for both sexes, erected in 1855. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel.

WALKINSTEAD. *See* GODSTONE, co. Surrey.

WALKLEY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Nether Hallam, par. of Sheffield, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Sheffield.

WALKMILL, a vil. in the district of Audenshaw, par. of Ashton-under-Lyne, co. Lancaster, 3 miles S.W. of Ashton-under-Lyne, and 4 E. of Manchester, near the Huddersfield canal and the river Tame.

WALKMILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Warkworth, E. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 5 miles S.E. of Alnwick.

WALK-MILLS, a hmlt. in the par. of Smethcott, co. Salop, 3 miles N. of Church Stretton.

WALL, a tnshp. in the par. of St. John Lee, S. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 4 miles N.W. of Hexham, its post town, and 22 N.W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It is a station on the Border Counties railway. The village is situated on the North Tyne, near Cilurnum-on-the-Wall. It was at this place that King Oswald, who was afterwards canonised, raised the standard of the cross and defeated the Britons under Cadwalla. In the vicinity are extensive stone quarries. In the cemetery is a mutilated Roman altar. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Durham. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, was originally erected by the monks of Hexham. W. B. Beaumont, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WALL, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Michael, S. div. of

Offlow hund., co. Stafford, 2 miles S.W. of Lichfield, its post town, and within which borough it is included. It is intersected by the ancient Watling Street, and is the Roman station *Etocetum*, where Roman coins, bricks, and traces of a castle have been discovered. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £47. The church, dedicated to St. John, was consecrated in January, 1843.

WALLACE, a vil. in the par. of Ewenny, co. Glamorgan, 1 mile S.E. of Bridgend.

WALLACETOWN, a *quoad sacra* par. and town in the par. of St. Quivox, co. Ayr, Scotland. It is situated on the E. side of Newton-upon-Ayr, of which it is a suburb. It was founded in 1760 by Sir T. Wallace of Cragie, since which period it has made rapid strides of prosperity. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in weaving and in the collieries. Wallacetown is in the presb. of Ayr, and in the patron. of communicants. The stipend of the minister is about £150. There are a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, a Reformed Presbyterian church, an Original Secession church, and chapels respectively for the Independents and Roman Catholics. There are also several schools.

WALLASEY, a par. in the lower div. of Wirrall hund., co. Chester, 4 miles N. of Birkenhead, its post town, and 11 from Great Neston. Steamboats ply continuously from Egremont and Seacombe ferries to Liverpool. This parish, situated in the N.W. corner of the county, is a peninsula of a triangular form, bounded on the W. by the Irish Sea, on the N.E. by the Mersey, and on the S.E. by a branch of the Mersey called Wallasey Pool. The village, which is much frequented for sea-bathing, occupies a site at the mouth of the river Mersey, opposite Liverpool, near Black Rock fort. The par. contains the hmlts. of Lisceard, Poulton-cum-Seacombe, Egremont, and New Brighton. Many houses have recently been erected along the banks of the Mersey. The soil is chiefly sandy, with a subsoil of rock. During the excavation of Wallasey Pool, horns of the *Cervus Elephas* were discovered. In the vicinity is a lighthouse, which has been removed inland twice, in consequence of the encroachments of the sea; and on the Black Rock, at the N.W. point of the parish, is a fort, mounting 15 guns. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £540, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Hilary, was recently erected in place of the old one, which was burnt in 1857. In addition to the parish church are the district churches of New Brighton, St. John's, Lisceard, and Seacombe, the livings of which are perpet. curs. The parochial charities produce about £119 per annum, of which £94 go to the free grammar school. The principal residence is Leasowe Castle, formerly the seat of the Egertons; and near it is an enclosure, formerly a common, where races were run till 1760. It was here that the Duke of Monmouth ran his horse, in the reign of Charles II., won the plate, and presented it to the daughter of the Mayor of Chester.

WALLBOTTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Newburn, W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 5 miles N.W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, its post town, and 2½ N. of Ryton railway station. It is situated on the turnpike-road from Hexham to Newcastle, and near the river Tyne. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the collieries, which are of great magnitude. The Roman wall formerly passed through this township. There are schools for both sexes, and the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. The whole of the soil belongs to the Duke of Northumberland.

WALLCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Chalbury, hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 5½ miles S.E. of Chipping-Norton.

WALLERSCOTE, a tnshp. in the par. of Weaverham, second div. of Eddisbury hund., co. Chester, 2 miles S.W. of Northwick. It is situated near the Grand Junction railway and the river Weaver.

WALLERSTHWAITE, a hmlt. in the par. and lib. of Ripon, West Riding co. York, 3½ miles N.E. of Ripley. It is joined with Markington.

WALLIFORD, a vil. in the par. of Inveresk, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 1½ mile E. of Musselburg, near the field of Pinkie.

WALLINGFORD, a post and market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, having exclusive jurisdiction, but locally in the hund. of Moreton, co. Berks, 15 miles N.W. of Reading, and 13 S.E. of Oxford. It is a station on the Great Western railway. It is an ancient borough, situated at a ford, on the western bank of the river Thames, and was strongly fortified by the Romans, from which circumstances it derives its name, *Guallen* in British and *Vallum* in Latin, each signifying "an old fort." In the Saxon times it continued to be a place of considerable strength, until burnt by the Danes in 1006. In the reign of Edward the Confessor it ranked as a royal prescriptive borough. The honour having become vested in the crown, was given by Richard I. to his brother John. It was subsequently annexed by Act of Parliament to the Duchy of Cornwall, but was granted by Henry VIII., with the castle and manor, to Cardinal Wolsey, who conferred them on his newly-erected college of Christ Church, Oxford. At the commencement of the great rebellion the castle was repaired and garrisoned for the king, and was not surrendered till nearly the close of the war; in 1653 it was dismantled by order of Parliament. All that now remains is a portion of the walls towards the river, mantled with ivy. The town, which is traversed by the road from Reading to Oxford, consists principally of a spacious market-place and two streets, which are well paved and lighted with gas. It contains a townhall, with market-house beneath, a police-station, mechanics' institute, savings-bank, and the Royal Berks Horticultural Society. The population of the municipal borough in 1861 was 2,793, and of the parliamentary, 7,794. The principal residences are Castle Priory and Castle House. The river Thames is crossed by a stone bridge, constructed, in 1809, of several arches, and about 900 feet in length. Some business is done in malting, but it is not so extensive as formerly. Wallingford is a borough by prescription, and has received charters from various sovereigns, and, under the Municipal Act, is governed by a mayor, who is returning officer, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. It formerly returned two members to parliament, but since the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, only one for an extended district. Petty sessions for the division are held every Friday. The town formerly contained 13 churches, but now comprises only 4 parishes—All Hallows, St. Mary-le-More with St. Leonard's, and St. Peter's. The living of All Hallows is a sinecure rect., belonging to Pembroke College, Oxford, the church having been demolished in 1648. The livings of St. Mary and St. Leonard are rects., in the patron. of the bishop. The church of St. Mary was erected in 1658 out of the materials of the castle. It is surmounted by the figure of a knight on horseback, supposed to represent King Stephen. The church of St. Leonard is old, with Norman traces. The living of St. Peter's is a rect., val. £100. The church, erected in 1769, contains the tomb of Sir William Blackstone. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Society of Friends have each a chapel. The charities produce about £300 per annum. There are a grammar, diocesan, and National schools, also infant and Sunday-schools. An almshouse for six widows was founded and endowed by William Angier in 1681. The Poor-law Union of Wallingford comprises 28 parishes or places, 17 of which are in Berks, and 11 in Oxfordshire. Wallingford formerly conferred the title of viscount on the Earl of Banbury, but it is now merged in the earldom of Abingdon. On Wittenham Hill, near the town, are remains of an ancient encampment, where many Roman coins have been found. Richard de Wallingford, Abbot of St. Alban's, and John de Wallingford, a monk of that Abbey, were natives. Market-day is on Friday for corn and cattle. Fairs are held on Thursday in Easter week for cattle, and on 29th September for pleasure.

WALLINGFORD CASTLE PRECINCTS, an ext. par. place in the borough of Wallingford, co. Berks.

WALLINGTON, a hund., in two divs., co. Surrey: the first contains the pars. of Addington, Chaldon, Coulsdon, Croydon, Sanderstead, and Woodmansterne, comprising an area of 21,910 acres; the second hund. contains the pars. of Beddington, Carshalton, Cheam, Mitcham, Morden, and Sutton, comprising an area of 14,560 acres.

WALLINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Beddington, second div. of the hund. of Wallington, co. Surrey, 1 mile S. of Beddington, and 2½ miles S.W. of Croydon. It is situated near the Epsom railway, on the river Wandle and the Roman way Stone Street. It was formerly called *Waleton*, and had a church till 1791.

WALLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Odsey, co. Herts, 3 miles E. of Baldock, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Buntingford. The village is situated under Motley Hill. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £398, in the patronage of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register dates from 1661. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a National school.

WALLINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Fareham, co. Hants, half-a-mile N. of Fareham, on the creek to which it gives name.

WALLINGTON-CUM-THORPLAND, a par. in the hund. of Clackclose, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N. of Downham-Market, its post town, and 8 S. of Lynn. The village is situated near the Lynn railway. The living is a rect. annexed to that of South Runcton, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is in ruins. Wallington Hall, the ancient seat of the Coningsby and Gawdy families, is in an extensive park. E. Peel, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WALLINGTON-DEMESNE, a tnshp. in the par. of Hartburn, N.E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 11 miles S.W. of Morpeth, and half a mile S. of Cambo, on the river Wandsbeck. The Hall is situated in grounds watered by the river Wansbeck, which is here crossed by a bridge. Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., is lord of the manor. In pulling down the remains of Fenwick Tower, in 1775, several hundred gold nobles, of the coinage of Edward III., were found in an open stone chest.

WALLINGWELLS, an ext.-par. place in the Hatfield div. of Bassetlaw wap., co. Nottingham, 3 miles N.W. of Worksop. It is situated on the York border, and is the site of a Benedictine nunnery founded in the reign of King Stephen.

WALLISEA, ISLE OF, in the hund. of Rochford, co. Essex. It is now a peninsula formed by the rivers Crouch and Broomhill, and connected with the mainland by a causeway, kept up at the expense of the several parishes of Canewdon, Eastwood, Paglesham, Great Stambridge, and Little Wakering.

WALLOP, a tnshp. in the par. of Westbury, co. Salop, 10 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury, on a branch of the river Severn.

WALLOP, NETHER, a par. in the hund. of Thorngate, co. Hants, 7 miles S.W. of Andover, and 3½ N.W. of Stockbridge, its post town. The parish is situated under Danebury Hill, on which are remains of a fortification with ramparts, strengthened on the western side by an outwork, and supposed to have been formed by Canute the Great. The surface is hilly and the soil chalky. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £350. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, contains several old monuments and two brasses—one of an abbess, bearing date 1432, and the other of a mitred abbot. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel. There are National schools partially endowed. The principal residence is Wallop House. Lord Bolton is lord of the manor.

WALLOP, OVER, a par. in the hund. of Thorngate, co. Hants, 7 miles S.W. of Andover. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £850. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains several monuments. There is a village school.

WALLS AND FLOTTA, a par. in the South Orkney Isles, coast of Scotland. It is situated on the Pentland Frith, and contains the southern portion of the island of Hoy, extending in length about 7½ miles from N. to S., with an extreme breadth of 6 miles. It is so much indented by Longhope Bay that during the influx of spring-tides it resembles two separate islands. On the bay are a battery and two martello towers, and at Candick Head is a lighthouse. A great portion of the land is in pasture and common. The united par. of Walls and Flotta is in the presb. of Caviston and synod of Orkney. The stipend of the minister is about £158. There are two parish churches, situated respectively at Walls and Flotta—the former was erected in 1832. There are two parochial schools, besides several others.

WALLS AND SANDNESS, a par. in the Shetland Isles, coast of Scotland. It comprises the districts of Walls and Sandness on the mainland, and the islands of Foula, Papa Stour, Vailia, and Linga, extending in length about 7½ miles from N. to S., with a breadth of 5 miles. The surface is irregular, and the coast-line rocky, rising in many parts 100 feet above sea-level. Along the shore are Gruting, and other voes or inlets, where fish and wild fowl are caught. The rocks consist of gneiss, granitic porphyry, quartz, and Old Red sandstone. A thousand acres or upwards are under tillage. The village of Walls is about 15 miles W. of Lerwick, and is situated between St. Magnus and Scalloway bays. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the fisheries. This par. is in the presb. of Olnafirth and synod of Shetland. The stipend of the minister is about £158. There are four parochial churches—viz., Walls, Sandness, Papa Stour, and Foula—the first was erected in 1743. The Independents have chapels, situated respectively at Walls and Sandness. There are three Society schools.

WALLSEND, a par. in the E. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 4 miles N.E. of Newcastle, its post town, and 4 from North Shields. It has three stations on the Newcastle and North Shields railway. Wallsend is situated near the mouth of the river Tyne, at the extremity of the wall of Severus, from which circumstance its name is derived. The par. includes the tnshps. of Wallsend, Howdon Pans, and Willington, and has at *Wall-haws*, or Cousin's House, traces of the Roman station *Segedunum*, where pottery and other relics of antiquity have been discovered. It is the centre of an extensive coal district, supplying as many as 2,500,000 tons of best coal, termed "Wallsend," for the London and other markets. The Wallsend mine, in which so many lives have been lost, and other surrounding collieries, are now filled with water. An engineering company has been formed and works already erected to pump out this subterranean lake. The village is large and well-built, containing many good houses with a spacious green in the centre, crossed by a raised causeway. The population of the township in 1861 was 2,371, and of the parish 6,715. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of copperas and earthenware. Near the town are extensive limekilns, a steam corn mill, roperies, shipbuilding yards, and chemical works. The two brothers, John and William Martin, the former distinguished as an historical painter, and the latter the inventor of several ingenious machines, were natives of this parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £300, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was built in 1809 at an expense of £5,000. The register dates from 1669. The old church, which was dedicated to the Holy Cross, has been pulled down. There are also the district churches of Howdon Pans and St. Peter, the livings of which are perpet. curs., val. £196 and £222 respectively. There are village schools for both sexes, and the Wesleyans, New Connexion and Primitive Methodists, and Presbyterians have chapels.

WALLSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Fermoy, co. Cork, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Doneraile. The village is situated on the river Awbeg. The land is fertile, upon a substratum of limestone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Cork, val. £400, in the patron. of the bishop. The church has long been in ruins. The principal seats are Wallstown House, Ballywater, and

Wallstown Castle, the last the old seat of the Walls family, which was confiscated and given by Cromwell to the Ruddocks, but is now a ruin.

WALL-TOWN, a tnshp. in the par. of Haltwhistle, W. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 2½ miles N.W. of Haltwhistle, its post town, and the same distance N. of the Greenhead station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. It is situated on the line of the Roman wall, and includes the stations *Æsica*, or "Great Chesters," and *Vindolana*, now termed "Little Chesters," where remains of baths, altars, inscriptions, and other relics have been found. At a farm in the vicinity is part of an old castle of the Ridleys, and on a hill near Four Law barrows, are three stones termed the "Mare and Foals."

WALL-UNDER-HAYWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Rusbury, co. Salop, 4 miles S.E. of Church Stretton.

WALLYFORD. *See* WALLIFORD, co. Edinburgh.

WALMER, a par. in the hund. of Cornilo, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, and about 7 miles from Dover. It is a bathing place and coast-guard station adjoining Deal on the Dover road, and contains many villas and a large number of comfortable lodgings. The season lasts from the middle of July to the end of October. Some time back it was a non-corporate member of the port of Sandwich, but was incorporated with Deal in 1699. In the village are baths, reading rooms, a large brewery and malting establishment, and an esplanade. It was anciently held by the D'Aubervilles and Crowl, or Kereill, families, traces of whose ancient house still exist. Near the seashore stands Walmer Castle, the official residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. It was originally built by Henry VIII. in 1539, as a fortress for the defence of the coast, and was restored by Pitt when lord warden. Since the appropriation of the castle as a mansion for the lord warden it has undergone considerable alterations, and the fosse been converted into a garden. The late Duke of Wellington frequently resided in the castle, and died there in 1852. The extensive building known as the Royal Naval and Military Hospital, which formerly served as a coast-guard station, is now converted into a barrack for marines. The parish of Walmer consists of two parts, Upper and Lower Walmer, and contained in 1861 a population of 3,275. The living is a vic. with the cur. of St. Saviour's annexed, in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £240, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has an ivy covered tower, and a Norman arch, and in the churchyard are two yew trees. The chapel-of-ease of St. Saviour's, in Lower Walmer, was consecrated, in July, 1849, by Archbishop Sumner. The parochial charities produce about £1 10*s.* per annum. There is a National school, built in 1857, and supported by voluntary contributions, for boys, girls, and infants. There is also a military chapel school attached to the barracks, where service is performed for the troops on Sunday, and which is used as a school during the week. Near the church are a deep fosse, and other traces of ancient entronchments supposed to be of Roman formation.

WALMERSLEY - CUM - SHUTTLEWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Bury, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 2½ miles N.E. of Bury, its post town. It is situated on the river Irwell, and has a railway station at Summerseat. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton spinning mills. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of a beacon tower, said to have been erected in Elizabeth's time, and nearly opposite, on an eminence, is the seat of the Grants, the eminent manufacturers. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £130, in the patron. of trustees. The parochial charities produce about £23 per annum, of which £3 go to a school. There is a National school. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and the latter a day-school.

WALMSGATE, a par. in the hund. of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6¾ miles S.E. of Louth, its post town, and 3½ S.W. of Claythorpe station on the East Lincolnshire railway. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Burwell, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church having fallen to ruins the inhabitants attend that of Burwell, at which place is the National school. The Hall is the principal residence. T. Y. D. Yorke, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WALMSLEY, a chplry. in the par. of Bolton-le-Moors, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N. of Bolton.

WALNEY, ISLE OF, a chplry. in the par. of Dalton, hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 5 miles S.W. of Dalton. This place, which is insular at high water, is situated between Morecambe Bay and the river Dudden, opposite the village and port of Barrow, which is reached by a ferry. It contains the vils. of North Scales and Bigger. A lighthouse was erected in 1790 at the southern end of the island, which has a revolving light 70 feet high, and visible for 13 miles. The sea is gradually encroaching upon the land, which was formerly an extensive forest, but has now scarcely a tree. Several rare plants grow here, and at North Scale is an intermittent well. On the northern extremity of the island stands the castle of the "Pile of Fouldrey," erected in 1327 by the Abbot of Furness for the protection of the inner harbour. It was once of considerable strength, but is now a ruin. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £90, in the patron. of the Vicar of Dalton. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was restored in 1856. A National school has been recently erected.

WALPOLE, a par. in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 2½ miles S.W. of Halesworth, its post town, and 8 from Saxmundham. The village is situated near the river Blythe. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £80, in the patron. of the Church Patronage Society. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum. There is an endowed free school. The Independents have a chapel, which is the oldest in the county. Lord Huntingfield is lord of the manor. Fairs are held in Whitsun week and on Michaelmas day.

WALPOLE ST. ANDREW, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge-Marsh-Land, co. Norfolk, 7½ miles S.W. of Lynn, its post town. It is a station on the Lynn branch of the Midland and Great Northern railways. The village is situated on the Roman sea wall, near Cross Keys Wash. The soil is loamy. The par. includes the hmlt. of Cross Keys, from which point a high embankment and a bridge have been constructed across the estuary to Long Sutton in Lincolnshire. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £1,259. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The parochial charities produce about £135 per annum, of which £100 go towards Curton's school. There are National and parochial schools, the latter at Cross Keys, and a chapel for the Primitive Methodists. Roman bricks and pipes for draining were discovered here in 1727. This parish gives name and title of baron to the Earl of Orford. The Rev. C. H. Townsend is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

WALPOLE ST. PETER, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge-Marsh-Land, co. Norfolk, 8 miles S.W. of Lynn, its post town, 6 N.E. of Wisbeach, and 1 mile S. of Walpole St. Andrew's. The parish is situated on the Roman sea wall, and includes a small extent of salt marsh and the hmlt. of Marshland Fen. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of St. Edmund's annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £925, in the patron. of the crown. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a chapel-of-ease at Marshland Fen, dedicated to St. Edmund. The parochial charities produce about £198 per annum, of which £82 go to Butler's almshouse. There is a free school founded and endowed by Anthony Curton in 1705, for this parish and that of Walpole St. Andrew. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel.

WALRIDGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Stamfordham, N.E. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 10 miles N.E. of Hexham.

WALSALL, a par., market town, parliamentary and

municipal borough in the hund. of South Offlow, co. Stafford, 8 miles N.W. of Birmingham, 6 E. of Wolverhampton, and 119 N.W. of London. The town was formerly confined to an eminence, but has of late years extended over the plain or marsh beneath. It is built on a small rivulet which runs into the Tame, is a place of considerable antiquity, and ranks as the second market and manufacturing town in the county. Queen Elizabeth is said to have visited it in 1586, and signed a deed conveying a grant of land to the town. Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., stayed here in 1643, on her way to join the king at Edgehill. Charles I. granted it a charter, which was confirmed by Charles II. The area of the parish is 8,182 acres, and the population in 1861 was 39,690, being an increase of 12,868 since 1851. The parish is divided into two parts—Walsall Borough and Walsall Foreign. The population of the former in 1861 was 8,166; of the latter 31,524. There are numerous canals running through and by the town, and the South Staffordshire branch of the London and North-Western railway has a station there. A new direct line to Wolverhampton is projected. The recent extension of Walsall is due to its proximity to a district abounding in coal, iron, and limestone. The manufactures here comprise saddlery, hardware, and coach ironwork, locks, bolts, and keys. There are also brass and iron foundries, chandelier and gas-fittings manufactories, tanneries, and extensive corn mills. The town is throughout lighted with gas supplied from the corporation works in Wolverhampton-street, and draws a plentiful supply of pure water from the neighbourhood of Lichfield. There are large reservoirs connected with the waterworks near the Pleck. The corporation, which consists of a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 17 town councillors, partly derives its revenues from lands and buildings within the parish, and from an estate at Bascote, in Warwickshire, which produces nearly £300 per annum. The Reform Bill of 1832 constituted Walsall a borough, and it returns one member. The townhall is in High-street: the old edifice, erected in 1734, has been demolished, and the foundation-stone of a new townhall and gaol was laid on the 24th of July, 1865, on the old site. The assembly-rooms are at the "George Hotel." The county court offices are in Lichfield-street, the public free library in Goodall-street, and the workhouse at the Pleck. In Littleton-street are swimming and private baths, erected in 1861, supplied with water from the limestone springs. There is a small hospital, called the Cottage Hospital, in Bridge-street. Opposite the grammar-school is a sheet of water surrounded by gardens, formed by the excavations for limestone. In the centre of the town is a square called the Bridge, the chief building in which is the "George Hotel:" in the centre is a clock and two cannons from Sebastopol. Walsall, which is in the dioc. of Lichfield and archdeac. of Stafford, has four churches. The parish church, dedicated to St. Matthew, stands at the top of High-street, and is approached by a steep ascent and a flight of steps. The church was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, spire, and chancel, in 1821, and is capable of seating 2,500; the annual value is £500. St. Peter's is in Stafford-street, val. £300, in the gift of the vicar. St. Paul's, the Bridge, is connected with the grammar-school and in the patron. of the governors, and the val. is £50. St. John's, at the Pleck, val. £112, is in the gift of the vicar. There are also within the parish churches at Walsall Wood and Bloxwich. There are numerous dissenting chapels in both the Foreign and Borough—about seventeen in number, belonging to the Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, Methodist Free Church, and Primitive Methodists. The Roman Catholics have two chapels at Walsall and one at Bloxwich. The free grammar school, in Lichfield-street, was rebuilt in 1849. The school was founded by Queen Mary, and has one exhibition to Oxford or Cambridge. It is endowed with 298 acres of land, producing about £500 per annum. The old blue-coat school has merged into a National school. The new pile of buildings in red and blue brick with stone facings in St. Paul-street was completed in 1850, and has accommodation for 500 children, 40 of whom, according to the terms of the original institution, are clothed and educated gratis. There are other schools, and numerous Sunday-schools connected with the different places of worship, and numerous small charities belong to the poor of Walsall, consisting of doles of bread, clothing, &c. There are also the Harper and Mollesley almshouses, in Bath-street, for six and eleven poor women or widows respectively. The annual proceeds of the Fiskley charity, about £50, is devoted to apprenticing the children of the poor. In Bath-street is an old burial-ground belonging to the parish church. The new cemetery is at the Pleck. A medicinal well, called Alum Well, a short distance from the town, was formerly noted, its waters being impregnated with iron. Quarter, county court, and petty sessions are held here. The borough magistrates sit every Tuesday and Thursday. There are quarterly meetings of the ironmasters. Walsall has a coroner, town clerk, recorder, and treasurer, and there is an annual court-leet. There are two large branch banks in Walsall—the Birmingham Banking Company having an establishment in High-street, and the Staffordshire Joint-Stock Bank one at the Bridge. The savings-bank has transferred its business to the post-office savings-bank. The principal landowners are Lord Hatherton, Earl of Bradford, and Captain Mellish. There are three papers published here—the *Walsall Free Press*, Saturday; the *Walsall News*, Saturday; and the *Walsall Advertiser*, Saturday and Tuesday; the latter is for free circulation. The union county of Walsall contains the sub-districts of Walsall, Darlaston, Aldridge, and Bloxwich, being an area of 21,603 acres, and containing a population of 59,908. The county court jurisdiction comprises Aldridge, Barr, Bentley, Darlaston, Moxley, Norton, Pelshall, Rushall, Walsall, and Wednesbury. Tuesday is the market-day. There are three annual fairs—on the 24th of February, Whit-Monday, and the Tuesday preceding Old Michaelmas Day; and the races are held on the Wednesday and Thursday following. The racecourse is near the railway station.

WALSDEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Rochdale, hund. of Salford, co Lancaster, 5 miles N.E. of Rochdale, its post town, and 10 from Burnley. It is a station on the Leeds section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. It is joined with Todmorden. There are cotton-mills, collieries, stone-quarries, and chemical works, which afford employment to the chief portion of the inhabitants. The soil is clayey, with a rocky subsoil. A portion of the Roman road from Manchester to York passes through this parish. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a parochial school for both sexes. J. Dearden, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WALSHAM, a hund., co. Norfolk. It is mentioned in Domesday as *Walesha*, and contains the pars. of Acle, Beighton, Fishley, Halvergate, Hemblington, Moulton, Panxworth, Ranworth, Reedham, Tunstall, Upton, South Walsham, Wickhampton, and Woodbastwick; comprising an area of 26,700 acres.

WALSHAM-LE-WILLOWS, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, co. Suffolk, 5 miles N.E. from Ixworth, its post town, and 4 from Finningham railway station. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £93. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £89 per annum, realised chiefly from town estate. There are schools for both sexes, and the Independents, Wesleyans, and Baptists have chapels. The Rev. T. B. Powell is lord of the manor. Near the church is an old mansion, formerly a cell subordinate to the Abbey of Ixworth.

WALSHAM, NORTH, a par. and market-town in the hund. of Tunstead, co. Norfolk, 14 miles N.E. of Norwich, and 25 N.W. of Yarmouth. It is situated on an eminence between the rivers Ant and Bure. It was once of more importance than at present, but was much damaged by a fire in 1600, when the market cross, built

in the reign of Edward III. by Bishop Thirlby, was repaired or rebuilt by Bishop Redman, of Norwich. This cross having again become diapidated, was repaired a few years ago by the inhabitants; the ecclesiastical commissioners, in whom the property is vested, having declined to expend any money upon it. Many new houses have recently been erected in the suburbs, and on the recently enclosed heaths, known as the White Horse, Spa, and Blue Bell commons. The principal buildings are the market cross, a corn exchange recently built at a cost of £600, the old theatre, now occupied as a National school, a savings-bank, four commercial branch banks, gasworks, and Ebridge water-mill of Messrs. Press, on White Horse common. North Walsham is a polling place for the eastern division of the county, and a petty sessions town. In the vicinity are two crosses, said to mark the spot where John Lytester, a dyer of Norwich, and one of Wat Tyler's men, was defeated by Spencer, the warlike bishop of Norwich, in 1381. The principal trade is in agricultural produce. The population, in 1851, was 2,911, and in 1861, 2,873. The living is a vic.* with the rect. of Antingham St. Margaret annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £336, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an old structure, with a tower originally 147 feet high, but now much dilapidated, the upper part having fallen in 1724. It contains an antique font, with a canopy, two effigies of the Paston family, the one of Sir W. Paston, bearing date 1608, and the armorial bearings of John of Ghent and St. Bent's Abbey. The walls and interior of the church have lately been restored, at a total cost of £2,200. The pulpit is elaborately carved, and there is a beautifully carved prayer-desk, presented to the church by the late M. J. Shepheard, Esq. Four new windows have been inserted: one (memorial) by R. Chamberlin, Esq., of Norwich; one by John Hales, Esq., surgeon, Holt; one by Mrs. Murray, the wife of the present vicar; and the fourth by Mrs. Wilkinson, the wife of George Wilkinson, Esq., solicitor, North Walsham. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Independents, and Society of Friends, have each a chapel. There is a free grammar school, founded by Sir W. Paston in 1606, which has an income from endowment of about £250, and a good library, bequeathed by the Rev. R. Berney, for the use of the scholars. The school-house was rebuilt in 1765, and is the place where Lord Nelson, Archbishop Tenison, and other eminent men, received the rudiments of their education. There are several small charities. The bishop of Norwich is lord of the manor, and impropriator of the rectorial tithes, now leased to Mr. Shepheard. Lord Suffield and J. Berney Petre, Esq., are the principal landowners. Market-day is Thursday, chiefly for corn.

WALSHAM, SOUTH, an ancient town in the hund. of Blofield and Walsham, co. Norfolk, 3 miles N.W. of Acle, and 10 N.E. of Norwich. This place, which is situated on the S. side of the river Bure, was once much more considerable than at present. After the dissolution of the Abbey of St. Benedict, on the opposite side of the river, it gradually fell into decay, and is now only a village of about 700 inhabitants. It is divided into the two parishes of St. Lawrence and St. Mary; the former is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £511 10*s.*, in the patron. of Queen's College, Cambridge; the latter is a vic.,* val. £160, in the patron of the trustees of Great Norwich Hospital. The two churches are situated in the same churchyard, but that of St. Lawrence was destroyed by fire in 1827, and the chancel only has been restored. The register of St. Lawrence dates from 1570, and that of St. Mary from 1550. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum. There is a small school.

WALSHCROFT, a wap. in two divs., North and South, in the parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln; the former contains the pars. of Claxby, South Kelsey, Kingerby, Kirkby-cum-Osgodby, Newton-by-Toft, Normanby-on-the-Wolds, Owersby, West Raisen, Thornton-le-Moors Toft-next-Newton, Usselby, and part of Caistor, comprising an area of 26,810 acres; and the latter, the pars. of Binwood St. Gabriel and St. Mary, Croxby, Linwood, Market and Middle Raisen, Stainton-le-Vale, Tealby, Thoresway, Thorganby, Walesby, and North Willingham; comprising an area of 30,420 acres.

WALSHFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Hunsingore, upper div. of Claro wap., West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Wetherby. It is situated on the river Nidd, and is joined with Great Ribston.

WALSHTOWN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Barrymore, co. Cork, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Middleton.

WALSINGHAM. *See* WOLSINGHAM, co. Durham.

WALSINGHAM, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of North Greenhoe, co. Norfolk, 1 mile N.E. of Little Walsingham, its post town. The village is situated in the vale of the Stiffkey rivulet, and on the road from Fakenham to Wells. It comprises the united parishes of All-Saints and St. Peter, and was formerly of considerable importance, but is now a small agricultural village. The living is a don. cur. annexed to the perpet. cur. of Little Walsingham, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £168. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum. Roman urns and coins have been discovered. In the vale is the ancient mansion called Berry Hall, the seat of the Brook family.

WALSINGHAM, LITTLE, or NEW, a par. and small town in the hund. of North Greenhoe, co. Norfolk, 5½ miles N.E. of Fakenham, its post town, 28 N.W. of Norwich by road, or 38¾ by rail, and 1 mile S. of Old Walsingham. It is a station on the Wells branch of the Great Eastern railway. It is situated in a vale surrounded by heights, near the river Stiffkey, here spanned by a bridge. The village, which contains a population of 1,006, is a petty sessions and decayed market town. It anciently belonged to the Clares, and was celebrated for the shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham, constructed of wood, after the model of Santa Casa, at Nazareth. The shrine was erected in 1061 by the widow of Ricoldie Faverches, and was made an Austin priory by her son Sir Geoffrey. This institution became immensely rich, and at the Dissolution was valued at £445 14*s.* 4*d.* Prior to the Dissolution it was visited by several crowned heads; especially Henry VIII., who, in the second year of his reign, walked hither barefoot from Barsham, but afterwards caused the image of Our Lady of Walsingham to be burnt at Chelsea. The site and lands were then given to Sir Thomas Sydney, and now belong to H. Lee Warner, Esq., in whose grounds are the ruins of this pile, consisting of the great western portal and eastern end of the conventual church, the refectory, 78 feet by 27, a portion of the cloisters, and a stone bath with two wells, known as the "Wishing Wells." A county court is held monthly, and petty sessions on the first Monday in every month. The market, formerly held on Friday, has been some years abolished. The living is a perpet. cur. with the vic. of Houghton-in-the-Dale annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, joint val. £168. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains a font carved with the seven sacraments of the Church of Rome and the Crucifixion, and several monuments—one to Sir Henry Sydney, and others to the Lee Warner family. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £300 per annum. There are eight almshouses, a free school, founded in 1639, and a National school for both sexes. The Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans have chapels. There was a bridewell here containing 53 cells, occupying the site of the old Lazar Hospital, but it was abolished about 1860, when the quarterly sessions were also discontinued. The place gives title of baron to the De Greys of Merton. A fair is held on the second Monday after Whit-Monday, and statute fairs on the Fridays before and after Michaelmas Day.

WALSOKEN, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge Marsh-Land, co. Norfolk, 1 mile N.E. of Wisbeach, its post town, of which it is a suburb. It is separated from Wisbeach by a small stream, over which is a bridge. Within these last few years the village of New Walsoken has greatly extended, and in 1861 had a population of

2,683. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £1,285. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains an old font. There are some charities of considerable amount. The Primitive Methodists have two chapels. Archbishop Herring was born at the Rectory in 1693, and died in 1757. C. Metcalfe, Esq., of Wisbeach, is lord of the manor. There was anciently a chapel with a guild of the Holy Trinity, and a hermitage, of which the site is now unknown.

WALSTON, a par. in the upper ward of co. Lanark, Scotland. It contains a vil. of its own name and that of Ellsrickle. It extends in length about 3½ miles from N.W. to S.E., with an extreme breadth of about 3 miles, and is bounded on the S. by Peeblesshire, and on the other sides by the pars. of Biggar, Libberton, Carnwath, Dunsyre, and Dolphington. Its surface is hilly and pastoral, rising at Walston Hill 1,500 feet above sea-level. The lower grounds are watered by the river Medwin, which abounds in trout. Sandstone and limestone are worked, but the rocks chiefly consist of felspar, porphyry, clinkstone, and greenstone. In the vicinity are traces of a double-ditched circular camp, 77 yards in diameter, also a good spring at Walston Well. The parish is traversed by the road from Biggar to Edinburgh, and by that from Carnwath to Peebles. The village of Walston is situated about 5 miles N. of Biggar, on the river Medwin. This par. is in the presb. of Biggar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The stipend of the minister is about £157. The parish church was erected in 1789. There are a Free church, parochial school, and a subscription school.

WALTERSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Ewyas-Lacy, co. Hereford, 3 miles S.W. of Pontrilas railway station, and 15 S.W. of Hereford. Abergavenny is its post town. The village is situated on the river Monnow, on the borders of Monmouthshire. The soil consists of red clay. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £136. The church is dedicated to St. Peter or to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. Near the church is a circular moat, but no traces of any building within its enclosure. In the vicinity are two camps. There is also a farm-house which was once the residence of Lord Burleigh, whose coat-of-arms is still to be seen in the windows.

WALTERSTONE, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanrhidian, co. Glamorgan, 10 miles S.W. of Swansea. It was founded by Henry I.'s chaplain, Walter de Mapes, who translated the "British Chronicle" into Latin.

WALTERSTONE, a hmlt. in the par. of Llancarvan, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles S.E. of Cowbridge.

WALTERSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of West Offaly, co. Kildare, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Kildare. The village is near the site of Fitzgeralds' castle, of which there are no remains. The soil is light and sandy, with a considerable tract of bog. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Narney. The church has long been demolished.

WALTHAM, a par. in the hund. of Bridge and Petham, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 8 miles S.W. of Canterbury, its post town, and 5 E. of the Wye railway station. The village is situated on the Roman way Stane Street. The par. includes the hmlt. of Handwell Green. The land is partly in hop-grounds. There were formerly chapels-of-ease at Ashenfield and Waddenhall. The living is a vic.* with that of Petham annexed, in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £535. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. There is a National school for both sexes, and the Wesleyans have a chapel.

WALTHAM, a par. in the hund. of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3½ miles S.W. of Great Grimsby, its post town, and 9 N.E. of Caistor. It is a station on the Great Northern railway. The village is situated on the road to Binbrook. This parish, as well as several others, were included in the parliamentary borough of Great Grimsby in 1832. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £331, in the patron. of Southwell Collegiate Church. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains a monument of black marble, with the effigies of Joan Waltham and her two children, bearing date 1420, also a broken brass, discovered in 1849 under the boards of a pew in the N. aisle, bearing a Latin inscription to John and Margaret Waltham, but without date. The register dates from 1561. The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and the latter a school. There is also a temperance hall. B. Annington, Esq., is lord of the manor. A statute fair for the hiring of servants is held in the first week in May.

WALTHAM, a hund. in co. Essex, contains the pars. of Chingford, Epping, Nazeing, Waltham Abbey, and part of Roydon, comprising an area of 25,240 acres.

WALTHAM ABBAS. *See* WALTHAM WHITE, co. Berks.

WALTHAM ABBEY, or HOLY CROSS, a par. and small market town in the hund. of Waltham, co. Essex, 12 miles N.E. of St. Paul's, London, by road, or 15 by the Cambridge section of the Great Eastern railway, on which it is a station. This parish is situated on the river Lea, and includes Waltham Forest, which belongs to the crown, also Hainault and Epping forests, part of what was the great wood or weald of Essex. The parish contains 11,870 acres, and includes, besides the town of Waltham, the tnshps. of Holyfield, Sewardstone, and Upshire, or Uptra, and the ecclesiastical district of High Beech. The population of the parish in 1861 was 5,044, and of the town 2,873; the latter consists chiefly of one long street, containing the station of the N. division of the Metropolitan police, where petty sessions are held weekly on Tuesdays, and the courthouse in High Bridge-street, where a county court is held monthly. On the banks of the Lea are a government establishment for refining saltpetre and manufacture of gunpowder, several flour mills, and a manufacture for percussion caps; there are also malt kilns, a brewery, silk-mill, and a pin factory. It is said to owe its origin to Canute's standard-bearer, Tovy, who built here a church, which was reformed as a college by Harold in 1062, and subsequently converted by Henry II. into a mitred abbey for Augustine Canons, which continued to flourish till the Reformation, when its revenues were valued at £1,097 per annum. It was then surrendered by Robert Fuller, the last abbot, to Henry VIII., who gave the site to Sir A. Denny. All that now remains of this abbey is the nave with its two side chapels, constituting the present parish church of Holy Cross and St. Lawrence, and to which a square tower was added at the western end in 1558. It has recently been partially repaired, but funds are needed for further progress. There are many monuments, including two brasses bearing date 1559, and effigies of the Dennys. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £195, in the patron. of trustees. This living was once held by Bishop Hall and by Fuller. In the Abbey cemetery are said to be interred the bodies of Harold and his brothers, who fell at Battle, by their mother Githa, with the simple epitaph, "*Hic jacet Harold infeliz.*" There is also the district church of St. Paul, at High Beech, the living of which is a perpet. cur.* in the patron. of the Bishop of London. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a chapel. There are a free school, endowed by Leverton with about £170 per annum, National, and British and Foreign schools, and a mental improvement society with a small library. The parochial charities produce about £370 per annum, including £70, the endowment of Green's almshouses. Besides the parish church, there are some ruins of the abbey, including part of the abbey wall, a vault, gateway, and a bridge. Roger de Waltham, one of the monkish chroniclers of the time of Henry III., and Bishop John de Waltham, were born here. It was here that Cranmer, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was first introduced to Henry VIII., and suggested the referring of the question of the king's divorce to the divines and learned men of England, instead of submitting to the decision of the Pope. Market day is on Tuesday. Fairs are held on the 14th May and 25th and 26th September.

WALTHAM, BISHOP'S. *See* BISHOP'S WALTHAM, co. Hants, and the like of other places similarly compounded.

WALTHAM-CROSS, a ward in the par. of Cheshunt, hund. of Waltham, co. Essex, 11 miles from London, and 1 mile W. of Waltham Abbey. It is a station on the Cambridge branch of the Great Eastern railway. It is situated between the New River and the river Lea, and evidently takes the suffix to its name from the cross built by Edward I. in commemoration of Queen Eleanor; this structure consists of three stories raised on six steps, and is embellished with armorial bearings, niched figures, and a spire. It has been restored at various periods, and is now in excellent preservation.

WALTHAM, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Chelmsford, co. Essex, 4½ miles N.W. of Chelmsford. It is situated in a fertile district watered by the river Chelmer. In the village is an old building called the guildhall. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £300, in the patron. of Trinity College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to SS. Mary and Lawrence, contains several monuments and frescoes. There is also the district church known as the Black Chapel, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £20. The parochial charities produce about £85 per annum. The principal residence is Waltham Hall, the seat of Captain Chamier, R.N.

WALTHAM, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Chelmsford, co. Essex, 4 miles N.E. of Chelmsford. The village is situated on the high road to Norwich, through Bury, and near the river Chelmer. On the banks of the river are two corn mills. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £600. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. The Independents have a chapel. The parochial charities produce about £175 per annum. The principal residence is Waltham Lodge.

WALTHAM, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Overton, co. Hants, 6 miles S.W. of Basingstoke. The village is situated near the line of the South-Western railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £380, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has been recently enlarged. There is a National school. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum.

WALTHAM-ON-THE-WOLDS, a par. in the hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 5 miles N.E. of Melton-Mowbray, its post town, and 11 S.W. of Grantham. The village, which is old, was formerly a market town. Lime is burnt in the neighbourhood. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £481. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, was restored and repewed in 1838. In the interior is an old font and three carved stalls. The parochial charities produce about £35 per annum. There is a National school with a small endowment, and a chapel for the Wesleyans. An assembly hall was erected in 1838 at the expense of about £800, the site being presented by the Duke of Rutland, who is lord of the manor. A large cattle and horse fair is held on the 18th and 19th of September.

WALTHAM ST. LAURENCE, a par. in the hund. of Wargrave, co. Berks, 4½ miles S.W. of Maidenhead, its post town, and 3 from Twyford. The village is situated near the Great Western railway. At Wargrave a court-baron is held annually, and at Weycock Highrood are traces of a Roman camp. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £211. The church, dedicated to St. Laurence, was thoroughly restored in 1847. There are several monuments, particularly one to Sir Henry Neville. The parochial charities produce about £74 per annum. There is an endowed National school. Lord Braybrooke is lord of the manor.

WALTHAMSTOW, a par. in the hund. of Becontree, co. Essex, 6 miles N.E. of St. Paul's, London, and 1 mile W. of Lea-bridge station on the Great Eastern railway. It is situated on the navigable river Lea, here crossed by a bridge, and near the borders of Epping Forest, through which a new road has been cut to Woodford. The village is a suburb of London. It contains the police station for the N. division of the Metropolitan police, and is within the N.E. postal district. It is mentioned in Domesday book as *Wealanestun*, and at that time was held by Judith, the Conqueror's niece, from whom it passed to the Nevilles and Bishop Montaigne, who in 1624 intrusted the government to a select vestry of 17 persons, besides the minister and churchwardens. The par. contains the hmlts. of Clay Street, Hall End, and Chapel End, with a population in 1861 of 7,137, and includes upwards of 40 miles of roadway. On the banks of the Lea are extensive copper, flour, and oil mills. George Gascoigne, the poet, was born here in 1578, and Edmund Chishall, the antiquary, was once vicar. Courts leet and baron are held occasionally. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £800. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected in 1535 by Sir G. Monox, who was lord mayor of London in 1514. The interior contains some old monuments and brasses, one to J. Russell by Chantrey. The edifice was enlarged in 1817 at an expense of £2,000. In addition to the parish church are the district churches of St. John's, St. Peter's, and St. James's, the livings of which are all perpet. curs.* The parochial charities produce about £773 per annum, including the bequest made by Henry Maynard in 1686 for school, minister, &c. There are also the Lord Mayor Monox's free school and almshouses, Squire's almshouses, and various other schools. The Independents, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics have each a chapel.

WALTHAM, UP, a par. in the hund. of Box, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 6 miles S.W. of Petworth, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Chichester. The village is situated on the high road from Petworth to Chichester. The parish forms a part of the South Downs. The surface is undulating, with a chalky soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £108. The register dates from 1790.

WALTHAM, WHITE, or ABBAS, a par. in the hund. of Beynhurst, co. Berks, 4 miles S.W. of Maidenhead. The village is situated on the line of the Great Western railway, and near a branch of the river Loddon. The surface is level, and the soil a strong loam resting on chalk. The living is a vic.* united to the rect. of Shottesbrook in 1744. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains two brasses, the earliest dating from 1445. There was formerly a chapel-of-ease at Feens. The Independents and Lady Huntingdon's Connexion have each a chapel, and there are National schools. At Bery Grove many Roman tiles, bricks, and coins have been discovered; and at Little Green is the house where Thomas Hearne, the antiquary, was born in 1680. In this parish is a farm called Snewin's House, said to have been the hunting seat of Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII., and in which the learned Dodwell wrote his book "De Cyclis Veterum."

WALTON, a par. in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 2 miles N.E. of Fenny-Stratford, its post town, and 48 from London. The village is situated on the river Ouzle, near the Grand Junction canal. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £232. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and is the mother church to Lympton and Bowbrickhill. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum. C. Pinfold, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WALTON, a par. in the hund. of Whitley, co. Somerset, 2½ miles S.W. of Glastonbury, its post town, and 6 N. of Somerton. The village is situated on the main western road from Exeter to Bath. The soil is clayey, with a subsoil of blue lias stone. Many curious fossils have been found in the limestone quarries. The living is a cur., annexed to the rect. of Street, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The register dates from 1671. There is a National school for both sexes, at which a Sunday-school is held. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The Marquis of Bath is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

WALTON, a par. in the hund. of Colneis, co. Suffolk, 10 miles S.E. from Ipswich, its post town, and 4 from Harwich. The parish is bounded on the N.E. by the river Deben, on the S.W. by the harbour of Harwich, and on the S. by the North Sea. The village is situated betwixt the rivers Deben and Orwell. The surface is

flat, and the soil generally a rich loam with patches of sand and crag. There is a ferry across the river Orwell, plying to and from Harwich and Shotley. Languard Fort is situated in this parish, as also some small remains of Walton Castle, a stronghold of the Bigods. The living is a vic.,* with that of Felixstow annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, joint val. £290. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was restored in 1857. The interior contains two brasses bearing date from 1459. The register dates from 1550. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. There is a school for both sexes. The Duke of Hamilton is lord of the manor. There are considerable remains of a Benedictine priory, founded as a cell to the monastery of Rochester in the reign of William Rufus, which continued till 1528, when it was given to Cardinal Wolsey towards the endowment of his intended colleges. Many Roman coins have been found here, and in the adjoining parish of Felixstow, where was a Roman station and mint.

WALTON, a par. in the hund. of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 10 miles N. of Carlisle, its post town, and 3 N. of Brampton. The village is situated near the river Irthing, on the site of the Roman station *Petriana*, now called Castle Steads, on the old wall which crossed the parish, and out of the materials of which several houses have been built. The par. includes the tnshps. of High and Low Walton. The surface is undulating, and includes a considerable extent of moorland and peat moss. The soil is argillaceous, with patches of loam. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £124. There are an endowed school and a Sunday-school. W. P. Johnson, Esq., of Walton House, is lord of the manor.

WALTON, a par. in York ainsty, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S. of Wetherby, its post town, and three quarters of a mile from Thorpe Arch station on the Harrogate railway. The village is situated on the ancient Watling Street, near the river Wharfe. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £75. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains an effigy of a knight in armour, and a tablet to N. Fairfax, Esq. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. The register dates from 1619. There is a National school for both sexes. G. L. Fox, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WALTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Sandal Magna, lower div. of Agbrigg wap., West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.E. of Wakefield, its post town. The village is situated on the North Midland railway, and is a meet for the Bramham Moor hunt. There are soap and alkali works. Walton House, Refuge House, and Walton Hall, are the principal residences, the latter was the seat of the late C. Waterton, Esq., author of "Wanderings in South America."

WALTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Baswich, E. div. of Cuttlestone hund., co. Stafford, 3 miles S.E. of Stafford, its post town. It is in conjunction with Baswich, and adjoins the turnpike road from Stafford to Rugely. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Baswich, in the dioc. of Lichfield. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, was erected in 1845. There is a National school for both sexes. The Marquis of Anglesea is lord of the manor.

WALTON, a lib. in the par. of Stone, co. Stafford, half a mile S. of Stone, on the river Trent.

WALTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Eccleshall, N. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, 2 miles S.E. of Eccleshall. It is a station on the London and North-Western railway. It is situated near the river Sow.

WALTON, a hmlt. in the par. and borough of Aylesbury, co. Bucks, adjoining Aylesbury.

WALTON, a tythg. in the par. of Bosham, co. Sussex, 3 miles W. of Chichester.

WALTON, a tythg. in the par. of Downton, co. Wilts, 6 miles S.E. of Salisbury. It is joined with Wick.

WALTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Cults, co. Fife, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Cupar, near Walton Hill.

WALTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Chesterfield, hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 2 miles S. of Chesterfield, near the river Ipper.

WALTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Kimcote and Knaptoft, hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester, 4 miles N.E. of Lutterworth. Many of the inhabitants are employed in frame-work knitting. The Methodists have a chapel.

WALTON, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Grantham Soke, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, near Grantham. It is joined with Spittlegate.

WALTON, a district in the par. of Bishop's Frome, co. Hereford, 4 miles S. of Bromyard.

WALTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Paston, lib. of Peterborough, co. Northampton, 3 miles N.W. of Peterborough. It is a station on the Midland railway.

WALTON, a hmlt. in the par. of King's Sutton, co. Northampton, 5 miles S.W. of Brackley.

WALTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Onibury, co. Salop, 4 miles N.W. of Ludlow.

WALTON, a tnshp. in the par. and co. of Radnor, 3 miles S.E. of New Radnor, within which borough it is included, and 8 from Presteign. It is joined with Womaston.

WALTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stottesden, co. Salop, 4 miles N. of Cleobury Mortimer.

WALTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Worthen, co. Salop, 13 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury.

WALTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ercall Magna, co. Salop, 6 miles N.W. of Wellington.

WALTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Much Wenlock, co. Salop, near Much Wenlock.

WALTON CARDIFF, a par. in the lower div. of Tewkesbury hund., co. Gloucester, 1 mile S.E. of Tewkesbury, its post town. It is situated on the road from Tewkesbury to Evesham, near the river Severn and the Gloucester and Birmingham railway. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £53, in the patron. of All Souls' College, Oxford. The church, which is dedicated to St. James, was built in 1658. The interior has lately been restored. The interments take place at the neighbouring parish of Aschurch. The parochial charities produce about £1 10*s.* per annum. In the vicinity is a mineral spring.

WALTON DETVILLE, an ecclesiastical district, formerly a hmlt. in the par. of Wellesbourne Hastings, Warwick div. of Kington hund., co. Warwick, 8 miles from Warwick, 5 from Stratford-on-Avon, and 3½ N.W. of Kington. The village is situated on a branch of the river Avon. Walton has belonged to the ancestors of Sir C. Mordaunt from Henry VIII.'s time. The Warwickshire hounds meet here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £156. The church, dedicated to St. James, was restored and endowed by the late Sir C. Mordaunt, Bart., of Walton House, which was restored by Hakewell. There is a day-school for both sexes.

WALTON, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge-Lynn, co. Norfolk, 9 miles S.E. of Lynn, and 7 N.W. of Swaffham. This parish was consolidated with that of Gayton Thorpe in the early part of the present century. The land is arable, with the exception of a small proportion of woodland, and about 200 acres of warren and common. The chief crops are wheat, barley, and turnips. The living is a vic.,* val. £157, with the rect. of Gayton Thorpe annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register dates from 1560. There was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Andrew, but which is now in ruins. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum. There is a National school for this parish and that of Gayton Thorpe. A. Hamond, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

WALTON, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Dungleddy, co. Pembroke, 7 miles N.E. of Haverfordwest. It was anciently called *Wale-town*, from its founder W. De Wale, who bestowed it on the neighbouring commandery of Knights Hospitallers at Slebeth. The parish contains only 110 acres, but the village is considerable. The

living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £60. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities consist of a share with Llysvraen.

WALTON HEAD, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Kirkby Overblow, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Wetherby.

WALTON INFERIOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Runcorn, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 2 miles S. of Warrington. The village is situated near the river Mersey and the Bridgwater and Mersey and Irwell canals.

WALTON-IN-GORDANO, a par. in the hund. of Portbury, co. Somerset, 2 miles N. of Clevedon, its nearest railway station and post town, and 12 S.W. of Bristol. The village is situated nearly opposite to Cardiff, on the Bristol Channel, and under the Clevedon hills. On the summit of a hill overlooking the village are the remains of Ralph de Mortimer's castle, built shortly after the Conquest, which is now used as the National schoolhouse. It subsequently came to the Seymours, Thymes, and Richard de Walton. The soil is light and sandy, with a subsoil of limestone and rock. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £209. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, was enlarged in 1838. There is a National school. Sir William Miles is lord of the manor and sole landowner. There are some remains of an old chapel belonging to the castle, with a piscina and cross.

WALTON-LE-DALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Blackburn, lower div. of Blackburn hund., co. Lancaster, 1½ mile S.E. of Preston, its post town, and 7 miles from Chorley. This tnshp. comprises a tract of elevated land overlooking the valleys of the Derwent and Ribble, and contains the hmlts. of Brownedge, Cuerdon Green, Bamber Bridge, and Moon's Mill. The population in 1861 amounted to 7,383. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton mills and print works. Market gardening is carried on. The soil is fertile. The banks of the rivers are steep and clothed with wood. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £156, in the patron. of the Vicar of Blackburn. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, was partly rebuilt in 1794. The parochial charities produce about £78 per annum, of which £16 go to a school. There are National schools for both sexes, a Sunday-school, and a workhouse. Sir H. B. Hoghton, Bart., is lord of the manor. This place was the scene of a battle fought 17th August, 1648, between Cromwell and the Duke of Hamilton. Here, in 1715, General, or Parson Wood and his congregation defended the passage of the Ribble against Scottish rebels. In 1701 the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Derwentwater, and other leaders of the Jacobites, incorporated themselves by the style of the "mayor and corporation of the ancient borough of Walton."

WALTON-LE-SOKEN, or WALTON-LE-NAZE, a par. in the hund. of Tendring, co. Essex, 18 miles E. of Colchester, its post town, and 7½ S. of Harwich, to which it is a subport. The village is situated on a cliff overhanging the sea. The S. cliffs adjoining the town have been defended from the encroachments of the sea by a wall. There are two hotels and numerous lodging houses. The crescent pier, which affords a promenade 300 feet in length by 14 in width, is used to land and embark passengers by steamers plying between here and Harwich. On that part called the Naze stands a tower built by the Trinity House as a sea-mark for vessels approaching Harwich from the S. Near Harwich is an inlet from the sea designated Walton Creek, or Backwater, abounding in wild fowl. The parish has been so encroached upon by the sea that ruins of houses have been discovered on a shoal called the West Rocks about 5 miles from the shore. The soil is fertile, consisting of loam, crag, and sand. Walton was formerly one of the three liberties called the Sokens. The shore abounds in pyrites, chiefly of wood, used for the manufacture of green copperas or sulphate of iron, and in nodules of argillaceous clay, which are collected and sent to Harwich and London for making Roman cement. In the clay at the basis of the cliffs have been discovered the tusks of elephants, horns, bones, and teeth of several huge extinct animals. The living is a vic., consolidated with that of Kirkby-le-Soken, in the dioc. of Rochester. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was built by Bishop Porteous about 1804, and was enlarged in 1832, and again in 1835. The register dates from 1683. The old church and churchyard with many houses near it were swept away by the sea at the commencement of this century. The parochial charities produce about £81 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have chapels. Walton Hall is the principal residence.

WALTON, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Monks Kirby, co. Warwick, 5 miles N. of Rugby, near the Midland Counties railway.

WALTON, LOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Walton, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 4 miles N. of Brampton.

WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, a par. in the first div. of Copthorne hund., co. Surrey, 4½ miles S.E. of Epsom, its post town, and 3 from Betchworth. It is a station on the London and South-Eastern railway. The village is situated between Epsom and Reigate, about a mile from the Brighton road through Sutton, and on the Roman way Stane Street. It was formerly a Roman station, where many relics of antiquity have been discovered. The surface is hilly, and comprises a considerable portion of open down and common, abounding in heath and various rare plants. There is a mineral spring. From the southern extremity of the parish a view is obtained of the Surrey hills and Sussex downs. The old manor house, called Walton Place, and which was once strongly fortified, is now a farmhouse. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £346. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was rebuilt in 1826. It has an old leaden font. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum. There is a National school. C. H. Carew, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, a par. in the hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N.E. of Liverpool. It is a junction station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. This par., comprising 24,650 acres, includes the tnshps. of Aintree, Bootle, Everton, Edgehill, Fazerkerly, Formby, Kirkby, Kirkdale, with its sessions house, Toxteth Park, West Derby, Stanley, and Simonswood, already mentioned under their several headings. In consequence of its proximity to the river Mersey and the Leeds canal, this place has recently vastly increased in population, forming an extensive suburban district to Liverpool, within which borough it is partly included.

WALTON-ON-THE-WOLDS, a par. in the hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 4 miles E. of Loughborough, its post town, and 2 N.E. of Barrow-on-Soar railway station. The parish is bounded on the W. by a branch of the river Soar, and is situated near the Fosse Way and Midland Counties railway. The substratum is productive of limestone, which is quarried chiefly for agricultural purposes. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £409. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew or St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1739. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

WALTON SUPERIOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Runcorn, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 2½ miles S.W. of Warrington, its post town. It is situated on the Bridgwater and Mersey and Irwell canals, near the river Mersey and the North-Western railway. The principal residence is the Hall. Sir R. Brooke, Bart., is lord of the two manors.

WALTON-UPON-THAMES, a par. in the first div. of Elmbridge hund., co. Surrey, 4 miles W. of Hampton Court, 3 N.W. of Esher, and 17 S.W. of London. It is a station on the South-Western railway. The village is situated on the banks of the Thames, near the bridge of 15 arches, the centre of which fell in 1859. It was at Coway Stakes ford, in this parish, that Cæsar crossed in pursuit of Cassibelaunus,

and where stakes 16 feet in length, now petrified into iron hardness, were some years ago discovered, supposed to be those mentioned by Cæsar as driven in by the British chiefs to prevent the passage of the river. At St. George's Hill is Cæsar's Camp, of 14 acres, and in other parts of the parish are traces of Roman works. Walton Heath is a meet for the Surrey hounds. The par. includes the vil. of Hertham, a resort of anglers. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £209, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains many tombs of the members of the Rodney family, and a monument by Roubiliac to Richard Boyle, Viscount Shannon. There are also the district churches of Hertham and Oatlands, the livings of which are perpet. curs. The parish register dates from 1639. The parochial charities produce about £109 per annum. There are National schools for both sexes, and an infant school. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Oatlands, formerly a royal palace, and now occupied by the Oatlands Park Hotel and private residences, is partly in this and partly in the adjoining parish of Weybridge. Here are also the two mansions built by Cardinal Wolsey, Apps Court and Ashley Park, the former of which has been rebuilt; but the house said to have been the residence of President Bradshaw is now a farm. A fair for cattle, horses, and sheep is held on Wednesday and Thursday in Easter week.

WALTON-UPON-TRENT, a par. in the hund. of Repton, co. Derby, 4½ miles S.W. of Burton-upon-Trent, its post town, and 10 from Tamworth. It is a station on the Birmingham line of railway. The village is situated on the eastern bank of the river Trent, which here divides the co. of Derby from that of Stafford. The Grand Trunk canal and the Birmingham and Derby railway pass near this village. In 1833 an Act was obtained for building a bridge over the Trent at Barton-under-Needwood. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £828. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was thoroughly restored in 1827. The interior contains the brass of a priest. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum, of which £21 go towards a school. Walton Hall is the principal residence. The Marquis Townshend is lord of the manor.

WALTON, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge Marsh-Land, co. Norfolk, 3 miles N.W. of Wisbeach, its post town. It is situated on the river Nene, which separates about 600 acres of this parish from the rest, forming part of the Isle of Ely. The village is situated near the Roman wall. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David, val. £154. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. There is a National school for both sexes. The poor's land produces about £100 per annum.

WALTON, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Roose, co. Pembroke, 6 miles S.W. of Haverfordwest, and 4 from Milford. The village is situated near St. Bride's Bay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £150.

WALTON, WOOD. *See* WOODWALTON, co. Hunts.

WALWICK, an ext.-par. lib. in N.W. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 5 miles N.W. of Hexham. It is the site of the Roman *Cilurnum*, on the western bank of the North Tyne, near the line of the great wall built by Severus, and was the station of the *Ala Secunda Asturum*.

WALWINS CASTLE, a par. in the hund. of Roose, co. Pembroke, 6 miles S.W. of Haverfordwest, its post town, and 4 from Milford. The par. includes the hmlt. of Silver Hill, and has traces of Castell Gwalchmai tumulus. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £270. The church is dedicated to St. James.

WALWORTH, a populous suburb of the metropolis, in the par. of St. Mary, Newington, E. div. of Brixton hund., co. Surrey, 2 miles S. of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. It has a station at Walworth-road on the Metropolitan Extension of the London, Chatham, and Dover line. This place, which is mentioned in Domesday book as *Walerode*, consists of a continuous line of modern houses on the road to Camberwell with numerous streets extending on the W. to Kennington, and on the E. to the Kent-road. It is divided into the three ecclesiastical districts of St. John's, St. Paul's, and St. Peter's, respectively containing a population in 1861 of 7,426, 11,770, and 32,011. Adjoining the ancient manor-house were the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens, comprising an area of about 16 acres, which were opened in 1832, when Exeter 'Change was removed from the Strand; there are also botanical gardens. The livings of the three district pars. are all perpet. curs. in the dioc. of London. The church of St. Peter was erected in 1825 by Soane, at a cost of £19,120, partly defrayed by the Parliamentary Commissioners. The churches of SS. John and Paul are also modern structures, as is the Beresford Chapel. There are twelve chapels belonging to Dissenting congregations, and numerous schools.

WALWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Heighington, S.E. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 5 miles N.W. of Darlington. It is situated on the Roman way Watling Street, and is divided into the two hmlts. of High and Low Walworth. It was formerly the seat of the Nevilles, Hausands, and Jennisons. The principal residence is Walworth Castle, built by T. Jennison in Queen Elizabeth's reign. It is a meet for the Raby hounds.

WAMBROOK, a par. in the hund. of Beaminster-Forum, Bridport div. of co. Dorset, 2 miles S.W. of Chard, its post town, and 12 from Lyme Regis. The village is situated on the river Ketbridge, near the great western road from London, and is nearly surrounded by Somersetshire. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £262. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and was anciently a chapel-of-ease to the vic. of Chardstock.

WAMPHRAY, a par. in the district of Annandale, co. Dumfries, Scotland. It extends in length about 6½ miles from N. to S., with an extreme breadth of 3½ miles, and is bounded by Moffat on the N., by Hutton and Corrie on the E., by Applegarth on the S., and on the W. by the river Annan, which separates it from Johnstone and Kirkpatrick-Juxta. The surface is hilly, abounding in sheep-walks, but near the river there is a considerable extent of good arable land. The prevailing rocks are graywacke and Old Red sandstone. The parish is traversed by the road from Glasgow to Carlisle and by the Caledonian railway, on which it has a station. The village of Wamphray is about 18 miles N.E. of Dumfries, and 58 from Edinburgh. It is situated on the Wamphray Water, which rises near Loch Fell, and flows 7 miles to the river Annan, forming in its course three cascades, respectively named the Pot, the Washing-pan, and Dab's Cauldron. In this parish are traces of a Roman road, also a Druidical circle, several camps and pillar-stones. This par. is in the presb. of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries. The stipend of the minister is about £199. There are also an United Presbyterian church and a parochial school. The principal seats are Girthhead, Millhouses, and Stenries Hill.

WAMPOOL, a tnshp. in the par. of Aikton, ward and co. of Cumberland, 5 miles N.W. of Wigton, and 1 mile from Aikton. It is situated on the river Wampool, which rises near Serbergham Castle, and flows about 20 miles to Morecambe Bay, at Anthorn.

WANBOROUGH, a par. in the first div. of Woking hund., co. Surrey, 4 miles W. of Guildford. The village is situated under the ridge of hills called the Hog's Back, which intersect the parish. The soil is light, and a third part of the land is coppice or open common. There are several chalk-pits in this parish, which is tithe-free and exempt from ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The living is a cur. annexed to Puttenham. The old church, which belonged to the abbot of Waverley, now serves as a mausoleum for the Mangles family. There is a village school.

WANBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Kingsbridge, co. Wilts, 3 miles S.E. of Swindon, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Shrivenham railway station. It is situated about a mile from the Hungerford and Swindon road, on the Roman way to Cricklade and Winton. The par. is divided into Upper and Lower Wanborough, and in-

cludes the hmlts. of Hawpit and Nythe. Wanborough was formerly called Wodensbury. The manor came from the St. Amands, after the Conquest, to the Lovells. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £375, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Ambrose Goddard, Esq., and the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, are lords of the manor.

WANDELL, an ancient par. in the upper ward of co. Lanark, Scotland, now joined to Lamingtoune.

WANDESLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Annesley, co. Notts; 8 miles N.W. of Nottingham, in Sherwood Forest, near Newstead Abbey.

WANDLE, a stream of co. Surrey, rises near Croydon, and joins the Thames at Wandsworth.

WANDSWORTH, a par., town, and suburban district of the metropolis, in the W. div. of Brixton hund., co. Surrey, 3¾ miles from Vauxhall Bridge, and 5½ S.W. of St. Paul's Cathedral. It has stations on the South-Western, London and Brighton, and London, Chatham, and Dover railways. It is situated on the road from London to Kingston, at the confluence of the river Wandle with the Thames, from which circumstance it derives its name. It is mentioned in Domesday book, and rose into importance on the settlement of the Dutch and French Protestants here in the reign of Louis XIV., the former of whom introduced the pin manufacture, and the latter that of hats. The par. has been divided into the two ecclesiastical livings of All Saints and St. Ann, and includes the hmlt. of Garrett, where the mock election of the Mayor of Garvatt, or Garrett, was formerly celebrated, and the ecclesiastical district of Summers Town. The population in 1861 was 13,346. The principal public buildings are the county court-house, recently erected in South-street; the county lunatic asylum, built in 1842; the bridge, rebuilt in 1757; the savings-bank; police-court of the V division; St. Peter's Hospital, or Fishmongers' almshouses, at East Hill, built in 1850, at a cost of £25,000; the Patriotic Asylum, for female orphans of soldiers, situated on the common, and the Boys' Home, in High-street, for the training of 100 destitute children. There are extensive paper-mills on the Wandle, built by Mr. M'Murray, three corn-mills, two distilleries, a brewery, scarlet dye, oil, white-lead, and vinegar works, hat factories, and a factory for bolting cloths—being the only one in the kingdom. The county court is held monthly, on the second Thursday in each month. The Poor-law Union comprises six parishes, within the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, and V division of the metropolitan police. The livings of All Saints and St. Ann are both vics.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £360 and £800 respectively. The church of All Saints was rebuilt in 1780, with the exception of the tower, which is old. It contains a brass of 1420 and the tomb of Alderman Smith, or "Dog Smith," a great benefactor of the town. The church of St. Ann was built in 1825, at a cost of £14,600. There is also the district church of Summers Town, just completed, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £120. The register dates from 1603. There are chapels belonging to various denominations, a parochial library, National, Sunday, and other schools. The Society of Friends have a cemetery in this parish. The parochial charities produce about £500 per annum, including £170, the rent of the church estate. A fair was lately held on Whit-Monday and two following days for the sale of cattle and horses.

WANGFORD, a hund. in co. Suffolk, contains the pars. of Bursham, Beccles, Bungay Holy Trinity and St. Mary, North Cove, Ellough, South Elmham All Saints, South Elmham St. Cross, South Elmham St. James, South Elmham St. Margaret, South Elmham St. Michael, South Elmham St. Nicholas, South Elmham St. Peter, Flixton, Homersfield, Ilketshall St. Andrew, Ilketshall St. John, Ilketshall St. Margaret, Ilketshall St. Lawrence, Mettingham, Redisham, Ringsfield, Shadingfield, Shipmeadow, Sotterley, Weston, Willingham, Worlingham, and part of Henstead; comprising an area of 35,540 acres.

WANGFORD, a par. and post town in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 4 miles N.W. of Southwold, and 5½ N.E. of Halesworth. The village is situated on a branch of the river Blythe, on the road from London to Yarmouth. The par. includes the hmlt. of Henham. Here was formerly a Cluniac priory, a cell to Thetford, founded by Doudo Asini, or by Eudo Dapifer, in the middle of the 12th century, and which at the suppression had a revenue valued at £30 9*s.* 5*d.* Traces of the buildings are still to be seen on the S. side of the church. The principal residence is Henham Hall. The living is a perpet. cur. with that of Henham annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £79. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains some monuments of the Stradbroke family. The register dates from 1660. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There are National and day schools for both sexes, and a Sunday-school. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. The Earl of Stradbroke is lord of the manor.

WANGFORD, a par. in the hund. of Lackford, co. Suffolk, 2½ miles S.W. of Brandon Ferry, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Mildenhall. The parish is traversed by the road from London to Lynn, by way of Mildenhall. The land is partly in rabbit-warrens. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Brandon, in the dioc. of Ely. The church is dedicated to St. Denis. The principal residence is Wangford Hall.

WANLIP, a par. in the hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 4½ miles N. of Leicester, its post town, 3 S.E. of Mountsorrel, and 1½ mile from the Syston railway station. The village is situated on the river Soar, here crossed by a bridge, and forming part of the Melton-Mowbray navigation. The Roman Fosse Way passed through the parish, near which pavements, urns, and other antiquities have been discovered. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £336. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was built in the reign of Richard II. The interior contains a brass to Sir T. Walsh. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a National school, erected by Lady Palmer in 1839. Sir G. J. Palmer, Bart., is lord of the manor.

WANLOCKHEAD, a town in the par. of Sanquhar, district of Nithsdale, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 8½ miles N.E. of Sanquhar, and 1¼ mile S. of Leadhills. It is situated at the head of the river Wanlock, on a hill rising 1,380 feet above sea-level. It contains several lead-mines, belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch, which annually yield about 9,200 bars of lead, and 4,500 of silver. Several minerals, as rock cork, blue copper ore, calamine, and nickel ochre, with many spars, are found. A new church has been recently built by the Duke of Buccleuch, in lieu of the chapel erected in 1755. There are Free churches at Wanlockhead and Leadhills. The miners have the use of a library.

WANNERTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Kidderminster-Foreign, co. Worcester, adjoining Kidderminster.

WANSBECK, a river of co. Northumberland, rises near Bellingham, and falls into the North Sea at North Seaton.

WANSFORD, a par. and post town in the lib. of Nassaburgh, co. Northampton, 8 miles N.W. of Peterborough, and 6 S.E. of Stamford. It is a station on the North-Western railway. The village is situated on the great N. road from London to York, at the 13-arched bridge over the river Nene, which separates this parish from that of Stibbington, in the county of Huntingdon. It was formerly a chapelry to Thornhaugh. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Thornhaugh, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a village school with a small endowment.

WANSFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Nafferton, wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 3 miles S.E. of Great Driffield, its post town. The village is situated

on the navigable river Hull. It contains a carpet factory and extensive flour and bone mills. There is a school for both sexes, at which a Sunday-school is held. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

WANSTEAD, a par. and post town in the hund. of Becontree, co. Essex, 7 miles N.E. from Shoreditch, and 1½ mile from Ilford station on the Great Eastern railway. It is situated on the river Roding, near the Great Eastern railway and Epping Forest. The village, which has doubled in population during the last quarter of a century, contains the station of the K division of the metropolitan police. The parish includes the hmlt. of Snaresbrook, close to the borders of the forest. Wanstead was given by Edward the Confessor to St. Paul's Cathedral, and is mentioned in Domesday book as being held at that time by Ralph Fitz-Brien, from whom it passed to the Herons and Lord Rich, whose son sold it to Robert, Earl of Leicester, in 1577; it afterwards passed to the Mildmays and Childs, Earls of Tylney, by whom Wanstead House was built in 1715. This mansion, having come by marriage to the Hon. W. P. T. L. Wellesley, it was sold and demolished in 1822, with the exception of the stables and out-offices. At a short distance from Snaresbrook Pond stands the Infant Orphan Asylum, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the late Prince Consort, in 1841. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, val. £616. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1790. The interior contains an E. window by Eginton, and a monument to Sir Josiah Child, Bart. A chapel-of-ease was erected in 1861. The parochial charities produce about £86 per annum, of which £20 go to Bowles's school. In place of the almshouses at Potter's Field and Old Street Road, the Weavers' Company have erected others at New Wanstead. There are an infant school and a National school for both sexes. Many relics of antiquity, including tesselated pavements, urns, Roman coins, &c., were discovered near here in the years 1724 and 1746.

WANSTROW, a par. in the hund. of Frome, co. Somerset, 6 miles S.W. of Frome, its post town, and a quarter of a mile from the Wanstrow railway station. The village is situated on the high road from Bruton to Frome. The par. includes the hmlt. of Weston. The soil is clayey, with a subsoil of clay. There is a small extent of common. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £325. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a National school for both sexes, at which a Sunday-school is held, and the Wesleyans have a chapel. Mrs. C. S. Clarke is lady of the manor.

WANTAGE, a hund. in co. Berks, contains the pars. of Ardington, Childrey, East Garston, East and West Hundred, East Lockinge, Wantage, and parts of Denchworth, West Hanney, and Sparsholt; comprising an area of 28,160 acres.

WANTAGE, a par. and ancient market town in the above hund., co. Berks, 22 miles N.W. of Reading, and 60 W. of London. Wantage Road is a station on the Great Western railway. It is situated near the Vale of the White Horse, on the Wilts and Berks canal, and a branch of the river Ock. The par. includes the hmlts. of Charlton, Grove, and West Lockinge. Alfred the Great is said to have been born here. After the Conquest it was held by Roger Bigod, who gave it to the noble family of Fitzwarrens, who held it for a considerable period, and obtained for it a grant of a market from Henry III. In 1849 a millenary festival was held here in commemoration of the birth of King Alfred, when funds were subscribed for the rebuilding of the grammar-school, and a medal was struck in honour of the jubilee. The town is governed by a board of commissioners appointed under an Act of Parliament in 1828. Petty sessions are held fortnightly on Wednesday. A county court is also held monthly, and the Poor-law guardians sit weekly on Tuesday at the union workhouse, which is situated nearly 1½ mile from the town. The union comprises 34 parishes or townships. The population of the parish in 1861 was 3,925, and of the town, 3,064. The chief trade is in corn, malt, and other agricultural produce, the manufacture of sacking, twine, and hempen goods having declined; there is also a brass and iron foundry, known by the name of the Vale of White Horse Foundry. There are a savings-bank, a branch of the London and County bank, and a reading room. The soil of the surrounding district is particularly adapted to the growth of wheat. An annual meeting for coursing, called the "Letcombe Bowers' Meeting," is held on the downs. The living is a vic.,* with the chapelry of Charlton annexed, in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £503, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, contains 18 carved stalls with miserere seats, a wooden screen, and two brasses—one of a priest and the other of a knight, both Fitzwarrens—besides other monuments of the Fitzwarren and Wilmot families, and double piscina and old altar stone. There is also the district church of Grove, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £83. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels. The parochial charities produce about £650 per annum, of which £450 are from the town lands. Roman coins and a bath have been found in the vicinity, and near the Ridge way leading over the downs, is a large tumulus called the "Wayland Smith," supposed to be of Druidical origin. Butler, Bishop of Durham, was born here in 1692. Market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, the former for corn and the latter for meat and provisions. Fairs are held on the first Saturdays in March and May for cattle and cheese, 18th July for cherries, and 17th and 18th October for pleasure and hiring servants.

WANTISDEN, a par. in the hund. of Plomesgate, co. Suffolk, 4 miles N.W. of Orford, and 7 N.E. of Woodbridge. Wickham Market is its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £64. The church is dedicated to St. John. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum.

WANTSUM, a channel forming the Isle of Thanet, co. Kent. It passes between Richborough and the Reculvers, and was anciently the readiest passage to the port of London, but is now choked up by the sea, which is retiring on the eastern side.

WAPLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Lofthouse, North Riding co. York, 8 miles E. of Guisbrough.

WAPLEY, a hill near Titley, with a fine view, co. Hereford, 2½ miles S.E. of Presteign. It has traces of Caractacus' camp.

WAPLEY-CUM-CODRINGTON, a par. in the lower div. of Grumbald's-Ash hund., co. Gloucester, 2 miles S.W. of Chipping-Sodbury, its post town, and 2 N.W. of Yate. The village is situated near the Bristol and Gloucester railway. The soil is clayey. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £400, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Sir C. W. Codrington is lord of the manor.

WAPLINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Allerthorpe, Wilton Beacon div. of Harthill wap., East Riding co. York, 2½ miles S.W. of Pocklington.

WAPPENBURY, a par. in the Southam div. of the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 5 miles N.E. of Leamington, its post town, and 3 N.W. of Marton railway station. The village is situated on the River Leam, and adjoining the turnpike road leading from Leamington to Rugby. The soil is loamy, with a subsoil of gravel and marl. The par. includes the hmlt. of Eathrope, separated from that of Wappenbury by the Leam. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £60. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The register dates from 1754. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. The Roman Catholics have a chapel. Lord Clifford is lord of the manor.

WAPPENHAM, a par. in the hund. of King's-Sutton, co. Northampton, 5 miles S.W. of Towcester, its post town, and 7 from Brackley. The village is situated on the river Tove. The par. includes the hmlts. of Astwell and Falcatt, near the former of which is an ancient mansion once the seat of the earls Ferrars. The

living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £354, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has two brasses bearing date from 1481. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. There are National schools, and the Wesleyans have a chapel. Lord Southampton is lord of the manor.

WAPPING, a par. and metropolitan district in the Tower div. of Ossulstone hund., co. Middlesex, 2 miles S.E. of St. Paul's, London. It is a suburb of East London, situated on the river Thames, by which it was overflowed till Elizabeth's reign, when a river wall was constructed. The land subsequently became meadow ground, called Wapping Wash, and formed part of Stepney parish till about 1695. The parish comprises about 38 acres, inclusive of the main entrance to the London Docks, constructed between the years 1802 and 1805. The population in 1861 amounted to 4,038. At this place Judge Jeffries was apprehended in 1688 in a sailor's disguise; and here lived Day, the block-maker, who first established Fairlop Fair by dining with his friends under the oak. The station of the K division of the Metropolitan police is situated here, as also the Thames police vessel for the Thames D division. A portion of the parish is within the precincts of Well-close, in the liberty of the Tower. It consists of several streets paved and lighted with gas, and the main street has been widened in several places during the present reign. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, val. £258, in the patron. of Brazenose College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. In the interior is a monument by Roubiliac. The parochial charities produce about £634 per annum. There are a Free school, of which Thomas Dillworth, the author of the "Spelling Book," was once master. There are Roman Catholic schools, and a school maintained by the British and Foreign Sailors' Society. There are chapels for Roman Catholics and Dissenters.

WARBLETON, a par. in the hund. of Hawkesborough, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 3 miles S. of Heathfield, 10 W. of Battle, and 12 S.E. of Uckfield. Hurst Green is its post town. The village is situated on the river Cuckmere. The land is partly in hop-grounds and orchards. Sandstone and iron ore are abundant, the latter having been once worked. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £663. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains a brass of Prior Prestwick, of Hastings, bearing date 1436. The register dates from 1558. The parochial charities produce about £45 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes. The ruins of an ancient priory are to be seen at Rushlake Green, erected in 1413 by Sir John Pelham. The principal residences are Markly and Stone House, the latter the seat of the Roberts family. The Earls of Ashburnham and Chichester are lords of the manor.

WARBLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Bosmere, co. Hants, three quarters of a mile S.E. of Havant, its railway station and post town. The village is situated on Langston Harbour, opposite Hayling Island, and comprises the chplries. of Emsworth, and part of Red Hill. Warblington came from a family of that name in Henry III.'s time to Ralph de Monthermer, and subsequently to the Montacutes and Cottons, whose mansion, Warblington Castle, is now in ruins, the gateway and tower alone remaining. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £550. The church is of the early part of the 13th century, and has two oratories. Stone coffins from 5½ to 7 feet in length have been found here. The register dates from 1660. There are also the district churches of Emsworth and Red Hill, the livings of which are perpet. curs.

WARBORNE, a tythg. in the par. of Boldre, co. Hants, 2 miles N. of Lymington. It is joined with Pilley.

WARBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Ewelme, co. Oxford, 3 miles N. of Wallingford, its post town. The village is situated between the rivers Thames and Thame. The par. includes the hmlt. of Shillingford. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £350, in the patron. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Laurence. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. The President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford, are lords of the manor.

WARBOYS, a par. in the hund. of Hurstingstone, co. Huntingdon, 7 miles N.E. of Huntingdon, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Ramsey. Warboys, formerly spelt *Wardeboys*, was held by the Hallidays in the 13th century under David of Scotland. A portion of the land is in wood. The soil in the high lands is clay, and in the low grounds fen. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £1,250. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains the brass of a priest, two tombs of the Lemans by Bacon, and some old stained glass. The living was once held by Archdeacon Johnson, chaplain to Charles II. The parochial charities produce about £36 per annum. There are National and infant schools. The Particular Baptists and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. The Rev. H. C. Jones is lord of the manor.

WARBRICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Bispham, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 2½ miles S.W. of Poulton-le-Fylde. It is situated on the coast, and includes the village of Blackpool. It is joined with Layton.

WARBSTOW, a par. in the hund. of Lesnewth, co. Cornwall, 8 miles N.E. of Camelford. The surface is hilly and the soil light. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Treneglos, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. Werburgh, contains a curious Norman font. There is a National school. The Wesleyans and Bible Christians have each a chapel. In this parish is an ancient fortification called Warbstow Barrow.

WARBURTON, a par. in the hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 7 miles N.E. of Warrington, its post town, 2½ from Lymm, and about 1 mile from the Warburton station on the Warrington and Stockport line of railway. The village, which was formerly a market town, is situated on the river Mersey. Prior to the reign of Henry II. there was founded here a Premonstratensian priory as a cell to Cockersand Abbey. In the parish is an extensive flour mill, worked by the river Bollin, which passes through this parish, and separates it from Lymm. The surface is flat, and the chief produce cheese and potatoes. The soil is a sandy loam, with a subsoil of stiff clay and sandstone rock. Remains of the market cross still exist. The living is a perpet. cur.,* annexed to the second mediety of the rect. of Lymm, in the dioc. of Chester. The church, dedicated to St. Werburgh, contains brasses of the 17th century. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. There are National and Sunday-schools for both sexes, supported by the Rev. D. A. Beaufort, M.A. R. E. Warburton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WARCOP, a par. in East ward, co. Westmoreland, 2½ miles N.W. of Brough, and 5 S.E. of Appleby. It is a station on the Eden Valley branch of the North-Eastern railway. The village is situated on the river Eden, at the confluence of the Harbour and Flitholme Becks. The par. contains the tnshps. of Warcop and Bleatarn, and is bounded on the N. by the lofty ridge of mountains which extends from Stainmore to the borders of Scotland. The manor of Warcop was anciently held by a family of that name, the ruins of whose seat at Castle Hill supplied the materials for the steeple of the parish church of Kirkby Stephen. The manor subsequently passed to the Brathwaites and Stephensons. The ancient cross, recently brought from the neighbouring common, now occupies the site of a maypole in the village. The land is chiefly in pasture, a large portion being mountainous. The soil in parts is light and sandy, and in others mixed with red and blue clay. There are quarries of red freestone and some lead mines. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £194. The church is dedicated to St. Columba. The chancel has recently been rebuilt by the lord of the manor, and some stained windows inserted.

The Wesleyans and Wesleyan Association Methodists have each a chapel. Warcop Tower is now a farm. Warcop House, Warcop Hall, Eden Gate, and Toddygill, are the principal residences. The Rev. W. Stephenson Preston, B.A., is lord of the manor. An ancient custom called rush-bearing is still celebrated by the villagers on St. Peter's day. An extensive fair is held at Brough Hill on the last day in September and first day in October, for the sale of cattle, horses, sheep, &c.

WARD, a par. in the bar. of Castleknock, co. Dublin, Ireland, 4½ miles N.W. of Finglass. The village is situated on the small river Ward, which flows in an eastward direction to the Broadmeadow at Swords. Stone is quarried. There is a police station, at which petty sessions are held. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, united with Finglass. The church has long since fallen to decay.

WARD, a vil. in the par. of Cruden, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of Peterhead. Its site is adjacent to Slains Castle. It has a good harbour with excellent accommodation for the vessels which import lime and coal.

WARDEN, a par. in the lib. of the Isle of Sheppey, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 7 miles E. from Queenborough, its post town, and the same distance from Faversham. It is situated opposite the Nore, near Warden Point, where the cliffs rise to a great altitude. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £70. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient edifice, the tower of which was restored in 1834 by D. Banks, Esq., with part of the materials of old London Bridge. J. Ward, Esq., of Sheerness, is lord of the manor.

WARDEN, CHIPPING. *See* CHIPPING WARDEN, co. Northampton.

WARD-END, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Aston, co. Warwick, 3 miles S.E. of Birmingham. The living is a perpet. cur. in the patron. of the Vicar of Aston. The church has been restored.

WARDEN LAW, a tnshp. in the par. of Houghton-le-Spring, N. div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 2 miles E. of Houghton-le-Spring, and 7 N.E. of Durham. It is situated on an eminence near the Hetton colliery and railway.

WARDEN NETHER, a par. in the N.W. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 2½ miles N.W. of Hexham. This parish is situated between the Roman wall of Severus and the North and South Tyne rivers, which form a junction at the eastern extremity of the parish, here traversed by the line of the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. The soil in the valleys is of a sandy nature, and on the ridges of the hills it is various, resting principally on freestone. Lime and coal are worked, and there is a paper mill. The living is a vic.,* with that of Newbrough annexed, in the dioc. of Durham, joint val. £510. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was rebuilt about 1805. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Haydon Bridge. The local charities produce above £1,000 a year, principally the endowment of Haydon Bridge Grammar school and almshouses. On an eminence called Castle Hill are vestiges of a circular British fortification, afterwards occupied by the Romans as a camp, where hand corn mills, and other antiquities have been found.

WARDEN, OLD, a par. in the hund. of Wixamtree, co. Bedford, 3 miles S.W. of Biggleswade, its post town, and 8 S.E. of Bedford. The village was formerly a market town, and had a fair granted in 1218. An abbey for Cistercian monks from Rievaulx was founded in 1135 by Walter l'Espec, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was valued at £390, when the site was given to the Whitbreads. At Warden Hills is a meet for Mr. Brand's hounds. In the vicinity is the ruin of Warden Abbey. The living is a vic.,* annexed to that of Southill, in the dioc. of Ely. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, has been restored at the expense of the present Lord Ongley. In the churchyard is the mausoleum of the Ongley family. There are Sunday and infant schools. The principal residence is Warden House. W. H. Whitbread, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WARD-GREEN, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Worsbrough, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S. of Barnsley.

WARDIE, a vil. in the par. of Cramond, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, half a mile E. of Granton. It is situated on the road from Granton to Newhaven. The Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee line of railway passes between it and the shore.

WARDINGTON, a chplry. in the par. of Cropredy, hund. of Banbury, co. Oxford, 5 miles N.E. of Banbury, its post town, and 12 S.W. of Daventry. It is situated on the borders of Northamptonshire, and contains the hmlts. of Coton and Williamscote. Many of the inhabitants are employed in plush weaving. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £110, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

WARDLAW, an ancient par. in co. Inverness, Scotland, 1 mile E.N.E. of Beauly, now joined with Kirkhill.

WARDLAW, several hills in Scotland, the principal being Wardlaw Mountain, near Ettrick, co. Selkirk, 2,000 feet above the sea; Wardlaw Hill, in Caerlaverock, co. Dumfries, 826 feet; and Wardlaw Hill, near Cumnock, co. Ayr.

WARDLE, or WARDHULL, a tnshp. in the par. of Bunbury, first div. of Eddisbury hund., co. Chester, 4 miles N.W. of Nantwich, and 6 from Tarporley. The village is situated at the conjunction of the Liverpool and Middlewich canals, near the Chester railway. The land is chiefly devoted to pasture. There are some tileworks.

WARDLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Rochdale, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 2½ miles N.E. of Rochdale. It is situated near Wardle Fold, and with Wuerdale has a population of 8,201.

WARDLEWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Rochdale, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 1 mile N. of Rochdale, of which it forms part, containing the town prison, a poorhouse, &c.

WARDLEY, a par. in the soke of Oakham, co. Rutland, 3½ miles N.W. of Uppingham, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Oakham railway station. The village is situate on the road from Uppingham to Leicester, near Deepdale, on the river Eye, which separates it from Leicestershire. Wardley once belonged to the Baskervilles. The Cottesmore hounds meet here. A great portion of the land is in wood, and formerly formed part of Beaumont Chase. The living is a rect.* with the vic. of Belton annexed, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £389, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. G. Fludyer, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WARDLOW, a tnshp. in the pars. of Bakewell and Hope, hund. of High Peake, co. Derby, 4 miles N.W. of Bakewell, and 2 S.E. of Tideswell. A cairn with stone coffins was opened here in 1755.

WARDLOW MIRES, a hmlt. in the tnshps. of Great Hucklow and Litton, hund. of High Peake, co. Derby.

WARDOUR, a par. in the hund. of Dunworth, co. Wilts. *See* TISBURY.

WARD'S, a hmlt. in the par. of Ivinghoe, co. Bucks, 1 mile N.E. of Ivinghoe. It is joined with Ringshall.

WARD, THE, a hmlt. in the par. of Snape, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S. of Saxmundham.

WARDY-HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Coveney, co. Cambridge, 5 miles N.W. of Ely.

WARE, a par., post, and market town in the hund. of Braughin, co. Herts, 2 miles N.E. of Hertford, and 21 N. of London by road, or 24½ by the Hertford branch of the Great Eastern railway, on which it is a station. It is situated on the ancient Ermine Street and the rivers Ash and Lea, the latter being here crossed by an iron bridge constructed in 1845, and only half a mile from the New River head, which rises amongst the gravel hills. The management of the navigation of the river Lea is vested in trustees, appointed under several Acts

of parliament, the last of which was obtained in 1850—the expense of the improvements being defrayed by tolls. It appears to have been a place of importance in the Saxon times, and is the place where King Alfred is said to have taken the Danish fleet, in 894, by turning the course of the river. It is called in Domesday book *Waras*, and was then held by Hugh de Grentemaisnil, who founded here a Benedictine cell to Uticain Abbey, in Normandy, which at the Dissolution came with Shene priory to Trinity College, Cambridge. The manor was subsequently held by several illustrious families, Robert de Blanchmain, the Earls of Winchester, Wake, Montacute, Neville, Plantagenet, the Fair Maid of Kent, mother of Richard II., Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII., to whom it was granted after the battle of Bosworth Field. The Fanshaws obtained it in the reign of Elizabeth, of which family the last was Sir R. Fanshaw, the ambassador in Spain and husband of Lady Fanshaw, author of the memoirs. A grand tournament was held here in 1242, at which the Earl of Pembroke was trampled to death. The par. includes the hmlts. of Ware Side and Amwell End—the latter situated on the S. bank of the river Lea. The population of the parish in 1861 was 5,397, and of the town 5,002. The town is lighted with gas and well supplied with water. It contains a town-hall, market-house, and assembly rooms, built on arches in 1827, union poorhouse, a branch of the London and County Joint-Stock Bank, an institute, library and reading-room, and above 70 malting-houses, returning a greater amount to the inland revenue on that article than any other town in the kingdom. There are also considerable operations in brewing, rope, sacking, and brick-making. The town is governed by a board of health. The county magistrates hold petty sessions fortnightly on Tuesday at the townhall, and the board of guardians meet weekly on Tuesday. The Poor-law Union comprises 14 parishes. It is also the seat of a superintendent registry, but is included in the Hertford New County Court district. The principal seats in the vicinity are Ware Priory, with traces of the old priory, and Ware Park, which last was rebuilt by Alderman Byde, a London brewer, who obtained the manor by purchase from the Fanshaw family, and afterwards by W. Parker, Esq., the present owner. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £333, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is of the reigns of Edward III., Richard II., and Henry VII., and has recently been restored at a cost of £5,810. The interior contains some stained glass, an antique font, and some brasses, including one to Ellen Cook, bearing date 1450. There are also the district churches of Christ Church and Holy Trinity Ware Side, the livings of which are perpet. curs., val. £150 and £100 each. Christ Church was built and endowed by Robert Hanbury, Esq., in 1858. In the High Street is a congregational church, built in 1859. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists, also a free grammar school, British and foreign, National and infant schools, and a school founded by the widow of the late Edward Chuck, Esq. The parochial charities produce about £410 per annum. A Roman coin of the Emperor Constantine and several stone coffins were discovered in 1802 in Bury Field. At the "Saracen's Head" is exhibited the "great bed of Ware"—a carved oak bedstead 12 feet square. Market day is on Tuesday. Fairs are held on the last Tuesday in April and the Tuesday before the 21st of September.

WAREHAM, a post and market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of Winfrith, co. Dorset, 4 miles N.W. of Corfe Castle, and 15 S.E. of Dorchester. It is a station on the Dorchester railway. This place is situated on a branch of the ancient Icknield Street, at the extremity of a peninsula formed by the rivers Piddle and Frome, the estuary of which streams forms Wareham Harbour, inside Poole Harbour. The quay, which lies on the S. side of the town, was long dilapidated, but has recently been restored, and is chiefly used for the export of plastic and pipe clay, which are brought from the pits by a short line of railway, and shipped at the quay for the potteries in Staffordshire. The tides are felt as high as Holme Bridge, 3 miles above the town, which now covers a quadrangular area of about 100 acres, nearly inclosed by high ramparts of earth, said to have been originally formed by the Britons, and subsequently surmounted with walls by the Romans, whose stations, *Morinio* and Stoborough were within the limits of the present borough. In the Saxon times it was called *Waerham*, and had a fort destroyed in 875. King Athelstane made it a mint town, and Edward the Martyr, who was murdered at Corfe Castle by Elfrida, was first buried in the S. aisle of St. Mary's Church, but after three years his remains were removed to Shaftesbury. It suffered much from the Danes in the 10th century, and in 1015 was ravaged by Canute. It is mentioned in Domesday Survey as belonging to the crown, and then contained 125 houses with 8 churches, 3 of which are alone remaining. After the Conquest the manor was given to Robert de Bellomonte, who rebuilt the castle, which being garrisoned for the Empress Maud, was taken by Stephen, who burnt the town. In 1205 it was visited by King John, who landed here from France, and in the reign of Edward III. it supplied three ships to the siege of Calais. At the commencement of the civil war of Charles I. it was garrisoned for the parliament, but was taken by the royalists in 1644, when the town was much damaged, as it was again in 1762 by an accidental fire. —By the passing of the Reform Act in 1832 it was deprived of one of its members, having previously returned two members to parliament from the time of Edward I., and its boundaries were then extended so as to include besides the three town parishes of the Holy Trinity (including Stoborough Liberty, Middlebere, Ridge, and Redcliffe) St. Mary Within and Without, St. Martin Within and Without, the adjoining parishes of Corfe Castle, Arne, Bere Regis, and parts of East Stoke and Morden. The population of the parliamentary borough in 1851 was 7,218, and in 1861, 6,694, inhabiting 1,339 houses. Wareham is not under the Municipal Corporations Act, but is a borough by prescription, governed under a charter of Queen Ann, by a mayor, recorder, 6 capital and 12 assistant burgesses. The borough sessions are held annually before the mayor and recorder, also a court of record before the mayor on the first Monday in each month. A court-leet is held annually at which the borough constables and other officers are appointed. Wareham is the head of New County Court and Superintendent registry districts, and of a Poor-law Union embracing 24 parishes; it is also a polling place for the county elections. The manor, which once belonged to Robert de Bellomonte, the Clares, Mortimers, Queens of Henry VIII., Plunkets, and Erles, is now the property of J. Hales Calcraft, Esq., of Rempstone, with whom is the chief influence in the borough. The town consists mainly of four streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and skirted by gardens occupying the unedificed space within the ancient enclosure. There are a townhall and gaol, union poorhouse, barracks, savings-bank, two commercial banks, reading room, and library in connection with the mutual improvement society; also two bridges—that across the Frome, connecting the northern part of the county with the Isle of Purbeck, was rebuilt in 1779, to replace one of the time of William Rufus, the other across the Piddle. —The principal trade is in agricultural produce and potters' clay; there were until lately some persons employed in shirt-button making, straw plait, and stocking knitting, but machinery has superseded them. The salmon fishery has been nearly destroyed by the system of taking the fish out of season. There are but slight traces of the castle where Robert de Belême died a prisoner, but the nunnery founded at the commencement of the 8th century by Bishop Adhelm, and which was subsequently made a Benedictine cell to Lira Abbey by the Bellomonts, is still standing, belongs to the Earl of Eldon, and is the residence of the family of Thomas Phippard, Esq. Chapman, the tutor of Lord Camden, was born here in 1704; and

Horace Walpole in 1717. The living consists of the recta.* of St. Martin and St. Mary, with the perpet. cur. of St. Mary, in the dioc. of Sarum, joint val. £400, the church of our Lady St. Mary is said to be the burial-place of the early Saxon kings, and contains effigies and tombs of the Calcrafts, and of Hutchins, the county historian. The nave was rebuilt in 1842. Near the W. entrance is a font of lead, of the 11th century, with figures of the 12 apostles in alto-relievo, and in the chancel is a window of the date of Henry VII. The churches of Holy Trinity and St. Martin are no longer used for divine worship, the former having been converted into the schoolhouse, and the latter used as a mortuary chapel. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians have each a chapel. There are an endowed school, founded by G. Pitt in 1693, and almshouses for 11 poor persons, founded by J. Stretch, but rebuilt in 1741. The local charities produce about £270 per annum. Market day is on Tuesday. Fairs are held on the 17th April and 11th September for cattle, 8th September for sheep, besides five cattle markets fortnightly, commencing about 14th February.

WAREHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Breinton, co. Hereford, 1½ mile S.W. of Hereford, on the river Wye.

WAREHORNE, a par. in the hund. of Ham, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 7 miles S. of Ashford, its post town, and 1 mile from Ham Street railway station. The village is situate in Romney Marsh, on the Military canal. The living is a rect. in the dioc.* of Canterbury, val. £294, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, contains memorials of T. Jekin, and J. Coventry, the former bearing date 1438, and the latter 1681. The parochial charities produce £11 per annum, of which £8 go to a school. There are a National school for both sexes, and a chapel for the Bible Christians. A pleasure fair is held on the 2nd and 3rd of October.

WARENFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Bambrough, N. div. of Bambrough ward, co. Northumberland, 4 miles S.E. of Belford. The village is situate on the river Waren. The soil is clayey with a subsoil of clay. There is an English Presbyterian church, with a school.

WARENTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bambrough, N. div. of Bambrough ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles S.W. of Belford. There is a chapel for the Presbyterians. The soil is clayey with a subsoil of clay.

WARESLEY, a par. in the hund. of Toseland, co. Huntingdon, 7 miles S.W. of Caxton, its post town, 4 N.E. of Potton, and 7 S.E. of St. Neot's. The village is situated on the main road from Biggleswade to St. Ives. The Cambridgeshire hounds meet in this parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £303, in the patron. of Pembroke College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The parochial charities consist in some poors' cottages. There are parochial and Sunday schools. Lord Duncombe is lord of the manor.

WARFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Wargrave, co. Berks, 3 miles from Bracknell, its post town, 6 N.E. of Wokingham, and 9 from Windsor. The village is situated near Windsor Forest, of which it once formed part. The par. includes the hmlt. of New Bracknell. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has an E. window and an old brass of one of the Staverton family, whose mausoleum is on the N. side of the chancel. There is also the district church of Bracknell, the living of which is a perpet. cur. The parochial charities produce about £43 per annum, besides Harvey's bequest of £200, which has been expended in the erection of a school-house. Lord Braybrooke is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

WARFLEET, a hmlt. in the par. of Townstall, co. Devon, near Dartmouth.

WARFORD, GREAT, a tnshp. in the par. of Alderley, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 5 miles S.E. of Knutsford, and 2 from the parish church. It is situated near the Manchester rail, on a branch of the river Bollin, and was once a Roman station. The soil is sandy, alternated with stiff clay. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a chapel, and the former a Sunday-school.

WARFORD, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Rostherne, co. Chester, 4½ miles S.E. of Knutsford. It is joined with Marthall.

WARGATE. *See* WORGRETE, co. Dorset.

WARGRAVE, a hund. in co. Berks, contains the pars. of Waltham St. Laurence, Warfield, and Wargrave; comprising an area of 11,220 acres.

WARGRAVE, a par. and post town in the hund. of the same name, co. Berks, 2 miles from the Great Western railway station, and 3 S.E. of Henley. The village is situated on the Thames at the ferry. It was formerly a market town under the bishops of Winchester. In the reign of Edward VI. it was given to the Nevilles, of Billingbear. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £226. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains a monument to T. Day, Esq., author of "Sandford and Merton," and a W. window. It has been restored. The parochial charities produce about £296, of which £241 go to Pigott's school for both sexes. The Wokingham Union poorhouse is in this parish.

WARHAM, a vil. in the hund. of North Greenhoe, co. Norfolk, 2 miles S.E. of Wells, its post town, and 3 N. of Walsingham. It consists of the two adjoining pars. of All Saints and St. Mary, situated on the river Stiffkey and bounded on the N. by the German Ocean. Here was a moated seat of the Ffolkes family, and on the banks of the Stiffkey are the remains of a trebled ditched round camp of 9 acres, with two barrows in Sweno meadow, supposed to have been thrown up by the Danes. The two parishes were consolidated in 1795 for all except ecclesiastical matters. The living is a rect., with that of St. Mary annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £500. There are two churches, one dedicated to All Saints and the other to St. Mary, besides traces of a third parish church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The register dates from 1663. There are parochial schools for both sexes. The Earl of Leicester is lord of the manors of Warham Ducas and Warham Hales.

WARINGTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Donaghcloney, co. Down, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Moira. It was formerly called Clanconnel, and is situated near the river Lagan. There is a police station where petty sessions are held.

WARK, a par. in the N.W. div. of Tindale ward., co. Northumberland, 11 miles N.W. of Hexham, its post town. It is a station on the Border Counties branch of the North British railway, and is 7 miles N.W. of the Four Stones station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. It is situated on the Wark Burn, which falls into the river North Tyne at the Ferry. The par. includes the tnshps. of High Shitlington, Wark, and Warksburn. Wark belonged to the crown up to James I.'s time, and was forfeited in 1715 by the Ratcliffes. It formed part of Simonburn parish till 1814. The village, which is old, has been much improved by the erection of a row of houses built with the stone taken from some extensive ruins. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £240, in the patron. of the Governors of Greenwich Hospital. The church was erected in 1815—18. The parochial charities consist of a share with Simonburn. There is a grammar school for both sexes. The Presbyterians and Wesleyans have each a chapel. There are ruins of a chureh near Kirkful. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor.

WARK, a tnshp. in the par. of Carham, co. Northumberland, 2 miles from Coldstream, and 2½ E. of Carham, by the Kelso and Tweedmouth branch of the North-Eastern railway, which has a station here. It is a small fishing village on the Tweed, across which is a ferry to Coldstream. There are traces of a border castle on a steep rock overlooking the Tweed; it was taken by the Scots on several occasions, but was ineffectually besieged in 1533.

WARKLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of South Molton,

co. Devon, 5 miles S.W. from Southmolton, its post town, and 4½ from Umberleigh railway station on the Taw Vale line. The village is situated between the rivers Taw and Mole. The soil is of various qualities, with a subsoil of clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £215. The church is dedicated to St. John. The chancel was re-erected in 1850. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum, which go to the National school for both sexes. The trustees of the late Lord Rolle are lords of the manor.

WARKSBURN, a tnshp. in the par. of Wark, in the N. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 2½ miles N.W. of Wark. It consists of numerous scattered farms on either side of the Wark rivulet.

WARKTON, a par. in the hund. of Huxloe, co. Northampton, 1½ mile N.E. of Kettering, its post town, and 74 miles from London. The soil consists chiefly of clay upon a substratum of limestone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £293. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, contains effigies and monuments of the Montagues of Boughton, several of which are by Roubiliac and Vaugelder. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. There is an infant school, supported by the Duchess of Buccleuch. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor.

WARKWORTH, a par. in the hund. of King's-Sutton, co. Northampton, 2 miles E. of Banbury, its post town. It is situated on the river Cherwell, which separates this parish from that of Banbury, in Oxfordshire. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Marston St. Lawrence, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has been thoroughly restored, and the interior contains several monuments and three brasses of the Chetwode family, bearing date from 1412. There is a village school. J. Smith, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WARKWORTH, a par., seaport, and market town, partly in the E. div. of Morpeth ward, and partly in Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 3½ miles N.E. of Acklington, and 7½ S.E. of Alnwick. It is a station on the North-Eastern line of railway. The village is situated at a short distance westward from the sea-coast, near the mouth of the river Coquet, which is here crossed by an old bridge. It consists of one long street, extending from the bridge to the castle. The par. contains Amble, Acklington, Hauxley, and 14 other tnshps. Warkworth is a borough by prescription, and a court leet is held annually at the "Sun Hotel." The castle stands on a rock, occupying a triangular space of about 5 acres. The ruin includes the wall, 35 feet in height, the corner towers, and part of the gateway and the keep, with its turrets and watch tower, from which there is an extensive prospect. It was formerly held by Roger Fitz Roger, and in 1327 was given to the Percys, who, with the exception of a short period in Richard II.'s time, were seated here till 1672. At a short distance from the castle are the chapel of the Percys and an hermitage, 18 feet by 7, hewn in the rock, and containing effigies of a lady and a hermit. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen mills. There are some stone quarries; also coal, lime, and whinstone are found. On the banks of the river are several extensive corn mills. The soil is principally clay. Of late years a breakwater and pier have been constructed at the mouth of the Coquet, and the bar harbour has a fixed light erected in 1848. This place gives title of baron to the Duke of Northumberland. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £528, in the patron. of the Bishop of Carlisle. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, has a stained window by Middleton Dand, also effigies of Hugh de Morwick, a crusader. There is also the district church of Acklington, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £250. There are a borough school and a National school for both sexes, also a circulating library and reading-room. Near the church was a Benedictine cell to Durham Abbey, founded by Bishop Barnham in 1256. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor and chief landowner. Market day is on Thursday. Fairs are held on the Thursday before 25th April, and on the 22nd November for cattle. Races take place on the common on the 14th May.

WARLABY, a tnshp. in the par. of Ainderby-Steeple, wap. of East Gilling, North Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Northallerton, and 1½ mile from Ainderby railway station.

WARLEGGON, a par. in the hund. of West, co. Cornwall, 5½ miles N.E. of Bodmin, its post town, and 30 from Plymouth. The village is situated on a branch of the river Fowey. The soil consists of peat and clayey loam, with a subsoil partly of granite and partly of clay slate. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £125. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was struck by lightning in 1817. G. W. F. Gregor, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WARLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Bathford, co. Somerset, 3 miles E. of Battle. In the vicinity is Warley Castle, where part of a Roman pillar was discovered.

WARLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Halifax, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 3 miles W. of Halifax, its post town, and 3 E. of Hebden Bridge railway station. It is situated on the Manchester railway and canal, near the logan stone, and is divided into Upper and Lower Warley. The tnshp. includes the hmlts. of Coathill, Friendley, Denholme, Hollins, Saltonstall, and parts of Sowerby and Luddenden. The inhabitants are principally employed in the numerous worsted and woollen mills, iron foundries, chemical works, and stone quarries. There is no church, the inhabitants frequenting those of Sowerby Bridge and Midgley. There is an endowed National school in connexion with Midgley, and Sunday-schools at Luddenham and Warley Town. The Methodists have a chapel at Luddenden, the Independents one at Luddenden Foot, the Calvinists at Butts Green, Independents at Warley Town, and the Primitive Methodists at Cotehill. S. W. L. Fox, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WARLEY, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Chafford, co. Essex, 4 miles S. of Brentwood. It is situated on a rivulet that falls into the Thames, and is traversed by the line of the Great Eastern railway. The surface is hilly, and comprised formerly a considerable extent of waste land which has been enclosed, with the exception of five acres. The South Essex hounds meet here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £405, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a National school. Mr. Day, author of "Sandford and Merton," was born here.

WARLEY, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Chafford, co. Essex, 3½ miles S.E. of Brentwood. The village is situated on a stream falling into the Thames, and contains a barrack for horse-artillery capable of receiving two troops, and built by the East India Company in 1804. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £252. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The charities produce about £20 per annum. There is a parochial school. The principal residence is Warley Place.

WARLEY-SALOP, a tnshp. in the par. of Hales-Owen, co. Worcester, formerly in Salop, 8 miles S.W. of Birmingham, near the river Stour and Dudley canal.

WARLEY-WIGHORN, a hmlt. in the par. of Hales-Owen, co. Worcester, 3 miles N.E. of Hales-Owen.

WARLINGHAM, a par. in the second div. of Tandridge hund., co. Surrey, 4½ miles S.E. of Croydon, its post town, and 5 from Godstone. It is a station on the Caterham line of railway. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Chelsham annexed, in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £471. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There are a parochial school for both sexes, also a National school. The parochial charities consist of Attwood's bequest, producing £270 per annum, which is divided between the almshouses, vicar, and curate. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Captain A. D. Wigsell is lord of the manor.

WARMFIELD, a par. in the lower div. of Agbrigg wap., West Riding co. York, 3 miles E. of

Wakefield, its post town, and 2 from the Oakenshaw railway station. The village is situated on the North Midland railway, near the Leeds canal and the river Calder. The par. includes the hmlts. of Kirkthorpe, Heath, Sharlston, and Agbrigg. The soil is clayey and loamy, with a subsoil of limestone and marl. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £148, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains monuments of the families of De Fleming and Smyth. The register dates from 1640. The parochial charities produce about £100 per annum, of which £16 go to Bowles's school, £36 to Freestone's school, and £19 to Sagar's almshouses. H. C. M. Ingram, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WARMINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 3½ miles S.W. of Sandbach, its post town, and 4 from Middlewich. The village is situated on the river Wenlock. The par. includes the tnshps. of Elton, Moston, Tetton, and Warmingham, and is traversed by the Trent and Mersey canal and the Grand Junction railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £650. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. The parochial charities produce about £31 per annum, of which £21 go to a school founded by Thomas Minshull. The Wesleyans have a chapel at Forge Mill.

WARMINGHURST, a par. in the hund. of East Easwrith, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex, 5 miles N.E. of Steyning railway station, its post town, and 12 N.W. of Shoreham. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chichester. The church contains monuments to the Shelley and Butler families. W. Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, resided in this parish.

WARMINGTON, a par. in the hunds. of Polebrook and Willibrook, co. Northampton, 3¼ miles N.E. of Oundle, its post town. The village is situated near the Peterborough railway and the river Nen. Here is the Chadwell mineral spring. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £107. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £16 per annum, of which £11 go to the school. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

WARMINGTON, a par. in the Burton-Dasset div. of Kington hund., co. Warwick, 5 miles N.W. from Banbury, its post town, and about the same distance from Kineton. The village is situated near Nadbury Camp, supposed to have been the site of the ancient *Tripontium*. The par. includes the hmlt. of Arlescote. Here was formerly a Benedictine cell to Preaux Abbey, in Normandy, founded by Henry de Newburgh in the reign of Henry I., but on the suppression of alien priories was given by Henry VI. to Witham Priory, in Somersetshire. The soil is a rich red loam. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £450, in the patron. of Hulme's trustees. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There are National schools, and the Wesleyans have a chapel. Captain Alexander Gordon, who was killed in the battle of Edgehill, lies in the churchyard.

WARMINSTER, a hund., co. Wilts, contains the pars. of Bishopstrow, Corsley, Denton, Fisherton-de-la-Mere, Norton-Bavant, Upper Portwood, Sutton Veney, Teffont Magna, Upton Scudamore, and Warminster; comprising an area of 25,170 acres.

WARMINSTER, a par., post and market town, in the above hund., co. Wilts, 4 miles S. of Westbury, and 9 from Trowbridge. It is a station on the Wilts and Somerset branch of the Great Western railway, on the river Willey, and near the south-western boundary of Salisbury Plain. It is a petty sessions and polling town, including the hmlts. of Boreham and Bugley. Warminster is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Guerminstre*, and having been held in demesne by Edward the Confessor paid neither Danegeld nor Hidage. The manor subsequently came through the Mauduits, Hungerfords, Howards, and others, to the Thynnes, of Longleat. The town chiefly consists of one long street, well paved and lighted with gas. There are three banks, a savings-bank, and a town-hall, which last was designed by Mr. Blore, and erected in 1830, at the expense of the Marquis of Bath. The town was formerly noted for its broadcloth manufacture, which is now extinct, but an extensive malting trade is still carried on, and silk weaving has been introduced. Petty sessions are held monthly at the townhall, also the July quarter sessions, and county court is held on the first Tuesday in every month. Camden supposed this place to have been the site of the Roman *Verlucio*, and the neighbourhood abounds in objects of antiquity, including several barrows, one of which is called "King Barrow." The soil is chalky. The population of the parish in 1861 was 5,995, and of the town 3,675. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £324, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, was rebuilt in 1724, and has a tomb of Edward III.'s time. The register dates from 1556. There is also the district church called Christ Church, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £150. It stands on an eminence, and was built about 1830. Near the townhall stands the St. Lawrence proprietary chapel, founded in Edward I.'s time, and rebuilt in 1725. Bishop Squire was born here in 1714. The parochial charities produce about £191 per annum. There are National, British, and infant schools, and a grammar school founded by the first Viscount Weymouth; also an athenæum and literary institute. Warminster Poor-law Union comprises 21 parishes, the poorhouse being situated at Sambourne Hill. The Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Unitarians have each a chapel. A large market for the sale of corn is held on Saturday. Fairs are held on the 22nd April, 11th August, and 26th October.

WARMLEY, a vil. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Sutton Coldfield, co. Warwick, 3 miles S.E. of Sutton Coldfield.

WARMLEY, a hmlt. in the hund. of Barton Regis, co. Gloucester, 3½ miles E. of Bristol.

WARMSWORTH, a par. in the S. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Doncaster, its post town, and 1 mile from Sprotborough. It is a station on the South Yorkshire line of railway. The village is situated on the Sheffield and Rotherham road from Doncaster, near the river Don. The par. includes the hmlt. of Levett-Hagg, at which place are some limestone quarries, as also at Warmsworth. The soil is fertile, consisting of loam and lime, and in some parts clay. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. £168. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains numerous tablets and monuments, and in the churchyard are some sycamore trees. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a National school, at which a Sunday-school is held. The Society of Friends have a meeting-house, said to be the first founded by George Fox. F. Fawkes, the poet, was a native. The principal residence is the Hall. W. B. Wright, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WARMWELL, a par. in the hund. of Winfrith, co. Dorset, 6 miles S.E. of Dorchester, its post town, and 4 S.W. of Moreton railway station. There are numerous barrows on the heath. The living is a rect., annexed to that of Poxwell, in the dioc. of Sarum, val. £350. The church was restored in 1851.

WARNBOROUGH, NORTH, a tythg. in the par. of Odiham, co. Hants, 2 miles N. of South Warnborough, and 1 mile N.W. of Odiham.

WARNBOROUGH, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Bermondspit, co. Hants, 2¾ miles S.W. of Odiham, its post town, and 6 S. of Winchfield railway station. The village is situated on the road from Odiham to Alton. The H. H. hounds meet in this parish. Queen Elizabeth resided occasionally at Odiham, and having one morning breakfasted at Warnborough manor-house, then occupied by Sir Thomas White, knighted that gentleman in his own room. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £594, in the patron. of St. John's College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, contains a curious monument to Sir T. White

and family. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum, of which £6 go to Duncan's Sunday-school. T. M. Wayne, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WARNDON, a par. in the lower div. of Oswaldslow hund, co. Worcester, 2½ miles N.E. of Worcester, its post town, and 2 N.E. of Spetchley railway station. The village is situated near the Birmingham and Worcester canal and railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £151. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

WARNFORD. *See* WARRINGTON, co. Northumberland.

WARNFORD, a par. in the upper half of Meon-Stoke hund., co. Hants, 7 miles N.E. of Bishop's Waltham, and 9½ S.W. of Petersfield. The village is situated on the Titchfield rivulet. The par. includes the hmlt. of Riversdown. The manor was given by William the Conqueror to Hugh de Port, ancestor of the St. Johns of Basing, who had a mansion here called King John's House, built of flints set in grout-work, 80 feet by 54 feet, with walls four feet thick. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £502. The church, founded by the Saxon Wilfrid, contains several monuments, a Norman font, and an old confessional. The tower was rebuilt by Adam de Port after the Conquest. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. There is a school for both sexes, erected at the expense of E. R. Tunno, Esq., by whom it is supported. Warnford House and Belmont Cottage are the principal residences.

WARNHAM, a par. in the hund. of Singlecross, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex, 3 miles N.W. of Horsham, its post town, and 33 from London. The village is near the river Arun, and consists chiefly of one long narrow street extending N. and S. The parish is bounded on the N. by the county of Surrey, and near Warnham Mill is a sheet of water covering about 100 acres. Stone is quarried at Oldhouse Farm. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £191, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower containing a clock and six bells. It was enlarged and repaired in 1848. The register dates from 1558. There is a National school for both sexes. Percy Bysshe Shelley, the poet, was born at Field Place, in this parish. Northlands and Warnham Court are the principal residences; the latter was erected in 1833. T. Wisden, Esq., of Brighton, is lord of the manor.

WARNHAM FLATS, lying inside Farn Isles, on the coast of Northumberland, near Bamborough Castle. They are overflowed by the sea at high tide.

WARNINGCAMP, a tythg. in the par. of Leominster, hund. of Poling, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 2 miles N.E. of Arundel. There was formerly a chapel-of-ease.

WARPSGROVE, a par. in the hund. of Ewelme, co. Oxford, 3 miles N.W. of Watlington, and 7 from Thame. It is a meet for the Wormsley harriers. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. There being no church, the parishioners attend that at Chalgrove.

WARREN, a par. in the hund. of Castlemartin, co. Pembroke, 4 miles S W. of Pembroke, its post town, and 7 from Milford Haven. The village is situated near Leny Head, on the Bristol Channel. Here are traces of a camp. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David, val. £83, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

WARREN, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Cleeve, co. Somerset, 1 mile E. of Minehead, on the Bristol Channel.

WARREN-HOUSE, an ext. par. place in the borough of Ipswich, co. Suffolk.

WARRENPOINT, a par., seaport, and bathing-place in the bar. of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ireland, 27 miles S.W. of Downpatrick, and 6 from Newry, to which it is a subport. It is connected with Newry by the Newry navigation and by a short line of railway. The village, which is at the head of Carlingford Lough, is of modern date, having been commenced building towards the close of the last century, on the site of a large rabbit warren. There are a quay, police-station, savings-bank, dispensary, windmill, and distillery. Petty sessions are held regularly. The castle was originally built by De Lacy in the beginning of the 13th century, but having been destroyed during the civil war of Charles I., was rebuilt by the Duke of Ormonde in 1663. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Down, val. £60, in the patron. of the incumbent of Clanallon. There is a church, built in 1825 by R. Hall, Esq., of Narrow Water Casel.

WARRENSTOWN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Lower Deece, co. Meath, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Dunshaughlin.

WARRENSTOWN, a bar. in the north-eastern div. of King's County, Ireland, contains the pars. of Ballymacwilliam and parts of Ballyburly and Castlejordan; comprising 21,462 acres.

WARRINGTON, a par., tnshp., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, locally in the E. div. of West Derby hund., co. Lancaster, 17 miles E. of Liverpool, 22 S.W. of Manchester, and 182½ from London by the London and North-Western railway, on which it is a first-class station; there are besides stations on the Warrington and Stockport and Warrington and Garston railways. It is situated on the river Mersey, which is navigable for small craft to the quay, and near the Sankey and Bridgwater canals. The par. includes, besides the borough of Warrington, extending into the adjoining tnshps. of Latchford and Thelwall in co. Chester, the tnshps. of Burton-Wood, Poulton-with-Fearnhead, Rixton-with-Glazebrook, and Woolston-with-Martinscroft. The soil is a fertile loam, and the land chiefly in rich pasture and market gardens. The town, which is a place of great antiquity, though one of the new boroughs, is traversed by the old Roman way to Condate, and by the old mail-coach road from London to Liverpool. In the Saxon times it was called *Weringtun*, and is mentioned in Domesday survey as *Wallintun* or *Walentune*, at which time it was the head of a hundred now merged in that of West Derby, and in the reign of Henry III. came to the Botelers of Bewsey, who founded an Austin friary here in 1380. It subsequently passed by marriage to the Stanleys, who built the bridge here across the Mersey for Henry VII. to cross over on his visit to Lathom Park, and afterwards to Dudley, Earl of Leicester. During the civil war it was twice taken from the Royalists by General Lambert, who routed the Scotch forces under Bailie in 1648, and again under Charles II. in 1651. In 1745 the old bridge was partly demolished, in order to stop the forces of the Pretender, but was rebuilt in 1812. On the passing of the Reform Act in 1832 it was made a parliamentary borough, with the privilege of returning one member, and in 1847 was incorporated as a municipal borough, including four wards in Lancashire and one in Cheshire. It is governed by a mayor, who is also returning officer, 9 aldermen, and 27 common councillors, with the style of "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Warrington." Its revenue is chiefly derived from the market tolls, farmed by the corporation now. A court leet is held occasionally by J. Ireland Blackburne, Esq., who is lord of the manor. Borough sessions are held before the mayor and justices, a court of sessions before the recorder, and petty sessions for the division every Monday. A county court sits on the first Thursday in each month, and the Board of Guardians weekly. The population of the municipal borough in 1861 was 24,643, and of the parliamentary 26,000. The town consists of several narrow streets, which have recently undergone much improvement, especially in paving and sewering. The principal public buildings are the townhall, in the Market-street, built in 1820; market-house, with some ancient timbered buildings adjoining; the sessions house and bridewell, in Irlam-street; the county-court house; union workhouse, in Froghall-lane, with a general hospital, fever hospital, and lunatic ward; assembly rooms, theatre,

mechanics' institute, savings-bank, two branch banks, museum and library, in Bold-street, erected in 1857 at a cost of £3,000; public baths, in Leigh-street; and the Clergy Orphan Institution and Training School, occupying a site called "the Mount." There are also the depôt of the 4th Royal Lancashire Militia; gasworks, established in 1822; a dispensary, agricultural society, musical society, church institute, and public library, containing 6,000 volumes. The trade of the town is various, including wire-drawing, the manufacture of files and tools, glass works, nail, pin, and rope factories, shoe-making, sailcloth weaving, once the staple industry, cotton and fustian mills, but these three last have recently much declined. There are also iron foundries, breweries, maltings, chemical works, soap manufactory, besides weavers and turners. The salmon fishery has long been destroyed, owing to the pollution of the river by chemical and dye works. The Poor-law Union comprises 13 pars. and tnshps. in Lancashire, and 3 in Cheshire. The principal residences are Bewsey Hall, the old seat of the Botelers, now belonging to Lord Lilford; Orford Hall, the old seat of the Blackburnes; and Bank Hall, the seat of J. Wilson-Patten, Esq., M.P. for North Lancashire. Two weekly newspapers, the *Guardian* and the *Advertiser*, are published on Saturdays. The works of Mrs. Barbauld, John Howard the philanthropist, Roscoe, Dr. Farrar, and others were printed here. Of the academy, lately pulled down and sold, founded in 1757, "the nursery of men for future years," Barbauld was a scholar, and Taylor, author of the Hebrew Concordance, Enfield of the "Speaker," Priestley, and G. Wakefield were masters. Warrington gives title of earl to Earl Stamford. It is the head of a deanery in the archdeaconry of Liverpool and dioc. of Chester. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £800, of which the Rev. W. Queckett is the present rector. The church has lately been restored at a cost of £14,000, with tower and spire 300 feet high, dedicated to St. Helen, or, as it is called in Domesday book, of St. Elphin, and contains effigies and monuments of the Boteler, Booth, and Patten families, of Bank Hall. In addition to the parish church are the district churches of Trinity, St. Ann's, St. Paul, Hollinfare, Burton Wood, and Padgate, the livings of which are all perpet. curs., varying in val. from £300 to £160 and £96. The Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, General and Particular Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Wickliffites, Unitarians, and Society of Friends have chapels. The local charities produce about £1,300 per annum, besides almshouses. The schools are numerous and well-attended, including the Botelers' free grammar school, founded in 1526, with an income of about £800, where Tierney was educated; the Blue-Coat school, founded in 1665 by John Allen, with an income of £1,000 and 100 scholars; the Clergy Daughters' school, supported by voluntary contributions; the Training College for Schoolmistresses, besides National, infant, Sunday, ragged, and ladies' schools. Market days are Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs are held monthly for the sale of cattle, and on 18th July and 30th November for horses, cattle, and sheep.

WARRINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Olney, hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 2 miles N.E. of Olney.

WARRINGTON, or WARNFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Bambrough, co. Northumberland, 3 miles S.E. of Belford. This place was formerly more considerable than at present.

WARSASH, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Sarisbury, par. of Titchfield, co. Hants, 5 miles W. of Fareham, at the confluence of the Hamble and Southampton Water.

WARSILL, an ext. par. place in the par. and lib. of Ripon, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Ripley, and 4 E. of Pateley Bridge. The Wesleyans have a chapel. J. Greenwood, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

WARSLOW, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Alstonefield, N. div. of Totmonslow hund., co. Stafford, 8 miles N.E. of Leek, and 4 S. of Longnor. Ashbourn is its post town. The village is situated near the river Manifold. The chplry. includes the hmlt. of Elkstone. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £105, in the patron. of the Vicar of Alstonefield. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, or St. John the Baptist, was rebuilt in 1820. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum, also £24 to Sir G. Crewe's free school, built in 1836. Warslow Hall is the principal residence. Sir J. H. Crewe, Bart., is lord of the manor.

WARSOP, a par. in the Hatfield div. of Bassetlaw wap., co. Nottingham, 5 miles N.E. of Mansfield, its post town, and 7½ S. of Worksop. It is situated on the small river Meden, and contains the hmlts. of Church Warsop, Market Warsop, and Gleadthorpe. In the parish are limestone quarries, gravel pits, and lime kilns. The village was formerly a market town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £1,020. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, was thoroughly repaired in 1831, and has a clock, the gift of the Rev. Francis Martin, M.A., in 1844. The parochial charities produce about £142 per annum, of which £16 go to Whiteman's school, and £109 to the poor. There is a parochial school for both sexes. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel. Nettleworth Hall and Park Hall are the principal residences. Major Sir H. Fitz-Herbert, Bart., is lord of the manor. Fairs for the sale of cattle are held on the 17th November, Monday before Whitsuntide, and on the 29th September.

WARTER, a par. in the Bainton-Beacon div. of Harthill wap., East Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Pocklington, its post town. The village is situated near the Wolds, and the greater part of the land is under tillage. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £100. The church is dedicated to St. James. The Wesleyans have a chapel. An Austin priory was founded here by Geoffry Fitz-Pain in 1132, which at the Dissolution was valued at £143. Warter Priory is the principal residence.

WARTHERMASK, a hmlt. in the par. of Masham, wap. of East Hang, North Riding co. York, 8 miles S.W. of Bedale. It forms a township with Swinton.

WARTHILL, a par. partly in the wap. of Bulmer, North Riding, and partly within the lib. of St. Peter's, East Riding, co. York, 5 miles N.E. of York, its post town. The soil is sandy. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £160, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Brookfield House is the principal residence. J. Agar, Esq., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

WARTLING, a par. in the hund. of Foxearle, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 5 miles S.E. of Hailsham, its post town, and 4½ N. of Pevensey railway station. The village is situated on the road from Lewes to Battle and Hastings, near the river Ashburn. The par. includes the hmlt. of Boreham. The land is partly in hop-grounds. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £307. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, contains monuments to the Curtis family of Windmill Hill. There is a National school for both sexes. Windmill Hill Place is the principal residence.

WARTNABY, a chplry. in the par. of Rothley, hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 4 miles N.W. of Melton-Mowbray, its post town, and 3 N. of Firsby railway station. The village is situated near Broughton Hill. The living is a cur., annexed to the vic. of Rothley, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. The Hall is the principal residence.

WARTON, a par. in the hund. of Lonsdale, co. Lancaster, 7 miles N.E. of Lancaster, its post town, and 1 mile N. of Carnforth railway station on the Carlisle railway. It is situated on the small river Keir, near the Kendal and Lancaster canal, and at a short distance to the E. of Morecambe Bay. The par., comprising above 22,000 acres, contains the tnshps. of Carnforth, Borwick, Priest Hutton, Silverdale, Warton with Lindeth, Yealand Conyers, and Yealand-Redmayne. Copper exists at Warton Crag, but is not now worked. The soil is a thin earth, resting on layers of gravel in parts, but chiefly on limestone. The

living is a vic. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £187, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has a painted E. window, and was restored in 1850. The register dates from 1575. There are also the district churches of Silverdale and Yealand Conyers, the livings of which are perpet. curs., val. £80 and £57 each. There are a free grammar school, an hospital founded and endowed by Archbishop Hutton in 1594, and an infant school. There are remains of a Roman encampment.

WARTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkham, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 3 miles E. of Lytham, and 2 S.W. of Kirkham, its post town. It is a station on the Lytham branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The village is situated on the river Ribble. There are a new dock and embankment being made. The living is a perpet. cur.,* with that of Freckleton, in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £350, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, was erected in 1724. The parochial charities produce about £104, which go to a school.

WARTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Rothbury, W. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Rothbury. The soil is loamy, with a subsoil of limestone.

WARTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Polesworth, co. Warwick, 4 miles N.W. of Atherstone. It is a meet for the Atherstone hounds. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £80, in the patron. of the vicar.

WARTON-WITH-LINDRITH, a tnshp. in the par. of Warton, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster.

WARWICK, a midland co. of England. Its size is below the average of English counties, comprising under 900 square miles, and measuring 50 miles in length from N. to S., with an extreme breadth of 32 miles. It is bounded on the N. and N.W. by Derby and Stafford shires, on the N.E. by Leicestershire and the line of the ancient Watling Street, on the S. and S.E. by cos. Oxford and Northampton, on the S.W. by Gloucestershire, and on the W. by Worcestershire, and includes two small detached portions.—Of the Roman dominion there are many traces, including the sites of several towns and stations, as *Tripontium* and *Manduessedum*, mentioned by Antonine, the former of which Dugdale fixes at Dove, or Don-Bridge, and the latter at Mancetter, both on the line of the ancient Watling Street, which skirts the county on the N.E.; the *Venonæ*, of the same writer, which is fixed by Camden and others near High Cross, where the Watling Street and the Fosse Way intersect; and *Alauna*, mentioned in the Iter of Richard of Cirencester, now Alcester, on the Ryknield Way, which skirts the shire on the W. Roman remains have also been found at Birmingham and Coventry. On the conquest of Britain by the Saxons, the tribe of the Werings reduced this district, which was from them called *Waringwick* or Warwick, and formed part of the ancient principality of the Wiccas, afterwards incorporated in Mercia. The country was, during the 10th and 11th centuries, much devastated by the Danes, who established themselves in the principal towns except Warwick, which was defended, according to tradition, by the fabulous Guy, Earl of Warwick, whose bones, being those of the fossil elephant, are still shown at Warwick Castle. In the wars of the Roses, the southern half of the county, under the leadership of Earl Guy, the celebrated "king-maker," supported the Yorkist cause, and the northern half, with the men of Coventry, were supporters of the house of Lancaster. In the civil war of Charles I., the county generally embraced the cause of the parliament, being especially swayed by the influence of Lord Brooke. The first great battle of the war was fought at Edgehill, in the southern part of the county, in 1642, in which the royalists were driven back.—The only hills are branches of the Cotswold and of Edgehill, on the slope of which was formerly a colossal figure of a horse, now nearly obliterated by enclosures. The geological features of the county belong chiefly to the secondary formation, including a seam of coal, which extends for about 16 miles in length between Nuneaton and Coventry, by 3 miles broad at Bedworth; the other strata are oolite, lias, New Red sandstone, millstone grit, limestone, greenstone, and red marl. The chief soils are red loam, sandy loam, and clay, with lime. Nearly half of the land is in meadow and pasture, and the remainder chiefly arable, with some woodland and common, especially in that part of the county which was at one time occupied by the Forest of Arden.—The number of inhabitants is about 450 to the square mile, but nearly two-thirds of the population are seated in the chief towns of Birmingham, Coventry, Leamington, and Warwick. South Warwickshire mostly depends on its husbandry, and in 1861 had a population of only 101,508, whereas the northern division contained 460,347, the population of the whole county being, in 1861, 561,855, of whom about 22 per cent. were engaged in trade, manufacture, and commerce, and only 6 per cent. in agriculture. The old Warwickshire sheep is nearly run out, having been superseded by the new Leicester and a cross of the two breeds; but for folding, the South Downs are preferred.—The greater part of the shire is drained by the Avon, which, rising in Northamptonshire, enters the county by Dove Bridge, and after receiving the tributary streams of the Swift, Sow, Leame, Tachbrook, Dene, Stour, and Arrow, joins the Severn just after quitting the county. It has a course of about 57 miles through the county, becoming navigable at Stratford, and above Warwick is sometimes called the Dove. The northern part of the county belongs to the basin of the Trent by means of the Tame, which, entering the county from Staffordshire, receives the waters of the Rea from Birmingham, and afterwards those of the Blythe and Borne, finally joining the Anker at Tamworth, where it quits Warwickshire and flows northward into the Trent at Alrewas in Staffordshire. Its whole course is about 42 miles, of which 20 are in Warwickshire. A feeder of the Cherwell and of the Thames rises near Burton Dasset, draining a small tract in the S., which belongs to the basin of the Thames. Of these rivers only a small part of the course of the Avon below Stratford is navigable. But the deficiency of river communication is compensated in Warwickshire by its canals, which give ready access to the Trent, the Mersey, the Thames, and the Severn; the principal are the Grand Trunk or Trent and Mersey, Coventry, Oxford, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Staffordshire and Worcestershire, Birmingham, Birmingham and Fazeley, Worcester and Birmingham, Stratford and Avon, Warwick and Birmingham, and Warwick and Napton. These traverse the greater part of the shire, and have been a chief cause of its rapid progress in wealth, manufacture, and agricultural industry. The railways form a close network, communicating with every part of the country by means of the London and North-Western, the Birmingham and Oxford, and the Trent Valley and Midland railways, besides which branch lines extend from Rugby to Leamington and Stamford, from Warwick to Coventry and thence to Nuneaton, from Hampton to Whitacre, and from the Oxford and Birmingham to Stratford-on-Avon. The chief roads are the highway from Shrewsbury to Holyhead, which enters the county between Daventry and Dunchurch, and passes over Dunsmore Heath, and through Ryton, Coventry, Meriden, and Birmingham; two main lines of road to Birmingham, the one by Buckingham and Banbury, and the other by Oxford through Shipston-on-Stour, Stratford-on-Avon, and Henley-in-Arden; the great Liverpool road crosses the northern part of the county, passing through Atherstone, and the principal road from Bristol to the N. passing through Birmingham and Sutton Coldfield; besides these, roads lead from Warwick by Southam to Daventry, and by Kenilworth to Coventry.—The shire is divided into two halves, called Northern Warwickshire and Southern Warwickshire, each with a separate commission of assize, and each returning two members to Parliament, thus form-

ing virtually two counties. Of the northern division the City of Coventry was made the capital by Order in Council of the 3rd February, 1843, by which the shire of the city of Coventry was abolished; and of the southern division the ancient municipal and parliamentary borough of Warwick has for centuries been the county-town. The county is further divided into four hundreds, each of which contains several divisions. These four hundreds comprise the ten mentioned in Domesday survey: 1st, Hemlingford, in Domesday survey called *Coleshill;* 2nd, Knightlow, in Domesday survey comprising the three hundreds of *Mereton, Stanley,* and *Bromelaw;* 3rd, Barlichway, in Domesday survey, *Pathelan* and *Fernecumbe;* and 4th, Kineton, in Domesday survey comprising four hundreds—*Berricestone, Foxhole, Honesberie,* and *Tremelan.* The borough and county-town of Warwick, with two members, and a population in 1861 of 10,570, is included in Kineton or Kington hundred; the city of Coventry, with two members, and a population of 41,647, in Knightlow hundred; and the municipal and parliamentary borough of Birmingham, which fairly claims to rank as the capital of the midland counties, with two members, and a population of 296,076, in Hemlingford hundred. The municipal boroughs are Stratford-on-Avon and Sutton Colefield, besides Tamworth, chiefly in Staffordshire. The market towns are Alcester, Atherstone, Coleshill, Henley-in-Arden, Kenilworth, Kington, Leamington Priors, Nuneaton, Rugby, Solihull, and Southam, besides about 400 villages and hamlets, 198 parishes, 8 parts of parishes, and 9 extra-parochial places.—The chief seats of manufacture are at Birmingham and Coventry, the former celebrated for its hardware, arms, and toys, and the latter for ribbons and silks, but clocks and watches are also largely manufactured. The other seats of industry are Astley, Chilvers Coton, Foleshill, Nuneaton, and Sow for ribbons and silks, Atherstone for hats, Kenilworth for combs, Tamworth and Berkeswell for flax and yarn, Alcaster, Ipsley, Lambourne, and Studley for needles, and Warwick for worsted and rush mats. There are also many hands employed in the collieries, iron mines, brick and lime-kilns, and stone quarries, besides brewing and paper-making, which are carried on upon a large scale. The government is administered by a lord-lieutenant, sheriff or chairman of sessions, about 40 deputy-lieutenants, and 115 magistrates. The county is comprised within the midland circuit and military district, and belongs to the Birmingham bankruptcy court. For ecclesiastical purposes it forms part of the dioc. of Worcester, province of Canterbury.

WARWICK, a post and market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, and county town of South Warwickshire, locally situated in the Warwick div. of Kington hund., co. Warwick, 90 miles N.W. of London by road, 100 by the London and North-Western, and 107½ by the Great Western railway. It is situated on the banks of the river Avon, near the junction of the Birmingham and Napton canals, and closely adjoining the town of Leamington. It was almost destroyed in the early wars of the Danes, but was restored by the Lady Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, who built a fort here in 914. At the time of the Domesday survey it contained 261 houses, when it was held by the Danish nobleman Thurkil, or Turcil, and was shortly after protected by a ditch and gates. It subsequently came to Henry de Newburgh, the first Earl of Warwick, who rebuilt the castle, which was surrendered by Stephen to Prince Henry, in 1153, and was surprised and partly destroyed in the baronial wars of Henry III. In the reign of Edward I. the streets were paved and the town walled round. In the same reign it first sent members to parliament, and in the succeeding one of Edward II. was the scene of the execution of the king's favourite, Gaveston, by Guy Earl of Warwick in 1312. It was here that the king-maker, Warwick, imprisoned Edward IV. in 1468, and subsequently received him in 1470. In the time of Philip and Mary the town received its first charter of incorporation, and was visited by Queen Elizabeth and James I., who gave the castle, then used as a gaol, to Sir Fulke Greville, whose kinsman, Lord Brooke, garrisoned it in 1642 for the parliament. It was much damaged by fire in 1694, and was visited by William III. in 1695. The castle and earldom have successively belonged to the families of Turchil, De Newburgh, Le Plessetis, Maudit, De Beauchamp, Nevill, Plantagenet, Dudley, Rich, and Greville, the family name of the present earl. The castle, which stands on a solid rock, in which the cellars are excavated, overlooking the river, is still the great attraction of the town. The great hall is 62 feet long by 40 wide, containing a collection of ancient armour, and the room contains paintings by ancient masters, including the original of Charles I. on horseback by Vandyke. In one of the greenhouses is the "Warwick Vase," presented to the late Earl by Sir William Hamilton. Above the castle the Avon is crossed by a stone bridge of one arch 100 feet in span, connecting the town with a suburb on the left bank. The streets are spacious, well paved, and lighted, and the houses generally modern. The principal public buildings are the county hall and courts, with a room 100 feet by 65; courthouse and assembly-room, with portraits of Henry VIII. and Charles II.; market house, on arches, surmounted by a dome; county gaol, recently erected; savings-bank, three commercial branch banks, theatre, race-stand, museum of the Archæological Society, gas and water works, dispensary, and the earl's mill. The business is chiefly in connection with the corn and general trade, but there is a considerable hat manufactory and some large flour mills. There are also malthouses, iron-foundries, breweries, rope-walks, and numerous wharves on the Napton and Birmingham canals. The population of the borough in 1851 was 10,973, inhabiting 2,229 houses, and in 1861 10,570, inhabiting 2,272 houses. The boundaries of the municipal and parliamentary boroughs are conterminous, the old bounds remaining unaltered by the Reform Act of 1832. It has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Edward I. Under the Municipal Reform Act the borough is divided into two wards, governed by a mayor, who is also returning officer, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, with the style of "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Warwick." The municipal revenue is about £1,200. It is the place of election for the southern division of the county, and the head-quarters of the county militia. The assizes and quarter-sessions for the county, quarter-sessions for the borough, and a county court are held here. Warwick gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry and diocese of Worcester. There were anciently 8 churches in the town, of which 3 only now remain. The livings are St. Mary's, a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £300, in the gift of the lord chancellor; St. Nicholas, a vic.,* with the cur. of All Saints annexed, val. £220; and St. Paul's, a perpet. cur.,* val. £150, in the patron. of the vicar of St. Mary's. The church of St. Mary, situate in Old-square, is an ancient foundation, and was made collegiate by Roger Earl of Warwick, in 1123. The body of the present edifice was rebuilt in 1704, but the lady chapel and choir was built by the Beauchamps in the 14th century. It has a carved roof and stalls, effigies of the Beauchamps and Dudleys, several brasses, the earliest dated 1401, and the tomb of Cartwright, the Puritan. The church of St. Nicholas was rebuilt on the site of an ancient nunnery in 1780. St. Paul's district church, situated in Friar-street, has a stained window presented by the late Countess of Warwick; All Saints is situated at Emscote. The Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, Roman Catholics, Unitarians, and Society of Friends have chapels. There is a public library, and a weekly newspaper, the *Warwick Advertiser,* is published in the town. The college, founded by Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in the reign of Henry VI., has an income from endowment of £400, besides four exhibitions to Oxford University of £40 each for four years; there are also National, British, infant, and industrial schools, and Lady Greville's free school,

held in St. Peter's chapel, over the eastern gateway of the town, which has an income from endowment of £250. The local charities produce about £8,000 per annum, including the endowment of Henry VIII. to the church, clergy, and schools; Sir Thomas White's bequest of £11,511 to be employed by way of loans to deserving inhabitants, and the endowment of several sets of almshouses, including the Leicester Hospital, founded by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, for a master and 12 brethren, impotent or infirm men, which number has been recently increased to 20, who receive a pension of £80 per annum. The buildings consist of the brethren's lodgings and, public kitchen, forming a quadrangle; the ancient chapel of St. James, over the western gateway of the town, originally founded as a guild by Roger, Earl of Warwick, in the reign of Henry I., and an old hall. On the W. side of the town is a racecourse, where the races take place twice annually, in March and September. Market day is on Saturday. Fairs are held on the second Monday in January, February, March, April, June, July, August, September, and November, and on the first Saturday in Lent, 12th May, 12th October, last Monday in October, and the Monday prior to St. Thomas's day.

WARWICK, a div. of the hund. of Kington, co. Warwick, containing the borough of Warwick, and the pars. of Barford, Charlcote, Chesterton, Lapworth, Moreton-Morrell, Newbold-Pacey, Packwood, Tanworth, Wasperton, Wellesbourne-Hastings, and part of Bishop's Tachbrook; comprising 32,640 acres.

WARWICK, a par. partly in the ward of Eskdale, and partly in that of Cumberland, co. Cumberland, 4 miles N.E. of Carlisle, its post town, and 6 from Brampton. The village is situated on the western bank of the river Eden, near its confluence with the Irthing. The former stream is here crossed by a stone bridge of three arches. The par. includes the tnshps. of Aglionby and Little Corby. This place was the site of the ancient *Virosidum*, where the sixth cohort of the *Nervii* was stationed. In the vicinity are some Roman earthworks. The soil consists of sand and loam. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Wetheral, in the dioc. of Carlisle. The church was once a rect. belonging to the Abbey of St. Mary, at York. Warwick Hall is the principal residence.

WARWICK-BRIDGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Wetheral, Eskdale ward, co. Cumberland. It adjoins the par. of Warwick, and includes the hmlt. of Burnriggs. The river Eden is here crossed by the new bridge to the opposite village of Warwick. A party of royalists were routed here by General Lambert in 1648. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton mills and bleaching-grounds. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

WASDALE-HEAD, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Bees, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 16 miles from Whitehaven, its post town, 11 S.W. of Keswick, and 10 N.E. of Ravenglass. It is situated in a narrow valley among the hills at the head of Wast Water. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £80, in the patron. of the Incumbent of St. Bees.

WASDALE NETHER, or STRANDS, a chplry. in the par. of St. Bees, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 7 miles from Ravenglass, 4 E. of Gosforth, and 7 from the Drigg station, on the Whitehaven and Furness Junction line of railway. The village is situated amongst the hills, near the sources of the rivers Irt and Esk, under the Cinderdale Falls. The surface is hilly, and the land principally unenclosed pasture and waste, with a small proportion of arable and woodland. The lake Wast Water, situated about 1½ mile from the village, is 3 miles long, half a mile broad, and 45 fathoms deep, or about 15 fathoms below the level of the sea. It abounds with fish, and has never been known to freeze. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £66, in the patron. of the Incumbent of St. Bees. The church contains tablets of the Rawson family, and a stone font presented in 1855 by Mrs. Rawson. There is a parochial school, in which a Sunday-school is also held. Gale Syke and the Hall are the principal residences. The latter has rare coniferæ, pines, &c.; among them is a specimen of the *Araucaria imbricata* 20 feet in height. General Wyndham is lord of the manor.

WASHAWAY, a hmlt. in the par. of Egloshayle, hund. of Trigg, co. Cornwall, 3 miles N.W. of Bodmin.

WASHBOURNE, a hmlt. in the par. of Halwell, co. Devon, 4 miles S.W. of Totnes.

WASHBOURNE, GREAT, a par. in the upper div. of Tewkesbury hund., co. Gloucester, 5 miles N.W. of Winchcomb, its post town, 6 N.E. of Tewkesbury, and 4 N.E. of Ashchurch station, on the Bristol and Birmingham railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £59. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are Sunday and day schools for both sexes, supported by R. Prance, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

WASHBOURNE, LITTLE, a chplry. in the par. of Overbury, middle div. of Oswaldslow hund., co. Worcester, 6 miles N.E. of Tewkesbury.

WASHBROOK, a par. in the hund. of Samford, co. Suffolk, 3½ miles S.W. of Ipswich, its post town, and 2½ N. of the Capel railway station. The village contains a police station of the East Suffolk constabulary. The parish is situated on a branch of the river Orwell. Felchurch was formerly a chapel-of-ease to Washbrook, but has long since disappeared. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Copdock, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has several stalls, which have been recently renovated, and an E. window, presented by the late Lord Walsingham. There is a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

WASHFIELD, a par. in the hund. of West Budleigh, co. Devon, 2½ miles N.W. of Tiverton, its post town. The village is situated on the river Exe, and is supposed to have been the site of a Roman station. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £407. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains brasses of the Worth family. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. J. F. Worth, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WASHFORD, a hmlt. in the pars. of Old Cleeve and St. Decuman, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Watchet. It is a station on the West Somerset Mineral railway.

WASHFORD-PYNE, a par. in the hund. of Witheridge, co. Devon, 8 miles N. of Crediton. Morchard Bishop's is its post town. The village is situated on the road from Exeter to South-Molton, and on a branch of the river Taw. There was until recently a considerable tract of moor, which has been drained and enclosed. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £144. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There was formerly a chapel-of-ease at Wenham. The parochial charities produce about £1 10*s.* per annum. The Rev. C. Tucker is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

WASHINGBOROUGH, a par. in the second div. of Langoe wap., parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 3 miles E. of Lincoln, its post town. It is a station on the Lincolnshire and Boston section of the Great Northern railway. The village is situated on the southern bank of the navigable river Witham. The par. includes the tnshps. of Heighington and Washingborough. The surface is divided into two districts, the one hilly and the other fenny. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £1,554. The church is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. There is a chapel-of-ease at Heighington. The parochial charities produce about £556 per annum, of which £142 go to Garrett's free grammar school and £19 to Eure's school.

WASHINGLEY, a par. in the hund. of Norman-Cross, co. Huntingdon, 2 miles N.W. of Stilton, its post town, and 14½ N.W. of Huntingdon. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Lutton, in the dioc. of Peterborough. There is no church. The Hall was formerly the residence of Sir T. G. Apreece, Bart., but has remained untenanted for several years.

WASHINGTON, a vil. in the par. of Cupar-Angus, co. Perth, Scotland, near Cupar-Angus.

WASHINGTON, a par. in the E. div. of Chester

ward, co. Durham, 7 miles S.E. of Newcastle, and 6 S.E. of Gateshead. It is a station on the Leeds and Berwick section of the North-Eastern railway, and the Stanhope and Tyne and Durham Junction railways also pass through the parish. The village is situated on the river Wear, which is here crossed by the Victoria Bridge, and is navigable for small vessels as high as the borders of Washington. The par. includes the tnshps. of Barmston, North Biddick, and Usworth. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries, and in iron, rope, and chemical works. There are several quarries of fine building stone, one of firestone of great value, and five collieries; also several sulphureous springs, and one of water, from which the distillers of Newcastle and Gateshead supply their works. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £610, in the patron. of the Bishop of Manchester. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was rebuilt in 1831; there is also a district church at Usworth, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £161. The parochial charities produce about £39 per annum, of which £33 go towards the support of the Usworth school. There is a chapel for Wesleyans, and National schools for both sexes, at which a Sunday-school is held. R. D. Shafto, Esq., Sir J. Musgrave, and Sir W. Lawson, are joint lords of the manor.

WASHINGTON, or WESSINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Crich, hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 3½ miles N.W. of Alfreton, its post town, and 1½ mile N.W. of Wingfield railway station. A Sunday-school was built in 1841, since licensed for divine worship. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. G. Wragg, Esq., of Road Nook Hall, is lord of the manor.

WASHINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Steyning, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex, 4½ miles N.W. of Steyning railway station, 10 N.W. of Shoreham, and 12 from Hurstpierpont, its post town. The village is situated on the road from London to Worthing. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £63, in the patron. of Magdalen College, Oxford. Rowdell House and Highden are the principal residences.

WASHLINGSTONE, a hund. in the lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, contains the pars. of Ashurst, Bidborough, Caple, Pembury, Speldhurst, and Tudeley; comprising an area of 12,330 acres.

WASHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-Ravensworth, wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Richmond.

WASHWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Aston, Birmingham div. of Hemlingford hund., co. Warwick.

WASING, a par. in the hund. of Faircross, co. Berks, 7½ miles S.E. of Newbury, its post town. The village is situated near the river Emborne. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £120. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. W. Mount, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WASPERTON, a par. in the Warwick div. of Kington hund., co. Warwick, 4 miles S.W. of Warwick, its post town, and 103 from London. The village is situated on the river Avon. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £230, in the patron. of the Rector of Hampton Lucy. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has been recently restored and enlarged. It was formerly a chapel-of-ease to Hampton Lucy, at which place the free grammar school is open to children of this parish. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There is a National school, supported by the incumbent.

WASS, a tnshp. in the par. of Kilburn, wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Helmsley. The village is situated near the ruins of Byland Abbey, and sheltered by wooded hills. The soil consists of clay, and there is a quarry of oolite stone, of which Byland Abbey was built. There is an endowed parochial school for both sexes, and at which a Sunday-school is held. S. Stapylton, Esq., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

WASSAND, a tnshp. in the par. of Sigglesthorne, East Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Hornsea. It is joined with Seaton.

WAST WATER, a lake of co. Cumberland. It gives name to Wast Dale, at the head of the river Irt, and is surrounded by ragged rocks and fells. It is 3 miles in length by half a mile wide, and abounds in trout and other fish.

WATCHET, a tnshp., seaport, and market town in the par. of St. Decuman, hund. of Williton, co. Somerset, 5 miles E. of Dunster, and 18 W. of Bridgwater, to which it is a subport. It is the terminus of the West Somerset railway. It was called by the Saxons *Wecedport*, and was several times burnt by the Danes in the 9th and 10th centuries. At the Conquest it was given by William I. to the Mohuns, and once returned members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. The town is situated in a creek on the coast of the Bristol Channel, and has a tidal harbour of ten acres, which has recently been improved by the construction of a breakwater. It is sheltered from all winds, having piers on the E. and W. sides, with quays and a landing-slip. A considerable trade is carried on in grain, flour, malt, iron ore, coal, and timber. There are also an iron foundry, extensive paper-mills, lime works, and a cloth manufactory. The population of the town in 1861 was about 1,000. It is a coast-guard station, and manorial courts are held annually by the Wyndham family. The cliffs in the vicinity abound with alabaster and limestone, in which are embedded fossil fish, icthyosauri, and traces of strontian. For church, &c., see DECUMAN, ST. Market day is on Saturday. A fair is held on the 17th November.

WATCHFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Shrivenham, co. Berks, 4½ miles S.W. from Great Farringdon, its post town, and 1 mile from Shrivenham. The village is situated on the Great Western railway, near the river Cole. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Shrivenham, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church was taken down in 1770. There is a charity school for both sexes.

WATCHHOUSE, a vil. in the bar. of Scarawalsh, co. Wexford, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Newtownbarry.

WATCHHOUSE, a tythg. in the par. of Portbury, co. Somerset, 6 miles N.W. of Bristol.

WATCOMB, a lib. in the par. of North Fawley, co. Berks, 7 miles S.W. of East Ilsley.

WATCOMBE, a bay on the coast of the Isle of Wight, co. Hants. It lies near the Needles.

WATENDLATH, a hmlt. near the Lowdore, co. Cumberland, 4 miles S. of Keswick.

WATERBEACH, a par. in the hund. of Northstow, co. Cambridge, 5 miles N.E. of Cambridge, its post town, and 9 S.W. of Ely. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway. The village is situated near the Ely road and the river Cam. At a farm in this parish are remains of the abbot's house, refectory, &c., of Denny Abbey, founded in 1160 as a cell to the monastery of Ely, but in the following century occupied by the Knights Templars. A nunnery was subsequently founded by Dionysia de Mountchense, which in 1338 was connected with the house of the St. Clares at Dinney. There are some extensive market gardens. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £424, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is of the 13th century. The interior contains a double piscina, antique font, &c. The register dates from 1653. The parochial charities produce upwards of £250 per annum, including almshouses for 6 poor widows, &c. There is an endowed free school for both sexes. The Wesleyans, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists have chapels.

WATERBECK, a vil. in the par. of Middlebie, co. Dumfries, Scotland. There is an United Presbyterian church.

WATERCOMBE, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Winfrith, South Blanford div. of co. Dorset, 5 miles S.E. of Dorchester.

WATERDEN, a par. in the hund. of Brothercross,

co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.W. of Fakenham, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Burnham Market. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Egmere. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The Earl of Leicester is lord of the manor.

WATER, EAST, a tythg. in the city of Wells, co. Somerset, 3 miles N. of Wells.

WATER-EATON, a hmlt. in the par. of Bletchley, hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 1 mile S. from Fenny Stratford, and 45 miles from London. The village is situated on the Grand Junction canal and the river Ouzel. There is an ancient manor-house with a chapel attached. The Wesleyans have a chapel. P. D. P. Duncombe, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WATER-EATON, a hmlt. in the par. of Kidlington, hund. of Wootton, co. Oxford, 4 miles N. of Oxford, its post town, and 6 from Woodstock, on the river Cherwell. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Kidlington, in the dioc. of Oxford.

WATER-EATON, a tnshp. in the par. of Penkridge, co. Stafford, 2½ miles S.W. of Penkridge.

WATER-EATON, a tythg. in the par. of Eisey, hund. of Highworth, co. Wilts, 1 mile S.E. of Cricklade, on a branch of the river Thames.

WATER-END, a tythg. in the par. of Basing, co. Hants, 3 miles N.E. of Basingstoke.

WATERFALL, a par. in the S. div. of Totmonslow hund., co. Stafford, 7 miles S.E. of Leek, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Froghall railway station. The village is situated near the river Hamps, which here flows underground for about three miles to the neighbourhood of Ilam, where it joins the river Manifold. In the par., which includes the vils. of Waterhouses and Winkshill, are an iron foundry, two paper mills, and several corn mills. The soil is clay, upon a substratum of limestone and gritstone. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £60. The church is dedicated to St. James. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum, which go to the free school. The Wesleyans have a chapel. A wake is held on the nearest Sunday to 10th August.

WATERFOOT, a hmlt. in the bar. of Lower Glenarm, co. Antrim, Ireland, near Cushendall.

WATERFORD, a maritime co. in the prov. of Munster, Ireland, is bounded on the N. by the cos. of Tipperary and Kilkenny, E. by the co. of Wexford, S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by the co. of Cork. It lies between 51° 56′ and 52° 20′ N. lat., and 6° 58′ and 8° 8′ W. long. Its greatest length from E. to W. is 52 miles, and from N. to S. 28 miles. Its area is 721 square miles, or 461,553 acres, of which 325,345 are arable, 105,496 uncultivated, 23,408 under plantations, 1,525 in towns and villages, and 5,779 under water.—The population in 1841, including the city of Waterford, was 196,187; in 1851 it had decreased to 164,035; and in 1861 to 134,242. The number of inhabited houses in 1861 was 21,492, 1,026 were uninhabited, and 53 were in course of building. The poor-law valuation in 1851 was £326,979, and the general valuation in 1861 was £315,610. The number of persons from this county who emigrated from Irish ports with the expressed intention of not returning, between May, 1851, and December, 1865, was 49,525, or 30 per cent. of the population at the former date.—The ancient inhabitants are thought to have been a Belgic colony, called the *Menapii*, who extended into Wexford. During the 3rd century a portion of the tribe of *Desii*, or *Decii*, who occupied that part of the county of Meath now called Deece, migrated southwards, and established themselves in that part of this county lying between Carrick-on-Suir and Dungarvan, and eastwards to Waterford Harbour. In the 9th century a body of Danes settled themselves in the territory about the city of Gaultier. When the English in the 12th century landed in the S., Waterford was quickly overrun, and the greater part of the country was granted by Henry II. to Robert le Poer, his marshal, and the western districts were included in the grant of Cork to Milo de Cogan and his companions. The possessions of Robert le Poer descended by marriage to the Beresford family, who still hold large property in the county. During the wars towards the close of Elizabeth's reign the county suffered severely by the sword and from famine, as also in the civil war of Charles I., and in the rebellion of 1798, when the county was disturbed by bands of Whiteboys, or Levellers, and agrarian outrages were not unfrequent.—The surface in the northern and western districts is rugged and mountainous. The principal ranges of hills are the Cummeragh, or Monavoulagh Mountains, which rise from the valley of the Suir, near Clonmel, and attain elevations of 2,597, 2,504, 2,478, and 2,387 feet, being among the wildest in Ireland. The Knockmiledown mountains occupy the north-western corner, extending into Tipperary, and at one point rise 2,609 feet high. To this range belongs Mount Melleray, with the abbey of St. Bernard la Trappe, by the monks of which upwards of 200 acres of mountain land have been reclaimed. The valley of the Blackwater is rich and undulating; its eastern flank consists of a broad based mountain summit called Drum. The central parts are undulating, with hills and low ridges interspersed by vales and hollows. The coast line is regular, affording little shelter for shipping. Immediately to the W. of Brownstown Head, at the entrance to Waterford Harbour, is Tramore Bay, the beach of which is flat and dangerous to shipping. The line of coast westward to Dungarvan Harbour, a distance of twenty miles, is rocky and dangerous; in some places the cliffs rise 250 feet, and contain several natural caverns of considerable extent. From Helwick Head, the southern boundary of Dungarvan Harbour, it runs in a south-westerly direction to Ardmore Point, and then bends north-westerly to Youghal, about 5 miles distant. This part of the coast is generally flat.—The principal river is the Suir, which comes from Tipperary, and after forming the northern boundary of the greater part of the county, falls into Waterford Harbour. It is joined by the Nier from the Cummeragh mountains, and is navigable for small vessels to Carrick-on-Suir. The Blackwater, also a noble river, rises in Kerry, and flows due E. across the county of Cork to Cappoquin, where it turns southwards and falls into the sea at Youghal. It receives in this county the waters of the Bride, and is navigable to Cappoquin for vessels of 70 tons. There are some small lakes among the Cummeragh mountains.—The Waterford and Kilkenny railway opens direct communication with Dublin and the N., and the Waterford and Limerick line with the W. There is a short line of 8 miles from the city of Waterford to the bathing-place of Tramore. It is intended to make a railway to Wexford, and there join the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford line. The principal roads are from Waterford to Cork, passing Cappoquin and Youghal; from Dungarvon to Clonmel; and two from Dungarvon to Youghal.—The geological character of the county varies. The eastern half is formed of transition rocks, as clay, slate, graywacke, and graywacke slate. In Glenpatrick, near Clonmel, good roofing slates are extensively quarried. Old conglomerate rocks, and formations of purple, red, green, and grey clay slate abound in the western districts. The valley of the Blackwater is of floetz limestone, and contains all the fossils of the carboniferous limestone, whilst the old red and yellow limestone occupies the central parts. Potter's clay is found in many places, and marble is quarried near Cappoquin and Whitechurch. There is an extensive copper mine at Knockmahon, from which 682 tons of ore, of the value of £25,657, were sold in Swansea during the year 1863. Lead and iron mines have also been worked, and silver has been got at Carysfort and Bonmahon.—The climate is variable, and the S. and S.W. winds which prevail are occasionally violent; it is, however, considered healthy. The surface is in many places marshy, and the soil is generally thin and poor, but some rich districts are found in the valley of the Blackwater, and in the central parts of the county. In 1866 there were 104,206 acres under crops, of which 18,786 acres were of wheat, 31,158 acres of oats, 1,799 acres of barley, bere, and rye,

20,713 acres of potatoes, 10,904 acres of green crops, 153 acres of flax, and 20,693 acres of meadow and clover. Dairy farming is extensively carried on, and large quantities of butter and bacon are exported. A cotton factory has been established at Portlaw, containing 30,292 spindles and 940 looms, and driven by steam and water power; it employs 1,412 persons. There are also four woollen factories, with 2,760 spindles and 49 looms, and employing 93 persons. The fishery district of Waterford extends from Bannow to Ballyvoile Bridge, embracing 76 miles of sea-coast, and trawling is practised to a considerable extent. The number of vessels and boats engaged at the fishery in 1864 was 336, employing 1,269 men and boys. There is a small bank in the estuary of the Suir producing oysters.—The county is in the diocese of Waterford and Lismore, now joined to the see of Cashel and Emly. In the Roman Catholic distribution it remained an independent diocese, which is suffragan to Cashel. Of the population in 1861, 5,197, or 3·9 per cent., were members of the Established Church, 127,654, or 95·1 per cent., were Roman Catholics, and 1,401, or 1 per cent., belonged to other denominations, or were unspecified. The county returns five members to parliament, two for the county at large, having a constituency of 3,477 in 1865, two for the city of Waterford, and one for the borough of Dungarvan. The county is divided for civil purposes into eight baronies—Coshmore and Coshbride, Decies within Drum, Decies without Drum, Gaultier, Glenahiry, Kilculliheen, Middlethird, and Upperthird, and contains 82 parishes. Its government is intrusted to a lord lieutenant and custos, high sheriff, 20 deputy lieutenants, and 3 resident and about 94 local magistrates. It belongs to the Leinster circuit; the assizes are held at Waterford. Quarter sessions are held at Carrickbeg, Dungarvan, and Lismore, and petty sessions at 16 places. The county gaol, county infirmary, and district lunatic asylum are at Waterford. The county belongs to the Cork military district, and there are barrack stations at Waterford and Dungarvan. Fairs are held at 32 places, and there are 5 market towns. The poor-law unions are Dungarvan, Kilmacthomas, Lismore, and Waterford, containing 16 dispensary districts.—The principal seats are Lismore Castle, Duke of Devonshire; Curraghmore, Marquis of Waterford; Clashmore House, Earl of Huntingdon; Summerville, Earl Fortescue; Dromana, Lord Stuart de Decies; Barron Court, Barron, Bart.; Cappoquin House, Keane, Bart.; Curraheen, Kennedy, Bart.; Mount Rivers, Musgrave, Bart.; besides numerous residences of the local gentry.—There are Druidical remains at Dunmore, Dun Hill and Kilmacombe, and the ruins of churches, abbeys, and castles may be seen in many parts of the county. There are traces of a large double trench, called "the Trench of St. Patrick's Cow," extending across the Blackwater towards Lismore, and also of one from Cappoquin into the county of Cork. There are chalybeate springs in the barony of Gaultier, and also at Clonmel, and between Dungarvan and Youghal. The county confers the title of marquis on the Beresford family, and of earl upon that of Talbot, and the barony of Decies gives the title of baron to a branch of the Beresfords.

WATERFORD, a county of a city, market town, seaport, parliamentary borough, episcopal city, and the capital of co. Waterford, Ireland, 94 miles S.S.W. from Dublin, 76 N.E. from Cork, and 32 S.W. from Wexford. It was founded by the Danes in 850, and soon became a place of considerable importance. In 1170, Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, took it by assault, and considerably enlarged it. King John resided here for some time, and granted to it its first charter, which was annulled by James I., but after nine years was restored by Charles I. Cromwell besieged the town unsuccessfully in 1649, but it was taken in the following year by Ireton. James II. embarked at this harbour for France after the battle of the Boyne, and the city surrendered to William, who remained here for some time. It had previously been visited by different sovereigns, and had received many charters and other marks of royal favour. The city, which is about 12 miles from the sea, is situated wholly on the right bank of the Suir, here 230 to 350 yards in breadth; it is here joined by St. John's river, which falls into it on the S. side of the city. The principal streets are the Quay, a mile in length, and the Mall, the houses of which are regular and well built; but in the older parts the streets are irregular and the houses ill-arranged. There is a suburb on the left bank of the river. The corporation consists of the mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors, elected from five wards. The old borough was co-extensive with the old county of the city, and continues to be the parliamentary borough, which returns two members to parliament, and in 1865 had a constituency of 1,124; but the municipal boundaries are much less extensive, being only 668 acres in extent. The population in 1861 was 23,202, of whom 1,989 were members of the Established Church, 20,429 Roman Catholics, 234 Presbyterians, 266 Methodists, 153 Quakers, and 131 belonging to other denominations. The cathedral is 170 feet long; there are two parochial churches. The Roman Catholic cathedral is of the Ionic order of architecture, and there are five other Roman Catholic churches; also Presbyterian, Baptist, Independent, Methodist, and Friends' meeting-houses. The other public buildings are the townhall, custom-house, and union workhouse, the Protestant episcopal palace, the Roman Catholic college of St. John, an endowed school, blue-coat schools for boys and girls, district model National school, the city and county court houses and gaols, the district lunatic asylum, besides several hospitals, almshouses, and other charitable institutions. The assizes for both county and city are held in the city, also quarter sessions. The mayor has a court for suits of wages, and petty sessions are held on every Friday. Market-days are Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Fairs are held on 4th May, 24th June, 25th October, and on the first Monday in every month.

WATER-FULFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Fulford-Ambro, wap. of Ouse, East Riding co. York, near Gate-Fulford. The principal residence is the Hall, on the banks of the river Ouse.

WATERGALL, an ext. par. place in the S. div. of Knightlow hund., co. Warwick, 4 miles S.E. of Southam. It is situated on the Oxford canal and the river Ichene or Watergall, which rises near Priors Marston, and joins the Leam at Marton.

WATERGRASS HILL, a vil. in the par. of Ardnageehy, bar. of Ballymore, co. Cork, Ireland, 9 miles N.E. of Cork.

WATERHEAD, a tnshp. in the par. of Lanercost-Abbey, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 1 mile N. of Rosehill station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, and 6 miles N.E. of Brampton.

WATERHEAD, a chplry. in the par. of Prestwich-cum-Oldham, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 1 mile S.E. of Oldham, and 7½ miles N.E. of Manchester.

WATERINGBURY, a par. in the hund. of Twyford, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 5 miles S.W. of Maidstone, its post town, and 3 S. of Town Malling. It is a station on the South Eastern line of railway. The village, which was formerly a market town, is situated on the road from Maidstone to Tonbridge, near the river Medway, which bounds the parish on the S. It is lighted with gas from works constructed in 1856. The land is partly in hop-grounds and orchards. There are two large breweries in the vicinity. The par. includes the hmlts. of Lillyhoo and Watering Cross. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £600, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has lately been enlarged; it contains tombs of the Styles family. There are a National school for both sexes, and an infant school. T. L. Lucas, Esq., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

WATERINGPLACE, a hmlt. in the par. of Decuman, co. Somerset, near Watchet.

WATERLOO, a vil. in the par. of Auchtergaven, co. Perth, Scotland, 1½ mile N. of Bankfort and Cairniehill.

WATERLOO, a vil. and ecclesiastical district in the hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N.W. of Liverpool. It is a station on the Liverpool and Southport branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. It is situated at the mouth of the river Mersey, and in 1861 had a population of 2,046. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £150, in the patron. of trustees.

WATERLOO, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Portsdown, Fareham div. of co. Hants, 7 miles from Portsmouth, its post town, and 3 from Cotham railway station. It is situated in Bere Forest, and was constituted a parish in 1858 by an Act of Parliament passed the previous year. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £100, alternately in the patron. of the bishop and Winchester College. The church is dedicated to St. George.

WATERLOO, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Lepton, and par. of Kirk-Heaton, West Riding co. York, 3 miles E. of Huddersfield.

WATERMAN'S LODGE, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 6 miles N.W. of Whitney, in Wychwood Forest.

WATERMILLOCK, a chplry. in the par. of Greystoke, ward of Leith, co. Cumberland, 7½ miles S.W. of Penrith, its post town, and 6 from Greystoke. It is situated on the northern bank of Ulleswater Lake, near Gowbarrow Park, in which are the Airey Force Cascade and Lyulph's Tower. The chplry. includes the hmlt. of Thackenthwaite. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the slate-pencil and bobbin mills. The reverberation of the hills on the discharge of a gun produces a sound nearly resembling thunder. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £100, in the patron. of the Rector of Greystoke. The parochial charities consist of the interest of £200. There is an endowed free grammar school for both sexes. Halstead, Old Church, Beauthorn Cottage, and Ramsbeck Lodge are the principal residences. Henry Howard, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WATER NEWTON. *See* NEWTON WATER, co. Hants.

WATERNISH, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Durinish, co. Inverness, Scotland. It is situated in the north-western part of the Isle of Skye, between Lochs Snizort and Bay, and includes Stein and the Isle of Issay. It is chiefly the property of the Mac Donalds, who have a seat here. The parish is in the presbytery of Skye, and in the patron. of the crown. There are a church and schools.

WATER-OAKLEY, a div. in the par. and hund. of Bray, co. Berks.

WATER-OF-LEITH, a vil. in the par. of St. Cuthbert, co. Edinburgh, Scotland. It is situated on the Water of Leith, not far from Edinburgh.

WATER-ORTON, or WATER-OVERTON, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Aston, Birmingham div. of Hemlingford hund., co. Warwick, 2½ miles N.W. of Coleshill, its post town, and 8 from Birmingham. It is a station on the Birmingham and Derby railway. The village is situated on the river Thame. The soil is gravelly. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £115, in the patron. of trustees. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. In the churchyard is an old stone cross.

WATERPERRY, a par. in the hund. of Bullingdon, co. Oxford, 2½ miles S.W. from Wheatley, its post town, and 6 from Thame. The village is situated on the river Thame. The par. includes the hmlt. of Thomley. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £60. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains two brasses of the Curzon family, bearing dates 1527 and 1370, some stained glass windows, with arms, and the effigy of a Templar, and in the chancel is a monument by Chantry. J. W. Henley, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WATERSAY. *See* VATERSAY, Western Isles, Scotland.

WATERSFIELD, a tythg. in the par. of Cold Waltham, hund. of Bury, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 6 miles N. of Arundel.

WATERS GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Higher Kinnerton, co. Flint, 2 miles N.E. of Caergwrle.

WATERSIDE, a vil. in the par. of Fenwick, co. Ayr, Scotland. There are a subscription school and a private school.

WATERSIDE, a vil. in the par. of Dalmellington, co. Ayr, Scotland. It is a station on the Ayr and Dalmellington branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway. The village is chiefly inhabited by miners.

WATERSIDE, a hmlt. in the par. of Chesham, co. Bucks.

WATERSIDE, a vil. in the bar. of Tirkeeran, co. Londonderry, Ireland, adjoining Londonderry, on the river Foyle.

WATERSIDE, or QUAY, a hmlt. in the par. of Thorne, West Riding co. York.

WATERSON, a hmlt. in the par. of Piddletown, co. Dorset, 4 miles N.E. of Dorchester, on the river Trent.

WATERSON, a vil. in the par. of Llandstadwell, co. Pembroke, 3 miles N.W. of Pembroke.

WATERSTOCK, a par. in the hund. of Thame, co. Oxford, 4 miles W. of Thame, 2½ E. of Wheatley, and 9 from Oxford, on the river Thame. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £235. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, has recently been restored at the expense of J. Ashurst, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum, besides a share in Beckley almshouses. The principal residence is Waterstock House, once the seat of Sir George Croke, a judge of the King's Bench in the reign of Charles I., and to whom the church contains a monument.

WATERSTON, a vil. in the par. of Ecclesmachan, co. Linlithgow, Scotland, near Uphall.

WATER-STRATFORD. *See* STRATFORD WATER, co. Bucks.

WATERS UPTON, a par. in the Wellington div. of South Bradford hund., co. Salop.

WATERTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Newhills, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It consists of one estate, and is the site of a paper mill.

WATERVILLE, a vil. in the bar. of Iveragh, co. Kerry, Ireland, 9 miles S. of Cahercivcen, on Ballinskelligs Bay, near Lough Currane.

WATFORD, a par., post, and ancient market town in the hund. of Cashio, or lib. of St. Alban's, co. Herts, 7 miles S.W. of St. Alban's, and 15 N.W. of London by road, or 17¾ by the London and North-Western railway, which has a first-class station and hotel, called "The Clarendon;" there are also branch lines to St. Alban's and Luton, and to Rickmansworth and Uxbridge. It is situated on the right bank of the river Colne, here crossed by a bridge, and near the Grand Junction canal and the tunnel of the North-Western railway, one mile 170 yards in length, and which cost above £140,000. In the Saxon times it belonged to St. Alban's Abbey. In 1689 a mineral spring was discovered here, the water of which becomes as black as ink when mixed with nutgalls. The par. includes, besides the town of Watford, the vil. of Bushey, the ecclesiastical district of St. Andrew's, and the hmlts. of Cashio, Leavesden, and Oxhey. The population of the parish in 1861 was 7,418, and of the town 4,385. The town consists chiefly of one main street, near a mile and a half in length, at the intersection of the ancient Watling Street with the roads from London to Aylesbury, and from Uxbridge to St. Alban's. The principal public buildings are the market-house, a long rough-cast building, resting on wooden pillars; a new County Court house, in King-street; a post-office, recently erected; union poorhouse, savings-bank, two branch banks, and a literary institute; also silk, paper, and flour mills, situated on the river. A considerable trade is done in malt, there are two extensive breweries, a tan yard, coach-building works, gasworks, an iron foundry, manufactory for agricultural implements, also straw plaiting and silk winding. The town is under the management of a local board of health, by whose authority extensive sewage and drainage works have re-

cently been effected, a constant supply of water obtained on the high-pressure principle, and the streets and roads much improved. The town is well lighted with gas, and partially paved. An extramural cemetery has recently been laid out with two chapels. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £670. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are also the district churches of St. Andrew's, Leavesden, and Oxhey, the livings of which are perpet. curs. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists have chapels. There are National, British, and infant schools, two old-established free schools, the one founded in 1641, by Francis Coombe, for 11 boys, and the other in 1704, by Elizabeth Fuller, for 40 boys and 20 girls; also almshouses for 12 widows and a literary institution. The Poor-law Union of Watford comprises 6 parishes. In the vicinity are Cashiobury Park, the seat of the Earl of Essex, and Grove Park, of the Earl of Clarendon. Market day is Tuesday. Fairs are held on Whit Tuesday and 9th September.

WATFORD, a par. in the hund. of Guilsborough, co. Northampton, 5 miles N.E. of Daventry, its post town, and half a mile from the Crick railway station. The village is situated on the Union canal and the ancient Watling Street. The par. includes part of the hmlt. of Murcott. The surface is hilly, and the soil a strong loam. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £296, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, contains tombs of the Clarke family. The parochial charities produce about £35 per annum, which go towards the support of Clarke's school. There are a National and infant schools. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

WATH, a par. in the waps. of Allertonshire and Hallikeld, North Riding co. York, 4½ miles N. of Ripon, its post town, and half a mile N.W. of Melmerby station on the North-Eastern railway. The village is situated on the Leeds and Thirsk railway, near the river Ure. The par. includes the tnshp. of Norton Conyers and the vils. of Melmerby and Middleton-Quernhow. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £981. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a chapel on the S. side, erected at the expense of Sir B. Graham, Bart., of Norton Conyers, and called Norton Chapel. The parochial charities produce about £108 per annum, £83 of which go to Samwaies' free school and almshouses, founded in 1690. There is an infant school.

WATH, a tnshp. in the par. of Hovingham, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 1 mile S. of Hovingham railway station, and 7 miles N.W. of New Malton, on a branch of the river Rye. The subsoil consists of redstone and limestone. There are traces of the Mowbrays' old seat. The Earl of Carlisle is lord of the manor and owner of the soil.

WATH-ON-ROBESTON. *See* ROBESTON, WATHON, co. Pembroke.

WATH-UPON-DEARNE, a par. and tnshp. in the N. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding co. York, 6 miles N. of Rotherham, its post town, and 10 W. of Doncaster. It has stations on the Doncaster section of the South Yorkshire and Lincolnshire railway, and on the Midland railway. The par., which is six miles in length by four in average breadth, contains the tnshps. of Nether Hoyland, Swinton, Wentworth, Thorpe, Thorpe-Hesley, and Brampton-Bierlow. There are extensive collieries, stone quarries, iron works, and potteries. The parish is bounded on the E. by the rivers Don and Dearne, and is intersected by the Dearne and Dove canal. The soil is clayey and sandy, but fertile. Many of the houses are lighted with gas from the works constructed in 1844. The population of the parish in 1861 was 13,820, and of the township 1,690. The property chiefly belongs to the Earl Fitzwilliam, who is lord of the several manors, and whose seat is within the limits of the parish. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Adwick-upon-Dearne annexed, in the dioc. of York, val. £315, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has two stained windows. The register dates from 1600. In addition to the parish church are the following district churches—viz., Brampton Bierlow, Thorpe-Hesley, Hoyland, Swinton, Kilnhurst, Wentworth, and Elsecar, the livings of which are all perpet. curs., varying in val. from £340 to £125. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. There are an endowed school, and National, Sunday, and denominational schools for both sexes. The Wesleyans, Wesleyan Reformers, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. A mechanics' institute was established in 1854. Wath Hall and Cross House are the principal residences. A statute fair for the hiring of servants is held on 24th November.

WATLING STREET, a hmlt. in the par. of Wellington, co. Salop, near Wellington.

WATLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Clackclose, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N. of Downham-Market, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Lynn. It is a station on the Great-Eastern railway. The village is situated on the eastern bank of the river Ouse, over which is a bridge. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, has an old font and some tombs. The parochial charities produce about £18 per annum. There are a Sunday-school for both sexes, and a chapel for the Wesleyans.

WATLINGTON, a par. and small town in the hund. of Pyrton, co. Oxford, 8 miles S.W. of Thame, and 14 S.E. of Oxford. It is situated between the two high roads leading from London to Oxford, about half a mile from the Roman way Icknield Street, and under the Chiltern hills, which rise above the town, and command an extensive view over three counties. On one of the spurs of the Chilterns is a figure of an obelisk cut on the face of the chalk. The par. includes the hmlts. of Greenfield and Wormondiscombe. It is mentioned in Domesday book as *Watelintone*, and was then held by Robert de Oilgi, from whom it came to Roger Bigod, Piers Gaveston, the De la Beches, and other noble families. It is supposed to have derived its name from the Saxon *watelar*, in allusion to its having been a British village formed of wattles or wicker. The town-hall is an old building, standing near the centre of the town, and used as a school for boys. The petty sessions for the hundred are held every alternate Saturday in a new court-house built for the purpose. There are two breweries and two corn mills, which latter are worked by a small rivulet. The soil consists of clay, with a subsoil of gravel and chalk. Two courts leet take place annually. The population in 1861 was 1,938. About three miles from the town is Chalgrove Field, where an engagement took place in 1643 between the Royalists and Parliamentarians, in which John Hampden was slain and the Royalists were victorious. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £220. The church, dedicated to St. Mary or St. Leonard, contains tombs of the Hornes, and three brasses, one bearing date from 1485. There are several parochial charities and a small church estate. There are two schools, one for boys and one for girls, and chapels for the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. Near the church is the moated site of a castle, built in 1338 by the De la Beches. There is also a camp at Britwell Hill. T. S. Carter, Esq., and Rev. W. P. Hulton, are lords of the manor. There are two statute and pleasure fairs held on the Saturday before and the Saturday after Old Michaelmas.

WATNALL CANTELOPE and WATNALL CHAWORTH, hmlts. in the par. of Greasley, co. Notts, 6 miles N.W. of Nottingham.

WATTEN, a par. in the co. of Caithness, Scotland. It is nearly circular in form, and about 8¼ miles in diameter. The surface is undulating but low, being in some parts little more than 20 feet above sea-level. The soil is rich and productive, with the exception of that of the moors, which are of considerable extent. In the northern part of the parish is Loch Watten, extending 3 miles from W. to E., with a breadth of from 3 to 10 furlongs; it abounds in eels and trout, and is much frequented by wild ducks and sea fowl. The southern part of the parish is watered by Loch Toftingall. The confluent streams from the

above-mentioned lakes form the river Wick, which flows 4 miles eastward towards the boundary. The predominant rocks are flagstone, limestone, and trap. The village of Watten is about 9 miles N.W. of Wick. The parish is traversed through its central districts by the S. road from Thurso to Wick, and across its S.W. extremity by the road from Thurso to Dornoch. This par. is in the presb. of Caithness and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. The stipend of the minister is about £222. There are a Free church parochial school, parochial library, and two other schools, also a mission church for the Halsary district. The principal seat is Heath House. A fair is held on the first Tuesday in December, old style.

WATTISFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S.W. of Botesdale, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Ixworth. The village is situated on the road from Bury St. Edmund's to Norwich. This parish contains some excellent potter's earth. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £370. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel. Henry Youngman, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WATTISHAM, a par. in the hund. of Cosford, co. Suffolk, 2 miles N.E. of Bildeston, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Needham-Market railway station. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £110, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The parochial charities produce about £72 per annum, principally realised from town estate. The Rev. R. Daniels, of Coombs, is lord of the manor.

WATTLEBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Coole, co. Fermanagh, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Newtown Butler, on the river Finn.

WATTLEFIELD, a div. in the par. of Wymondham, hund. of Forehoe, co. Norfolk, 3 miles S.W. of Wymondham.

WATTLESBOROUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Cardiston, hund. of Ford, co. Salop, 8 miles W. of Shrewsbury. It was once a Roman station.

WATTON, a par. in the Bainton-Beacon div. of Harthill wap., East Riding co. York, 5 miles S. of Great Driffield, its post town. There are traces of a Gilbertine nunnery, founded by Eustace Fitz-John in 1150, on the site of a more ancient priory, which existed as early as 686. At the Dissolution its revenue was valued at £453 7*s.* 8*d.*, when its site and remains, which are still discernible, were given to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £60. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

WATTON, a par. and market town in the hund. of Wayland, co. Norfolk, 13 miles from Thetford, its post town, and 21 S.W. from Norwich. It is situated on the river Wissey, near the borders of that part of the county of Norfolk commonly called Filand, or the "open country," and near Wayland, or Wailing Wood, the scene of the old ballad of "The Children in the Wood." It is a petty sessions town, principally consisting of one wide street. It has a bank, savings-bank, and Wayland Hall. An obelisk was erected in 1820, on the site of the ancient market cross, with a curious sculptured device containing a rebus on the name of the town; the cross was then demolished, but the stone bearing the device was placed in the front of a small square building which had been erected shortly after the great fire of 1673, which destroyed the greater portion of the town, with property to the amount of £10,000. A manorial court is held annually, and petty sessions for the hundred are held on the first Wednesday in each month. The population in 1861 was 1,365. The chief trade arises from its situation on a great thoroughfare, but considerable business is done in corn, malt, and butter; there is also a brewery. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £187. The church, dedicated to St. Mary or St. Giles, was built in the reign of Henry I., and was enlarged and restored in 1840. The interior contains several brasses and monuments, a stone crucifix, and an antique poor-box bearing date 1552. The parochial charities produce about £127 per annum, of which £65 is realised from fuel allotment. There are several almshouses, also a National school for both sexes. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. The Rev. W. H. Hicks is lord of the manor. Market day is on Wednesday. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday in July, 10th July, first Wednesday after Michaelmas, 11th October, and on the 3rd November.

WATTON, a par. in the hund. of Broadwater, co. Herts, 5 miles N.W. of Hertford, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Welwyn railway station. The village is situated on the river Beane, and on the great N. road. In the vicinity are a malting establishment and an extensive watermill. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £700. The church, dedicated to SS. Andrew and Mary, was restored through the liberality of the late A. Smith, Esq., who also erected a small lecture-hall in 1852, at a cost of £400. There are National and infant schools. The principal residence is Woodhall Park.

WATTSTOWN, a vil. in the par. of New Monkland, co. Lanark, Scotland, near Airdrie.

WAUCHOPE, an ancient par., co. Dumfries, Scotland, now joined to Langholm.

WAULDBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Elloughton, Hunsley Beacon div. of Harthill wap., East Riding co. York, 3½ miles S.E. of Cave, and 2 N.E. of Elloughton.

WAUN, a hmlt. in the par. of Nantglyn, co. Denbigh, 4 miles S.W. of Denbigh.

WAVENDON, or WANDON, a par. in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 5 miles from Newport-Pagnell, its post town, and 3 N.E. of Fenny Stratford. The village is situated on the road from Woburn to Newport-Pagnell and Northampton, near the river Ouse. The par. includes the hmlt. of Woburn Sands. At Wavendon Heath are pits of fullers' earth, and at that place a Roman amphora was discovered. Bone-lace and straw-plait are made. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £843. The church, dedicated to St. James or to St. Mary, has been restored. The parochial charities produce about £268 per annum, of which £93 belong to the free school, founded by George Wells in 1714, and £150 is paid by the Duke of Bedford for poors' coal, in lieu of waste lands awarded under an Enclosure Act in 1791. The Methodists and Society of Friends have each a chapel. Wavendon Hall is the principal residence. Almshouses for five widows have been recently founded by Sir H. Hugh Hoare. W. Dennison, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WAVENEY, a river of cos. Norfolk and Suffolk, rises at Brettenham, close to the source of the Little Ouse, and joins the Yare at Yarmouth.

WAVERLEY, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Farnham, co. Surrey, 2 miles S.E. of Farnham. It is situated on the river Wey, and has the ruins of the church, refectory, and cloisters of a Cistercian abbey, founded by Bishop Giffard in 1128, and valued at the Dissolution at £19,613 11*s.* This house is said to have been the first of that order established in England. Lord Sydenham was born here in 1799. The property has been purchased by G. T. Nicholson, Esq., who has greatly improved it, and made the Hall one of the finest seats in the county.

WAVERTON, a par. in the lower div. of Broxton hund., co. Chester, 4 miles S.E. of Chester, its post town, and 6 from Tarporley. It is a station on the London and North-Western railway. The village is situated on the Crewe railway and Nantwich and Chester canal. The par. includes a tnshp. of its own name, and those of Hatton and Huxley. In the parish are a stone quarry, steam flour-mill, cement works, &c. The soil consists chiefly of clay. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £110, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was restored in 1845. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There are National schools for both sexes, and church and Sunday schools at Huxley. The Calvinists have a chapel at Eggbridge. The Marquis of Westminster is lord of the manor.

WAVERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wigton, ward and co. of Cumberland, 2 miles S.W. of Wigton. It is situated on the river Waver, which separates the township into High and Low Waverton. The Maryport railway passes in the vicinity.

WAVERTREE, a tnshp. in the par. of Childwall, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 3 miles S.E. of Liverpool, its post town, and 1½ mile from Edgehill railway station. The village is situated on the Grand Junction canal. There are rope works and an extensive brewery. In the vicinity is an ancient well with a Latin inscription, bearing date 1414. The soil is loamy and sandy, with a subsoil of red sandstone and marl. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £117, in the patron. of the Vicar of Childwall. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There is also St. Mary's church, erected in 1853. There are National schools for both sexes, including infants, and a Sunday-school. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics have each a chapel. The Marquis of Salisbury is lord of the manor.

WAWN, a par. in the middle div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Beverley, its post town, and 6 N. of Hull. The village is situated near the river Hull. The par. includes the tnshps. of Meaux, or Melsa, and Waghen, or Wawn. The soil is chiefly loamy. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was recently restored. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum, realised from land. A crucifix, hawk's bell, and other curiosities have been discovered here.

WAXHAM, a par. in the hund. of Happing, co. Norfolk, 5½ miles E. of Stalham, its post town, and 14 N.W. of Yarmouth. It was formerly of large extent, but has suffered from the encroachments of the sea. The parish includes about 200 acres of marsh land, the only remaining portion of the parish of Little Waxham, the rest having been swallowed up by the sea. The living is a rect. with the vic. of Palling annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £330. The church is dedicated to SS. John and Margaret.

WAXHOLME, a tnshp. in the par. of Owthorne, middle div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Patrington, and 1½ mile N. of Owthorne. It is situated on the coast, and is subject to the encroachments of the sea. In 1826 a coastguard station was established here.

WAYBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Acle, hund. of Walsham, co. Norfolk, 9 miles E. of Norwich. It is situated at the bridge over the river Bure, and had an Austin priory, founded by Roger Bigod in the reign of Edward I.

WAYFORD, a par. in the hund. of Crewkerne, co. Somerset, 3 miles S.W. of Crewkerne, its post town and nearest railway station, and 7 E. of Chard. The village is situated near the river Axe. The par. contains the hmlt. of Oathill. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £50. The church has recently been repewed. The register dates from 1600. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum, of which £3 go to a school. J. A. Pinney, Esq., of Blackdown, is lord of the manor.

WAYLAND, a hund., co. Norfolk, contains the pars. of Ashill, Breckles, Carbrooke, Caston, Little Ellingham, Griston, Merton, Ovington, Rockland St. Peter, Saham Toney, Scoulton, Stow-Bedon, Thompson, Threxton, Tottington, and Watton, comprising an area of 32,610 acres.

WEALD, a lib. and chplry. in the par. of Sevenoaks, hund. of Codsheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 2½ miles S. of Sevenoaks, its post town. The village is situated on the edge of the Weald, an extensive woodland tract called by the Britons *Coed Andred*, or the Great Forest, and which stretched across the counties of Kent and Sussex to Petworth. The soil is fertile, on a clayey subsoil. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £90, in the patron. of the Rector of Sevenoaks. The church was erected in 1820. There are National schools for both sexes, an infant school, and almshouses for eight poor persons of the parish.

WEALD, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Bampton, co. Oxford, near Bampton.

WEALD-BASSET, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Ongar, co. Essex, 3 miles N.E. of Epping, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Waltham Abbey. The par. contains the hmlts. of Hastingwood and Thornwood. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £353. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, stands about a mile from the village, and has been recently restored. The parochial charities produce about £23 per annum, of which £10 go to Burrell's school.

WEALD, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Chafford, co. Essex, 5 miles N.E. of Romford. The parish is situated on the Great Eastern railway, and contains Brentwood, its post town and railway station, and the hmlt. of Brookstreet. The village, situated on the road from Romford to Chelmsford, existed in Harold II.'s time, who gave it to Waltham Abbey. There was a leper's hospital at Brookstreet. In front of the ancient hall is a chalybeate spring. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £653, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a Norman porch, and the interior contains several monuments and brasses. There is also a district church at Brentwood, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £124. The parochial charities produce about £1,597 per annum, of which £1,552 go to Brentwood grammar school, which is free to all children of this parish. A school and two almshouses were erected in 1856, and in 1860 a new cemetery was opened in the Warley road. At a short distance from the Brentwood railway station stands the county lunatic asylum. The principal residence is Weald Hall, the birth-place of Queen Mary. The park contains numerous Cashmere goats. Close to the park are the ruins of a single-ditched circular camp.

WEALD-WITH-GREENHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Harrow-on-the-Hill, hund. of Gore, co. Middlesex, 2½ miles N. of Harrow.

WEAR, a river of co. Durham, rises at Weardale St. John's, and flows by Durham, where it becomes navigable for barges to the North Sea at Sunderland.

WEARDALE, or ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, a chplry. and small market town in the par. of Stanhope, N.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 7 miles N.W. of Stanhope, and 12 from Walsingham. It is situated near the head of the river Wear, under the hills. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the lead mines, which are very productive. In the village is a market cross. There are two churches, the livings of which are both perpet. curs. in the dioc. of Durham, and in the patron. of the Rector of Stanhope. The church of St. John was rebuilt by the late Sir William Blackett, Bart. The other church was built by Dr. Shute Barrington, late bishop of Durham. There is a school for both sexes. The Independents, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and Baptists, have each a chapel.

WEARDLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Harewood, upper div. of Skyrack wap., West Riding co. York, 2 miles from Arthington station on the North-Eastern railway, and 6 E. of Otley. The soil is light, with a subsoil of sand and rock. The Earl of Harewood is lord of the manor.

WEARE, a par. in the hund. of Bempstone, co. Somerset, 2½ S.W. of Axbridge, its post town. It is situated on the turnpike-road from Bristol to Bridgwater, the lower part of the parish being crossed by an ancient bridge over the river Axe. The par. comprises the vils. of Upper and Lower Weare, and the hmlts. of Alston Sutton, Brimscombe, and Stone Allerton. It was formerly a place of more importance than at present, the hamlet of Lower Weare being a borough and market town which returned two members to parliament in the 34th and 35th years of Edward I. It is said to have derived its present appellation from a wear that formerly existed on the river. The soil is loamy with a subsoil of clay. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £350, in the patron. of the

Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church, dedicated to St. Gregory, contains a brass to J. Bredbere, bearing date 1490, an antique font, and some old stained glass. The edifice was restored in 1846 at an outlay of £800, defrayed principally by the incumbent. In the churchyard is an old pillar. The register dates from 1637. There is an endowed National school for both sexes, built in 1840, at which a Sunday-school is also held. The Wesleyans, Baptists, and Bible Christians have each a chapel. Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart., is lord of the manor of Lower Weare.

WEAR-GIFFORD, a par. in the hund. of Shebbear, co. Devon, 3 miles N.W. of Great Torrington, its post town, and 4 S. of Bideford railway station. The village is situated on the river Torridge, which is navigable for barges when the tide is in. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen manufacture. The manor was anciently held by the Gifford family, from whom the village takes the suffix to its name, and subsequently came to the Densells and Fortescues, whose old seat, built in the 15th century, has recently been restored, and is now the residence of Lord Ebrington. The mansion retains much of its original character, and has a carved hammer-beam roof in the hall, the original oak screen at the eastern end, and is decorated with escutcheons. There are stone quarries and lime-kilns near the quay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £180. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, contains some ancient monuments of the Giffords, including an altar-slab, with the effigies of a cross-legged knight and his lady. There is an endowed school for boys, and a Sunday-school for both sexes. Fish is abundant both in the river Torridge and the Rolls canal. Earl Fortescue is lord of the manor.

WEARMOUTH, BISHOP. *See* BISHOP-WEARMOUTH, co. Durham.

WEARMOUTH, MONK. *See* MONK-WEARMOUTH, co. Durham.

WEARMOUTH-PANS, a tnshp. in the par. of Bishop-Wearmouth, N. div. of Eastington ward, co. Durham.

WEARMOUTH-SHORE, a tnshp. in the par. of Monk-Wearmouth, E. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, adjoining the town of Sunderland, of which it is a populous suburb. It is situated on the northern bank of the river Wear, and owes its origin and rapid growth to the extensive yards for ship-building. See SUNDERLAND and MONK-WEARMOUTH.

WEARNE, a hmlt. in the par. of Huish Episcopi, co. Somerset, 1 mile N. of Langport.

WEASENHAM ALL SAINTS, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.W. of Litcham, 8 N. of Swaffham, and 1 mile E. of Rougham, its post town. The living is a vic. annexed to that of St. Peter, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £1 per annum, besides 40 acres of fuel allotment. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. The Earl of Leicester is lord of the manor.

WEASENHAM ST. PETER, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, co. Norfolk, 7 miles S.W. of Fakenham, 9 N. of Swaffham, and 2 N.E. of Rougham, its post town. The land is principally arable, with a small proportion of pasture, and about 70 acres of heath. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Weasenham All Saints, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The parochial charities produce £12 per annum. The Earl of Leicester is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

WEATHERHOLM, an island in the par. of Unst, co. Shetland, Scotland, near the island of Unst.

WEAVER, or WEEVER, a tnshp. in the par. of Middlewich, first div. of Eddisbury hund., co. Chester, 4 miles S.W. of Middlewich. The Wesleyans and Association Methodists have each a chapel. G. Wilbraham, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WEAVER, a river of co. Chester, rises near Nantwich, and being joined by the rivers Dane and Croke, falls into the Mersey near Frodsham.

WEAVERHAM, a par. in the second div. of Eddisbury hund., co. Chester, 3¼ miles N.W. of Northwich, its post town, and 1 mile E. of the Acton station on the London and North-Western railway. It is situated on the river Weaver. The par. contains the tnshps. of Acton, Crowton, Cuddington, Ouston, and Wallerscoat. The soil consists of a sandy loam, with a subsoil of sand and clay. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £325, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected in the reign of Elizabeth, and was restored in 1855 at an expense of upwards of £1,000; it contains a stained window, the gift of Mrs. Stanhope, and several tablets. The parochial charities produce about £115 per annum, of which £55 go to Barker's free grammar school. There is a National school, at which a Sunday-school is also held. The Wesleyans and Primitive Association Methodists have each a chapel. J. S. Barry, Esq., is lord of the manor. There are two annual fairs for the sale of pigs.

WEAVERTHORPE, a par. in the wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 10 miles N.W. of Driffield, its post town, and 5 from Sherburn station on the York and Scarborough line of railway. The village is situated in a valley of the Wolds. The par. includes the tnshp. of Lutton. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £168, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a chapel-of-ease at West Lutton, and National schools for both sexes. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel.

WEBDEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Tidenham, co. Gloucester, 2 miles N.E. of Chepstow.

WEBHEATH, a tnshp. in the par. of Tardebigg, upper div. of Halfshire hund., co. Worcester, 2 miles S.W. of Redditch railway station, and 3 S.E. of Blackwell. There are some brick and tile kilns. The Baptists have a chapel. Foxlydiate House is the principal residence.

WEBTREE, a hund., co. Hereford, contains the pars. of Abbey-Dore, Allensmoor, All Saints, Bacton, Blakemere, Bredwardine, Bullingham, Callow, Clehonger, St. Devereux, Dinedor, Dorston, Dulas, Eaton-Bishop, Ewyas-Harold, Holm-Lacy, Kenderchurch, Kentchurch, Kingstone, Madley, Moccas, Peterchurch, Preston-on-Wye, Thruxton, Tiberton, Turnaston - Vowchurch, Wormbridge, and part of Haywood Forest; comprising an area of 62,360 acres.

WEDDERLIE, a quondam vil. in the par. of Westruther, co. Berwick, Scotland. The vil. contains only the shooting box of Lord Blantyre.

WEDDIKER, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Bees, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 3 miles S.E. of Whitehaven.

WEDDINGTON, a par. in the Atherstone div. of Hemlingford hund., co. Warwick, 1 mile N. of Nuneaton, its railway station and post town, and the same distance from the Coventry railway station. The village is situated on the river Anker, near the Trent Valley railway, Coventry canal, and Watling Street. The soil is generally marshy. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £278. The church is dedicated to St. James. Weddington Castle is the principal residence.

WEDGWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Wolstanton, N. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, 3 miles N.E. of Burslem.

WEDHAMPTON, a tythg. in the par. of Urchfont, hund. of Swanborough, co. Wilts, 4 miles S.E. of Devizes, and 3¼ N.E. of East Lavington.

WEDMORE, a par. in the hund. of Bempstone, co. Somerset, 8 miles from Wells, 6 S.E. of Axbridge, and 4 from Shapwick railway station. It is situated on the turnpike road from Highbridge to Wells. The par., which is divided from the hund. of Wells by the river Axe, and bounded on the S. by the Brue, contains the tythgs. of Wedmore, the Borough, Churchland, Blackford, and Northload. Its name is said to have been originally Wet-Moor, owing to its having been under

water nine months in the year; but within the present century it has been extensively drained. Wedmore is a polling place for the county elections, and an ancient borough governed by a portreeve chosen yearly at the manorial court, with water bailiffs, constables, and other officers. A court leet is held annually. The soil abounds with rich loam. This parish is noted for its Cheddar cheese, which is made here in large quantities. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £360, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is of the 14th century. The interior has some old monuments. The register dates from 1560. There are also the district churches of Theale and Blackford, the livings of which are both perpet. curs., val. £300 each. The parochial charities consist of J. Wollen's bequest of the interest of £1,000 for the poor, and of an endowment of £750 to the charity school, besides other bequests from different donors. There is a church Sunday-school held in the free school. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a chapel and Sunday-school. A pot of silver coins of the reigns of Sweyn and Hardicanute was discovered in the churchyard. T. Barrow, Esq., is lord of the manor. Cattle fairs are held on the Monday prior to St. James's day, and the last Monday in September.

WEDNESBURY, a par., manufacturing and market town in the hund. of South Offlow, co. Stafford, 8 miles N.W. of Birmingham, 5 S.E. of Wolverhampton, and 118 N.W. of London, or 136½ by Great Western railway, and situated on the London and Holyhead high road, near the source of the Tame. It is a place of great antiquity, and was originally called *Wodensburg*, after the god Woden. Under the Normans it was a royal domain. The town has increased rapidly of late years, and its extension has been as marked as almost any town in the so-called "Black Country." In 1811 the population was 5,372; in 1831 it was 8,437; in 1851, 14,281; and in 1861 it had risen to 21,968. The population of the parish in 1861 was 21,968, and its area is 2,175 acres. The large increase in the last decennial period is accounted for by the extension of the iron manufacture and by the facilities afforded by freehold building societies. The London and North-Western and the Great Western railway companies have stations here. A branch of the Birmingham canal passes close to the town. For miles around, especially towards the N. and W., are coal pits, foundries, and blast furnaces innumerable; and almost all vegetation has disappeared. At night immense bodies of flame issue from the blast furnaces and the countless smaller fires of the foundries and works. Coal, iron, and limestone abound in the vicinity of the town, and a coal which produces intense heat, and therefore is admirably suited for the preparation and working of iron, is found here. The manufactures of the town are railway ironwork and carriages, axletrees, coach springs, gas tubing, water pipes, gun locks and barrels, hinges and screws. Among the principal manufactures are the iron, engineering, and Bessemer steel works; the Patent Shaft and Axle-tree; and the Crown Tube Works of Messrs. Russell and Sons. The town is lighted with gas from the West Bromwich gasworks, and has a good supply of water from Lichfield: there is a reservoir on Church-hill belonging to the waterworks company. A local board of health presides over the town. The local magistrates sit every alternate Tuesday, and the stipendiary for the district attends fortnightly. Wednesbury is within the jurisdiction of the Walsall County Court. The par. is in the dioc. of Lichfield and archdeaconry of Stafford. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is situated on the highest point of the town, and its tower and spire are seen from a considerable distance. In the interior are monuments of the Dudley and Parkes families. The living is a vicarage, val. £400, in the gift of the lord chancellor. St. John's, High-street, val. £300, was erected in 1844 at a cost of £5,200; St. James's, in the Holyhead road, val. £175. Within the parish is the perpetual curacy of Moxley. The Roman Catholics, Baptists, Congregationalists, Wesleyans, Methodist Free church, Primitive Methodists, and Methodist New Connexion, have chapels. There are National schools, British, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan day schools, and numerous Sunday-schools, a mechanics' institute, workingman's club, and a subscription library and news-room. The Crown Tube Works also maintain a library and reading-room for their work-people. There is a music hall at the "Green Dragon," in the market-place, and a theatre in Earps-lane. Two banking companies have establishments here—the Staffordshire Joint-Stock Bank, Lloyd's Banking Company (late Messrs. Philip and Henry Williams). A branch of the National Savings-Bank Association is in High-street. The *Wednesbury Advertiser* is published on Saturdays. Market day is Friday. Fairs are held on 6th May and 3rd August. The wakes commence on the Sunday between the 4th and 10th of September.

WEDNESFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Wolverhampton, S. div. of Offlow hund., co. Stafford, 2 miles N.E. of Wolverhampton, its post town. At Wednesfield Heath is a station on the South Staffordshire railway. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of locks and keys, chain-cables, and other articles of iron. In this township were formerly two barrows, on the supposed site of the field where Edward the Elder beat the Danes in 911, one of which has been levelled. The population in 1861 was 8,553, and the ecclesiastical district of Wednesfield Heath 5,049. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £280, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, was built in 1750, and recently enlarged; there is also a new church at Wednesfield Heath. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. There are National schools for both sexes. The Independents, New Connexion Methodists, and Wesleyans have chapels. The inhabitants have the right of voting for the borough of Wolverhampton.

WEEDON, a hmlt. in the par. of Hardwicke, hund. of Cottesloe, co. Bucks, 3 miles N. of Aylesbury, and 13½ from Buckingham. The principal residence is The Lilies.

WEEDON-BECK, or WEEDON-ON-THE-STREET, a par. and post town in the hund. of Fawsley, co. Northampton, 4 miles S.E. from Daventry, and 8 from Northampton. It is a station on the North-Western railway, which here passes through a tunnel of 418 yards. The village is situated in a valley on the Grand Junction canal and the ancient way Watling Street, and near the source of the river Nene. It is divided into Upper and Lower Weedon, of which the latter is intersected by the Holyhead road, here joined by the Northampton and Daventry road. A nunnery was founded here by Werburgh, daughter of Wulfhere, King of Mercia, in 680, which, being burnt by the Danes in the 9th century, was refounded by William the Conqueror as a cell to Bec Abbey. The par. contains the Royal Military Depôt, having accommodation for 200,000 stand of arms, besides a great quantity of military stores. The building, which is situated above the village, consists of a centre with two detached wings, and on an eminence adjoining are barracks for 500 men. Between the two ranges of building is a cut communicating with the Grand Junction canal, and affording facility of conveyance to any part of the kingdom. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and in lace-making. Near Dodford Mill is "Gallows Furlong," where criminals were anciently executed. Courts leet are held occasionally, and a court baron annually. The population in 1861 was 2,189. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was originally built before the Conquest, but was rebuilt in 1825. The parochial charities produce about £231 per annum, of which £101 go to Billing's free school. There are National and infant schools. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels and Sunday-schools. The Provost and Fellows of Eton College are lords of the manor.

WEEDON LOYS, a par. in the hund. of Greens-Norton, co. Northampton, 6¼ miles S.W. of Towcester, its post town, and 8 from Brackley. It contains the hmlts. of Milthorpe and Weston. St. Loy's mineral spring is in this parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £462, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Mary. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. There is a Church of England school at Milthorpe. The Baptists have a chapel. The Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford, are lords of the manor.

WEEFORD, a par. in the S. div. of Offlow hund, co. Stafford, 4 miles W. of Tamworth, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Lichfield. The village is situated on the Roman Watling Street and on a branch of the river Tame, here crossed by a ford, called Wayford. The par. includes the hmlts. of Packington and Swinfen. In the vicinity is Offlow barrow, the burial-place of a Danish chief. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Hints, in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £293, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Manley Hall is the principal residence. Lord Wenlock is lord of the manor. The impropriation belongs to the Prebendary of Alrewas and Weeford, in the cathedral of Lichfield.

WEEG, a vil. in the par. of Swansea, co. Glamorgan, near Swansea.

WEEG, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanwnog, co. Montgomery, 6 miles S.W. of Newtown.

WEEG DOLVER, a tnshp. in the par. of Kerry, co. Montgomery, 2 miles S. of Newtown.

WEEK, a hmlt. in the par. of Binsted, co. Hants, 2 miles N.E. of Alton.

WEEK, a tythg. in the par. of Bourne St. Mary, co. Hants, 3 miles W. of Whitchurch.

WEEK, a tythg. in the par. of Godshill, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 2 miles N.W. of Ventnor.

WEEK, a hmlt. in the par. of Glastonbury, co. Somerset, near Glastonbury.

WEEK, a hmlt. in the par. of Stagursey, co. Somerset, 6 miles N.W. of Bridgwater.

WEEK, or WICK, a tythg. in the city of Wells, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Wells.

WEEK, or WICK, a tythg. in the pars. of Curry-Rivell and Drayton, co. Somerset, 1 mile S.W. of Langport.

WEEK, or WICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Brent, co. Somerset, 7 miles S.W. of Axbridge, on the Great Western railway.

WEEKE, or WYKE, a par. in the upper half of Buddlesgate hund., co. Hants, 1 mile N.W. of Winchester, of which city it is a suburb. The parish is traversed by the road from Winchester to Stockbridge, and contains the Winchester station of the South-Western railway, also the union workhouse. The village is situated under the old castle walls of the city of Winchester, but the ancient fosse which surrounded the western walls of the city has been filled up, and thirteen houses erected on the site. At Fullflood, in this parish, is the site of the original church. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £234, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. Weeke House is the principal residence. On the border of this parish formerly stood the church of St. Anastasia, and near which are remains of entrenchments thrown up by the Royalists, under Lord Hopton, previous to the fatal battle of Cheriton. The seal of Ælfric, Earl of Mercia, who lived in the 10th century, was found in a field about twenty years since, and presented to the British Museum.

WEEKE-CHAMPFLOWER. *See* WYKE-CHAMPFLOWER, co. Somerset.

WEEKLEY, a par. in the hund. of Corby, co. Northampton, 2 miles N.E. of Kettering, its post town, and 76 from London. The village is situated on a branch of the river Nen, and on the road from Kettering to Stamford. The par. includes Boughton House and Park, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, containing many portraits and cartoons. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £94. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains monuments of the Montague family, and several effigies of the Dukes of Buccleuch. The parochial charities produce about £145 per annum, of which £20 go towards Latham's school, and £120 to Montague's hospital for a master and 6 brethren. There is an infant school supported by the Duchess of Buccleuch. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor.

WEEKS, or WIX, a par. in the hund. of Tendring, co. Essex, 5 miles S.E. of Manningtree, its post town, and 2½ from the Bradfield and Wrabness stations on the Manningtree and Harwich line of railway. It had a Benedictine priory founded by Walter Mascherell in Henry I.'s time. At the Dissolution it was valued at £93, and given to Wolsey, and afterwards to Sir A. Fortescue. The soil is loamy, with a subsoil of clay. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £160. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built in 1704 on the site of the old one. The register dates from 1600. The parochial charities consist of Clarke's annuity for the instruction of 5 poor children. There is a National school. The Wesleyans have a chapel, with a day school in connection. E. W. Garland, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WEEK ST. GERMANS, a par. in the hund. of Lifton, co. Devon. *See* GERMANSWEEK.

WEEK ST. LAWRENCE. *See* WICK, co. Somerset.

WEEK ST. MARY, a par. in the hund. of Stratton, co. Cornwall, 7 miles S. from Stratton, its post town, and 10 from Launceston. This place, which was formerly of more importance than at present, is situated on the road from Launceston to Stratton, and is in old records called a borough. The surface is hilly. The principal residence is Morris, formerly the seat of Lord Rolle. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £388, in the patron. of Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a National school for both sexes. The Bible Christians, Wesleyans, and Association Methodists have each a chapel. A chantry, with a free school, was founded and endowed by Dame T. Percival in the reign of Henry VIII., but was suppressed in the reign of Edward VI.

WEEK ST. PANCRAS. *See* PANCRASWEEK, co. Devon.

WEEL, a tnshp. in the par. of St. John Beverley, libs. of the borough of Beverley, East Riding co. York, 2 miles E. of Beverley, its post town. The village is situated on the river Hull. The soil consists of clay and sand. There is a considerable extent of moorland.

WEELEY, or WHEELY, a par. in the hund. of Tendring, co. Essex, 10 miles S.E. of Colchester, its post town, and 2½ W. of Thorpe. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway. The Holland brook flows through the centre of the parish. There are extensive brick and tile kilns. The soil consists of rich loam and clay. There were formerly extensive barracks. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £375, in the patron. of Brasenose College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The register dates from 1599. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum, which go to Jefferson's school. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. J. Weeley, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WEELSBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Clee, hund. of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, near Great Grimsby.

WEEM, a par. in co. Perth, Scotland. It comprises a vil. of the same name, and those of Caolvallock, Balnasuin, Balwahanaid, Cragganester, Tombreck, and Craggantoul. The parish is much mixed up with and intersected by neighbouring parishes. The surface is mountainous and rugged. It is watered by the rivers Tay, Lyon, Lochy, and Dochart. Red deer, foxes, wild cats, otters, badgers, black game, wild fowl, and a few eagles are met with. The great military road from Crieff to Inverness passes through Weem proper, and is joined by numerous county roads at Tay Bridge, about

half a mile from the church. This par. is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Perth and Stirling. The stipend of the minister is about £149. The parish church was erected in 1835. There are a parochial school and four non-parochial schools. Near the church is Castle Menzies, the seat of Sir R. Menzies, Bart.

WEESDALE, an ancient par. in the Orkney and Shetland Islands, Scotland, 10 miles N.W. of Lerwick. It is situated at the head of Weesdale Voe, and is now joined with Tingwall.

WEETHLEY, a par. in the hund. of Barlichway, co. Warwick, 3 miles S.W. of Alcester, its post town. The village is situated on Ridgway. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Kinwarton, in the dioc. of Worcester. The church is dedicated to St. James.

WEETING-WITH-BROOMHILL, a par. in the hund. of Grimshoe, co. Norfolk, 1½ mile N.W. of Brandon, its nearest post town and railway station. The village is situated near the navigable river Little Ouse, and had formerly a priory at Broomhill, which was given to Cardinal Wolsey towards the endowment of his intended college at Ipswich, but subsequently passed to Christ's College at Cambridge. In this parish are the moated site of a castle built by the De Plaity family in the reign of John, traces of the Walsingham way for pilgrims, remains of Fen Dykes, and numerous pits called Grime's Holes, supposed to mark the site of a British town. The living consists of the united rects. of All Saints and St. Mary's, joint val. £500, in the dioc. of Norwich, and in the patron. of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. The church of St. Mary is in ruins, having been crushed a century ago by the falling of the tower. There is a free school supported by Major Angerstein.

WEETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkham, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N.W. of Kirkham. It is joined with Preese. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, and in the patron. of the Vicar of Kirkham. A fair is held on Trinity Monday and following day for cattle and pedlery.

WEETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Harewood, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of Otley. It is a station on the Leeds and Thirsk branch of the North-Eastern railway. It is situated near the river Wharfe, and includes the hmlts. of Hewby, Newby, and Wescho Hill. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

WEETON, a hmlt. in the par. of Welwick, East Riding co. York, 3 miles S.E. of Patrington.

WEETSLADE, a tnshp. in the par. of Long Benton, co. Northumberland, 5 miles N. of Newcastle. It contains the hmlts. of Hazzlerigg, Seaton-Burn, Six-Mile Bridge, and Wide Open. In the reign of Henry III. it belonged to John de Plessis. The population has more than trebled in the last half century, being 2,828 in 1861.

WEEVER. *See* WEAVER, co. Chester.

WEIGHTON, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Rowley, East Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of South Cave. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

WEIGHTON, MARKET, a par., post, and market town in the Holme-Beacon div. of Harthill wap., East Riding co. York, 10 miles W. of Beverley, and 20 S.E. of York. It is a station on the York and Market Weighton and Selby railways. This town, which is situated at the western foot of the Wolds, on the road from York to Hull, is connected with the river Humber by a short canal of 10 miles. It is a small but improving place, containing in 1861 a population of 2,178, or 2,589 in the parish. The Temperance Hall was erected in 1841. Petty sessions for the division are held fortnightly on Wednesday at the police-station, and manorial courts in April and December by Lord Londesborough, who is lord of the manor. The par. includes the chplry. of Shipton. The surface is undulating, and the soil chalk and clay. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £100, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Shipton. The Independents, Wesleyan, Primitive, and Free Church Methodists have chapels. The charities produce about £140 per annum, including £90, the produce of the poor and church estate. There is a free school with an endowment of £8 per annum, and spacious National schools, erected in 1842 at a cost of £600. Roman coins have been found, and on the moors are numerous barrows. Market day is Wednesday. Fairs are held on 14th May and 24th September for horses and cattle, and on 15th September for sheep.

WEIR, an island, one of the Orkneys, in the par. of Rousay and Eagleshay, co. Orkney and Shetland, Scotland, 1¼ mile W. of Pomona. The sound of Weir, which is three-quarters of a mile in breadth, separates it from the S. side of the island of Rousay. It extends in length 2½ miles, with an extreme breadth of about 1 mile. The surface lies low, and has a productive soil. In the vicinity are the ruins of a church and of a fortification.

WEIR, BRIDGE OF, a vil. in the pars. of Houston and Kelbar, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 7 miles W. of Paisley. It is situated on the river Gryfe, and on the road from Johnstone to Port-Glasgow. There is a Free church, once an Original Burgher church, erected in 1826, and several cotton-mills, established in 1792.

WELBECK, an ext. par. lib. in the Hatfield div. of Bassetlaw wap., co. Notts, 3½ miles S.W. of Worksop. Here is Welbeck Abbey, the seat of the Duke of Portland, rebuilt on the site of a Præmonstratensian abbey, founded in 1153 by Thomas le Flemaugh, or de Cuckeney, which in the 16th century became the head of the order. At the Dissolution it had a revenue of £298 4*s.* 8*d.*, when the site was given to the Whalleys, from whom it passed to the Cavendishes and Bentincks, of whom was Lord G. Bentinck, who died suddenly here in 1848. The mansion, which has some remains of the walls and arches of the ancient abbey, contains a gallery of portraits, and is surrounded by a park 8 miles in circumference, abounding in deer, and in which are many large oak-trees—one of which, the "Greendale Oak," is above 700 years old, 35 feet in girth, and has a road through it; another, called the "Duke's Walking-Stick," is 112 feet high.

WELBORNE, a par. in the hund. of Forehoe, co. Norfolk, 6 miles N.W. of Wymondham, and 3 N.E. of the Thuxton railway station. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £250. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a National school built in 1847.

WELBOURNE, a par. in the wap. of Boothby Graffoe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 12 miles S. of Lincoln, and 8 N.W. of Sleaford. The village is situated on the Cliff road, near the river Brant. The surface is heathy, and the soil a strong loam and stiff clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £500. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, has been recently repaired, and the chancel rebuilt in 1854. The register commences with the year 1561. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are schools for boys and girls, and a Sunday-school. The Countess of Ripon is lady of the manor and principal landowner.

WELBURN, a tnshp. in the par. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of New Malton. It is situated near the river Derwent, and includes Hardy Flatts.

WELBURN, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkdale, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Helmsley, and 2 S.W. of Kirkby-Moorside.

WELBURY, a par. in the wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of Northallerton. It is a station on the North-Eastern railway. It is nearly encircled by the river Wisk. There are brick and tile kilns. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. £350, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, has been rebuilt. There is a parochial school.

WELBY, a chplry. in the par. of Melton-Mowbray, hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 2 miles N.W. of Melton-Mowbray, on a branch of the river Wreak.

WELBY, a par. in the wap. of Winnibriggs, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 4½ miles N.E. of Grantham. The village is situated in a vale, near the line of the ancient

Ermine Street. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £600, in the patron. of the Prebendary of South Grantham, in Salisbury Cathedral. The church is dedicated to St. Barthelomew. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum, of which £25 belong to Dodwell's school and almshouses. The principal seat is Denton Hall, the property of Sir Glynne E. Welby, Bart., who is lord of the manor.

WELCHES-DAM, an ext. par. lib. in the hund. of South Witchford, co. Cambridge, 6 miles N.W. of Ely. It is situated in the Isle of Ely, near the Old Bedford river.

WELCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Hartland, co. Devon, 5 miles S.W. of Hartland. It is situated on the Cornish border, near the coast of the Bristol Channel, which bounds the parish on the W. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £60. The church is dedicated to St. Nectan. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Lord Clinton is lord of the manor.

WELDON, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Corby, co. Northampton, 8 miles N.W. of Oundle, and 4 E. of Rockingham. The par. includes the hmlt. of Little Weldon. The village was formerly a market town, but the market-house, erected by Viscount Hatton, over which were the sessions chambers, was pulled down at the beginning of the present century. On a hill, at a little distance from a branch of the river Nene, are the remains of an ancient town. There are some freestone quarries. Weldon gives name to a deanery. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £209. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Independents have a chapel. There are National schools. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. In an enclosure called Chapel-Field were found in 1738 the pavements of a Roman villa, forming a double square, measuring 100 feet by 50, with the foundations of a stone wall and numerous coins of the lower empire. A fair is held on the Thursday following the second Sunday in July. The Earl of Winchelsea is lord of the manor.

WELFORD, a par. in the hunds. of Kintbury-Eagle and Faircross, co. Berks, 5 miles N.W. of Newbury. It is situated on the river Lambourn, and includes the chplry. of Wickham and the hmlts. of Easton, Weston, and Hoe Benham. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford val. with the cur. of Wickham annexed, £1,500. The church, dedicated to St. Gregory, has undergone extensive repairs, and contains some stone stalls. The chapel-of-ease at Wickham is dedicated to St. Swithin. There are National and Sunday schools, chiefly supported by C. Eyre, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

WELFORD, a par. in the hund. of Guilsborough, co. Northampton, 8 miles S.W. of Market-Harborough, and 14 N.W. of Northampton. It is a station on the Rugby branch of the London and North-Western railway. The village is situated on the river Avon, which here separates the cos. of Northampton and Leicester, and near the Grand Union canal. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £230, in the patron of the Bishop of Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. The Independents have a chapel. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum, of which £16 belong to the free school. Lord Normanton is lord of the manor.

WELFORD, a par. partly in the Stratford div. of the hund. of Barlichway, co. Warwick, but chiefly in the upper div. of Deerhurst hund., co. Gloucester, 4 miles S.W. of Stratford-on-Avon. It is situated on the river Avon, and contains the hmlts. of Bickmarsh and Little Dorsington. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £450. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. Earl Amherst is lord of the manor.

WELHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Norton, East Riding co. York, 1½ mile S.W. of New Malton.

WELHAM, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 4 miles N.E. of Market-Harborough. The village is situated on the river Welland. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £150. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum.

WELL, a par. in the Wold div. of Calceworth hund., co. Lincoln, 5 miles N.E. of Spilsby, and 1½ mile S.W. of Alford railway station. This place takes its name from a spring which rises within the parish, and discharges itself into the sea at Anderby Creek. The village contains the old seat of the Dashwoods, called Well Vale, and now the residence of T. Cartwright, Esq. It is a meet for the South Wold hounds. The living is a rect in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. with Claxby, £375. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. It is entitled to send free scholars to Oxford grammar school, and there is a joint parochial school for the pars. of Well, Rigsby, and Ulceby. On the wolds are three British barrows, and in 1725 two urns were found filled with Roman coins.

WELL, a par. in the wap. of East Hang, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Bedale, and 3 E. of Masham. It includes the tnshp. and vil. of Snape and the hmlts. of Langley and Langwith. It takes its name from a spring or well near St. Michael's hospital, founded in 1342 by Ralph Neville for eight poor men and eight women, and which is still extant. Snape Castle or Hall is a large castellated building, partly in ruins, said to have been rebuilt by the Latimers in the reign of Henry VI., and near it is Thorp Perrow, the residence of Mark Milbank, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £130. The church is dedicated to St. James. The interior was restored in 1854, at the expense of C. Chaplin and Mark Milbank, Esqs., when several stained windows were inserted by the Earl of Stamford and the Milbank family. In the S. chapel is an altar-tomb of the last Lord Latimer, stepson of Catherine Parr, and in the S. aisle is an *alto-relievo* by Westmacott to Lady Margaret Milbank, also a brass of Lady Dorothy Neville. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there are two endowed schools. The charities produce about £270 per annum.

WELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Ickham, co. Kent, 4 miles E. of Canterbury.

WELL, a wap. in the parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, contains the pars. of Burton Gate, Kettlethorpe, Knaith, Marton, Newton-on-Trent, Stow, Upton, Willingham, and part of Torksey; comprising an area of near 20,000 acres.

WELLAND, a par. in the lower div. of Oswaldslow hund., co. Worcester, 3 miles S.W. of Upton-on-Severn. The village is situated near the Malvern hills. The parish, which is partly in common, is a meet for the Ledbury hounds. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £380, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. James. The charities consist of poor's land, let for about £16 per annum. Races take place in July.

WELLAND, or WALLING, a div. of Romney Marsh, between Rhee Wall and Lydd, co. Kent. It is chiefly in pasture.

WELLAND, a river rising near Sibbertoft, on the borders of cos. Leicester and Northampton, and, after a course of 70 miles, falls into the Wash at Fosdyke in Lincolnshire.

WELLESBOROUGH, a hmlt. in the par. of Sibson, co. Leicester, 3 miles S.W. of Market-Bosworth. It is situated near the river Sence, and is joined with Temple Hall.

WELLESBOURNE-HASTINGS, a par. in the Warwick div. of Kington hund., co. Warwick, 5 miles from Stratford-on-Avon, and 6 from Warwick. It is situated on a branch of the river Avon. The par. includes the ecclesiastical district of Walton, and the hmlt. of Wellesbourne-Mountford, which is separately rated. The village was formerly a place of more importance than at present, and had a charter granted by Edward I. for a weekly market and an annual fair. It is a meet for the Warwickshire hounds. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £425, in the patron. of the lord

chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was built by Henry de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, and contains a brass of Sir Thomas le Strange, lord-lieutenant of Ireland in the reign of Henry VI. There is a free school, founded in 1723 by Rev. Richard Boyse, with an endowment of £100 per annum.

WELLESBOURNE-MOUNTFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Wellesbourne-Hastings, co. Warwick, 5 miles N.W. of Kington.

WELL-HAUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Falstone, N.W. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 12 miles N.W. of Bellingham, on the river North Tyne.

WELLHOUSE, a tythg. in the par. of Hampstead-Norris, hund. of Faircross, co. Berks, 3½ miles N. of Newbury.

WELLING, a vil. partly in the par. of Bexley, hund. of Roxley, and partly in that of East Wickham, hund. of Lessness, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 2½ miles N.W. of Crayford, and 3 S.E. of Woolwich. It is a modern village, situated on the main road from London to Canterbury and Dover. There is a free school, founded and endowed by Forster, with £70 per annum.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a par. and market town in the hund. of Hamfordshoe, co. Northampton, 10 miles N.E. of Northampton, and 7½ from Kettering. It is a junction station on the Peterborough branch of the London and North-Western and Leicester section of the Midland railways. The town, which stands on the slope of a hill about a mile to the N. of the navigable river Nene, consists of four principal streets diverging from the market-place, which is in the centre of the town. The houses are built of red-sandstone, which abounds in the vicinity, and the streets are well-paved and lighted. It has two bridges, a townhall, union poor-house, two branch banks, and corn-exchange. The population in 1851 was 5,298, and in 1861, 6,067, and of the parish, 6,382. The woollen trade was formerly extensively carried on, and subsequently lace-making, but both these industries have declined. The principal manufacture is now that of boots and shoes for the London market. Ironstone has recently been discovered here, and blast furnaces are being erected for smelting the ore. Many improvements have of late years been made in the town, which has been brought under the government of the Health of Towns Act. A promenade has been formed by the Feoffees from the town to the railway station, which is about a mile distant. Petty sessions for the division are held in the new police-station fortnightly, and manorial courts yearly in October. It is also a polling-place for the county elections, and the seat of new county court and superintendent registry districts. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £400. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains some ancient screen-work and stalls. The E. window is ornamented with sculpture and tracery. There are numerous Dissenting chapels, and a meeting-house for the Society of Friends. A free grammar school adjoining the churchyard was founded by Edward VI., and endowed with the revenue of a guild of Our Lady the Virgin, once attached to the church, and subsequently augmented by a bequest of Richard Fisher in 1711. There are besides National, British, and infant schools, and a literary institute. The local charities produce about £900 per annum, including the school endowment and the town estate, which latter yields £700, appropriated to school and general purposes. The Poor-law Union comprises 3 parishes in Bedfordshire and 24 in Northamptonshire. Market-day is on Wednesday. Fairs are held on the Wednesday in Easter and Whitsun weeks, and on the 29th of October for cattle.

WELLINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, co. Norfolk, 3 miles N.E. of Rougham, and 6 S.W. of Fakenham. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, united to that of Tittleshall-cum-Godwick. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The register dates from 1739. The parochial charities produce about £16, with fuel allotment. The Earl of Leicester is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

WELLINGLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Tickhill, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Tickhill. It is joined with Stancill and Wilsick.

WELLINGORE, a par. in the higher div. of Boothby-Graffo wap., parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 8 miles N.W. of Sleaford, and 10 S. of Lincoln. The village is situated on the cliff road between Lincoln and Grantham, near the line of the ancient Ermine Street, and on the edge of the oolite ridge, overlooking the vale of Belvoir and the Derbyshire hills. It includes the ext. par. lib. of Temple Bruer. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £206, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The register dates from 1550. There are two Wesleyan chapels, and a Church school. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. H. Nevile, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

WELLINGTON, a div. of the hund. of South Bradford, co. Salop, contains the pars. of Atcham, Buildwas, Dawley Magna, Eaton Constantine, Ercall Magna, Eyton-upon-the-Wild-Moors, Leighton, Longdon-on-Terne, Roddington, Stirchley, Uppington, Upton Magna and Parva, Wellington, Withington, Wombridge, Wrockwardine, and Wroxeter, together comprising 54,460 acres.

WELLINGTON, a par. and market town in the above hund., co. Salop, 10½ miles E. of Shrewsbury, and 7½ S.W. of Newport. It has stations on the Great Western, Birmingham and Shrewsbury, and Shropshire Union railways. Here Charles I., on the breaking out of the civil war, first assembled his forces on the 19th September, 1642, and delivered in person the address recorded by Clarendon. The par. of Wellington, so called from its being situated on the ancient Watling Street, includes, besides the town of Wellington, the tnshps. of Aston, Dothill, Hadley, Horton, Lawley, Lee Gomery, Walcot, and Wappenshall, with the chplry. of Ketley, the ecclesiastical district of Christchurch, and the hmlts. of Arleston, Apley, Haybridge, Lawley Bank, and Newdale. The town of Wellington occupies a steep declivity about 2 miles S. of the Wrekin, which rises from the plain to the height of 1,320 feet above the sea-level, or 1,100 feet above the bed of the Severn, embracing from its summit an horizon from 350 to 400 miles in circumference, and comprising the greater part of 17 counties. This hill is said to be the highest in England for the circumference of its base, and has on its summit remains of an old fortification. In the immediate vicinity are the Shrewsbury and Shropshire Union canals, communicating directly with the navigable river Severn, and a part of the parish is bounded by the river Tern. The streets are mostly narrow, but have been much improved, and the town is lighted with gas under an Act of Parliament obtained in 1851. There are a townhall, newsrooms in the market place, gaol, union poorhouse, savings-bank, post-office, branch office of the Shropshire Banking Company, gas works, and baths at the Admin ston Spa, situated about 1½ mile from the town. The malting trade is extensively carried on, and much business is done in agricultural and mineral produce. There are iron foundries, corn-mills, a tannery, glass-factory, and several nail and agricultural implement manufactories. The population of the parish in 1851 was 11,554, and in 1861, 12,198, but of the town 5,576. The town is under a mayor and constables, and two clerks, who regulate the markets. The county magistrates hold petty sessions for the hundred monthly, and the lord of the manor a court leet annually in November, at which the civil officers are appointed. The county-court is held monthly in the townhall, and the poor-law guardians meet fortnightly on Thursday. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £900. The parish church of All Saints, which formerly belonged to the Abbey of Shrewsbury, was rebuilt in 1790, and repaired in 1847. St. Saviour's was built in 1838 at a cost of £3,600. There are also the district church of Christ Church, the new church at Hadley, and the old church of Ketley. The Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, and Roman

Catholics have chapels. There are National schools, built in 1855, Roman Catholic schools at Mill-Bank, a small free school, and Ick's and other almshouses. The Poor-law Union comprises 10 parishes. The Dukes of Sutherland and Cleveland, and Lords Berwick and Forester, are the chief landowners. Market day is on Thursday. Fairs are held on 29th March, 22nd June, 29th September, 17th November, Monday week before Christmas day, and on the last Monday in each of the other months.

WELLINGTON, a par. and market town in the hund. of Kingsbury, co. Somerset, 13 miles S.W. of Bridgwater, and 148 from London. It is a station on the Bristol and Exeter railway, which runs through the parish. The town of Wells, situated on the road from Bath to Exeter, given by King Alfred to Bishop Asser, afterwards came to the see of Wells, and later to the families of Somerset and Popham. It is written *Walintone* in the Domesday survey. The town is well built and contains several streets, the chief of which is half a mile in length. It is lighted with gas, well supplied with water, has a townhall, corn and provision market, market-house, police station, and union workhouse. The inhabitants are for the most part employed in the woollen, brick, tile, and agricultural implement manufactories. Coal mines and lime quarries in the vicinity afford some employment. The government of the town is vested in a bailiff and other officers chosen annually at the manorial court. Petty sessions are held weekly, and the county court monthly. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. with the curs. of West Buckland and Trinity annexed, £1,050, with house of residence. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, contains several monuments, the chief being that of Sir John Popham, Lord Chief Justice of England in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. The earliest date of the register is 1538. Trinity church is a modern structure at the W. side of the town. The Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Bible Christians, and Plymouth Brethren have chapels. There are schools, both British and National, for boys and girls; and almshouses for 6 men and 6 women, founded by Sir John Popham in 1604, and rebuilt in 1833. Thursday is market day, chiefly for corn, and fairs are held the Thursdays before Easter and Whitsuntide. The *Wellington News* and the *Wellington Times*, penny newspapers, are published here weekly. The population of the parish was 6,006 in 1861. The first Duke of Wellington took his title from this place, and the present Duke is lord of the manor. On the summit of Blackdown Hill, not far from the town, is a pillar in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo.

WELLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Grimsworth, co. Hereford, 5½ miles N. of Hereford, its post town, and 2½ S.W. of Moreton railway station. The village is situated on the road from Leominster to Hereford, in a valley surrounded by hills, and is watered by a branch of the river Lug. The soil is a red loam upon a subsoil of gravel. The land is partly in apple orchards and hop-grounds. There is a prebendal farm of 49 acres belonging to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £250, in the patron. of the Bishop of Worcester. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, contains a brass of Sir Herbert Perrott. There is a small mixed school partly endowed, and a Sunday-school held in the church. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum, including the endowments of Perrott's and Nott's almshouses for six aged men.

WELLINGTON, an ecclesiastical district in the par. of Stoke-upon-Trent, hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 2 miles from Stoke-upon-Trent, and 16 N. of Stafford. It is situated near the river Trent and Grand Junction canal. The ecclesiastical district in 1861 contained a population of 5,555. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop.

WELLINGTON HEATH, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Ledbury, hund. of Radlow, co. Hereford, 2 miles from Ledbury, and 15 S.E. of Hereford. It is situated in the vale of the Leadon, or Leddon, at the southern foot of the Malvern Hills, and near the Gloucester and Hereford canal. The tnshp. forms part of the Foreign of the manor of Ledbury, for which courts leet and baron are held. The living is a perpet. cur., in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop.

WELLOW, a par. in the South Clay div. of Bassetlaw wap., co. Nottingham, 1½ mile S.E. of Ollerton. The village is situated on the road from Worksop to Newark. A considerable extent of land is in hop-grounds, and upwards of 254 acres are in Wellow Park. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £90. The church is dedicated to St. Swithin. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. There are an hospital and a dispensary, and an infant school built in 1854. Jordan Castle is an old seat once fortified by Jordan Foliot. The Earl of Scarborough is lord of the manor.

WELLOW, a hund. in co. Somerset, contains the pars. of Camerton, Charterhouse-Hinton, Comb-Hay, Corston, Dunkerton, English Combe, Farleigh-Hungerford, Forscote, Newton St. Loe, Norton St. Philip, Tellisford, Twerton, and Wellow; comprising 21,900 acres.

WELLOW, a par. in the above hund., co. Somerset, 4½ miles S. of Bath, and 5 W. of the Freshford station on the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth railway. The village is situated under Woodeboro' barrow, on the tramroad from the Welton collieries communicating with the Avon and Kennet and Radford canals. It is noted for its strawberry gardens, and has Bray's Down collieries near the hamlet of Sherscomb. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £350. The church, dedicated to St. Julian, was nearly rebuilt in 1370, and restored in 1845. The interior contains an oak roof, open oak seats, and several monuments to the Hungerford family. The register dates from 1561. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are National and Sunday schools, the former endowed with £10 per annum. The parochial charities produce about £13 per annum. Among numerous other Roman relics, tesselated pavements, altars, pillars, and fragments of pateræ, were discovered here in 1644, 1670, and 1685. On the manor of Littleton is a Celtic burial-place, and near the extremity of the parish is the large barrow called Woodeboro'. A fair is held on the 20th October for cattle and sheep.

WELLOW, EAST, a par., partly in the hund. of Thorngate, co. Hants, and partly in the hund. of Amesbury, co. Wilts, 4 miles S.W. of Romsey. It is a scattered village situated between the two roads from Southampton to Salisbury. The living is a vic.,* united with that of West Wellow, joint val. £250. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. The register dates from 1570. There are National and infant schools. W. E. Nightingale, Esq., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

WELLOW, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Amesbury, co. Wilts, 4½ miles N. of Romsey, and 1 mile S.E. of East Willow, with which it is united for ecclesiastical purposes. There is no church.

WELLS, a par. partly in the bar. of West Idrone, co. Carlow, and partly in that of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles from Leighlinbridge, which is partly included in this parish. It is situated on the river Barrow, and has a remarkable moat at Ballynochen. The soil is good, and there is a slate quarry. Near the village are the remains of a monastery and an ancient cross. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, val. £370, in the patron. of the crown. There are two churches and several Roman Catholic chapels. Fairs are held on Ascension Thursday and on the 11th December.

WELLS, an ancient city, parliamentary and municipal borough, market, assize, session, polling, and union town, locally situated in the hund. of Wells Forum, Somersetshire, but having separate jurisdiction, 19 miles S. of Bristol, the same distance S.W

of Bath, and 120 S.W. of London. It has two railway stations, viz., on the East Somerset, and Somerset and Dorset railways. It is situated on the S side of the Mendip hills, by which it is sheltered from the N. winds. Wells was anciently called *Tethiscine, Tudingtone, Welve, Wielia, Fonticuli*, &c., and derives its name from the numerous springs in the neighbourhood, and more especially from that of St. Andrew, which, rising near the bishop's palace, flows through the south-western part of the city. In the year 704 Ina, king of Wessex, is said to have founded a collegiate church on the site of the present cathedral. In the reign of Edward the Elder, about the beginning of the 10th century, the town became the seat of a bishopric. About 1091 the bishopric was obtained by John de Villula, who removed the episcopal seat to Bath, and styled himself Bishop of Bath only. Bishop Robert, De Villula's successor, determined, about 1139, that the diocesan should be styled Bishop of Bath and Wells, and be enthroned on his admission in both churches. The town was first incorporated by Bishop Robert about 1140, which charter was subsequently confirmed with additional privileges by Bishops Fitzjocelin and Savaric, respectively between the years 1174 and 1192. The first royal charter was granted by King John in 1202, erecting the town into a free borough, constituting the men free burgesses, and granting a Sunday market and five annual fairs; since which various other charters have been granted by Edward I., Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV., Henry VI., and Elizabeth. The town has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Edward I., and under the late Corporation Reform Act is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councilmen, with the style of "mayor, masters, and burgesses of the city and borough of Wells. The revenue amounts to £979. It comprises the lib. of St. Andrew and the in-and-out pars. of St. Cuthbert, which contains the tythings or hamlets of Coxley, Easton, Horrington, with Burcott, Chilcott, Dulcott, Milton, Polsham, East Water, Walcombe, Wick, Whitnell, Wookey Hole, and Warminster. The acreage of the city and the in and out parishes is about 15,371. The population in 1851 was 7,401, and in 1861 it amounted to 7,443. Wells consists of four principal streets, with several minor ones, and is well paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water. The town possesses a literary and scientific institution, a mechanics' institution, and an agricultural society. There is a market-house with an area for a market-place, and the townhall, erected in 1780, contains some curious MSS. and portraits. There is a prison for the temporary safety of prisoners, a workhouse, and not far from the town stands the county lunatic asylum, which was established in 1848. Very little manufacture is now carried on in Wells; the silk trade has long been given up, as also the stocking manufacture. It was formerly noted for the manufacture of boots and shoes. In the neighbourhood are several extensive paper and corn mills, besides several breweries, and a brush factory, and gasworks. Lead, iron, and manganese are procured in the district, although not in such large quantities as in former years, and the neighbourhood, especially on the Mendip hills side, abounds with geological interest. The corn market has decayed, but the market for cheese is still important. There is a county court held in the city. The summer assizes for Somersetshire are held in Wells. Races are run annually in the vicinity. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, commuted gross val. £900, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. There are also the following district churches—viz., St. Thomas the Apostle, East Wells, perpet. cur., val. £90; Horrington, perpet. cur., val. £300, in the patron. of the Vicar of Wells; Coxley, perpet. cur., val. £300, and Easton, perpet. cur., val. £200, both likewise in the patron. of the Vicar of Wells. The parish church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, contains sepulchral chapels, some of which are of ancient date, and remains of a reredos in each transept. A new reredos has lately been placed in the E. end of the church. This work is by the well-known sculptor, Mr. Forsyth. The church of St. Thomas the Apostle was erected by Mrs. Jenkyns in 1857, in memory of her husband the late Dean of Wells. The Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans, have each a chapel. Near the town is a cemetery of eight acres. The cathedral church is dedicated to St. Andrew. Its form is that of a cross, extending from E. to W. about 371 feet, the transept measuring from N. to S. 135 feet; the tower is 165 feet high; there are about 150 statues of the size of life, and above 300 smaller ones. The present edifice was commenced about 1225 by Bishop Joceline de Welles; the two western towers were added about the end of the 14th century, that at the S. end by Bishop John de Harewell, and that on the N. by the executors of Bishop Bubwith, twenty years later. The Lady Chapel is one of the best specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in England. There are other chapels in different parts of the cathedral —one contains an ancient clock, formerly belonging to Glastonbury Abbey, having an astronomical dial and a moving train of knights in armour. The ancient font is preserved in the S. transept. The earliest date in the cathedral register is 1664. Within the walls lie King Ina, Bishops Joceline and Beckington, and there are many old monuments throughout the building. The chapter-house, erected by Bishop Marchia about the end of the 13th century, is an octangular building 480 feet in circumference, the roof being supported by a single central pillar; beneath this structure is a crypt. To the S. of the cathedral are the cloisters, which form a quadrangle, the sides measuring severally 160 feet. The episcopal palace, which is of the 14th century, stands near the southern side of the cathedral, and has embattled walls, a moat on either side, and a drawbridge. During the Commonwealth the palace suffered great damage, but has been repaired by various bishops since that period. To the N.W. of the cathedral stands the deanery (built by Bishop Gunthorpe about 1475), and beyond are twenty houses called the Vicar's College, or Close. King Henry VII. was entertained in the deanery in 1498, on the occasion of his march to suppress the rebellion of Perkin Warbeck. The see of Bath and Wells is in the province of Canterbury, and was held by Cardinal Wolsey, Archbishop Laud, and Bishop Ken. The diocese comprises the county of Somerset (except Bedminster), contains 460 benefices, and is divided into the archdeaconries of Wells, Bath, and Taunton. The chapter includes a dean, sub-dean, 4 canons, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, 3 archdeacons, 45 prebendaries, 4 minor canons, &c., with the patronage of 19 livings. Wells archdeaconry includes the deaneries of Axbridge, Carey, Frome, Ilchester, Merston, Poulet and Glaston jurisdiction, or about 210 benefices. Wells Theological College was founded in 1840 by the late Bishop Law, and the grammar school is supposed to have been founded by Bishop Joceline de Welles about 1240. There is a National school for both sexes, and also Barkham's, Hodges's, and Hickes's charity school, founded in 1654. There are numerous charities connected with the town, among which are Bishop Bubwith's almshouses, founded in 1437, for 24 persons; Bishop Still's, founded about the beginning of the 17th century, for 6 men; Walter Bricke's, founded in 1637, for 4 poor burgesses of the town; Henry Llewellyn's, founded in 1600, for 12 women; Archibald Harper's, for 5 wool-combers; Charles's, for 2 women; and Bishop Wille's, for 4 poor men. Joceline de Welles, Bishop of Bath and Wells; Hugh de Wells, Bishop of Lincoln (both active participators in the Barons' rebellion against King John), and Bishop Bull, of St. David's (1634—1709), were natives of this place. Saturday and Wednesday are market days, and a market for cattle is held on 4th January, 14th May, Whit-Tuesday, 6th July, 25th October, and 30th November. There is a monthly market for cheese, cattle, &c., also, on the first Saturday in each month.

WELLS-FORUM, a hund., co. Somerset, contains

the city of Wells, and the pars. of Binegar, Cranmore West, Dinder, Evercreech, Litton, Priddy, Westbury, and Wookey; comprising 30,000 acres.

WELLS-NEXT-THE-SEA, a par. and seaport town in the hund. of North Greenhoe, co. Norfolk, 4½ miles N.W. of Walsingham, and 10 N. of Fakenham. It is a station on the Wells and Fakenham branch of the Great Eastern railway. This place is called in Domesday Book *Guella*. It is situated on a creek of the North Sea, which winds in a circuitous course for nearly 2 miles to the harbour, where the tide rises 21 feet. It was until recently much choked with sand, but has been improved. The quay, which was greatly dilapidated, has been rebuilt of Yorkshire freestone. There is good anchorage outside the harbour, in Wells Road, or Holkham Bay, in 3 fathoms water. A considerable coasting trade is carried on, and there are above 70 registered vessels of 3,100 tons, besides 20 fishing-boats, chiefly employed in the oyster and mussel fisheries. Ship-building is carried on, and there are breweries, malting-houses, rope-walks, machine-works, and several corn-mills. The population in 1851 was 3,651, and in 1861, 3,464, but of the town, 3,098. It is not incorporated, but is governed by commissioners appointed under a local Act. The streets are paved and lighted with gas, and many improvements have recently been effected. It contains a custom-house, gas-works, two branch banks, a public library, and theatre, and is a coastguard station. Petty sessions are held on the third Monday in the month, and courts leet and baron annually by the lord of the manor. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £870. The church is variously said to be dedicated to St. Nicholas, St. Peter, and All Saints. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Independents, and Society of Friends have each a chapel. There are National and infant schools, built by the Countess of Leicester in 1838. The local charities produce about £200 per annum. The market, formerly on Saturday, has fallen into disuse. A fair is held on Shrove-Tuesday on the Butt Lands.

WELLWOOD ROW, a vil. in the par. of Muirkirk, co. Ayr, Scotland.

WELNETHAM. *See* WHELNETHAM, co. Suffolk.

WELNEY, a chplry. in the par. of Upwell, partly in the hund. of Clackclose, co. Norfolk, and partly in that of Wisbeach, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, 10 miles S.W. of Downham-Market. It is situated in the Bedford Level, on the river Welney.

WELSH BICKNOR. *See* BICKNOR, WELSH, co. Hereford, and the like for WELSH HAMPTON, WELSH NEWTON, &c.

WELSH BICKNOR. *See* BICKNOR, WELSH, co. Monmouth.

WELSHPOOL, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, having exclusive jurisdiction, but locally situated in the hunds. of Pool and Cawrse, co. Montgomery, 7½ miles N. of Montgomery, 15 from Oswestry, and 18 from Shrewsbury. It is a junction station of the Cambrian, Shrewsbury, and Welshpool railway where the Shrewsbury branch turns off. It is in reality, though not in name, the capital of Montgomeryshire, containing the assize and sessions courts for the county and the militia head-quarters. Its original appellation was *Trallum*, and it was called by the English Welshpool, to distinguish it from Poole in Dorsetshire. The par. is divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower, and includes Welsh Town, Pool, Llanerchydol, and 7 other tnshps. The limits of the municipal borough extend beyond those of the parish and parliamentary borough, to the distance of from 4 to 6 miles all around the town, the population in 1861 being respectively 7,304, 5,004, 4,844, having more than doubled since the commencement of the present century, when that of the parish was 2,295. It returned members to parliament from the reign of Henry VIII. to 1728, when it was disfranchised, but the privilege was partially restored by the Reform Act of 1832, which made it a contributory borough to Montgomery. It was first chartered by James II., and under the Municipal Reform Act is now governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, with the style of "burgesses and bailiffs of the borough of Poole." Here is Castell Côch, or Powis Castle, founded in 1109 by Cadwgan ap Bleddyr, and completed by subsequent princes of Powis-land. Having been dismantled by Llywelyn ap Jorwerth, it was again restored by Hawys, daughter of Owain ap Grufydd, under English protection, who married Sir John de Charlton, created Baron Powis and *Valectus Domini Regis*. In their posterity the barony and estates continued for several generations, but being conveyed by marriage to the family of Grey, of Hetton, were sold in the 29th year of Elizabeth to Sir Edward Herbert, second son of William, Earl of Pembroke, in the possession of whose descendants it still remains. The castle has been much altered and modernised, but part of the walls are said to be of the 13th century. It occupies a situation on the summit of a rock which has been scarped so as to form a wall, the top serving as a terrace. From this point a view is obtained of the vales of Montgomery and Shrewsbury, with the Severn below, and from Powis Park are visible the summits of Plinlimmon, Cader Idris, Arenig, Aranmowddy, and Moel-y-golfa. In a detached building more recent than the castle are 60 or 70 paintings and portraits by the first masters, also an ancient painting in fresco brought from Pompeii, and a portrait of Lord Clive by Dance. The grounds, laid out by Capability Brown, still retain the parallel terraces and squared slopes, but the ancient waterworks and clipped shrubs are removed. The park extends to the town, and by the generosity of the noble owner is free to everybody to enter by a gateway which opens into the main street. The houses of the town are well built and uniform. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas. There are the county hall, with a colonnade and pilasters of stone in front, and the market-house beneath, where the Eisteddfod was held in 1825; a savings-bank, dispensary, two branch banks, and gasworks. There are also malthouses, tanneries, breweries, and factories for Welsh flannel, which is manufactured here. The Severn is navigable for small barges as far as Pool Quay, three miles from the town, and upwards of 200 miles from its confluence with the Bristol Channel. A canal joins that of Ellesmere near Hordley, and extends in the opposite direction to Newtown. A little to the N.E. of the town rises abruptly from the vale the rock of Moel-y-golfa, about 1,300 feet in height, and the Breidden, with an obelisk to Admiral Rodney on the summit. Two miles to the N.E. on the opposite bank of the Severn is Buttington, where the Danes under Hesten were defeated by King Alfred in 894, and at Pool Quay was Strata Marcella Abbey. Welshpool is the seat of a new County Court, but belongs to the Montgomery superintendent registry district. Bishop Morgan, who translated the Bible into Welsh, was once vicar. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, originally dedicated to St. Cynfelyn, but afterwards to St. Mary, was nearly rebuilt in 1774. It is placed at the bottom of a hill, the cemetery being nearly equal in height to that of the building, and the roof of the chancel is said to have been brought from the abbey of Strata Marcella. Christ Church, erected to commemorate the coming of age of Lord Clive, is on an eminence at the W. of the town, and is a donative in the gift of the Earl of Powis, with an endowment of £100. One of the most interesting objects is the sacramental chalice of pure gold, val. £170, presented in 1662 to St. Mary's church by Thomas Davies, Governor of the English settlements on the Guinea coast. There are 5 Dissenting chapels, a Middle school, and National, infant, and free schools with a small endowment, also a British school. The local charities produce about £180 per annum, chiefly from the rents of the burgesses' lands. Market day for provisions is on Monday. Fairs are held on the second Monday every month for horses, cattle, and sheep, &c.; first Monday after 20th September for cheese and butter, and Monday before Christmas for cattle.

WELSTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Holywell, co. Flint, 2 miles from Holywell, and 10 E. of St. Asaph.

WELTON, a par. and large vil. in the wap. of Lawress, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.E. of Lincoln. It includes the hmlt. of Ryland. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £340, in the patron. of the prebendaries of Welton. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Primitive and Reformed Methodists have chapels. There are church schools for boys and girls. This parish has the privilege of sending 11 boys to Christ's Hospital at Lincoln. The parochial charities produce about £43 per annum, of which £10 are for a lecture in the church every Sunday evening. Earl Brownlow is lord of the manor.

WELTON, a par. in the hund. of Fawsley, co. Northampton, 2 miles N.E. of Daventry. It has a station at Crick, on the Birmingham section of the London and North Western railway. The village is situated on the ancient Watling Street, at the junction of the Grand Junction and Union canals, the former of which passes through a tunnel 1½ mile in length. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £200, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, or to St. Martin. The register commences in 1578. There is a Baptist chapel, and National and Sunday schools. R. T. Clarke, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WELTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ovingham, co. Northumberland, 9 miles N.E. of Hexham. It has an ancient tower near the line of the Roman wall, and was once the residence of King Oswy, and the place where the Kings Penda and Sigebert received the rites of baptism from Finan, Bishop of Lindisfarne.

WELTON, a tythg. in the par. of Midsomer Norton, co. Somerset, 7 miles S.W. of Bath.

WELTON, a par. in the wap. of Howdenshire, East Riding co. York, 3 miles S.E. of South Cave, and 1¼ mile W. of Ferriby railway station. It is situated near the river Humber, and contains the chplry. of Melton. Bricks and tiles are made. The soil is wold and clay, upon a subsoil of chalk and clay. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. with the cur. of Melton, £500, in the patron. of the crown. The church of St. Helen is said to have been built in the reign of William Rufus. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school. The charities produce £15 per annum.

WELTON-IN-THE-MARSH, a par. in the Wold div. of Candleshoe wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.E. of Spilsby, and 2 N. of the Burgh railway station on the East Lincolnshire line, which passes through the parish. It contains the hmlt. of Boothby. The burning of lime is carried on. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, was rebuilt in 1792. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel. A large tumulus, called Castle Hill, is situated in this parish. Lord Willoughby d'Eresby is lord of the manor. A pleasure fair is held on old Lady Day.

WELTON-LE-WOLD, a par. in the Wold div. of the hund. of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3½ miles W. of Louth railway station and navigation. The village is situated on the Wolds. The soil is loam and chalk. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £600, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, was enlarged in 1838, and restored in 1850. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are National schools for this and the adjoining parishes of North and South Elkington, built in 1860. The Rev. W. Smyth and the Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt are lords of the manor.

WELWICK, a par. in the S. div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Patrington. The village is situated about 1½ mile from the mouth of the river Humber. The par. includes the hmlts. of Weeton and Holland, and the homesteads of Welwick, Thorpe, and Ploughlands. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £105. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains the remains of a monument said to have been removed from Burstall Abbey, and several shields of arms, including those of Edward the Confessor. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, but the meeting-house of the Society of Friends is now converted into a school. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum.

WELWYN, a par. and small town in the hund. of Broadwater, co. Herts, 5 miles N. of Hatfield, 7 W. of Hertford, and 1½ mile W. of the Welwyn station of the Great Northern railway. It is situated in a valley near the river Maran, or Mimeran, across which the railway is carried by a viaduct of 42 arches, 97 feet high and 30 broad. The par. includes, besides the town of its own name, the hmlts. of Woolmer Green and Harmer Green. The town consists of one principal street, with a smaller one leading to Stevenage. It contains assembly-rooms, union poor-house, and a literary institution, with reading room and library, at the "White Hart" hotel. The streets have recently been lighted with gas. The population in 1851 was 1,557, and in 1861, 1,612. The manufacture of boots and shoes has been introduced, and there is a fellmonger and woolstapler. The Poor-law Union comprises 4 parishes or townships. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £665, in the gift of All Souls' College, Oxford. The church of St. Mary contains the tomb of Dr. Young, author of "Night Thoughts," who died rector in 1766, leaving the interest of £1,500 for clothing and educating 16 boys. There are National, infant, and endowed free schools. The principal seats are Danesbury and Frythe. The local charities produce about £90 per annum.

WEM, a div. of North Bradford hund., co. Salop, contains the pars. of Moreton Corbet and Shawbury, and parts of Hodnet and Wem, comprising 22,090 acres.

WEM, a par., post and market town, partly in the hund. of Pimhill, but chiefly in that of North Bradford, co. Salop, 10 miles N.E. of Shrewsbury, and 8 N.E. of Baschurch. It is a station on the Crewe and Shrewsbury branch of the London and North-Western railway. The par. comprises, besides the town of Wem, the chplries. of Edstaston and Newtown, and the tnshps. of Aston, Cotton, Horton, Lacon, Lowe-with-Ditches, Northwood, Sleap, Soulton, Tilley, Trench, and Wolverley. The town, which is a polling place for the county, is situated on the northern bank of the river Roden, near a branch of the Ellesmere canal, and on the road from Shrewsbury to Chester. It consists principally of one thoroughfare called the High-street. It contains a townhall, rebuilt in 1848, market-house, union poor-house, and branch of the National and Provincial Bank. The population of the parish in 1851 was 3,747, and in 1861, 3,802. There are tanyards, malting-houses, and a watermill. It is governed by two bailiffs, with other officers, annually appointed at the courts leet of the lord of the manor, which at the time of the Domesday survey belonged to William Pandulph, and afterwards came to the Howards and Judge Jeffreys, on whom it conferred the title of baron in the reign of James II. The county court is held in the townhall monthly, and petty sessions fortnightly. The Poor-law Union comprises 12 parishes, and the guardians meet once a fortnight at the union workhouse. The living is a rect.,* val. £2,000. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. Its body was rebuilt after the fire of 1677, but the tower is ancient. There are also churches at Edstaston and Newtown, the former dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, with three Norman doorways and a painted memorial window. The Baptists, Presbyterians, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. The free grammar school, founded and endowed in 1650 by Sir Thomas Adams, was rebuilt in 1776. It has an income of about £350, with two exhibitions to the universities. There are besides National, British, and infant schools. An extra-mural cemetery has been formed with a chapel. Wycherley, the dramatist, and Ireland, author of "Hogarth Illustrated," were born at Clive, in this parish. Market day is on Thursday. Fairs are held on the first Thursdays in March, June, and August, the last Thursday in September, and on the 6th May for linen, 29th June for cattle, and 22nd November for pigs.

WEMBDON, a par. in the hund. of North Petherton, co. Somerset, 1½ mile N.W. of Bridgwater, within which

borough it is situated. The parish is bounded on the E. by the navigable river Parret, and on the S. by the road from Bridgwater to Dunster. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £615. The church is dedicated to St. George. The local charities produce about £6 per annum. There is a village school.

WEMBLY, a hmlt. in the par. of Harrow-on-the-Hill, co. Middlesex, 9 miles N.W. of St. Paul's, London. It is situated on the river Brent, near the Sudbury station of the London and North-Western railway, by whom the church was built. The manor formerly belonged to the priory of Kilburn. For ecclesiastical purposes it forms a district parish with Sudbury.

WEMBURY, a par. in the hund. of Plympton, co. Devon, 6 miles S.E. of Plymouth, and 5 S.W. of Plympton-Earls. It is bounded on the S. and W. by the English Channel, and on the E. by the river Yealm. It anciently belonged to Plympton Priory, and includes the hmlt. of Knighton. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £90, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, dedicated to St. Werburgh, is situated on the brow of a hill overlooking the sea. It contains tombs of the Heles and Calmadys of Langdon. There is an almshouse for 10 poor people, founded and endowed in 1625 by Sir W. Hele, and a village school. E. R. P. Bastard, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WEMBWORTHY, a par. in the hund. of North Tawton, co. Devon, 4 miles S.W. of Chulmleigh, 12 N.W. of Crediton, and 1½ mile S.W. of the Eggesford station on the North Devon railway. The village is situated in the vale of the river Taw. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £160. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The Earl of Portsmouth is lord of the manor, and resides at Eggesford House.

WEMERGILL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Lunedale and par. of Ronaldkirk, North Riding co. York, 10 miles N.W. of Barnard Castle. It is situated near the Lunedale Beck, a branch of the river Tees.

WEMYSS, a par. in the district of Kirkcaldy, co. Fife, Scotland. It comprises the vils. of East Wemyss, West Wemyss, Buckhaven, and Methill, on the coast, also the inland vils. of Kirkland, East Coaltown and West Coaltown. It extends in length about 5¾ miles from S.W. to N.E., with an extreme breadth of about 2 miles, and is bounded along the S.E. and the S. by the Frith of Forth, and on other sides by the pars. of Dysart, Markinch, Kennoway, and Scoonie. It is a burgh of barony, and a subport to Kirkcaldy. The coast, which is bold and rocky, extends a considerable length into the sea, and is perforated with many caves. One of these caves extends 200 feet in length, and in another James IV. was entertained by the gipsies. The rocks are chiefly of the carboniferous series, including excellent coal in 12 seams about 89½ feet in thickness; a shining parret coal, which is cut into tables, looking-glass frames, &c.; and beds of ironstone, which are worked. Fishing is carried on to some extent on the coast. The village is about 3 miles N.E. of Dysart. Many of the inhabitants are employed in linen weaving and in the collieries. This par. is in the presb. of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife. The stipend of the minister is about £269. The parish church is situated at East Wemyss, and at the same place is a Free church. At Buckhaven are an United Presbyterian Church and a public library. There are two chapels-of-ease, respectively situated at Methill and West Wemyss, at which latter place is also a public library. There are a parochial school and 5 non-parochial schools. The principal seat is Wemyss Castle, where Queen Mary first met Darnley. It is at a short distance E. of West Wemyss, on a cliff 35 feet above the sea, and near it are the ruins of Macduff's castle.

WEMYSS BAY, a haven in the Frith of Clyde, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 6 miles S.W. of Greenock. It is the terminus of the Glasgow, Greenock, and Wemyss Bay branch of the Caledonian railway.

WEMYSS, EAST, a vil. in the par. of Wemyss, co. Fife, Scotland, 1½ mile N.E. of West Wemyss, and 1 S.W. of Buckhaven. It has long been a seat of the linen trade.

WEMYSS, WEST, a vil. and burgh of barony in the par. of Wemyss, co. Fife, Scotland, 1½ mile S.W. of East Wemyss, and 2 N.E. of Dysart. It has an excellent harbour, much used by vessels employed in the coal trade. Its government is invested in two bailies, a treasurer, and a number of councillors.

WEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llansawel, co. Carmarthen, 9 miles N. of Llandilo-Fawr.

WENDENS AMBO, a par. in the hund. of Uttlesford, co. Essex, 2 miles S.W. of Saffron Walden, and 1½ mile N.W. of Newport. It has a station at Audley End, on the Great Eastern railway. It is situated near the source of the Grantor, a feeder of the river Cam, and includes the hmlts. of Great and Little Wenden, which, prior to 1662, formed separate parishes. At Audley End is a railway hotel, built by Lord Braybrooke. The living is a vic.* with the rect. of Little Wenden united, in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £220. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains a carved oak screen and a brass of 1420. The parochial register dates from 1780. The Independents have a chapel. The local charities produce about £6 per annum.

WENDLEBURY, a par. in the hund. of Ploughley, co. Oxford, 2½ miles S.W. of Bicester. It is situated on the ancient Akeman Street, near the river Ray. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £220, in the patron. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, was rebuilt in 1761, with the exception of the tower, which is ancient. There is a village school, and a small theological library. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum.

WENDLING, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, co. Norfolk, 4 miles W. of East Dereham. The village is situated on the road from Swaffham to East Dereham. It had formerly an abbey for Præmonstratensian canons, founded in the 13th century by William de Wendling, and which was suppressed by a bull of Pope Clement, and given in 1528 to Cardinal Wolsey towards the foundation of his new colleges, when its revenues amounted to £55 18*s.* 4*d.* The living is a perpet. cur. united to that of Longham, in the dioc. of Norwich, joint val. £60. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. The parochial charities produce about £21 per annum.

WENDON-LOFTS, a par. in the hund. of Uttlesford, co. Essex, 5 miles W. of Saffron-Walden, and 3 N.W. of Wendens Ambo. The village is situated in an open country, watered by the Grantor, a feeder of the Cam. The living is a rect.* with the vic. of Elmdon annexed, in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £470. The church, dedicated to St. Dunstan, contains a brass of W. Lucas and family of the 15th century, and several monumental inscriptions. There is also a small chapel of ease, recently erected by the Rev. R. Wilkes.

WENDOVER, a par., market-town, and decayed borough, in the hund. of Aylesbury, co. Bucks, 5 miles from Aylesbury, 21 S.E. of Buckingham, and 7 from Tring station on the North-Western railway. It is situated at the foot of the Chiltern hills, near the entrance to the Vale of Aylesbury, and includes, besides the town of its own name, Wendover, Dean Foreign, and Lee Common. It was given by Henry II. to Faramus de Boulogne, and was subsequently held by Alice Perrers, a favourite of Edward III., the Hollands, Earls of Kent, Edward Duke of York, the royal family, and the Knollys, who sold it in 1660 to the Hampdens, of whom was John Hampden the patriot, who sat for the borough in five successive parliaments; the manor continued in their possession until the decease of the late lord, when it became the property of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, who sold it to the Smiths of Walton, to whom the manor now belongs, and who represented it in parliament until the borough was disfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832. A branch of the Grand Junction canal extends to the town, and passes through a reservoir in the neighbourhood, extending over 70 acres. The town is lighted with gas. Lace and straw plait are made. Petty sessions are held fortnightly, and courts leet and baron occasionally. It contributes

to Aylesbury in returning two members to parliament. The population in 1861 was 1,932. The soil is principally clay and chalk, and the greater part of the land arable. In the immediate vicinity are the hills of Boddington, Backham, and Coombe, commanding views, which embrace St. Paul's cathedral, London, 35 miles distant. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry of Berks and dioc. of Oxford. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £270, with 80 acres of glebe, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains a font presented by Robert Fox, and several tablets to the Stace family. The old chapel of St. John was taken down about a quarter of a century ago to afford a site for the infant school. There are chapels for Independents and general Baptists, and National schools partially endowed by William Hill in 1723, and two infant schools. The parochial charities, including Hill's bequest, produce about £250 per annum. Chequers, Sir R. G. Russell, Bishop of Wendover, and Roger de Wendover, the historian, were born here. Market day is on Tuesday. Fairs are held on the 13th May and 2nd October.

WENDRON, a par. in the W. div. of Kerrier hund., co. Cornwall. It is situated in a rich mineral district, and comprises the borough and market town of Helston.

WENDY, a par. in the hund. of Armingford, co. Cambridge, 6 miles N.W. of Royston, its post town and railway station, and 11 S.W. of Cambridge. The village is situated near the river Rhea. It is supplied with water by artesian wells. The soil is loamy. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. with Shingay annexed, £200. The school, founded and endowed by Thomas Windsor in 1828, was rebuilt in 1858. The parochial charities produce about £35 per annum.

WENHAM, GREAT and LITTLE, two pars. in the incorporation and hund. of Samford, co. Suffolk, 4½ miles S.E. of Hadleigh, and 8 S.W. of Ipswich. At Little Wenham the old seat of the Brewes family, which affords the earliest example of the use of Flemish brick extant, is now converted into a granary. The living of Great Wenham is a rect.,* val. £250, in the patron. of the Bishop of Norwich, and that of Little Wenham, also a rect., consolidated with that of Capel St. Mary. The church of the former parish, dedicated to St. John, has a brass, double canopied, and the latter, an ancient structure of the 13th century, contains memorials of the Brewes family. The registers date respectively from 1643 and 1558.

WENHASTON, a par. in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 1½ mile S.E. of Halesworth. It comprises the hmlt. of Mells, and is bounded on the N.E. by the navigable river Blythe. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains monuments to the Leman family, who formerly had a seat here. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and a school partially endowed. The charities produce about £75 per annum, including £55 from town estate, now applied to the church.

WENLOCK BOROUGH, a lib. in co. Salop, contains the pars. of Barrow, Benthall, Broseley, Prior's Ditton, Monk Hopton, Hughley, Linley, Madeley, Posenhall, Little Wenlock, Much Wenlock, and Willey, comprising 30,540 acres. The other liberties, comprising Badger, Beckbery, Deuxhill, Eaton, and Stoke St. Milborough, are now parts of Brimstree, Munslow, and Stottesden hunds., but are included in the parliamentary borough of Wenlock.

WENLOCK, LITTLE, a par. in the Wenlock Borough, co. Salop, 5 miles N.E. of Much Wenlock, and 3 S. of Wellington railway station. The village is situated under the Wrekin. There are collieries, iron-mines, and extensive limestone quarries. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £550. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

WENLOCK, MUCH, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, locally in the franchise of Wenlock Borough, co. Salop, 12 miles S.E. of Shrewsbury, and 5 from Ironbridge. It has a station on the Severn Valley branch of the Great Western railway. It is supposed to have been the site of the British station *Llan Meilein*. In 680 the Saxon princess Milburga, daughter of King Merwald, built a monastery here, which, having been several times destroyed by the Danes, was refounded in 1080 by Roger Earl Warine as a Cluniac abbey. The extensive ruins include parts of the nave, S. transept and choir of the church, and remains of the lady-chapel, cloisters, Norman chapter-house, and the prior's lodge. At the Dissolution its revenues were valued at £401, and the site given to the Lawleys, from whom it came through the Berties and Gages to the Wynns, from whom it was purchased by J. Milnes Gaskell, Esq., M.P. and lord of the manor for the tnshp. of Wenlock. The town is situated on the road from Shrewsbury to Bridgnorth, under an extensive mountainous ridge of limestone rock, called Wenlock Edge. It contains the guildhall, an antique structure supported on oak pillars, and fitted with carved oak furniture, restored in 1848 at a cost of £1,000; the corn exchange, with the agricultural library and reading-room, erected in 1852 at a cost of £1,400; a savings-bank, commercial bank open for business on Mondays and Thursdays, excise office, a museum, farmers' club, police station, and timbered market house. The trade of the town is chiefly in agricultural produce, and business is done in malting, tanning, lime-burning, &c. The population of the town is about 1,500. It was incorporated by Edward IV., and under the Municipal Act is the head of an incorporation union composed of Broseley, Dawley, Madeley, and Much Wenlock, which are divided into three wards and governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, with the style of "burgesses of the borough of Wenlock." The municipal revenue is about £600. The borough has returned two members to parliament from the reign of Edward IV. The borough quarter sessions are held at the guildhall before the recorder, and petty sessions fortnightly at Wenlock, Madeley, and Broseley alternately. There is also a court of record for the borough, and a court-leet for the manor. Races take place in the last week of July, on an oval course of a mile, near the town. Wenlock gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry of Salop and dioc. of Hereford. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £380. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was restored in 1853. There is a chapel-of-ease at Burton. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum, including £15, the endowment of Southern's school. There are National and infant schools, erected in 1848. The Lawleys of Escrick Park, Yorkshire, have estates in the parish, and take the title of baron from this place. Market day is on Monday. Fairs are held on the second Monday in March, 12th May, 5th July for sheep, 17th October, and 4th December for cattle, sheep, pigs, &c.

WENNINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Chafford, co. Essex, 6 miles S.E. of Romford, and 2 from the Rainham station of the Tilbury and Southend branch of the Great Eastern railway. It is situated near the river Thames, along the banks of which extends a considerable tract of marsh land. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £400, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

WENNINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Melling, co. Lancaster, 6 miles S.E. of Kirkby-Lonsdale. It is a station on the Leeds, Settle, and Lancaster branch of the Midland railway. It is situated on the Wenning Brook which joins the river Lune at Tarleton.

WENNINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Ripton Abbots co. Hunts, 5 miles N. of Huntingdon.

WENN, ST. a par. in the E. div. of Pyder hund., co Cornwall, 4 miles N.E. of St. Columb-Major. It is mentioned in Domesday survey as *San Wena*. The par., which is intersected in the northern part by the river Camel, includes the vil. of Treganetha. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £130. The church, dedicated to St. Wenn, was rebuilt in 1830, with the exception of the tower, which has been damaged by lightning. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there are

National and Sunday schools. Fairs are held on the 25th April and 1st August for cattle.

WENSEY, a par. in the wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Middleham, and 1 mile S.W. of Leyburn. The parish is situated in Wensleydale, on the N. bank of the river Ure or Yore, here crossed by an ancient bridge. It includes the chplries. of Bolton Castle and Redmire, with the tnshps. of Leyburn, Wensley, and Preston-under-Scar. The village was formerly a market town, but was devastated by the plague, from the effects of which it never recovered. In this parish are valuable lead mines belonging to Lord Bolton, who resides at Bolton Hall, a large stone mansion near the old castle. The surface is part moorland, but a large proportion is rich grazing land on a subsoil of limestone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £1,400. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, contains an old font, a brass of a priest bearing date 1360, and a portion of the parclose of the Scrope chantry brought from St. Agatha's Abbey, now used as a pew by the Bolton family, to whom there are several monuments, also one to the Hon. T. P. O. Powlett and Peter Goldsmith, M.D. The register dates from 1538. The Wesleyans have several chapels, and there are National, infant, and Sunday schools. The parochial charities produce about £70 per annum. There are remains of Middleham and Bolton Castles, and Jervaulx Abbey. Lord Bolton is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

WENSLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Darley, co. Derby, 2 miles N.E. of Winster. It is situated on the river Derwent, and is joined with Snitterton.

WENSLEY-FOLD, a tnshp. in the par. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N. of Blackburn. It is bounded on the S. by the river Derwent.

WENSUM, a river, co. Norfolk, rises near Tattersett, and joins the Yare at Norwich.

WENTBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the pars. of Badsworth and Darrington, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Pontefract. It is situated on the river Wente, a tributary of the Don.

WENTLLOOGE, a hund. in two divs., lower and upper, co. Monmouth; the former comprises the pars. of Bedwelty and Mynyddslwyn, with parts of Bassaleg, Bedwas, and Machen, containing 29,230 acres; and the latter the pars. of Bettws, St. Bride Wentllooge, Coedkernew, Henllis, Malpas, Marsfield, St. Mellons, Peterstone, Risca, Rumney, St. Woollos, and parts of Bassaleg and Michaelstone-le-Vedw, besides the borough of Newport, containing 26,930 acres.

WENTLLOOGE ST. BRIDE. *See* BRIDE WENTLLOOGE, co. Monmouth.

WENTNOR, a par. in the hund. of Purslow, co. Salop, 5 miles N.E. of Bishop's-Castle. The village is situated on the river Onny, under Long Mynd Hill. The par. contains the hmlts. of Adston, Home, Kinnerton, and Medlicott, and the Bog lead mines, which are productive. There is a woollen manufactory. The living is a rect.,* val. £200, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a chapel for the Independents, and a school partially endowed.

WENTWOOD FOREST, a demesne, co. Monmouth, 5 miles S.E. of Usk, a tract belonging to the Duke of Beaufort, whose seat is Wentwood Lodge. The Llangibby hounds meet here.

WENTWORTH, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Wath-on-Dearne, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Rotherham, 8 N. of Sheffield, and 2 E. of Chappel Town station on the South Yorkshire railway. The chplry. includes part of the ecclesiastical district of Thorpe Hesley, and the hmlts. of Barrow, Barley Hall, and Hoodhill. The population are chiefly employed in tillage and in the collieries, which belong to Earl Fitzwilliam, whose seat, Wentworth Woodhouse, is situated about a mile E. of the village; it contains a banqueting hall 60 feet by 40, and a picture gallery 130 feet long, with a collection of paintings and ancient marbles. In the grounds are the Keppel pillar and the Grecian mausoleum, 90 feet high, erected in 1788 by the second Earl Fitzwilliam, in honour of his uncle the Marquis of Rockingham, with a statue by Nollekens and inscription by Burke. Surrounding it is a deer park of 1,500 acres. In the village is a mechanics' institute, library, and savings-bank. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £125. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has been recently enlarged, at the cost of Earl Fitzwilliam. The interior contains monuments to the Wentworth family. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there are National and other schools. The local charities produce about £135 per annum, including the endowments of the free school and almshouses, founded in 1697, pursuant to the will of William Wentworth, Earl of Strafford. Earl Fitzwilliam is lord of the manor.

WENTWORTH, or WINGFORD, a par. in the hund. of South Witchford and Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, 4 miles S.W. of Ely. The village is situated on the road to St. Ives. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £300, in the patron. of the dean, who is rector of the parish. The register dates from 1700. There is a school supported by the dean.

WENTWORTH CASTLE, a modern mansion in the par. of Silkstone, wap. of Staincross, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Barnsley, and 34 from York. The house, which was built in 1730 by Thomas Earl of Strafford, occupies the site of the old castle, near Worsborough Dale colliery.

WENVOE, a par. in the hund. of Dinas Powis, co. Glamorgan, 5 miles S.W. of Cardiff. Here is Wenvoe Castle, the seat of the Jenner family, with a front 374 feet long.

WEOBLY, a par. and small market town in the hund. of Stretford, co. Hereford, 11 miles N.W. of Hereford, and 8 S.W. of Leominster. It is situated in a district abounding in hop-grounds and orchards, near the main roads from Kington to Hereford and Leominster. It had formerly a castle, which was taken by Stephen from the Empress Matilda in 1141, and was surprised by the Welsh in 1207. It belonged to the Lacy, Verdon, and Devereux families, and returned two members to parliament occasionally from the reign of Edward I. till disfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832. It consists of two principal streets, containing a courthouse, police station, and union poorhouse. The population of the parish in 1851 was 972, and in 1861, 849. The trade is chiefly in agricultural produce and malting, and there are quarries of good building stone. It was formerly incorporated, and is under the charge of two constables, annually chosen at the manorial court held in October by the Marquis of Bath, who is lord of the manor. Petty sessions for the hundred are held at the court-house fortnightly on Monday. The Poor-law Union, which comprises 25 parishes, is divided into two districts, Weobly and Dilwyn. The poor-law guardians meet every alternate Monday. Weobly gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry and bishopric of Hereford. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £236, in the patron. of the Bishop of Worcester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains an old font and a marble bust of Colonel J. Birch, who distinguished himself in the parliamentary wars of Charles I. There are chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics and Primitive Methodists; the former, built in 1834, is dedicated to St. Thomas of Hereford. There are National schools in Broad-street, endowed with £22 per annum, left by William Crowther in 1655 for maintenance of a grammar school, which, having fallen into decay, has been removed. About a mile S. of the town is Garnstone Castle, the seat of the Rev. John Birch Peploe. The market was on Thursday, but is now nearly obsolete. A fair is held on 8th May for cattle, pleasure, and the hiring of servants.

WEONARD, ST., a par. in the lower div. of Wormelow hund., co. Hereford, 7 miles N.W. of Ross, and 6 N. of Monmouth. The village is situated between the roads from Hereford to Monmouth and Ross to Abergavenny. It includes the hmlt. of Broad Oak. The

soil is sand and loam, on a subsoil of rock. The living is a cur. annexed to Llangarron. The church is dedicated to St. Weonard. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are National and free schools; the latter endowed with £20 per annum. Sir H. Hoskins, Bart., is lord of the manor.

WEPRE, or WEPRA, a tnshp. in the par. of Northop, co. Flint, 4 miles N.W. of Hawarden. It is a subport to Chester, on the river Dee.

WERBURGH, ST. *See* Hoo, co. Kent.

WEREHAM, a par. in the hund. of Clackclose, co. Norfolk, 1½ mile N.W. of Stoke Ferry, and 5 miles E. of Downham Market. The village is situated on the road from Lynn to Bury St. Edmund's. A Benedictine priory was founded here in the reign of John by the Earl of Clare, as a cell to the abbey of Mountstroll, in France, but in 1321 was transferred to the abbey of West Dereham. Its revenue at the Dissolution was £7 2*s.* 8*d.* The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with that of Wretton annexed, £110. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. There is a Wesleyan chapel and a village school. The charities produce about £40 per annum.

WERK. *See* Wark, co. Northumberland.

WERNETH, a tnshp. in the par. of Stockport, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 4 miles N.E. of Stockport. It is situated on the right bank of the river Etherow, adjoining the Derbyshire border. It includes Gee Cross and Campstall, and has water communication by means of the Peak Forest canal and river Mersey. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the collieries, cotton-mills, print works, and other manufactures of Stockport.

WERNETH, an ecclesiastical district in the par. of Prestwich-cum-Oldham, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 1 mile S.W. of Oldham. It is a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. It is a suburb of Oldham.

WERR, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanarth, co. Cardigan, 3 miles S.W. of Aberaeron.

WERRINGTON, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Black-Torrington, co. Devon, 2 miles N. of Launceston. It is situated on the road from Launceston to Stratton, near the river Tamar, which here divides the counties of Devon and Cornwall, and on the Bude canal. It is chiefly the property of the Duke of Northumberland, who occasionally resides at Werrington House, the old seat of the Morrices and Drakes, who formerly held the manor. There are mines of manganese. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £220. The church is dedicated to SS. Martin and Giles.

WERRINGTON, a chplry. in the par. of Paston, co. Northampton, 4 miles N.W. of Peterborough.

WERVIN, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Oswald, co. Chester, 3 miles N.E. of Chester, on the river Mersey and Dee canal.

WESCHO HILL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Weeton and par. of Harewood, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of Otley.

WESHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkham, co. Lancaster, 1 mile N.W. of Kirkham, its post town and railway station. It is situated near the river Ribble and the Lancaster canal, and is joined with Medlar.

WESSINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Crich, co. Derby, 3 miles N.W. of Alfreton, and 1½ mile from the Wingfield railway station. The inhabitants are principally employed in the stocking manufacture. There is a Sunday-school licensed for divine worship. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have chapels.

WEST, a ward in co. Westmoreland, contains the pars. of Askham, Bampton, Barton, Brougham, Cliburn, Clifton, Crosby Ravensworth, Lowther, Morland, and Shap, comprising 118,120 acres. It gives name to a Poor-law Union and superintendent registry district.

WEST, a hund. in co. Cornwall, contains the pars. of Boconnoc, with Broad Oak, Cardinham, St. Cleer, Duloe, St. Keyne, Lanreath, Lansalloes, Lanteglos-by-Fowey, Liskeard, St. Martin, Morval, St. Neot, Pelynt, St. Pinnock, Talland, St. Veep, Warleggon, and St. Winnow, besides the disfranchised borough of Looe, comprising 92,600 acres. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and dioc. of Exeter.

WEST, a par. in the Isle of Westray, Orkney Islands, coast of Scotland, 7 miles N.E. of Romsay.

WEST, a hmlt. in the par. of Stanton Lacy, co. Salop, 2 miles N.W. of Ludlow.

WEST ABERDEEN, a par. in the city and co. of Aberdeen, Scotland. *See* Aberdeen.

WEST-ACRE. *See* Acre, West, co. Norfolk, and the like for other places with this prefix, not occurring in the following order.

WESTALBY, a hmlt. in the par of Wickenby, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N.W. of Wragby.

WESTALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Cheltenham, co. Gloucester.

WESTANWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Stoke-on-Tern, co. Salop, 3 miles S. of Market Drayton.

WESTBARNS, a hmlt. in the par. of Dunbar, co. Haddington, 2 miles W. of Dunbar.

WESTBERE, a par. in the hund. of Bleangate, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 3 miles N.E. of Canterbury, and 1 mile from the Sturry station on the Ramsgate branch of the London and South-Eastern railway. It is situated in the vale of the river Stour, and includes a considerable tract of marsh. The manor anciently belonged to St. Augustine's monastery at Canterbury. The village is situated on the old road from Canterbury to Margate. Westbere gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry and dioc. of Canterbury. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £225, in the patron of the lord chancellor, and is held together with that of Aldington. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

WESTBOROUGH, a par. in the wap. of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 7 miles N.W. of Grantham, 7 S.E. of Newark, and 3 W. of Hougham station on the Great Northern railway. The Romans had a settlement here. It is situated on the river Wetham, and has an ancient cross in the centre of the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, in two medieties, the first mediety, val. £470, and the second, an impropriation with Dry Doddington, val. £76. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The Wesleyans have a chapel. G. Neville, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WESTBOURNE. *See* Bourne, West, co. Sussex.

WESTBOURNE PARK, an ecclesiastical district in the Kensington div. of Ossulstone hund., co. Middlesex, 3½ miles N.W. of St. Paul's, London. It is situated near the Paddington canal and Great-Western railway, and now forms part of the metropolis.

WESTBOURNE-WITH-SINGLETON, a hund. in the rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, contains the pars. of Binderton, West Bourne, Compton, East and West Dean, Middle Lavant, East, North, and Up Marden, Racton, Singleton, and Stoughton, comprising 33,780 acres.

WEST BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Kinghorn, co. Fife, Scotland.

WESTBROOK, a tythg. in the par. of Boxford, co. Berks, 4 miles N.W. of Newbury, on the river Lambourne.

WESTBURY, a par. in the hund. and co. of Buckingham, 5 miles N.W. of Buckingham, and 3 S.E. of Brackley. The village is situated on the river Ouse. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £106. The church is dedicated to St. Augustine. The parochial charities produce about £22 per annum.

WESTBURY, a par. in the hund. of Ford, co. Salop, 8½ miles S.W. of Shrewsbury. It is a station on the Shrewsbury and Welshpool branch line of railway. The par. includes the chplry. of Minsterley, with 14 tnshps. The surface, which is hilly in parts, is drained by a branch of the river Severn. The soil is heavy, but fertile, producing good wheat crops, and the substratum abounds in coal and lead ore, of which several mines are in operation. At Snailbeach, where is an extensive lead mine now at work, a pig of lead was discovered about twenty years back marked with the name of the Roman Emperor Aurelian. About one mile

from the village, which is on the road from Shrewsbury to Montgomery, are the ruins of Cause Castle, once a border stronghold, the seat of the Corbets and Thynnes. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, in two moieties, distinguished as Dextra-Parte and Sinistra-Parte, the former, val. £672, and the latter, £556. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are National schools, built in 1850, and partly supported by an endowment of £30 per annum, bequeathed by the Rev. John Earl in 1716, for teaching children; another school is partly supported by subscription.

WESTBURY, a tythg. in the par. of East Meon, co. Hants, 5 miles W. of Petersfield.

WESTBURY, a par. in the hund. of Wells Forum, co. Somerset, 3½ miles N.W. of Wells. The village is situated at the base of the Mendip hills. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. with Priddy, £250, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a Norman structure, partly rebuilt in the reign of Edward IV.

WESTBURY, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, forming the hund. of Westbury, co. Wilts, 25 miles N.W. of Salisbury, and 98 S.W. from London by road, or 109¾ by the Wilts and Somerset railway, being the junction station of the Salisbury and Weymouth branches. It is supposed to have been a British settlement, and to occupy the site of the Roman station *Verlucio*, now called Bratton Castle. It was the scene of an engagement between Alfred the Great and the Danes in 890, to commemorate which, according to tradition, there is a figure of a horse cut in the chalk slope of Bratton Hill, which, being annually scoured by the parishioners, can be distinctly seen for many miles. The parish, which is situated under Salisbury Plain, comprises the chplry. of Dilton, the ecclesiastical districts of Dilton Marsh, Bratton, St. James, and Heywood, with the hmlts. of Chalford Hawkeridge, Westbury Leigh, and Brumbridge. The surface is hilly, rising to the height of 775 feet above the sea at Westbury Down. The manor, formerly held by the Mauduits, Seymours, Mountjoys, and Berties, now belongs to Sir Massey Lopez, Bart., of Westbury House, and M.P. for the borough. Iron ore has recently been discovered at Ham near the railway station, and iron works have been erected. The town consists of one long street, irregularly built, branching off towards Frome, Warminster, Trowbridge, and East Lavington. It is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water from springs which rise in various parts of the parish. The principal public buildings are the town-hall and market-house, erected in 1815 at the expense of the late Sir M. Lopes, Bart., Union poorhouse, savings-bank, branch of North Wilts Bank, Athenæum, post-office, and railway station. Its trade is chiefly in fancy cloths, and has recently much increased; and a large business is done in malting; there are two brick and tile works. The population of the parish in 1861 was 6,495, but of the township 5,751. It was incorporated by charter of Edward I., confirmed by Henry IV., the municipal corporation consisting of a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen and burgesses, but the mayor exercises no magisterial authority. It had also a court of requests alternately with Warminster and Trowbridge, now merged in the county court. The parliamentary borough, which is co-extensive with the parish, returned two members to parliament from the reign of Henry VI. till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, since which time it has returned one only. The Poor-law Union of Westbury and Whorwelsdown contains 10 parishes or places. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £390, with the chplry. of Dilton annexed, in the patron. of the bishop. The mother church of All Saints was built in the later Perpendicular style, and is now undergoing restoration. The interior contains several monuments and tombs of William de Westbury, one of the puisne judges of the Common Pleas, Governor Phippe, and James Ley, Earl of Marlborough. There are, besides several district churches, chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans. An extramural cemetery has recently been formed on the Bratton road, with chapels for Churchmen and Dissenters. There are National, infant, and free schools. The parochial charities produce about £190 per annum. Many Roman coins have been found. The market, now merely nominal, is on Tuesday for pigs only. Fairs are held on the first Friday in Lent, and Whit-Monday for pedlery, and on Easter-Monday and 24th September for horses, cattle, and cheese, but the principal fair is held on Westbury-Hill Down on the first Monday in September, chiefly for sheep.

WESTBURY, a hund. in co. Gloucester, contains the pars. of Blaisdon, Newnham, Tidenham, Wollaston, and parts of Churcham and Westbury-on-Severn, comprising 22,350 acres.

WESTBURY, a hmlt. in the par. of Bassingthorpe, wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 3½ miles N.W. of Corby. The Roman Catholics have a chapel.

WESTBURY-ON-SEVERN, a par. in the hund. of Westbury and Duchy of Lancaster, co. Gloucester, 2 miles N.E. of Newnham. The village is situated on the river Severn, which is here crossed by a ferry to Framlode. The par. includes the hmlt. of Rodley, and is the head of a Poor-law Union comprising 14 parishes, and the seat of a superintendent registry. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £270, in the patron. of the vicars-choral of Hereford Cathedral. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. There is a chapel for Wesleyans and Young's school, with a small endowment. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum.

WESTBURY-UPON-TRYM, a par., tnshp., and vil., partly in the lower div. of Henbury hund., co. Gloucester, and partly in the co. of the city of Bristol, 3½ miles N.W. of Bristol. It is situated on the N. bank of the Severn, and includes the hmlts. of Ridland, Stoke Bishop, and Shirehampton, the last now forming a separate ecclesiastical district. Cotham stone is obtained, and limestone and lead ore abound. The population has increased from 6,728 in 1851, to 8,329 in 1861. A monastery was founded here in the 9th century, which subsequently was refounded as a cell to Worcester Priory, and in 1289 became a college for a dean and canons. Its revenue at the Dissolution was estimated at £232 14*s.*, and the house, which remained till the reign of Charles I., was burned by Prince Rupert to prevent its falling into the power of the parliament. The principal seats are Westbury College, including the ruins of the old monastery, and Redland Court. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £630. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and was formerly collegiate; the chancel was built by Bishop Carpenter in the 15th century. There is a district church at Shirehampton, and a chapel-of-ease at Redland. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels, and there are National and other schools. The parochial charities produce about £200 per annum. About 1½ mile N.E. of the village is a cavern called Pen Park Hole. Wickliffe, Prebendary of Aust, and Bishop Carpenter were born here.

WESTBY-WITH-PLUMPTONS, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkham, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 2½ miles W. of Kirkham.

WEST CALDER, a par. in the district of West Edinburgh, co. Edinburgh, Scotland. *See* CALDER.

WEST CHURCH, a par. in the city and co. of Perth, Scotland. *See* PERTH.

WEST-CLOSE-BOOTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N.W. of Burnley. It is joined with Higham.

WEST COALTOWN, a vil. in the district of Kirkcaldy, co. Fife, Scotland.

WEST-COMB, an old seat in the par. of Greenwich, co. Kent, half a mile E. of Greenwich.

WESTCOTE, a par. in the upper div. of Slaughter hund., co. Gloucester, 3½ miles N.W. of Stow-on-the-Wold, and 6 S.E. of Burford. It comprises the hmlts. of Upper and Lower Westcote and Gawcomb. The soil

of the uplands is a stone brash, and in the lowlands a strong clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £200. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a village school. The Rev. T. Pinder Pantin is rector and lord of the manor.

WESTCOTE, a tnshp. in the par. of Tysoe, hund. of Kington, co. Warwick, 4 miles S.E. of Kington.

WESTCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Binstead, co. Hants, 3 miles N.E. of Alton.

WESTCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Waddesdon, co. Bucks, 7 miles N.W. of Aylesbury.

WESTCOVE, a hmlt. in the par. of Dunkeron, co. Kerry, Ireland, 8 miles S.W. of Sneem. It is on the river Kenmare, and is a coastguard and fishing station.

WEST DEAN. *See* DEAN, WEST, co. Sussex.

WESTEND, a hmlt. in the par. of Avening, co. Gloucester, 3 miles N. of Tetbury.

WESTEND, a tnshp. in the par. of Burgh-upon-the-Sands, ward and co. of Cumberland.

WESTEND, a tythg. in the par. of Worplesdon, first div. of the hund. of Woking, co. Surrey.

WESTEND, a hmlt. in the tythg. of Chidden, hund. of Finch Dean, co. Hants, 5 miles S.W. of Petersfield.

WEST-END, a hmlt. in the par. of Aldershot, co. Hants, 4 miles N.E. of Farnham.

WEST-END, a vil. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of South Stoneham, co. Hants, 4 miles N.E. of Southampton. It is situated in the vale of the Itchen, and has Gater's paper-mill. The church is dedicated to St. James.

WEST-END, a hmlt. in the par. of Northolt, co. Middlesex, 4 miles E. of Uxbridge, near the Paddington canal.

WEST-END, a hmlt. in the par. of Hampstead, co. Middlesex, 1 mile S.W. of Hampstead.

WEST-END, a hmlt. in the par. of Harrow-on-the-Hill, co. Middlesex, 3 miles N.W. of Harrow.

WEST-END, a hmlt. in the par. of Stanton-Harcourt, hund. of Wotton, co. Oxford, 5 miles N.W. of of Witney, and 9 from Abingdon.

WEST-END, a tythg. in the par. of Worplesdon, co. Surrey, 3 miles N.W. of Guildford.

WEST-END, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Thruscross, par. of Fewston, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Otley.

WEST-END-GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Strathfieldsaye, co. Hants, 5 miles N.E. of Basingstoke.

WESTENHANGER AND OSTENHANGER, anciently a par., now a manor in the par. of Standford, hund. of Stouting, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 3 miles N.W. of Hythe. It is a station on the South-Eastern railway. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, has long since been demolished.

WESTERDALE, a par. in the E. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 7 miles S.E. of Guisbrough, and 2 from Castleton. The village is situated on the Esk, near its source. The soil is peat and clay, upon a subsoil of gravel. The par. includes the tnshp. of Baysdale. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, annexed to the rect. of Stokesley. The dedication of the church is unknown. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a church school, with an endowment of £16 per annum, and a Sunday-school. The Hon. Colonel Duncombe, M.P., is lord of the manor, and resides at Westerdale Hall; another seat is Baysdale Abbey, the property of Lord Boyne.

WESTEREDGE, or WESTRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Streatley, co. Berks, 4 miles S.E. of East Ilsley, and 6 S. of Wallingford, on the river Thames.

WESTERFIELD, a par. partly in the hund. of Bosmere, and partly within the borough of Ipswich, co. Suffolk, 2½ miles N.E. of Ipswich. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway, and is chiefly within the borough of Ipswich. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £300, in the patron of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The parochial charities produce about £26 per annum, of which £10 belong to Collett's free school.

WESTERGATE, a hmlt. in the par. of Aldingbourn, co. Sussex, 4 miles N.E. of Chichester.

WESTERHAM, a hund. in the lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, contains the pars. of Edenbridge and Westerham, comprising 11,030 acres.

WESTERHAM, a par. and ancient market town in the hund. of the same name, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 6 miles W. of Sevenoaks, 21 W. of Maidstone, and 21 S.E. of London. The town is situated on a declivity near the source of the river Derwent, and near the western border of the county. It has a town-hall, literary institute, and reading-room. The population of the parish in 1861 was 2,196, and of the town, 1,651. The par., which includes the chplry. of Crockham Hill or Cockham, stretches from the summit of the chalk ridge, which separates it from Cudham on the N., to the sand hills of the Weald in the S. Hops are extensively cultivated. Two landslips took place here in the green sandstone rock—the first in 1596, at Oakham Hill, when 9 acres of land, with trees and fences, continued in motion for eleven days; and the latter in 1756, at Toy's Hill, when 2½ acres were moved, some parts sinking into pits, and others rising into hills. The manor was given by Edward I. to the Abbot of Westminster, who obtained from Edward III. the grant of a market, and subsequently came to the Greshams and Wardes of Squerryes. The present proprietor of this seat, which is of the 16th century, and contains a collection of paintings and family portraits, is Vice-Admiral Charles Warde, K.H. Fronting the S.W. entrance is a lake, and in the park is a pillar to General Wolfe, the hero of Quebec, who was born at the vicarage in this parish in 1727. Fryth, the martyr, burnt in 1533, and Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, Bishop of Winchester, born in 1676, were also natives. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £450. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has recently been restored, and contains four brasses, the earliest bearing date 1531, and a cenotaph to General Wolfe. The parochial register dates from 1559. There is also the district church of the Holy Trinity at Crockham Hill, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £120. The Independents have a chapel, and there are National schools in connection with both churches. The parochial charities produce about £32 per annum. Wednesday is market-day, and fairs are held on 3rd May.

WESTERKIRK, a par. in the district of Eskdale, co. Dumfries, Scotland. It extends 10 miles in length from S. to N., with an extreme breadth of 6½ miles; and it is bounded on the N. by Roxburghshire, and on the other sides by the pars. of Ewes, Langholm, Tundergarth, Hutton and Corrie, and Eskdalemuir. The surface is generally hilly and mountainous, abounding in sheep-walks. The predominant rocks are graywacke and graywacke-slate, with shell marl at Megdale, and antimony at Jamestown. In the vicinity are ruins of Westerhall and Glendonwyn or Glendenning towers, with some remains of Crooks and Enzieholm towers, besides several hill forts and burians or "picts" houses, and Druidical circle and several ancient camps. The village is about 5 miles N.W. of Langholm, and stands at the confluence of the rivers Meggot and Stennis with the Esk, and on the road from Langholm to Ettrick and Selkirk. The parish formerly belonged to the Glendonwyns, and contained Eskdalemuir till 1703. The par. is in the presb. of Langholm and synod of Dumfries. The stipend of the minister is about £153. The parish church was erected in 1788, and the churchyard contains the mausoleum of the Johnstone family. There are a parochial school and a public library, the latter founded and endowed in 1795 by Telford, the civil engineer, who was a native of this parish. Sir J. Malcolm, author of "History of Persia," Governor Johnstone, and Admiral Palsey were also born here. The principal seats are Westerhall, Burnfoot, Dowsglen, and Hopesrigg.

WESTERLEIGH, a par. and vil. in the hund. of Puckle-Church, co. Gloucester, 3 miles S.W. of Chipping-Sodbury, 9 N.E. of Bristol, and 1½ mile S.W. of the Yate station on the Bristol and Gloucester railway.

The par., which formed part of Puckle-Church till the 14th century, includes the ecclesiastical district of St. Saviour's, Coalpit Heath, and the hmlts. of Henfield, Kendalshire, Mayshill, and Nibley. The soil is loamy, upon a subsoil of pennant-stone. There are extensive collieries at Coalpit Heath and other parts of the parish, the produce of which is conveyed to Bristol by means of a tramway 9 miles in length, passing through a tunnel 1,540 feet in length. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, attached to the vic. of Puckle-Church, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church, dedicated to St. James, contains an old font on one pillar and a stone pulpit. The Independents have a chapel, and there are National schools. The parochial charities produce about £42 per annum, including a school endowment of £20. A fair is held on 19th September for cattle, pigs, &c.

WESTER-LENZIE, an ancient par., co. Dumbarton, Scotland, now joined to Kirkintillock.

WESTERN ISLANDS, THE, or OUTER HEBRIDES, an extensive group of islands on the western coast of co. Inverness, Scotland, extending in a long chain from the Butt of Lewis to Barra Head, lying between 25 and 50 miles off the main land, but only 15 from Skye, from which they are separated by the Little Minch channel. They comprise about 36 inhabited islands, and numerous islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 14,900 square miles, with a population of 40,000, chiefly speaking Gaelic. The principal are Lewis, with Harris, which belongs to the county of Ross, North Uist, South Uist, Benbecula, and Barra.

WESTER ROSS, a district in cos. Ross and Cromarty, Scotland.

WESTERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Andrew-Auckland, co. Durham, 2½ miles N.E. of Bishop-Auckland.

WESTERTON, a hmlt. in the par. of West Hampnett, co. Sussex, 1 mile N.E. of Chichester.

WESTERTON, a hmlt. in the par. of West Ardsley, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Wakefield.

WESTERTOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Tillycoultry, co. Clackmannan, Scotland, 4 miles N. of Clackmannan, near the river Devon.

WESTFA, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanelly, co. Carmarthen, 14 miles S.E. of Carmarthen.

WESTFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Mitford, co. Norfolk, 2 miles S. from East Dereham, on a branch of the river Wensum. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, united to that of Winbergh. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum.

WESTFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Baldslow, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 5 miles S.E. of Battle. It is bounded on the N. by the Brede channel, which is navigable for barges to Brede bridge, and is intersected by the new road from Hastings into Kent. The principal residence is Beaufort House, the seat of Sir C. Lamb, Bart. The substratum contains iron-ore, which was formerly smelted when wood was more abundant. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £380, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a parochial school.

WESTFIELD, a vil. in the par. and co. of Clackmannan, Scotland. It is a station on the Airdrie branch of the North British railway.

WESTFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Cathcart, co. Renfrew, Scotland.

WESTGATE, a hmlt. in the lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, contains the pars. of Dunkirk, St. Dunstan, St. Gregory, Hackington, Harbledown, Milton Chapel, Staplegate, Thanington, and part of Westgate Holy Cross, comprising about 8,890 acres.

WESTGATE, a tnshp. in the par. of St. John Newcastle, W. div. of Castle Ward, co. Northumberland. It is the north-western suburb of the town of Newcastle. The population of the township in 1861 was 21,272.

WESTGATE, a hmlt. in the par. of Belton, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N.W. of Hepworth.

WESTGATE HILL, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Tong, par. of Birstall, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Bradford.

WESTGATE STREET, a vil. in the Isle of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 2 miles E. of Margate, and 15 N.E. of Canterbury, on a bay of the same name, with good anchorage in 4 to 5 fathoms.

WEST GLASGOW, a par. in the city of Glasgow, co. Lanark, Scotland. *See* GLASGOW.

WEST GORDON, a vil. in the par. of Gordon, co. Berwick, Scotland, 8 miles N.W. of Kelso, on the road from Kelso to Edinburgh.

WEST GREENOCK, a par in the lower ward of co. Renfrew, Scotland. *See* GREENOCK.

WESTHALL, a par. in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 3½ miles N.E. of Halesworth. The village was formerly held by Hubert de Burgh. The principal residence is Westhall Hall, where once lived Edmund Bohun, the political writer and antiquary. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £150, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, contains an old font, with the emblems of the seven sacraments and the transfiguration carved on the sides. There is a school, with a small endowment. Sir R. S. Adair, Bart., is lord of the manor.

WESTHALL, a vil. in the par. of Oyne, co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It is situated on the Great North of Scotland railway, and has ready access to the Oyne station. Adjoining the station are the extensive flax-mills recently erected by Mr. Dalrymple.

WESTHAM, a par. in the lowey and rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 5 miles S.E. of Hailsham, and 15 S.W. of Lewes. It has a station on the Brighton and South Coast railway, known as the Pevensey station. The par., formerly a hmlt. of Pevensey, is bounded on the S. by the English Channel and Pevensey Bay, on the coast of which are several martello towers and a coast-guard station. The village is situated on the road to Battle and Hastings, closely adjoining the town of Pevensey, and a little to the W. of Pevensey Castle, now in ruins, from which circumstance it derives its name. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £550. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are National schools, and St. John's hospital or almshouses for four aged persons, with an income of £100 per annum.

WESTHAVEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Panbride, co. Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of Arbroath, on the coast near the line of the Dundee railway.

WESTHAY, a hmlt. in the par. of King's Cliffe, co. Northampton, 1 mile N. of King's Cliffe.

WESTHAY, a hmlt. in the par. of Meare, co. Somerset, 4 miles N.W. of Glastonbury, on the river Brue.

WESTHIDE, a par. in the hund. of Radlaw, co. Hereford, 5 miles N.E. of Hereford. The village is situated near the Gloucester and Ledbury canal, on the road from Hereford to Bromyard. The surface is undulating, and the soil a reddish clay. The principal residence is Westhide Court, the old seat of the Mornington family. The living is a rect. united to that of Stoke Edith. The church, dedication unknown, contains monuments to the Morningtons.

WESTHOLM, a tythg. in the par. of Pilton, co. Somerset, 3 miles S.W. of Shepton-Mallet. It is joined with Holt.

WESTHOPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Diddlebury, co. Salop, 6 miles N.W. of Ludlow, under Wenlock Edge.

WESTHORPE, a par. in the hund. of Hartismere, co. Suffolk, 7 miles N. of Stowmarket. The manor, at the time of the Domesday survey, belonged to Gilbert de Blund, and subsequently came to the De la Poles and Brandons. The Hall, formerly the seat of Charles, Duke of Brandon, was taken down about the middle of the last century. The village was formerly a market town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £350. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, contains some old stained glass, and many monuments. The parochial charities produce about £22 per annum.

WESTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Gosberton, co.

Lincoln, 5 miles N.W. of Spalding, on the river Risegate Eau.

WESTHORPE, a district in the par. of Southwell, co. Notts, adjoining Southwell.

WESTHOUGHTON, a chplry and tnshp. in the par. of Deane, co. Lancaster, 4½ miles S.W. of Bolton-le-Moors, and 5 N.E. of Wigan. It is a station on the west section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. It is situated in a populous manufacturing district. There are a silk factory, cotton mills, nail factory, and collieries. The population in 1861 was 5,156. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Deane. The old chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was built at the beginning of the 16th century, the district church of St. Bartholomew about 1700. The Primitive Methodists, Independents, and Society of Friends, have each a chapel. There is a mechanics' institute, established in 1856, and a school partially endowed. The local charities produce about £22 per annum, including the school endowment. Fairs are held on 27th February and 12th October for minerals, &c.

WESTHOUSES, a *quondam* vil. in the par. of Newbattle, co. Edinburgh, Scotland. It has been recently pulled down.

WESTINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Chipping Campden, co. Gloucester. It is joined with Combe.

WESTLECOTT, a tythg. in the par. of Wroughton, co. Wilts, 1 mile S.W. of Swindon, on the Wilts and Berks canal.

WESTLEIGH, a hmlt. in the par. of Burlescombe, co. Devon, 7 miles N.E. of Collumpton.

WEST-LEIGH. *See* LEIGH, WEST, co. Devon.

WESTLETON, a par. in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 5 miles N.E. of Saxmundham, and 2½ S.W. of Dunwich. It is situated near the sea-coast, and comprises some salt marshes, and a portion of sandy heath. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £325, consolidated with Middleton-cum-Fordley. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel, and there is a National school.

WESTLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Westbury, co. Salop, 8 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury.

WESTLEY, a par. in the hund. of Thingoe, co. Suffolk, 2 miles W. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town and nearest railway station. The surface is hilly, and the substratum chalk and gravel. The Bury and Newmarket branch line of the Great Eastern railway passes through the parish, but has no station. There are malting houses and brick-kilns. The old church, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, is now in ruins, but in 1836 the new church of St. Mary was erected. J. Lee, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WESTLEY-WATERLESS, a par. in the hund. of Radfield, co. Cambridge, 5 miles S.W. of Newmarket, and 2 S. of the Dullingham station on the Cambridge and Newmarket railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £326. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a school. J. Hall, Esq., M.P., is lord of the manor.

WESTMANCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bredon, middle div. of Oswaldslow hund., co. Worcester, 5 miles N.E. of Tewkesbury. It is situated under Bredon Hill, near the line of the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. The Baptists have a chapel.

WESTMEATH, an inland co. in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, is bounded N. by the cos. of Longford, Cavan, and Meath, E. by the co. of Meath, S. by King's Co., and W. by Roscommon and Longford. It lies between 53° 8′ and 53° 48′ N. lat., 6° 54′ and 7° 55′ W. long. Its extreme length from E.N.E. to W.S.W. is 36 miles, and its greatest breadth at right angles to that line is 25 miles. Its area is 708 square miles, or 463,468 acres, of which 365,218 are arable, 56,392 are uncultivated, 8,803 in plantations, 628 in towns, and 22,427 under water. The population in 1841 was 141,300, in 1851 it was 111,407, and in 1861 it was 90,879, or only 64 per cent. of the population in 1841. In 1861, 16,589 houses were inhabited, 435 were uninhabited, and 39 in course of construction. The Poor-law valuation in 1851 was £257,551, and the general valuation in 1861 was £314,544. The number of persons from this county who emigrated from Irish ports with the expressed intention of not returning between May, 1851, and December, 1865, was 24,456, or 22 per cent. of the population at the former date.—The county formed the western division of the kingdom of Meath, to which Longford also belonged. During the occupation of the country by the Danes it suffered severely, and was the scene of civil contentions. It was granted by Henry II. to Hugh de Lacy, who had assisted to reduce it, and was by him divided amongst his followers. The Irish made repeated attempts to recover their patrimony, but without success. The separation from Meath, or East Meath, took place under Henry VIII., but it was not till Elizabeth's reign that the county of Longford was formed. The very central position of this county probably contributed to keep it comparatively unaffected by the disturbances which were so general through Ireland in the years succeeding 1641, in 1690, and in 1798.—The surface is principally a luxuriant plain, varied by undulating swells, gravelly ridges, and a few low hills; there are no mountains, the greatest elevation being only 849 feet. A few patches of bog are found in the S. and E., and some extensive lakes in the N.W. and centre. Lough Rea, an expansion of the Shannon river, is the largest of these, and contains some islets upon which are found traces of abbeys or monasteries. Loughs Sheelin and Kinnail occupy the most northerly point of the county, and in the interior are Loughs Deveragh, Iron, Hoyle, and Ennel, with others. Most of these are connected by small streams, which at length, mingled with the waters of the Brosna and the Inny, make their way to the Shannon. The centre and W. of the county belong to the basin of this river; the eastern to that of the Boyne, and is drained by several small tributaries. The county is diversified only by its lakes, affording a great contrast to the wild mountain scenery of Wicklow and Kerry.—The Midland Great Western railway passes through the county from E. to W., and communicates with Dublin and Galway, with branch lines from Mullingar to Sligo, and to Clones and the N., and the Tullamore branch of the Great Southern and Western line affords easy access to the S. The principal roads are those from Dublin to Longford, Granard, and Athlone respectively; branches from these lead to the other portions of the county. The Shannon is navigable through its entire course to the sea, and steamers ply on it daily between Athlone and Limerick. The Royal canal, connecting Dublin with the Shannon navigation at Termonbarry, crosses the county from E. to N.W., passing near Killucan and Mullingar, and there is a branch from the Grand canal between Philipstown and Tullamore to Kilbeggan in this county.—This county presents less variety in its geological features than any other in Ireland, and excels all others in the aggregate wealth of the prevailing substrata. It belongs wholly to the central carboniferous district. It is principally of the culp, or black shale series, consisting of impure black argillaceous limestone, alternating with black shale, containing balls of clay and ironstone. The hillocky ridges which are scattered through the county are accumulations of limestone gravel. There are two small districts in the neighbourhood of Moate of yellow sandstone formation, but these are attributed to the same period as the carboniferous limestone, of which series they constitute the lowest members.—Being an inland county, with few lofty hills, it is not subject to extremes of heat and cold, and the rainfall is not excessive. The soil in the eastern parts is a rich loam, from 7 to 12 inches in depth, resting on a yellow till, producing fine pastures. The central and northern districts are hilly, but large numbers of sheep and black cattle are fed on it. The soil in the western parts is interspersed with bog, but it produces potatoes, oats, and flax. Horses are extensively reared to supply the Dublin and English markets, and large numbers of pigs are kept. Dairies are numerous, and a small quantity

of cheese is made. Wheat and barley are very little grown; the principal crops are oats and potatoes. In 1865, 115,177 acres, or 32 per cent. of the arable land was under crops. Of this extent only 1,196 acres were under wheat, and 568 under barley, bere, and rye, 38,660 under oats, 16,548 of potatoes, 6,619 of turnips, 1,301 of other green crops, 342 of flax, and 50,943 of meadow and clover. There were only three counties in Ireland, of which a large proportion of the entire area was grass, exclusive of meadow and clover—viz., Meath, Limerick, and Fermanagh. In 1863 there were on 11,943 holdings 13,481 horses, 4,192 mules and asses, 79,312 cattle, 132,428 sheep, 15,634 pigs, 4,405 goats, 218,503 poultry, of the estimated value of £792,132. The peasantry are intelligent, and readily adopt improved systems of farming. Their houses are small, but neatly kept. Of 17,526 families in 1861, 7,334 were returned as engaged in agriculture, 2,736 at some manufactures or trades, and 7,456 were employed at other pursuits. Flour and meal are manufactured in large quantities, and there are two woollen factories containing 1,692 spindles, and 25 where about 120 persons are employed.—The county belongs chiefly to the dioc. of Meath, but also to that of Ardagh, which is united to the sees of Kilmore and Elphin. In the Roman Catholic distribution it is in the diocese of Meath, and the joint diocese of Ardagh and Clonmacnois. Of the population in 1861, 6,336, or 7·0 per cent., were members of the Established church; 83,749, or 92·1 per cent., were Roman Catholics; and 794, or 0·9 per cent., belonged to other denominations. The county returns three members to parliament, two for the county at large, constituency 3,568 in 1865, and one for Athlone burgh, constituency 219. It is divided into 12 baronies —Brawny, Clonlonan, Corkaree, Delvin, Farbill, Fartullagh, Fore, Kilkenny West, Moyashel and Magheradernan, Moycashel, Moygoish, and Rathconrath, and contains 63 parishes. Its government is intrusted to a lieutenant and custos, a vice-lieutenant, a deputy-custos, a high sheriff, 18 deputy-lieutenants, 2 resident and about 121 local magistrates. It is in the home circuit, and the assizes are held at Mullingar. Quarter sessions are held there, and at Moate and Delvin, and petty sessions at 16 places. The county gaol, county infirmary, and district lunatic asylum, are at Mullingar, and there is a bridewell at Moate. The county is in the military district of Dublin, and there is a barrack station at Mullingar. Fairs are held in 40 places, and there are 9 market towns. The Poor-law Unions are Athlone, Delvin, and Mullingar, containing 16 dispensary districts. In 1861 there were 110 National schools, 30 schools under the church education and other societies, and 27 private schools, in which primary education was given, and there were 7 superior schools in which the course of instruction included at least one foreign language. In that year 38 per cent. of the population over five years of age were wholly ignorant, 21 per cent. could read only, and 41 per cent. could read and write. In 1841 the per centages were 52, 22, and 26 respectively. In 1863 there were 124 National schools, attended by 6,422 males and 7,122 females.—The principal seats in the country are Pakenham Hall, Earl of Longford; Rosmeade, Lord Vaux of Harrowden; Moydrum Castle, Lord Castlemaine; Gaulstown Park, Lord Kilmaine; Knockdrin Castle, Levinge, Bart.; Killua Castle, Chapman, Bart.; Rochfort, Hopkins, Bart.; Donore, Nugent, Bart.; Ballinlough, Nugent, Bart.; with numerous mansions of the resident gentry.—The chief antiquities are Druidical remains at Castletown Geoghegan, ancient forts at Kilbeggan, Rathconrath, and Turgesius, and the ruins of abbeys and castles in many places, including some castles of the De Lacys. One of them, called Sonnagh Castle, is situated upon the edge of a small lake. Westmeath gives the title of Marquis to the Nugent family.

WESTMESTON, a par. in the hund. of Street, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 6 miles N. of Brighton, and 3 S.E. of Hassock's Gate station on the London and Brighton railway. The village is situated under South Down, and includes the hmlt. of Chillington. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £536. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. The register dates from 1587. There is a National school.

WESTMILL, a par. in the hund. of Braughin, co. Herts, 1½ mile S.E. of Buntingford, and 9 miles N. of Ware. The village is situated on the N. road near the river Lemonfield Rib. It was the site of a Roman pottery, and two Roman cups were found in 1828. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £470. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The interior has been restored, and the E. window is of stained glass. The register dates from 1560. There are National and other schools.

WESTMILL, a vil. in the par. of Cockpen, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 2 miles S.W. of Dalkeith. It is situated on the North Esk, adjoining the town of Lasswade, of which it forms a suburb.

WESTMINSTER, a city and metropolitan borough locally in the Kensington div. of Ossulstone hund., co. Middlesex, about 1½ mile S.W. of St. Paul's cathedral. It is a place of great antiquity, having been, as is said, the site of a temple to Apollo in the Roman times; but the present city dates from the beginning of the 7th century, when Sebert, king of the East Saxons, erected the Abbey church on Thorney Island, then a marshy spot, almost surrounded by water, and named it "West Mynstre," in contradistinction to the East Minster, or St. Paul's, which had been previously founded by Ethelbert. The city of Westminster, as it is correctly called, by reason of its containing the abbey, which is a cathedral church, includes the whole of the court portion of the metropolis, extending along the N. bank of the Thames for about 3½ miles—viz., from Temple Bar in the E. to beyond Kensington Palace in the W., and has a varying breadth of from half a mile to 2 miles. Its boundaries are the city of London proper on the E. and N.E., the Thames on the S. and S.E., Oxford Street on the N., and an irregular line on the W., running from Kensington gardens towards Chelsea Hospital. In 1851 it contained 24,755 houses, inhabited by a population of 241,611, and in 1861, 26,286 houses, inhabited by 254,623. As a borough it has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Edward VI., and is governed by a high-steward, with a high-bailiff of his appointment, but both holding office for life, and by 16 burgesses, each having jurisdiction, over a separate ward, similar to that exercised by an alderman of London. It has access across the Thames with the Surrey side by the Suspension, Waterloo, Westminster, and Vauxhall bridges, and contains Hyde Park, the Green Park, St. James's Park, and Kensington Gardens, also Buckingham Palace, the town residence of her Majesty, St. James's Palace, where drawing-rooms and receptions take place, the Houses of Parliament, the Abbey, the Supreme Courts, Chelsea Hospital, the Victoria railway stations, besides the more important government offices, and the town residences of the principal nobility and gentry, a fuller description of which has already been given under the article LONDON.

WESTMINSTER, a hund., co. Gloucester, in two divs., lower and upper. The former contains the pars. of Corse, Hasfield, and parts of Boddington, Deerhurst, Elmstone, Hardwick, and Leigh; and the latter, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Sutton-under-Brails, Toddenham, and part of Bourton-on-the-Hill, together comprising 14,140 acres.

WESTMOOR, an ext. par. place adjoining Curry Rivell, co. Somerset.

WESTMORELAND, a small hilly co. in the extreme N.W. of England, forming a part of what is known as the lake district, as implied by its name, the ancient form of which was *Westmoringaland* or *Westmerland*. It contains only 758 square miles, or 485,432 acres, of which a large proportion is bleak moorland. It is bounded on the N. and N.W. by Cumberland and Ulleswater Lake, on the S. and S.W. by Lancaster and Morecambe Bay, on the N.E. by Durham and the river Tees, and on the E. and S.E. by Yorkshire. Its greatest

length is 39 miles, and its greatest breadth from E. to W. about 30 miles. In the earliest times it appears to have been the seat of the hill tribes, *Voluntii* and *Sistuntii*, offshoots of the *Brigantes*, and after its reduction by the Romans formed part of the province *Maxima Cæsariensis*. The Saxons early planted it, and annexed it to their kingdom of Northumbria under the name of *Applebiscire*, which was afterwards exchanged for that of *Westmoringaland*. At the time of the Norman conquest it was held by the tenure of Border service, and was divided into the two baronies of Kendal and Appleby, or the Bottom of Westmoreland, the former being possessed by Ivo de Tallebois, and the latter by Ranulph de Meschines, from whom it afterwards passed to the Morville, Vipont, Clifford, and Tufton families.—The surface, with the exception of a small portion in the S., sloping towards Morecambe Bay, is mountainous, being all moors and fells, with deep valleys between, watered by numberless lakes and streams. The most extensive vales are that of the Eden, reaching from about 10 miles S.E. of Kirkby-Stephen in a north-westerly direction by Appleby, towards Penrith; and that of Kendal, more particularly southward and westward of that town. Loose masses of rock or boulders, of various sizes and descriptions, are scattered over all the lower hills and the champaign parts of the county; and on the southern side of Shap, along the road towards Kendal, different streams, and especially Wastdale-beck, force their passage amidst stupendous blocks of rounded granite. Cross Fell, at the north-eastern extremity of the county, which is the highest of the chain of mountains extending along the eastern borders of Westmoreland and Cumberland, rises to the height of 2,901 feet above the level of the sea. The other greatest elevations included wholly or partly within its limits are Helvellyn, 3,055 feet high; Bowfell, 2,911 feet high; Rydal Head, 3,090; Fairfield, 2,950; Langdale Pike, 2,400; and High Street Fell, 2,730; Wastdale Crag, 1,500, being the highest of the Shap fells, besides numerous other fells and hills, the forms of which are mostly rugged and irregular in outline. All these mountains command extensive prospects, and from Rydal Head are seen the lakes Windermere, with its 13 islands, Elter-water, Grassmere, and Rydal-water. The other principal lakes are Ulleswater, 8 miles long, of which the higher part is wholly within the limits of this county, but the lower end, called Ousemere, is divided between it and Cumberland; Hawswater, situated in the narrow vale of Mardale; and Broadwater, about a mile above the head of Ulleswater; there are besides several smaller lakes, commonly called tarns or meres, abounding in trout, some of which weigh 30 lbs., pike, perch, tench, roach, char, eels, and wild fowl. There are mineral springs at Shap Wells, Clifton, and Roundthwaite, and numerous petrifying wells on the banks of the river Kent, and in the cave called Pate-hole.—The rivers of Westmoreland are little more than mountain streams. The Eden, the largest, flows 30 miles, and the Lune, the next in size, 27 miles within the county, without becoming navigable. The Kenn, or Kent, though not so long as either, is more important from forming the broad estuary which terminates in Morecambe Bay. The head waters of the streams which run N. to Ulleswater and the Lowther are separated by the mountain ridges of Fairfield and Shap Fells from those running S. to Windermere and the rivers Kent, Lune, and Eden. By means of the canal uniting Kendal with Lancaster, there is water communication with the general system of inland navigation.—It is traversed by part of the main line of the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, which passes by Burton, Milnthorpe, Kendal, Tebay, Shap, Clifton, and Penrith, to the West Lowlands, with a branch line to the S. skirting Morecambe Bay, and another branch from Kendal to Windermere. A line also joins the Northumberland railway, passing to the N.E. by Orton. The Eden Valley railway joins the Stockton and Darlington line with the Lancaster and Carlisle, at Clifton, in Cumberland. The roads are generally good, considering the uneven and rugged character of the surface, and owing to the number of tourists the county is better provided with travelling accommodation than its thin population would otherwise afford.—Notwithstanding the numerous enclosures and improvements that have taken place since the commencement of the present century, the cultivated lands scarcely amount to a moiety of the whole extent of the surface. The arable land is mostly confined to the valleys, where the soil usually consists of a dry gravelly loam. The far greater part of the remaining surface is natural pasture, particularly in high situations; and as farmers, during the summer months, pasture their cattle on the extensive commons and moors, with which the county abounds, their chief object is to get as much hay as possible from their enclosed lands. Draining is now generally practised, and lime abounds. Most of the fences are of rough stone, and the estatesmen or small farmers, who frequently hold from 20 to 300 acres as freeholds or copyholds, still live in a primitive way. Timber is chiefly found in the plantations, which are numerous, especially around Lowther Castle and other seats, and at Rydal, Whinfell, and Milbourne, where are remains of the old forests which once covered all the hills, but are now supplanted by bog and peat. The larch is generally the most flourishing tree, though oak, ash, alder, holly, birch, and hazel are indigenous, and when planted thrives with a degree of vigour hardly to be expected from the bleak and exposed situations which they often occupy. The wastes or commons comprise generally extensive mountainous tracts, termed fells and moors, which produce little besides a coarse grass, heath, and ferns, provincially called *ling* and *brackens*, but some of the commons in low situations possess a good soil, and are capable of much improvement. In the hills the climate is bleak and humid, but along the borders of the lakes and in the sheltered valleys warm and genial. The rain-fall is very heavy, ranking among the highest in England, yet the country is very healthy.—A remarkable feature of Westmoreland is the large number of persons who emigrate to other parts of England, or the colonies, yet leaving the proportion of the sexes nearly equal. The population is sturdy, industrious, and intelligent, and almost purely English, there being but a small admixture of Irish, Welsh, or Scotch. In 1700 the county contained about 28,600 inhabitants; in 1801, the first year for which there is a census, it had increased to 40,805; and in 1861 to 60,817, showing a gradual augmentation consequent upon the improvement of husbandry and grazing, and the development of manufacturing and mining industry. Among the manufactures, which, however, constitute but a secondary interest in the county, are woollen, worsted, carpets, and rugs, flax, linen, hosiery, sacking, canvas, and buckram, with a small business in paper and gunpowder.—The minerals include graphite, for which Borrowdale was long famous; lead, which is extensively worked at Dunfell or Dunall, and at Eagle Craig, Greenside, Glenriddling, and Staveley in Patterdale; also copper is worked near Ashby, Kirkby-Stephen, Orton, Raine, and Shap, and coal of an inferior quality at Casterton, Mallerstang, and Stainmoor. Iron has been found near Appleby. Gypsum is quarried at Acornbank; marble near Kendal, Ambleside, and Kirkby Lonsdale; good roofing slate at Kentmere, Ambleside, Thrang Crag, and Whitemoss; pink and blue granite in Wastdale Crags, besides many detached blocks, along with ragstone and coarse galliard slate, dispersed about in all parts. The prevailing strata in the E. and S.E. belong to the carboniferous or mountain limestone formation, which constitutes the whole of the Ravenstonedale and Wildboar fells; towards the N. in the vale of the Eden, the new red sandstone appears in connection with a small troubled coal-field, and in the N.E., millstone grit, granite, and porphyry, especially between Shap and Moorland, and near Tebay; the rest of the shire in the W. belongs to the Lower, and in the centre to the Upper Silurian formation.—For administrative purposes the county is divided into four wards, viz., Kendal, or the Vale of the Kenn, in the S.W.; Lonsdale, or the Vale of the Lune, in the S.; West ward, in the N.W.; and East ward, in the N.E.; there was formerly another ward called Middle ward, but it has been divided between

East and West wards. These wards comprise 31 entire parishes, with parts of another, also 10 market towns, and about 230 villages and hamlets. Appleby, with a population of 1,500 was the ancient capital, and is still the assize and sessions town, but Kendal is the real capital, and the only parliamentary and municipal borough, having a population of 11,829: the other principal towns are Ambleside, with 1,000 inhabitants; Burton-in-Kendal, 500; Holme, 1,000; Kirkby Lonsdale, 1,000; Kirkby-Stephen, 1,000; and Milnthorpe, 1,000, the last being a watering-place and small port; besides Shap, Brough, and Orton, which are also market towns. The shire returns three members to parliament, viz., two for the county, with Appleby for the election town, and one for the new borough of Kendal. It is included in the north-eastern military district and in the northern circuit, and is governed by a lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum, assisted by a high sheriff, hereditary in the Tufton family, 15 deputy lieutenants, and about 105 magistrates. It constitutes the deaneries of Westmoreland and Kendal within the bishopric of Carlisle and province of York. Most of the 81 parishes are extensive hilly tracts, so that many of the villages are several miles from the parish church, but arrangements have recently been made to give more church accommodation than formerly. Considering that the country is poor and the population widely scattered, the state of education is satisfactory, only 26½ per cent in 1851 having signed the marriage register with marks, and since that time a much larger proportion of the population have been in attendance at the schools, many of which are endowed. Although there is no college or establishment for superior education within the county, there are no less than 29 grammar schools, with 1,139 boys under instruction. There are only three Poor-law Unions, viz., East ward, West ward, and Kendal, which are also superintendent registry districts; and four new county courts, viz., Appleby, Ambleside, Kendal, and Kirkby Lonsdale. The principal seats are Lowther Castle and Brougham Hall.

WESTMUIR, a district in the par. of Cambuslang, co. Lanark, Scotland.

WESTMUIR, a vil. in the par. of Kirriemuir, co. Forfar, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of Forfar.

WEST NISBETT, a vil. in the par. of Crailing, co. Roxburgh, Scotland.

WESTOE, a chplry. in the par. of Jarrow, co. Durham, adjoining South Shields, of which it forms an important suburb.

WESTON, a tythg. in the par. of Welford, co. Berks, 5 miles N.W. of Newbury, on the river Lambourne.

WESTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Runcorn, co. Chester, 3 miles N. of Frodsham. It is situated near the confluence of the Weaver with the Mersey.

WESTON, a par. in the wap. of Elloe, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N.E. of Spalding. It is a station on the Spalding and Lynn branch of the Great Northern railway. The village is situated on the road from Spalding to Holbeach. The surface is level, and the soil clayey. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £160, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum, besides poors' land.

WESTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Loys-Weedon, hund. of Green's-Norton, co. Northampton, 6½ miles S.W. of Towcester. There is a chalybeate spring, formerly much esteemed.

WESTON, a par. in the hund. of Thurgarton, co. Notts, 11 miles N. of Newark, and 3 S.E. of Tuxford. It consists of Scarthing Moor, and the hmlts. of North and South Weston, situated on the opposite acclivities of a narrow vale watered by the Laxton and Eymanton brooks, which here unite and join the Trent, about 3 miles distant. There are corn-mills and a malt-kiln. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £470. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has recently been repaired. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a school, partially endowed by Richard Hawksworth in 1736. Earl Manvers is lord of the manor.

WESTON, a chplry. in the par. of Burford, hund. of Overs, co. Salop, 5 miles S.E. of Ludlow, and 2 N. of Tenbury.

WESTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stowe, co. Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Knighton, on the river Teme.

WESTON, a par. in the hund. of Bath-Forum, co. Somerset, 2 miles N.W. of Bath. The upper road from Bath to Bristol passes through the parish, and the line of the Great Western railway within a mile. A stream rising in Lansdown hill flows through the village to the river Avon, skirting the southern boundary of the parish, and here crossed by a stone bridge. On Lansdown hill is a monument to the memory of Sir Bevill Grenville, who fell in a battle between the Parliamentarians and Royalists in 1643. The substratum in the uplands is of inferior oolite, and in the lower grounds blue lias, which is quarried for burning into lime. The soil is loamy. The quarries contain many fossil remains, including bones of the ichthyosaurus. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. with the cur. of St. John's annexed, £460, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt in 1832, with the exception of the tower. The register dates from 1538. There are besides, the district church of St. John, erected in 1838, and the chapel of Partis College. The Wesleyans, Baptists, and Lady Huntingdon's Connexion have chapels. The are National, infant, and Sunday-schools. The local charities produce about £25 per annum. A fair is held on the 10th August for cattle, sheep, pigs, and cheese.

WESTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wybunbury, hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 5 miles E. of Nantwich.

WESTON, a tythg. in the par. of Stalbridge, hund. of Brownshall, co. Dorset, 1 mile S.W. of Stalbridge.

WESTON, a hmlt. in the par. and Isle of Portland, co. Dorset, 5 miles S. of Weymouth.

WESTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Worth Maltravers, co. Dorset, 3 miles S. of Corfe Castle.

WESTON, a tythg. in the par. of Buriton, co. Hants, 1 mile S.W. of Petersfield.

WESTON, a tythg. in the par. of Freshwater, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 9 miles S.W. of Newport.

WESTON, a tythg. in the par. of St. Mary Extra, co. Hants, 2 miles S.E of Southampton, on Southampton Water.

WESTON, a par. in the hund. of Broadwater, co. Herts, 5 miles E. of Hitchin, and 3 S.E. of the Baldock railway station. The village is situated on a branch of the river Bene, under the Chalk hills, and on the north-eastern border is traversed by the Roman road. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £200. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There are chapels belonging to the Wesleyans and Roman Catholics, and a National school. A fair is held on 11th June.

WESTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Wanstrow, hund. of Frome, co. Somerset, 5 miles S.W. of Frome.

WESTON, a par. in the hund of Wangford, co. Suffolk, 2½ miles S. of Beccles. The village is situated on the road to Halesworth. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £350, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The hall is now a farmhouse.

WESTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Thames-Ditton, second div. of Elmbridge hund., co. Surrey, 2 miles S.W. of Kingston.

WESTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Long Compton, co. Warwick, 4 miles S.E. of Shipton-on-Stour. It is a meet for the Warwickshire hounds.

WESTON, a vil. in the par. of Dunsyre, co. Lanark, Scotland. It is much decayed.

WESTON, a vil. in the par. of Errol, co. Perth, Scotland, 3½ miles from Errol. In the vicinity are the remains of a church.

WESTON, a par. in the upper div. of Claro wap., West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Otley. The village is situated on the N. side of the vale of Wharfdale. The par. contains the hmlt. of Askwith. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £60. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

WESTON, ALCONBURY. *See* ALCONBURY WESTON, co. Huntingdon.

WESTON-BAMFYLDE, a par. in the eastern div. of Catsash hund., co. Somerset, 5½ miles S.W. of Castle Cary, 7 S.W. of Wincanton, and 1 mile S. of the Sparkford railway station. The par. includes the hmlt. of Little Weston. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £200. The church is dedicated to the Holy Cross. The register dates from 1632. There are schools for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held.

WESTON-BEGGARD, a par. in the hund. of Radlow, co. Hereford, 5 miles N.E. of Hereford. The village is situated near the river Frome. The land is partly in hop-grounds. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £150, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a National school. The impropriate tithes, amounting to £65, belong to the Warden of St. Catherine's Hospital at Ledbury. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry and dioc. of Hereford.

WESTON-BIRT, a par. in the hund. of Longtree, co. Gloucester, 3½ miles S.W. of Tetbury, and 10 S.W. of Tetbury Road station. The village is situated on the Bath and Cirencester road, and has been almost entirely rebuilt. The soil is loamy, upon a subsoil of oolite rock. There are many land-springs, or "shire-burns," which break out in spring and autumn. The Hall is the seat of R. S. Holford, Esq., M.P., who is lord of the manor and sole landowner. The par. includes the separate ecclesiastical district of Lasborough, formerly a Roman settlement. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £120. The church, dedicated to St. Katharine, contains a monument by Westmacott to one of the Holford family. There is a National school for both sexes. The charities produce about £3 per annum.

WESTON-BY-WELLAND, a par. in the hund. of Corby, co. Northampton, 3½ miles N.E. of Market Harborough. The village is situated near the river Welland, and contains a small cotton factory. Stone is quarried. The living is a vic.,* with that of Sutton-Basset united, in the dioc. of Peterborough, joint val. £270. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is also a church in the adjoining village of Sutton Bassett.

WESTON, COLD. *See* COLD WESTON, co. Salop.

WESTON COLLEY, a tythg in the par. and hund. of Mitcheldever, co. Hants, 6 miles N.E. of Winchester.

WESTON, COLLEY. *See* COLLEYWESTON, co. Northampton.

WESTON COLVILLE, a par. in the hund. of Radfield, co. Cambridge, 6 miles N.E. of Linton, and 5 S.W. of the Sixmile Bottom station on the Cambridge and Newmarket line. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains a brass of a knight.

WESTON CONEY, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, co. Suffolk, 5 miles N.E. of Ixworth, 7 S.E. of Thetford, and 12 from Bury St. Edmund's. Near the village, which consists of a cluster of farmhouses, is the Hall. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, annexed to that of Barningham, joint val. £770. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

WESTON-CORBETT, an ext.-par. lib. in the hund. of Bermondspit, co. Hants, 4 miles S.E. of Basingstoke.

WESTON COTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Oswestry, co. Salop, 1 mile S. of Oswestry.

WESTON-COYNEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Caverswall, N. div. of Totmonslow hund., co. Stafford, 5 miles W. of Cheadle.

WESTON EDITH. *See* EDITH-WESTON, co. Rutland.

WESTON FAVELL, a par. in the hund. of Spelhoe, co. Northampton, 2½ miles N.E. of Northampton. The village is situated on the road to Peterborough. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £250. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has the tomb of the Rev. J. Harvey, once rector, and author of "Meditations among the Tombs." The Baptists have a chapel. There is a free school, founded by Henry and Elizabeth Ekins, with an endowment of £45 per annum.

WESTON-IN-ARDEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Bulkington, co. Warwick, 3 miles S.E. of Nuneaton, near the Coventry canal.

WESTONING, a par. in the hund. of Manshead, co. Beds, 4 miles S.W. of Ampthill, and 8 from Dunstable. The village is situated on the river Ivel. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £200. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The local charities produce about £28 per annum, including some poors' cottages. There is a Sunday-school partially endowed. The Rev. J. W. Coventry Campion is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

WESTON-IN-GORDANO, a par. in the hund. of Portbury, co. Somerset, 9 miles N.W. of Bristol, and 3 from Clevedon railway station. It is situated near the coast of the Bristol Channel, and forms with Walton one village. The soil is loamy, on a subsoil of limestone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £160. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, contains a monument to R. Perceval. The register dates from 1684. There are National and Sunday schools. The local charities, including Goodyer's school endowment, produce £80 per annum. The ancient courthouse, for many generations the seat of the Perceval family, who were lords of the manor, is now in ruins. Sir W. Miles, Bart., M.P., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

WESTON-JONES, a tnshp. in the par. of Norbury, W. div. of Cuttlestone hund., co. Stafford, 3 miles N.E. of Newport. It includes the hmlt. of Loynton.

WESTON, KING. *See* KINGWESTON, co. Somerset.

WESTON, KING'S, a tythg. in the par. of Henbury, lower div. of Berkeley hund., co. Gloucester, 4½ miles N.W. of Bristol.

WESTON-LAWRENCE, a tythg. in the par. of Henbury, co. Gloucester, 5 miles N.W. of Bristol.

WESTON-LONGVILLE, a par. in the hund. of Eynsford, co. Norfolk, 8 miles N.W. of Norwich. The village is situated on the western bank of the river Wensum. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £600, in the patron. of New College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains some stained glass, three stone sedilia, and a piscina. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

WESTON-LULLINGFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Baschurch, co. Salop, 8 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury, on a branch of the Ellesmere canal.

WESTON-MADOC, a tnshp. in the par. of Church Stoke, co. Montgomery, 1 mile S.E. of Montgomery.

WESTON-MARKET, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, co. Suffolk, 7 miles N.E. of Ixworth, 8 S.E. of Thetford, and 4 N.W. of Botesdale. The village was formerly a market town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £300. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum, of which £5 belong to a Sunday-school. A pleasure fair is held on the 28th September.

WESTON, NORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Thame, co. Oxford, 1 mile W. of Thame.

WESTON, NORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Portishead, co. Somerset, 8 miles N.W. of Bristol.

WESTON, OLD, a par. in the hund. of Leightonstone, co. Hunts, 7 miles N. of Kimbolton. The living is a cur., united with that of Bythorn to the rect. of Brington. The church is dedicated to St. Swithin.

WESTON-ON-THE-GREEN, a par. in the hund. of Ploughley, co. Oxford, 4 miles S.W. of Bicester, and 8 N.E. of Oxford. The village contains the old seat of the Bertie family. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £125. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. There are a Sunday and a small day school.

WESTON PATRICK, a par. in the hund. of Bermondspit, co. Hants, 6 miles S.E. of Basingstoke, and 4½ W. of Odiham. The vil. includes the hmlt. of Nasher Green and the extra-parochial lib. of Weston Corbett. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £50 The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

WESTON-PEVERELL. *See* PENNYCROSS, co. Devon.

WESTON-RHYN, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Martin, hund. of Oswestry, co. Salop, 3 miles N. of Oswestry, of which it is a suburb. It includes the hmlt. of Bron-y-garth.

WESTON, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Pirton, co. Oxford, 3 miles S.E. of Tetsworth, and 5 S. of Thame, near the Chiltern hills. Nearly the whole of the surface is arable. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £200, in the patron. of Queen's College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. The local charities produce about £3 per annum.

WESTON-SUB-EDGE, a par. in the upper div. of Kiftsgate hund., co. Gloucester, 2 miles N.W. of Chipping Campden, and 1½ mile from the Church Honeybourne station on the Oxford and Wolverhampton line of railway. The village is situated near the Cotswolds, and bounded on one side by the old Roman road Buckle Street. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £900. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, a par., town, and watering place in the hund. of Winterstoke, co. Somerset, 9 miles from Axbridge, 20 from Bristol, and 20 from Wells. It is connected by a short branch line with the Bristol and Exeter railway. This par., which is situated on the margin of Uphill Bay, near the Bristol Channel, consists of the town of the same name, and the hmlt. of Ashcombe. The town, which is of modern growth, is sheltered by Worlebury Hill, now dotted with crescents, terraces, villas, and marine mansions. It contains baths, lodging-houses, and numerous hotels, some fronting the sea and commanding a view of the channel, the Steep and Flat Holmes. Its population at the commencement of the present century was 108, but in 1851 it had increased to 4,033, and in 1861 to 8,033, besides a fluctuating population of nearly 3,000 visitors in the season. It is governed by commissioners chosen under a local Act, and has lately been brought under the Health of Towns Act; is well paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water from a reservoir in the Bristol road. The principal buildings are the townhall, erected at a cost of £3,000, and presented by the late rector, the Venerable Archdeacon Law, to the town; the market-house, built in 1845 and subsequently enlarged; assembly rooms, where balls and concerts are held, and lectures frequently delivered; a mechanics' institute, branch bank, two savings-banks, temperance hall, dispensary, and a hospital. The old townhall is now used as a place of worship by the United Brethren. Petty sessions are held at the townhall, and a county-court monthly. There are two weekly newspapers, the *Gazette and Clevedon Journal* and the *Weston Mercury*, both published on Saturday. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £270, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. John, was rebuilt in 1824. It contains several monuments and a chancel window of stained glass. There are also the churches of Emanuel, Holy Trinity, and Christ Church, the last erected in 1861. The Roman Catholics, Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Society of Friends have chapels. There are National, British, infant, and Sunday schools. The neighbourhood abounds with objects of interest, including traces of a Roman camp on Worlebury Hill, Woodspring Priory, Brent Knoll, and the caves of Banwell and Cheddar. A market is held daily for provisions. A club, with reading-room, card-room, and billiard-room has lately been opened, and also a pier, both for promenading and the embarkation of passengers.

WESTON TOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Marshfield, co. Gloucester, 1 mile N.W. of Marshfield.

WESTON TURVILLE, a par. in the hund. of Aylesbury, co. Bucks, 2 miles N.W. of Wendover, and 3 E. of Aylesbury. It is situated near the Wendover section of the Grand Junction canal, which has a reservoir here covering 70 acres. The soil is a mixture of chalk, clay, and gravel. The Aylesbury breed of ducks are reared in great numbers. It is a meet for the Tring harriers. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £500, in the patron. of All Souls College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has an ancient lych-gate. The local charities produce about £13 per annum, including Widow Turpin's land. There are schools for boys and girls.

WESTON-UNDER-LIZARD, a par. in the W. div. of Cuttlestone hund., co. Stafford, 5 miles N.E. of Shiffnall, and 8 S.W. of Penkridge. This village is situated on the line of the Roman Watling Street, and takes the adjunct to its name from Lizard, a hill in Shropshire, to distinguish it from Weston-upon-Trent. It is a meet for the Albrighton hounds. In this parish is Weston Hall, the seat of the Earl of Bradford, who is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £500. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There are two parochial schools, one for boys and the other for girls, the latter supported by the Countess of Bradford. The parochial charities, including Wilbraham's bequest, produce about £25 per annum.

WESTON-UNDER-PENYARD, a par. in the hund. of Greytree, co. Hereford, 2 miles S.E. of Ross, its post town, and 16 from Hereford. The village is situated on the road from Gloucester to Hereford, and is intersected by the Hereford branch of the Great Western railway, which has a station at Ross. The principal residences are Rudhall and Frogmore House, and in Penyard Park are some remains of an old castle. The soil is loamy upon a subsoil of rock. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £560, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a parochial school for both sexes. Lord Ashburton is lord of the manor.

WESTON-UNDER-REDCASTLE, a chplry. in the par. of Hodnet, Drayton div. of North Bradford hund., co. Salop, 4 miles E. of Wem. It includes the hmlt. of Wixhill.

WESTON-UNDER-WETHERLEY, a par. in the Southam div. of Knightlow hund., co. Warwick, 4 miles N.E. of Leamington, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Warwick. The village is situated on the road to Rugby, at a little distance from the river Leam, which flows on the S.E. The county reformatory for boys was erected here in 1856, and contains about 50 boys, who are employed in cultivating 30 acres of land, and are taught trades. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £90. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The register dates from 1660. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. Lord Clifford is lord of the manor.

WESTON-UNDERWOOD, a par. in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 5 miles N. of Newport Pagnell, and 1½ mile S.W. of Olney. The village is bounded on the S. by the river Ouse, and has Cowper's house, where still may be seen his favourite oak. The manor came into the possession of the Throckmortons of Molland in the reign of Henry VI., and now belongs to Sir Robert Throckmorton of Buckland, co. Berks. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £51. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There is a Roman Catholic chapel attached to the old seat of the Throckmortons, and a resident priest is supported by Sir Richard. The local charities produce about £85 per annum, including £36 for a widows' fund.

WESTON-UNDERWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Stanton-by-Dale, hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 6 miles N.W. of Derby.

WESTON-UPON-AVON, a par. partly in the Alcester div. of Barlichway hund., co. Warwick, but chiefly in the upper div. of Kiftsgate hund., co. Gloucester, 4 miles S.W. of Stratford-on-Avon, and 6 from the Honeybourne station on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway. The village is situated on the Avon, which is navigable to Tewkesbury. The par. comprises the tythgs. of Weston and Milcote. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester, val. £90. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The local charities produce about £12 per annum, the endowment of Eden's school. Earl Amherst is lord of the manor.

WESTON-UPON-TRENT, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 7 miles S.E. of Derby. The Grand Trunk canal passes through the parish. The village is situated near the river Trent. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £600. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains a monument to Richard Sale, LL.B., who died in 1625. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels. Sir R. Wilmot, Bart., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

WESTON-UPON-TRENT, a par. in the S. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, 4 miles N.E. of Stafford. It is a station on the Trent Valley railway. The village is situated on the river Trent and Grand Trunk canal. The par., belonging chiefly to Earl Ferrers, includes the hmlt. of Shirleywich. There are extensive salt works supplied from brine springs in the neighbouring parish of Ingestre. The manufacture of scythe stones is carried on. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £120. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt in 1829, and has two windows of stained glass. Earl Ferrers is lord of the manor.

WESTON-ZOYLAND, a par. in the hund. of Whitley, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.E. of Bridgwater. The village is situated on the navigable river Langport. The population has recently been decreasing, having been 1,007 in 1851, and 893 in 1861. The battle of Sedgmoor was fought on the confines of this and the adjoining parish of Chedzoy. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £375, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register dates from 1558. The Wesleyans and Free Methodists have each a chapel. There are National and Sunday schools. C. N. Welman, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WESTOVER, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Wherwell, co. Hants, 3 miles S.W. of Andover, on the Andover canal.

WESTOVER, a hmlt. in the par. of Drayton, co. Somerset, near Langport.

WESTOVER, a lib. in the Ringwood div. of co. Hants, contains the par. of Holdenhurst, and parts of Christchurch and Hampreston.

WESTOVER LANGPORT. *See* LANGPORT WESTOVER, co. Somerset.

WESTOW, a par. in the wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Whitwell. The par., which is bounded on the S. by the navigable river Derwent, contains the tnshps. of Eddlethorpe, Firby, and Mennythorpe. There are quarries of limestone. The surface is undulating and well wooded. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £180, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The local charities produce about £10 per annum, being the endowment of the parochial school founded by G. S. Foljambe, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

WESTOW. *See* STOW WEST, co. Suffolk.

WEST PALSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of West Balrothery, co. Dublin, Ireland, 3 miles S. of Naul. It is united for ecclesiastical purposes with Clonmethan.

WESTPANS, a vil. in the par. of Inveresk, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 1½ mile N.E. of Musselburgh, and 2½ miles W. of Tranent. The inhabitants are principally employed in the collieries.

WEST PARK, a tythg. in the par. of St. Paul, Malmesbury, co. Wilts, 1 mile S. of Malmesbury, of which it forms a suburb. It is joined with the hamlet of Cole.

WESTPORT, a seaport, municipal borough, and market town, in the par. of Oughaval, bar. of Murrisk, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 156 miles W. from Dublin, and 10 miles S.W. from Castlebar. It is a station on a branch line of the Great Northern and Western of Ireland railway. The town is situated at the south-eastern extremity of Clew Bay. Its population in 1851 was 4,815, and in 1861 it was 3,819, occupying 533 houses. The town was chiefly built by the first Marquis of Sligo, and is well laid out. The two principal streets run parallel to a small river which flows into the bay, and are planted with rows of trees. Of the population in 1861, 216 were members of the Established Church, 3,482 were Roman Catholics, 35 were Presbyterians, and 68 were Methodists. The parish church is situated in the demesne of Lord Sligo, which adjoins the town, and is open to visitors. On the Mall is the Roman Catholic chapel, and there are Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses. Besides the National schools, there is a free school, supported by subscription. The Sisters of Mercy have a convent here. Quarter and petty sessions and a manor court are held in the town. There is a court-house and market-house and linen-hall. The town has been placed under the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854, and is vested in 18 commissioners. A considerable business is done in corn and provisions, and there are a distillery and brewery. A brisk linen trade was formerly carried on, but of late it has declined. The harbour is at Westport Quay, a village about a mile from the town, with the custom-house and bonding stores. Vessels drawing 14 feet can come up to the quays, which are extensive, and upon which stores have been built. In 1863 the vessels belonging to the port numbered 6. The Westport fishing district extends from Doobeg to Ruana Point, and in 1864 there were 230 vessels registered, but of late years fish has been scarce. The Poor-law Union consists of 20 electoral divisions. Market-day is Thursday. Fairs are held on 1st January, 21st March, 24th May, 6th August, 22nd September, and 1st November.

WESTPORT, a tythg. in the par. of Curry Rivel, hund. of Abdick, co. Somerset, 3 miles S.W. of Langport.

WESTPORT, a par. in the hund. of Malmesbury, co. Wilts, half-a-mile N.W. of Malmesbury, of which it may be considered a suburb. The population in 1861 was 1,615. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. with Brockenborough and Charlton annexed, £320, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was enlarged in 1841.

WESTQUARTER, a vil. in the par. of Glassford, co. Lanark, Scotland, 2½ miles N.E. of Strathaven, and 5 S. of Hamilton. It is situated on the recently constructed line of railway from Strathaven to Hamilton. In its vicinity is the parish church of Glassford. There are extensive quarries and mines.

WESTRAY, an island at the N.W. extremity of the North Isles of Orkney, co. Orkney and Shetland, Scotland, 6 miles N. of Rousay, and 9½ N.N.E. of Costahead. It was formerly divided into the pars. of East and West Westray and North Westray, or Ladykirk, all of which, with the adjoining island of Papa-Westray, now form one parish. The island extends in length about 9 miles from N.W. to S.E., with an extreme breadth of about 4 miles. The surface in the western part consists of two ridges of lofty hills, designated Fitty and Gallo, but elsewhere is moderately even. The coast is rocky, abounding in precipices, and is frequented by flocks of sea-fowl. There is safe anchorage in Pierwall Bay, and near Noup Head are the ruins of Northland Castle; at Rapness is the Gentleman's Cave, where many Jacobites were concealed in 1745. The principal seat is Brough.

WESTRAY, EAST, a par. in the North Isles of Orkney, co. Orkney and Shetland, Scotland. It comprises the islands of Westray and Papa-Westray, and numerous adjoining islets or holms. There are 8 or 9 sailing-vessels belonging to the port, and about 30 herring-boats. The land is chiefly in common, but includes 3,000 acres under tillage, and 4,300 in pasture. Several quarries of flag-stone and building-stone are worked in Westray and Papa-Westray. This par. is in the presb. of the North Isles and synod of Orkney. The stipend of the minister is about £208. The parish church was erected in 1845. There are besides an United Presbyterian church, a Free church in Papa-Westray, and a Baptist chapel at Rackwick. On the shore of the S.W. side of Westray Island are the ruins of a Roman Catholic chapel, designated the Crosskirk.

WESTRILL, an ext.-par. place in the hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester. It is joined with Starmore.

WESTRIP, a hmlt. in the par. of Cherington, co. Gloucester, 2 miles S.E. of Minchinhampton.

WESTROP, a tythg. in the par. of Highworth, co. Wilts, 1 mile from Highworth.

WEST-ROW, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Andrew's, Mildenhall, co. Suffolk, 2 miles N.W. of Mildenhall.

WESTRUTHER, a par. in co. Berwick, Scotland. It contains a vil. of its own name and that of Hounslow. It extends in length about 6 miles from N. to S., with a varying breadth of from 3 to 5½ miles. The surface in the N. is for the most part hilly and bleak, abounding in sheep-walks, and rising to an altitude of 1,260 feet above sea-level, but on the S. it is in a good state of cultivation. The par. is principally drained by three streams which traverse the boundaries, viz., a head stream of the Blackadder, and two confluent tributaries of the Leader. In the N. the prevailing rocks are graywacke, which are barely covered by the soil, and in the S. Red sandstone, which is quarried. On Twinlaw hill are two cairns, and at Evelan is a peel-tower. The parish is traversed by the roads from Lauder to Dunse, Greenlaw and Kelso. The village of Westruther, which is about 7 miles E. of Lauder, is situated under the Lammermuir hills, and on the road from Lauder to Dunse. This par. is in the presb. of Lauder and synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is about £158. The parish church was erected about 1649, and restored in 1807. There are a parochial school, three private schools, and a public library. The principal seats are Spottiswoode House, Bassendean House, and Wedderlie, the shooting-box of Lord Blantyre, partly in ruins.

WEST TOWN, a vil. in the par. of Errol, co. Perth, Scotland, 5 miles E. of Perth.

WEST TOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Kingsland, co. Hereford, 4 miles N.W. of Leominster.

WEST TOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Backwell, co. Somerset, 6 miles S.W. of Bristol.

WEST TOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Gorleston, co. Suffolk, near Yarmouth.

WEST TOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Leixlip, cos. Dublin and Kildare, Ireland, 10 miles W. of Dublin, at the confluence of the river Rye with the Liffey, near the Salmon Leap.

WEST VILLE, a parochial tnshp. in the W. div. of Bolingbroke soke, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, near Bolingbroke. This township, which is not dependent on any parish, was created by Act of parliament in 1812, on the occasion of an extensive drainage of Wildmore and the East and West Fens.

WESTWARD, a par. and large vil. in the ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 3 miles S.E. of Wigton. At Curthwaite is a station on the Carlisle and Maryport railway, which passes to the N.E. of the village. This place derives its name from its situation in the great forest of Inglewood, of which it formed the western ward, under the charge of the forester. The par., which comprises the tnshps. of Brocklebank, Stoneraise, Rosley, and Woodside, is bounded on the E. by the Wampool river, and on the S. by the headstream of the river Waver. There are extensive quarries of limestone, red freestone, and slate, and several seams of cannel and other coal. The soil is of strong clay and loam, with sand in Woodside Quarter. The land, which is in a high state of cultivation, chiefly belongs to General Wyndham, who is lord of the manor, and Sir Wastel Brisco, Bart. About a mile from the church is a farmhouse called Isle Kirk Hall, or Hildkirk, from a hermitage which formerly stood here, dedicated to St. Hilda, and which was given by King John to the abbey of Holme-Cultram. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £130, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The dedication of the church, situated in the township of Stoneraise, is unknown. An additional church was erected in 1840. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum, including £7 for support of a school. At Old Carlisle, about 1½ mile N. of the village, is the site of an extensive Roman station on the Roman road from Carlisle (anciently *Lugovallum*) to Ellenborough (anciently *Volantium*), which Horsley supposes to have been the *Olenacum* of the *Notitia*, where the *Ala Herculea* and *Ala Augusta* were stationed. The walls include a quadrilateral area, 170 yards long by 120 broad, with obtuse angles, and surrounded by a double ditch, within which sacrificial instruments, images, statues, altars, coins, and other antiquities have been found. Fairs for horses, sheep, and cattle are held at Rosley on the 21st April and third Monday in October.

WEST WATER, a stream, co. Forfar, Scotland, rises in the par. of Lethnot, and joins the river North Esk at Stickathrow.

WESTWATER, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Axminster, co. Devon, 2 miles N.W. of Axminster.

WESTWELL, a par. in the hund. of Calehill, and lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 2½ miles S.E. of Charing, and 3 N.W. of Ashford railway station. The village is situated on the road to Folkestone, and contains the workhouse of the West Ashford union. It had formerly a market under the abbot of Christ Church, Canterbury. In the reign of Charles I. the manor passed to the Tuftons of Hothfield and Ripley Court. The par. includes the hmlts. of Leneker Street and Goatley Lees. A portion of the land is in hop-grounds. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £300, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has four chancels, and a stained window has recently been inserted at the cost of Mr. Barling Sharp. It contains a triple stone seat, piscina, and some ancient monuments. The register dates from 1558. There are chapels belonging to the Wesleyans and Baptists, and National schools, built by the late Earl of Thanet.

WESTWELL, a par. in the hund. of Bampton, co. Oxford, 2 miles S.W. of Burford. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £160, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has circular arched doorways with zigzag ornaments, and contains a monument to Charles Trindor, and an effigy of a priest. The local charities produce about £3 per annum. There is a National school for boys and girls. J. Bagnall, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WESTWICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Oakington, co. Cambridge, 5 miles N.W. of Cambridge.

WESTWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Gainford, S.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 2 miles S.E. of Barnard Castle. It is bounded on the S. by the river Tees, over which is a bridge.

WESTWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Ripon, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Boroughbridge, and 4 S.E. of Ripon, on the river Ure.

WESTWICK, a par. in the hund. of Tunstead, co. Norfolk, 2½ miles S. of North Walsham. The village is chiefly the property of the Petre family, whose mansion, Westwick House, is surrounded by a wooded park, containing an artificial lake of 30 acres and an obelisk 90 feet high, from the summit of which a view is commanded of the seacoast. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £160. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, was restored in 1841. The interior contains monuments to the Berney and Petre families.

WEST-WOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Peter, co. Kent, 1 mile N. of Ramsgate.

WESTWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Thornbury, hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 5 miles N.W. of Bromyard.

WESTWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Dawlish, co. Devon, 5 miles S.E. of Chudleigh.

WESTWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Southfleet, co. Kent, 4 miles S.E. of Dartford.

WESTWOOD, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Stoneleigh, co. Warwick, 4 miles S. of Coventry.

WESTWOOD-CUM-IFORD, a par. in the district of Trowbridge, forming a detached portion of the hund. of Elstub, co. Wilts, 2 miles S.W. of Bradford, and 3 N.W. of Trowbridge. It is situated in the vale of the Avon, near its junction with the Frome, and at a short distance from the Kennet and Avon canal, which runs parallel

with the Avon. The village contains the poorhouse for the Bradford union. The land chiefly belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, annexed to the vic. of Bradford. The dedication of the church is unknown. There is a National school for boys and girls. At Iford are traces of a Roman settlement.

WESTWOOD PARK, an ext.-par. lib. in the upper div. of Halfshire hund., co. Worcester, 1½ mile N.W. of Droitwich. Here was formerly a nunnery dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, founded in the reign of Henry II. Its revenue at the Dissolution was £75 18*s.* 11*d.* The site was given by Henry VIII. to J. Packynton, ancestor of the present owner, Sir J. Pakington, Bart.

WESTWOOD-SIDE, a hmlt. in the par. of Haxey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles S.W. of Epworth.

WETHERAL, a par. and vil. chiefly in Cumberland ward, but partly in Eskdale ward, co. Cumberland, 5 miles S.E. of Carlisle. It is a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, which is here carried across the river Eden by a bridge of five arches, 80 feet span, and about 100 feet above the surface of the water. There is also another bridge across the valley of the Corby Beck, 480 feet in length, which consists of seven arches of 40 feet span. The par. includes the tnshps. and vils. of Great Corby, with Warwick Bridge, Cumwhinton, with Coathill, Scotby, and the hmlt. of Holme Park. The village is situated on the steep banks of the Eden. There are quarries of red freestone and alabaster. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. with that of Warwick Bridge annexed, £150, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was built in the reign of Henry VIII., with a mortuary chapel attached of the Howards of Corby, built in 1791. There are besides several district churches and chapels in the townships above named. The National schools at Wetheral were founded in 1760 and rebuilt in 1854. A little to the S. of the village, on the bank of the Eden, are the ruins of Wetheral Priory, founded by Ranulph de Meschines in 1088, as a cell to the abbey of St. Mary at York. At the Dissolution its revenues were returned at £128 5*s.* 3*d.* Of the conventual building the tower or gatehouse is all that remains, but near the site are three ancient cells called the Safeguards, excavated in the steep face of the rock at the height of 40 feet above the river, and on the opposite side is a full-length stone statue of St. Constantine. Corby Castle is the seat of the Howards, which stands on the site of a more ancient castle purchased by Lord William Howard, third son of the Duke of Norfolk, in 1624, and still remains in the hands of his descendants. The principal landowners are the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the Duke of Devonshire, and John Ramsay, M.D.

WETHERBY, a tnshp., chplry., and small market town in the par. of Spofforth, upper div. of Claro wap., West Riding co. York, 7 miles N.W. of Tadcaster, 12 N.E. of Leeds, and 13 S.W. of York. It is a station on the Harrogate branch of the North-Eastern railway. It was anciently called *Wederby*, from the Saxon word "to turn," descriptive of its situation on a bend of the river Wharfe, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of six arches. About 3½ miles below the bridge is St. Helen's Ford, where the Roman military way crossed, and a little above it is a modern weir, or dam, for working a large corn-mill. The town consists of several streets and a market-place. It has recently been much improved. The houses are principally built of stone, and there are some good shops, a branch bank, corn, oil, and dye-wood mills, and an extensive brewery. It is not incorporated, but is under the board of guardians for the Wetherby division. The quarter sessions for the West Riding are held in the townhall at Christmas, in rotation with Knaresborough, Skipton, and Pontefract. The petty sessions are held fortnightly, the Earl of Harewood being chairman, and courts leet and baron are held on Lady-day and Michaelmas-day. Previous to the year 1824 the whole town belonged to the Duke of Devonshire, but at that time it was sold in small lots or freeholds. It is famed in history for the noble defence made by the small garrison under Sir Thomas Fairfax, who twice repulsed a much superior force of royalists in 1642. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £120, in the patron. of the Rector of Spofforth. The church is dedicated to St. James. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there are National and Wesleyan day schools. Market day is Thursday for corn and provisions, and is well attended. Fairs are held every alternate Thursday for horses and cattle, and statute fairs in November.

WETHERDEN, a par. in the hund. of Stow, co. Suffolk, 4 miles N.W. of Stowmarket, and 1½ mile S.E. of Elmswell station, on the Great Eastern railway. It is a small scattered village, and has remains of the old seat of the Sulyards. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £500, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a carved oak roof, and contains several brasses, an antique font, some old stalls, the arms of the Sulyards, and a monument to one of the Miles family. The register dates from 1538. There are a Baptist chapel and a village school. The parochial charities produce about £23 per annum, including £5, the endowment for a Sunday-school. Lord Thurlow is lord of the manor.

WETHERINGSETT, a par. in the hund. of Hartismere, co. Suffolk, 4 miles N.W. of Debenham, 3 N.E. of Mendlesham, and 3½ S.E. of Finningham station, on the Great Eastern railway. The vil. includes the hmlt. of Brockford, where the parish church is situated. The land is fertile, and the soil clay alternated with loam. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £714. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The register dates from 1583. The parochial charities produce £120 per annum, including the town lands and a bequest of 40*s.* to provide dinner for twenty poor people on Lady-day in the church. The Rev. R. Hakluyt, compiler of "Early English Voyages," was once rector.

WETHERLEY, a hund., co. Cambridge, contains the pars. of Arrington, Barrington, Barton, Comberton, Coton, Grantchester, Harleton, Haslingfield, Orwell, Shepreth, and Wimpole, comprising 18,559 acres.

WETHERSFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 6½ miles N.W. of Braintree, its post town and railway station. The village belonged to Algar, Earl of Mercia, in the time of Edward the Confessor. The par. includes the hmlts. of Blackmore End and Beazley End, and is bounded by the river Blackwater or Pant, on which are several large flour-mills. It is a meet for the East Essex hounds. It was formerly a royal manor, and Thomas White, Esq., the proprietor of the two manors of Wethersfield and Codham Hall, still holds a manorial court annually. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £320, in the patron. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. There is a chapel for Independents, but Codham Hall, once a Roman Catholic chapel, is now a farmhouse. There are National schools, partly supported by Nott's and Fitch's endowments for education. The parochial charities, including the school endowments and the "Guildhall" or poors' house, produce about £280 per annum.

WETLEY ROCKS, a vil. and chplry. in the pars. of Cheddleton and Caverswall, co. Stafford, 4 miles N.W. of Cheadle, and 2 S. of Cheddleton railway station. It is situated near the Uttoxeter canal, under Wetley Rocks, a ridge of lofty hills 150 feet high and extending three quarters of a mile. The principal seats are Wetley Abbey and Consall Hall. On Wetley Rocks is a colliery. The chplry. includes the hmlt. of Cellarhead. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £50. The church is dedicated to St. John. The Methodists of the New Connexion have a chapel, and there is a National School.

WETTENHALL, a chplry. in the par. of Over, first div. of Eddisbury hund., co. Chester, 5 miles S.E. of Tarporley, and 6 N.W. of Nantwich, on a branch of the river Weaver.

WETTLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stokesay, co. Salop, 7 miles N.W. of Ludlow, on the river Onny.

WETTON, a par. in the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 7½ miles N.W. of Ashbourn, 10 E. of Leek, and 2 W. of Alstonfield. The village is situated in the Moorlands. The river Manifold runs through the parish as far as Wetton-mill, where it disappears through the fissures of its limestone bed, and continuing a subterraneous course for about 5 miles, again emerges near the same spot where the river Hamps re-appears. There are quarries of excellent marble and limestone, and at Ecton hill is a copper mine, which was first wrought in the 17th century, and for a considerable period yielded a profit of £30,000 annually to the Duke of Devonshire, but is now nearly exhausted, as is also the lead mine on the opposite side of the hill. These mines are now under the management of Captain Samuel Bonsall, and are the only copper mines in this part of the county. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, was rebuilt in 1820, with the exception of the tower, which is old. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a free school, founded in 1719, with a small endowment; also a Sunday-school. Near the hamlet of Ecton is a limestone cliff, rising above the Manifold, in which is a cavern called Thusses Rock Cave, or Thor's House, nearly 44 yards long, and divided into several partitions or rooms, the roof being supported by a rough natural pillar.

WETWANG, a par. partly in the lib. of St. Peter's, and partly in the wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Great Driffield, and a quarter of a mile from the Wetwang station on the Malton and Driffield railway. The village, which is situated amongst the Wolds, consists principally of one street. The par. includes the tnshps. of Fimber and Firby. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £230, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The altar and pulpit are of carved Caen stone, and the windows have tracery and stone mullions. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Fimber. The Wesleyans have a chapel at Fimber. There are National and other schools, chiefly supported by Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes.

WEVERHAM. *See* WEAVERHAM, co. Chester.

WEXCOMBE, a tythg. in the par. of Great Bedwin, co. Wilts, 7 miles S.W. of Hungerford.

WEXFORD, a maritime co. in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, is bounded on the N. by Wicklow, E. by St. George's Channel, S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by cos. Waterford, Kilkenny, and Carlow. It lies between 52° 6′ and 52° 48′ N. lat., 6° 8′ and 7° 2′ W. long. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 55 miles, and from E. to W. 34 miles. Its area is 900 square miles, or 576,588 acres, of which 510,702 are arable, 45,501 uncultivated, 14,325 plantations, 2,392 towns and villages, and 3,668 under water. Its population in 1851 was 180,159, and in 1861, 143,954. The number of inhabited houses in 1861 was 26,011; 990 were uninhabited, and 50 were in course of construction. The Poor-law valuation in 1851 was £330,537, and the general valuation in 1861 was £372,056. The number of persons from this county who emigrated from Irish ports with the expressed intention of not returning between May, 1851, and December, 1865, was 34,130, or 22 per cent. of the population at the former date.—The county was in the time of Ptolemy mostly occupied by the *Menapii*, a people of Belgic Gaul, who also extended into the adjoining county of Waterford. Their chief town, Menapia, is supposed to have occupied the site of the present capital, Wexford. The county was then divided into *Corteigh*, *Moragh*, and *Laighion*; the former gave its name to Enniscorthy, the second to the family of MacMurrough, chiefs of this district, and the last is preserved in "Leinster," by which name this county alone is known in most of the earlier writings. The Danes established themselves in the S., and having burned the capital, built a town, which they called *Wiesford*, a name which was extended to the surrounding districts. MacMurrough having asked for the assistance of the English in his war with O'Rourk, Prince of Breffny, Wexford was the first landing-place of the invaders, who came in 1169, under Robert Fitzstephen, and disembarked at Bagenbon, near Fethard, and after an assault upon the town of Wexford for four days, succeeded in taking it from the Danes. MacMurrough confirmed a grant of the town and part of the adjoining lands to the adventurers, whose position was strengthened by the support of Strongbow, who married Eva, daughter of MacMurrough, and on the death of his father-in-law, in 1172, was confirmed by Henry II. in the possession of his kingdom of Leinster as a palatinate. As he left no male heir, his territory was divided among his daughters, one of whom married William le Marischal. Early in the civil war of Charles I. the Marquis of Ormond was repulsed from before New Ross, Duncannon Fort was taken, and the entire county held by the Catholic party; but Cromwell, in 1649, after taking Drogheda, besieged and took the town of Wexford, when he put the inhabitants to the sword. The county held aloof during the Jacobite wars, but was the scene of stirring events in 1798, when the rebels took Enniscorthy and Wexford, forming their camp at Vinegar Hill, near the former place.—The county is traversed by several ranges of hills; the loftiest mountains are in the N.W., on the border of Carlow, the principal summit being Mount Leinster, which rises 2,610 feet above the sea-level. More S., in the same line, are the Blackstairs mountains, which attain an elevation of 2,409 feet. The Wicklow mountains extend into this county on the N., in a prolonged series, separating the basins of the Bann and the Slaney, the highest points being Armagh Hill, 1,498 feet, and Slieveboy, 1,385 feet. A low range, called Forth mountains, extends in a south-westerly direction from a point near the N. of Wexford Harbour, and separates the baronies of Forth and Bargy from the rest of the county; their greatest altitude is 774 feet. The S.E. corner of the county is a dead level, abounding in marl and calcareous soil, and exceedingly fertile. The coast is generally low and shingly, from Kilmichael Point, in the N.E., to Wexford Harbour, a distance of nearly 30 miles, and is skirted along the entire line by a series of sandbanks, marked at their northern extremity by the Arklow light-ship. The entrance to Wexford Harbour lies between the extremities of two long narrow sandy peninsulas, called Raven Point and Rosslare Point, and is less than a mile wide, with a shifting sand outside, rendering the navigation difficult. There are only 18 feet of water on the bar in high tides, so the port is inaccessible to large vessels, but after clearing the entrance the harbour suddenly expands to more than 8 miles in width, with a breadth of more than 4 miles, affording a view of the town of Wexford, which lies opposite to the entrance. A little S. of Wexford Harbour the coast forms another bay before reaching Greenore Point, between which and Carnsore Point is the south-eastern corner of Ireland. Rounding the latter point the coast trends westerly, passing a number of small bays and headlands, till it reaches Hook Head, where it suddenly turns to the N., and forms the eastern side of Waterford Harbour. Hook Head is marked with a stationary light, and lights have been placed at various parts along the coast, which is here rocky and dangerous. The Great and Little Saltee islands lie off the S. coast, and are marked by a floating light.—The principal rivers are the Slaney and the Barrow, the former, entering from Carlow on the N.W., flows across this county to Wexford Harbour, receiving in its course the waters of the Bann, Derry, Urn, and Boro. The Barrow, joined by the Nore, touches the county at the southern point of Carlow county, and flows along the boundary to the head of Waterford Harbour, communicating with the Grand canal.—The only railway is the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford line, at present completed only to Enniscorthy, 14 miles N.W. of the town of Wexford, but an extension to Waterford is in contemplation. The principal roads are those from Dublin by Gorey and Enniscorthy to Wexford, from Wexford to Waterford by New Ross, and from New Ross to Fethard by Ar-

thurstown, besides numerous branch roads.—The geological formations of Carlow and Wicklow extend into this county, the mountain ridges in the N.W. consisting chiefly of granite, and the lower declivities of metamorphic rocks. The central parts of the county belong to the transition series, consisting principally of clay slate, graywacke, and graywacke slate, and extending eastwards to the Atlantic. The strata in the southern parts of the county are considerably inflected, in the northern maintaining a uniform north-easterly and south-westerly direction, with a dip to the S.E. The S.E. corner of the county is composed of quartz rock alternating with clay slate, except about Carnsore Point, where granite again appears, and in some places greenstone is found among the clay slate, and limestone in a few districts in the S., the latter being the surface rock of Hook Head, where it contains numerous bivalves and corallites. The principal minerals are copper ore, which exists near Wexford, and in the Forth mountains, plumbago and asbestos at Greenfield, near Enniscorthy, iron ore and lead in the Forth mountains and at Cairme, and silver and galena have been raised at Clonmines. The horns and bones of the moose deer have been found in the alluvial districts in the S. and W., and a perfect fossil skeleton of the *Cervus Megaceros*, or gigantic deer of Ireland, was found at Ballyhuskard, near the bog of Itty.—The climate is mild, healthy, and generally favourable to grain crops, though the south-eastern parts are exposed to storms, and suffer in winter from heavy rains. The soil is mostly of a cold clayey nature, the parts near the mountains are gravelly, but a rich belt lies along the coast. Agriculture is principally attended to, and dairies are numerous. In 1866, 240,106 acres, or 46 per cent. of the arable land, was under crops. There were 19,135 acres of wheat, 68,138 of oats, 38,886 of barley, bere, and rye, 4,673 of beans and pease, 29,341 of potatoes, 20,249 of green crops, 379 flax, and 59,305 meadow and clover. Much coarse woollen cloth, principally for domestic use, was formerly manufactured in various parts of the county; and there is at present a cotton factory with 5,100 spindles and 130 looms, in which nearly 100 persons are constantly employed. The fishery belongs principally to the district of Wexford, but partly to those of Arklow and Waterford. The Wexford district had in 1863 251 registered vessels, employing 1,214 men and boys, while that of Arklow had 296 vessels, employing 1,686 persons.—The county is chiefly in the dioc. of Ferns, which is united to the sees of Ossory and Leighlin, but a small part belongs to the dioc. of Dublin. In the Roman Catholic distribution, Ferns continues an independent see, and is suffragan to Dublin. Of the population in 1861, 12,759, or 8·8 per cent, were members of the Established Church, 130,103, or 90·4 per cent. were Roman Catholics, and 1,092, or 0·7 per cent. belonged to other denominations. The county returns four members to parliament, two for the county at large, constituency 6,368 in 1866, and one each for the boroughs of Wexford and New Ross, constituency 307 and 194 respectively. It is divided for civil purposes into 10 baronies, Ballaghkeen, North and South, Bantry, Bargy, Forth, Gorey, Scarawalsh, Shelburne, and Shelmaliere East and West, and contains 144 parishes. Its government is entrusted to a lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum, vice-lieutenant, high sheriff, and 23 deputy-lieutenants, assisted by one resident and about 121 local magistrates. It is in the Leinster circuit, the assizes being held at Wexford, where are the county gaol and county infirmary. Quarter sessions are held there and at Enniscorthy, Gorey, and New Ross, and petty session at 12 places. The county is in the military district of the Curragh, and there are barracks at Wexford, New Ross, and Duncannon Fort.—Fairs are held at 49 places, and there are 6 market towns. The principal seats are Courtown, Earl of Courtown; Dunbrody Park, Lord Templemore; Edermine House, Power, Bart.; Johnstown Castle, Power, Bart.; Prospect, Fetherston, Bart.; besides numerous mansions of the resident gentry.

WEXFORD, a seaport, market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, and the county town of co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 82 miles S. of Dublin, and 14 S.E. of Enniscorthy, the terminus of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford railway, from which coaches run to Wexford. It is situated on the S. bank of the Slaney, where that river discharges itself into Wexford Harbour, lat. 52° 20′ N., long. 6° 27′ W. Its population in 1851 was 12,471, and in 1861, 11,673, inhabiting 2,018 houses. The town is said to be of Danish origin, and was formerly called *Weisford*. The principal matters connected with its history have been referred to in the notice of the county. The town consists of a quay, with two streets running nearly parallel with it, from which others branch off. The principal public buildings are the county-court house, townhall, gaol, union workhouse, infirmary, and fever hospital, theatre, and barracks. Along the quays and in the modern parts the houses are regular and well built, but in the older districts the streets are narrow and badly paved. The town is lighted with gas and well supplied with water. The corporation consists of the mayor, 3 aldermen, and 18 councillors, elected from 3 wards. The borough returns one member to parliament, and in 1866 had a constituency of 307. Of the population in 1861, 958 were members of the Established Church, 10,573 were Roman Catholics, 41 Presbyterians, 85 Methodists, 10 of the Society of Friends, and 6 of other persuasions. There are two parish churches, St. Iberius and St. Selskar. There are four Roman Catholic chapels, also Presbyterian, Methodist, and Independent meeting-houses. The places of education are St. Peter's Roman Catholic College, an endowed school, and National schools. The assizes for the county are held here, as well as quarter and petty sessions. Malting is carried on, and there are two steam corn mills and a distillery. The harbour is of an oblong shape, formed by the estuary of the Slaney; it extends 8 miles from N. to S., and is 4 miles wide, comprising an area of 14,000 acres; the entrance is less than a mile in width. It is admirably situated for commerce, but the traffic is limited by a bar across the mouth, having only 18 feet of water at high tides. The quays extend 1,000 yards in length. The export trade, which is confined to cattle, grain, butter, and other agricultural produce, is considerable. In 1863 the number of sailing vessels belonging to the port was 93, tonnage 9,022, also 4 steamers, tonnage 646. There is a dockyard with patent slip, where shipbuilding is carried on. The river is crossed by a wooden bridge of 733 feet in length, the ends of which rest on two causeways, 650 and 188 feet long respectively. The bridge is supported by 23 wooden piers, and has a drawbridge near the town end to admit vessels up and down the Slaney. Some part of the old walls of Wexford are yet standing, and the gates still remain, together with some ruins of abbeys and religious houses. The Poor-law Union comprises 33 electoral divisions. Market days are Wednesdays and Saturdays. Fairs are held on 25th February, 17th March, 1st May, 3rd and 29th June, 24th August, 29th September, 1st November, and 8th December.

WEXHAM, a par. in the hund. of Stoke, co. Bucks, 2 miles N.E. of Slough. The soil is a deep rich mould, on a substratum of ragstone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £200, in the patron. of the crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

WEY, a river of cos. Hants and Surrey, rises near Alton in Hants, and passing by Godalming, where it becomes navigable, joins the Thames at Weybridge. It gives name to the Wey and Arun canal, which, by joining these two rivers, opens a navigation between the Thames and the English Channel.

WEY, a stream of co. Dorset, rises near Upway and falls into the sea at Weymouth.

WEYBOURN, a par. in the hund. of Holt, co Norfolk, 3 miles N.E. of Holt. It is bounded on the N. by the German Ocean. Part of the land is in heath and sheep-walks. The village is situated on the coast in a deep bay, sheltered by a semi-circular range of lofty hills. It contains a brewery,

malting establishment, and house for curing fish. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the crab and lobster fishery. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £50. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a square tower. The Earl of Orford is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

WEYBREAD, a par. in the hund. of Hoxne, co. Suffolk, 9 miles E. of Diss, and 2 S.W. of Harleston station on the Great Eastern railway. The village contains Weybread Hall and Instead Manor-house, now converted into farmhouses. The land is fertile and the soil clayey. There are four manors, viz., the Rectory Manor, Weybread Hall, Hoblins, and Instead. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £120. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There is a National school and a small lending library.

WEYBRIDGE, a par. and large vil. in the first div. of Elmbridge hund., co. Surrey, 3 miles S.E. of Chertsey, 5 N.W. of Esher, and 19 S.W. of London by the South-Western railway, on which it is a station. The parish is bounded on the N. by the Thames, which is here joined by the Wey and Basingstoke canal and the river Wey, across which last is an ancient bridge. On the Green is a pillar 30 feet high, erected to the memory of the late Duchess of York, who formerly resided at Oatlands, commanding a view of the valley of the Thames, with Windsor Castle in the distance. This mansion, which occupies a site near the old palace built by Henry VIII., but of which now only the gateways and underground passages remain, has recently been converted into an hotel, known as the Oatlands Park Hotel. It is approached through a conservatory 36 feet in height, with corridors paved in encaustic tiles. In the grounds is the model of the Temple of Vesta, overhanging Broadwater Lake, also the Grotto, which cost £40,000, and in which George IV., when Prince of Wales, entertained his friends at a banquet. The air is salubrious and dry, and the soil sandy, upon a subsoil of gravel. The population has increased from 747 in 1801, to 1,600 in 1861. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £320, in the gift of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. James, was rebuilt in 1848; it contains a carved font, several old brasses, and a monument by Chantrey to the late Duchess of York, who was interred in the churchyard. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, with a painted E. window representing the Crucifixion, and a small private oratory attached to the priest's residence. In the interior of the chapel is the vault of the Orleans family, containing the remains of Louis Philippe, the late King of the French, the Duchess of Orleans, and the Duchess de Nemours. There are National schools for both sexes. The parochial charities produce about £80 per annum, of which about £38 were bequeathed for the repairs of the church. J. Sparks, Esq., is lord of the manor. The principal landowners are the Hon. Peter J. Locke-King, M.P., John Easthope, Bart., and T. Feetham, Esq.

WEYCROFT, a tythg. in the par. of Axminster, co. Devon, 2 miles from Axminster.

WEYHILL, a par. in the hund. of Andover, co. Hants, 3 miles N.W. of Andover. The par. includes the hmlts. of Penton Grafton, formerly a distinct par., Clanville, Nutbean, and Ragged Appleshaw. A large cattle and horse fair is held in October. Cheese, hops, and leather are also sold in considerable quantities during the fair. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £476, in the patron. of Queen's College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was much disfigured by Cromwell's soldiers. The manor and advowson were formerly held by the poet Chaucer, and subsequently given by Charles I. to Queen's College, Oxford, for services rendered during the civil war. The fair commences on 10th October, and lasts the five following days.

WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS, a market and sessions town, bonding port, municipal and parliamentary borough, and bathing-place, possessing independent jurisdiction, but locally in the hund. of Cullifordtree, Dorchester div. of co. Dorset, 8 miles S.W. of Dorchester, 128 from London by road, 148 by the London and South-Western, and 168¼ by the Wilts and Somerset section of the Great Western railway. Steamers ply regularly to Southampton and the Channel Islands, and to Portland. The present borough, which includes the two ancient boroughs of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, is situated at the north-western side of a semicircular bay, formed by the mouth of the river Wey, which here falls into the English Channel near the end of the Chesil Bank. Weymouth is the more ancient borough of the two, though Melcombe Regis appears formerly to have enjoyed the greater privileges, and is now frequented as a watering-place. The former town takes its name from its situation at the mouth of the river Wey, over which there is a bridge connecting it with Melcombe Regis. The chapelry of Weymouth, in the parish of Wyke Regis, was given by Henry I. to the monastery of St. Swithin at Winchester, under the prior of which it obtained many privileges, and flourished to such an extent that, in 1348, it was able to furnish 20 ships for the siege of Calais. In 1588 it supplied 6 ships to Elizabeth against the Spanish Armada. In the 13th Eliz. an Act of Parliament was passed incorporating the two boroughs of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis. At the commencement of the civil war of Charles I. it was garrisoned for the king, but was taken by the parliamentary forces in 1644, and the year following sustained a siege by the Royalists. Its modern prosperity as a resort for sea-bathing dates from 1789, when it was visited by George III. and the Duke of Gloucester. Under the Municipal Reform Act it is divided into two wards, and is governed by a mayor, who is also returning officer, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, with the style of "mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough and town of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis." Its revenue is about £450. Previously to the passing of the Reform Act of 1832 it returned four members to parliament, two for each town, but since only two for the whole borough. Its population in 1851 was 9,458, and in 1861, 11,383, inhabiting 1,864 houses. The town consists principally of a sea frontage, to which the other streets run down, many of the latter being narrow and old. It is well paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with excellent water. The Esplanade, which is above a mile in length, command a sea view, with lofty headlands to the E. and the Bill of Portland to the S. The public buildings are the guildhall; the market-house, in St. Mary-street; the fish market, on the Quay; the masonic hall, erected in 1826; the Royal Hotel and assembly-rooms; the theatre, in Augusta-place; two public libraries, the Royal Baths, and the library and museum belonging to the literary and scientific institute above; Royal Eye Infirmary, Royal Dispensary, custom-house, union workhouse, situated at Rodwell, on the Wyke Regis road, cavalry barracks a little to the W. of the town, and a race-stand overlooking the course, which is a level oblong one mile in circuit. The races take place in August or September. There are remains of a priory for Black Canons, of the 15th century, and in the vicinity are the ruins of Sandsfoot Castle, erected in 1533, for the defence of the coast, by Henry VIII. About a mile to the N.W. of the town is the extramural cemetery, approached by a bridge across the backwater, and at Radipole and Nottington are mineral springs. Many fossils are found in the lias rock, and there are traces of the Roman road to Dorchester. The Marquis of Bath takes from this place the title of baron. The Weymouth Poor-law Union comprises 17 parishes, with the Isle of Portland, and also the New County Court and Superintendent Registry districts. The bay, which makes a sweep of above two miles, is sheltered by a range of hills to the E., and by the Isle of Portland to the S., but the harbour has a bar at its mouth, and is obstructed by the Mixon shoal, the water being from 7 to 9 feet outside the harbour in the roads; the sea deepens to 7 fathoms towards the Portland breakwater, recently constructed. The exports are corn, bricks, tiles,

Portland-stone, and china clay; and the imports, coal, timber, wine, colonial produce, &c. Shipbuilding and sail and rope making are extensively carried on. The livings of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis are in the deanery of Dorchester and dioc. of Salisbury; the former is a perpet. cur. detached from the rect. of Wyke Regis, not in charge; and the latter is a rect. with the cur. of Radipole annexed, joint val. £305. The church of the Holy Trinity, at Weymouth, was erected in 1836 by the late Rev. G. Chamberlaine. In the interior is a painting, by Vandyke, of the Crucifixion. The parish church of Melcombe Regis, dedicated to St. Mary, contains a painting of the Last Supper, by Sir James Thornhill, who was a native of Weymouth, and represented the borough in parliament. There is besides the church of St. John, for a district taken out of St. Mary's parish, opened in 1854. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels. There are National schools, a British school, Edward's almshouses, and several benevolent institutions. The local charities produce about £200 per annum. Market days are Tuesday and Friday.

WEYTHEL, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Radnor, co. Radnor, 4 miles S.E. of New Radnor.

WHADDON, a par. in the hund. of Cottesloe, co. Bucks, 4 miles S.E. of Stony-Stratford, and 5 N.E. of Winslow. The village had formerly a market on Thursday. The manor belongs to W. S. Lowndes, Esq., who resides at the Hall, once the seat of Arthur Lord Grey, who was visited here by Queen Elizabeth in 1568, then on her Buckinghamshire progress. It was afterwards purchased and occupied by Browne Willis, the antiquary. An Act was passed in 1841 for allotting certain portions of land in the county in lieu of the common right on Whaddon Chase, still celebrated for its fox covers. This place gave the title of baron to Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the favourite of James I. and Charles I. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £300, in the patron. of New College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a National school endowed with £10 per annum. The poors' land produces about £4 per annum. Spenser, the poet and secretary to Lord Grey, frequently stayed at Whaddon Hall; and Dr. R. Cox, Bishop of Ely, and one of the principal composers of the Liturgy, was born here in 1499.

WHADDON, a par. in the hund. of Armingford, co. Cambridge, 4 miles N. of Royston, and 2 W. of Meldreth railway station. The surface is generally level, and the river Cam flows through part of the lands. The village is situated on the Great North road. The advowson was appropriated to the collegiate church of Windsor in 1351, having previously belonged to the priory of Lewes. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £110, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor, who are appropriators. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Lord Hardwick is lord of the manor.

WHADDON, a par. in the middle div. of Dudstone hund., co. Gloucester, 3 miles S.W. of Gloucester, and 5 N.W. of Stroud. The village is situated on the road from Stroud to Gloucester. The Great Western and Midland railways pass through the parish, but have no station. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, united with part of Brookthorpe. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, was restored in 1855, with the exception of the chancel, which belongs to the impropriator.

WHADDON, a par. in the hund. of Melksham, co. Wilts, 3 miles N.E. of Trowbridge. The parish is intersected by the river Avon and the Kennet and Avon canal. The living is a discharged rect. annexed to that of Hilperton. The manor belongs to Walter Long, Esq., M.P., who resides at Hilperton.

WHALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Lowther, co. Westmoreland, 3 miles N.W. of Shap, on the river Lowther.

WHALESBONE, a hund. in the rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, contains the pars. of West Blatchington and Brighthelmstone, comprising 590 acres, exclusive of Brighton.

WHALEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Bolsover, co. Derby, 9 miles E. of Chesterfield.

WHALEY ABBEY, a demesne on the Avonbeg, co. Wicklow, Ireland, near Rathdown. It occupies the site of the ancient abbey.

WHALEY WITH YEARDSLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Taxall, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 9 miles S.E. of Stockport. It is intersected by the Peak Forest canal. At Whaley Bridge is a station of the Manchester, Stockport, and Buxton branch of the London and North-Western railway.

WHALLEY, an extensive par. lying within the cos. of Lancaster, Chester, and Yorkshire. It is about 30 miles in length, by 15 in breadth, with a population in 1861 of 167,456. The par. includes the municipal and parliamentary borough of Clitheroe, the market towns of Burnley, Colne, and Haslingden, besides the vils., hmlts., or tnshps. of Altham, Barlby, Barrowford, Briercliffe, Chatburn, Church-kirk, Clayton-le-Dale, Cliviger, Coldcoates, Downham, Dunnockshaw, Extwistle, Foulridge, Goldshaw Booth, Habergham-Eaves, now a district par., Hapton, Henheads, Henthorn, Heyhouses, Higham, Holme, Huncoat, Little Bowland, Little Ireland, Marsden, Great and Little; Meazley, Nelson Station, Old Lund Booth, Padiham, Pendleton, Portsmouth, Read, Reedley Hallows, Rough Lee Booth, Sareden, Simondstone, Sykeside, Trawden, Twiston, Wheatly-Car-Booth, Wiswell, Worsthome, Worston, West Close Booth, Whitewell, and Wheatley. It anciently included also the present parishes of Blackburn, Chipping, Mitton, Ribchester, Rochdale, and Slaidburn, which have been separated from it at different times. The rivers Calder and Ribble form a junction at the western extremity of the parish, and there are stations of the Bolton, Blackburn, and Clitheroe railway. The village of Whalley, which gives name to this parish, is situated on the river Calder, and contains the ruins of the abbey, founded in 1296 by Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and now the property of John Taylor, Esq., of Morton Hall. Its revenue at the Dissolution was £551 4s. 6d. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £315, in the patron. of the Hulme trustees. The parish church, dedicated to All Saints, was repaired in 1855, when alterations were made in the interior, which contains several old brasses and monuments, screen work brought from the old abbey, and 18 ancient stalls. There are besides above 50 churches and chapels-of-ease within the limits of this parish, noticed under the several places named above, in which they are situated. The free grammar school founded by Queen Elizabeth was rebuilt in 1725, and has an interest in 13 scholarships founded in Brazenose College, Oxford, by Dr. Nowell in 1572. There are traces of a Roman road, which passed through the parish, and of Roman camps.

WHALLEY RANGE, a hmlt. in the par. and city of Manchester, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 1½ mile S. of Manchester. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, in the patron. of trustees. The church was built in 1849 by Harrison.

WHALSAY, an island belonging to the Shetland group, co. Orkney and Shetland, Scotland, 3 miles E. of the mainland of Shetland. It extends in length about 5 miles, with a breadth varying from a few furlongs to 2 miles. The surface is uneven, but for the most part in an excellent state of cultivation. The coast, which is rocky, is indented by creek and headland. The rocks are of a magnetic nature, inasmuch as the compasses of vessels are affected on approaching the island. Whalsay, with several neighbouring islets, once formed a parish, but now forms part of that of Nesting.

WHALTON, a par. in the W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 5 miles S.W. of Morpeth, and 14 N.W. of Newcastle. The village is situated on the How Burns, a tributary of the river Blythe. The par. includes the tnshps. of East and West Ogle, Newham, Riplington, and Whalton. The soil is clay alternated with sand, on a subsoil of sandstone. There are quarries of freestone and limestone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of

Durham, val. £750. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was restored in 1783. The register dates from 1649. The Wesleyans have a chapel and newsroom. There are British schools, partially endowed, and Sunday-schools. There are traces of a Roman encampment at a farm called Camphouse, and some slight remains of Ogle Castle, surrounded by a double foss.

WHAPLODE, a par. in the wap. of Elloe, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 2 miles W. of Holbeach, and 6 E. of Spalding. It is a station on the Holbeach and Lynn branch of the Great Northern railway. The village is situated near the river Welland, which flows through the northern part of the parish. It includes the chplry. of Whaplode, Drove, and the six manors of Whaplode Abbots, St. John of Jerusalem, Hagbeach, Kirk-fee, Knevits, and Pipewell. The soil consists of clay, silt, and rich loam. Irby Hall is now a farmhouse. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £600, in the patron of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is of the 13th century, recently restored, and in the interior is a monument, with effigies of Sir Anthony Irby and Alice, his wife, ancestors of the Lords Boston. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum, including a small school endowment and Tash's almshouses for six widows.

WHARFE, a tributary of the Ouse, rises under Cam Fell, West Riding co. York.

WHARLES, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkham, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N.E. of Kirkham. It includes the hmlts. of Treales and Roseacre.

WHARNCLIFFE SIDE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Bradfield and par. of Ecclesfield, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Sheffield, and 4 from Wortley. It is situated on the river Don, and adjoins Wharncliffe Park and Chase, the demesne of Lord Wharncliffe.

WHARNCLIFFE VIADUCT, in the par. of Hanwell, co. Middlesex. This railway bridge is 896 feet long, by 70 high, carrying the line of the Great Western railway across the valley of the Brent.

WHARRAM-LE-STREET and WHARRAM-PERCY, two adjoining pars. in the wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 8 miles S.E. of New Malton, and 1½ mile from the Wharram station on the Malton and Driffield railway. They are situated on the Wolds, near Wade's Causeway, and comprise the tnshps. of Raisthorpe, Thixendale, and Towthorpe. The village consists of several farmhouses. The living of the former is a vic., val. £125, and of the latter a perpet. cur., val. £60, in the dioc. of York. Lord Middleton is lord of the manor and owner of the land.

WHARTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Davenham, hund. of Northwick, co. Chester, 2 miles N.W. of Middlewich. The village is situated near the river Weaver, and has salt works. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Rector of Davenham.

WHARTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Blyton, wap. of Corringham, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.E. of Gainsborough.

WHARTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-Stephen, East ward, co. Westmoreland, 2 miles S.W. of Kirkby-Stephen. The old village, situated on the river Eden, was demolished in the last century for the enlargement of the park surrounding Wharton Hall, once the residence of Philip Duke of Wharton, sixth in descent from Sir Thomas Wharton, hero of Sollom Moss, and described as "the scorn and wonder of our days." This nobleman died in 1731 most miserably in Spain, when the estates and manorial rights passed by purchase to the Lowther family, and are now possessed by the Earl of Lonsdale; but the hall with its dismantled towers is now converted into a farmhouse. Half a mile from this hall are the ruins of Lameside Castle.

WHARTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Leominster, co. Hereford, 2 miles S.E. of Leominster on the river Lugg.

WHATBOROUGH, a lib. in the par. of Tilton, hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 8 miles S.E. of Melton Mowbray, and 11 N.E. of Leicester.

WHATCOMBE, a tythg. in the par. of Fawley, hund. of Kintbury-Eagle, co. Berks, 6 miles S. of Wantage.

WHATCOTE, a par. in the Brails div. of Kington hund., co. Warwick, 4 miles N.E. of Shipton-on-Stour. The par. includes the hmlt. of Kirby. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £213. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. In the churchyard is an old cross, now surmounted by a sundial and weathercock. There is a Sunday-school. Captain H. K. Peach, Esq., of Idlicote House, is lord of the manor.

WHATCROFT, a tnshp. in the par. of Davenham, co. Chester, 3 miles N.W. of Middlewich, on the Grand Trunk canal.

WHATFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Gosford, co. Suffolk, 3 miles N. of Hadleigh railway station, and 9 N.E. of Sudbury. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £484, in the patron. of Jesus College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. The Independents have a chapel. Charles Tyrrell, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WHATLEY, a par. in the hund. of Frome, co. Somerset, 2½ miles S.W. of Frome. The village is situated on elevated ground adjoining the road from Salisbury through Wells to Exeter. The manufacture of woollen cloth is partially carried on, and there is a factory for agricultural implements. The par. includes the chplry. of Chantry and the hmlt. of Little Elm. The surface is diversified, and at the western extremity of the parish are remains of Tedbury Camp, where a Roman bath, tesselated pavements, and figures of dolphins, and the head of a goddess, supposed to be Cybele, have been discovered. There are quarries of limestone, whetstone, and inferior freestone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £230. The church, dedicated to St. George, contains the effigies of a crusader, and is sheltered by thick overhanging woods. The Wesleyans and Independents have chapels with schools annexed. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum.

WHATLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Battle, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 2 miles N.E. of Battle. The village is situated on the Brede, a branch of the river Rother, and on the old road from Battle to London. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £160. The register commences in 1538.

WHATMORE, a tnshp. in the par. of Burford, co. Salop, 1 mile W. of Tenbury.

WHATTON, a par. in the N. div. of Bingham wap., co. Nottingham, 2½ miles E. of Bingham, and 1 mile from the Aslacton railway station. The par. includes the tnshps. of Whatton and Aslacton, at which latter place Archbishop Cranmer was born in 1489. The village is situated on the river Smite, and the road to Grantham. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £220. The church, dedicated to St. John of Beverley, has an E. window of stained glass, and contains an effigy of a Knight Templar in armour, and a monumental tablet in memory of Thomas Cranmer, father of the Archbishop. The Wesleyans have a chapel, with a school adjoining. Thomas D. Hall, Esq., is lord of the manor, and resides at the manor-house.

WHATTON LONG, a par. in the hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 4 miles N.W. of Loughborough, and 16 from Leicester. The village is situated on a branch of the river Soar, in the neighbourhood of Charnwood Forest. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £275, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has been recently restored at the expense of Edward Dawson, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The Wesleyans and General Baptists have each a chapel. There is a schoolhouse with residence for the master, built by E. Dawson, Esq.

WHAW, a hmlt. in the par. of Arkengarth Dale, North Riding co. York, 7 miles N. of Askrigg, among the moors.

WHEAL: there are many small places or mines with this prefix, especially in Devonshire and Cornwall, the Cornish word *Huel* or *Wheal* signifying a pit or mine.

WHEATACRE, a par. in the hund. of Clavering, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.E. of Beccles, and 13 S.W. of Yarmouth. The parish is bounded on the N.E. by the river Waveney. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Nor-

wich, val. with those of Barnby and Mutford annexed, £700, in the patron. of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The poors' land is let for about £10 per annum, which is distributed in coals. R. H. Gurney, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WHEATACRE BURGH. *See* BURGH ST. PETER, co. Norfolk.

WHEATENHURST, a par. and tnshp. in the lower div. of Whitstone hund., co. Gloucester, 5 miles N.W. of Stroud, 7 S. of Gloucester, and 2½ W. of the Stonebush railway station. It is situated near Stroudwater, on the navigable river Severn, and is intersected by the Gloucester and Berkeley and Stroud canals. The village stands on the road from Gloucester to Bristol. The living is a perpet. cur. in dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £140. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was enlarged in 1850. There is a parochial school for both sexes. The local charities produce about £30 per annum, including a share with Fretherne. It is the head of a Poor-law Union, comprising 14 parishes or places, and of a superintendent registry district, but is included in the Gloucester New County Court district. G. Bengough, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WHEATFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Pirton, co. Oxford, 4 miles S.W. of Thame, and 2 S. of Tetsworth. It is separated by a rivulet from Adwell and Tetsworth. Near the border of the parish is Aldwell Cop, the site of an ancient encampment. The soil is loam, resting on a substratum of chalk and clay. The Hall is now in ruins, having been burnt in 1814. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £250. The church contains monuments to the Rudge and Spencer families.

WHEATHAMPSTEAD, a par. and small town in the hund. of Dacorum, co. Herts, 5 miles N.E. of St. Alban's, and 5½ N.W. of Hatfield. It is a station on the Dunstable branch of the Great Northern railway. The place is situated on the river Lea, about three quarters of a mile distant from the Devil's Dyke and Moat. It was given by Edward the Confessor to Westminster Abbey. The par. includes the hmlts. of Hamwell and Marford, and had a population in 1861 of 2,012. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £900, in the patron. of the Bishop of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, contains an old font, the effigies of a knight in armour, of Dame Garrard of Lamer, the Brockets, and several brasses, the earliest bearing date 1520. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel. There are National schools, recently built. The charities consists chiefly of Marshall's bequest for apprenticing poor children. John Bostock, Abbot of St. Alban's, commonly called John of Wheathampstead, a learned divine and poet of the 15th century, was born here.

WHEATHILL, a par. in the hund. of Whitley, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.W. of Castle-Cary. It is situated on the road from Castle-Cary to Somerton, near the river Brue. The springs in the vicinity are impregnated with sulphur. There is no village, only two or three farmhouses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £105. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

WHEATHILL, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Stottesden, co. Salop, 5 miles N.W. of Cleobury Mortimer, and 11 S.W. of Bridgnorth. The village, formerly a market town, is situated under Clee Hill. The soil is a light clay, upon a subsoil of limestone and freestone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £300. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Viscount Boyne is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

WHEATLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Binstead, co. Hants, 2 miles N.E. of Alton.

WHEATLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Chipping, lower div. of Blackburn hund., co. Lancaster, 8 miles S.W. of Clitheroe. It is situated on the river Lond, under Long Ridge Fell, and is joined to Thornley.

WHEATLEY, a chplry. in the par. of Cuddesden, co. Oxford, 5 miles S.E. of Oxford. It is a station on the Oxford and Thame branch of the Great Western railway. It is situated in a hollow near the river Thame, under Shotover Hill.

WHEATLEY, a tnshp. in the par. and soke of Doncaster, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Doncaster. It is situated on the river Don, and includes the hmlt. of Long Sandal.

WHEATLEY, a vil. in the tnshp. of Ovenden and par. of Halifax, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Halifax.

WHEATLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Ilkley, waps. of Upper Claro and Skyrack, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Keighley, near the river Wharfe.

WHEATLEY BOOTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, co. Lancaster, 5 miles E. of Clitheroe. It is situated under Pendle Hill, and includes the hamlet of Barley.

WHEATLEY-CARR, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, co. Lancaster, 4 miles S.W. of Colne. It is situated on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, near the river Henburn.

WHEATLEY, NORTH, a par. in the North Clay div. of Bassetlaw wap., co. Notts, 5 miles N.E. of East Retford, and 2 N.W. of the Sturton railway station. The village is situated on the E. side of the road to Gainsborough. The soil is fertile, producing excellent wheat. There are some quarries of gypsum. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £230. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was repaired in 1824, when the chancel was rebuilt. There is a chapel for Wesleyans, and a parochial school with a small endowment. The Roman road from Doncaster to Lincoln passed through the parish. Lord Wenlock is lord of the manor.

WHEATLEY, SOUTH, a par. as above. It is separated from North Wheatley by a rivulet which flows through a deep vale. The living is a vic., val. £100. The church is dedicated to St. Helen.

WHEATON-ASTON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Lapley, co. Stafford, 5 miles S.W. of Penkridge. It is situated near the Grand Junction canal. Fairs are held on the 20th April and 1st November for cattle.

WHEDDICAR, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Bees, co. Cumberland, 2½ miles S.E. of Whitehaven.

WHEELER, a stream, co. Denbigh, joins the Clyde at Aberchwielor.

WHEELOCK, a tnshp. in the par. of Sandbach, hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 1 mile S.W. of Sandbach. It is situated on the river Wheelock, a branch of the Dane, and is intersected by the Grand Trunk canal, on the banks of which are wharves and warehouses. There are a brewery and cotton-mills, but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of salt from brine, found on either side of the river at the depth of 60 yards below the surface.

WHEELTON, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Leyland, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N.E. of Chorley.

WHEERY, or KILLAGALLY a par. in the bar. of Garrycastle, King's Co. The parish is drained by the rivers Brosna and Boora, near Boora Lough, and contains the post and market town of Ferbane.

WHEFRI, a stream, co. Brecon, joins the Ivon near Builth.

WHELDALE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Ferry-Fry-stone, par. of Pontefract, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Pontefract, and 19 S.W. of York.

WHELDRAKE, a par. partly in the lib. of St. Peter's, but chiefly in the wap. of Ouse and Derwent, East Riding co. York, 7 miles S.E. of York. It is situated on the river Derwent, and comprises the tnshps. of Wheldrake and Langwith. The soil is a strong loam, producing good wheat crops, except on the moor, where it is sandy. Near the river bank is a tract of rich meadow land called Wheldrake Ings. A manorial court is occasionally held by Lord Wenlock, who is lord of the manor and sole landowner. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £475, in the patron of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, was

rebuilt in 1789 with the exception of the tower. The Wesleyans and New Connexion Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a reading-room, supported by Lord Wenlock. There are National and infant schools. The local charities produce about £40 per annum. Roman coins of the Lower Empire have been found here.

WHELFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Kempsford, co. Gloucester, 2 miles S.E. of Fairford, in the vale of the Colne.

WHELNETHAM, GREAT and LITTLE, two adjoining pars. in the hund. of Thedwestry, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S.E. of Bury St. Edmund's. There appears to have been a Roman colony, from the number of antiquities which have been dug up, and at Great Whelnetham was a priory of Crouched Friars, subordinate to the principal house of that order near the Tower of London. The village of Sicklesmere is situated on the borders of these two parishes. The livings are both rects.* in the dioc. of Ely, the former val. £405, and the latter £155. There is a parochial school for both sexes. A pleasure fair is held on Whit Monday. The Marquis of Bristol is lord of the manor.

WHELPINGTON, KIRK. *See* KIRKWHELPINGTON, co. Northumberland.

WHELPINGTON, WEST, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkwhelpington, co. Northumberland, 8 miles E. of Bellingham, and 15 W. of Morpeth. It is situated in the vale of the Wanbeck, and contains Horn's Castle, known as Whelpington Tower, now converted into a farmhouse.

WHELPLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Whiteparish, co. Wilts, 9 S.E. of Salisbury.

WHELSAY, one of the Shetland Isles, coast of Scotland, 5 miles S.E. of the Out Skerries, and 3 E. of Mainland. It was formerly a parish, but is now joined to Nesting.

WHENBY, a par. in the wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 7 miles E. of Easingwold, 2 S.E. of Bransby, and 5 from the Flaxton station on the York and Scarborough railway. About two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The soil is a strong loam, alternated with clay. The par. includes the hmlt. of Foulrice. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £120. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. There is a parochial school. The local charities produce about £1 per annum. W. Garforth, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

WHEPSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Thingoe, co. Suffolk, 4 miles S.W. of Bury St. Edmund's. The village formerly belonged to Bury Abbey, but at the Dissolution was given to the Drury family, and subsequently passed to General Sir Thomas Hammond, of Plumpton House. The par. includes the hmlts. of Mickley Green, Melon Green, and Stone Cross Green. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £470. The church has a painted E. window. The register commences with the year 1538. There is a school, founded and endowed by Thomas Sparke in 1721. The local charities, including the school endowment and £40 from the church estate, produce about £80 per annum. Sir W. Foster is lord of the manor.

WHERNSIDE, several mountains, West Riding co. York. The highest summit of this name, which lies about 5 miles to the S.E. of Dent, attains an altitude of 2,385 feet above sea-level.

WHERSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Samford, co. Suffolk, 2 miles S. of Ipswich. The village is situated on the river Orwell. The living is vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £160, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register commences in 1590. The principal residence is Wherstead Lodge, the seat of Lady Harland, who is lady of the manor and chief landowner.

WHERWELL, a hund. in two divs., Lower and Upper, in the Andover div. of co. Hants; the Lower comprises the pars. of Chilbolton, Clatford, Goodworth, Wherwell, and part of Abbot's Arm; and the Upper the pars. of Bullington and Longparish, comprising 17,850 acres.

WHERWELL, a par. in the hund. of the same name, co. Hants, 3½ miles S.E. of Andover, and 5 N.E. of Stockbridge. The par., which includes the tythgs. of Fullerton and Westover, is intersected by the small rivers Test and Ande or Anton, which last falls into the Redbridge and Andover canal. There are some traces of a Benedictine nunnery, founded and amply endowed by Queen Elfrida in 986, in expiation of the murder of Edward the Martyr, an event commemorated by the stone cross in Wherwell Wood. Its revenue at the time of the Dissolution was returned at £403 12*s.* 10*d.*, and the site given to the Wests. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. with those of Bullington and Tufton annexed, £301. The church of the Holy Cross is old. There is a chapel for Wesleyans, and a village school. A fair is held on the 24th September for sheep.

WHESSOE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Haughton-le-Skerne, S. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 2 miles N.W. of Darlington. The Stockton and Darlington railway passes through the tnshp.

WHESTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Tideswell, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 1 mile W. of Tideswell.

WHETHAM, a tythg. in the par. of Calne, co. Wilts.

WHETLEY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Manningham, par. of Bradford, West Riding co. York, 1½ mile N.W. of Bradford.

WHETSTONE, a hmlt. and chplry. in the pars. of Fryern Barnet and Finchley, co. Middlesex, 2 miles S. of Barnet, 8½ N.W. of London, and 2 from Colney Hatch station on the Great Northern railway. The village is situated on the high road to St. Alban's, and within the N. metropolitan postal district. The living is a perpet. cur in the dioc. of London, val. £170, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. John. The Independents have a chapel. There are National and infant schools.

WHETSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester, 5 miles S.W. of Leicester, and 2½ W. of the Countesthorpe station on the Midland Counties railway. The parish is bounded on the N.W. by the river Soar, and is crossed by the ancient Fosseway. The surface is generally level, and the soil a mixture of clay and sand. There are kilns for brick and tile making. The living is a cur. united to the vic. of Enderby. The church is dedicated to St. Matthew. The Independents and General Baptists have each a chapel. There are National and two Sunday schools. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington is lord of the manor.

WHETTALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellesmere, co. Salop, 3 miles S.E. of Ellesmere. It is joined with Kenwick.

WHICHAM, a par. in the ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 9 miles S.E. of Ravenglass. The parish stretches between the river Dudden and the sea-coast. The surface is mountainous, and the substratum contains iron ore, which is worked. Nearly two-thirds of the land are in common and waste. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £250. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. At Churchgate, in this parish, is a grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, and supported by grant of £16 per annum out of the exchequer.

WHICHBURY. *See* WHITSBURY, cos. Wilts and Hants.

WHICHFORD, a par. in the hund. of Kineton, co. Warwick, 5 miles S.E. of Shipston-on-Stour. It comprises the tnshp. of Stourton and the hmlts. of Ascott and Whichford. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £625. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There are two National schools and a Sunday-school. William Timms, Esq., is lord of the manor. The charities comprise seven poors' cottages.

WHICHWOOD, or WYCHWOOD FOREST, in the hund. of Bampton, co. Oxford, 3½ miles N.W. of Witney. It is watered by the river Windrush, and contains fine oak, ash, and beech timber.

WHICKHAM, a par. in the W. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 3½ miles S.W. of Gateshead, and 5 S.W. of Newcastle. It is situated near the junction of the river

Derwent with the Tyne, and comprises the four quarters or tnshps. of Fellside, Lowside, Swallwell, and Whickham, besides the hmlts. of Dunston, Marley Hill, Sunnyside, and High and Low Team. The village is situated on an eminence, and contains several well-built houses. There are chemical and iron works, rope-walks, sawmills, wire, hemp, nail, and chain factories, firebrick kilns, and extensive coke ovens—the last situated at Marley Hill; also several coal staiths in the township of Lowside. The soil and subsoil are clay upon a substratum of limestone and coal, which are extensively worked. In the township of Lowside is Dunston Lodge Lunatic Asylum, and provisional asylum for the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland; and at Gibside is the seat of W. Hutt, Esq., M.P., surrounded by plantations, and having in the grounds a Doric pillar 140 feet high, surmounted by a figure of Liberty. In this parish is a bed of calcined earth, produced by the accidental firing of a seam of coal. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £730, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are besides a chapel-of-ease at Gibside, and school-rooms licensed for divine worship at Marley Hill, Swallwell, and Lowside. The Wesleyans, Primitive and New Connexion Methodists, and Presbyterians, have chapels. There are National, church, denominational, and Sunday schools in various parts of the parish, and a mechanics' institute and library at Swallwell. The local charities produce about £90 per annum, including £25, the endowment of Blackiston's school. Lord Ravensworth, Sir W. Clavering, and J. Bowes, Esq., are lords of the manor and principal landowners.

WHIDDY ISLAND, an islet and coastguard station in Bantry Bay, co. Cork, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Bantry. It is 2½ miles long by 1 mile broad, and is fertile and well cultivated. There are ruins of a church and of the castle of the O'Sullivans, dismantled by Ireton in the civil war of Charles I.

WHIDHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Sampson, borough of Cricklade, co. Wilts, 3 miles S.E. of Cricklade.

WHILE, or WHYLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Puddlestone, hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 5 miles N.E. of Leominster. It was formerly a distinct parish, but is now united to that of Puddlestone.

WHILLY MOOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Arlecdon, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 5 miles N.E. of Whitehaven.

WHILTON, a par. in the hund. of Nobottle Grove, co. Northampton, 4 miles N.E. of Daventry, 9 from Northampton, and 3½ from the Weedon station, on the London and North-Western railway. The Grand Junction canal, the line of the London and North-Western railway, and the Roman road Watling Street, pass through the parish. The soil is chiefly a light sand and gravel. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was rebuilt about twenty years ago. The charities produce about £70 per annum, including £57, Emery's endowment for educational purposes, which is applied in aid of the National schools.

WHIMPLE, a par. in the hund. of Cliston, co. Devon, 4 miles N.W. of Ottery St. Mary, and 8 N.E. of Exeter. It is a station on the Yeovil and Exeter railway. The village is situated a little off the great western road, midway between Honiton and Exeter. The par. includes the tythg. of Strete Raleigh. The soil is a stiff loam on a subsoil of clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £340. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was enlarged and rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1845. There are National schools, erected in 1848. The local charities produce about £5 per annum. W. Buller, Esq., is lord of the manor. A fair is held on the Monday after Michaelmas day for sheep.

WHINBERGH, a par. in the hund. of Mitford, co. Norfolk, 3½ miles S.E. of East Dereham, and 1 mile from the Yaxham station of the Great Eastern railway. The village is situated on the road to Wymondham. A weekly market and an annual fair were granted by Edward I. to Lord Bardolph, to whom the manor belonged, but both have long been disused. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with that of Westfield annexed, £280. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum.

WHINES, a hmlt. in the par. of Ruthven, co. Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of Kerriemuir.

WHINFELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Brigham, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 3 miles S. of Cockermouth, under Whinfell Beacon.

WHINFELL, a tnshp. in the par. and ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 6 miles N.E. of Kendal.

WHINFELL, an ancient forest in West ward, co. Westmoreland, 5½ miles N. of Shap, and 10 N.W. of Orton. It was famed for its oaks.

WHINNYFOLD, a vil. in the par. of Cruden, co. Aberdeen, Scotland.

WHINS OF MILTON. *See* MILTON, WHINS OF, co. Stirling, Scotland.

WHINS TARN, a small loch, co. Cumberland, 2 miles E. of Penrith.

WHIPPINGHAM, a par. in the lib. of East Medina, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 3 miles N.E. of Newport. It lies on the E. side of the navigable river Medina, and is bounded on the N.E. by the Motherbank. It contains the vil. and ecclesiastical district of East Cowes, the ecclesiastical district of Barton St. Paul's, near Newport, and Coombley, Fairlee, and Osborne, the marine palace of her Majesty, Queen Victoria. Although the population of the parish in 1861 was 3,915, that of the village of Whippingham was only 500, the greater portion of the inhabitants residing at East Cowes. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £780, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mildred, was repaired and partly rebuilt in 1855, when two aisles were added, at the expense of her Majesty, for the accommodation of herself and household. There are also churches at Barton and East Cowes.

WHIP'S CROSS, a hmlt. in the par. of Walthamstow, co. Essex, in Epping Forest.

WHIPSNADE, a par. in the hund. of Manshead, co. Beds, 5 miles S.W. of Luton, and 3 S.W. of the railway station at Dunstable. The village is situated on the borders of Hertfordshire. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £155. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a Sunday-school. Whipsnade is a meet for Mr. Brand's hounds.

WHIPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Heavitree, co. Devon, half a mile from Exeter, within which borough it is situated.

WHIRLOW, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Eccleshall-Bierlow, par. of Sheffield, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Sheffield.

WHISBY, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Doddington, co. Lincoln, 6 miles S.W. of Lincoln.

WHISHAW, a par. in the hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 4 miles N.W. of Coleshill, 6 from Tamworth, and 2 from Whitacre railway station. The par., which includes the hmlt. of Moxhall, is skirted by the Birmingham and Fazeley canal. The soil is a mixture of marl and gravel, upon a subsoil of red marl. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £400. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, contains monuments to the Hacket family. The register dates from 1688. There is a free school, founded in 1719 by Lady Mary Hacket. The local charities produce about £8 per annum, including the school endowment. B. P. Noel, Esq., of Moxhall Park, is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

WHISSENDINE, a par. in the hund. of Alstoe, co. Rutland, 4 miles N.W. of Oakham. It is a station on the Syston and Peterborough section of the Midland railway. It was called by the Saxons *Wichingedine*, and belonged to Earl Waltheof, who married the Conqueror's niece. The manor subsequently came through the Wakes, Hollands, Greys, and other families to the Sherards. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £155. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, contains effigies of the Villiers family. There is a school, chiefly supported by the Earl of Harborough.

WHISSONSETT, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.E. of Litcham, and 5 S. of Fakenham. The village is situated on a branch of the river Wensum. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, consolidated with Horningtoft, joint val. £720. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, has monuments to the families of Gybon, Bozoun, and Hopton. The register dates from 1700. A fair is held on Whit-Wednesday for shoes and pedlery. Colonel Jones is lord of the manor.

WHISTLEY-HURST, a lib. in the par. of Hurst, hund. of Charlton, co. Berks, 5 miles N.E. of Reading.

WHISTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Prescot, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 1 mile S. of Prescot, of which it is a suburb, and contains the Union poorhouse. The Liverpool and Manchester railway passes through the township by an inclined plane. There are extensive collieries.

WHISTON, a par. in the hund. of Wymersley, co. Northampton, 6½ miles S.E. of Northampton. It is watered by the river Nene. The surface is undulating, and the soil clay upon a substratum of limestone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. with Denton annexed, £290. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated on a hill, and contains an octagonal font and several monuments to the Boston and Irby families, and one to Anthony Catesby, the founder of the church.

WHISTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Penkridge, co. Stafford, 2 miles W. of Penkridge. It is joined with Bickford.

WHISTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kingsley, S. div. of Totmonslow hund., co. Stafford, 3½ miles N.E. of Cheadle. It is situated near the Uttoxeter canal and river Churnet, and contains the hmlts. of Whiston Eaves and Oakamoor.

WHISTON, a par. in the S. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Rotherham, and 5½ E. of Sheffield. The par. includes, besides the tnshp. of Whiston, the hmlts. of Broom, Canklow, Guilthwaite, Herringthorpe, Moorgate, Morthen, and Upper Whiston. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £868. The church is dedicated to St. James. There are a chapel for Wesleyans and a National school. The parochial charities produce about £32 per annum. Near Moorgate Grove, which forms a suburb of Rotherham, is Oakwood House, the seat of J. Yates, Esq. Sir Reresby Sitwell and the Earl of Effingham, of the Grange, are lords of the manor.

WHISTONES, a tythg. in the par. of Claines, co. Worcester, adjacent to the N. side of the city of Worcester, of which it forms a populous suburb. It contains White Ladies, on the site of Whitstone nunnery.

WHITACRE, NETHER, or INFERIOR, a par. in the Atherstone div. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 3 miles N. of Coleshill, its post town, 13 from Birmingham. It is a junction station on the West branch of the Midland railway, and is joined with the North-Western railway at Birmingham, and at Hampton-in-Arden. The village is situated on the Blythe, a branch of the river Thame. The surface is flat, and the soil clay alternated with sand. Stone is quarried. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £333. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, has a monument to Charles Jennens, Esq., bearing date 1773. The register dates from 1580. The charities consist of Jennens' bequest for a free school. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Earl Howe is lord of the manor.

WHITACRE, OVER, a par. in the hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 4 miles N.E. of Coleshill. The village adjoins Nether Whitacre, and is watered by the Bourne rivulet. The living is a don. cur. in the diec. of Worcester, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, was rebuilt in 1770.

WHITADDER, a river, co. Haddington, Scotland, rises in the par. of Whittingham, and after receiving the tributary stream of the Blackadder, near Allanbank, joins the Tweed near Berwick.

WHITBECK, a par. in the ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 3 miles S.E. of Bootle, and 8 S.E. of Ravenglass. It is situated on the sea-coast under the lofty mountain of Black Comb, which has on its summit a cavity similar to the crater of a volcano, and on its western slope a cascade. In the peat mosses, which cover part of the surface, trunks of oak and fir have been found of immense size. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £80. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was partly rebuilt at the beginning of the present century. There is an hospital or almshouse, founded in 1632, and endowed with a rent charge of £25. In this parish are three Druidical temples, one termed Standing Stones, consists of eight massive stones disposed in a circle; Kirkstones, of 30, in two circles like Stonehenge; and the third of 12 stones: there is also a large cairn encompassed at the base by a circle of huge stones.

WHITBOURNE, a par. in the hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford, 5 miles N.E. of Bromyard, and 10 N.W. of Worcester. The village is situated on the road between Worcester and Leominster, near the river Teme, which bounds the parish. The soil is clayey upon a subsoil of gravel and sandstone. The principal seats are Gains House and Whitbourne Court, formerly a palace of the Bishops of Hereford, but now a farm. It was here that Bishop Godwin died. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £540, in the patron. of the bishop, who is also lord of the manor. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a free school for both sexes.

WHITBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Whitkirk, wap. of Skyrack, West Riding co. York, 5 miles from Leeds, on the road from Leeds to York.

WHITBURN, a par. in the E. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 3 miles N. of Sunderland, and 5 S. of South Shields. The par. comprises the tnshps. of Whitburn and Cleadon, and the hmlt. of North Biddick. The village, which is a considerable fishing and bathing place, is situated about a quarter of a mile from the German Ocean, and commands a sea view. About a mile distant from the parish church is the village of Cleadon. The principal seats are Whitburn Hall and Farding Slade. The substratum abounds in limestone and coal. There are several mineral springs. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £1,113, in the patron. of the bishop. The Wesleyans have two chapels, and there are National schools. The local charities produce about £60 per annum, being the bequest of Dr. Triplett for apprenticing poor children. On the sea-shore several copper coins of Constantine and other Roman emperors have been found.

WHITBURN, a par. in co. Linlithgow, Scotland. It is a station on the Morningside branch of the North British railway. The par. contains a vil. of its own name, and that of Longridge, and part of the vil. of Blackburn. It extends in length about 6¼ miles from E. to W., with an extreme breadth of 4 miles, and is bounded on the N. by Lanarkshire and Bathgate, on the E. by Livingstone, on the S. by Edinburghshire, and on the W. by Lanarkshire. At the W. end, and nearly along its centre, is a lofty ridge of deep and barren moss, but elsewhere it is moderately even, and in an excellent state of cultivation. The par. is drained by the Almond Water and its tributary, the Briech Water. The rocks are all of the carboniferous formation, with veins of trap. Sandstone is quarried, and coal and ironstone are worked to a large extent. There are several mineral springs. The par. is traversed by the road from Linlithgow to Wilsonton, and by the S. road from Edinburgh to Glasgow. The village of Whitburn is about 2¾ miles S.W. of Blackburn, and 21 S.W. from Edinburgh. This par. is in the presb. of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweedale. The stipend of the minister is about £203. The parish church was erected in 1718, and is situated at the village of Whitburn. There are two Free churches respectively situated at Whitburn and Longridge, and an United Presbyterian church. There are also two public libraries and a parochial school. The principal seats are Polkemmet, Culthouse, Berryhill, and Mosshalt, in the N., and Burnhead, Crofthead, Craighead, and

Fauldhouse in the S. This parish formed part of Livingstone till 1730.

WHITBY, a tnshp. in the pars. of Eastham and Stoke, higher div. of Wirrall hund., co. Chester, 6 miles N. of Chester. The village is situated near the Dee and Mersey canal, which here communicates with the river Mersey, on which are extensive docks and wharves.

WHITBY, a par., market town, seaport, and parliamentary borough in the libs. of Whitby-Strand and East Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 20 miles N.W. of Scarborough, and 44 N.E. of York by road, or 56½ by the Pickering branch of the N.E. railway. It is also the terminus of the North Yorkshire and Cleveland branch of the North Eastern railway. The par. includes the borough of Whitby, with the chplries. of Aislaby, Eskdaleside, and Ugglebarnby, and the tnshps. of Hawkser, Newholm, and Ruswarp. It is situated at the mouth of the river Esk, which flowing through the town here falls into the German Ocean, and is crossed by a bridge of three arches, with a cast-iron swivel bridge, constructed for the purpose of admitting ships into the inner harbour. It is supposed to be tho *Dunum Sinus* mentioned by Ptolemy, and was called by the Saxons *Streonesheale*, where Oswy, King of Northumbria, founded an abbey under St. Hilda in 657, at which a synod was held in 664 for determining Easter after the Roman style. A village on the cliff, of which there are still some traces, sprang up under the shelter of the abbey, but the latter being destroyed by the Danes under Hubba, who landed here in 876, the village first received the name of *Presteby*, or "priest town," and afterwards *Whytebye* or "white village," hence its modern name. After the Norman conquest the abbey was restored as a Benedictine priory by William de Percy, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £437, at which time the town contained 40 houses. The ruins of this pile, situated on a rock 240 feet above the sea, include parts of the cruciform church, which was 300 feet long by 69 feet, or 150 through the transepts, and had a central tower 106 feet high supported upon four pillars of sixteen columns in the cluster, but which fell in 1830. The demesne of the ancient abbey was given by Henry VIII. to the Cholmleys of Honsham, whose mansion, Whitby Abbey, built out of the ruins of the old monastery, was taken by the Roundheads in 1645. There were also two other religious houses in the town, known as the White Hospital and St. John's. The town, which is divided into two nearly equal parts by the river Esk, consists of several narrow streets of old-fashioned houses of brick and stone. It contains the townhall, a substantial building of the Tuscan order, erected by the Cholmleys in 1788, and situated in the market-place, and the baths on the pier of three stories, the first containing the baths, the second the subscription library, and the third the museum of the Literary and Philosophical Society, containing specimens of the fossil crocodile, ichthyosauri, and other saurians, with which the cliffs abound; the custom-house, savings-bank, two commercial banks, the gas-house, seamen's hospital, dispensary, marine assurance clubs, and shipbuilding yards. The population of the parliamentary borough in 1851 was 10,989, and in 1861, 12,051, inhabiting 2,464 houses, but of the parish 14,014. It is one of the new boroughs created by the Reform Act of 1832, and returns one member to parliament. It is also a polling place for the North Riding, an excise collection, coastguard station, and bonding port. The magistrates for the North Riding hold petty sessions on Tuesday and Saturday weekly, and George Cholmley, Esq., who is lord of the manor, holds his court-leet annually at Michaelmas. The Whitby Poor-law Union comprises 22 parishes or places, the union poor-house being situated in the tnshp. of Hawsker-cum-Stainacre. It is also the head of the new County Court and Superintendent Registry districts. The inland trade of the port is considerable, but its prosperity is chiefly dependent on shipbuilding and the chartering of its numerous vessels. The manufacture of alum was established here in 1615 by the Cholmleys, and more recently the manufacture of jet ornaments has been introduced. The fisheries are prolific, and some of the working classes are employed in the weaving of canvas. There are also extensive patent roperies belonging to Messrs. Morgan of London. The harbour, which is tidal, and almost dries at low water, but rises at high tide from 10 to 15 feet, admitting vessels of 600 tons, is divided into the outer and inner harbours by the bridge. It has been much improved by the construction of the eastern and western piers, the former extending into the sea 645 feet, and the latter 1,560 feet, besides the old Burgess pier, built in 1632 by the Cholmleys, but the entrance is still rendered dangerous by the Whitby Scar, an extensive ledge of black rock near the Sledway passage, which is 300 yards broad. At the end of the W. pier is a light-house, put up in 1831, 83 feet high, with a fixed light, visible for 13 miles; and on the E. pier is another light-house, recently erected. The harbour is protected by a battery, and has Sandend and Robin Hood's Town for subports. The trade is in coal, timber, stone, alum, hemp, flax, and grain. Near 300 boats are constantly employed in the herring and other fisheries. The alum cliffs extend along the coast for nearly 30 miles, abounding in fossils, and attain an elevation of from 100 to 700 feet above the sea. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and dioc. of York, val. £215, in the patron. of the archbishop, who is impropriator of the great tithes. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built about 1110. It stands on the summit of East Cliff, and is approached by an ascent of 194 stone steps. In the interior are monuments to the Cholmley, Lascelles, and Chapman families. There are besides two chapels-of-ease dedicated respectively to St. John and St. Michael, also an Episcopalian chapel. The Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, Roman Catholics, Society of Friends, and Unitarians have chapels. There are National, British, and infant schools, and Boulby's almshouses. The local charities produce about £170 per annum. Races take place on the sands in the early part of September. Market day is on Saturday. Fairs are held on 25th August, and on Martinmas-day.

WHITBY-STRAND, a lib., North Riding co. York, contains part of the borough of Whitby and the pars. of Fylingdales, Hackness, and Sneaton, comprising 43,320 acres.

WHITCHESTER, a tnshp. in the par. of Heddon-on-the-Wall, co. Northumberland, 9 miles N.W. of Newcastle. Here was a Roman station, near which coins of Domitian, Antonine, and other emperors have been found. The demesne formerly belonged to the Turpins.

WHITCHURCH, a par. in the hund. of Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan, 3 miles N.W. of Cardiff. The village is situated in the Vale of the Taff, near the Merthyr canal and Taff Vale railway. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the tin-plate works of Melin Grufydd. The principal residences are Velindre and Greenmeadow. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

WHITCHURCH, or EGLWYS WEN, a hmlt. in the par. and co. of Denbigh, 1 mile E. of Denbigh.

WHITCHURCH, a par., decayed market town, and borough by prescription, in the hund. of Evingar, co. Hants, 12 miles N.E. of Winchester, and 59 S.W. of London. It is a station on the Andover and Basingstoke branch of the London and South-Western railway. The par. includes, besides the town of its own name, the tithgs. of Charlcott, Cold Henley, and Freefolk Priors. It is situated on the river Test, which has its rise about 6 miles distant in a range of chalk hills. It has a mechanics' institute, held at the townhall, a branch bank, a library at the church, and bank-note paper mills in the tything of Freefolk Priors. It is a polling place for the northern division of the county, and sent two members to parliament from the 27th of Queen Elizabeth till the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, by which it was disfranchised. It is a borough by prescription, not included in the Municipal Corporation Act, and is governed by a mayor and bailiff, elected annually by the freeholders at the court-leet of the

Dean and Chapter of Winchester, to whom the manor belongs. The county court is held at Andover, and the union poorhouse is situated in the parish of Overton. The population of the parish in 1851 was 1,911, and in 1861, 1,962. Whitchurch Lodge is a meet for the Vine hounds. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £205, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Independents, and Baptists. There are National schools. The parochial charities produce about £100 per annum. Market day was on Friday, but is now disused. Fairs are held on the third Thursday in June, and on the 19th and 20th October.

WHITCHURCH, a par. in the hund. of Cottesloe, co. Bucks, 5 miles N.W. of Aylesbury, and 12 from Buckingham. The village is situated in a vale, over which passes the line of the London and North-Western railway. It was given by the Conqueror to the Giffards, and had a castle belonging to Hugh de Bolebec, of which there are some traces. The manor subsequently came to the Veres, who obtained the grant of a weekly market on Monday, and a fair on the festival of St. John the Baptist, but both have long been disused. The par. includes the small hmlt. of Creslow. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £120. The church is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. The communion plate is of the 17th century, presented by Sir Edward Smythe, once Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a school for boys and girls partly supported by the Wesleyans. The charities consist of some poors' cottages and a bequest of £15 per annum, which is distributed in clothes and blankets.

WHITCHURCH, a par. in the hund. of Roborough, co. Devon, 1½ mile S.E. of Tavistock, and 12 miles N. of Plymouth. The parish comprises a considerable extent of unenclosed land on the borders of Dartmoor. Slate is quarried, and there are several tin, copper, and lead mines, which have been worked at different periods, but the Tavistock United Tin Mine is the only one at present in operation. The village is situated on the road from Plymouth to Tavistock. The principal residences are Grenofen, Holwell, Grimston, Sortridge, and Walreddon House, the latter for many centuries a seat of the Courtenay family, descendants of the Earls of Devon. The Tavistock races are held on Whitchurch Down, in this parish. A chantry chapel was founded in 1300 by the Abbot of Tavistock. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £190. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a village school. Colonel Harris is lord of the manor.

WHITCHURCH, a div. of the hund. of North Bradford, co. Salop, contains the pars. of Ightfield, Lee-Brockhurst, Prees, Stanton-upon-Hine-Heath, and part of Whitchurch, comprising 36,340 acres.

WHITCHURCH, a par. and market town, chiefly in the Whitchurch div. of North Bradford hund., co. Salop, but partly in the hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 11 miles N.W. of Market-Drayton, 19 N.E. of Shrewsbury, and 20 S.W. of Chester. It has stations on the Cambrian and on the Crewe and Shrewsbury branch of the London and North-Western railways, and has water communication by means of a branch of the Ellesmere canal. In ancient times it was called *Album Monasterium*, or *Blancminster*, probably from an hospital founded in the reign of Henry II., and had an ancient castle near the mill. The par. includes, besides the town of its own name, the parochial districts of Ash and Tilstock, the vil. of Wirswall, and 14 tnshps. It is situated on the borders of Wales, from which it is separated by a stream called the Red Brook, and has three small lakes, called Osmere, Blackmere, and Brown Moss-water. The site of the town is on the old road from London to Chester. It contains the townhall, in the High-street, where a county court is held monthly; a savings-bank, two commercial banks, the National Provincial, and Whitchurch and Ellesmere; a police-station, inland revenue office, news-room, union workhouse, enlarged in 1855; working men's club, young men's institution, several insurance agencies and gas-works. The town has recently been much improved by the completion of the sewerage works. There are several breweries and maltings, an iron foundry and machine factory. The boot and shoe trade, formerly the staple, has much declined, but considerable business is done in malt, hops, and agricultural produce. The population of the parish in 1861 was 6,093, and of the town 3,704. The local government is administered by a high steward, appointed by the Earl of Brownlow, who is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £1,000. The church, dedicated to St. Alkmund, was rebuilt in 1713 on the site of an ancient Gothic edifice, and contains several monuments of the Earls of Shrewsbury, including an effigy in stone of John Talbot, first Earl of Shrewsbury, and Marshal of France in the reign of Henry VI., surnamed the English Achilles, who was slain in France in 1453. At Dodington is a chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. Catherine, and at Ash and Tilstock are district churches. The free grammar school, founded by Sir John Talbot in 1550, and rebuilt in 1849, has an income from endowment of £500. There are also several National, infant, and mixed schools in various parts of the parish. The parochial charities produce above £1,000 per annum, including the school endowment and Higginson's bequest of £220 for the support of 6 almshouses. Whitchurch is a polling place for the county elections and a petty sessions town; it is also the seat of a new County Court and of a Poor-law Union. Courts leet and baron are held in October at the townhall by the lord of the manor. Market day is on Friday. Fairs are held on the second Friday in April, Monday in Whitsun week, Friday after 2nd August, and 28th October.

WHITCHURCH, a par. in the hund. of Lower Wormelow, co. Hereford, 6 miles S.W. of Ross, and 4 N.E. of Hereford. It is situated on the right bank of the river Wye, and on the road from Ross to Hereford. The scenery embraces Doward Hill, Symond's Yat, and other spots on the Wye. There is a private asylum for lunatics, called Whitchurch Asylum. Limestone is quarried on the hill of Great Doward, and the substratum contains ironstone, which was formerly worked. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £280. The church is dedicated to St. Dubritius. In the churchyard is the tomb of the Gwillams family. There are a chapel for Independents and a National school. The charities produce about £26 per annum.

WHITCHURCH, a par. in the hund. of Langtree, co. Oxford, 6 miles N.W. of Reading, and 10 from Wallingford. The village is situated on a declivity overlooking the Thames, and surrounded by hills. On the opposite bank of the river is the village of Pangbourne in Berkshire, connected with Whitchurch by a bridge rebuilt in 1853. The common was enclosed in the reign of George III. The par. includes the hmlt. of Whitchurch Tollhouse, Combe Lodge, the mansion of S.W. Gardiner, Esq., who is lord of the manor; and Hardwick House, the ancient seat of the Hardwick and Powys families, originally built prior to the reign of Richard II. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £456, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains three brasses, the earliest to Sir T. Walysch, bearing date 1430, and several tablets to the Lybbe, Powys, and Gardiner families. There is a free school for boys and girls, founded in 1817.

WHITCHURCH, a par. in the hund. of Dewisland co. Pembroke, 3 miles E. of St. David's. The par. includes the post-office village and small port of Solva, or Solfach, situated under the cliffs at the mouth of the Solfach river, which here falls into St. Bride's Bay. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £110, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. David's.

WHITCHURCH. See STANMORE PARVA, co. Middlesex.

WHITCHURCH, a par. in the detached portion of Kington hund., co. Warwick, 4½ miles S.E. of Stratford-on-Avon, its nearest post town and railway station. It is situated near the river Stour, and includes the small hmlts. of Bruton, or Broughton, Crimscott, Wimpstone, and Whitchurch. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £340. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. J. R. West, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

WHITCHURCH, a par. in the hund. of Keynsham, co. Somerset, 3 miles S.E. of Bristol. It is situated on the road from Bristol to Wells, and includes a forest tract called Fillwood Chase, now enclosed, on the border of which was an old town called Filton or Felton, a little to the N.W. of the present village. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £200. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

WHITCHURCH CANONICORUM, a hund. in the Bridport div. of co. Dorset, contains the pars. of Bridport, Burstock, Catherston Lewston, Charmouth, Chideock, Marshwood, Pilsdon, Symondsbury, Whitchurch Canonicorum, Stanton St. Gabriel, Wooton-Fitzpaine, and part of Stockland, comprising 22,020 acres, exclusive of the borough of Bridport.

WHITCHURCH CANONICORUM, a par. in the hund. of the same name, co. Dorset, 2 mile N.E. of Charmouth, and 5 N.W. of Bridport. It includes the chplry. of Wild, with the hmlts. of Chideock, where was situated a castle belonging to the Chideocks and Arundels, Berne, Wooton-Abbots, and Marshwood Vale. The village was formerly a market town, by grant of Henry III., and took its name from a monastery called *Album Monasterium*, which was dedicated to St. Candida, and at the time of the Domesday survey belonged to the abbey of St. Wandragisil in Normandy. The soil is deep and fertile, except in the vale, where it is a cold chalky clay. Many of the women and children are employed in making fishing-nets. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. with the curs. of Chideock, Stanton St. Gabriel, and Marshwood annexed, £800, in the patron. of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church, originally dedicated to St. Candida, and afterwards to the Holy Cross, contains a carved pulpit, the tomb of Sir G. Somers, and a monument to Sir J. Jeffery. A church has been erected at Stanton St. Gabriel in lieu of the old structure, and also at Marshwood to replace the chapel destroyed by Cromwell. There are chapels for the Baptists and Wesleyans, and National schools at Whitchurch and Chideock. The local charities produce about £25 per annum.

WHITCHURCH MAUND, a tnshp. in the par. of Bodenham, co. Hereford, 6 miles S.W. of Bromyard.

WHITCLIFFE, a tnshp. in the par. of Ripon, West Riding co. York, 1 mile S.W. of Ripon. It contains the hunds. of Thorpe and Little Thorpe.

WHITCOMB, a tythg. in the par. of Hillmarton, co. Wilts, 3 miles N.E. of Calne.

WHITCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Culliford-Tree, co. Dorset, 2 miles S.E. of Dorchester. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £14.

WHITCOMBE, a hmlt. in the par. of Newport, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 1 mile S.W. of Newport.

WHITCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Norbury, co. Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Bishop's Castle. It is joined with Hardwick.

WHITCOTT-EVAN and WHITCOTT-KEYSETT, tnshps. in the par. of Clun, co. Salop, 5 miles S.W. of Bishop's Castle.

WHITEASIDE, a district in the par. of Grinton, North Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Reeth, and 8 S.W. of Richmond.

WHITE-BROOK, a chplry. in the par. of Llandogo, co. Monmouth, 5 miles S.E. of Monmouth, on the river Wye, under Beacon Hill.

WHITECASTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Inishowen, co. Donegal, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Muff, on Lough Foyle.

WHITECHAPEL, a par. and populous suburb of the metropolis, in the Tower div. of Ossulstone hund., and borough of the Tower Hamlets, co. Middlesex, 1½ mile E. of St. Paul's Cathedral.

WHITECHAPEL, a chplry. in the par. of Kirkham, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 5 miles S.E. of Garstang.

WHITECHAPEL, a hmlt. in the par. of Birstal, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Dewsbury.

WHITECHURCH, a par. in the bar. of North Naas, co. Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Naas, and 2 E. of Clane. The village is situated on the Grand Canal and the river Liffey. A priory of Carmelites is said to have stood here, and there are some traces of a castle. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kildare, united with Kill. The church is in ruins.

WHITECHURCH, a par. in the bar. of Iffa and Offa West, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Cahir. It is situated on the road to Clonmel, under the Galtee mountains. The surface is mountainous. The woollen manufacture, formerly carried on, has become extinct. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, forming part of the union of Tubrid. In the Roman Catholic arrangement it is the head of a union, called, from the village, Ballylooby. There are two private schools.

WHITECHURCH, a par. in the bar. of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles W. of Dungarvon. The parish is situated on the main road from Waterford through Youghal to Cork. During the parliamentary war it was the scene of repeated hostilities, and has the ruins of Knockmoan Castle, dismantled by Cromwell in 1649, and of Kilmoan Castle. Limestone abounds on the lowlands, and on the high grounds freestone and green flagstone; manganese is also found at Cappagh, and at Carriglea is a stratum of pure black marble. It is watered by a feeder of the river Brickey, which rises in a small lake at Cappagh, and after turning a mill pursues a subterranean course for nearly two miles. In the limestone rocks are two extensive caverns, called Oon-na-glour and Oon-na-mort. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with Lickoran, £180. The church was built in 1831, by loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, forming part of the union of Aglish. A fair is held on the 5th August.

WHITECHURCH, a par. in the bar. of Half-Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S. of the General Post-office, Dublin, and 2 S. of Rathfarnham. The surface in the S. is chiefly hilly pasture, forming the base of the northern range of the Dublin and Wicklow mountains, whence the Cruagh river and another stream take their rise and join the Dodder at Rathfarnham. The northern part is fertile and well cultivated. The military road through the county of Wicklow passes by the villages of Ballyboden, Edmondstown, and Rockbrook. At Larch Hill is a Druidical circle, with an altar or cromlech in the centre, and in the park at Little Dargle are the ruins of a cromlech; at Kilmashogue Mountain is a strong chalybeate spring. The hills abound in granite, which is quarried and sent to Dublin for building purposes. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £70, the remainder of the tithes being partly appropriated to the deanery of Christ Church, Dublin, and partly to the incumbent of Tallaght, to which the living was until recently annexed. The church was erected in 1826. The old church, which has a burial-ground attached to it, stands on an eminence about half a mile distant, and is in ruins. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish forms part of the union of Rathfarnham. There are a school-house and a Moravian cemetery near the church.

WHITECHURCH, a par. in the bar. of Iverk, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Carrick-on-Suir. It is situated on the river Linaan, or Lingan, near its junction with the Suir. Limestone is abundant. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £200, in the patron. of the crown and bishop. The church was erected by Archbishop Cox. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Templeorum. There

are ruins of Kilcleran and Killonery churches; and a dispensary and several schools.

WHITECHURCH, or EGLWYS-WEN, a par. in the hund. of Kemess, co. Pembroke, 6 miles S.W. of Cardigan. The surface is hilly, but the soil fertile, upon a substratum of limestone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £120. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

WHITECHURCH, or TEMPLEGALL, a par. partly in the bars. of Fermoy and East Muskerry, co. Cork, but chiefly in the co. of the city of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Cork. The parish is situated on the road from Cork to Limerick. The land is generally cold, and the soil light, resting on a substratum of clay slate, but has been recently much improved by drainage and the application of manure. The land is chiefly under tillage, but there are some large dairy farms. On the western boundary of the parish are the Monard iron-works, an extensive manufactory for agricultural implements, and a dye-wood mill worked by a stream. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £700, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was rebuilt in 1800. There is a Roman Catholic chapel included in the union or district of Garrycloyne, or Blarney, and near the chapel is a tower, erected in 1834, in imitation of the ancient round towers of Ireland. There are parochial, private, and Sunday schools.

WHITECHURCH, a par. in the bars. of Bantry and Shelburne, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of New Ross. It is situated on the Ross or Barrow river, under Slievekieltre Hill, a lofty eminence, partly in this parish, where the insurgents, under the Rev. Philip Roche, encamped in 1798, and succeeded in destroying a gun brig lying off Pilltown. The land is chiefly under tillage, and the system of agriculture has in particular instances been brought to a high state of perfection. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ferns, united to that of Kilmokea, constituting the corps of the Prebend of Whitechurch in the cathedral of Ferns.

WHITECHURCHGLYNN, a par. in the bars. of Bantry and West Shelmaliere, co. Wexford, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Tagmon. The parish lies near the river Slaney. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Ferns, annexed to Killurin. The church is in ruins.

WHITE CLIFT, a hmlt. in the par. of Monk's Risborough, co. Bucks.

WHITE CRAGG, a hmlt. in the par. of Fewston, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of Otley, on the river Washburn.

WHITE CROSS, a hmlt in the par. of Elmley, West Riding co. York, 8 miles N. of Huddersfield.

WHITE CROSS, a hmlt. in the par. of Upper Fews, co. Armagh, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Newtown Hamilton.

WHITEFAUGH, a hmlt. in the par. of Carrington, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 3 miles S. of Lasswade.

WHITEFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Deerhurst, co. Gloucester, 3 miles S.W. of Tewkesbury. It is joined with Apperley to form a township.

WHITEFIELD, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Pilkington, par. of Prestwich-cum-Oldham, co. Lancaster, 2 miles S.E. of Bury, and 6 N.W. of Manchester.

WHITEFIELD, EAST and WEST, tythgs. in the par. of Wiveliscombe, co. Somerset, 1 mile N. of Wiveliscombe.

WHITEGATE, or NEWCHURCH, a par. in the first div. of Eddisbury hund., co. Chester, 4 miles S.W. of Northwich, its post town, and 2 from the Hartford station on the Grand Junction line of the London and North-Western railway. It is situated on the western bank of the river Weaver, and contains the tnshps. of Darnhall and Marton, and parts of Over and Weaverham. Vale Royal, the seat of Lord Delamere, stands on the site of the old abbey, occupying an elevation overlooking the valley of the Weaver. The old Hall, rebuilt by the Holcrofts in the reign of Elizabeth, suffered considerably during the Civil War, but has since been restored and considerably altered. It has some old stained glass, chiefly heraldic, brought from the Hall at Utkinton, and contains a collection of portraits and paintings, some of which are by Rubens. Merton Grange has been taken down, but the farm, with several other granges in this parish, still enjoys prescriptive privileges, having formed part of the possessions of the abbey of Vale Royal. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £250. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1726. The register dates from 1565. There is a school for both sexes, supported by Lord Delamere. The manor of Darnhall formerly belonged to the Earls of Chester, but now to T. G. Corbett, Esq., who is sole landowner. The local charities produce about £24 per annum.

WHITEGATE, a post-office vil. in the bar. of Imokilly, co. Cork, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Cloyne. It is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, and gives name to a small bay on the south-eastern side of Cork Harbour.

WHITEHALL, a vil. in the bar. of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Leighlinsbridge.

WHITEHALL, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Peter's, Stronsay, Orkney Islands, coast of Scotland, on the north-western side of the island.

WHITEHALL, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet, co. Kent, 2 miles from Ramsgate.

WHITEHALL, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Decuman, co. Somerset, 2 miles from Watchet.

WHITEHALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Ross, hund. of Greytree, co. Hereford, 2 miles S. of Ross, and 12 S.E. of Hereford, on an acclivity overlooking the Wye.

WHITEHAVEN, a tnshp., market town, seaport, and parliamentary borough in the par. of St. Bees, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 12 miles S.W. of Maryport, and 40 S.W. of Carlisle. It is the terminus of three short lines of railway, the Whitehaven and Furness Junction, the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont, and the Whitehaven Junction. The town has grown up since the middle of the 17th century through the exertions of the Lowther family, who founded the coal trade here in 1666, and laid out the harbour. In 1778 it was attempted to be taken by Paul Jones, a native of Galloway, who had served his apprenticeship as a seaman in a vessel belonging to this port, but took service on board an American privateer, the *Ranger*, and landing with about 30 armed men, fired three of the ships in the harbour. The harbour, which dries at low water, and rises 10 to 18 feet, has recently been much improved by the erection of the North and West Piers; the former executed by Rennie, in 1841, is 1,800 feet long, with a lighthouse, or harbour guide, at the extremity; and the latter is 1,350 feet long, bending to the E., with a fixed, or harbour light, put up in 1821; extending northwards from this pier is the New West Pier, a massive structure about 900 feet in length, having at its head a lighthouse, with a revolving light and three reflectors. There is another half-tide lighthouse on one of the inner piers, which serve to break the force of the sea, and together with the commodious quays are chiefly used for the transit and shipping of coal and iron ore. The number of vessels belonging to this port in 1856 was 177, of an aggregate tonnage of 27,757, and employing 1,455 men. Steamers ply regularly from here to Belfast and Liverpool. The herring fishery is on the decline. The quantity of coal exported is 250,000 tons, principally to Ireland. Shipbuilding is carried on to some extent, and there is a patent slip on the East Strand, erected by the Earl of Lonsdale to carry vessels of 150 tons. The town is well planned, being laid out in regular streets, mostly crossing at right angles. King-street is the principal business street; it is paved, and lighted with gas by two companies. The town is well supplied with water from Ennerdale Lake, the pipes being laid underground for ten miles. The principal buildings are the townhall, in Duke-street, containing assembly rooms and rooms for the meetings of the trustees of the town and harbour, to whom the building belongs; market-house, built by Smirke in 1813; custom-house, built in 1811, on the West Strand; the union workhouse, built in 1856, on the St. Bees road: the

Whitehaven and West Cumberland Infirmary, a large stone structure, in Howgill-street; the county police-station and lock-up, in Scotch-street; county court house, in Sandhill-lane; mechanics' institute, in Queen-street; public baths, on the West Strand; theatre, built in 1769; barracks, in Mill-street; old public office, in Duke-street, now used as reading-rooms; subscription library, savings-bank, two commercial branch banks, race stand, and Whitehaven Castle, on the road to Egremont, and now a residence of the Earl of Lonsdale. The borough, which was created by the Reform Act of 1832, includes the tnshp. of Whitehaven and part of Preston Quarter, and returns one member to parliament. It is governed by the town and harbour trustees, 21 in number, aided by constables and other municipal officers. It is also a polling place for the western division of the county. The county court is held monthly, and petty sessions thrice a week, on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. The board of guardians meet weekly on Thursday for the poor-law of Whitehaven, which embraces 20 parishes. Two old-established newspapers are published weekly, viz., the *Cumberland Pacquet*, on Tuesday, and the *Whitehaven Herald*, on Saturday, besides two penny newspapers weekly. The horticultural and agricultural societies hold their exhibitions annually. The population in 1851 was 18,916, inhabiting 3,627 houses, and in 1861, 18,842, inhabiting 3,751 houses. The chief industries are connected with the shipping trade, collieries, and iron mines, large quantities of ore being exported for the Welsh and Staffordshire furnaces, and pig iron from the Hematic ironworks, the demand for which has greatly increased of late years. Other manufactures of the town are cotton weaving, flax spinning, rope and sail making, iron foundries, anchor, cable, and nail factories, earthenware, bricks, tiles, and cabinet ware. The substratum on which the town stands belongs to the New Red sandstone formation, with extensive beds of iron ore and rich seams of cannel and other coal from 2 to 11 feet thick. The collieries at present in operation are worked by shafts at the Harris, James, Lady Kill, William, and other pits, varying in depth from 50 to 150 fathoms, and running two or three miles under the sea. There are four churches, St. Nicholas, Holy Trinity, St. James's, and Christ Church, varying in value from £350 to £150. St. James's and St. Nicholas have lately been made vicarages. Whitehaven is in the diocese of Carlisle. There are also chapels for Wesleyans, Wesleyan Association and Primitive Methodists, Presbyterians, United Presbyterians, Baptists, Independents, Roman Catholics, and Society of Friends. The principal schools are the marine school, founded in 1816 by M. Piper, for the education of 60 boys, which has an income from endowment of about £90, and was rebuilt in 1820 by the late Earl of Lonsdale; the refuge school, built in 1852, for the free education of 100 boys and girls; a ragged school and reading room in Cater-street, in the parish of St. James; Whitehaven National schools, in Wellington-row; and the Earl of Lonsdale's colliery school, at the Ginns; besides National and infant schools, in connection with the several district churches. The local charities produce about £31 per annum, exclusive of school endowments. An extramural cemetery has been formed on the St. Bees road. Market days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, for provisions, the last being also for corn. A fair is held on 12th August.

WHITEHILL, a vil. in the par. of Dalkeith, co. Edinburgh, Scotland. It consists of several cottages, inhabited chiefly by colliers.

WHITEHILL, a vil. in the par. of St. Cyrus, co. Kincardine, Scotland, adjoining the vil. of Lochside.

WHITEHILL, a vil. in the par. of Kirkconnel, co. Dumfries, Scotland, near Sanquhar.

WHITEHILLS, a vil. in the par. of Boyndie, co. Banff, Scotland, 2½ miles N.W. of Banff, and 4 E. of Portsoy. It is situated near Knock Head, and has a small harbour with 11 feet of water at spring tides. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries.

WHITEHOUSE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Abbey Lands, par. of Alnwick, co. Northumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Alnwick.

WHITEHOUSE, ABBEY, LOWER, and UPPER, three vils. in the bar. of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Belfast. The Belfast and Carrickfergus section of the Belfast and Northern Counties railway has a station here. The inhabitants are employed in the cotton mills and printworks of R. Grimshaw, of Whitehouse Hall. There is a coastguard station, and a police station where petty sessions are held.

WHITEHOUSE, a post-office vil. in the district and co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 3 miles from Alford. It is a station on the Alford Valley branch of the Great North of Scotland railway.

WHITEHOUSES, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Bishopside, par. of Ripon, West Riding co. York, 2 miles from Pateley-Bridge, on the river Nidd.

WHITEKIRK AND TYNNINGHAM, an united par. in the co. of Haddington, Scotland. It comprises the ancient pars. of Aldham, Hamer, or Whitekirk, and Tynningham. It extends in length about 5 miles from N. to S., with an extreme breadth of 4½ miles, and is bounded by North Berwick on the N., by the German Ocean on the E., by the estuary of the Tyne and Dunbar on the S., and by Prestonkirk on the W. The principal elevations are Whitekirk Hill, on the northern border, and Lawhead in the S., which do not exceed 250 feet above sea-level. Binning Wood was planted on a bare spot with oak, ash, beech, elm, and firs, in 1707. The coast, which begins a little N. of the Peffer, is rocky and bluff, in some parts reaching an altitude of 100 feet above sea-level. The rocks chiefly consist of trap and sandstone. The parish is traversed by the roads from Dunbar to North Berwick, and from Edinburgh to Berwick, and is within easy access of the East Linton station, on the North British railway. The village of Whitekirk is about 9 miles N.E. of Haddington, and 4 S.E. of North Berwick. It is situated on the rivers Tym and Peffer, under Whitekirk Hill and Whitberry Point, opposite the Bass rock. This par. is in the presb. of Dunbar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The stipend of the minister is about £337. The parish church, erected in the latter part of the 15th century, was formerly dedicated to the Virgin, and is the place where the widow of James I. outwitted Chancellor Crichton by carrying off her son, James II., in a box to Stirling. There are two parochial schools. The principal seats are Tynningham, Newbyth, and Seacliff Houses.

WHITELETS, a vil. in the par. of St. Quinox, co. Ayr, Scotland, 1½ mile N.E. of Ayr. A railway for the traffic of coal connects the village with the harbour of Newton-upon-Ayr. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the collieries.

WHITEMERE, a vil. in the par. of Dyke and Moy, co. Moray, Scotland, near Torres.

WHITE-MOOR-PLACE, a hmlt. in the par. of Basford, co. Notts, 2 miles N.W. of Nottingham.

WHITENESS, an ancient par. in the Orkney and Shetland Islands, Scotland, now joined to Tingwall.

WHITEPARISH, a par. in the hund. of Frustfield, co. Wilts, 7½ miles S.E. of Salisbury, and 3 S. of West Dean railway. It includes the Earldoms, an extra-par. district which once belonged to the Earls of Somerset, and the tythgs. of Alderstone, Abbotstone, Cowsfield Estuary, Cowsfield Lovers, and Whelpley. The principal seats are Bloxmore House, Brickworth, Cowsfield House, and Melchet Park, the last the residence of the Hon. F. Baring. The soil is clay and chalk. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £126. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was repaired in 1853. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There are National and endowed schools for both sexes. The charities produce about £100 per annum, including the school endowments.

WHITE-PIT, a hmlt. in the par. of Swaby, co. Lincoln, 4 miles W. of Alford.

WHITEPOINT, a vil. in the bar. of Barrymore, co. Cork, Ireland, adjoining Queenstown.

WHITERIGG, a vil. in the par. of New Monkland co. Lanark, Scotland, 2½ miles from Airdrie. It is a station on the Airdrie and Bo'ness, or Borrowstownness, branch of the North British railway.

WHITE RIVER, a stream of co. Louth, Ireland. It rises under Belpatrick Mountain, and joins the Dee at Drumcot.

WHITE ROOTHING. *See* ROOTHING, WHITE, co. Essex.

WHITESHILL ST. PAUL, an ecclesiastical district in the borough of Stroud, co. Gloucester, adjoining Stroud.

WHITESTAUNTON. *See* STAUNTON, WHIT, co. Somerset.

WHITESTONE, a par. in the hund. of Wonford, co. Devon, 3 miles N.W. of Exeter, and 6 S.E. of Crediton. It is situated on the main road from Exeter to Launceston, near the banks of the river Exe, on an eminence overlooking the river. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £616, and 76 acres of land. The church is dedicated to St. Katherine. There is a mixed school partially endowed by John Splatt. The charities produce about £14 per annum, exclusive of the school endowment. The freeholders are lords of the manor.

WHITESTONE, a hmlt. in the par. of Mesham, co. Devon, 14 miles N.W. of Crediton.

WHITESTOWN, a vil. in the bar. of Lower Dundalk, co. Louth, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Carlingford.

WHITEVALE, a vil. in the par. of Barony, co. Glasgow, Scotland, adjoining Glasgow on the road to Airdrie.

WHITEWATER, a stream of co. Down, Ireland, rises in the Mourne mountains, and falls into Carlingford Lough.

WHITEWAY, a hund. in the Cerne div. of co. Dorset, contains the pars. of Chesilborne, Hilton, Ifferton, Melcombe-Horsey, Milton-Abbas, Stoke Wake, and Wolland, comprising 13,190 acres.

WHITEWELL. *See* WHITWELL.

WHITFIELD, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Glossop, co. Derby, 9 miles N. of Chapel-en-le-Frith, 13 from Manchester, and 1 mile S. of Glossop. It is a rapidly increasing township, containing in 1861 5,679 inhabitants, many of whom were employed in the cotton and paper mills. The ecclesiastical district was constituted in 1844 under Sir R. Peel's Act, and has a population of 13,040. The church is dedicated to St. James. A fair is held on the 6th May for cattle.

WHITFIELD, or BEWSFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 4 miles N.W. of Dover. The village is situated in an open and elevated district, traversed by the new road to Sandwich and the Roman way from Richborough to Dover. The par. contains the hmlt. of Pineham and Napchester, once a Roman station. The soil is light on a substratum of chalk. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £150, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, or St. Mary, has two chancels. The Independents have a chapel.

WHITFIELD, a par. in the hund. of King's-Sutton, co. Northampton, 2 miles N.E. from Brackley. The village is situated on the river Ouse. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £258, in the patron. of the Provost and Fellows of Worcester College, Oxford, who are also lords of the manor. The church is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. There are National and infant schools. The charities produce about £70 per annum.

WHITFIELD, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Bernersley, par. of Norton-on-the-Moors, co. Stafford, 3 miles N.E. of Burslem.

WHITFIELD, a par. in the W. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 4 miles S.E. of Haltwhistle, 14 S.W. of Hexham, and 8 S.W. of Haydon Bridge railway station. It is watered by the East and West Allen rivers, which join their streams at Cupola, and is traversed by the new turnpike road from Alston to Haydon Bridge. Two-thirds of the surface are high, heathy, uninclosed moorland, only affording pasturage to sheep, but the lands along the Allen are fertile, and are appropriated chiefly to dairy and grazing farms. At Redmires is a chalybeate spring. There are traces of lead, which was formerly worked, also a small brick and tile kiln. The manor anciently belonged to the Whitfields, who held it under the collegiate church of Hexham, and were styled "earls" by custom; it is now the property of Mrs. Blackett Ord, of Whitfield Hall. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £300. The church was rebuilt in 1784. The charities produce about £7 per annum. There are National schools.

WHITFORD, a par. in the hund. of Coleshill, co. Flint, 3 miles N.W. of Holywell. The par., situated on Offa's Dyke, near the river Dee and the Chester and Holyhead railway, which has stations at Holywell and Mostyn, includes the tnshp. of Whitford-Garn; Mostyn Hall, the seat of Lord Mostyn; Bychton, the original seat of the Pennants; Downing, a seat of the Earl of Denbigh; Ucha, of the Griffiths; and the hmlts. of Eden Owen, Is Glan, Uwch Glan, Tre-Abbot, and Tre-Llan, where is situated the parish church. The population in 1861 was 3,666. The subsoil yields abundance of coal, which is worked under the sea, limestone, lead, copper, zinc, calamine, chert, and freestone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £400, besides a sinecure rect., val. £740, both in the gift of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Near Mynydd-y-Garreg are a Roman tower, and a pillar cross 12 feet high. The charities produce £140 per annum.

WHITGIFT, a par. in the lower div. of Osgoldcross wap., West Riding co. York, 6 miles S.E. of Howden, and 4 E. of Goole. The par. is situated on the banks of the river Ouse, near its confluence with the Trent and Humber, and contains the tnshps. of Ousefleet, Reedness, Whitgift, and Swinefleet, which last is also a chapelry and large village, with church and schools. The population of the parish in 1861 was 2,298, but of the township only 315. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £270, and 90 acres of glebe. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, was erected in 1302, on land given by Henry de Laci, Earl of Lincoln. There is besides a chapel-of-ease at Swinefleet. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There are National schools at Whitgift and Swinefleet. The charities produce about £130 per annum. Fairs are held on the 22nd and 23rd July, and a statute fair at Michaelmas.

WHITGREAVE, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of SS. Mary and Chadd, co. Stafford, 3½ miles N.W. of Stafford. It is a small village situated near the line of the London and North-Western railway, containing only 182 inhabitants.

WHITHORN, a par., market town, and royal burgh, in the Machers district of Wigtonshire, Scotland. The par. contains, besides the town of its own name, the seaport village of Isle-of-Whithorn. It is bounded on the S. and S.E. by the sea, on the N. by Sorbie, and on the W. by Glasserton. It is about 8 miles in length from N. to S., with an extreme breadth of 4 miles. The coast is bold and rocky, terminating in the S. in Borrowhead, which separates the bays of Luce and Wigton. The surface is broken, seldom rising into hills, and occasionally overgrown with stunted brushwood, though timber-trees are rare except in the neighbourhood of Castlewigg demesne. The soil is fertile and under tillage, with the exception of a small extent of bog and moss, which is useful in supplying turf-fuel. The principal landed proprietors are the Earls of Galloway and Stair, Hathorn of Castlewigg, Stewart of Physgill and Tonderghie, Murray of Broughton, and Sir A. Agnew, Bart. The town consists of one main street nearly a mile in length, with two small streets branching from it, and several alleys. It contains a town-house and a gaol, with a spire, branches of the National and Edinburgh and Glasgow banks, and a bridge over the stream which crosses the main street. It is about

12 miles S. of Wigton, and has a considerable coasting-trade, chiefly with England. The burgh is governed by a provost, two bailiffs, a treasurer, and 5 common-councillors, assisted by a resident justice of the peace. It unites with Wigton, Stranraer, and New Galloway in returning one member to parliament; constituency in 1851, 1,652. The par. is in the presb. of Wigton and synod of Galloway, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister's stipend is £265 4*s.* 10*d.* The parish church was built in 1822, and there are two Free churches, respectively at Whithorn and Isle-of-Whithorn; also an United Presbyterian church, Reformed Presbyterian church, and a Roman Catholic chapel. There are two parochial and nine other schools. Market-day is Thursday. Fairs are held on the Thursday after the first Friday in each month for cattle, and an annual fair on the Thursday after the first Saturday in July.

WHITKIRK, a par. in the lower div. of Skyrack wap., West Riding co. York, 4 miles E. of Leeds. It has a station at Crossgates on the Leeds and Selby line of railway. The par. includes the tnshp. of Austhorpe, Temple Newsham, Thorpe Stapleton, and Seacroft, recently erected into a separate parish under Lord Blandford's Act, and the hmlts. of Crossgates, Colton, Halton, Killingbeck, Lane End, Newsham-Green, and Temple-Thorpe. The manor of Temple Newsham, mentioned in Domesday survey as *Newhusum*, was given in the 12th century by William de Villers to the Knights Templars, who had a preceptory here, and upon the suppression of that order was given by Edward III. to the Darcys, and subsequently came to Matthew, Earl of Lenox, during whose residence here Henry Lord Darnley, husband of Mary Queen of Scots, was born. The land is fertile and well cultivated. The substratum abounds in coal and ironstone, which are chiefly worked in the township of Thorpe-Stapleton. The population of the parish in 1861 was 3,032, principally located in the villages of Whitkirk, Temple Newsham, Seacroft, and Crossgates. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £200, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The pulpit is in Caen stone, and adjoining the S. aisle is a mortuary chapel, with sculptured effigies of the Scargill and Ingram families, and a monument to John Smeaton, founder of the Eddystone lighthouse, who was a native of Austhorpe in this parish. There is besides a new church at Seacroft, erected in 1845. There are National and other schools. The charities produce about £35 per annum.

WHITLAND, a vil. in the par. of Llanboidy, co. Carmarthen, 8 miles N.W. of Langharne. It is a station on the Great Western railway. The village is situated on the river Taff, and is celebrated by tradition as the site of "Ty Gwyn ar Tav," or the White House of Howel Dha, where that sage, assisted by 13 wise men, composed the laws of Wales in the early part of the 10th century. The Abbey, the seat of the Yelvertons, was built out of the ruins of a Cistercian priory, founded here in 1143 by Bishop Bernard, and valued at the Dissolution at £135.

WHITLEY, a hund. in co. Somerset, contains the pars. of Ashcott, Blackford, Butleigh, Compton-Dunton, Cossington, Greinton, High Ham, Holford, Holton, Middlezoy, West Monckton, Moorlinch, Othery, Milton-Podimore, Shapwick, Street, Walton, Weston Zoyland, Wheathill, and Woolavington, besides King's Sedgmoor, comprising together 49,640 acres.

WHITLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Giles, Reading, co. Berks, 1½ mile S. of Reading. The village, which is lighted with gas, is situated on the river Kennet.

WHITLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Cumner, co. Berks, 7 miles N.W. of Abingdon, on the Thames.

WHITLEY, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Tynemouth, co. Northumberland, 2½ miles N.E. of North Shields. It is a station on the Tynemouth branch of the Blyth and Tyne railway. The tnshp. is situated near the sea-coast, and includes the hmlts. of Whitley-Row and Hotspur Place, with the reservoir of the North Shields water-works. The substratum abounds in coal, ironstone, and limestone, which are extensively worked.

WHITLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Chad, co. Salop, 3 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury. It is joined to Welbatch.

WHITLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Calne, co. Wilts, 1 mile N. of Calne.

WHITLEY, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Melksham, co. Wilts, 2 miles N.W. of Melksham, in the vale of the Avon.

WHITLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Wootton-Wamen, co. Warwick, 1 mile from Henley-in-Arden, and 9 miles W. of Warwick, near the river Alne and the Birmingham canal.

WHITLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Kellington, lower div. of Osgoldcross wap., West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Snaith. At Whitley Bridge is a station on the Goole branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. It is situated on the Goole canal, near the river Aire.

WHITLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Ecclesfield, wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 4½ miles N. of Sheffield.

WHITLEY-BOOTHS, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, higher div. of Blackburn hund., co. Lancaster, 4 miles N.W. of Colne.

WHITLEY FOREST. *See* SEVENOAKS, co. Kent.

WHITLEY, LOWER, an ecclesiastical district in the par. of Great Budworth, hund. of Bucklow, co. Chester, 5 miles N.W. of Northwich. It comprises the tnshps. of Lower and Over, or Inferior and Superior.

WHITLEY, LOWER, an ecclesiastical district and tnshp. in the par. of Thornhill, lower div. of Agbrigg wap., West Riding co. York, 5 miles E. of Huddersfield, and 3 S.E. of Dewsbury. It is situated in a populous manufacturing district near the river Colne, and includes the hmlts. of Briestfield, Briestwhistle, and Grange Moor.

WHITLEY, OVER. *See* WHITLEY, LOWER, co. Chester.

WHITLEY, UPPER, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk-Heaton, upper div. of Agbrigg wap., West Riding co. York, 4½ miles N.E. of Huddersfield.

WHITLINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Henstead, co. Norfolk, 2½ miles S.E. of Norwich. There is no village, and the old dilapidated church is situated on the verge of a precipice overlooking the navigable river Yare.

WHITMINSTER. *See* WHEATENHURST, co. Gloucester.

WHITMORE, a par. in the hund. of North Pirehill, co. Stafford, 4½ miles S.W. of Newcastle-under-Lyne, and 15 from Stafford. It is a station on the London and North-Western railway. The village is situated on the road from Newcastle to Market-Drayton, and on the river Sow, a branch of the Trent. Coal exists in the neighbourhood, but is not worked. An Act for enclosing land was passed in 1841. The North Staffordshire hounds meet here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £500. The church, formerly a chapel-of-ease to Stoke-upon-Trent, was repaired in 1845. The register commences in 1858. The charities produce about £10 per annum. Rear-Admiral Rowland Mainwaring, of Whitmore Hall, is lord of the manor.

WHITNAGE, a tythg. in the par. of Uplowman and hund. of Tiverton, co. Devon, 2 miles N. of Collumpton, and 4 N.E. of Tiverton.

WHITNASH, a par. in the Kenilworth div. of Knightlow hund., co. Warwick, half a mile S.E. of Leamington-Priors, and 3 miles S.E. of Warwick. The village is situated within half a mile of the Warwick and Knapton canal. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £320. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, contains two brasses, the earliest bearing date 1503. There is a National school. The charities produce about £3 per annum.

WHITNELL, a tythg. in the par. of St. Cuthbert, co. Somerset, 1 mile from Wells.

WHITNELL, a tythg. in the par. of Emborrow, co. Somerset, 4 miles N.E. of Wells.

WHITNEY, a par. in the hund. of Huntington, co. Hereford, 4 miles N.E. of Hay by the Hereford and Brecon railway, on which it is a station. The village is situated on the northern bank of the river Wye, and on the road from Hereford to Hay and Brecon. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £230. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. There are a chapel for Baptists and a mixed school. T. Dew, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WHITREY. *See* WHITNAGE, co. Devon.

WHITRIDGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Hartburn, co. Northumberland, 6 miles W. of Morpeth.

WHITRIGG, a tnshp. in the par. of Torpenhow, co. Cumberland, 6 miles N.E. of Cockermouth.

WHITSAND BAY, a haven on the S. coast of co. Cornwall, lying to the W. of Rann Head, with 8 to 10 fathoms water.

WHITSBURY, or WHITCHBURY, a par. in the hunds. of Cawden and Cadworth, co. Wilts, 3½ miles N.W. of Fordingbridge, and 2½ from Breamore. The village is situated on the borders of Hampshire, and formerly belonged to Breamore Priory. From the hill on which the church stands is a prospect of Salisbury Cathedral, and the castle of Old Sarum in the distance. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £280. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. The register dates from 1714. On a hill in this parish are traces of a Roman or Saxon camp of 15 acres, surrounded by a trench.

WHITSOME AND HILTON, an united par. in the co. of Berwick, Scotland. It contains the ancient pars. of Whitsome and Hilton, which were united in 1735. It extends in length about 4½ miles from E. to W., with an extreme breadth of 2½ miles, and is bounded by the pars. of Edrom, Hutton, Ladykirk, and Swinton. Sandstone is quarried. In the vicinity are traces of a Roman camp. The par. is traversed by the N. road from Berwick to Kelso, and is within easy access of the Dunse branch of the North British railway and the Tweedside branch of the English North-Eastern railway. The village of Whitsome is about 2½ miles S. of Allanton, and 6½ S.E. of Dunse. It is situated on the river Lect, occupying a central position of the parish. It was burnt in 1482 by Richard III., when Duke of Gloucester. This par. is in the presb. of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The stipend of the minister is about £260. The parish church was erected in 1803 on Hardie's-hill, at the W. end of the village of Whitsome. There is a parochial school.

WHITSON, a par. in the lower div. of Caldicott hund., co. Monmouth, 6 miles S.E. of Newport. It is situated near the Bristol Channel. The land is partly in common. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £180, in the alternate patron. of the Chapter of Llandaff and the Provost of Eton College. The church is said to have belonged to Portown, a place now swallowed up by the sea.

WHITSTABLE, a hund. in the lathe of St. Augustine, E. div. of co. Kent, contains the pars. of Blan, Seasalter liberty, and Whitstable, comprising 10,670 acres.

WHITSTABLE, a par., seaport, and market-town in the hund. of the same name, co. Kent, 6 miles N.W. of Canterbury, to which it is the harbour, and 7 N.E. of Faversham, to which it is a subport. It has stations on the Ramsgate and Deal branch of the South-Eastern, and on the Kent Coast branch of the London, Chatham, and Dover railways. It is situated on Whitstable Bay, near the entrance to the East Swale, opposite to the Isle of Sheppey. It is chiefly famed for its oyster fishery. It formed part of Seasalter borough at the time of the Domesday survey, when it had 8 fisheries, which, being appendant to the manor, were considered a royalty of fishery or oyster dredging, and now belong to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and are under the control and management of the Incorporated Company of Dredgers. The town has a bustling and thriving aspect, owing chiefly to its fishery, and the number of colliers frequenting the bay for the supply of Canterbury and the surrounding district with coal. The population, which is partly in Whitstable and partly in Seasalter parishes, in 1861 was 4,188, but that of the parish 3,673. The par. includes the hmlts. of Church Street, Whitstable Street, and part of Harwick. On the shore are several salt works, and near Tankerton are establishments for the manufacture of copperas, or green vitriol. There are weirs in the bay, which is a coastguard station. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £160, in the gift of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is on a hill in the hamlet of Church Street. The Wesleyans and Independents have chapels. The Whitstable and Seasalter Trust schools are situated near the new church in the adjoining parish of Seasalter. In Tankerton Bay, about a mile out at sea, is a bank called the Street Stones, where are ancient remains, and on the Whitstable Flats, opposite, Roman tiles and coins have been found by the dredgers, together with the bones of the extinct elephant. Fairs are held on the Thursday before Whitsunday, on Midsummer-day at Church Street, and on St. James's day on Greensted Green, in Whitstable Street.

WHITSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Stratton, co. Cornwall, 6 miles S.E. of Stratton, and 7 from Holsworthy; intersected by the Bude canal. It is mentioned in Domesday survey as *Witestan*, at which time it belonged to the Earl of Mortaigne. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £240. The Bible Christians have a chapel. J. F. Bassett, Esq., of Bennetts, is lord of the manor.

WHITSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Wonford, co. Devon, 3 miles N.W. of Exeter, and 6 S.E. of Crediton. The village is situated on the main road from Exeter to Launceston, occupying an eminence 700 feet above the level of the river Exe. The par. contains the hmlt. of Sherwood. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £650. The church is dedicated to St. Catherine. There is a school with a small endowment. The parochial charities produce about £35 per annum, of which £30 belongs to the school and almshouses.

WHITSTONE, a hund., co. Somerset, contains the pars. of Batcombe, Croscombe, Ditcheat, Doulting, Downhead, Hornblotton, Lamyatt, East Pennard, Pilton, Pylle, Shepton-Mallet, and Stoke-Lane; comprising 33,150 acres.

WHITSTONE, a hund. in two divs., co. Gloucester; the lower contains the pars. of Eastington, Frampton-on-Severn, Frocester, Stanley St. Leonard's, Stanley King's, Stonehouse, and Wheatenhurst; and the upper the pars. of Fetherne, Hardwick, Haresfield, Longney, Moreton, Valence, Randwick, Saul, Standish, and part of Quedgely, together comprising 25,300 acres.

WHITTERING, a par. in the lib. of Peterborough, co. Northampton, 3 miles S.E. of Stamford, and 2 N.W. of Wansford. The land is principally arable, and belongs to the Marquis of Exeter, who is lord of the manor. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £112. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is of the 12th century.

WHITTINGHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkham, co. Lancaster, 4½ miles N.E. of Preston.

WHITTINGHAM, a par. in the wap. of North Coquetdale, co. Northumberland, 6 miles N. of Rothbury, and 8 S.W. of Alnwick. It is situated in the vale of the Aln, and contains the tnshps. of Callaley and Yetlington, Glanton, Lorbottle, Ryle, and Shawdon. The soil varies from a deep rich loam in the centre of the vale, to a light sand on the sides of the hills. A considerable portion of the land is uninclosed. In the parish is a vaulted tower, which served as a stronghold in the border wars. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £540, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew.

WHITTINGHAM, a par. in co. Haddington, Scotland. It contains a vil. of the same name. It extends in length about 10½ miles from N. to S. with a varying breadth of 1½ mile to over 6 miles. It is bounded by Berwickshire on the S, and on the other sides by the

pars. of Garvald, Morham, Prestonkirk, Stenton, and Dunbar. The surface in the S. abounds in hilly sheep-walks, including part of the Lammermoor hills, from the foot of which to Whittingham Water the ground gradually descends. The principal summit in the N. is Blakie-heugh, a fertile ridgy height on the boundary. The prevailing rocks are greywacke and red sandstone, the latter having been extensively quarried. In this parish are Priest's Law oval camp, measuring 2,000 feet in circumference; the ruins of Whittingham Castle, and Penshiel and Stoneypath towers. The parish is traversed by the road from Gifford to Dunbar, and by that from Haddington to Dunse, and is within 2 miles of the Linton station on the North British railway. The village of Whittingham is about 6 miles E. of Haddington, and 7 S.W. of Dunbar. It is situated on the road from Gifford to Dunbar, on the left bank of Whittingham Water, and stands at an elevation of 300 feet above sea-level. This par. is in the presb. of Dunbar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The stipend of the minister is about £308. The parish church was erected about 1722, and restored in 1820. There is a parochial school. The principal seats are Whittingham House, Ruchlaw House, and Whittingham Castle.

WHITTINGTON, a par. in the upper div. of Oswestry hund., co. Salop, 2½ miles N.E. of Oswestry, and 5 W. of Ellesmere. It has stations on the Cambrian and on the Shrewsbury and Chester branch of the Great Western railways. There is likewise a branch line from Gobowen, in this parish, to Oswestry. The river Perry and the Ellesmere canal traverse the parish from N. to S. It has the ruins of an ancient moated border castle, supposed to have been built in the 9th century by a British chieftain, whose descendants held it till the Norman conquest, when it was given to Peverel, the founder of the family of the Peverels of the Peak, but afterwards passed into the hands of Fulk Fitz-Guarine, or Warine, whose family kept it till 1419. The castle, before its demolition, was strongly fortified with five round towers, each 40 feet in diameter and 100 feet in height, and the walls were 12 feet in thickness. The towers of the gatehouse are still entire, with some portions of the walls and towers of the castle. The par. includes the tnshps. of Berghill, Daywell, Ebnall, Fernhill, Frankton, Henlle, Hindford, Old Marton, and Whittington, with the hmlts. of Babies' Wood and Gobowen, and contains at present a population of about 1,500. The village was once a market town, and now contains about 500 inhabitants. In the parish are Belmont, Ebnall Lodge, Fernhill, and Park Hall, the last of the time of Henry VIII., with a private chapel, said to have been consecrated by Archbishop Parker. The Hulston estate also lies in the centre of the parish, but is now a separate parish. A portion of the eastern side of the parish was in 1865 formed into a separate district, embracing also a part of Ellesmere parish. The district church is called St. Andrew's, and the new district Welsh Frankton. Another portion of the tnshp. of Daywell, to the N.W. of the parish, has also been severed, having been assigned to the Hengoed district, the church of which was built in, and the chief part of the district taken from, the parish of Selattyn. The subsoil is principally gravel with traces of coal. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £965, with 50 acres of glebe. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was rebuilt in 1806. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There are National schools built at a cost of £1,000, which are partly supported by an endowment of £42 per annum. Mrs. Lloyd, of Aston Hall, is lady of the manor.

WHITTINGTON, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Lonsdale, co. Lancaster, 5 miles E. of Burton, and 12 N.E. of Lancaster. The par., bordering on the river Lune, includes the tnshps. of Docker and Newton. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £420. The charities produce about £45, including Margison's bequest of £18 for education.

WHITTINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Northwold, co. Norfolk, 1 mile S.E. of Stoke Ferry, on the river Wissey.

WHITTINGTON, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 2 miles N. of Chesterfield. It is a station on the Midland railway. The village is situated near the Chesterfield canal and river Rother. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries and potteries. Brick making and scythe making are carried on. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £210, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is being rebuilt. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and there is a school partially endowed. On Whittington Moor, in this parish, is the "Cock and Pynot Inn," where the Duke of Devonshire and others met in 1688 to support the revolution.

WHITTINGTON, a par. in the hund. of North Offlow, co. Stafford, 2½ miles S.E. of Lichfield. The village is situated on the Coventry canal. To the S.E. is an extensive heath or sheep-walk, where the Lichfield races are held. The par. includes the hmlts. of Huddlesford and Hurst. The hall, a large antique mansion near the church, was the seat of the Everards, and afterwards of the Pagets. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £251. The church is dedicated to St. Giles. There is a free school with a small endowment. The Marquis of Anglesey is lord of the manor.

WHITTINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Bradley, co. Gloucester, 4 miles S.E. of Cheltenham. The village is situated under the Cotswold hills. The surface is undulating, and the lower grounds are watered by the Colne brook. There are quarries of stone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £300. There is a school with a small endowment.

WHITTINGTON, a chplry. in the par. of St. Peter, co. Worcester, 2 miles S.E. of Worcester.

WHITTINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Grendon, co. Warwick, 1 mile N.W. of Atherstone, on the river Anker and Coventry canal.

WHITTINGTON, GREAT and LITTLE, tnshps. in the par. of Corbridge, co. Northumberland, 6 miles N.E. of Hexham.

WHITTLE, a hmlt. in the district of New Mills, par. of Glossop, co. Derby, 6 miles N.W. of Chapel-en-le-Frith.

WHITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Ovingham, E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 9 miles W. of Newcastle.

WHITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Shilbottle, co. Northumberland, 5 miles S. of Alnwick.

WHITTLEBURY, or WHITTLEWOOD, a par. in the hund. of Green's Norton, co. Northampton, 3½ miles S.W. of Towcester. The village is situated on the road from Towcester to Buckingham, near Whittlebury Forest, which stretches into the adjoining counties of Bucks and Oxfordshire, forming part of the honour of Grafton. Above a fourth of the land is in meadow and pasture, another quarter is arable, and the remainder chiefly forest and woodland. Some of the females are employed in lacemaking. The principal residence is Whittlebury Lodge, situated in the forest, the seat of Lord Southampton. The Duke of Grafton, of Wakefield Lodge, is lord-warden of the forest and lord of the manor. The living is a perpet. cur., with that of Silverstone, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £380, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has been recently restored, and contains an old octagonal font embellished with the crest of the Fitzroys. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there are National schools. The local charities produce about £35 per annum, including £20 for education.

WHITTLE-LE-WOODS, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. and hund. of Leyland, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N. of Chorley, on the Leeds canal. There are quarries of millstone and traces of lead, but the mine is no longer in operation.

WHITTLESEY, a par. and ancient market town in the N. div. of Witchford hund., Isle of Ely, co. Cam-

bridge, 6 miles S.E. of Peterborough, in Northamptonshire, and 20 N.W. of Ely. It is a station on the Peterborough, March, and Ely branch of the Great Eastern railway. This place, called *Witesie* in Domesday survey, is supposed to have been a Roman station, from the traces of a military way and the numerous relics of antiquity discovered in the neighbourhood, including a massive gold ring lately dug up. It consists of the two ancient parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary, which have been united for civil purposes by special Act of Parliament of the 12th and 13th Victoria, though ecclesiastically still distinct. They consist of an extensive tract of fenny land, comprising 25,430 acres, and include the hmlts. of Coates, Eastrea, and Pond's Bridge. The lake or mere of Whittle, from which the place derives its name, was situated in the adjoining county of Huntingdon, and measured 2 miles in length by 1 mile broad, but is now entirely drained by the Middle Level Commissioners. The town, which is paved and lighted with gas, contains a townhall erected by the governors of the charities, the old market house, two branch banks, a library with news-room, two reading-rooms, and union workhouse. It has recently been much improved, and is bounded on the N. and S. by two branches of the Nene river. It is a polling place for the county elections, and has a market for corn recently revived. The population of the town in 1861 was 4,496, and of the parishes 6,966. It forms a separate Poor-law Union, but is included in the county court district of Peterborough. Courts leet and baron are held twice a year. The livings of both parishes are vics.* in the dioc. of Ely, that of St. Andrew val. £550, and that of St. Mary £230, with residences. The register dates from 1683. Coates and Pond's Bridge are distinct parishes. The Wesleyans, New Connexion Methodists, Independents, and General and Particular Baptists have chapels. There are two handsome National schools. The local charities produce about £520 per annum, including the revenues from town lands. Friday is market day. The town and neighbourhood are most salubrious, all traces of fen peculiarities of climate having disappeared by the system of drainage.

WHITTLESFORD, a hund. in the S. div. of co. Cambridge, contains the pars. of Duxford, Hinxton, Ickleton, Sawston, and Whittlesford, comprising 10,928 acres.

WHITTLESFORD, a par. in the hund. of the same name, co. Cambridge, 6 miles N.W. of Linton, and 7 S.E. of Cambridge. It is a station on the Cambridge section of the Great Eastern railway. The village, once a market town, is situated at the bridge over the river Cam. There are some traces of an hospital founded by Sir William Colville about the time of Edward I. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £170, in the patron. of Jesus College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to SS. Mary and Andrew. The local charities produce about £160 per annum, including £60, the endowment of Westley's school.

WHITTLE, WELSH, a tnshp. in the par. of Standish, hund. of Leyland, co. Lancaster, 3 miles S.W. of Chorley.

WHITTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Grindon, N.E. div. of Stockton ward, co. Durham, 5 miles N.W. of Stockton-upon-Tees. The tnshp. is intersected by the main line of the Clarence and Hartlepool railway. The principal residence is Whitton House, once the seat of Colonel Hutchinson, and a meet for the Durham county hounds.

WHITTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Leintwardine, hund. of Wigmore, co. Hereford, 5 miles W. of Ludlow. It is joined with Trippleton to form a tnshp.

WHITTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Rothbury, W. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, half a mile S. of Rothbury. It is situated on the river Coquet, and has Whitton Tower, formerly a strong border fortress, but now occupied as the rectory, and near it is a circular observatory built by the late Dr. Sharp.

WHITTON, a chplry. in the par. of Burford, co. Salop, 4 miles N.W. of Tenbury, and 4 S.E. of Ludlow.

WHITTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Westbury, co. Salop, 9 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury.

WHITTON, a par. in the hund. of Cefnllys, co. Radnor, 5 miles N.W. of Presteign, on the river Lug. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £130, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. David.

WHITTON, a vil. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Twickenham, hund. of Isleworth, co. Middlesex, 2 miles S. of Hounslow, and 10 W. of London. It has a joint station with Hounslow on the loop line of the London and South-Western railway. It is a suburb of the metropolis in the western postal district, containing about 800 inhabitants. A district church has recently been erected. The principal residences are Whitton Park, formerly the residence of Sir W. Chambers, on the borders of Hounslow Heath, adorned with cedars, planted in 1725 by Archibald, third Duke of Argyle; and Kneller Hall, with its ceilings by Laguerre, and its grounds, comprising 200 acres, late the residence of Sir G. Kneller and the Calvert family, but now occupied as a military music college for the complete training of the musicians and bandmasters of the several regiments by whom it is supported.

WHITTON, a par. in the N. div. of Manley wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N. of Winterton, and 9 N.W. of Barton-upon-Humber. The village is situated near the ferry on the bank of the Humber, and 3 miles below Trent Falls. The Hull and Gainsborough steamers pass the village daily. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £209, with that of Alkborough united. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Mrs. Bentinck is lady of the manor.

WHITTON-CUM-THURLSTON, a par. in the hund. of Bosmere, co. Suffolk, 2 miles N.W. of Ipswich, within which borough it is included, and 1 mile N.E. of the Bramford railway station on the Great Eastern line. The Stow-Market and Ipswich navigation passes through the parish, which includes the hamlet of Thurlston. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £250, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1852. The old church of Thurlston is now used as a barn.

WHITTON DEAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Isleworth, co. Middlesex, adjoining the village of Whitton, in par. of Twickenham.

WHITTON-DITCH, a tythg. in the par. of Ramsbury, co. Wilts, 4 miles N.W. of Hungerford.

WHITTONSTALL, or WITTONSTALL, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Bywell St. Peter, E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 9 miles E. of Hexham, and 3 S.W. of the Stockfield station of the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. The village is situated on the line of the ancient Watling Street, and near the banks of the river Tyne. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £200, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church of SS. Philip and John was erected in 1832.

WHITWELL, a par. in the hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 11 miles N.E. of Chesterfield, and 4 from the Worksop railway station. The village is situated near the north-western border of the county, on the road from Worksop to Chesterfield. The land is fertile and well cultivated. The par. includes the hmlts. of Baxton Moor, Belph, and Steetly, said to have been at one period a distinct parish, and where are still the ruins of a Saxon or Norman church, partially covered with ivy. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £770. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. The charities produce about £5 per annum. The ancient hall is now a farmhouse. A statute fair was held on 1st November for hiring servants, but is now disused. The Duke of Portland is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

WHITWELL, a par. in the hund. of Eynsford, co. Norfolk, 6 miles S.W. of Aylsham. It is situated on the river Wensum, and adjoins the town of Reepham. There are two extensive tanneries. The living is a vic. united to the rect. of Hackford. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, stands in the same churchyard as that of

Reepham. It was repaired in 1834, and serves also as the parish church of Hackford. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. The charities produce about £6 per annum.

WHITWELL, a par. in the hund. of Alstoe, co. Rutland, 7 miles N.W. of Stamford, and 4 E. of Oakham. It was called by the Saxons *Witewille*, and formerly belonged to Clerkenwell Priory. The parish is watered by a small brook flowing into the river Gwash. The soil is a light loam, with clay. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £310. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, had formerly a chantry founded by Robert de Whitwell. There is a village school.

WHITWELL, a par. in the lib. of East Medina, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 7 miles S.E. of Newport, and 3 W. of Ventnor. The par. includes the hmlts. of Berry and Nettlocombe. It was anciently included in the manor of Gatcombe, and subsequently formed part of Calbourne. The living is a perpet. cur., annexed to the vic. of Godshill and the rect. of Niton. The church, built and endowed by De Estur, lord of Gatcombe, contained the chapels of the Blessed Virgin and St. Radegund. There is a school.

WHITWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Paul's Walden, co. Herts, 6 miles from Hitchin, and 4 S.W. of Stevenage. It consists of a street about a quarter of a mile long. The Particular Baptists have a chapel. There is a National school.

WHITWELL, an ext. par. place in the ward of South Easington, co. Durham, 3 miles S.E. of Durham.

WHITWELL, a chplry. in the par. of Whalley, West Riding co. York, 7 miles N.W. of Clitheroe.

WHITWELL, a tnshp. in the par. and ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 4 miles N.E. of Kendal. It was an extensive common prior to 1825, when it was enclosed by act of parliament. It is joined to Selside to form a township.

WHITWELL, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Catterick, wap. of Gilling-East, North Riding co. York, 3 miles E. of Catterick, and 6 N.W. of Northallerton. There is an extensive colliery.

WHITWELL-HOUSE, an ext. par. lib. in the S. div. of Easington ward, co. Durham, 3 miles S.E. of Durham.

WHITWELL-ON-THE-HILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Crambe, wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of New Malton.

WHITWICK, a par. and small market town in the hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 5 miles E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and 1½ mile from the Coalville station on the Leicester and Burton railway. The parish is situated on the border of Charnwood Forest, containing the tnshps. of Swannington, Thringstone, and Whitwick, and the manor of Bardon Hill, from the summit of which, it is said, 500 churches may be seen on a clear day. The town received the grant of a market in 1288, which, after having long fallen into disuse, has been again revived. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries, and some in the manufacture of hosiery. At a little distance from the church are traces of Whitwick Castle, formerly belonging to the Earls of Lancaster; and at Grace Dieu, an ext. par. lib. near the western extremity of Charnwood Forest, is the seat and park of A. L. P. de Lisle, Esq., diversified with rugged granite rocks, on the summits of which are several Gothic chapels, and a crucifix 17 feet high, called the rock of Calvary. The living is a vic. in the archdeac. of Leicester and dioc. of Peterborough, val. £400, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was well restored in the year 1849, when the present vicar, the Rev. S. Smith, D.D., was curate in sole charge. Besides the parish church, there is a chapel-of-ease, St. Andrew's, built in 1862; also a district church, St. George's, which accommodates parts of the townships of Swannington and Thringstone. St. George's is worth £140 a-year, and is in the patron. of the vicar. The larger part of the new district of Coalville, and parts of the forest districts of the Oaks and Copt Oak, are in the parish of Whitwick. There is also a Roman Catholic monastery of the Cistercian order of the monks of La Trappe, called St. Bernard's Abbey, not far from which is a Roman Catholic reformatory. There are in the parish also chapels for the use of the Roman Catholics, the Wesleyans, the Baptists, and the Primitive Methodists. The National schools are erected opposite the market-place. The population of the parish, which in 1801 was 2,206, and in 1831 3,368, is now more than 7,000. The population of the township of Whitwick, exclusive of Swannington and Thringstone, which in 1801 was 817, and in 1831 1,552, is now nearly 4,000. Wednesday is the market day, under the charter of 1288, but, since the rapid increase of the population, a well-attended market has sprung up also on Saturday afternoons. The Marquis of Hastings is lord of the manor.

WHITWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Featherstone, lower div. of Agbrigg wap., West Riding co. York, 4½ miles N.W. of Pontefract. It is situated near the river Calder, and has an extensive manufactory of earthenware at Mere, and glass-bottle works.

WHITWORTH, a par. in the S.E. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 3½ miles N.E. of Bishop-Auckland, and 6 S.W. of Durham. The par. is situated on the river Wear, and includes the hmlt. of Sudhoe, with the tnshps of Old Park and Whitworth. The population, by the census of 1851, was 685, but in 1861 had increased to 3,629. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £200, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, which was originally subject to the vic. of Merrington, was restored in 1850. It contains two old monuments, one representing a knight in full armour, and the other the effigy of Lady Neville. The principal seats are Whitworth Park, belonging to B. Duncombe Shafto, Esq., M.P., and Old Park, an ancient seat of the Myddleton family.

WHITWORTH, a hmlt. and ecclesiastical district in the tnshp. of Spotland and par. of Rochdale, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 2½ miles N.W. of Rochdale. The hamlet of Whitworth in 1861 contained 14,006 inhabitants, and the ecclesiastical district 8,324. *See* ROCHDALE.

WHIXHALL, a chplry. in the par. of Prees, Whitchurch div. of North Bradford hund., co. Salop, 3½ miles N.E. of Wem. The village is situated near the Ellesmere canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £200, in the patron of the Vicar of Prees. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

WHIXLEY, a par. in the wap. of Claro, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Boroughbridge, 6 N.E. of Wetherby, and 10 N.W. of York. The par. comprises the tnshps. of Whixley, Green Hammerton, and Old Thornville. The surface is undulating, and the land fertile. The soil is loamy on a subsoil of red sand. A hospital was founded here in 1754 for 12 decayed gentlemen, by the late C. Tancred, Esq. It was originally the ancient residence of the Tancred family. The principal apartments are the hall, with portraits of the founder and Queen Mary, dining and drawing rooms, a chapel and separate apartments for the inmates. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £70. The register dates from 1568. The Wesleyans have chapels at Whixley and Green Hammerton, and at the latter place also the Wesleyan Reformers and Independents. There are Church of England parochial schools, partially endowed, and National and Sunday schools. The other charities amount to £40.

WHIXOE, a par. in the hund. of Risbridge, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S.W. of Clare. The village is situated on the river Stour. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £200.

WHOLM, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Wingates and par. of Long Horsley, co. Northumberland, 5 miles S.E. of Rothbury.

WHORLTON, a chplry. in the par. of Gainford, S.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 3 miles S.E. of Barnard Castle. The village is built near the edge of a steep cliff above the river Tees. There are extensive limestone quarries. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £120, in the patron. of the Vicar of

Gainford. There are National schools. The principal residence is Whorlton Castle.

WHORLTON, a par. in the W. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 5½ miles S.W. of Stokesley, and 3 from Carleton. It is situated at the base of the Cleveland hills, and contains the chplry. of Faceby, the tnshps. of Potto, Swainby, and Whorlton, and one hmlt. The principal village is at Swainby, on the road leading to Thirsk and Northallerton, Whorlton itself being a mere hamlet. There are quarries of good building stone, and in the hills above Swainby vast quantities of ironstone have been discovered, for the transit of which a line of railway has recently been constructed. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £90. The church of the Holy Cross contains a canopied monument with the effigy of a Knight Templar carved in oak, and an ivy-tree in full vigour. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels at Swainby, and there are several schools. At Scarth are traces of a house of Augustine canons, founded in the reign of Henry I. as a cell to the priory of Guisboro', and in the parish is the gateway tower of a castle built in the reign of Richard II., and bearing the arms of the D'Arcy, Meynell, and Gray families, its ancient possessors, near which silver coins were lately discovered. The castle and manor passed in the reign of Charles I. to Thomas Bruce, Earl of Elgin, ancestor of the present lord, the Marquis of Ailesbury.

WHORLTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Newburn, W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 4½ miles N.W. of Newcastle. It is divided into East and West Whorlton.

WHORWELSDOWN, a hund. in co. Wilts, contains the borough of Marlborough, and the pars. of Ashton Steeple, North Bradley, East Coulston, St. Mary and St. Peter Marlborough, and part of Keevil; comprising 18,440 acres, exclusive of Marlborough.

WIA, an island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, 1 mile S.E. of Benbecula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait called the Sound of Wia. It is situated near South Uist. It extends in length about 2¼ miles from N.E. to S.W., with a breadth of 1¼ mile. It is entirely composed of gneiss.

WIA, an island in the par. of Bracadale, Isle of Skye, Scotland, opposite Loch-Scarig.

WIBBLE AND WIBBLEGATE, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Decuman, co. Somerset, about 2 miles from Watchet.

WIBSEY, a vil. and chplry. in the tnshp. of North Bierley, par. of Bradford, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Bradford. It is situated in the heart of a populous mining district, and has the extensive ironworks belonging to the Low Moor Iron Company. Most of the inhabitants are employed at the coal and ironstone mines, or in the numerous foundries and worsted-mills.

WIBTOFT, a chplry. in the par. of Claybrooke, co. Warwick, 5 miles N.W. of Lutterworth, and 6 N.W. of Rugby. The village is situated on the Leicestershire border close to High Cross, where the old Roman roads Watling Street and Fosseway meet.

WICHAUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Malpas, higher div. of Broxton hund., co. Chester, 5 miles N.W. of Whitchurch.

WICHENFORD, a par in the lower div. of Oswaldslow hund., co. Worcester, 6 miles N.W. of Worcester. The surface is flat, and the lands are watered by several small brooks falling into a branch of the Severn. The soil is clayey, upon a subsoil of deep red marl. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £450, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, contains monuments to the Washbourne family, for many centuries the proprietors of the manor. The charities produce about £3 per annum.

WICHNOR, a chplry. in the par. of Tatenhill, co. Stafford, 6 miles N.E. of Lichfield. It is a junction station on the Lichfield and Derby branch of the South Staffordshire railway. It occupies the site of a Roman camp on the ancient Icknield Street, near the Grand Trunk canal and the river Trent. It was visited by James I. in 1621, who held a court in Wichnor Hall, the old seat of the Somervilles, who held the manor under the honour of Tutbury by the tenure of the "flitch of bacon," as at Dunmow, in Essex. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £100. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard.

WICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Fyfield, co. Berks, 5 miles W. of Abingdon.

WICK, a lib. in the par. of Radley, co. Berks, 2 miles E. of Abingdon. It is joined with Thrupp.

WICK, a par. in the hund. of Ogmore, co. Glamorgan, 6 miles S.W. of Cowbridge. The parish is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel. The Cowbridge harriers meet here. The living is a cur. with St. Bride's Major. The church is dedicated to St. James.

WICK, a par., seaport, market town, royal and parliamentary burgh, in co. Caithness, Scotland. The par. contains, besides the town of its own name, which may be considered the political capital of Caithness-shire, the suburban towns of Louisburgh and Pulteneytown, the vils. of Ackergill, Keiss, Sarclet, and Staxigoe. It is bounded on the E. and S.E. by the North Sea, and on the other sides by the pars. of Bower, Canisbay, Latheron, and Watten. It extends in length from N. to S. about 14 miles, with an extreme breadth of 7 miles. The coast, which is indented with numerous creeks, is rocky and precipitous, except towards the N., where it forms Keiss and Wick bays, stretching several miles inland, and skirted by a low beach of siliceous sand. The chief promontory is Noss-Head. The surface is nearly flat, comprising several straths varied only by the hills of Bruan, Camster, and Yarrow. It is now well cultivated, except towards the southern and western borders, where are extensive tracts of bog and moss. It is drained by the rivers Wick and Wester-Water, and by numerous small lochs, as Yarrow, Kilminster, Dhu, Hempriggs, Wick, and Windless. The prevailing rocks are clay-slate and graywacke-slate, with some limestone and sandstone, alternating with pyritous shale near the coast. Traces of iron, lead, and copper are met with in several places, the last-named having been formerly worked. The soil is generally stiff clay and peat earth, alternated with loam and siliceous earth. The largest proprietor is Sir G. Dunbar, Bart. The chief seats are Hempriggs House, of the Dunbars; Ulbster, of the Sinclairs; Keiss House, Harland, Stirkoke, Rosebank, Sibster, Tarmach, and Thrumster. The town of Wick, the principal seat of the northern herring fishery and the county town, occupies a convenient site at the head of Wick Bay, on the left bank of the river Wick, over which is a bridge connecting it with Pulteneytown, which nearly rivals it in population, and contains the only good streets and squares. The town consists of Wick-Proper and Louisburgh, the former irregularly built and dirty, but the principal seat of trade. It contains a town and county hall, court-house, Pulteneytown Academy, branches of the City of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Commercial banks, also a distillery, brewery, and grain and saw-mills. The principal trade is connected with the herring fishery and herring curing establishments; the other manufactures are rope and net-making, boat-building, and an iron-foundry. There are resident here an agent of the British Fishing Society, and vice-consuls of Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, and the United States; it is also the seat of custom-house establishment. The value of the boats, nets, and lines employed in the herring fishery is about £70,000, and the yield of herrings cured, 165,000 barrels, besides 6,250 not cured. Two weekly newspapers, the *John o' Groat Journal* and *Northern Ensign*, are published in the town. Wick was erected into a royal burgh by charter of James VI. in 1589. The town council consists of a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and 9 common councillors, but their authority is limited to Wick-Proper, the British Fishing Society being superiors of Pulteneytown, by whom it was established

in 1808. The court of quarter-sessions for Caithnessshire is held here four times a year; also the sheriff's ordinary and commissary courts are held on every Tuesday and Friday, and the sheriff's small-debt court every Tuesday, but the justice of peace small-debt court every alternate Monday. The parliamentary burgh, which includes, besides the royal burgh, all the suburbs, unites with Kirkwall, Dornoch, Cromarty, Tain, and Dingwall in returning one member to parliament: the constituency in 1857 was 264. The par. is in the presb. of Caithness and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. The minister's stipend is £268 6*s.* 7*d.* The parish church was built in 1830, besides which there is a chapel-of-ease in Pulteneytown, built in 1843, and a *quoad sacra* parish church at Keiss. There are Free churches at Wick, Pulteneytown, and Bruan, a Free-church preaching-station at Keiss, also Reformed Presbyterian and United Presbyterian churches in Pulteneytown, and Independent, Baptist, Evangelical Union, and Roman Catholic chapels within the parish. There are a parochial school, Pulteney Academy, two General Assembly schools, two Free Church schools, two Society's schools, and several private schools. Market day is on Friday. Fairs are held on the Tuesday after Palm-Sunday, 24th June, 29th July, and on the 17th November (old style), or on the Tuesday after.

WICK, a par. in the hund. of Winterstoke, co. Somerset, 8 miles N.W. of Axbridge. It is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of the river Yeo. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Congresbury. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, was anciently a chapel-of-ease to Congresbury. There is a National school.

WICK, a tythg. in the pars. of Kemble and Oaksey, hund. of Malmesbury, co. Wilts, 6 miles N.E. of Malmesbury, and 7 N.W. of Cricklade.

WICK, a tythg. in the par. of Downton, co. Wilts, 5 miles S.E. of Salisbury. It is joined to Walton.

WICK. *See* WICK-NEAR-PERSHORE, co. Worcester.

WICK AND ABSON, a par. in the hund. of Puckle-Church, co. Gloucester, 7 miles N.E. of Bristol, and 4 miles N.W. of Bath. The village is situated at the foot of a rugged hill, 200 feet high, composed of alternate layers of limestone and petro-silex. It is a polling-place for the county elections, joined to Abson. There are several collieries, and lead-ore is found. At Toghill in this parish the Parliamentarians under Sir William Waller were defeated by the Marquis of Hertford in 1642, when Sir Beville Granville was slain, to whose memory a monument has been erected on Lansdown Hill, near Bath, by his descendant the late Earl of Bath. The living is a cur. annexed, with that of Westerleigh, to the vic. of Puckle-Church. The church is dedicated to St. James. There is an ancient camp, supposed to be British, and the neighbourhood abounds with antique remains and natural curiosities.

WICKEN, a par. in the hund, of Staploe, co. Cambridge, 7 miles S.E. of Ely, 8 N.W. of Newmarket, and 3 S. of Soham. The village and parish are situated in a fenny district, intersected by the Buckingham canal. The manor belonged to the Gernons, from whom it came to the Peytons in the reign of Edward III., and subsequently to Henry, son of the Protector Cromwell, who died at Spinney Abbey. This mansion, now in ruins, occupied the site of a small priory founded by Sir Hugh de Malebisse in the time of Henry III. for Augustine Canons. An Act was passed in 1840 for enclosing the waste lands. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £90. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, contains a brass of Margaret Peyton, bearing date 1414, and the vault of the Cromwell family, in which the Protector's wife Elizabeth and his son Henry lie interred. The register dates from 1564. There are National schools, partially endowed, also an almshouse for widows. Coins and other antiquities have been found here.

WICKEN, a par. in the hund. of Cleley, co. Northampton, 3 miles S.W. of Stoney-Stratford. The village is situated near the river Ouse and Buckingham canal. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val., with that of Wyke-Hamon consolidated, £416. The church is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. The church of Wyke-Hamon has long since been demolished. The parochial charities produce £23 per annum. There is a National school, supported by Sir J. Mordaunt, Bart., who is lord of the manor. Andrew Fuller, the Baptist divine, was born here in 1754.

WICKEN-BONANT, a par. in the hund. of Uttlesford, co. Essex, 2 miles S.W. of Newport railway station, and 4 S.W. of Saffron Walden. It is situated near the Stort, a tributary of the Cam or Granta. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £250. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, has recently been restored by the present rector at a cost of £2,000. The register dates from 1590.

WICKENBY, a par. in the W. div. of Wraggoe wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.W. of Wragby, and 10 N.E. of Lincoln. It is a station on the Hull and Lincolnshire railway. The par. includes the hmlts. of Rosedale, Ling Spot, and Westalby. The village is a meet for the Burton hounds. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £350. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Lawrence. There is a village school. Mrs. Gillyatt is lady of the manor.

WICK-EPISCOPI, a tnshp. and vil. in the par. of St. John Bedwardine, lower div. of Oswaldslow hund., co. Worcester, 2 miles S.W. of Worcester. It is situated on the river Tame, near the Severn, and comprises Upper and Lower Wick.

WICKER, an ecclesiastical district in the par. and borough of Sheffield, wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, adjoining Sheffield, of which it is a suburb, containing, according to the census of 1861, 10,796 inhabitants.

WICKERSLACK, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Maulds Meaburn, par. of Crosby Ravensworth, 3 miles E. of Shap, and 6 W. of Appleby, on the river Lyvennet.

WICKERSLEY, a par. in the S. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.E. of Rotherham. There are numerous quarries of fine soft gritstone, of which grindstones are made for the supply of the Sheffield manufacturers. Fossils of various kinds are found in the quarries. Mr. Lumley's hounds meet here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £350. The church, dedicated to St. Alban, was rebuilt in 1834. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and there is a National school. The charities produce about £7 per annum.

WICKFORD, a par. in the hund. of Barstable, co. Essex, 5 miles S.E. of Billericay. The village is situated at a ford of the river Crouch, now crossed by two bridges. The soil is generally wet and heavy. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £390. The Independents have a chapel.

WICKHAM, a par. in the hund. of Titchfield, co. Hants, 3 miles N. of Fareham, and 4 S.E. of Bishop's Waltham. The village is situated on the road from London to Gosport, near the river Meon. The par. includes part of the hmlt. of Crockerhill, and the extra-parochial lib. of Wickham Forest, or Mellishes Bottom. Courts leet and baron are held annually by William Garnier, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £600. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a mixed National school. William of Wykeham was born here in 1324, and Dr. Joseph Warton, the poet, died rector in 1800. A fair is held on the 20th of May.

WICKHAM, a tythg. and chplry. in the par. of Welford, hund. of Kintbury-Eagle, co. Berks, 5 miles N.W. of Newbury. The chapel-of-ease is dedicated to St. Swithin.

WICKHAM, a chplry. in the par. of Spalding, wap. of Elloe, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N. of Spalding.

WICKHAM, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Banbury, co. Oxford, 1½ mile S.W. of Banbury.

WICKHAM, BISHOP'S. *See* BISHOP'S WICKHAM, co. Essex.

WICKHAMBREUX, a par. in the hund. of Downhamford, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 5 miles N.E. of Canterbury, on the river Stour. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £790. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, contains memorials of the Beake and Larkin families. There is a parochial school partially endowed by Rev. J. Smith in 1756. The charities produce about £8 per annum.

WICKHAMBROOK, a par. in the hund. of Risbridge, co. Suffolk, 6 miles N.W. of Clare, and 9 S.W. of Bury St. Edmund's. The parish is situated on a branch of the river Stour, and is a polling place for the western division of the county. Petty sessions are held monthly at the "White Horse Inn." The principal residence is Bansfield Hall, occupied by J. W. Bromley, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £350, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains several monuments and tablets, and a brass of T. Burrough, dated 1597. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and there are parochial and Sunday schools.

WICKHAM, CHILD'S. *See* CHILD'S WICKHAM, co. Gloucester.

WICKHAM, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Lessness, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 2 miles S.E. of Woolwich, and 10 from London. The par., which includes part of the hmlt. of Welling, is situated on the high road from London to Dartford and Dover. A large portion of the land and tithes belong to the Chatham Chest, to which they were given by Admiral Sir John Hawkins in the reign of Elizabeth. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of London, val. £180. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, contains two brasses, one of John de Blendon, dated 1325, and the other of W. Payn and his wives, 1568, and some old wall paintings. The charities produce about £150 per annum, including £90, the endowment of Forster's school.

WICKHAMFORD, a par. in the upper div. of Blackenhurst hund., co. Worcester, 2 miles S.E. of Evesham, its post town and railway station. The land is chiefly in pasture, and belongs to Lord Sandys. Limestone is obtained in abundance. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £41, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, contains two altar tombs to the family of Lord Sandys, by whom the church has recently been restored.

WICKHAM MARKET, a par. and post town in the hund. of Wilford, co. Suffolk, 5 miles N.E. of Woodbridge, and 12 from Ipswich. It is a junction station on the East Suffolk branch of the Great Eastern railway. The village is situated on the bank of the river Deben, and, as its name implies, was formerly a market town by grant of Henry VI., but the market and fairs are now disused. The Plomesgate union workhouse was built here in 1837, but the shire-hall, in which quarter-sessions were formerly held, was taken down some years since by the lord of the manor, and the sessions were removed to Woodbridge. The manor anciently belonged to the Ufford family, who gave it to Campsey Priory, and at the Dissolution was granted by Henry VIII. to Anthony Wingfield, but now belongs to the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, who is lord of the manor of Wickham with its members and Byng. The impropriation, commuted at £195, belongs to Pemberton's charity at Ipswich. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £200, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has an octagonal tower surmounted by a spire, which, being built on a hill, forms a landmark. The Wesleyans and Independents have chapels, and there are National, British, and infant schools. The charities produce about £160 per annum, including the endowment of Wood's almshouses and the rent of the town estate of 40 acres, which is now applied, under a decree of the Court of Chancery, in apprenticing poor children, the support of the National schools, and the remainder to the poor.

WICKHAMPTON, a par. in the hund. of South Walsham, co. Norfolk, 6 miles N.E. of Loddon, 8 W. of Yarmouth, and 2 N. of Reedham railway station. The parish is intersected by the Norwich and Yarmouth section of the Great Eastern railway. The living is a rect,* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £150. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, contains an altar tomb, with effigies of Sir W. de Gerbrygge and lady. The register commences in 1561. There is a chapel for Wesleyans.

WICKHAM ST. PAUL, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 3 miles N. of Castle Hedingham railway station, 4 S.W. of Sudbury, and 12 N. of Braintree. This place, which has belonged to the cathedral of St. Paul's since the 10th century, is situated near the source of a brook falling into the river Stour. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £410, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has recently been refitted, and stained windows inserted in the chancel. There are schools recently built, and in part supported by the rent of 4 acres, called the Town-field charity, besides poors' cottages.

WICKHAM SKEITH, a par. in the hund. of Hartismere, co. Suffolk, 3 miles N.E. of Finningham railway station, and 5 S.W. of Eye. The Hall, rebuilt in 1846, is now the residence of the Rev. C. Garrard, who is lord of the manor. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The parochial register dates from 1682. There is a village school. The charities, consisting chiefly of the town estate, produce £20 per annum. Many coins of Harold and Edward the Confessor were some years ago found on Wizard Farm, and are deposited in the British Museum.

WICKHAM, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 3 miles S. of Bromley, 4 S.E. of Croydon, and 2½ S. of the Beckenham railway station. The village is situated near the borders of Surrey, and within the south-eastern postal district of the metropolis. It was a market town under the Huntingfields in the reign of Edward II., and afterwards came to the Heydon and Lennard families. The soil is principally chalk, alternated with gravel and clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £514. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is situated a mile to the E. of the village, and has some stained windows, and tombs of the Lennards. The register dates from 1548. There are National schools and a parochial lending library. Hayes Place was the seat of the Earl of Chatham, whose son, William Pitt, was born here in 1759. Colonel J. F. Cator Lennard, who resides at Wickham Court, is lord of the manor. A fair is held on Easter Monday.

WICKHAM, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Chilford, co. Cambridge, 4 miles N.E. of Linton, and 10 from Newmarket. The village is principally the property of the Earl of Hardwicke, who is lord of the manor. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £80. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

WICKLEWOOD, a par. in the hund. of Forehoe, co. Norfolk, 3 miles N.W. of Wymondham, and the same distance from Hingham. The village is situated near the river Yare, and contains the union workhouse for the hundred of Forehoe, built in 1777. A market and two fairs, granted by Henry VI., were formerly held here. In this parish is a small lake of about 20 acres. The living is a vic.,* comprising the discharged vics. of All Saints and St. Andrew, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £180. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains several tablets and a piscina. The register commences in 1585. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The National schools were built in 1840. The charities, including the fuel allotment, produce about £12 per annum.

WICKLOW, a maritime co. in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, is bounded N. by the co. of Dublin, E. by the Irish Sea, S. by the co. of Wexford, and W. by the cos. of Carlow, Kildare, and a detached portion of Dublin. It lies between 52° 40′ and 53° 14′ N. lat., 6° 0′ and 6° 47′ W. long.; its greatest length from N. to S. is 38 miles, and its breadth from E. to W. 33 miles. The

area comprises 781 square miles, or 500,178 acres, of which 280,393 are arable, 200,754 are uncultivated, 17,600 under plantations, 341 under towns and villages, and 1,090 under water. The population in 1841 was 126,143; in 1851 it was 98,978; and in 1861 it was 86,479. The number of houses in 1861 was 15,129, of which 14,418 were inhabited, 667 were uninhabited, and 44 were in course of construction. The Poor-Law valuation in 1851 was £248,410, and the general valuation in 1861 was £258,095. The number of persons from this county who emigrated from Irish ports with the expressed intention of not returning, between May, 1851, and December, 1865, was 13,095, or 13 per cent. of the population at the former date, a comparatively small number, as the proportion of emigration from the entire of Ireland during that term was 20 per cent. This county was the seat of the *Cauci*, of Ptolemy, who also held the eastern parts of Kildare, and are supposed to have been of Belgic Gaulish extraction. On the arrival of the English, the low lands, being easily accessible, were speedily reduced and assigned to Maurice Fitzgerald, but the natives, having withdrawn to the mountains, long preserved their independence, and committed ravages on the lands of the invaders. Feagh M'Hugh, chief of the O'Byrnes, one of the original septs, was in rebellion in the reign of Elizabeth, but was defeated in 1596, and slain in the following year. His son gave in his submission to James I. in 1605, on condition that the county, which had previously been included with Dublin, should be separated from it under its present name. In 1641 the natives took share in the disturbances, and held their ground against Sir Charles Coote, but were subdued by Cromwell on his progress to Wexford. Again in 1798 many joined the Wexford insurgents in their march on Dublin, and, being repulsed near Arklow by the military, retired to the mountains, from which the soldiers could not dislodge them. They subsequently came to terms with the authorities, military roads were made through the district, barracks were built in several places, and order was re-established. The surface is much diversified, and the scenery wild and picturesque. It comprises a large portion of the south-eastern mountain chain of Ireland, the general direction of which is from N.E. to S.W., and while the northern and western declivities are rough and abrupt, those on the S. and E. slope gently downwards, terminating in many places in valleys and glens. The mountain districts may be divided into eight groups, separated by precipitous ravines, generally narrow and straight; the principal summits being Kippure on the N., 2,473 feet; Douce, 2,384 feet, Tonelagee, 2,683 feet, and Lugnaquilla, 3,039 feet, being the highest in the county, in the centre; Slieve Gadoe, 2,200 feet, and Keadeen, 2,158 feet, in the W.; and Croghan Kinsella, 2,064 feet, in the S. Within this mountain range are several lakes at great elevations, and many of them situated in mountainous recesses of great depth. The most important are Lower Lough Bray, 1,225 feet above the level of the sea; Upper Lough Bray, 1,453 feet; Lough Ouler, 1,829 feet; Nahanagan, 1,384 feet; Lough Tay, 807 feet; and Lough Dan, 685 feet. The district to the W. of these lakes, and immediately about them, is generally uninhabited, but is now rendered easily accessible by the military road which traverses it. Eastward lies the Sugarloaf, a conical hill rising to 2,004 feet; the lesser Sugarloaf, and Bray Head, overhanging the sea. The Scalp, at the entrance to the county from Dublin, is a deep defile formed by a disruption of the granite rock, large disjointed stones covering the sides, and threatening to tumble down. The Dargle is a cleft in a wooded hollow, through which flows a river of the same name. The Glenisloreane, a feeder of the Dargle, forms a waterfall in the demesne of Powerscourt, tumbling over a perpendicular rock from an elevation of 300 feet. The Glen of the Downs, on the road to Wicklow, is wooded on both sides to a height of 500 to 600 feet. The Devil's Glen, near Ashford, resembles the Dargle, but is wilder. The N. side is wooded, large rocks occasionally appearing. At the head of the glen the Vartry river forms a waterfall over a ledge of rocks 100 feet high. This river has been selected to supply the city of Dublin with water. Still farther S. is the Vale of Ovoca. The valley extends from Rathdrum to Arklow, about 10 miles. Its eastern side is richly wooded, but the other has been much cut up. The Ovoca is formed by the confluence of the Avonbeg and the Avonmore, at a point 3 miles below Rathdrum, which is known as the first "meeting of the waters," rendered memorable by the lovely melody by Thomas Moore which bears this name, and was suggested to the poet by this spot. About 2 miles lower down there is a second meeting, where the Aughrim, a mountain stream, joins the Ovoca. The Avonbeg, or Little Avon, which in the upper part of its course is called the Ess, rises in the W. of the county, and forms a waterfall at the head of Glenmalure, which lies on the N.E. of Lugnaquilla, and is 8 to 10 miles long. The mountains rise 600 to 800 feet above the valley, which has a desolate appearance. There are lead mines at Glenmalure. The Avonmore, or Great Avon, has its source near Tonelagee mountain, flows through Glenmacaness and the vale of Clara to its junction with the Avonbeg. At Laragh it receives the waters of the Gleneralo, which comes from Glendalough. This valley extends E. and W., and is enclosed on both sides by inaccessible mountains, rising 500 to 600 feet almost precipitously, and uniting at the W., where the small stream falls over the rocks to the vale below, forming two small lakes. Near the lower end of the lesser lake are the ruins of the "Seven churches," with St. Kevin's Kitchen, a round tower, and some other antiquities. The only rivers of importance not already noticed, are the Slaney, which rises to the N. of Lugnaquilla, and flows south-westerly to the N. of the co. of Carlow; and the Liffey, which has its source in a bog in the N., and flows into Kildare, receiving in this county the waters of King river. The coast is mostly rugged or dangerous from sand-banks, presenting no bay or other shelter for shipping. Near its northern extremity is Bray Head, rising with an elevation of 870 feet; further on is Wicklow Head, 268 feet, and Arklow Rock, about a mile N. of the boundary of Wexford county, 411 feet high. The only railway in the county is the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford line, which keeps for the most part along the coast, but turning inland below the town of Wicklow, runs through the vale of Ovoca to Arklow. The principal roads are the mail road from Dublin to Wexford, which passes Bray, Newtown Mount-Kennedy, Rathdrum, and Arklow, and has branches to Wicklow and Carlow; a road from Dublin to Carlow, passing Blessington and Baltinglass in the N.W. of the county; and the military road already mentioned, passing by Glendalough and Laragh. Many new roads have been made, and the condition of others has much improved. The geological strata belong chiefly to the primary and transition formations. The sea-cliffs, and most of the interior of the county, consist of clay-slate, greywacke, and greywacke slate, but the great central mountain range is composed wholly of granite, which is generally very pure, but in some parts is intermixed with various minerals, as rock crystal, heavy spar, magnetic iron ore, copper and iron pyrites, and small veins of quartz. This granitic district has a varying breadth of from 7 to 14 miles, and is flanked by bands of metamorphic rock. The strata near Bray are much inflected, but in other parts they are generally regular, dipping to the S.E. Wicklow is the only Irish county which has no limestone, but felspar porphyry, quartz rock, and greenstone, occur in many places, and at Arklow the rock exhibits a variety of trap similar to that of the Giant's Causeway. The principal minerals are pyrites and copper and lead ores, but silver, iron, zinc, tin, manganese, tungsten, arsenic, and antimony, are found, and gold in small quantities in the streams. Smelting, principally of lead, is carried on to a small extent in blast furnaces heated with turf, lime, and blind coal. The climate is mild and moist, but healthy. The principal agricultural products are oats, potatoes, and some wheat. Dairies are numerous, and large

quantities of butter are made for the Dublin market. Flannels were formerly extensively manufactured, but are now little attended to. There is one silk-spinning mill with 1,182 spindles, which employs upwards of 100 persons. The Wicklow fishery embraces parts of the Dublin and Arklow districts, but is not much attended to, chiefly from the want of safe harbours. Oysters are taken from Arklow bank. The county belongs chiefly to the diocese of Dublin and Glendalagh, with small portions in the dioceses of Ferns and Leighlin, which are united with the see of Ossory. The diocese of Glendalagh, of which Saint Kevin was the first bishop, early in the 6th century, existed separately till 1491, when it was joined to that of Dublin. In the Roman Catholic distribution it forms part of the archdiocese of Dublin, and of the diocese of Ferns, which is suffragan to Dublin. Of the population in 1861, 15,285, or 17·7 per cent., were members of the Established Church; 70,044, or 81·0 per cent. were Roman Catholics; and 1,150, or 1·3 per cent., belonged to other denominations. The county is divided for civil purposes into 8 baronies, Arklow, Ballinacor, North and South, Newcastle, Rathdrum, Shillelagh, and Talbotstown, Lower and Upper, and contains 59 parishes. It returns two members to parliament for the county at large. Its government is entrusted to a lord-lieutenant and custos, vice-lieutenant, high sheriff, 17 deputy-lieutenants, 1 resident and about 92 local magistrates. It is in the Leinster circuit, the assizes being held at Wicklow. Quarter sessions are held there, and also at Arklow, Bray, Baltinglass, and Tinahely; and petty sessions at 13 places. The county is partly within the military district of the Curragh. Fairs are held at 35 places, and there are 12 market towns. The county gaol is at Wicklow, and there are infirmaries at Wicklow and Baltinglass. There are three Poor-Law unions, Baltinglass, Shillelagh, and Rathdrum; and 15 dispensary districts. The seats are more numerous than in any other county in Ireland. The principal are Shelton Abbey, of the Earl of Wicklow; Kilruddery, of the Earl of Meath; Stratford Lodge, of the Earl of Aldborough; Glenart Castle, of the Earl of Carysfort; Coolattin, of Earl Fitzwilliam; Charleville, of Viscount Monck; Powerscourt, of Viscount Powerscourt; Russborough, of Earl of Milltown; Hollybrook, of Hodson, Bart.; Lough Bray, of Crampton, Bart.; Castle Howard, of Brooke, Esq. There are cromlechs at Cabinteely, Lugnaquilla, and Baltinglass; a cairn at Knockroe, a druidical circle at Donoughmore, and raths near Knockloe and Baltinglass. Of the ecclesiastical remains, the most interesting are St. Bridget's chain and well, near Kilranclagh, the ruins of Seven Churches, the round tower and old cross at Glendalough, the abbey at Baltinglass, the friaries of Wicklow and Aghold, the old church of Donard, near Stratford, also old castles, which may be met with in many parts of the country.

WICKLOW, a seaport, market town, and municipal borough and county town of co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 16 miles N. of Arklow, and 31 S.E. of Dublin. It is situated on the estuary of the river Vartry, in the pars. of Kilpoole, Rathnew, and Drumkay, and is a station on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford railway. The estuary of the Vartry, called Brom Lough, into which the river falls about 2 miles above the town, is so narrow at its mouth as to be crossed by a bridge of eight arches. It is separated from the sea by a narrow strip of land called the Murragh, upon which races are occasionally held. There is a bar across the entrance to the harbour, on which there is only 8 or 9 feet of water at high tide, rendering it fit only for small craft. In ancient times it was frequented as a maritime station by the Danes, who gave it the name of Wykinglogh and Wigginge Lough, and held it till 1170, when it was seized by Maurice Fitzgerald, who built a castle here, and died before it was completed. Maurice's sons were dispossessed by William Fitz-Aldelm, and obliged to accept Ferns in exchange. The town was burned by the Irish in 1301; but William Fitzwilliam, a descendant of an early English settler, put the castle in a state of defence in 1375, and his family preserved the constableship for many generations. It was taken by the O'Byrnes, from the N. of the county, early in the 16th century, but was surrendered to Henry VIII. in 1543. Luke O'Toole besieged the castle in 1641, but was obliged to retire by Sir Charles Coote, who put many of the inhabitants to the sword. Its population in 1851 was 3,147, and in 1861 3,448, inhabiting 582 houses. The town is built on elevated rugged ground on the N. side of Wicklow Head. The streets are narrow and irregular, but have lately been much improved. Of the population in 1861, 649 were members of the Established Church, 2,673 were Roman Catholics, 26 Presbyterians, 68 Methodists, 1 Independent, and 31 of the Society of Friends. The parish church of Drumkay is situated near the round mound. The S. door has a Norman arch, the remains of the old building. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, and meeting-houses for Methodists and Friends. The other public buildings are the court-house, gaol, infirmary, market-house, and barrack. The assizes for the county are held here, also quarter and petty sessions. The import trade is confined to timber, iron, coals, and limestone, and the exports to agricultural produce and ore raised in the various mines of the county. The fishery is good, but the shallowness of the harbour prevents the employment of proper vessels. There are two light-houses on Wicklow head, 1½ mile E. of the town. The ruins of Black Castle, built in 1375 by William Fitzgerald, occupy a rock overhanging the sea, and in the town are the ruins of a Franciscan abbey, besides other remains. The Howards of Shelton Abbey take the title of earl from this place. Races take place in May. Market-day is on Saturday. Fairs are held on the 28th March, 24th May, 12th August, and 25th November.

WICKMERE, a par. in the hund. of South Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N.W. of Aylsham. The village is principally the property of the Earl of Orford, who is lord of the manor. The living is a rect. consolidated with that of Wolterton. There is a school for girls, supported by the Countess of Orford.

WICK-NEAR-PERSHORE, a chplry. in the par. of St. Andrew Pershore, co. Worcester, 1 mile S.E. of Pershore, of which it is a suburb. An Austin priory was founded here in the reign of Stephen by Peter de Corbezon, who a few years afterwards removed it to Studley, in Warwickshire. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £110. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

WICKS, or WYKES UFFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Rushmere, co. Suffolk, 2 miles N.E. of Ipswich.

WICKS OF BAIGLIE, a commanding spot near Perth, co. Perth, Scotland.

WICKTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stoke-Prior, hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 4 miles S.E. of Leominster. It is joined to Risbury.

WICKVER. *See* WYGFAIR, co. Denbigh.

WICKWAR, a par., market town, and borough by prescription, in the upper div. of Grumbald's Ash hund., co. Gloucester, 4 miles N. of Chipping Sodbury, 16 N.E. of Bristol, and 20 S.W. of Gloucester. It is a station on the Midland Counties railway. This town is situated on the Cotswolds, and on the main road from Bristol to the N. The clothing trade was formerly carried on, but has for some time been discontinued. There are malt-houses and a brewery, and a mechanics' institute, with library and reading-rooms. The population in 1861 was 949. In the reign of Edward I. it received a grant of a weekly market and two annual fairs, and in that of Charles I. a charter of incorporation, under which it is governed by a mayor and an indefinite number of aldermen. A manorial court under Earl Ducie is held triennially in October, and a flower and fruit show annually at Tortworth Court, for growers among the earl's tenant farmers and allotment tenants. Coal has been discovered in the parish, which is watered by two small streams. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £440. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, or to the Holy Trinity, was repaired in

1829. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, and National schools. The local charities produce about £125 per annum, besides which every labourer of this parish is allowed half an acre of land at a low rent, either under Earl Ducie or the rector. Market-day is on Monday. Fairs are held on 6th April, 2nd July, and the first Monday in November.

WICK-WICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Frampton-Cotterell, co. Gloucester, 4 miles W. of Chipping-Sodbury.

WIDCOMBE, NORTH, a tythg. in the par. of Chewton-Mendip, hund. of Chewton, co. Somerset, 5 miles S.W. of Pensford, and 8 N.E. of Wells.

WIDCOMBE, SOUTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Hinton Blewett, co. Somerset, near Widcombe, North.

WIDCOMBE-WITH-LYNCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Bath-Forum, co. Somerset, 1 mile S.E. of Bath. At Holloway, in this parish, is St. Mary Magdalene's lunatic hospital, founded in the 14th century by John Cantlow, prior of Bath, and rebuilt in 1761.

WIDDALE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Hawes, par. of Aysgarth, North Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Hawes. It is situated in the valley of the river Ure, under Widdale Fell.

WIDDEN DOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of South Tawton, co. Devon, 5 miles S.E. of Oakhampton.

WIDDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Uttlesford, co. Essex, 8 miles N.E. of Bishop's Stortford, 4 S. of Saffron Walden, and 1 mile S.W. of Newport railway station, on the Cambridge section of the Great Eastern line. The village dates from the time of Edward the Confessor. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £540. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register commences towards the close of the 17th century. The chapel formerly attached to Widdington Hall has been converted into a parlour. There are a chapel for Independents and a National school.

WIDDINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Little Ouseburn, West Riding co. York, 8 miles S.E. of Aldbrough, on the river Ure.

WIDDRINGTON, a par. chplry. in the E. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 8 N.E. of Morpeth, its post town. It is a station on the Newcastle and Berwick railway. This chplry., which was separated from the par. of Woodhorn and invested with distinct parochial rights in 1768, comprises the vil. of Waddington and the hmlts. of Druridge and Linton, the former situated on the coast of Druridge Bay, and the latter on the river Line. The surface is generally level, and the soil a strong clay upon a substratum of sandstone. In the chapelry are brick and tile works and a Landsale colliery. The ancient castle of Widdrington, which gave title of baron to the Widdringtons distinguished in the border wars, and who forfeited it in 1715, was burnt down about 1780, but has been rebuilt, and is now the seat of Lord Vernon, who is lord of the manor. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £70. There are a United Session chapel of the Presbyterians and a circulating library and reading-room.

WIDECOMBE-IN-THE-MOOR, a par. in the hund. of Haytor, locally in that of Lifton, co. Devon, 5 miles N.W. of Ashburton, and 10 E. of Chudleigh. The parish is on the borders of Dartmoor, and is watered by three streams flowing into the Dart, which bounds the parish on the W. and S. The soil is light and sandy, and the subsoil granite. Near the village is the Logan rock, and in the neighbourhood are the hmlts. of Dunstone, Jordan, Lower Town, Ponsworthy, Pondsgate, and Venton. Tin has been found, and there are remains of ancient stream-works. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £280, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Pancras, was struck by lightning during divine service on the 21st October, 1638, when four persons were killed. There are chapels for Calvinists in Watergate, and for Wesleyans at Dunstone and Lensdon, and two schools partly supported by endowment. A fair is held on the third Thursday in October, at which many Dartmoor sheep and ponies are sold. The Rev. T. Fry is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

WIDFORD, a par. in the hund. of Chelmsford, co. Essex, 1½ mile S.W. of Chelmsford, its post town and railway station. The parish is supposed to have derived its name from a ford over the river Cam, a feeder of the Chelmer. The land is well cultivated. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £257. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1862. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum. The principal residence is Hylands, the seat of Arthur Pryor, Esq., who is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

WIDFORD, a par. in the lower div. of Slaughter hund., co. Oxford, formerly in Gloucester, 1½ mile S.E. of Burford. The parish is situated on the river Windrush. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £100. The church is dedicated to St. Oswald. The charities produce about £7 per annum.

WIDFORD, a par. in the hund. of Braughin, co. Herts, 4 miles N.E. of Ware, and 3 N. of Roydon railway station; it has also a station on the Buntingford branch of the Great Eastern railway. The village is situated on the river Ash. There are two ancient barrows in the parish, and two small hamlets called Blakesware and Southend. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £250. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a National school. The charities produce about £30 per annum.

WIDIAL. *See* WYDDIALL, co. Herts.

WIDLEY, a par. in the hund. of Portsdown, co. Hants, 5 miles N.E. of Fareham, and 4 of Portsmouth. It includes the principal part of the vil. of Cosham. The soil is fertile, resting upon a substratum of limestone, which is quarried. A considerable portion of the parish is woodland. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. with the vic. of Wymering annexed, £678. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and has been enlarged. There are two schools, and a chapel for Independents at Cosham.

WIDMER-POOL, a par. in the S. div. of Rushcliffe wap., co. Notts, 9 miles S.E. of Nottingham, and 8¼ N.E. of Loughborough. The village, almost entirely rebuilt, is situated on Fairham brook and the main road from Melton to Nottingham. The soil is a heavy clay upon a substratum of limestone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £225. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was rebuilt in 1831, with the exception of the tower and spire, which were struck by lightning in 1832, but restored in 1836. There are a chapel for Baptists and a National school. F. Robinson, Esq., is lord of the manor. The ancient Roman Fosseway passed on the western side of the parish.

WIDNES, a tnshp. and town in the par. of Prescot, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 5 miles S.E. of Prescot, 6 from Warrington, and 13 N.W. of Liverpool. It has stations on the Manchester and Liverpool and St. Helen's section of the London and North-Western, and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railways. It is situated opposite Runcorn on the navigable river Mersey, here joined by the Sankey canal, and on the Liverpool and St. Helen's, and Warrington and Garston railways. The tnshp. includes the town of Widnes, with a population, in 1861, of 4,803, the ecclesiastical district of St. Mary's, with 3,872, the vils. of Appleton, Fearnworth, Widnes Docks, and Wood-End, and the hmlts. of Hanging Birch, Lane End, Lunt's Heath, and Upton. There are extensive chemical, soap, alkali, and copper smelting works, oil mills, boat-building yards, factories for watch and clock movements, and brickfields. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester. The church of St. Mary was erected in 1856. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are National, British, and Wesleyan schools. The Marquis of Cholmondeley is lord of the manor.

WIDWORTHY, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Colyton, co. Devon, 3 miles S.E. of Honiton, and 6 from Axminster, on the road from Honiton to Axminster. The land is chiefly in pasture, and there are some dairy farms. The soil is clay and marl upon a subsoil of gravel. Freestone is quarried for building, and there

are earthenware works. The principal residence is Widworthy Court, the mansion of Sir E. M. Elton, Bart., who is chief landowner. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, contains the effigy of a knight in armour and a monument by Bacon to J. Marwood. The register dates from 1540. There is a school partially endowed.

WIELD, a par. in the hund. of Bishop's Sutton, co. Hants, 6 miles W. of Alton. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £70. The church, dedicated to St. James, contains a monument to Sir Richard Wallop, an ancestor of the Earl of Portsmouth. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

WIER, an islet in Wier Sound, one of the Orkney group, coast of Scotland, 1 mile S.E. of Rousay.

WIGAN, a par., post, and market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, exercising separate jurisdiction, but locally in the hunds. of West Derby and Salford, co. Lancaster, 17 miles N.W. of Manchester, 30 S. of Lancaster, and 195¼ N.W. of London by railway, or 199 by road. It has stations on the London and North-Western and the Lancashire and Yorkshire railways. The par. contains, besides the borough and tnshp. of its own name, the tnshps. of Abram, Aspull, Billinge Chapel End, Billinge Higher End, Dalton, Haigh, Hindley, Ince, Orrell, Pemberton, Up Holland, and Winstanley. It is situated on the banks of the Douglas, which rises under Rivington Pike, and was made navigable in 1719 to its junction with the Ribble, but which is now superseded by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. From the junction of three Roman roads at this point it has been supposed to occupy the site of a Roman station; but seems rather to owe its origin to a castle built during the Saxon period, and said to have been the scene of some sanguinary struggles between the Saxons and Britons. It is a borough by prescription, having been first chartered by Henry III., and sent two members to parliament twice in the reign of Edward I., but not again till that of Edward VI. In Leland's time it was "as big as Warrington, but better builded." In the Civil War it took the side of the Royalists, and was often the head-quarters of the Earl of Derby, who, in 1651, was defeated here by Colonel Lilburne. In 1745 it was visited by Prince Charles Edward the Pretender, who was sheltered in the Bishopgate house for several days, while he was endeavouring to effect his escape from the kingdom. Under the Municipal Reform Act it was divided into five wards—viz., Scholes, St. George's, Queen-street, Swinley, and All Saints' wards—and is governed by a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 town councillors, assisted by a recorder, coroner, town clerk, and other officers, with the style of "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Wigan." The borough, the bounds being those of the township, returns two members to parliament. The mayor is returning officer. The population of the borough in 1851 was 31,948, and in 1861, 37,658, inhabiting 6,696 houses. The town, which stands on several acclivities, consists of the old town on the right, and of the more modern suburb of Scholes on the left bank of the Douglas, here spanned by several bridges. Both are irregularly built, the streets of the older portion being narrow and crooked, but in the modern part there are several new streets of good houses; the main street is nearly a mile and a half in length, running N. and S., from which the other streets diverge towards the E. and W. It is lighted with gas, paved, and well supplied with water. The public buildings are the townhall, in the market-place, rebuilt in 1720; the Public Hall, in King-street; Moot Hall, Corn Exchange, and Commercial Buildings, mechanics' institute and reading-rooms, library and museum, dispensary, borough gaol, a pillar to Sir J. Tyldesley, the Royalist, put up by Sheriff Rigby in 1679; theatre, union poorhouse, savings-bank, two commercial banks, corn-mills, gas-works, besides about 20 factories and spinning mills, comprising some of the largest in the kingdom. An extensive coal-field surrounds the town, yielding cannel and other coal; and the easy means of transit by water and railway give peculiar facilities for manufactures, which are carried on to a large extent. The staple productions are calicoes, fustians, and other cotton fabrics; linens, checks, cotton twist, ginghams, and table-cloths; there are besides several brass and iron foundries, iron forges, corn-mills, blacksmiths' workshops, rope-walks, and dye works. Wigan is the head of a Poor-law Union, new County Court district and superintendent registry. It is likewise a sessions town and polling place for the county elections. In the immediate vicinity of the town are The Larches, Bellingham Lodge, and Westwood House, to which last is attached a Roman Catholic chapel, dedicated to the Sacré Cœur. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £1,600. The parish church, dedicated to All Saints, was restored in 1850, and contains monuments to the Bradshaighs of Haigh from the reign of Edward III., and a monument to Bishop Hale, who was once rector. The other churches are St. George's, erected in 1781; St. Thomas's, St. Catherine's, and St. James's. There are besides eight churches in the parish, most of which are in the patron. of the rector, the Hon. and Rev. G. T. O. Bridgeman, M.A., who is also rural dean. The Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive and Free Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, and Christian Brethren have chapels. There are a free grammar school, founded in the reign of James I., which has an income from endowment of £250; a blue-coat school, established in 1773, but now united with the National schools; also National, British, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, ragged, and Sunday schools. The local charities produce about £1,200 per annum, including the school endowments. Market days are Monday and Friday. Fairs are held on the day before Holy Thursday, 27th June, and 28th October.

WIGBOROUGH, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Winstree, co. Essex, 7 miles S.W. of Colchester, its post town. The parish is bounded on the S. by a creek of the river Blackwater, called the Verley, and at high water about 100 acres are inundated. The village, situated on the road from Maldon to Colchester, was formerly of much greater importance than at present. At the hamlet of Salton-Wigborough were anciently extensive salt works. The manor at the time of Domesday survey belonged to the Abbess of Barking, and subsequently passed to the priory of St. Osyth. Near the church is a tumulus, supposed to mark the spot where those slain in a battle with the northern pirates were buried. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £600. The church is dedicated to St. Stephen. There is a chapel for Independents at Tiptree Heath. A number of ancient coins, in an earthen jar, were found in the marshes at the end of the last century.

WIGBOROUGH, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Winstree, co. Essex, 1 mile S.E. of Great Wigborough. The land is marshy pasture, chiefly belonging to the governors of the Charter House, London, who are lords of the manor. The parish is bounded on the N. by the Mersea Channel, and on the S. by Verley Channel. The village is on Verley Creek, at the mouth of the river Blackwater. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £252, in the patron. of the Charter House. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

WIGDON, a tythg. in the par. of Yeovil, co. Somerset.

WIGGENHALL ST. GERMAN'S, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge-Marsland, co. Norfolk, 7 miles N.W. of Downham Market, and 4 S.W. of Lynn. The village is divided by the river Great Ouse into two portions, connected with each other by a bridge. The surface is flat, and a considerable portion of the land lies below high-water mark. The four Wiggenhalls are all in the manor of Fitton, and are for the most part below the level of the river Ouse, which is confined by high banks, and in this part of its course conducted through an artificial channel called the "Eau Brink" cut, which was straightened in 1835. The living is a vic. in the

dioc. of Norwich, val. £134, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church stands on the E. bank of the Ouse. The Wesleyans, New Connexion, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The charities produce about £1 10*s.* per annum.

WIGGENHALL ST. MARY MAGDALENE, a par. as above, 2 miles S. of Wiggenhall St. German's, and 6 S.W. of Lynn. It is a station on the Lynn and Dereham branch of the Great Eastern railway. The village is situated on the western bank of the river Great Ouse, over which is a bridge. Above half the parish is fenny land, and is drained by a steam-engine of 40 horse-power. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £270. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, contains a carved screen, three sedilia, and some stained arms. The Baptists and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and there is a National school. There are remains of Crabbe Abbey, founded in 1181 as a cell to Castle Acre.

WIGGENHALL ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, as above, 1 mile N.W. of Wiggenhall St. German's, and 5 miles S.W. of Lynn. The village is on the western bank of the Eau Brink, or Ouse, and on the opposite side is the hmlt. of Saddlebow, within this parish. The ancient hall, built by the Kerville family, has long ago been demolished, with the exception of the gateway. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £160. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains remains of a carved screen, brass lectern, and an altar tomb of the Kervilles and Plowdens, with the effigies of a knight, his lady, and two children. In the churchyard is the tomb of Hatton Berners, the regicide. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel, and there is a parochial school. W. H. Candler Browne, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WIGGENHALL ST. PETER, a par. as above, half a mile S.E. of Wiggenhall St. German's, and 4½ miles S.W. of Lynn. The parish is intersected by the river Ouse, the chief part of the village being situated on the eastern bank. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £100. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains a font carved with two cross keys.

WIGGESLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Thorney, co. Notts, 8 miles S.E. of Tuxford.

WIGGINTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Terrington, co. York, 8 miles W. of New Malton.

WIGGINTON, a par. in the hund. of Bloxham, co. Oxford, 6 miles S.W. of Banbury, and 5 N.W. of Deddington. The village is situated on the river Sucre, or Sweir, and appears to have been a Roman settlement from the remains of tesselated pavements and coins of Constantine which have been found. In 1824 the site of a Roman villa was partially uncovered, one room of which was semi-octagonal, measuring 20 feet by 14, and another 20 feet by 17½, both paved with tesseræ of various colours and heated by flues under the floor. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £290, in the patron. of Jesus College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Giles. There is a Dissenting chapel and a parochial school.

WIGGINTON, a par. in the hund. of Dacorum, co. Herts, 1 mile S.E. of Tring railway station, and 3 miles N.W. of Berkhampstead, near the Grand Junction canal. The manor belongs to the Harcourt family. On the common are traces of a Roman camp, and near the spot several skirmishes took place during the civil war of Charles I. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £200, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, has been repaired and enlarged. The old church of St. Martin's has long since been demolished. The register dates from 1600. There is a school recently built, where the children are taught straw-plaiting.

WIGGINTON, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Tamworth, co. Stafford, 2 miles N. of Tamworth, and 7 E. of Lichfield. It is situated on ground overlooking the vale of the Thame, which is crossed at Hopwas by a bridge. The chplry. includes the ecclesiastical district of St. Leonard's, and the hmlts. of Camberford, or Comberford, Dunstall, Coton, and Hopwas. The last-named village is on the opposite side of the Tame. At Coton are the Alder paper-mills. The Trent Valley line of railway passes through the township, on an embankment near Wigginton Lodge. The land is fertile, consisting of a rich loamy soil, and chiefly belonged to the late Sir R. Peel, Bart. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Tamworth. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, was rebuilt in 1777, and enlarged in 1830. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Hopwas. At Wigginton are National schools, built in 1848, and at Hopwas a free school, founded in 1724.

WIGGINTON, a par. and tnshp. in the wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 4½ miles N. of York. The village is situated in the peculiar of Alme and Tollerton, a jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of York. The manor belongs to H. Baines, Esq. The soil is a strong clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £300, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. There is a National school. The charities produce about £22 per annum.

WIGGLESWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Long Preston, wap. of Staincliff West, West Riding co. York, 6 miles S.W. of Settle, near the river Ribble. There is a medicinal spring impregnated with sulphur and iron. Earl de Grey is lord of the manor.

WIGGOLD, a tythg. in the par. of Cirencester, co. Gloucester, 2 miles N.E. of Cirencester.

WIGGONBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Acton, ward and co. of Cumberland, 4½ miles N.E. of Wigton, near Down Hall. Within the township is an ancient encampment, 180 feet square, now planted with fir and surrounded by a ditch.

WIGGONHOLT, a par. in the hund. of West Easwith, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 5 miles S.E. of Petworth, and 8 N.E. of Arundel. The parish is bounded on the W. by the river Arun, and traversed by the road from Petworth to Brighton. The greater portion of the land is meadow and pasture. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val., with that of Greatham consolidated, £210. The church was repaired in 1839. Many Roman urns of red pottery, coins of the emperors, and other relics, were discovered here in 1827.

WIGHILL, a par. in the W. div. of York ainsty, West Riding co. York, 2½ miles N.W. of Tadcaster, its post town. The village is situated near the river Wharfe. Above half the land is in meadow and pasture, and the remainder arable, except 40 acres of woodland. The manor anciently belonged to the Stapleton family. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £120. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There are two schools. The principal residence is Wighill Park.

WIGHTERING. *See* WITTERING, co. Sussex.

WIGHT, ISLE OF, an island in the English Channel, off the S. coast, co. Hants, of which it forms part, and from which it is separated by an arm of the sea called the Solent. It extends between 50° 35′ and 50° 46′ N. lat., and between 1° 34′ and 1° 5′ W. long. In form it is an irregular rhomboid, the extreme length from the Needles Cliff to the Foreland being 22½ miles, and the greatest breadth 13½ miles, while the average does not exceed 6½. The circumference is 56 miles of coast, and its area 86,810 acres, or nearly 136 square miles. The original settlers of the Isle of Wight are probably to be found among the Celts. The island emerges from obscurity when it was brought under the yoke of the Romans, A.D. 43, who called it *Vectis*. The Roman occupation, of which traces remain in the villa and tesselated pavements still existing at Carisbrooke, lasted 400 years. In A.D. 530 it was united to the kingdom of Wessex, by the Saxons Kerdic and Kynric, after a severe battle at *Wiht-garas-byrg*, the modern Carisbrooke. In A.D. 686 Ceadwalla was the means of introducing the blessings of Christianity, by granting the fourth part of the island to Wilfrid of York, the Bishop of Selsey. William the Conqueror granted it, as an independent lordship, to his kinsman William Fitz-Osborne. The lordship was again granted by Henry I. to Richard de

Redvers, and it remained to his descendants through a long series of De Redvers and De Vernons, till the reign of Edward I., when Isabella de Fortibus sold it to that king, A.D. 1293. From the period of the sale the island has been always attached to the crown of England. When the French Armada was fitted out by Francis I., A.D. 1545, for the invasion of England, the islanders repulsed with success the attempted occupation of the island. In A.D. 1647 Charles I., who had escaped from Hampton Court, entered the gateway of Carisbrooke Castle, the stronghold of the island, and remained in captivity here until his removal to Hurst Castle, two months before his execution at Whitehall. Since that time little historical interest is attached to the island. It now forms a magisterial division of Hampshire, and comprises the two liberties of East and West Medina, with 30 parishes. The towns are Newport, Ryde, Cowes, East and West, Yarmouth, Sandown, Freshwater, Brading, Newtown, and St. Helens, all which are noticed under their respective titles. The principal ports are Cowes, Ryde, and Yarmouth, to which steamboats ply constantly in connection with the railway stations on the mainland, but Newport is the capital and the only borough in the island, returning one member to parliament, Newtown and Yarmouth having been disfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832. The island also returns one member, the polling places being Ryde and Cowes. The population at the commencement of the present century was only 22,097, in 1851 it had increased to 50,324. During the summer season the population is about 20,000 extra, owing to the presence of numerous visitors, who resort here for sea-bathing and the attractions of yachting, of which Cowes is the centre, being the station of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The supply of provisions to the shipping at Spithead and in the Downs, gives employment to a considerable number of persons, but the prosperity of the island is mainly dependent on its attractions as a watering-place. Game is abundant, especially pheasants, and vast numbers of sea-fowl, choughs, puffins, razor-bills, and other seabirds resort to its cliffs in summer. The S. coast is bluff and precipitous, the chalk cliffs rising at Scratchell's bay to the height of 600 feet. The N. coast is more sheltered, and the shore is broken by bays and inlets on which are situated the seaports and the numerous watering-places. At "the Back of the Island," repeated landslips, occasioned by the action of springs on the soft marl, underlying the sandstone and chalk, have caused the cliffs to give way, thus forming a terrace called Undercliff, extending about 7 miles in length from near Bonchurch, past Ventnor, to Blackgang Chine. The climate of this sheltered spot, which is from a quarter of a mile to a mile wide, is so soft that myrtles, hydrangeas, geraniums, and other half-hardy plants, live out all the winter, and the fig is found growing wild. The general surface of the island is at a considerable elevation above the sea, and is intersected by a ridge of lofty chalk hills running from the Needles down through the centre of the island to Bambridge or Culver Cliff. The most lofty summits are St. Catherine's Hill, which is 830 feet above sea-level, and Dunnose, 792 feet. An extraordinary feature connected with the geological structure of the island is the almost vertical position of this central chalk ridge, while the strata on either side of it are horizontal, and scarcely appear to have been disturbed. To the N. lie the plastic clay sands, beds of shell marl, and the clays resembling those of the London basin; while to the S. the upper and lower green sandstone strata prevail, and are crossed by the Weald clay, containing numerous fossils of the Saurian species, and cyprides and cyclades shells. The principal streams are the Medina, which rises near the north-eastern foot of St. Catherine's hill, and falls into the sea between East and West Cowes, the Eastern Yar, or Brading river, the Western Yar, the Wootton and the Newtown river, all of which form small estuaries at their mouths.

WIGHTON, a par. in the hund. of North Greenhoe, co. Norfolk, 2 miles N. of Walsingham, and 3 S.E. of Wells. The village is situated on the road from Fakenham to Wells and on the river Stiffkey, which turns two mills, the one for flour, and the other for crushing bones. The land is chiefly arable, with a small proportion of pasture and woodland. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The charities produce about £90 per annum. The Earl of Leicester is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

WIGLAND, a tnshp. in the par. of Malpas, co. Chester, 2 miles S.E. of Malpas. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the salt works at Northwich, where is a brine spring.

WIGLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Eling, co. Hants, 2½ miles S.W. of Romsey.

WIGMORE, a hund. in the N.W. div. of co. Hereford, contains the pars. of Aston, Bucknell, Burrington, Byton, Dounton, Elton, Upper Kinsham, Knill, Leinthall-Starkes, Leintwardine, Lingen, Presteigne, Titley, Wigmore, and parts of Aymestry, Brampton Bryan, Cascob, Old Radnor, and Stanton-upon-Arrow, comprising 48,070 acres.

WIGMORE, a par. in the above hund., co. Hereford, 7½ miles S.W. of Ludlow, 9 N.W. of Leominster, its post town, and 22 N.W. of Hereford. The village is situated on the road from Leominster to Knighton. At Darrold Hill are traces of a British encampment attributed to Caractacus, and on an eminence a little to the W. of the village are the ruins of a castle, once the head of an honour on the Welsh marches, which is recorded to have been rebuilt by Edward the Elder, and was taken by William the Conqueror from Edric the Saxon and given to Ranulph de Mortimer, Earl of Shrewsbury. The most perfect portions of the castle are the outer works. About a mile from the castle are the remains of an Austin Abbey founded in the middle of the 12th century by Hugh de Mortimer, and valued at the Dissolution at £302 12*s.* 3*d.* There was also a priory of nuns of the order of St. Augustine, and an alien priory founded as a cell to Aveney in Normandy. It was near this spot that the battle was fought on the Arrow in 1401, in which Mortimer was defeated and taken by Glendower. The surface is rocky but fertile, abounding in fossiliferous limestone, and coal is supposed to exist, but is not worked. In the village is a police station, where petty sessions are held fortnightly. A court leet is also held occasionally by Lady Langdale, who is lady of the manor. The par. includes part of the tnshp. of Limebrook. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. James, contains an antique font, an old register chest, and four painted windows, with figures of eight of the apostles. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and National and Sunday schools. The charities produce about £8 per annum. A fair is held on 5th August for cattle and sheep, and a statute fair on 6th May.

WIGMORE, a tnshp. in the par. of Westbury, co. Salop, 8 miles W. of Shrewsbury.

WIGSTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Lilford, co. Northampton, 4 miles S. of Oundle.

WIGSTON MAGNA, a par. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester, 4 miles S.E. of Leicester. It is a station on the Midland Counties railway. The village, consisting of several streets, is situated on the road between Welford and Leicester, near the Union canal, and has recently been much improved. Gaol Close was used as a prison in the civil war of Charles I. The general trade is increasing, owing to the facility of railway communication, and many of the working people are employed in the hosiery manufacture. Near the village are a lunatic asylum, and some traces of a moated seat of the Davenports. The soil is a strong marly loam, producing excellent wheat and beans, and there are some tracts of luxuriant meadow land. The manor is divided between several proprietors. The principal residence is Wigston Hall, the seat of Captain C. H. Baddeley. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £120,

in the patron. of the Haberdashers' Company and Christ's Hospital, London. There are two churches: that dedicated to All Saints is known as the New Church; the other church, long in ruins, has recently been restored, and now serves for the cemetery chapel. The Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive and Calvinistic Methodists have chapels, and there are National, British, and Sunday schools. The charities produce about £220 per annum, including £160, the endowment of E. Clarke's almshouses for eight aged persons.

WIGSTON PARVA, a chplry. in the par. of Claybrooke, hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester, 6 miles N.W. of Lutterworth. The village is situated at the crossing of the Watling Street and Fosse Way. There is a chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. Mary.

WIGTOFT, a par. in the wap. of Kirton, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 3 miles S.E. of Swineshead, 7 S.W. of Boston, and 2 from Algarkirk railway station. The vil. and par. include the hmlts. of Burtoft and Hoffleet, or Hoftlet Stow. The soil is a rich loam, and the lands are under excellent cultivation. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. with that of Quadring annexed £412, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There is a free school, founded by W. Blisbury in 1714, which has an endowment of £60 per annum, and was rebuilt in 1830. The other charities consist of poor's land, producing £30 per annum.

WIGTON, a par. and market town in the ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 10 miles S.W. of Carlisle, and 305 N.W. of London. It is a station on the Maryport and Carlisle railway. This place was a manor or barony before the Norman Conquest, when it was given by William de Meschines to Waltheof, Lord of Allerdale, and by him to Odoard, surnamed De Wigton. It was burnt by the Scots in 1322, when they plundered the abbey of Holme-Cultram, and during the civil war was occupied by the van of the Duke of Hamilton's army in 1648. The manor or barony now belongs to Lord Leconfield, who holds a court leet and baron annually in September, at which constables are appointed, but the government of the town is vested in the county magistrates, who hold petty sessions fortnightly on Tuesday. It is likewise a polling place for the county elections, and the seat of a New County Court, superintendent registry, and Poor-law Union, embracing 31 parishes or places. The par., measuring more than 5 miles in length by 3 in breadth, contains, besides the town of Wigton, the tnshps. of Oulton, Waverton and Woodside, and the hmlts. of Akehead, Waterside, Lesson-hall, Wood-row, Howrigg, and East and West Woodside. The population in 1861 of the parish was 6,023, and of the town 4,011. The town consists principally of one spacious street, crossed by a narrower one at the lower end. It is pitched with pebbles, and contains some good houses. The principal public institutions are the mechanics' institute, recently erected, containing a library and news-rooms; gas works, erected in 1831; 3 branch banks, union poor-house, clerical library, attached to the church, and townhall. At a short distance from the town pass the rivers Waver and Wampool, upon which are several corn-mills. The principal articles manufactured are checks, ginghams, muslins, and other cotton goods; also print and dye works, tanneries, breweries, nail-making, and the timber trade. Coal is obtained about 3 miles from the town, and there are traces of copper and other metals within 5 miles. The land is generally level, and lies low, but is dry and fertile. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is said to have been originally erected by Odoard, shortly after the Conquest, with materials brought from a neighbouring Roman station, *Olenacum*, or Old Carlisle, and subsequently belonged to the abbey of Holme-Cultram, but was taken down in 1788, and the present edifice erected on its site. A stained-glass window, the gift of William Banks, Esq., of Highmoor House, has lately been put in the E. end of the parish church. Christ Church, capable of accommodating 150 persons, was built in 1865 at Waverton, as a chapel-of-ease to the mother church. It contains two stained-glass windows. The E. window has in the centre a figure of our Saviour on the cross; the two side figures are St. Peter and St. Paul. The W. window is circular, containing 7 circular lights, one being in the centre, containing 7 symbols of Christ —the lily, the rose, the lion, the apple or citron, the eagle, vine, and the "morning star" in the centre. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Independents, United Presbyterians, and Society of Friends, and a Gothic chapel, designed by Bonomi, belonging to the Roman Catholics. The free grammar school at Market-hill, near the entrance of the town, was founded in 1730, and has an income from endowment of about £70 per annum. There are also National, British, and denominational Sunday schools, and a school at Brookfield House belonging to the Society of Friends. Ewan Clarke, the Cumberland poet; R. Smirke, R.A., the historical painter; George Barnes, the mathematician; Joseph Rooke, the self-taught weaver; and John Rooke, the writer on political economy and geology, were born here. Market day is on Tuesday. Fairs are held on the 20th February for horses and cattle, 5th April for cattle and merchandise, St. Thomas's Day for meat, apples, and honey, and statute fairs on the Tuesdays after Whit Sunday and Martinmas for hiring servants.

WIGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Harewood, upper div. of Skyrack wap., West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Leeds. It includes the hmlts. of Brandon and Alwoodley Gate.

WIGTON, a par., post and market town, seaport, royal and parliamentary burgh, and the chief town of Wigtonshire, Scotland. The par., which is situated near the eastern border of the county, contains, besides the town of Wigton, the post-office vil. of Bladenoch. It is bounded on the N. by Penningham, on the E. by Wigton Bay, or the estuary of the Cree, which is from 1½ mile to 2¾ miles broad, but dry at low water, and on the S. and S.W. by the river Bladenoch, which divides it from Kirkinner. Its length from E. to W. is 5 miles, and its greatest breadth about 4 miles. The land in the north-eastern part of the parish is an almost uninterrupted level, but the more inland districts both to the N. and S., are hilly, and in parts covered with moor and moss. The soil of the low grounds near Wigton Bay is a kind of indurated silt intermixed with marine shells, and is in part boggy, but a great portion has been reclaimed, and is now good arable land; while the soil of the upland portions is light and dry, and has recently been much improved by drainage. The irreclaimable lands are principally in the north-western district. The prevailing rocks are graywacke and graywacke slate. The principal landowners are the Earls of Galloway and Stair. The town of Wigton occupies a small table-land near the beach of Wigton Bay, and about 3 furlongs N. of the mouth of the river Bladenoch. It is 7 miles S. of Newton-Stewart, and 11 N. of Whithorn, and has steamboat communication with Garlieston and Liverpool by means of the Galloway Steam Navigation Company's vessels, while a short branch line of rail communicates with the Port Patrick railway. The streets are clean, and many of the houses modern. Its principal locality is a parallelogram about 250 yards long, laid out in walks and drives, with an artificial circular bank at the upper end cut into a series of terraces or concentric sward seats. Diverging from this central green or park are three main streets, straight, and well kept, besides three minor streets. The principal public buildings are the market cross, the townhall, or county buildings, containing the court-room, assembly room, and subscription library, and the county gaol. The Wigton Academy and the Wigton Normal School are also good edifices. The town has offices of the British Linen Company's Bank, the City of Glasgow Bank, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank. The population of the municipal burgh in 1851 was 2,232, and of the parliamentary 2,121, but in 1861 it had decreased to 2,025,

inhabiting 395 houses. Wigton unites with Whithorn, Stranraer, and New Galloway in returning one member to parliament. The constituency in 1856 was 109. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 15 common councillors. The harbour admits vessels of 300 tons. The principal trade is with the ports of the W. coast of England, in the importation of coals and exportation of agricultural produce, and in supply of the adjacent country. It has a custom-house establishment, a gas company, masonic lodge, and several benevolent and religious institutions. The castle, supposed to have been built about the close of the 12th century, is now in ruins. This par. is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Galway. The minister's stipend is £290. The parish church was built in 1853. The old church, situated a little to the E. of the town, was originally dedicated to St. Machute, a British saint, and was given by Edward Bruce, lord of Galloway, to the canons of Whithorn; it is now surrounded by the public cemetery. There are also a Free church and a United Presbyterian church. The principal schools are the Wigton Academy and Normal School, mentioned above, and the Wigton charity school, all partly supported by the town council.

WIGTONSHIRE, a maritime county of Scotland, occupying its south-western extremity. It is bounded on the E. by the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright and by Wigton Bay, on the S. and W. by the Irish Sea, and on the N. by the co. of Ayr. The extent of the shire from N. to S. is about 30 miles, and, including Luce Bay, its breadth is about the same, the superficial area comprising 288,960 acres, of which a little above one-third is under cultivation. In former times it formed the western district of the province of Galloway, and was inhabited by the British tribe of the *Novantes*, whose principal town was *Leucophibia*, now Whithorn, and their principal port, *Retigonius*, now Loch Ryan. On the departure of the Romans from Britain, the inhabitants of the S. are supposed to have constructed the ancient wall, or rampart, which, under the name of the Deil's Dyke, may be traced from Loch Ryan to Bowness in Cumberland, where it joined the Great Wall of Hadrian. There are but few other prehistoric and Roman remains, the most curious being the standing stones of Torrhouse, in the parish of Wigton. These stones are 19 in number—one of unwrought granite—and stand upright in a circle, with several others at a little distance to the S. and E., and in the neighbourhood two cairns.—In the sixth century the Anglo-Saxons overran the district, and Oswig, the Northumbrian king, had a palace at Whithorn. During the 9th and 10th centuries, the country on the W. was overrun by the Picts from Ireland and the Isle of Man, and hence the name of Galloway, or "the country of the Gael," was given to the whole of the south-western corner of Scotland, which continued independent of the Scottish kings till the reign of Alexander II. In the wars of Bruce and Baliol, the chieftains of Galloway were attached to the party of the latter, whose family they sheltered after Edward Bruce had subdued the rest of Scotland. The family of Douglas subsequently became possessed of the lordship of Galloway, but in 1455 the title became extinct, and a portion of the estates passed to the Maxwells of Nithsdale. It now gives the title of earl to the family of Stewart and Garlies. The Gaelic dress, manners, and language lingered here long after they had fallen into desuetude in the rest of the Lowlands. There were monasteries at Whithorn, Wigton, Soulseat, and Glenluce.—No part of the county is above 13 miles from the sea, the coast line being deeply indented by several spacious bays. Wigton Bay, on the E., diminishes from a width of 8 miles until it terminates in the river Cree. The Bay of Luce indents the land to the extent of 15 miles, and forms two promontories: at the southern extremity of the western projection is the Mull of Galloway, while the apex of the eastern is called Burrow Head; these two peninsular headlands are also known by the Celtic name of the Rhinns or Rhyns of Galloway. On the N.W. another promontory is made by the intrusion of Loch Ryan, which here forms a safe and commodious harbour, extending into the country about 8 miles, and varying in breadth from 4 to 2 miles. This district is divided into Upper and Lower Galloway, the northern, or higher, and the southern, or lower parts of the shire. The surface, though hilly, is less elevated above the level of the sea than any other county of Scotland. The principal eminences are Mull Hill, Montlokoure, Bunman, Cairnhill, Cairn of Dolt, and Grennan Hill, which vary from 400 to 900 feet in height. The best lands lie near the shores; the inland districts, including the moors, which comprise above one-third of the whole county, being more elevated, and largely mixed with heath and moss. The prevailing rocks belong to the primary transition, and secondary schists, comprising graywacke, slate, argillaceous schist, and a little sandstone in the northern part of the "Rhinns." There are little or no limestone and coal in the county, and though iron stone is abundant, the absence of coal renders it of comparatively little value. There are quarries of slate of different qualities, and lead mines were formerly wrought.—The chief rivers are the Cree and Bladenoch, both partially navigable. The former rises in Ayrshire, and separates this county from Kirkcudbright before it falls into Wigton Bay; and the latter, after a circuitous course of 24 miles, falls into the same bay. The other streams of the county, including the river Luce, are comparatively insignificant, but abound in salmon and trout, and mostly descend to the Irish Sea. The fresh-water lochs are numerous but small, the largest being Dowalton in the Machers, about 2 miles long by 1½ mile broad.—In early times this district, like most other sections of the country, was covered with wood, but was fast becoming bleak and barren, when the extensive plantations of the Earl of Stair were undertaken at the commencement of the present century. The salutary improvements in agriculture inaugurated in this part of Scotland by the Agricultural Society of Dumfries, have so reformed the spirit and practice of husbandry in this shire, that rents have rapidly risen, draining is scientifically carried out, the most improved implements and artificial manures are in general use. The exports are corn, agricultural produce, black cattle, sheep, wool, and a choice breed of horses, distinguished by the appellation of "Galloways," which are said to be of Spanish, or rather Moorish, extraction. The coasting trade of this county is considerable, and is steadily increasing, as are likewise the fisheries connected with the numerous bays and lochs. The principal ports are Stranraer, Whithorn, and Wigtown, which are also royal and parliamentary burghs; and Portpatrick, a burgh of barony, which last was, until recently, the station of the mail steam-packets communicating with Ireland. There are, besides, a number of small seaports or natural harbours. The other towns, which are also burghs of barony, are, Newton-Stewart, Garlieston, and Glenluce, besides several thriving villages.—The population of the county in 1851 was 43,389, and in 1861, 42,038, having nearly doubled since the commencement of the present century, when it was only 22,918. The county returns one member to parliament, and one member is returned by the Wigton district of burghs, consisting of Stranraer, Wigton, Whithorn, and New Galloway. Its constituency in 1856 was 1,359. The sheriff court of the county is held at Wigton every Tuesday and Friday during session, the commissary court on every Tuesday during session, and the sheriff small-debts court also on every Tuesday during session; a sheriff small-debts court is likewise held at Stranraer ten times a year. Quarter sessions are held at Wigton on the first Tuesdays of March and May, and on the last Tuesday of October, and at Glenluce on the first Tuesday of August. The bishopric of Galloway, or Whithorn, was one of the oldest in Scotland. At the Reformation, there were 21 parishes, churches, and several chapels, but there are now only 17 parishes. Eight of the eastern parishes, along with Kirkmabreck and Minigaff, in the adjoining county of Kirkcudbright,

form the presbytery of Wigton; and nine parishes in the W., with Ballantrae and Colmonell in Carrick, form the presbytery of Stranraer, both in the synod of Galloway. The number of places of worship reported in the census of 1851 was 52, viz., 18 belonging to the Established Kirk, 14 to the Free Church, 10 to the United Presbyterians, 4 to the Roman Catholics, and 1 each to the Episcopalians and Independents.—The county is traversed by the railway from Dumfries to Portpatrick, and by several well-laid-out lines of roads, the principal being that from Wigton, Brough, Newton-Stewart, to Kirkcudbright and Dumfries, another through Glenluce to the Mull of Galloway and Portpatrick, and a third through Port William to Monrieth, or by Garlieston to Whithorn and Burrowhead. The chief seats are, Galloway House, of the Earl of Galloway; Culhorn and Castle Kennedy, of the Earl of Stair; Lochnaw, of Agnew, Bart.; Wigton Park and Dunragget, of Hay, Bart.; Ardwell, of M'Taggart, Bart.; Monrieth, of Maxwell, Bart.; Loch-Ryan, of Wallace, Bart.; Whithorn Castle, of Reid, Bart., besides numerous residences of the private gentry.

WIGWIG, a tnshp. in the par. of Much-Wenlock, co. Salop, 2 miles N.W. of Much-Wenlock. It is joined with Harley.

WIKE, a tnshp. in the par. of Birstall, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Bradford, of which it may be considered a suburb.

WIKE, a tnshp. partly in the par. of Bardsey, but chiefly in that of Harewood, upper div. of Skyrack wap., West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of Leeds.

WILBARSTON, a par. in the hund. of Corby, co. Northampton, 4 miles S.W. of Rockingham, and 5 E. of Market Harborough. The vil. includes the hmlt. of Pipewell. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £250. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There are a chapel for Independents and a National school. The manor belongs to the Hon. R. Watson, of Rockingham. The charities produce about £12 per annum, including the school endowment.

WILBERFOSS, a par. in the Wilton Beacon div. of Harthill wap., East Riding co. York, 4½ miles N.W. of Pocklington, and 8 E. of York. The village is situated on the road from York to Hull, and on a small stream falling into the Derwent. The par. includes the tnshp. and vil. of Newton-upon-Derwent, and is situated on the eastern acclivity of the vale of the navigable river Derwent. This place gives name to the family of Wilberforce, who were seated here till 1710, when their ancient mansion and estate were sold. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here by Alan de Catton in the middle of the 12th century, and was valued at the Dissolution at £28 8*s.* 8*d.*, and the site given in 1554 to G. Gale. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £70. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, contains the effigies of Sir Robert Hoton and his lady, of the 15th century, an antique font, and an old register. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and there is a village school supported by children's payments. The charities produce about £25 per annum. Colonel Wyndham is lord of the manor of Wilberfoss and Catton.

WILBRAHAM, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Staine, co. Cambridge, 7 miles S.E. of Cambridge, and 1½ mile N.E. of the Fulbourn station on the Cambridge and Newmarket railway. The village is situated about 2 miles S. of the Cambridge and Newmarket road. The surface is nearly level in the western part of the parish, but rises towards the S. The soil is light but fertile, resting upon a substratum of chalk and gravel. The manor-house, now the residence of E. Hicks, Esq., is called the Temple, having once belonged to the Knights Templars. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £203. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. There is a small Baptist chapel, and a National school.

WILBRAHAM, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Staine, co. Cambridge, 1 mile N. of Great Wilbraham. The par. includes the hmlt. of Six-mile Bottom. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £330, in the patron. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, contains a brass of W. Blackway, bearing date 1521. There is a National school. The charities produce about £75 per annum, including Johnson's bequest for the poor, and about 30 acres of common. Many Saxon antiquities were discovered in an ancient churchyard here in October, 1851.

WILBRIGHTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Gnosall, co. Stafford, 7 miles S.W. of Stafford.

WILBURTON, a par. in the hund. of South Witchford, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, 5 miles S.W. of Ely, and 1½ mile from Haddenham. It is a station on the Ely, Haddenham, and Sutton branch of the Great Eastern railway. The village is surrounded by fens, now drained and in high cultivation. The soil is rich and fertile, varying from red sand to stiff clay on the upper ground. The manor belongs to Lady Pell, who has a seat here. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £70, in the patron of the archdeacon, to whom the parsonage-house anciently belonged, and at which Henry VII. and his son Prince Henry were entertained by the archdeacon when they visited the shrine of St. Etheldreda in 1505. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains two brasses, one canopied, bearing date 1477. The Baptists have a chapel. The charities produce about £30 per annum, chiefly arising from the town lands.

WILBURY, a hill in co. Herts, 3 miles S.W. of Baldock. It is situated on the line of the ancient Icknield Street, and has a single-ditched Roman camp covering 7 acres.

WILBY, a par. in the hund. of Hamfordshoe, co. Northampton, 2 miles S.W. of Wellingborough. The village is situated on the road to Northampton, close to the river Nene, which flows through the parish. There are some quarries of limestone, and parchment and wash-leather are manufactured to a small extent. The extensive brick, tile, and lime works of the Messrs. Pratt are in this parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £300. The church is dedicated to St. Mary or St. Michael. The charities produce about £10 per annum.

WILBY, a par. in the hund. of Shropham, co. Norfolk, 3 miles N.E. of East Harling, and 1 mile E. of Eccles Road station on the Norwich and Brandon branch of the Great Eastern railway. The village consists of two or three farmhouses and the ancient hall, surrounded by a moat. The soil is light and the land principally arable. Sir T. B. Beevor, Bart., of Hargham Hall, is lord of the manor, but the property chiefly belongs to the Earl of Albemarle. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with that of Hargham annexed £380. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The charities consist of a small endowment for the school and almshouses.

WILBY, a par. in the hund. of Hoxne, co. Suffolk, 6 miles S.E. of Eye, and 2½ S.E. of Stradbrooke. The land is fertile, with a small tract of common. The soil is a mixture of light loam and clay upon a substratum of clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £506, besides 52 acres of glebe. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains a sculptured font, some carved oak fittings, several brasses, and a monument to the Green family. The charities produce about £30 per annum, including the town estate. T. G. Corbett, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WILCOT, a par. in the hund. of Wootton, co. Oxford, 4 miles N.E. of Witney. There is no village, only two or three farmhouses. The living is a discharged rect. in the dioc. of Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

WILCOT, a par. in the hund. of Swanborough, co. Wilts, 6 miles S.W. of Marlborough, 10 E. of Devizes, and 1½ mile N.W. of Pewsey. The village is situated close to the Avon and Kennet canal. There are about 200 acres of open downs. The soil is generally a rich loam, and the land chiefly arable. The par. includes the tythgs. of Draycott-Foliat, Oare, and Stowell, or Towel.

At the time of the Norman survey it had a church, vineyard, and seat of Edward de Salisbury, and subsequently came to the Lovells, by whom it was held till the reign of Henry VII. There are several chalk pits. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £150. The church is dedicated to the Holy Cross. Colonel Wroughton is lord of the manor.

WILCOT, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Ness, co. Salop, 6 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury.

WILDBOAR-CLOUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Prestbury and hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 6 miles S.E. of Macclesfield.

WILDBOAR FELL, a hill, co. Westmoreland, 4 miles S.E. of Ravenstonedale. It commands a view from the tarn on the summit, and was once a racecourse.

WILDEN, a par. in the hund. of Basford, co. Beds, 5 miles N.E. of Bedford. The village is situated on a branch of the river Ouse. Lace is made. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £400. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The charities produce about £50 per annum, including the endowment of Peat's school.

WILDERHOPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Rushbury, co. Salop, 5 miles S.W. of Much-Wenlock. It is situated under the range of hills known as Wenlock Edge, and is joined with Stanway.

WILDERLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Church Pulverbatch, co. Salop, 5 miles N.W. of Church Stretton.

WILDERSPOOL, an ecclesiastical district in the par. of Great Budworth, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, adjoining Northwich, and 17 miles N.E. of Chester. It is situated near the confluence of the rivers Dune and Weaver and the Grand Trunk canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £120.

WILD-GOOSE LAYS, an ext.-par. place adjoining the par. of Ripton Abbots, co. Hunts, 3 miles N. of Huntingdon.

WILDHERN, a hmlt. in the par. of Andover, co. Hants, 1 mile from Andover.

WILDMORE, an extensive fen in co. Lincoln, now drained.

WILDON-GRANGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Coxwold, wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 5½ miles N. of Easingwold.

WILD QUARTER, a div. of the par. of Whitchurch Canonicorum, co. Dorset, 5 miles N.W. of Bridport.

WILDSWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Laughton, wap. of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N. of Gainsborough, on the river Trent.

WILEY, a station on the Salisbury branch of the Great Western railway, co. Wilts, 7 miles from Wilton.

WILFHOLME, a hmlt. in the chpiry. of Beswick, par. of Kilnwick, East Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of Beverley.

WILFORD, a par. in the N. div. of Rushcliffe wap., co. Notts, 1½ mile S.W. of Nottingham by the ferry, or 3 miles by the high road. The village is situated on the bank of the navigable river Trent, at the ferry. The Trent and Nottingham canal and the Derby railway pass in the vicinity. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £575. The church is dedicated to St. Wilfrid. The charities produce about £250 per annum, the greater part of which is the endowment of Carter's free school, founded in 1727. Some Roman coins of the later empire have been found. Sir J. Clifton, Bart., is lord of the manor.

WILFORD, a hund. in the S.E. div. of co. Suffolk, contains the pars. of Alderton, Bawdsey, Boulge, Boyton, Bredfield, Bromeswell, Capel St. Andrew, Dallinghoo, Debatch, Hollesley, Melton, Petistree, Ramsholt, Shottisham, Sutton, Ufford, and Wickham Market, comprising 30,180 acres.

WILKENTHRUP, a hmlt. in the par. of Horsington, co. Somerset, 3 miles S.W. of Wincanton.

WILKESLEY, a tnshp. in the pars. of Audlem and Wrenbury, hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 3½ miles S.W. of Audlem. It is joined with Dodcot.

WILKESTON, a vil. in the par. of Kirknewton, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Cupar, and 9 S.W. of Edinburgh, on the N. side of the road from Edinburgh to Mid. Calder.

WILKINSTOWN, a vil. in the bar. of Morgallion, co. Meath, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Navan.

WILKSBY, a par. in the soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles S.E. of Horncastle. The village is situated about a mile S. of the road from Boston to Horncastle. The surface is generally level, and in some parts abounds in springs. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £120.

WILLAND, a par. in the hund. of Halberton, co. Devon, 2 miles N.E. of Collumpton, 6 E. of Tiverton, and close to the Tiverton-road junction of the Bristol and Exeter railway. The village is situated on the road between Exeter and Bristol. The river Culm runs through the lower part of the parish, and often inundates the adjoining meadows. The soil is a mixture of loam and black earth upon a subsoil of gravel. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £100. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a chapel for Wesleyans and a National school. The charities produce about £3 per annum.

WILLASTON, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 1 mile N.E. of Nantwich, and 20 S.E. of Chester.

WILLASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wybunbury and hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 1½ mile N.E. of Nantwich. It is a station on the Crewe, Whitchurch, and Shrewsbury branch railway.

WILLASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Neston, higher div. of Wirrall hund., co. Chester, 2½ miles E. of Great Neston.

WILLASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Prees, co. Salop, 5 miles N.W. of Market-Drayton.

WILLCRICK, a par. in the lower div. of Caldicott hund., co. Monmouth, 6 miles E. of Newport. The village is situated on the road between Caerleon and Chepstow. The soil is chiefly clay. The living is a discharged rect. annexed to that of Llanmartin.

WILLEN, a par. in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 1½ mile S. of Newport-Pagnell. The village is situated on the river Ouzel, near the Grand Junction canal. The parish contains only 645 acres. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £65, in the patron. of Christ Church College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. There is a village school supported by the trustees of Dr. Busby, who are lords of the manor.

WILLENHALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Holy Trinity, city of Coventry, co. Warwick, 2½ miles S.E. of Coventry. It is a junction station on the London and North-Western and South Staffordshire railways. The village is situated between the rivers Sow and Avon.

WILLENHALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Wolverhampton, hund. of South Offlow, co. Stafford, 12 miles N.W. of Birmingham, and 3 from Wolverhampton and Walsall. It is included in the parliamentary borough of Wolverhampton, which returns two members. It has a station on the London and North-Western railway, and also at Portobello. The growth of the town has been rapid; in 1811 the population was 3,523; in 1851, 11,931; and in 1861, 17,256. The rapid increase is owing to the extension of mining operations in the neighbourhood, and of the manufacture of locks and keys. The lock-trade was introduced into Willenhall in the reign of Elizabeth. In 1660 the town paid more in "hearth money" than Wolverhampton. The principal description of locks manufactured here are rim, drawback, dead, pad, and mortice. It has been estimated that in prosperous times 10,000 locks are manufactured here weekly. The trade is mostly in the hands of small masters, and the number of establishments exceeds 200. Of the large works, the Albion and the Summerford may be mentioned. The miscellaneous branches of industry include bolts, latches, currycombs, gridirons, hinges, files, rivets, screws, steel traps, and castings in iron and brass. Willenhall, which is in the archdeaconry of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield, has four churches. St. Giles, Walsall-street, is a perpet.

cur., val. £700, in the gift of the inhabitants. St. Stephens, Wolverhampton-street, is a vic., val. £300, crown and bishop alternate patrons. Trinity, Short Heath, crown and bishop alternate patrons, val. £150, is also a vic. St. Ann's, Spring Bank, val. £30, is a perpet. cur. There are several Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, a Methodist Free church, a New Connexion chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel in the township, and four National, one British, and two Wesleyan schools, and Sunday-schools to most of the places of worship. In 1864 a literary institute was erected in Upper Lichfield-street, containing lecture-hall, library, news-room, and several class rooms. The cemetery has a chapel in red brick and stone. A branch of the Staffordshire Joint Stock Bank is established here. There is a local board of health established in the town, and the town is lighted with gas, and has a good supply of water from the Wolverhampton Waterworks Company. The market-place is a small triangular area in the centre of the town. The gas-works are in Lower Lichfield-street, and the police station in Walsall-street. The tnshp. includes the hmlts. of Lane Head, Little Island, Little London, New Invention, Portobello, Short Head, and Spring Bank. The union sub-district contains the tnshps. of Willenhall and Wednesfield. The local magistrates sit every Monday. Saturday is the market day, and the wakes are held in September.

WILLERBY, a par. in the wap. of Dickering, East Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Hunmanby, and 6 S.W. of Scarborough. It is situated in a valley on the northern side of the Wolds near the rivers Hartford and Derwent. The par. includes the tnshps. of Binnington, Staxton, and Willerby. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £180. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Lord Londesborough is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

WILLERBY, a tnshp. in the pars. of Cottingham and Kirk-Ella, East Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Hull.

WILLERSEY, a par. in the upper div. of Kiftsgate hund., co. Gloucester, 3½ miles, W. of Chipping Campden, and 7 from Evesham. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £180. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There are traces of a Danish camp covering 60 acres. Sir Thomas Winnington, Bart., is lord of the manor.

WILLERSLEY, a par. in the hund. of Huntingdon, co. Hereford, 6½ miles N.E. of Hay. The parish contains only 231 acres, bounded on the S. by the river Wey. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £70. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. Mrs. E. Blisset is lady of the manor and principal landowner.

WILLERSLEY CASTLE, a modern mansion on the Derwent, co. Derby, 2 miles S. of Matlock. It consists of a centre and two wings, built by the Arkwrights about 1790.

WILLESBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Chart, upper div. of the lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 2 miles S.E. of Ashford, and 9 N.W. of Hythe. It is situated on the high road from Ashford to Hythe, and includes the vil. of Alfred Town and the hmlt. of Aylesford. The East Ashford Union workhouse is situated here. The Boys and Master families had seats here, and the impropriation formerly belonged to the monastery of St. Augustine at Canterbury. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £185, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register dates from 1570.

WILLESDEN, a par. and suburb of the metropolis, in the Kensington div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, 5 miles N.W. of London, or 3 from Hyde Park Corner. It is a junction station on the London and North-Western, North London, Blackwall and Hampstead junction, North and South-Western junction, and London and South-Western lines. The place was granted by charter of King Athelstan to St. Paul's Cathedral, London, in which it makes eight prebends, and is mentioned in Domesday Survey as *Willesdone*. The surface lies high, and contains the source of several streams which fall into the river Brent. The par. contains part of the chplry. of Kilburn and the hmlts. of Neasdon, Harlesden, Dollis Hill, Sherrick Green, and Willesden Green, with the demesne of Brandesbury House, formerly the seat of the Salusburys. The population of the parish in 1861 was 3,879, and its acreage 4,190. The Kensall Green Cemetery is partly within this parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £150, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The ancient parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains five brasses dating from 1492, and the tomb of General Otway. There was formerly an image of the Virgin.

WILLESLEY, a par. in the hund. of Repton, co. Derby, 2 miles S.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The Ashby and Coventry canal skirts the south-western boundary of the parish. Willesley Park is the seat of Sir C. A. Hastings, Bart. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £65. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas.

WILLET, a hmlt. in the par. of Elworthy, co. Somerset, 4 miles N.E. of Wiveliscombe.

WILLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Sampford Courtney, co. Devon, 4 miles N.E. of Okehampton.

WILLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Presteigne, co. Hereford, 3 miles N.E. of Presteigne.

WILLEY, a par. in Wenlock franchise, co. Salop, 2 miles S. of Broseley, 4½ N.W. of Bridgnorth, and 4 from Much-Wenlock, within which borough it is situated. The village is situated on the Shrewsbury and Bridgnorth road, and near the river Severn. The greater part of the parish is comprised within the park of Lord Forester, who occasionally resides at Willey Hall, and is lord of the manor and chief landowner. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is situated within the park, and contains several monuments to the Weld and Forester families.

WILLEY, a par. in the Kirby div. of Knightlow hund., co. Warwick, 3½ miles W. of Lutterworth, and 6 N. of Rugby. The parish is situated on the line of the ancient Watling Street, and close to the Midland Counties railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £300, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, has been recently repaired. The register dates from 1661. The Earl of Denbigh is lord of the manor.

WILLEY, a hund., co. Beds, contains the pars. of Biddenham, Bletsoe, Bromham, Carlton, Chellington, Farndish, Felmersham, Harold, Odell, Pavenham, Puddington, Sharnbrook, Souldrop, Stagsden, Stevington, Thurleigh, Turvey, and Wymington, comprising 40,460 acres.

WILLEY, a river, co. Wilts, rises above Warminster, and after receiving the tributary streams of the Deverill and Nadder, joins the Avon at Salisbury.

WILLIAMSBURGH, a vil. in the par. of Kilconquhar, co. Fife, Scotland, 3 miles E. of Largo.

WILLIAMSCOTE, or WILLSCOTT, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Wardington, par. of Cropredy, co. Oxford, 3½ miles N.E. of Banbury. It is situated near the Oxford canal, and contains some remains of the old mansion in which Charles I. slept the night previous to the battle of Cropredy-bridge.

WILLIAMSTON, a chplry. in the par. of Begelly, co. Pembroke, 3 miles N.W. of Tenby.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a vil. in the bar. of Ballymoe, co. Galway, Ireland, 8 miles N.E. of Dunmore. It has a police station, where petty sessions are held. Fairs are held on the 6th January, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, and 8th September.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a vil. in the bar. and co. of Dublin, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Dublin. It is a station on the Kingstown railway, and a watering-place on Dublin Bay.

WILLIAN, a par. in the hund. of Broadwater, co. Herts, 2½ miles N.E. of Hitchin, and 2 S.W. of Baldock railway station. The village is situated between the

old and new Great North roads. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £588. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has been restored. There is a National school. The charities produce about £2 per annum, besides poor's land.

WILLINGALE-DOE, a par. in the hund. of Dunmow, co. Essex, 5 miles N.E. of Chipping-Ongar, and 8 W. of Chelmsford. The village is situated on the small river Roden, and is sometimes spelled Willingehall D'Eu, or Rokely. It existed in the time of Edward the Confessor. Three constables are appointed, one for the tnshp. of Willingale, one for the hmlt. of Tyrrel's Hall, and one for that of Bird's Green. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. with that of Shellow Bowels annexed, £450. The church, dedicated to St. Christopher, stands in the same churchyard as that of Willingale-Spain, and was rebuilt in 1853. The register dates from 1570.

WILLINGALE-SPAIN, a par. in the hund. of Dunmow, co. Essex, 6 miles S.E. of Chipping-Ongar, and 8 W. of Chelmsford. The village is situated near the river Roden, and close to Willingale-Doe. The par., which includes the hmlts. of Miller's Green and Widney Green, derives its name from the family of Hervey de Spain, to whom it belonged at the time of the Domesday survey. The land is chiefly arable, with some pasture and wood. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £325. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, or All Saints, contains an altar-piece, the gift of W. Brocket.

WILLINGDON, a hund. in the rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, contains the pars. of East and West Dean, Friston, Jevington, and Willingdon, comprising 11,720 acres.

WILLINGDON, a par. in the hund. of Willingdon, co. Sussex, 4 miles S. of Hailsham, 2 N. of Eastbourne, and 1 S.W. of the Polegate station on the Brighton and South Coast railway. The village is situated on the road from London to Eastbourne at the foot of the South Downs, which shelter it on the W. On the coast is Langley Point, with its forts and martello towers. There is a reading-room for the working-classes. Before the Reformation the manor belonged to the Parker family, but is now the property of Frederick Freeman Thomas, Esq., who is the principal landowner. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £150, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The register commences in 1560. There are a parochial school and an agricultural school, the latter established by Mrs. Gilbert in 1840 for farmers' children, on a site of 5 acres, with dairy, cowhouse, and other buildings.

WILLINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Papworth, co. Cambridge, 10 miles N.W. of Cambridge, 6 S.E. of St. Ives, and 1¼ mile N. of Long Stanton railway station, near the river Ouse. A large proportion of the land is in dairy farms, and much of the cheese which takes its name from the neighbouring village of Cottenham is made here. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £677, in the patron. of the crown. The church is dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans. The charities produce about £90 per annum, including the endowment of a charity school, founded in 1593, and of an almshouse for four widows, founded in 1616 by W. Smith.

WILLINGHAM, a chplry. in the par. of Carlton, hund. of Radfield, co. Cambridge, 5 miles S.E. of Newmarket.

WILLINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Wanford, co. Suffolk, 4 miles S. of Beccles, and 5 N.E. of Halesworth, on the high road to Ipswich. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, consolidated with that of North Cove. Lord Gosford is lord of the manor.

WILLINGHAM-BY-STOW, a par. in the wap. of Well, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles S.E. of Gainsborough. The village is situated on the road from Lincoln to Gainsborough. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £350. The church is dedicated to St. Helen. The Wesleyans have a chapel. William Hutton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WILLINGHAM CHERRY. *See* CHERRY WILLINGHAM, co. Lincoln.

WILLINGHAM, NORTH, a par. in the S. div. of Walshcroft wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles E. of Market Raisen, and 10 S. of Caistor. The village is situated on the Wolds. The soil is a mixture of clay, sand, and loam. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £70. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, has been rebuilt with the exception of the tower. There is a village school. Henry R. Boucherett, Esq., of Willingham House, is lord of the manor.

WILLINGHAM, SOUTH, a par. in the E. div. of Wraggoe wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles N.E. of Wragby, and 7 S.E. of Market Raisen. The soil is clayey, producing good crops of wheat and turnips. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £390. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. The Wesleyans and Free Methodists have chapels. G. F. Heneage, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

WILLINGTON, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Morleston and Litchurch, co. Derby, 4½ miles N.E. of Burton-on-Trent, and 6 S.W. of Derby. It is a station on the Midland railway. The parish is traversed by the Grand Trunk canal, connecting the Trent and Mersey, and by the rivers Trent and Dove, over the former of which is a bridge of five arches to Repton. The village is situated on the road from Derby to Burton-upon-Trent, near the line of the ancient Icknield Street. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £82, with 35 acres of glebe and tithe allotment, in the patron. of the Governors of Etwall Hospital and Repton Grammar School. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels. The charities produce about £13 per annum. Sir Robert Burdett, Bart., is lord of the manor.

WILLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Wixamtree, co. Beds, 4 miles E. of Bedford. The village is situated on the S. bank of the navigable river Ouse. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, contains monuments of the Gostwicke family.

WILLINGTON, an ext. par. place in the second div. of Eddisbury hund., co. Chester, 3 miles N.W. of Tarporley. It was anciently part of the demesne of Whalley Abbey.

WILLINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Brancepeth, co. Durham, 3½ miles N. of Bishop Auckland. It is a station on the Sunderland, Durham, and Bishop Auckland section of the North-Eastern railway.

WILLINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Hanmer, co. Flint, 6 miles S.W. of Whitchurch.

WILLINGTON, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Wallsend, E. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 4 miles W. of South Shields, and 3 S.W. of North Shields. It is a station on the Newcastle and North Shields railway. The township is situated on the bank of the river Tyne, and has several coal-staiths, steam corn mill, and extensive collieries and stone quarries.

WILLINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Barcheston, co. Warwick, 1 mile S.E. of Shipton-on-Stour.

WILLISHAM, a par. in the hund. of Bosmere, co. Suffolk, 3½ miles S.W. of Needham-Market, 5 N.E. of Hadleigh, and 3 W. of Claydon railway station. The soil is clayey, producing good crops of wheat and beans. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £60. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The tithes produce £5 per annum. The Rev. E. B. Sparke is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

WILLITOFT, a tnshp. in the par. of Bubwith, Holme-Beacon div. of Harthill wap., East Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of Howden. It includes the hmlt. of Gribthorpe.

WILLITON, a chplry. in the par. of St. Decuman, co. Somerset, 2 miles S. of Watchet. It has a station on the West Somerset branch of the Great Western railway. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

WILLITON AND FREEMANNERS, a hund. in

the N.W. div. of co. Somerset, contains the small market town of Watchet, and the pars. of Bicknoller, Brompton Ralph, Brompton Regis, Brushford, Chipstable, Clatworthy, Old Cleeve, Crowcombe, St. Decuman, where is the workhouse, Dodington, Dulverton, Elworthy, Exmoor Forest, Exton, Halse, Hawkridge, Huish Champflower, Kilton, Kilve, Lilstock, Monksilver, Nettlecombe, East and West Quantoxhead, Raddington, Sampford Brett, Skilgate, Stogumber, Nether Stowey, Upton, Winsford, and Withypoole; comprising 114,870 acres.

WILLOUGHBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Whitmore, hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 6 miles S.W. of Newcastle.

WILLOUGHBROOK, a hmlt. in the bar. of Mohill, co. Leitrim, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of Mohill.

WILLOUGHBY, a par. in the Wold div. of Calceworth hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 7 miles from Spilsby, and 3 S.E. of Alford. It is a station on the Great Northern railway. This place, which was formerly a Roman station, has for many centuries belonged to the ancestors of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, of Grimsthorpe, who took their family name from it, but their title from Eresby, near Spilsby. The par. includes the hmlts. of Bonthorpe, Butter Bump, Habertoft, Hasthorpe, Hogsbeck, Mawthorpe, Sandfield, Sloothby, and Wyche. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £1,200. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, has a stained E. window in three compartments, an octangular font, and an altar tomb with the recumbent effigy of a Knight Templar. The register commences in 1538. There is a chapel for Wesleyans, and a charity school founded in 1728 by Anthony Barnes. To the W. of the village are remains of a Roman camp.

WILLOUGHBY, a par. and watering-place in the Rugby div. of Knightlow hund., co. Warwick, 3 miles S.E. of Dunchurch, and 6 S. of Rugby. It is supposed to have been a Roman station from the many Roman antiquities discovered in the neighbourhood, and is mentioned in Domesday survey as *Wilebei*, or *Wilbere*, from which its present name is derived. The village, which is situated on the main road from London to Holyhead, near the Grand Junction canal and river Leam, was formerly of more importance than at present, and had a market and fair. In the present century it has been again growing into notice, owing to the discovery of sulphurous and saline springs similar to those of Harrogate. The spa, which is situated about a mile from the village, has a pump-room and baths. The land is in a high state of cultivation. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £220, in the patron. of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, contains several ancient monuments, brasses, and effigies of the Clerke family, and a window at the W. end. There are a chapel for Primitive Methodists and an endowed National school founded in 1816. The charities produce near £500 per annum, including the school endowment.

WILLOUGHBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Norwell, co. Notts, 6 miles N.W. of Newark-upon-Trent.

WILLOUGHBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Walesby, co. Notts, 3 miles N.E. of Ollerton.

WILLOUGHBY-ON-THE-WOLDS, a par. and tnshp. in the S. div. of Rushcliffe wap., co. Notts, 9 miles N.E. of Loughborough, and 11 S.E. of Nottingham. It is situated on a branch of the river Soar, about half a mile S.E. of the ancient Fosse Way, where pavements, coins, and other antiquities have been found at a spot called Herrings. It is supposed by Horsley to be the site of the Roman station *Verometum*, but Gale and Stukeley place *Margidunum* here. In the parliamentary war of Charles I. an engagement took place at Willoughby Field. The soil is chiefly a cold clay, and above two-thirds of the land is in pasture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £90. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, has recently been repaired, and has in the interior several brasses and effigies, and monuments of the Stanhope and Willoughby families. The charities produce about £9 per annum.

WILLOUGHBY, SCOTT, a par. in the wap. of Avoland, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 3½ miles N.W. of Folkingham. The parish is situated on the road between Grantham and Donington. There is no village, only three farmhouses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £125. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was rebuilt in the early part of the present century. Earl Brownlow is lord of the manor.

WILLOUGHBY, SILK, a par. in the wap. of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 2 miles S.W. of Sleaford, and 12 N.E. of Grantham. It was anciently termed North Willoughby, but received the adjunct Silk in the 16th century, upon occasion of the hamlet of Silkby being joined to it. The village is situated on the road from Sleaford to Falkingham. Bricks and tiles are made. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £625. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, contains an antique Norman font, three stalls, some screen work of wood, and fragments of stained glass in the E. window. The register commences in 1470. There is a parochial school. The Earl of Dysart is lord of the manor.

WILLOUGHBY, WATERLESS, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, co. Leicester, 6 miles N.E. of Lutterworth, 8 S.W. of Leicester, and 2 from the Countesthorpe station on the Midland Counties railway. The village is situated on a feeder of the river Soar. The manufacture of stockings is carried on to a small extent. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £400. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains an antique font and sedilia. There is a National school. The Rev. Lomax Mills is lord of the manor.

WILLOUGHBY, WEST, a hmlt. in the par. of Ancaster, co. Lincoln, 5 miles S.W. of Sleaford.

WILLOUGHTON, a par. in the wap. of West Aslacoe, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6 miles S. of Kirton-in-Lindsey, and 7 N.E. of Gainsborough railway station. The village is situated in the Wolds near the line of the ancient Ermine Street. The land lies low, but is fertile. The greater part of the town formerly belonged to the Knights Templars, who had a preceptory here, which from that order came to the Hospitallers, and at the Dissolution its revenue was estimated at £219 19*s.* 8*d.* The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £200. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and there is a National school. The Earl of Scarborough is lord of the manor.

WILLOWBECK, a feeder of the river Swale, rises near Cundall, North Riding co. York.

WILLSBOROUGH, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 2½ miles S.W. of Market-Bosworth.

WILLS-PASTURES, an ext. par. lib. in the Southam div. of Knightlow hund., co. Warwick, adjoining Lower Hodnet.

WILLSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Cardington, co. Salop, 3 miles E. of Church Stretton.

WILLSWORTHY, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Peter Tavy, co. Devon, 6 miles N. of Tavistock, on the river Tamar.

WILLY. *See* WILY and WYLYE, co. Wilts.

WILLYBROOK, a hund. in the N.E. div. of co. Northampton, contains the pars. of Apethorpe, Colley Weston, Cotterstock, Duddington, Easton, Fotheringhay, Glapthorn, Kingscliffe, Nassington, Southwick, Tansor, Wood Newton, Yarwell, and part of Sutton, comprising together 27,490.

WILLYBROOK, a feeder of the river Nene, rises near Dene, co. Northampton.

WILMINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Longbridge, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 4 miles S.W. of Hailsham, 6 from Eastbourne, and 1 mile from the Berwick station on the Brighton and South Coast railway. The village is situated on the north-eastern declivity of the South Downs, near the river Cuckmere, and on the road from Lewes to Eastbourne. It had formerly a Benedictine priory, founded in the reign of William II. as a cell to the abbey of Grestein in Normandy, which at the suppression of

alien priories was sold by licence of Henry IV. to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, towards founding a chantry in that cathedral. This place gives title of baron to the Marquis of Northampton. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £110. The church is dedicated to SS. Mary and Peter. The register commences in 1538.

WILMINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 1½ mile S. of Dartford. The village lies a little off the road to Sevenoaks, near the river Darent, and is surrounded by gardens and cherry orchards. The celebrated Earl of Warwick in the reign of Edward IV. resided at the manor-house. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £300, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a National school. A fair is held on the 23rd of April.

WILMINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Chirbury, co. Salop, 8 miles N.W. of Bishop's Castle.

WILMINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Sulcoates, wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 3 miles from Hull. It is a station on the Hull and Hornsea branch of the North-Eastern railway.

WILMINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Priston, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.W. of Bath.

WILMSLOW, a par. in the hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 7 miles N.W. of Macclesfield, and 6 from Stockport. It is a station on the Manchester, Stockport, and Crewe section of the London and North-Western railway. The village is situated in the vale of the river Bollin, here crossed by a railway viaduct of eleven arches. The par. comprises the tnshps. of Bollin Fee, Pownall Fee, Fulshaw, and Chorley. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton and silk mills. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile, with a considerable proportion of rich pasture. The soil is red and grey marl. The road from Manchester to Birmingham passes through the parish. The manor was anciently held under the Earls of Chester by the Fittons, of Pownall, from whom it passed by marriage to the Venables, of Kinderton, and from them to the Booths, of Dunham Massey; it now belongs to Sir Humphrey de Trafford and John Clarke Prescott, Esq., who are the chief landowners. A court baron is held by the Traffords in Pownall Fee, and another by the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £1,000. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, contains a carved oak roof and several mortuary chapels, with brasses, effigies, and altar tombs. The Independents, Wesleyans, Calvinistic Methodists, Unitarians, and Society of Friends have chapels. There are National and Sunday schools. Races are held annually in September.

WILNCOTT, a hmlt. in the pars. of Aston Cantlow and Old Stratford, co. Warwick, 3 miles N.W. of Stratford-on-Avon, on the Birmingham canal.

WILNE, a hmlt. in the par. of Morleston, co. Derby, 7 miles S.E. of Derby, and 4 S.W. of the Sawley railway station. The parish is situated on the Trent and Mersey canal, near the confluence of the rivers Derwent and Trent. It contains the libs. of Wilne Church, and Draycott, and the chplries. of Breaston and Risley, and the hmlt. of Hopwell. There are cotton mills and salt works, also the workhouse for the Chardlow Union. The living is a perpet. cur., annexed to the vic. of Sawley. The church is dedicated to St. Chad.

WILNECOTE, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Tamworth, Hemlingford hund., co. Warwick, 2 miles S.E. of Tamworth. It is a station on the West Midland railway. This place, anciently called *Willowencote*, is situated near the river Tame, on the ancient Watling Street. There are collieries and lime-kilns. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Tamworth. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was rebuilt in 1821.

WILNE, GREAT, or FAR, a tnshp. in the par. of Ashton-on-Trent, adjoining the parish of Wilne.

WILNE, LITTLE, a chplry. in the par. of Sawley, hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 8 miles S.E. of Derby. It includes Draycott liberty.

WILPSHIRE, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N.E. of Blackburn.

WILSDEN, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Bradford, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 5 miles from Bradford, and 3 from Bingley station on the Leeds and Bradford railway. This place, which forms part of the honour of Pontefract, is situated on the river Aire, and contains the vils. or hmlts. of Cullingworth Gate, Lingbob, Manuels, Manuels Heights, and Hallas Bridge. The ecclesiastical district also includes part of the tnshps. of Allerton and North Bierley. Worsted spinning and the manufacture of stuffs are carried on, and there are extensive collieries. The population of the ecclesiastical district in 1861 was 4,426, and of the tnshp. 2,888. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Bradford. The district church is dedicated to St. Matthew. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. W. B. Ferrand, Esq., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

WILSFORD, a par. in the wap. of Winnibriggs, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 4½ miles S.W. of Sleaford, and 9 N.E. of Grantham. It is situated on the banks of a rivulet near the ancient Ermine Street. The par. includes part of the vil. of Ancaster, and the hmlt. of Hanbeck. In the reign of Stephen, Hugo de Wake founded a priory here as a cell to the Abbey of Bec in Normandy, which on the suppression of alien priories was given to Bourn Abbey, and at the Dissolution came to Charles Duke of Suffolk. A freestone, known as Ancaster stone, is extensively quarried on the heath, which was inclosed in 1775. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £600. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register commences in 1479. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

WILSFORD, a par. in the hund. of Swanborough, co. Wilts, 6 miles S.W. of Pewsey, and 7 S.E. of Devizes. It is situated on the river Severn, and is frequently written Wivelsford and Wilsford Dauntsey. The par. includes the tythg. of Manningford-Bohun and the hmlt. of Cottenham. The living is a vic.,* val. £250, in the patron. of St. Nicholas Hospital, at Salisbury. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. Sir Francis Astley is lord of the manor.

WILSFORD, a par. in the hund. of Underditch, co. Wilts, 2 miles S.W. of Amesbury, and 7 N. of Salisbury. The par. is bounded on the E. by the river Avon, and includes the tythg. of Bottesford and part of the hmlt. of Manningford-Bohun. The soil is a light loam, and the land chiefly arable, with some good water meadow. On the downs are many barrows. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. with that of Woodford annexed, £250, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was repaired in 1868. The Baptists have a chapel.

WILSHAMPSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Redbornestoke, co. Beds, 4 miles S.E. of Bedford. The village is traversed by the road between Bedford and Luton. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £350. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was erected in the reign of Henry VII., and had once a tower, which fell down in 1742. It contains a brass of a priest bearing date 1450. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The charities produce about £31, of which £20 is the endowment of Wells' school.

WILSICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Tickhill, West Riding, co. York, joined to Stancill.

WILSILL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Bishopside, par. of Ripon, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Pateley Bridge, on the river Nidd.

WILSON, a hmlt. in the par. of Breedon-on-the-Hill, co. Leicester, 6 miles N.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

WILSONTON, a vil. in the par. of Carnwarth, co. Lanark, Scotland, 8 miles N.E. of Lanark, and 3 W. of Auchengray station on the Caledonian railway. It is situated on Mouse Water, and on the road from Lanark

to West Calder. It was founded in 1779 by the Messrs. Wilson, who introduced the manufacture of iron. It rapidly grew into a small town, but the trade having suddenly declined, it is now of little importance.

WILSTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Sawley, hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 7 miles S.E. of Derby, near the rivers Trent and Derwent.

WILSTHORPE, a chplry. in the par. of Greatford, wap. of Ness, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.E. of Stamford, and 5 N.W. of Market-Deeping, near the river Glen.

WILSTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bridlington, East Riding co. York, 2 miles S. of Bridlington. It is situated near the coast, and is joined to Hilderthorpe.

WILSTONE, a hmlt. in the par. of Tring, co. Herts, 2 miles N.W. of Tring, near the Aylesbury canal.

WILSTROP, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk-Hammerton, E. div. of York ainsty, co. York, 7 miles N.W. of York, near the river Nidd.

WILTON, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough in the hund. of Branch and Dole, co. Wilts, 3 miles N.W. of Salisbury, and 85 from London. It has stations on the London and South-Western and Salisbury branch of the Great Western railways. This place is supposed by Baxter to have been the *Caer Guilo* of the Britons, but was changed to Wilton by the Saxons from the river Willey, or Will, on which it is situated at its confluence with the Nadder. Under the West Saxons it became a place of such note as to give name to the shire, and early in the 10th century was chosen as the seat of the diocese of Wells, and so continued during the lives of 11 bishops, till 1050. It was the scene of the defeat of the Mercians by Egbert in 823, and of the Danes by Alfred in 871; but was burnt by Sweyn the Dane in 1003, and again by the army of the Empress Matilda in 1143, who took it from Stephen. It was afterwards rebuilt, and in the 23rd of Edward I. was summoned as a borough to return two members to parliament. Queen Elizabeth visited it in 1579, and Prince Henry in 1603, when for a short space it became the residence of the court. With the rise of New Sarum, or Salisbury, it began gradually to decline, notwithstanding the introduction of the manufacture of carpets by Duffosy, a Frenchman, who first brought over into England this branch of industry, under the Herberts, in the reign of Elizabeth. By the Reform Act of 1832 the bounds of the borough were greatly extended, and the number of members reduced to one instead of two, as from the reign of Edward I. The chief influence is with the Earl of Pembroke, of Wilton Castle—rebuilt by Wyatt, and altered from designs of Holbein and Inigo Jones by Sir W. Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, on the site of the ancient abbey, originally founded by Wulstan, Earl of Wiltshire, in 773. In this mansion is a collection of paintings and old marble sculpture; also the library where Sir Philip Sidney is said to have written the "Arcadia." Wilton is a borough by prescription, having been first chartered by Henry I., and is now governed by a corporation consisting of a high steward, mayor, who is also returning officer, recorder, five aldermen, and a number of burgesses, of whom the mayor and recorder are magistrates. The town hall is the principal public edifice in the town, which consists of one long street. The population of the parish in 1861 was 1,930, and of the borough 8,657, inhabiting 1,814 houses. It has long been celebrated for the manufacture of carpets, but the only factory at present in operation is that of Messrs. Blackmore and Lapworth, which employs about 500 hands, and made the Axminster carpet exhibited at the Great Exhibition of 1851, from Gruner's designs. Wilton gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry and diocese of Sarum. The living is a rect.,* val. with Bulbridge, Ditchampton, and Netherhampton annexed, £400, besides 22 acres, 2 roods, 29 poles of glebe. The church of SS. Mary and Nicholas, recently erected in lieu of the old one by Wyatt and Brandon, at the cost of £25,000, defrayed by the late Right Hon. Sir Sidney Herbert, is 156 feet in length, with a campanile tower 120 feet high, connected with the body of the structure by a corridor. It is in the Lombard style of architecture, with a western doorway, stained windows, stone pulpit supported by 16 black marble pillars, carved stone screen, chancel paved with Italian agates and marble, and inlaid mosaic work brought from the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore. The charities produce about £350 per annum, including the bequests of R. Sumption, Esq., whose will hangs up in the town-hall. The Dissenters have chapels, and there are a free school, Sunday-school, and St. John's Hospital—the last founded in 1190, by Archbishop Hubert, for a prior or clergyman, and five aged persons. It is the head of a Poor-law Union of 22 parishes, the workhouse for which is situated in the parish of Newton, and of a superintendent registry, but belongs to the Salisbury New County Court district. Market days, now nearly obsolete, are Wednesday and Saturday, but the sheep fairs, held on the 4th May and 12th September, are some of the largest in England.

WILTON, a par. in the district of Hawick, co. Roxburgh, Scotland. It comprises the vils. of Dean and Appletree-Hall, and part of the town of Hawick. It extends in length upwards of 5 miles, with an extreme breadth of 4 miles. The surface is hilly, and is for the most part in an excellent state of cultivation. Limestone and marl are abundant. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Carlisle, and contains the terminus of the Hawick railway. It is watered by the river Teviot, which is crossed by an old bridge near the principal street in Wilton suburb. This par. is in the presb. of Jedburgh, synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The stipend of the minister is about £294. The parish church was erected in 1762, enlarged in 1801, and restored in 1829. There is a parochial school. The principal seat is Wilton Lodge.

WILTON, a tythg. in the par. of Great Bedwin, co. Wilts, 5 miles S.W. of Hungerford.

WILTON, a par. in the hund. of Taunton, co. Somerset, half a mile S.W. of Taunton, of which it is a suburb, containing the gaol and house of correction. There was formerly a hospital built by one of the bishops of Winchester. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. George, was formerly a chapel-of-ease to the vic. of St. Mary Magdalene, in Taunton.

WILTON. *See* HOCKWOLD-CUM-WILTON, co. Norfolk.

WILTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Haile, co. Cumberland, 2 miles E. of Egremont.

WILTON, a hmlt. in the bar. of Clonkee, co. Cavan, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Ballieborough.

WILTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk-Leatham, E. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Guisborough, 3 from Redcar, and 8 from Stockton. At Lazenby, in this township, is a station on the Stockton and Darlington railway. This township, which is situated on the road from Stockton to Redcar, is bounded on the N. by the German Ocean, and contains the hmlts. of Lackenby and Lazenby. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £150. The church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. Sir J. H. Lowther, Bart., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

WILTON, an ancient castle of the Greys, on the river Wye, co. Hereford, 1 mile W. of Ross. From this now ruined castle the Egertons of Heaton Castle take the titles of Earl and Viscount Grey de Wilton.

WILTON, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Ellerburn, W. div. of Pickering lythe wap., North Riding co. York, 4½ miles S.E. of Pickering. The village is situated on the old road from Pickering to Scarborough. The land is fertile, on a subsoil of limestone. There are a chapel-of-ease to Farmanby and a chapel for Wesleyans. There are National and Sunday schools. The Rev. J. R. Hill, M.A., is lord of the manor.

WILTON BEACON, a div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, contains the pars. of Allerthorpe, Barmby-on-the-Moor, Bishop-Wilton, Burnby, Fangfoss, Full Sutton, Great Givendale, Huggate, Kilnwick Percy, Millington, Pocklington, Sutton-on-Derwent, Wilberfoss, and parts of Catton, Nun-Burnholme, and Thornton, comprising 46,600 acres.

WILTSHIRE, a south-western inland co. of England, bounded on the N. and N.W. by Gloucestershire, on the N.E. by Berkshire, on the E. and S.E. by Hampshire, on the S. by Dorsetshire, and on the W. and S.W. by Somersetshire. It lies between 50° 55′ and 51° 43′ N. lat. and 1° 30′ and 2° 22′ W. long. Its shape is nearly quadrangular, rounded at the northern extremity; its extreme length from N. to S. being 54 miles, and its greatest breadth 37 miles. Its area is about 1,350 square miles, or 865,092 acres. The original populations appear, from the names of the rivers and mountains, to have been Iberians, but they were supplanted at an early period by the Celtic Britons or Welsh, and these in their turn by the Teutonic tribes of the Belgæ and Attrebatii, who occupied it at the time of the first Roman invasion. In the Roman division it was included in the province of *Britannia Prima*, and under Vespasian was brought into entire subjection, when the stations of *Sorbiodunum*, Old Sarum, *Verlucio*, near Heddington, and *Cunetio*, a little to the E. of Marlborough, were founded, and several military roads constructed, the lines of which may yet be traced in several places. The principal Roman road that traversed the county was a continuation of the *Julia Strata*, which, entering from Bath, proceeded north-eastward, by Medley and Spy Park, to the station of *Verlucio*, and thence by Colston, and across the river Kennet, to that of *Cunetio*, beyond which it stretched across the eastern confines of the county. The Fosse Way branched from the *Julia Strata* at Bath-Ford, and passed by Banner Down, Easton-Grey, and Malmesbury to Cirencester, in Gloucestershire; another great road entered from Cirencester, and passed south-eastward, by Cricklade, to Wanborough; and the Ridgeway is clearly visible on the chalk ridge extending north-eastward from Avebury into Berkshire. In the beginning of the 6th century the county was replanted by the West Saxons under Cerdic, who defeated the Britons in numerous engagements, but did not succeed in entirely expelling them from the southern districts till about 577, when the county was finally incorporated into the kingdom of Wessex, and received the name of *Wiltscire*, probably from Wilton, the town on the river Willey, or, perhaps, from the Wilts, a North-German tribe, who are said to have settled here. In the 9th century it was much devastated by the Danes, under Guthrum, who defeated Alfred the Great at Wilton in 871, and burnt Chippenham in 878, but were afterwards overthrown at Eddington. In 995 the Danes, under Sueno, overran all North Wilts, and continued their devastations till 1016. At the Norman Conquest it came to William D'Ewe, Edward de Saresbury, Ralph de Mortimer, Milo Crispin, and others. In the civil war a battle was fought in 1643 on Roundway Down, and the castles and towns of Salisbury, Marlborough, Devizes, Malmesbury, Ludgershall, Warminster, and Wardour were besieged.—The population at the commencement of the present century was 183,820, which in 1851 had increased to 254,221, but in 1861 partially declined to 249,311, of whom 122,592 were males, and 126,719 females, inhabiting 63,126 houses.—The geological strata of the county are principally cretaceous, belonging to the great central chalk district of England, but are traversed nearly through the middle of the county by a narrow belt of greensand, composing the vale of Pewsey, and which separates the chalk of the Marlborough downs and Salisbury Plain on the S. and E. from the oolitic formations which underlie the chalk, except where laid bare in the N. and W., appearing in narrow strips of oolitic freestone, coral rag, Oxford clay, forest marble, and other strata belonging to the upper, middle, and lower oolite, but these occupy only a small proportion of the surface. In the S.E. corner of the county is a deposit of London, or plastic, clay, belonging to the Hampshire formation. The chalk rises into lofty downs in parts; at Westbury Down 775 feet above the sea, Alfred's Beacon 800 feet, Beacon Hill, near Amesbury, 600 feet, and Walbury Beacon 1,011 feet, being the highest chalk in England. There are quarries of good building stone, usually called Bath stone, containing fossils at Box, Swindon, Tisbury, and other places; also limestone at Silbury Hill, sandstone and freestone in the N., chalk and flint in the downs.—There are mineral springs in the Oxford clay, as at Heywood, Holt, and Middle Hill Spa, a chalybeate spring at Chippenham, and a saline and chalybeate spring near Melksham. The drainage belongs to three distinct basins—the Thames, which rises on the Gloucestershire border, drains the north-eastern part of the county, receiving the waters of the Churn, or true Thames; the Key, or Kay; and the Cole; and beyond the limits of the county those of the Kennet, which rises near Wroughton and flows 20 miles through Wiltshire to the Thames at Reading, in Berkshire, receiving the Ogbourn, Aldbourn, and Hungerford brook in its course. The Bristol, or Upper Avon, which belongs to the basin of the Severn, drains the north-western part of the county, receiving the streams of the Tetbury brook, Marden, Devizes river, Mere, and Frome. The Lower, or Salisbury Avon, is a distinct basin, discharging its waters into the English Channel; this river drains the southern part of the county, being formed by five head streams—the Ebele, Nadder, Wily, Avon, and Bourne; its whole length in Wiltshire is 41 miles. None of the Wiltshire rivers are of much service for navigation, but they turn numerous mills, and feed the three important lines of canal which traverse the northern division of the county—the Thames and Severn, the Kennet and Avon, and Wilts and Berks canals. The only lake of any size is Bradon Pond.—The county is separated into two divisions, N. and S., by the vale of Pewsey, and an irregular line marked throughout by downs. The northern part consists principally of a fertile level tract, except towards the northern boundary, where the land begins to rise in the direction of the Cotswold hills, and towards the centre, where it is broken by a ridge of downs. The southern portion is more varied, being broken by downs, some of which are of considerable altitude, and intersected by some fertile and well-watered valleys, especially along the rivers Avon, Willey, and Nadder. In this division is the platform range of downs, known as Salisbury Plain, for the most part unenclosed and bleak, but well adapted for sheep-walks. The number of sheep kept in this part of the county averages between six and seven hundred thousand, yielding about 8,500 packs of wool. Around Orchester are extensive water meadows, and near the Dorchester border are dairy farms, where much butter is made. This county is chiefly celebrated for its bacon and cheese, the latter being usually sold as single and double Gloucester, though made in Wilts.—The manufactures of Wilts are of considerable extent and importance, especially those of woollen goods and broadcloth, which have long been established in the county. Bradford is the seat of the cloth trade, though there are several mills at Westbury, Chippenham, Trowbridge, and Melksham, at which last there are also looms for hair-cloth and sacking, and at Chippenham and Devizes silk-throwing mills; at Salisbury are factories producing excellent cutlery and hardware goods; at Malmesbury lace is made; at Swindon gloves and railway carriages; and in the vicinity of Wilton carpets. In all the large towns malting and brewing are extensively carried on, especially of strong ale for the London market, where it is sold under the names of Wiltshire and Kennet ale.—Communication is maintained with all parts of the kingdom by means of the canals above mentioned, and the railway system of the Great Western, the main line of which enters the county from London a little S. of Highworth, and passes by Swindon, Wootton Bassett, Chippenham, Corsham, and Box to Bath, a distance of 62 miles, and so to Bristol and Exeter. From the main line several branches diverge: one from Swindon runs by Purton and Cirencester to Cheltenham, Gloucester, and Birmingham, thus communicating with the N. and E. parts of the kingdom; another, called the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, goes by Melksham, Brad-

ford, and Trowbridge to Westbury, Warminster, and Frome; and a third branch, from Warminster to Salisbury; a short line also goes from Reading to Hungerford. About 7 miles of the London and South-Western railway enters the county from London by Dean to Salisbury, where branch lines from Bishopstoke and Basingstoke join. There is a new line from Salisbury to Yeovil, which is to be continued to Exeter. The main lines of road radiating from Devizes are that by Avebury and Silbury Hill to Swindon and Highworth, with a fork to Marlborough and Hungerford; that by Calne and Bowood to Cirencester, with forks to Walmesbury and Cricklade; that by Spy Park to Chippenham and Corsham; that by Melksham and Bradford to Bath and Bristol, with a fork to Trowbridge; that by Earlstoke and Westbury to Warminster or Frome; that by Market Lavington, over Salisbury Plain, to Heytesbury and Shaftesbury, with a fork to Wilton, Salisbury, and Southampton; that by Rushall and Ludgershall to Andover, or by Amesbury to Stonehenge, Salisbury, and Winchester.—The county forms two divisions, South and North: of the former, the cathedral city of Salisbury is the capital, where the winter assizes and the parliamentary elections for the South Division are held; and of the latter Devizes, where the summer assizes and the elections for the North Division are held; these towns are also parliamentary boroughs, each returning two members, as do likewise Chippenham, Cricklade, and Marlborough; while Calne, Malmesbury, Westbury, and Wilton each return one member to parliament; the whole of the above-named towns, except Wilton, are market towns, and most of them have public buildings and churches; the other market towns, not being boroughs, are Amesbury, Great Bradford, Hindon, Market Lavington, Melksham, Mere, Swindon, Trowbridge, Warminster, and Wootton-Bassett. The Epiphany and Easter sessions are held at Salisbury, the Midsummer sessions at Warminster, and the Michaelmas at Devizes. The county is included in the Western Circuit, and in the South-Western Military District. Its government is entrusted to a lord-lieutenant and *custos rotulorum*, a vice-lieutenant, sheriff, and about 55 deputy-lieutenants, assisted by 250 magistrates. For ecclesiastical purposes it is included in the dioceses of Salisbury and Gloucester and Bristol, both in the province of Canterbury. By far the larger part belongs to that of Salisbury, forming the archdeaconries of Salisbury and Wilts; the former comprises the deaneries of Amesbury, Chalk, Salisbury, Wilton, and Wily; and the latter those of Avebury, Marlborough, and Potterne, and until recently Cricklade and Malmesbury, but these two last were taken away by the Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 77, by which they were annexed to the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. It is divided into 28 hundreds, 17 Poor-law Unions, and 12 new County Court districts, comprising 336 parishes, besides 20 ecclesiastical districts.—This county is distinguished for its numerous remains of antiquity; of these the most conspicuous are Stonehenge, 2 miles westward of Amesbury; Avebury, 5 miles W. of Marlborough; the vast earthwork of the Wansdyke, conjectured to have been the northern boundary of the Belgæ, stretching across the county for nearly 20 miles from Bath to Marlborough; the Ridgeway, another earthwork, or perhaps a Roman road, extending along the high chalk ridge north-eastward from Avebury into the adjoining county of Berks; Grimsdyke and Bokerley dyke, about 12 miles in length, lying to the S. of Salisbury; Old Ditch, running from Knooke to Durnford; the *Julia Strata*, Fosse Way, and other Roman roads; numerous ancient encampments, the largest and most noted of which are the fortifications of Old Sarum, including an area of nearly 30 acres; Chidbury Camp, to the N.W. of Tidworth, covering 17 acres; Winklebury, or Vespasian's Camp, enclosing 39 acres; numerous sites of British villages and consecrated places, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Salisbury Plain and the Marlborough downs; remains of the abbeys of Kingswood, Laycock, and Malmesbury, &c.

WIMBISH, a par in the hund. of Uttlesford, co. Essex, 4½ miles S.E. of Saffron-Walden, and 46 from London. The village is situated on the river Pant, and was a place of some note in the time of Edward the Confessor. The par., about 16 miles in circumference, includes the hmlt. of Thunderly, which was annexed to it in 1425, having previously been a separate parish. The soil is principally clay, alternated with gravel. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. with the cur. of Thunderly annexed, £300. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was injured by lightning in 1756, and then partly rebuilt. There are parochial and Sunday schools.

WIMBLEDON, a par. and suburb of the metropolis, in the W. div. of Brixton hund., co. Surrey, 3 miles S.W. of Wandsworth, 4 N.E. of Kingston, and 7½ from London by the London and South-Western railway, which intersects the parish, or 16½ by the Wimbledon branch of the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway, both of which have stations here; there is also a branch line to Epsom and Leatherhead. It is situated on the Wandle, a small brook which here joins the Thames, and includes the Common, a level tract of uninclosed ground, surrounded by seats of the nobility and gentry, and which is at present used for the annual contests of the Rifle Association. At the S.W. corner of the common is a circular encampment of 7 acres, called Cæsar's Camp, surrounded by a single ditch, which is still very deep and perfect. It is said to mark the site of an encampment of the Romans under Julius Cæsar in 54 B.C., and to be the spot where Ethelbert, King of Kent, was defeated in 568 by Ceaulin, King of Wessex. The village, which is mentioned in Domesday survey as *Wibbandun* or *Wymbandune*, lies to the N.E. of the common, and consists chiefly of one street of good houses, with numerous seats and villas, including Wimbledon Park, belonging to Earl Spencer, and Cottenham Park, formerly a seat of the Duke of Wellington, but now cut up into villa residences. The English Copper Company erected mills here, and there are calico print works. It is said that Queen Catherine Parr, after the death of Henry VIII., occupied a house in the village, now a school; and Lord Burghley also resided here, and planted the avenue of elms on the common, near which is the seat where Wilberforce was visited by Pitt, and the house in which Horne Tooke died in 1812. The custom of Borough English prevails in the manor, of which Earl Spencer is the present lord. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of London, val. £500, from voluntary contributions, and in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, who are impropriators. The church of St. Mary is a Gothic structure, rebuilt in 1843. There are besides two chapels-of-ease, viz., Christ Church, erected in 1859, and the Holy Trinity, in 1862. The parochial register commences in 1513. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists have chapels. There are National, industrial, and infant schools, also 6 almshouses, built in 1839 by subscription, and endowed with the interest of £1,000, the profits of a fancy fair held in the grounds of Wimbledon House. On digging in the grounds of Belvidere House in 1838, two figures of white marble, life size, were discovered several feet below the surface, one representing Summer and the other Winter.

WIMBLINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Doddington, co. Cambridge, 3½ miles S. of March. It is a station on the Cambridge, March, and Wisbeach branch of the Great Eastern railway.

WIMBOLDSLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Middlewich and hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 2 miles S.W. of Middlewich. It is situated near the river Weaver, on the line of the London and North-Western railway.

WIMBOLDS TRAFFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Thornton-le-Moors, co. Chester, 4 miles N.E. of Chester.

WIMBORNE, a hund. in the Shaston div. of co. Dorset, contains the pars. of Wimborne St. Giles and West Woodyates, comprising 3,090 acres.

WIMBORNE, a par. in the hund. of Wimborne and

Cranborne, co. Dorset, 2 miles S.W. of Cranborne, and 5 S. of Woodyates. It comprises the tythgs. of Wimborne All Saints and All Hallows. The village is situated on the river Allen, and chiefly belongs to the Earl of Shaftesbury, whose seat, St. Giles' Park, is comprised within this parish. In the park is a grotto made of shells and mineral ores. The manor anciently belonged to the Plessys, from whom it came to the Malmairs, Hamelyns, and Ashley-Coopers, and now belongs to the Earl of Shaftesbury, who takes hence the title of baron. The soil is light, resting upon a substratum of chalk. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £620. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1732, and restored by the Earl of Shaftesbury in 1852. The register dates from 1652. There are National schools for both sexes, and almshouses for widows and aged persons founded by Sir A. Ashley, but the endowment belonging to which has been unfortunately lost.

WIMBORNE MINSTER, a par. and market town in the hund. of Badbury, co. Dorset, 10 miles S.E. of Blandford, 23 N.E. of Dorchester, 6 from Poole, and 100 from London. It has stations on the London and South-Western and Somerset and Dorset railways. It is situated in a valley, which was forest at the time of the Domesday survey, near the site of the Roman station *Vindogladia*, and takes its name from the Wim or Allen burn which here joins the river Stour. The par. comprises, besides the ancient town of Wimbourne, the parochial district of Holt, the tythg. of Leigh, and the manor of Kingston Lacy, with the hmlts. of Abbott-street, Badbury, where was one of the first Roman encampments in England, Barford, Barnsley, Congreve, Hound Hill, Pamphill, and Stone. It is a polling-place for the county elections, a petty-sessions town, and nominal borough, governed by a constable and two bailiffs, with tithingmen, who are annually appointed at the manorial court held at Michaelmas. The population of the parish in 1861 was 4,807, but of the town, 2,271. There are a savings-bank, two commercial branch banks, gas-works, union poorhouse, three bridges over the Allen, two over the Stour, which is not navigable, and a railway viaduct near Canford bridge. The surrounding country is hilly, but fertile, abounding in rich meadows and pasture. The principal seats are Wimborne St. Giles, of the Earl of Shaftesbury; Heron Court, of the Earl of Malmesbury; Kingston Lacy Hall, of E. G. Banks, Esq., where stands the obelisk brought from Philoe by Bankes the traveller; Dean's Court; Canford House, of Sir Ivor B. Guest, Bart., once occupied by Queen Adelaide in 1844, and where is John of Gaunt's kitchen; Gaunt's House, of Sir R. Glynn, Bart., surrounded by an old moat; Critchell House, High Hall, Udden's House, and Stone House. The great attraction of the neighbourhood is Shag's Heath, between the roads to Ringwood and Fordingbridge, where stands an aspen-tree inscribed with many names, marking the spot on which the Duke of Monmouth was captured after his flight from the battle of Sedgmoor. The living is a peculiar in the gift of the Corporation of the Governors of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, who allow £2,500 out of the tithes for the support of three clergymen or prebends, at £250 each, 16 choristers, and an organist. The church, which is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is 180 feet long, in the shape of a cross, with two square towers, one rising from the centre, and the other at the W. end. The central tower originally had a lofty spire, which fell down in 1600, and beneath the church is a vaulted crypt and chapel. It originally belonged to the nunnery founded by Cuthburga, daughter of Kenred, King of Wessex, in 713, and previous to the Reformation had ten altars, made of costly materials, and many relics. It has recently been restored with new stained windows by Williment. In the interior are 16 canopied stalls, a piscina, and numerous old monuments, particularly that of King Ethelred, brother of Alfred the Great, with a brass of the 15th century, a brass plate to Dean John de Berwick, dated 1312, effigies of the Somersets, parents of the Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII., bearing date 1444, of Sir E. Uvedale and another knight, and a monument to Ettricke the antiquary, with lines by Prior. There is also the district church of Holt, which has been erected into a separate parish for ecclesiastical purposes. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Independents have chapels. The free grammar school was originally founded by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, in 1497, but was re-established by Queen Elizabeth in 1562, and rebuilt after the Elizabethan style in 1851. The school is open to boys from all parts of England, and is governed, under an order of the Court of Chancery made in 1848, by a head-master and three ushers, who receive boarders to prepare for the universities. There are also National schools, built in 1843, and a school endowed by Gillingham. The charities produce about £1,500 per annum, of which a moiety belongs to the church and schools, and about £200 to St. Margaret's and Courtnay's hospitals or almshouses. Wimborne is the head of a Poor-law Union, embracing 24 parishes, and of new county court and superintendent registry districts. Market day is on Friday. Fairs are held on the Friday and Saturday before Good Friday, and on the 14th September for horses, cattle, and cheese, and a large monthly sale of horses and cattle by public auction.

WIMBOTSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Clackclose, co. Norfolk, 1 mile N.E. of Downham-Market, and 10 S. of Lynn. The village is situated on the road to Lynn, near the river Ouse, which bounds the parish on one side. The land is chiefly arable, with some meadow, pasture, and woodland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, consolidated with the vic. of Stow Bardolph. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was thoroughly restored in 1854, when the apse was entirely rebuilt at the cost of the rector. It has two Norman doorways, and an old piscina discovered in 1840. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The charities consist of a share with Downham.

WIMESWOULD, a par. in the hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 5 miles N.E. of Loughborough. The village is situated in a valley on the northern borders of the county. It had a charter for a market and fair granted by Edward III., but both have long since been discontinued. Hose and lace are made. The surface is undulating and the soil clayey, with gravel in parts. There are quarries of blue lias and gravel. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £200, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was restored in 1850 at a cost of £3,000. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Baptists have chapels. There are four day schools.

WIMPOLE, a par. in the hund. of Wetherley, co. Cambridge, 5½ miles S.E. of Caxton. Wimpole Hall, the family seat of the Hardwickes, contains a collection of historical paintings and portraits by the first masters, and in the chapel is a carved ivory crucifixion and "Temple of the Sibyls" in mosaic. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £400. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was rebuilt by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke in 1749. It contains various effigies and monuments to the Hardwicke and Chicheley families, some rich stained glass, two brasses, the earliest bearing date 1501, and an hexagonal font. The charities produce about £21 per annum. There is a school supported by the Earl of Hardwicke, who is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

WIMPSTONE, a hmlt. in the par. of Whitchurch, co. Warwick, 4 miles S.E. of Stratford on Avon, on the river Stour.

WINCANTON, a par., market town, and nominal borough in the hund. of Norton-Ferris, co. Somerset, 34 miles E. of Taunton, and 108 S.W. of London. It has a station on the Dorset Central railway, and is only 5 miles from the Bruton station on the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, and 5 from the Temple Combe station of the London and South-Western railway. This place was called by the Saxons *Wyndcaleton*, from its situation amongst the windings of the river Cale, by which

the parish is bounded on the W. During the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I., some of the earliest skirmishes are said to have taken place in the immediate vicinity of the town, and Burnet in his "History of his Own Times" states that the first blood shed in the revolution of 1688 by the Prince of Orange was spilt here, though others refer this to Cirencester. The town, which stands on the western slope of a hill, rising gently from the river Cale, was destroyed by fire in 1747. It is regularly laid out in four main streets, containing many well-built houses, and is a polling place for the eastern division of the county. Near the centre of the town, on the western side of the market-place, stands the townhall, in which petty sessions and the county court are held monthly. There are, besides, a police station recently erected, a branch of Stuckey's bank, a branch of the Wilts and Dorset bank, the East Somerset savings-bank, reading-rooms, a brewery, stone bridge, and union workhouse. The streets are paved and lighted with gas, and the houses supplied with water by conduits. The population of the parish in 1861 was 2,450. The manufacture of linen and bed-ticking, formerly carried on to a large extent, is now obsolete, but a considerable business is done in the corn and cheese trade. About a mile to the S.E. of the town are mineral springs, resembling in their properties the waters of Cheltenham. Wincanton, though called a borough, has no chartered corporation, but is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. It is divided into the borough and the tything; two constables for the former being annually appointed at the manorial court, and a tything-man for the latter at the court leet for the hundred, which is also held annually under G. D. Wingfield Digby, Esq., of Sherborne Castle, who is lord of the manor. The estate of Stavordale, in this parish, where are the remains of an ancient priory, confers the inferior title of Viscount Stavordale on the Earl of Ilchester. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £125. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. The Independents and Baptists have chapels. There are National, Sunday, and denominational schools. The charities produce about £6 per annum. Many Roman coins have been found here, and in a wood near the ruins of Stavordale Priory are the remains of a British fort called Kennewilkins Castle. Market day is on Wednesday, for corn, cattle, and cheese. Fairs are held on Easter-Tuesday and 29th September.

WINCEBY, a par. in the hund. of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2½ miles N.W. of Bolingbroke, and 4 S.E. of Horncastle, on the Wolds. A battle was fought here during the parliamentary war, in which the king's troops were defeated. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £300, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. There is a village school.

WINCH, or EAST WINCH, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge-Lynn, co. Norfolk, 5 S.E. of Lynn, on the road from Lynn to Norwich. The land is chiefly arable. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £190. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and on the N. side is the mortuary chapel of the Vere and Howard families, whose arms are emblazoned in the E. window of the chancel. The charities produce about £50 per annum, the rent of town lands bequeathed for the repair of the church and the relief of the poor.

WINCH, or WEST WINCH, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge-Lynn, co. Norfolk, 3 miles S.E. of Lynn. It is bounded on the W. by the navigable river Nar, and adjoins East Winch. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £360, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a National school.

WINCHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Budworth, co. Cheshire, 2 miles N.E. of Northwich.

WINCHBURGH, a vil. in the par. of Kirkliston, co. Linlithgow, Scotland, 2 miles N. of Broxburn, and 4 S.W. of Queensferry. It has stations on the Edinburgh and Glasgow and Scottish Central railways. It is situated on the Union canal, and on the road from Edinburgh to Falkirk. Here Edward II. halted after the defeat of Bannockburn.

WINCHCOMBE, a par., market town, and borough by prescription, locally situated in the lower div. of Kiftsgate hund., co. Gloucester, 7 miles from Cheltenham, 14 N.E. of Gloucester, and 94 from London. It is situated in a valley at the northern base of the Cotswold hills, and on the banks of the small river Isborne, which joins the Avon at Evesham. In the Saxon times it had a royal palace, and a mitred Benedictine abbey, founded by Kenulph, king of Mercia in 798, who was buried here. The abbey having been destroyed by the Danes, was rebuilt in 985 by Bishop Oswald, but was partially spoiled by William the Conqueror. At the Dissolution it was valued at £769 11*s.* 9*d.*, and the site granted by Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Seymour. In the Domesday survey it is mentioned as *Winchelcombe*, at which time the town was incorporated by a charter of Edward the Confessor, and had 2 bailiffs, who were appointed annually by the lord of the manor, and 12 burgesses. The bailiffs continue to be chosen, but have long ceased to exercise jurisdiction. The courts leet and baron are held at Easter by John Dent, Esq., who is lord of the manors of Winchcombe and Sudeley. Petty sessions are held on the last Friday, and the county court on the first Monday in each month. The Poor-law Union of Winchcombe comprises 29 parishes, and the guardians meet weekly on Saturday. The town consists mainly of three streets running from E. to W., and crossed by a few smaller streets. The houses are substantial, being built of stone, but generally old-fashioned. The principal buildings are the townhall, which has just been rebuilt, the union poorhouse, savings-bank, public reading-rooms, a mechanics' institute, agricultural institution, and a branch of the Gloucestershire Banking Company. Great improvements have recently been effected by the lighting and new sewering of the town. There are a silk factory, paper mills, flour mills, a tan-yard and skin-yard. Prior to the statute of Charles I., tobacco was largely cultivated in this district. The par. includes, besides the town, the chplries. of Greet and Gretton, and the hmlts. of Abbey Demesnes, Coates, Cockbury, Corndean, Langley, Naunton-with-Frampton, Postlip, and Sudeley-Tenements. There are several mineral springs. The principal seats are Toddington Abbey, the modern mansion of Lord Sudeley, about 3 miles from the town, and Sudeley Castle, erected by Ralph le Boteler, treasurer and lord high admiral in the reign of Henry VI.; it was reduced to a mere wreck by the parliamentarians during the civil war, but the first quadrangle has been recently restored by William and John Dent, Esqs. Winchcombe gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. with the cur. of Gretton annexed, £150. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels. There are two grammar schools, one founded by Henry VIII., called the King's School, for 10 boys, now united with the Townshend Charity school, founded in 1683, and the other founded by the Lady Frances Chandos, of Sudeley Castle, in the reign of James I., for 14 boys, natives of the town—which number has recently been increased by the trustees to 24 boys. There are besides National and infant schools, the silk factory school, and Sunday-schools in connection with the Church, Wesleyan and Baptist chapels. The local charities, including the school endowments, produce about £130 per annum. In the vicinity are the ruins of the Cistercian mitred abbey of Hailes, founded by Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans in the reign of John. Market day is on Saturday. Fairs are held on the 6th May for cattle, last Saturday in March and 28th July for cattle, and two statute fairs at Michaelmas.

WINCHELSEA, a par., seaport, corporate town, and one of the cinque ports, locally in the hund. of Guestling, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, but having separate

jurisdiction, 3 miles S.W. of Rye, within which parliamentary borough it is included, and 8 N.E. of Hastings, of which cinque port it is a member. It is a station on the London and South-Eastern railway. This place, which is now only a considerable village, was formerly a market town and parliamentary borough, originally founded by Wincheling, son of Cissa, the first king of the South Saxons, from whom it derives its name. It is situated at the mouth of the river Rother, on the road from Rye to Hastings, and near the military canal. In the Saxon times it was one of the most flourishing towns on the S. coast, and was the port at which William the Conqueror landed in 1067, and Henry II. in 1188. It was made a cinque port before the reign of John, and in that of Henry III. it was made a member of the port of Hastings, and contributed 10 ships, each containing 21 men and a boy. In 1250 more than 300 houses were destroyed by an inundation, and in 1287, on the eve of St. Agatha, the original town was entirely overwhelmed by the sea, which on that occasion also drowned all the lands, climesden and the voches of Hithe. After this event the inhabitants resolved to build a new town upon the top of a rising ground, or isthmus, called Sham, and then a rabbit warren, in the par. of Schlesham, but now about a mile and a half from the sea; three of the gates are now standing, Newgate, Strandgate, and Landgate. The site of the present town was given by Edward I., who also contributed largely to the relief of the inhabitants, though some years previously, viz., in 1266, whilst prince, he had stormed the town for piracy. The new town soon rose into importance, but was plundered by the French in 1358 and 1377, and by the Spaniards in 1380; it, however, continued to flourish till the time of Queen Elizabeth, who visited it and termed it Little London, but shortly after it decayed rapidly, owing to the retiring of the sea, which caused the harbour to become choked. It at present consists of several streets running at right angles to one another, said to have been built after the plan of the town which was swept away by the sea, and has an ancient courthouse, with gaol beneath it. The town, which contains many good houses is about two miles in circumference, and extends into the adjoining parishes of Icklesham, Pett, and Broomhill. The parish, in 1861, had a population of 719. From the 42nd year of the reign of Edward III. to the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, it returned two members to parliament, but was then annexed to the borough of Rye. Immediately before the disfranchisement of the borough the number of electors, consisting of the mayor, jurates, and freemen, amounted to only 9. The charter of incorporation is of great antiquity. Under it the town is governed by a mayor and 12 jurates, who are justices of peace holding courts of general session and gaol delivery, and have jurisdiction over capital offences within the ancient town and liberties. In the marshes, about 2 miles N.E. of the town, stand the ruins of Winchelsea or Cambro Castle, built by Henry VIII. out of the materials of a more ancient fort, and within the ancient walls are parts of the conventual church and choir of the Grey Friars, found by William de Buckingham with an arch 26 feet wide and some windows. There were also a convent of Dominicans and a perceptory of St. Anthony, but of these no traces exist. Winchelsea gives the title of Earl to the family of Finch of Eastwell. Robert de Winchelsea, who died in 1313, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born here. The principal places are Mariteau House and the new Rectory. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £280. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, is now mostly in ruins, overgrown with ivy on the S. and W. sides, the chancel alone being now used for divine worship. In the interior are an ancient brass bearing date 1440, three effigies of Knights Templars or Crusaders, and two of priests. The parochial register dates from 1538. The market, which was held on Saturday, has long been obsolete. A fair is held on 14th May.

WINCHENDON, NETHER, a par. in the hund. of Ashendon, co. Bucks, 6 miles N.E. of Thame, its post town, and 6½ S.W. of Aylesbury. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford. A Sunday-school is held at the church. Winchendon Priory, the principal residence, was originally an ecclesiastical structure, and has belonged to the Bernard family a considerable period. Thomas Syringham Bernard, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WINCHENDON, UPPER, a par. in the hund. of Aylesbury, co. Bucks, 2 miles N.E. of Nether Winchendon, and 6. N.W. of Aylesbury. The Duke of Marlborough has a lodge in the village. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £60. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, contains tombs of the Whartons, and two brasses, the earliest bearing date 1515.

WINCHESTER, a div. of co. Hants, contains the hunds. of Bountisborough, Upper and Lower Buddlesgate, Upper and Lower Fawley, Upper and Lower Mitcheldever, Mainsborough, and East and West Soke liberty; comprising 100,110 acres, exclusive of the city of Winchester.

WINCHESTER, an ancient city and market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, having separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the hund. of Buddlesgate, co. Hants, of which it is the county town, 12 miles N.E. of Southampton, and 62 S.W. of London by road, or 66½ by the London and South-Western railway, on which it is a station. Before the Roman time it was successively occupied by the Iberians, Britons, and Belgæ. On the conquest of the island by the Romans, the city was taken by Ostorius Scapula, and called *Venta Belgarum*. Carausius and Alectus, who assumed the imperial purple in Britain, are asserted to have fixed their residence in this city, and here their coins have been discovered in greater numbers than in any other part of the island. After the departure of the Romans it again became the seat of government till the year 516, when the West Saxons made themselves masters of the city, which then became the capital of Wessex, and received the name of *Wintan-ceaster*. During Cerdic's reign the church and monastery, which had been founded here shortly after the establishment of Christianity in the island, were converted into a pagan temple. In the following century, St. Birnus, whom Pope Honorius had sent into Britain, succeeded, through the influence of Oswald, King of Northumbria, in converting the West Saxons to Christianity, and their king, Cenwahl, in 648 erected a church, which he dedicated to SS. Birinus, Peter, and Paul, near the site of the primitive British church, and which, in 660, King Kenewalch made it the head of a see. It continued to be the capital of Wessex till 827, when Egbert was here crowned king of all Angle-land, or England. Although several times assaulted by the Danes, the city continued to flourish as the capital of England, and was made a guild under royal protection in the 9th century, thus enjoying municipal liberties at least one hundred years earlier than any other town in England. Athelstan established here his treasury and mint, and deposited the standard Winchester bushel, which is still preserved, together with the standard yard of Henry I. In 1013 it was devastated by Sweyn, the Dane, in retaliation for the "Hocktide massacre" of his countrymen in 1002, and remained the seat of the Danish government till the death of that monarch, when Edmund Ironside recovered the western part of the island, with Winchester for his capital, and Cnut reigned in London; but on the death of the former in 1016, Cnut became sole king. In 1042 Edward the Confessor was crowned here, and in 1044 his mother, Queen Emma, is said to have passed through the ordeal of red-hot ploughshares, in the cathedral, unscathed. After the Norman Conquest, Winchester continued for above a century to divide with London the honours of the capital, and William I. built a strong castle at the S.W. extremity of the city. In 1079, Walkelyn, a relative of the Conqueror, having been made bishop of this see, commenced the rebuilding of the cathedral, retaining the Saxon crypt, with such portions of the walls and pillars of the previous edifice

erected by St. Ethelwald in the 10th century, as remained uninjured by the Danes. Having completed the present tower, and repaired the nave and transepts, Walkelyn dedicated the church to SS. Peter, Paul, and Swithin; the reliques of which last saint he disinterred from his tomb in the churchyard, and placed with the bones of Saxon kings in the mortuary chests, which now surmount the choir screen. On the death of Walkelyn, in 1098, William Rufus, who had been crowned here, seized upon the bishopric and held it till the year 1100, when, having been shot in the New Forest, his corpse was brought here in a charcoal burner's cart and buried in the centre of the choir. On the death of Rufus, his younger brother Henry I. seized upon the Treasury, then kept at Winchester, and caused himself to be crowned, in disparagement of his elder brother Robert, and the better to secure his title, the same year married in the cathedral the Princess Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III., king of Scotland. In the same year a destructive fire broke out, which consumed the royal palace, the mints, the guildhall, a considerable portion of the city, and many of the public records. Under the protection of Henry I. it attained its highest pitch of prosperity. At this time it contained two royal palaces or castles, an episcopal palace, a cathedral, three monasteries of royal foundation, and 90 churches—most of which, however, were of wood; its buildings, exceeding their present limits, extended as far as Worthy on the N., St. Cross on the S., Wyke on the W., and St. Magdalen's Hill on the E. During the civil war between Stephen and the Empress Matilda, a fierce struggle was carried on for several weeks in the streets of Winchester, in which the royal palace, the abbey of St. Mary, Hyde Abbey, and about 40 churches were burnt or laid in ruins. From this period it declined, although frequently the temporary residence of the sovereign, and on various occasions the seat of the parliaments—one of which, in the reign of Edward I., passed the famous "statutes of Winchester," and another, in that of Edward II., condemned the Earl of Kent. It experienced a partial gleam of prosperity in the reign of Edward III., who made it the staple for wool, and for about a century it was an important seat of the woollen manufacture. In the reign of Henry VI. a petition was presented to the king, which stated that 997 houses were uninhabited and 17 churches shut up. Henry VIII. entertained here the Emperor Charles V., but brought great desolation on the town by the suppression of its numerous religious establishments. In the civil war of Charles I. the city was taken and retaken several times—first, by Waller, for the parliament, in 1642; second, by Ogle, for the king, in 1643; again the same year by Waller, when the cathedral was much damaged by the Commonwealth soldiers, who destroyed or defaced the stained-glass windows, the monuments, and other relics; and finally by Cromwell in 1645, after the battle of Naseby, when, after a week's siege, he undermined and blew up Winchester castle, and laid Wolvesey castle in ruins, besides many churches and the city walls. St. Mary's College escaped uninjured, it is said, through the advocacy of one of the parliamentary officers, who had been educated in the college. In 1666 the city was so ravaged by the plague that the country people dared not approach the town with provisions, but left them at a spot beyond the Westgate, now marked by an obelisk. The city was a favourite place of Charles II., who frequently visited it, and employed Sir Christopher Wren to design and erect a palace, which he intended for a summer residence, on the site of the ancient castle, but which was shortly after interrupted by the king's death, and not resumed till the reign of Anne, when Prince George of Denmark recommenced the works, but he dying before it was finished, the Government assigned it as a place of confinement for French prisoners in the last century; it has subsequently been converted into barracks for infantry, and a large building, recently erected in the adjoining grounds, as a chapel for the garrison. The older portion of the town is occupied by narrow streets, branching off at right angles from the High-street, a thoroughfare of about three-quarters of a mile in length, running nearly due E. and W. through the centre of the city. The streets are well paved and lighted, and the drainage, formerly defective, is now undergoing a thorough revision. Among the recent improvements are the extensive waterworks and the extramural cemetery of 7 acres, situated to the S.W. of the town. Nearly in the middle of the High-street, on the S. side, is an ancient piazza, called the Pent House, with the butter cross in front, supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry VI. by one of the city guilds, tradition says with the money paid for a dispensation to eat butter in Lent—whence the name—and restored in 1865 by Mr. G. G. Scott, under William Budden, mayor. The cross, which is in the later English style, consists of 3 stories, 43 feet high, on a base of 5 steps, ornamented with pinnacles and niches containing figures of Alfred the Great, St. Lawrence, William of Wickham, and Florence de Lunn. A little higher up the street, on the same side of the way, is the townhall, rebuilt in 1713, with a figure of Queen Anne in front; and at the top of the street is the western gate of the city, containing the muniment room, where the archives of the city and the standard weights and measures are kept. A little to the left of the gateway is the chapel or hall of the royal castle built by William the Conqueror, and now used as the county hall. This last is 110 feet long by 45 wide, the roof being supported by Gothic arches springing from marble pillars, and at the E. end is suspended the so-called round table of King Arthur. Other public buildings are the county gaol and bridewell, recently erected on West Hill, in place of the old gaol, which stood in Jewry-street, and the bridewell, which stood on the site of Hyde Abbey, N. of the town; the new corn-exchange in Jewry-street, built in 1839, with a Tuscan portico and front of 120 feet; market-house, erected in 1772, and rebuilt in 1857; county hospital, on the summit of a hill to the S.W. of the town, intended to supersede the present edifice, erected in 1736; a museum, assembly rooms, race stand, union workhouse, general post-office, mechanics' institution, subscription library, stone bridge of one arch across the Itchen, a savings-bank, and four commercial banks. In religious, educational, and charitable foundations, Winchester stands unrivalled: the first place being due to the Cathedral, both on account of its high antiquity and the magnificence of its design. Few churches in Europe exhibit finer specimens of Gothic architecture than are displayed by the carved roof of the choir, erected by Bishop Fox, and the delicate lace work of the stone altar screen. The proportions of the edifice are—from the W. entrance to the choir, 356 feet; length of choir, 135 feet; and the lady chapel at the E. end, 54 feet; making a total length of 545 feet. The nave is 87 feet wide, including the aisles, or 186 through the transepts, and 78 feet high. The tower is 48 feet by 50, and only 139 feet high. The cathedral has undergone many restorations and repairs; but that which was completed in 1828 was the most perfect, having occupied 16 years, and cost upwards of £50,000. The most recent restoration is that of the E. window. Among the numerous monuments in the cathedral may be mentioned the tomb of William Rufus, of plain grey stone, without inscription, in the choir; the six mortuary chests, filled by Bishop Fox with the remains of Saxon kings and saints; the chantries or oratories of the bishops Wykeham, Edyngton, Courtney, and Prior Silkstede, with his rebus, a skein of silk and a steed; Fox, containing his effigy and crest; St. Swithin, Gardiner, Cardinal Beaufort, and Waynflete, lately restored; also the sepulchre chapel and the Grecian screen of Inigo Jones, with statues of James I. and Charles I.; also Prior Silkstede's pulpit, Bishop Walkelyn's old square font, sculptured with basso-relievos of St. Nicholas and his chapter, supported on four pillars; Bishop Trelawney's throne, the effigies of De Foix the Crusader, and a bronze of Lord Portland, besides an altar-piece by West, representing "Christ raising Lazarus," and the chair in which Queen Mary sat

during her marriage with Philip of Spain. There are, too, the holy hole, where bones were formerly collected; the doomsday vault in the N. aisle, where the *Rotulus Wintoniæ* was kept before its removal to London, and many frescoes, wall paintings, punning rebuses, and tombs of bishops. Within the cathedral precincts are a passage 90 feet long, formerly connected with Bishop de Lucy's cloisters; the site of the old chapter-house close to the dean's garden; the refectory, an ancient stone structure, 41 feet by 23, with two large kitchens below; the prior's hall, now the deanery, and Bishop Morley's palace, with a chapel of the time of Henry VII. Second only to the cathedral is St. Mary's College, the foundation of William of Wykeham, situated outside the city boundary, on the S.E. It was erected in 1382-93 on the site of the old grammar-school, in which he had been educated, and which is known to have been founded before 1136. It consists of two quadrangles built of hewn stone, and entered through an antique gateway, which leads, by another gateway under a tower, to the inner court. Over the latter gateway are statues of St. Michael and the founder, praying on either side, and the Virgin in the centre. The inner quadrangle is the more elegant, having in the S. side the hall and chapel: the former 63 feet by 33, with a good timber roof; and the latter one of the most beautiful specimens of Gothic architecture extant, covered with a vaulted roof, and enriched with stained windows, the eastern one representing the genealogy of Christ; also antique stalls, six brasses of priests, and an altar reredos lately restored by Mr. Butterfield at the expense of Chief Justice Sir W. Erle. The cloisters adjoining the chapel are of the fifteenth century, and form a square, each side of which is about 132 feet, with several brasses let into the wall; and in the central area is the library, built in 1430, by J. Fromond, as a chantry. The school-room was built by a subscription among the Wykehamists, as the students are styled, in 1687, at a cost of £2,592. The residence of the head-master adjoins the college, and has been recently rebuilt at a cost of £20,000. This college numbers at present about 300 students. It was originally designed by the founder as a preparatory seminary of New College, Oxford, also founded by Wykeham, and consists of a warden, 10 fellows, and 70 foundation scholars, besides other scholars, clerks, choristers, and others. A public examination takes place annually, when the vacant scholarships at New College are filled up by the warden from among the most promising students. Amongst the eminent men educated here have been about 40 prelates, including Ken (whose name may still be seen cut upon the cloister walls), Howley, and Louth, besides Sir T. Browne, Wotton, Otway, Phillips, Young, Somerville, Collins, T. Warton, Hayley, and Sidney Smith. Other ancient foundations are St. John's hospital, part of which is now used as a public banqueting-room and assembly room; Symonds's college, or Christ's hospital, founded in 1607 by Peter Symonds; Morley's hospital, or the Matrons' college, founded in 1672 by Bishop Morley, for the support of 10 clergymen's widows, on the site of St. Grimbald's new mynster, founded by Alfred the Great in 808, and whose inscription was picked up here; the Abbey house, built on the site of St. Mary's abbey, originally founded by Alfred's wife, Alswitha, and rebuilt by Henry II.; and the hospital of St. Cross, which has lately been restored by Mr. Butterfield, about 1 mile S. of the town. The hospital was originally built and endowed by Henry de Blois, the brother of King Stephen, in 1136, but was much enlarged by Cardinal Beaufort, who added the "Almshouses of Noble Poverty." The church and other buildings belonging to the hospital are in Norman architecture, erected chiefly during the prelacy of Cardinal Beaufort. At present this ancient institution consists of a master and 13 brethren of Bishop de Blois' original foundation, with a porter, cook, and 25 out-pensioners; but when its revenues, which are managed under a provisional scheme of the Court of Chancery, will permit, it is in contemplation to revive Cardinal Beaufort's larger design. The churches of Winchester are 12 in number, and are mostly ancient. St. Lawrence is the bishop's or mother church; St. Swithin's was built by King John over the old postern of the king's gate, and is much admired; St. Bartholomew's, once belonging to Hyde Abbey; St. Maurice's, once collegiate; St. Thomas, recently rebuilt; St. John's, part Norman; St. Peter Cheeshill, built in the 11th century; St. John the Baptist's chapel; the old church of St. Cross, mentioned above; the Holy Trinity Church, on the N. walls, recently erected by the Messrs. Govers; and Christ Church, S.W. of the town. The city comprises the eight parishes of St. Bartholomew Hyde, St. Lawrence, St. Peter Cheeshill, St. Swithin, St. John, St. Maurice with St. Mary Kalendar and St. Peter Colebrook annexed, St. Thomas with St. Clement's, besides the extra-parochial districts of the Close, St. Mary's College, and the hospital of St. Cross. The see of Winchester is in the province of Canterbury, and includes the archdeaconries of Surrey and Winchester, with the islands of Wight, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark. The bishop is sub-dean of the province of Canterbury, and prelate of the Order of the Garter, ranking next after London and Durham. The chapter comprises a dean, 5 canons, 5 minor canons, a chancellor, and 2 archdeacons. The income of the bishop is fixed at £10,500, and his residences are Farnham Castle, in Surrey, Winchester House, and St. James's-square, London. Winchester has a high steward and recorder, and is a borough by prescription. Under the late Municipal Act it is divided into 3 wards, and is governed by a mayor, who is returning officer, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, with the style of "mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the city of Winchester." The municipal revenue is about £2,700, its area is 850 acres, and its assessment £41,453. It has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Edward I., and is the polling town for the northern division of the county. The spring and midsummer assizes and quarter sessions for the county are held in the county hall; and the mayor and corporation hold quarterly sessions for the trial of all offences not capital. A county court is held monthly, and the Bishop's court, callen Cheyney court, from the French word *chêne*, "an oak," under which it was formerly held, has also jurisdiction for debt and damage within the liberties of the see or convent of St. Swithin. It is the head of an excise district, and the seat of a superintendent registry. The Poor-law Union comprises 34 parishes and townships. Since the decay of the woollen trade no manufactures of importance have been introduced, but considerable business is done in the general trade and in agricultural produce, also in brewing, malting, and brick-making. The principal seats in the vicinity are Ampfield, Avington Park, Cranbury, Crawley, Hursley Lodge, Shawford, Twyford House, Worthy Park, and Hong Kong, in the Chinese style of architecture, where R. Andrews, Esq., as mayor of Southampton, received Kossuth, the Hungarian, on his arrival in England in 1854. Winchester gives title of Marquis to the Paulets of Amport. The Kingsworthy hounds hunt in the vicinity. One newspaper, the *Hampshire Chronicle*, is published in the town. Here is a Roman Catholic church, built in 1792 by Carter, which has several stained windows, and the ancient Norman porch of St. Mary Magdalene's hospital. The Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, and other dissenting congregations have chapels. The educational establishments include Winchester College, above described, the diocesan training school, several private academies, and numerous National, infant, and Sunday schools in connection with the several places of worship. Races take place annually on the downs, about 3 miles N.W. of the town, on a two-mile course. Market days are Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on the first Monday in Lent; on the 2nd August, at St. Mary Magdalene's hill; and on the 23rd and 24th October for sheep, horses, &c.

WINCHFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Odiham, co. Hants, 2 miles S.W. of Harford Bridge, and 2 N.E. of

Odiham. It is a station on the London and South-Western railway. The village is situated on the Basingstoke canal, which has a wharf here. The surface is flat and the soil a mixture of loam and clay. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £250. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains a carved pulpit bearing date 1634, and a wall painting of Dives and Lazarus.

WINCHMORE HILL, an ecclesiastical district and vil. in the par. and hund. of Edmonton, co. Middlesex, 1 mile from Southgate, 2 miles from Edmonton, and 8 N. of St. Paul's, London. The population in 1861 was 1,674. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of London, val. £300, in the patron. of the Vicar of Edmonton. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, was erected in 1828 by the parliamentary commissioners. It has an E. window representing in 12 medallions the principal acts in the life of St. Paul. The Calvinistic Methodists, Independents, and Society of Friends have chapels. There are National and infant schools.

WINCLE, a chplry. in the par. of Prestbury, co. Chester, 5 miles S.E. of Macclesfield, on the river Dane.

WINCOBANK, a hmlt. in the par. of Ecclesfield, wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N. of Sheffield.

WINDER, a tnshp. in the par. of Lamplugh, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 5 miles S.E. of Whitehaven. It is a station on the Whitehaven and Egremont railway.

WINDER, HIGH and LOW, tnshps. in the par. of Barton, co. Westmoreland, 4 miles S.W. of Penrith.

WINDERMERE, a par. in the Kendal ward, co. Westmoreland, 9 miles W. of Kendal, 5 from Ambleside, and 2 N.E. of Bowness. It is approached by the London and North-Western, the Midland, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire railways. This parish derives its name from the lake anciently called *Wynandermere* and *Wonwaldremere*, which is 12 miles in length and about 1½ mile in breadth, and is from 5 to 40 fathoms deep. Its surface is 108 fathoms above sea-level, and is adorned with 13 islets, the most picturesque being Belle Isle, in the centre of which formerly stood Holm House, famous for resisting a siege by Colonel Briggs in the civil war of Charles I. On the shore of the lake stand Windermere Hotel, Windermere College, besides numerous country seats of the nobility and gentry. The par. includes the tnshps. of Ambleside, Troutbeck, and Undermilbeck, the vil. of Bowness, and the hmlts. of Lindreth, Storrs, and Winster, and prior to 1856 the tnshp. of Applethwaite, now a separate ecclesiastical district. The population of the whole parish in 1861 was 4,223, of which, however, 1,235 were within the limits of the new parish of St. Mary Applethwaite. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £255. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is in the village of Bowness, and has a stained E. window formerly belonging to Furness Abbey. There are besides the modern church of St. Mary in Applethwaite, and an ancient chapel in Troutbeck named Jesus chapel. There are National, Sunday, and other schools. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor.

WINDERTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Brailes, co. Warwick, 4 miles E. of Shipston-on-Stour.

WINDERWATH, ASBY. *See* ASBY, co. Westmoreland.

WINDGAP, a hmlt. in the bar. of Kells, co. Kilkenny, 3 miles W. of Kilmaganny.

WINDGATE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Rathdown, co. Wicklow, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Bray. It is situated under Windgate Hill, which rises to the height of 500 feet.

WINDGATE, a shoal off Holy Island, co. Northumberland.

WINDHAM AND EWHURST, a hund. in the rape of Bramber, co. Sussex, contains the pars. of Cowfold and Shermanbury, comprising 5,720 acres.

WINDHILL, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Idle, and par. of Calverley, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Bradford.

WINDLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Prescot, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N.E. of Prescot, and 1 mile N. of St. Helen's. It is situated near the Sankey canal, and contains the hmlt. of Hardshaw St. Helen's.

WINDLESHAM, a par. in the first div. of Woking hund., 7 miles S.W. of Chertsey, and 1½ mile N.E. of Bagshot. It is situated under Chobham Ridge, and contains the hmlt. of Bagshot. At Hatton Hill are the nursery-grounds of Messrs. Mason and Son, and on Bagshot Heath is a large rectangular camp. The principal seats are Bagshot Park and Hall Grove. The soil is a mixture of peat and Bagshot sand. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £500, with 60 acres of glebe, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has an inscription recording the destruction of the former edifice by lightning in 1680. There is a chapel-of-ease at Bagshot, and six almshouses and National schools. The parochial charities produce about £35 per annum. Lord Onslow is lord of the manor.

WINDLESTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Andrew Auckland, S.E. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 4 miles S.E. of Bishop Auckland. It is a meet for the Raby hounds. At Rushyforth is a National school, partially endowed by Sir R. Eden, Bart., of Windlestone House.

WINDLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Duffield, co. Derby, 3 miles S.W. of Belper, and 6½ N.W. of Derby.

WINDMILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Walsall, co. Stafford, 2 miles from Walsall, and 19 S.E. of Stafford.

WINDMILL-HILL, a vil. in the par. of Dalziel, co. Lanark, Scotland, 3 miles E. of Hamilton.

WINDRIDGE, a ward in the par. of St. Stephen, hund. of Cashio, co. Herts, 2 miles S.W. of St. Alban's.

WINDRUSH, a par. in the lower div. of Slaughter hund., co. Gloucester, 5 miles S.E. of Northleach. The village is situated on the Windrush rivulet, which rises among the Cotswold hills, and joins the Thames near Standlake. There is a valuable quarry of white oolite building stone belonging to Lord Sherborne. The living is a vic., united to that of Sherborne in 1776. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains some old tombs. There are day and Sunday schools, chiefly supported by Lord Sherborne. The charities produce about £24 per annum, besides 10 acres of poor's land.

WINDSOR, NEW, a par., market town, municipal, and parliamentary borough, locally in Ripplesmere hund., co. Berks, 2 miles from Slough, 6 from Maidenhead, and 22 S.W. of London, with which it is connected by the Great Western and London and South-Western railways. It is situated on an acclivity above the right bank of the navigable river Thames, here crossed by an iron bridge 200 feet long and 29 feet wide, resting upon three piers of granite. The village of Old Windsor, about 2 miles S.E. of the present town of New Windsor, was a place of great antiquity, on the Roman way from Silchester, and is mentioned in early deeds as *Windlesofra*, or *Windlesora*, where the Saxon kings had a palace. The manor was given by Edward the Confessor to Westminster Abbey, but afterwards exchanged back by William the Norman, who built a hunting lodge at New Windsor, on the site of the present castle. In 1276, New Windsor was made a free borough, and returned two members to parliament once in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward III., but not again till that of Henry VI., from which time it has continued to send two representatives. The bounds under the Reform Bill of 1832 include the par. of New Windsor, with the upper and lower castle wards, Dedworth, and part of the suburb of Clewer, lying on the western side of the town. It is divided into two wards, and is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, assisted by a high steward, recorder, treasurer, town clerk, and other officers, with the style of "mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of New Windsor." The municipal revenue amounts to about £2,100. There is a separate commission of the peace, consisting of five justices, who hold

petty sessions twice a week, and quarter sessions. The town consists of six principal streets, intersected by several smaller ones, and has many well-built houses, chiefly of brick. It is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. There are also some sporting establishments connected with the race-course at Ascot, large preserves of game, several ecclesiastical foundations, and great facilities for hunting, boating, and fishing. The principal public buildings are a spacious guildhall on arches, built by Sir Christopher Wren in 1686, with statues of Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark outside, and portraits of many sovereigns and distinguished personages in the court rooms; beneath the hall is held the corn-market; the theatre in Thames-street was built in 1815 at a cost of near £60,000; the borough gaol is a small building; there are also a savings-bank, dispensary and infirmary, branch bank, infantry barracks in Sheet-street, cavalry barracks at Spital, and George III.'s jubilee pillar at Bachelor's Acre, an old public playground. The great glory, however, of Windsor is its castle, situated on a gentle acclivity, partly artificial, commanding a view of the Thames, with parts of 12 counties, the distant metropolis, and St. Paul's cathedral distinctly visible from the top of the watch, or flag turret. This pile originated in a hunting-lodge, or military post, founded by William the Conqueror in 1071, in connection with the original palace of the Saxon kings at Old Windsor about two miles distant, and which continued to be occasionally occupied by the English kings until 1110, when Henry I., having rebuilt the lodge, or castle, of New Windsor, for the first time kept his court there at Whitsuntide, and in 1122 celebrated his nuptial festivities with the Princess Adelais of Lorraine. After this, Old Windsor lost its consequence, and the present castle became the state palace of the English sovereigns. In 1170, Henry II. held a parliament here, and in 1216, John was besieged in it by the barons. In the baronial wars of Henry III. it was frequently attacked by the contending parties, and in 1263, was occupied by Simon de Montfort and the barons. The next kings frequently resided at Windsor, and Edward III. was born in the castle, from which circumstance he received the name of Edward of Windsor. He held a tournament here in 1344, and instituted the Order of the Garter in 1349. Under this sovereign the castle was entirely rebuilt by William of Wykeham, who was appointed clerk of the works in 1366, with a fee of one shilling a day whilst at Windsor, and two shillings when elsewhere. No part of William I.'s lodge was preserved, except three towers at the western end of the lower ward. In 1373 were completed the King's Palace, the Great Hall of St. George, or banqueting room, 180 feet by 32, where the Knights of the Garter are installed, and where is the throne; the Round Tower, or Keep, which is machicolated, as are most of the larger towers, and 148 feet high from the quadrangle, or 295 feet from the level of the Little Park to the top of the flag-staff; the chapel of St. George, subsequently rebuilt by Edward IV.; the lodgings on the E. and S. sides of the upper ward, the houses of the canons in the lower ward; and the whole of the walls with the towers and gates covering an area of 12 acres. Most of the succeeding kings contributed in some way to the building. Henry VII. restored the choir, and added new buildings in the upper ward; Henry VIII. built the lower ward gate leading to the town; Edward VI. and Mary built the fountain; Elizabeth formed the N. terrace, which commands the celebrated view, and which, as extended by Charles II., measures 1,870 feet in length, surrounding the three sides of the castle, and having a corridor 450 feet by 15, replete with portraits and works of art. Charles I. built the Park gate, and was prisoner here in 1648, in the hands of the parliament, who garrisoned the castle in 1652 and 1659. In the reigns of Charles II. and James II. great improvements were effected in the interior, and most of the ceilings were painted by Verrio. The galleries and state apartments were likewise furnished with the choicest works of the first masters in place of the royal pictures which had disappeared during the Revolution. George III. restored the N. front of the upper ward, and St. George's chapel; but to George IV. is due the completely restoring, at a cost of near a million of money, this the most magnificent building of the kind in Europe. Her gracious Majesty the Queen has carried out many minor improvements, and has recently caused to be inserted a memorial window, by Scott, in the royal chapel of St. George's, in memory of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort, who exerted himself so nobly on the 19th of March, 1853, in extinguishing the fire which broke out in the Prince of Wales' Tower, at the N.E. angle of the castle, and at one time threatened serious consequences to the whole structure, but was fortunately confined to the tower in which it originated, causing damage only to the amount of £6,000. To attempt any adequate description of the beauties and art treasures of this state castle of the British sovereigns would be beyond the scope of the present work, and may be more agreeably studied by a visit to the castle, the state apartments being viewable by Lord Chamberlain's ticket on any days except Wednesday and Sunday, and the private apartments during the absence of the court. The stables attached to the palace are on a large scale, and have a good riding school. In the Little, or Home, Park, consisting of 500 acres of land, first laid out by William III., is Frogmore, the favourite seat of Queen Charlotte, and more recently of the Duchess of Kent. In an adjacent park, known as Queen Elizabeth's Walk, is the site of Herne the Hunter's Oak, celebrated by Shakspeare, the shattered trunk of which was blown down on the 31st of August, 1863. The Fairie's Dell has been partially filled up, but the late Prince Consort had much of the earth removed, when the remains of large oaks in an upright position were discovered. Here, too, are the Queen's poultry-houses, and the royal gardens, with a range of 920 feet of glasshouses. The Long Walk, an avenue of elms 3 miles long by 290 feet broad, leads to the colossal equestrian statue of George III., in bronze, by Westmacott, 26 feet high, on a rough pedestal of 40 feet. The Great Park, which we have now entered, covers 10,000 acres, containing plantations of beech, oak, elms, and chestnut, part of which is navy timber. It contains the Norfolk Farm of 1,000 acres, the Flemish Farm of 400, both established by George III.; the Model Farm of the late Prince Consort; Virginia Water, an artificial lake surrounded by plantations, with a fishing temple, and a group of the Elgin marbles; the Sandpit-gate heronry; Cranbourn Tower, once the residence of the Princess Charlotte; Cumberland Lodge, built for the Duke of Cumberland, who, as ranger, after the battle of Culloden, lived here, and to whose memory there is a pillar in the same part of the forest as the King's Oak, a hollow stump 7 to 8 feet in diameter, traditionally stated to have been a favourite of William the Conqueror. There are also oaks named after Queens Anne, Caroline, Charlotte, Adelaide, and her gracious Majesty Victoria, the last being bare for 50 feet up. Many princes and great men have been imprisoned in the round tower and other parts of the castle, including John, King of France; David, of Scotland; James I., of Scotland, who wrote his "King's Quhair," or book, when prisoner here in 1414-7; Earl of Surrey, the poet, who wrote his verses to his mistress; Charles I.; the Earls of Lauderdale and Lindsay; and the Marshal de Belleisle. The Marquis of Bute takes the inferior title of Earl from Windsor, and Garter King-at-Arms, the style of Windsor Herald. It is the head of New County Court, Poor-law Union, and Superintendent Registry district. One newspaper, the *Windsor and Eton Express*, is published in the town. The population of the borough in 1851 was 9,596, and in 1861, 9,520, inhabiting 1,577 houses. The collegiate church is within the castle, and is officiated by the dean and canons under the Bishop of Winchester, who is Prelate of the Garter. The living, however, of the par. of New Windsor is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford,

val. £1,050, in the patron. of the lord chancellor, besides which there is the district of Holy Trinity, a perpet. cur., val. £650. The parish or high church of Windsor, as it is called, is situated in the High-street, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It is a Gothic structure, rebuilt in 1822 at a cost of £14,000, on the site of an older one. In the interior are an altar-piece, representing "The Last Supper," carved railings by Grinling Gibbons, brought from St. George's chapel-royal, and some old monuments, including a bust of Chief Justice Reeves, and tombs of Mrs. Braham and Topham Foot, by Schumaker. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists have chapels; and there are British, National, infant, Sunday, and endowed schools. The charities amount to about £3,000 per annum, including Travers' and Brathwaite's for naval knights, £2,000; Archbishop Laud's and Randal's for apprenticeship and dowry, £200; a free loan of £1,000, annuities of £10 each to 14 poor widows, almshouses for 28 poor persons, and a bread fund of £100, besides a dispensary, lying-in charity, soldiers' hospital, ladies' charity, and benevolent and philanthropic undertakings. On St. Leonard's Hill are traces of a Roman camp, and an ancient way went from Staines by Sunning Hill to Cæsar's camp on Bagshot Heath. Market days are Wednesday and Saturday for meat and provisions, and Saturday for corn. Fairs are held on Easter Tuesday, 5th July, and 24th October.

WINDSOR, OLD, a par. in the hund. of Ripplesmere, co. Berks, 2 miles S.E. of New Windsor, 2½ from Egham, and 2 from Datchet. It is situated on the river Thames, and includes the hmlt. of Sunningdale and part of Virginia Water. The village, which has the union poor-house, may be considered a suburb of New Windsor [which see]. The principal seats are Beaumont, once the residence of Warren Hastings; Moat Farm, occupying the site of a hunting-seat of the Saxon kings, at which Earl Godwin is said to have died; Sunning Hall, and Corvath. Above two-thirds of the surface are comprehended in Windsor Great Park. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £250, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There are besides the district church of the Holy Trinity at Sunningdale, built in 1840, and the royal chapel, built by George IV. in the Great Park for the accommodation of the tenantry and keepers connected with the royal demesnes. The Independents have chapels at Old Windsor and Sunningdale. There are National and industrial schools, partly supported by bequests of Lady Onslow and Mrs. Harmesley. The Rev. G. Isherwood is lord of the manor. A pleasure fair is held annually.

WINDYEDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Sanquhar, co. Dumfries, Scotland, near Sanquhar.

WINDYGATES, a vil. in the par. of Markinch, co. Fife, Scotland, 2 miles W. of Leven, on the river Leven. A fair for cattle is held on the second Friday in March.

WINDY-HARBOUR, a hmlt. in the bar. of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Dublin.

WINDY-HARBOUR, a hmlt. in the bar. of Upper Slane, co. Meath, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Slane.

WINDY-NOOK, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Heworth, par. of Jarrow, co. Durham, 2½ miles S.E. of Gateshead. It is situated near the river Tyne, and has the district church of St. Alban.

WINESTEAD, a par. in the S. div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Patrington, and 13 from Hull. It is a station on the Hull and Holderness branch of the North-Eastern railway. The soil is clayey, alternated with sand. There are brick and tile works. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £250. The church, dedicated to St. German, is surrounded by trees, having on the S. side a chantry chapel, now used as the burial-place of the Hildyard family. There is a village school, supported by T. B. Hildyard, Esq., of Winestead Hall, who is lord of the manor. Andrew Marvel, M.P. for Hull in the reign of Charles I., was born here in 1621, during the incumbency of his father, the friend of Milton.

WINEWALL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Trawden Forest, par. of Whalley, co. Lancaster, 2 miles S.E. of Colne.

WINFARTHING, a par. in the hund. of Diss, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.W. of Diss, and 3 N.W. of Burston station on the Great Eastern railway. In ancient times it formed part of the royal demesne, but was given by Henry III. to Sir William Montchesney or Munchensy, who had a seat here, and through whom the inhabitants are exempt from serving on juries. A deer park, which was enclosed by the Earl of Arundel in 1604, is now the property of the Earl of Albemarle, who resides at Quidenham. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The charities produce about £140 per annum, the produce of a poors' allotment of 82 acres. There is a Sunday-school. The Earl of Albemarle is lord of the manor.

WINFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Wrotham, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 3 miles S. of Wrotham.

WINFORD, a par. in the hund. of Hartcliffe, co. Somerset, 5 miles S.W. of Bristol. It includes the hmlts. of Felton and Ridghill. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £480, in the gift of Worcester College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to SS. Mary and Peter, was rebuilt in 1796, with the exception of the tower. The Baptists have a chapel. There are National and Sunday schools.

WINFORD EAGLE, a par. chplry. in the hund. of Tollerford, co. Dorset, 9 miles N.W. of Dorchester, and 1½ mile S.W. of Maiden-Newton. It is a chapelry to Toller-Fratrum. On Fern Down are several barrows, in one of which 17 urns, containing ashes and charred bones, were discovered. This place gives title of baron to Lord Wynford, whose seat is here. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Toller-Fratrum, joint val. £160. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, was erected in 1842.

WINFORTON, a par. in the hund. of Huntingdon, co. Hereford, 6 miles S. of Kington, and 5 N.E. of Hay. The village is situated near the river Wye, and is traversed by the railroad from Hay to Kington. It is said to have had a hermitage at Chapel Close, founded in the reign of Edward I. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £220. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities produce about £20 per annum, including Mr. Freeman's bequest towards the support of a school.

WINFRITH, a hund. of South Blandford div. of co. Dorset, contains the pars. of Coombe Keynes, East Lulworth, Moreton, Poxwell, East Stoke, Warmwell, Watercombe, Winfrith-Newburgh, and Woodsford, comprising 20,490 acres.

WINFRITH-NEWBURGH, a par. in the above hund., co. Dorset, 9 miles S.W. of Wareham, 10 N.E. of Weymouth, and 3 S.W. of Wool railway station. The village was formerly the property of the Newburghs, who had a seat here. Near the hamlet of Bromehill a tributary of the Frome is crossed by three bridges, built in 1769. The par. includes the chplry. of Burton and the hmlt. of Knighton. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. with the curs. of Burton and West Lulworth, £740, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Christopher, was enlarged in 1854. There is a National school. Bishops Lindwood and Atkyns were formerly rectors.

WING, a par. in the hund. of Martinsley, co. Rutland, 3 miles N.E. of Uppingham, and three quarters of a mile from the Manton station of the Syston and Peterborough railway. The village is situated near the river Chater, and has at a little distance an ancient maze. The manor, anciently called *Wenge*, was given by the Montfords to Thorney Abbey, and now belongs to the Marquis of Exeter. About half the land is arable, and the remainder grass. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £340, with 200 acres of glebe, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedi-

cated to SS. Peter and Paul. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and a National school built in 1851. The charities produce about £3 per annum.

WING, a par. in the hund. of Cottesloe, co. Bucks, 3 miles S.W. of Leighton-Buzzard. The village is situated near a branch of the river Ouse and the Grand Junction canal. The line of the London and North-Western railway runs along the eastern boundary of the parish, and the road from Oxford to Cambridge passes through the village. The par. includes the hmlts. of Ascott, where was once a Benedictine priory founded by the Empress Maud; Burcott, Crafton, Littleworth, and Wingberry; also Wing Park, which is still enclosed, but its mansion, Ascott House, the ancient seat of the Dormers, and afterwards of the Earls of Chesterfield, has been pulled down. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £340. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains an antique font and tombs of the Dormers. The edifice has recently been restored. There are National schools for both sexes, built in 1850 by Lord Overstone, and almshouses, called Dormer's Hospital, founded in 1562 by Lady Dorothy Pelham, with an income from endowment of £60 per annum. The other charities produce about £35 per annum.

WINGATE, a tnshp. in the par. of Kelloe, co. Durham, 7 miles S.E. of Durham. It is a station on the Hartlepool and Ferryhill branch of the North-Eastern railway. The village is of recent growth, having sprung out of the Wingate Grange colliery. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop.

WINGATES, a tnshp. in the par. of Long Horsley, Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 5 miles S.E. of Rothbury. It contains the hmlts. of Chirm, Garrotlee, and Wholm, and an uninclosed tract called Wingates Moor.

WINGBERRY, a hmlt. in the par. of Wing, co. Bucks, 5 miles S.W. of Leighton-Buzzard.

WINGERWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 2½ miles S.W. of Chesterfield. It is situated on the line of the Midland railway, the ancient Icknield Street and river Rother, and has some "rock-basins" at Stainedge Cliff. The surface is hilly, and the substratum abounds in coal, iron-stone, and freestone. It is chiefly the property of Sir H. J. J. Hunloke, Bart., who is lord of the manor, and resides at the Hall, rebuilt in 1724 on the site of the former hall, which was taken possession of and garrisoned for the parliament in 1643. The par. includes the hmlts. of Hockley, Nethermoor, and Stubbing, with Swathwick annexed. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £100, in the patron. of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains tombs of the Brailsford, Curzon, and Hunloke families, who have successively held the manor. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, and a school for the free education of 29 children, supported by an endowment of £30 per annum. The brass head of a catapult was found on the line of the Roman road.

WINGFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Chalgraves, co. Beds, 3 miles N.W. of Dunstable.

WINGFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Hoxne, co. Suffolk, 3 miles N. of Stradbroke, and 6 N.E. of Eye. It is situated on a branch of the river Waveney, and has the remains of a castle or moated seat of the De la Poles, built by Michael, first Earl of Suffolk, in the reign of Richard II., and of a college or priory founded in 1362 for a provost and nine priests. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was made collegiate in 1362, and has some remains of ancient stained glass in the chancel, an old font, and monuments to the De la Poles, Earls of Suffolk; but the monumental brasses to the ancient family of Wingfield, who once possessed the manor, have all disappeared. There is a good schoolhouse in the churchyard.

WINGFIELD. *See* WINKFIELD, cos. Wilts and Berks.

WINGFIELD, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 4 miles S.E. of Chesterfield. It is situated on the river Rother, and the Roman Icknield Street near the line of the North Midland railway, which has a station at Clay Cross, where it is carried through a tunnel 1,760 yards long, 22 feet wide, and 26 high. The expense of constructing this tunnel is said to have been £100 per yard, or £176,000. The parish comprises 7,603 acres, and has increased in population from 3,144 in 1841 to 7,339 in 1861, or more than double in 20 years. The cause of this prosperity was the opening up of the extensive coal, lime, and ironstone beds, the Clay Cross colliery and ironworks alone employing above 600 hands. The par. contains the tnshps. of Claylane, Pilsley, Stretton, Tupton, North Wingfield, and Woodthorp. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £1,200. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence or St. Leonard, is situated at some distance from the village. There are, besides the district church at Clay Cross, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, chapels for Wesleyans and New Connexion Methodists, also a mechanics' institute. The charities produce about £90 per annum. There are British, National, and other schools.

WINGFIELD, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 2 miles W. of Alfreton, 10 S. of Chesterfield, and 14 N. of Derby. It is a station on the North Midland railway. The manor was held by the Peverells at the time of the Domesday survey, and came through the families of Heriz and Bellers to Lord Treasurer Cromwell, who built the castle or manor-house in the reign of Henry VI., some portion of which remains adjoining the modern mansion. It was here that Mary Queen of Scots was retained prisoner nine years, under the charge of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Sir R. Sadler; and during the civil war of Charles I. the manor-house was garrisoned for the parliamentarians, but was taken by the Earl of Newcastle in 1643, and retaken by Gell in 1646, when it was dismantled. The manor afterwards came to the Haltons, and now belongs to several proprietors, but that of Oakerthorpe belongs to the Duke of Devonshire, who is the principal landowner. The par., which is watered by the river Amber, includes the hmlt. of Oakerthorpe, and the collieries of Oakerthorpe, Wingfield, and Highthorpe. The principal employment is in connection with the collieries, framework knitting, and a twist manufactory. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £1,022. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is situated in the hamlet of Oakerthorpe, and has a monument to Halton, the mathematician. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The charities produce about £60 per annum, including Strelley's charity at Oakerthorpe.

WINGFORD. *See* WENTWORTH, co. Cambridge.

WINGHAM, a hund. in the lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, contains the pars. of Ash-next-Sandwich, Goodnestone, Nonington, Wingham, and Womenswould, comprising 16,590 acres.

WINGHAM, a par. and post town in the above hund., co. Kent, 6 miles E. of Canterbury. It is situated on the road from Canterbury to Sandwich, near the line of the London and South-Eastern railway, and is watered by a small stream falling into the river Stour. The village was formerly a market town under the archbishops of Canterbury, who had a palace here, but the market has long since fallen into disuse. In the reign of Charles I. the manor came to Earl Cowper, who takes the title of baron from this place, of which he is the chief proprietor, together with Sir Brook Bridges, Bart. Petty sessions are held monthly, on the first Thursday in every month. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the archdeaconry and dioc. of Canterbury, val. £104. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains carved stalls, and monuments to the Oxendens of Deane, and Palmers of Wingham Court, which latter was once the lodge to a priory founded here in 1286 by Archbishop Peckham. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, and National and infant schools. The charities produce about £24 per annum, of which £16 was bequeathed by Sir James Oxenden in 1686, towards the support of a school. Fairs are held on 12th May and 12th November.

WINGRAVE, a par. in the Ivinghoe div. of the hund of Cottesloe, co. Bucks, 5½ miles N.E. of Aylesbury. It is situated on a hill near the river Thame. The soil is a strong clay, producing good crops of wheat and beans. The par. includes the hmlt. of Rowsham, where was once a chapel-of-ease. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £120. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The charities produce about £60 per annum, besides half an acre of grass land, left for the purpose of strewing the church with hay on the first Sunday after St. Peter's day, a custom which has been practised here from time immemorial.

WINKBURN, a par. in the N. div. of Thurgarton wap., co. Notts, 8 miles N.W. of Newark, and 3½ N.W. of Southwell railway station. It takes its name from the small river Winke, which joins the Trent at Averham. The manor was granted by Adam Tyson to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and after the Dissolution was given by Edward VI. to William Burnell, in exchange for the rectory and lands at Beachworth in Surrey, in whose family it still remains. Adjoining the village is the Hall, built about the close of the 17th century, and surrounded by a park of about 80 acres. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £60. There is a free school, founded in 1738 by the Burnells, and endowed with £30 per annum.

WINKELBURY, a lofty hill on the Downs, co. Wilts, near Cranbourn Chase. On its summit, 941 feet above sea level, is an ancient camp of 12½ acres.

WINKFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Ripplesmere, co. Berks, 5½ miles S.W. of Windsor, and 26 from London. The parish is 8 miles across, and includes the course on which the Ascot races are held: a smooth surface formed by William, Duke of Cumberland, and recently much improved. The village is situated on the road from London through Windsor Forest to Reading. The par. includes the hmlt. of Cranbourne. Petty sessions are held on the third Monday in every month. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £500, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains a brass representing one of the Montagues, and several monuments to the Metcalfe family. There is besides a new church recently erected in the village of Cranbourne. There are two public schools: one called the School of Industry, was established in 1835 by Rham, who once held the living, and wrote the agricultural articles in the *Penny Cyclopædia;* and a free school, built and endowed by Lord Ranelagh in 1710, on Winkfield Plain, with a chapel attached.

WINKFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Bradford, co. Wilts, 2½ miles S. of Bradford, and 2 S.W. of Trowbridge. The vil. includes the tythg. of Rowley. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £240, in the patron. of trustees. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities produce about £4 per annum. J. Houlton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WINKHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Waterfall, co. Stafford, 7 miles N.E. of Cheadle.

WINKLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of the same name, co. Devon, 6 miles S.W. of Chulmleigh, 21 N.W. of Exeter, and 4 W. of the Eggesford railway station. It is intersected by the new road from Torrington to Exeter, and, with the tythg. of Loosebeare, forms a distinct hundred. It is in parts well wooded and fertile, but includes a large tract of barren moor. The soil is dunland, upon a subsoil of clay and rock. Courts leet and baron are held annually. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £312, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to All Saints, commands a view embracing 24 parish churches and the distant hills of Dartmoor. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Bible Christians have chapels. The charities produce about £20 per annum. There are National schools, also an endowed almshouse, called Gidley's, for widows. Fairs are held on the first Monday after 7th July, and the first Wednesday in October for cattle. The Rev. P. Johnson, of Winkleigh Court, is lord of the manor.

WINKSLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Ripon, West Riding co. York, 4 miles W. of Ripon, on a branch of the river Ure.

WINKTON, a tythg. in the par. of Christchurch, co. Hants, 3 miles N. of Christchurch, on the river Avon.

WINLATON, a district, par., and tnshp. in the W. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 5 miles W. of Gateshead, and 6 W. of Newcastle. The par., comprising the tnshp. of Winlaton, the tnshp. and chplry. of Chopwell, the ecclesiastical district of Winlaton St. Paul, and the hmlts. of Barton and Winlayton Mill, was formed into a separate parish in 1832, by an Order in Council, out of the parish of Ryton, and lies between the rivers Derwent and Tyne. The village occupies an elevated site on the W. bank of the river Derwent, and owes its rise to the extensive ironworks removed hither from Sunderland by Sir Ambrose Crawley in 1691, for carrying on which the neighbourhood affords peculiar advantages in the abundance of coal and facility of water-carriage. Anchors, anvils, chains, spades, shovels, edge-tools, files, &c., are largely manufactured. There are also works for refining lead on the banks of the Tyne, some excellent stone quarries, and extensive collieries at Blaydon Main and High Spen, the latter belonging to the Marquis of Bute, who is lord of the manor of Chopwell, and, with Lord Ravensworth, Joseph Cowen, and J. Rowes, Esqs., of that of Winlaton. The soil and subsoil are clay, but produce good crops of wheat, barley, and oats, with a proportion of pasture. The population in 1861 was 7,372. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £350, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Paul. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Chopwell. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Independents, and Presbyterians have chapels, and there are National schools for both sexes at Winlaton and Barlow. The principal seat is Axwell Park, the property of Sir W. Clavering, Bart., forming a manor of itself.

WINMARLEIGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Garstang, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N.W. of Garstang.

WINMOOR, a hmlt. in the par. of Barwick-in-Elmett, wap. of Skyrack, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of Leeds. It is supposed to be the spot where Penda was defeated in 655, and at Hall Tower Hill are remains of a castle of the Northumbrian kings.

WINNALL, a par. in the hund. of Fawley, co. Hants, three quarters of a mile N.E. of Winchester. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Itchin, and is partly comprised within the borough of Winchester. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £180, in the patron. of the bishop.

WINNERSH, a lib. in the par. of Hurst, co. Berks, 3 miles N. of Wokingham.

WINNIBRIGGS AND THREO, a wap. in the parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, contains the pars. of East and West Allington, Barrowby, Boothby-Pagnell, Grantham, Honington, Little Poniton, Ropsley, Sedgebrook, Somerby, Stroxton, Syston, Welby, Wilsford, Woolsthorpe, Wyvill, and parts of Haydor and South Stoke, comprising 37,270 acres, exclusive of Grantham.

WINNINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Budworth, second div. of Eddisbury hund., co. Chester, 1 mile N.W. of Northwich. It is situated on the banks of the river Weever, here crossed by a stone bridge, near which is Winnington Hall, the seat of Lord Stanley of Alderley.

WINNINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Muckleston, N. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, 4 miles N. of Market Drayton, on the river Tern.

WINNOW, ST., a par. in the hund. of West, co. Cornwall, 2½ miles S.E. of Lostwithiel, and 27 from Plymouth railway station. It is situated on the navigable river Fowey, which is crossed by a bridge on the road from Bodmin to Plymouth. It includes the vil. of Bridge-End, at which place a fair is held on the 12th of January. The soil is various, upon a subsoil of shelf and spar. There are five mines at present in operation. The living is a vic.* in the dioc.

of Exeter, val. £200, in the patron. of the dean and chapter, who are impropriators. The church is dedicated to St. Winnow; there is also the hermitage chapel of St. Nictan, or Nighton, situated near the bridge. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a National school for both sexes. Lord Vivian is lord of the manor.

WINSBURY, a tnshp. in the par. of Cherbury, co. Salop, 2 miles N.E. of Montgomery.

WINSCALES, a tnshp. in the par. of Workington, co. Cumberland, 2 miles S. of Workington.

WINSCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Winterstoke, co. Somerset, 2 miles N.W. of Axbridge, and 5 from Banwell railway station. The village is situated on the north-eastern slope of the Mendip hills, and on the road from Bristol to Bridgwater. It includes the hmlts. of Woodborough, Barton, and Sandford, at which last place calamine is found. There are limestone quarries and lime-kilns. The soil in the valley is a light loam resting on clay, but in other parts the soil is clayey, upon a subsoil of limestone. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £200, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church is dedicated to St. James. The Wesleyans, Baptists, and Society of Friends have chapels. There are National schools for both sexes, also a large school belonging to the Society of Friends at Sidcot, partly endowed by Symons Cardinbrook in 1761. The charities produce about £15 per annum, chiefly the school endowment. A fair is held on the first Monday in May for cattle. The Dean and Chapter of Wells are lords of the manor.

WINSCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Worfield, co. Salop, 2 miles N. of Bridgnorth.

WINSERINGS, a hmlt. in the par. of Grinton, North Riding co. York, 3 miles E. of Muker, near the river Swale.

WINSFORD, a par. in the hund. of Williton, co. Somerset, 5 miles N.W. of Dulverton, and 14 S. of Minehead. It is situated on the road from Tiverton to Exmoor, near the river Exe, which forms its boundary for several miles. At Winsford Common is a hollow in form of a punchbowl, where the Tiverton hounds and Dulverton harriers meet. The soil is clay and loam on a subsoil of rock shillet. There are stone quarries, and abundance of iron-ore, which was formerly wrought to a great extent. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £360, with 90 acres of glebe in the gift of Emanuel College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, was partially restored in 1858. The register dates from 1660. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are schools, partly supported by Sir T. Dyke Acland, who is lord of the manor, and, with the Earl of Carnarvon, chief landowner. The charities produce about £16 per annum.

WINSFORD. *See* WHARTON, co. Chester.

WINSHAM, a par. in the hund. of East Kinsbury, co. Somerset, 3½ miles S.E. of Chard, 5 S.W. of Crewkerne, and 2 from the Chard road railway station. The village is situated on the river Axe, on the new road from Taunton to Bridport. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the silk and cloth mills. The land is chiefly the property of Lord Bridport and H. C. Henley, Esq., but the manorial rights are vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The par. includes the hmlt. of Street. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £287, in the patron. of the Bishop of Worcester. The church is old, and in the belfry is a representation of the Crucifixion considered unique in its style. The Independents have a chapel. There are National schools for both sexes, endowed with £6 per annum. A fair is held on the Thursday in Whitsun week.

WINSHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Burton-upon-Trent, hund. of Repton and Gresley, co. Derby, 1¼ mile N.E. of Barton, near the river Trent.

WINSKEL, a tnshp. in the par. of Addingham, Leath ward, co. Cumberland, 6½ miles N.E. of Penrith. It is joined to Hunsonby.

WINSKILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Giggleswick, West Riding co. York, 1½ mile N. of Settle. It is situated near the river Ribble, in the township of Langcliffe.

WINSLADE, a par. in the hund. of Upper Basingstoke, co. Hants, 2½ miles S.E. of Basingstoke, and 4 from the Basingstoke railway station. It is situated on the road from Basingstoke to Alton, and includes Kempshot Park, the seat of E. W. Blunt, Esq., formerly a hunting-seat of George IV. when prince. The soil is clayey, upon a subsoil of chalk. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £170. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a parochial school, supported chiefly by Lord Bolton and the rector. Lord Bolton is lord of the manor.

WINSLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Westbury, co. Salop, 10 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury.

WINSLEY, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of Great Bradford, co. Wilts, 2 miles W. of Great Bradford.

WINSLEY, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Hartwith, and par. of Kirkby-Malzeard, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Ripley.

WINSLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Darley, hund. of Wirksworth, co. Derby, 3 miles N.W. of Matlock. It is joined to Snitterton.

WINSLOW, a par. and small market town in the hund. of Cottesloe, co. Bucks, 6½ miles S.E. of Buckingham, and 10 N.W. of Aylesbury. It is a junction station on the Oxford and Bletchley branch of the London and North-Western railway. It was given by King Offa in 794 to St. Alban's Abbey, and received the grant of a weekly market by charter of Henry III. The town consists of three principal streets with a market-place in the centre, and has been lighted with gas since 1843. Lace is made. Petty sessions are held every alternate Thursday. There are a subscription library and reading-room, a branch of the Bucks and Oxon Union Bank, post-office, and union workhouse. In the vicinity are Middle Claydon House, the seat of Sir Harry Verney, Bart.; Swanbourn House, of Sir Thomas Fremantle, Bart.; the Manor House, built by Sir Christopher Wren, and now occupied by Dr. Lovell as a school; and the residences of P. Dauncey and E. W. S. Loundes, Esqs. Baron Rothschild's hounds meet here. The hamlet of Shipton is included in this parish, which gives name to a Poor-law Union comprising 17 parishes or places. The land is chiefly pasture, with a small proportion of arable, in a high state of cultivation. The white poppy has been successfully cultivated by Mr. John Cowley, who in 1821 obtained 60 lbs. of opium, worth at least £75, from four acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £220, in the patron. of the crown. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. The Independents and Baptists have chapels. There are National schools, incorporated with a free school, endowed by Joseph Rogers in 1724, with property now producing £30 per annum. The charities produce about £60 per annum, including the school endowment. Thursday is market day, chiefly for corn and pigs. Fairs are held on 18th February, 20th March, 20th April, Holy Thursday, 21st August, 22nd September, 26th November, and second Thursday in December for cattle, besides two statute fairs in October for hiring servants. E. W. S. Loundes, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WINSLOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Bromyard, hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford, 2½ miles S.W. of Bromyard.

WINSON, a chplry. in the par. of Bibury, hund. of Bradley, co. Gloucester, 5 miles N.W. of Fairford. It is situated on the river Colne, and has a chapel-of-ease dedicated to St. Michael.

WINSOVER, a hmlt. in the par. of Spalding, co. Lincoln, 1 mile S.W. of Spalding.

WINSTANLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Wigan, co. Lancaster, 3 miles S.W. of Wigan.

WINSTER, a tnshp., chplry., and small market town in the par. of Youlgrave, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 5 miles W. of Matlock, 6 S. of Bakewell, and 2½ from the Darley Dale railway station. This small town is situated on the road from Ashbourne to Bakewell, near the river Derwent. It has recently much declined, so that the population of the township in 1861 was only 971. There are lead mines. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £103, in the patron.

of the resident freeholders. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has been rebuilt, with the exception of the tower. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The charities produce about £45 per annum. In the barrows on the common many trinkets of British origin were discovered in 1768. Saturday is market day.

WINSTER, a chplry. in the pars. of Kendal and Windermere, ward of Kendal, co. Westmoreland, 7 miles W. of Kendal. It is situated on the river Pool, or Winster, and includes the tnshp. of Undermilbeck. The living is a perpet. cur. in the patron. of the Vicar of Kendal.

WINSTON, a par. in the S.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 6 miles E. of Barnard Castle. It is a station on the Barnard Castle and South Durham branch of the North-Eastern railway. The village is situated on a hill rising from the northern bank of the river Tees, which is here crossed by a bridge of one arch 111 feet span, built in 1764 by the Robinsons of Rokeby. The par. includes the hmlt. of Newsham. The manor anciently belonged to the Scropes, from whom it came to the Earls of Bridgwater. The Raby hounds meet here. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £560, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was rebuilt in 1849. There is a parochial school. The living was once held by Bishop Burgess.

WINSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Newchurch, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 6 miles S.E. of Newport.

WINSTON, a par. in the hund. of Thredling, co. Suffolk, 1 mile S.E. of Debenham. There is a considerable tract of common. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £170, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

WINSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Bisley, co. Gloucester, 6 miles N.W. of Cirencester, and 9 from Cheltenham. The village is situated near the high road between Cirencester and Gloucester, under the Cotswold hills. The soil is stone brash upon a subsoil of stiff clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £260. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, recently repaired. The Baptists have a chapel. There is a National school. The charities produce about £2 per annum. J. W. Lyon, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WINSTREE, a hund., co. Essex, contains the pars. of Abberton, Fingringhoe, Langenhoe, Layer-Breton, Layer-de-la-Hay, Layer-Marney, East and West Mersea, Peldon, Salcott, Virley, Great and Little Wigborough, comprising 23,790 acres.

WINTERBORNE-ABBAS, a par. in the hund. of Eggerton, co. Dorset, 4 miles N.E. of Abbotsbury, and 5 W. of Dorchester. The village is situated in a vale on the high road from Dorchester to Bridport. It takes its name from the South Winterborne stream, which rises a little to the W. of the village, within a Druid circle formed of rough stones, called the Nine Stones. On the surrounding hills are numerous barrows, a cromlech, and traces of a Roman encampment. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, united to that of Winterborne Steeple, joint val. £435, in the patron. of Lincoln College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The living was once held by Bishop Ironside.

WINTERBORNE-ANDERSTON. *See* ANDERSTON-WINTERBORNE, co. Dorset.

WINTERBORNE-CAME, a par. partly in the lib. of Frampton, and partly in the hund. of Culliford Tree, co. Dorset, 2 miles S.E. of Dorchester, on the road from Dorchester to Wareham. The par. includes the hmlts. of Cripton, Middle and Higher Came, and Winterborne-Faringdon—which last is extra-parochial, but, having no inhabitants, is in this parish. It had formerly a priory cell to the abbey of Caen, in Normandy. There is a large extent of woodland. The soil is clayey upon a substratum of chalk and gravel. The living is a rect.* with that of Winterborne-Faringdon united, joint val. £250. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains two effigies and monuments. The church in the *quondam* parish of Winterborne-Faringdon is now in ruins.

WINTERBORNE-CLENSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Coombs Ditch, co. Dorset, 4 miles S.W. of Blandford. It was formerly a place of importance, having three churches. It takes its name from the northern Winterborne stream, a feeder of the Stour. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £160. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was rebuilt at the expense of Mrs. Michel in 1840. There is a school, lately built by Mrs. Michel.

WINTERBORNE-HERRINGSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Culliford Tree, co. Dorset, 1 mile S. of Dorchester. It anciently belonged to Siward the Saxon, and subsequently came through the Herrings, to the Williams family. The hall contains several historical portraits by Kneller, and Bible carvings on the large window. There is no church, and only a few farmhouses.

WINTERBORNE-HOUGHTON. *See* HOUGHTON, co. Dorset.

WINTERBORNE-KINGSTON, a chplry. in the hund. of Bere-Regis, co. Dorset, 6 miles S.W. of Blandford, contains Abbotts Court and Muston. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Bere-Regis. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The register commences in 1598, but is imperfect. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels.

WINTERBORNE-MONCKTON, a par. in the hund. of Culliford Tree, co. Dorset, 2 miles S.W. of Dorchester, and 6 N. of Weymouth. It had once an alien priory cell, founded by King John, subordinate to Cluni Abbey. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £159.

WINTERBORNE ST. MARTIN, or MARTINSTOWN, a par. in the hund. of St. George, co. Dorchester, 3 miles S.W. of Dorchester, and 8 N.W. of Weymouth. The village is situated in a valley, and had formerly a market granted by Henry III., but long since disused. The par. includes the tythg. of Ashton. Here is Maiden Castle, one of the strongest Roman camps in the W. of England, covering 115 acres, with a treble ditch and ramparts oval in shape, and commanding an extensive prospect. According to Ptolemy, it was the *castra æstiva* of the garrison of Dunium, afterwards called *Durnovaria*, the capital of the *Durotriges*. At a little distance from the eastern gate of the camp passes the vicinal road leading from Dorchester to Weymouth, and on the W. extends a branch of the *Via Iceniana*. On Four Barrow Hill and Clandon are many tumuli. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £73, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. There are National and Sunday schools, built in 1841. A fair is held on St. Martin's-day for cattle.

WINTERBORNE-STEEPLETON, a par. in the hund. of Uggscombe, co. Dorset, 4 miles S.W. of Dorchester, and 9 N.W. of Weymouth. The village is situated in a valley on the road from Weymouth to Bridport. The living is a rect. united to that of Winterborne-Abbas. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a curious S. porch. There is a school for this and the adjoining parish of Winterborne-Abbas.

WINTERBORNE-STRICKLAND, a par. in the hund. of Pimperne, co. Dorset, 3½ miles S.W. of Blandford-Forum. It includes the tythg. of Quarleston, the site of the old seat of the Binghams, the greater part of which has recently been pulled down. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £367. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There is a National school. The charities produce about £7 per annum, bequeathed by Barbara Skinner. Baron Hambro' is lord of the manor.

WINTERBORNE-THOMPSON, a par. in the hund. of Coombs Ditch, co. Dorset, 6 miles S. of Blandford.

WINTERBORNE-WHITCHURCH, a par. in the hund. of Coombs Ditch, co. Dorset, 5 miles S.W. of Blandford. The par. includes the hmlt. of Whatcombe and Law Lee. The village is situated on the northern Winterbourne, a feeder of the Stour. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £100, in the patron.

of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains an old font, and a register dating from 1600. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a National school, and a reformatory for boys. The Rev. Samuel Wesley, father of John and Charles Wesley, founders of the Methodists, was born here during the incumbency of his father, who was ultimately ejected for nonconformity.

WINTERBORNE-ZELSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Rushmore, co. Dorset, 6¼ miles S.E. of Blandford. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £250. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. There are parochial and infant schools.

WINTERBOURN, a chplry. in the par. of Chieveley, co. Berks, 3 miles N.W. of Newbury.

WINTERBOURNE, a par. in the upper div. of Langley hund., co. Gloucester, 6 miles N.E. of Bristol, and 4 S.W. of Yate railway station. This place, situated on the road from Bristol to Oxford, is watered by the small river Frome, and for ecclesiastical purposes was divided in 1834 under the Church Building Act into two distinct parishes, viz., Winterbourne, with the hmlt. of Watley's End, and St. John the Baptist, Frenchay, with the hmlt. of Hambrook. The soil is loamy, on a subsoil of limestone. There are stone quarries, iron-works, and a large hat manufactory. Both the livings are rects.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, the former val. £845, in the gift of St. John's College, Oxford, and the latter £153, besides 180 acres of glebe. The mother church, dedicated to St. Mary, or St. Michael, was rebuilt in 1843 on the site of the old one of the time of Henry II. The church, dedicated to St. John Baptist, at Frenchay, is likewise modern. At Winterbourne the Wesleyans have a chapel, and at Frenchay there are chapels for Independents, Socinians, and Society of Friends. There are National schools in connection with both churches, and an infant school at Winterbourne. The charities produce about £130 per annum, besides ten almshouses built in 1851 by Mrs. Jones. Fairs are held on the 29th June and 18th October for cattle. Mrs. Wadham is lady of the manor of Winterbourne, and the Smyth family of that of Sturden Court.

WINTERBOURNE-BASSETT, a par. in the hund. of Selkley, co. Wilts, 7 miles N.W. of Marlborough, and 5½ S. of Wootton-Bassett. It is bounded on the N. and E. by extensive downs, over which are scattered numerous Druid stones and barrows. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £635, in the patron. of Magdalene College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, or St. Katherine, was restored in 1857. It contains a carved font and monuments of the Baskerville family, who long resided here. The register commences in 1681. There is a parochial school.

WINTERBOURNE DANTSEY, EARLS, and GUNNER, three adjoining pars. in the hund. of Alderbury, co. Wilts, 4 miles N.E. of Salisbury, and 2 S.E. of Porton railway station. These three villages are situated in the Bourne Valley, on the river Avon. In the vicinity is an ancient earthwork called Chlorus's camp, or Figbury Ring, from its circular form, including an area of about 15 acres. The livings of Dantsey and Earls are both perpet. curs. in the dioc. of Salisbury, the former val. £80, and the latter £160, in the patron. of the bishop, while that of Gunner or Cherborough, as it is sometimes called, is a rect.,* val. £235 and 9 acres of glebe. The church of Dantsey is dedicated to St. Edward, and was repaired and the chancel re-roofed in 1858; that of Earls, to St. Michael, and is a dilapidated Gothic structure, while that of Gunner is dedicated to St. Mary, and was repaired in 1810, having been much injured by the Roundheads. The registers all date from the reign of Elizabeth. At Dantsey is a chapel for New Connexion Methodists, at Hurdcot in the parish of Earls and at Gunner are chapels for Wesleyans. There is a National school at Dantsey for the children of this and the two adjoining parishes of Earls and Gunner.

WINTERBOURNE MONKTON, a par. in the hund. of Silkley, co. Wilts, 7 miles N.W. of Marlborough. The surface is flat and the soil light. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Avebury. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. There is a parochial school with a small endowment bequeathed by the late Mr. Hitchcock.

WINTERBOURNE STOKE, a par. in the hund. of Branch and Dole, co. Wilts, 4½ miles W. of Amesbury, and 8 N.W. of Salisbury. The village is situated on the road from Amesbury to Hindon and Shaftesbury. The parish comprises an extent of down land forming part of Salisbury Plain. On the downs near Conegarth are many barrows and traces of an ancient encampment. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £220. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has recently been repaired, and the chancel rebuilt. There is a National school. Lord Ashburton is lord of the manor.

WINTERBURN, a tnshp. in the par. of Gargrave, E. div. of Staincliffe wap., West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Skipton. It is joined to Flasby.

WINTERCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Leominster, co. Hereford, 3 miles S.W. of Leominster. It is joined to Hide.

WINTERHAY, a tythg. in the par. of Ilminster, co. Somerset, 2 miles from Ilminster.

WINTERING-GARTHS, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Melbecks, par. of Grinton, North Riding co. York, 3 miles E. of Muker, near the river Swale.

WINTERINGHAM, a par. in the N. div. of Manley wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 7 miles W. of Barton-upon-Humber, 10 N.W. of Brigg, and 2 N. of Winterton. On the opposite shore of the Humber is a station of the Hull and Selby railway. The village, formerly a market town, is situated on the S. bank of the Humber, on which the Hull and Gainsborough steamers ply, and on the banks are wharves for corn, malt, timber, and coals. According to Dr. Stukeley, the ancient name of this place was *Abontrus*, occupying the site of the Roman town *Ad Abum*. Near the village is a chalybeate spring. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £657, in the patron. of Emanuel College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The register commences in 1562. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Independents have chapels. There are National schools for both sexes. The charities produce about £15 per annum. A pleasure fair is held on 14th July. Lord Carrington is lord of the manor.

WINTERSET, a tnshp. in the par. of Wragby, West Riding, co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Wakefield.

WINTERSLOW, a par. in the hunds. of Alderbury and Amesbury, co. Wilts, 6½ miles N.E. of Salisbury. The village is situated on the line of the old Roman road from Salisbury to Winchester. Near the Winterslow Hut are three barrows, one of which, on being opened some years since, was found to contain an arched vault of rude flints wedged together, enclosing two large sepulchral urns filled with relics, supposed to have been those of some illustrious British female; and near, an ancient cross; many Saxon and early Norman coins have been found cut into halves and quarters, hence the names of half-penny and farthing, or fourth-ing. Near this spot one of the horses of the Exeter mail coach was seized by a lioness in 1816, supposed to have escaped from a travelling menagerie. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £785, in the patron. of St. John's College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are National schools.

WINTERSTOKE, a hund. in the northern div. of co. Somerset, contains the pars. of Axbridge, Badgworth, Banwell, Blagdon, Bledon, Charterhouse-on-Mendip, Cheddar, Christon, Churchill, Compton Bishop, Congresbury, East Harptree, Hutton, Kenn, Kewstoke, Locking, Loxton, Puxton, Stoke Rodney, Rowberrow, Shipham, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare, Week St. Lawrence, Winscombe, Worle, and Yatton, comprising 62,080 acres.

WINTERTON, a par. and small market town in the

N. div. of Manley wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 8 miles S.W. of Barton-upon-Humber, and 9 N.W. of Glandford Brigg. It is situated about two miles S. of the river Humber, and the same distance W. of the Ancholme, near the termination of the ancient Roman Fosse Road, where several tesselated pavements were discovered in 1747. There are a factory for agricultural implements and brick and tile works. The town is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. The population in 1851 was 1,665, and in 1861, 1,780. There are a temperance hall and library. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £200, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There are National schools, built in 1841, and a Wesleyan day-school. The charities produce about £17 per annum. Petty sessions are held here on the first and third Fridays in every month, and an annual feast on the 6th July. Wednesday is market day, chiefly for corn. Fairs are held on the Tuesday before Palm Sunday, and on the 23rd September, for cattle.

WINTERTON, a par. in the hund. of West Flegg, co. Norfolk, 8 miles N.W. of Yarmouth, and 21 from Norwich. The village is situated on the coast, and had once a market. The par. includes Winterton Ness, one of the chief promontories on the E. coast, which has a shoal under it a quarter of a mile long, and a large extent of sea-beach and warren. It is a coastguard station, and has a lighthouse, nearly 70 feet high, put up in 1790, and visible for 14 miles at sea. The Turnours of Shillinglee, who are lords of the manor, take from Winterton the title of earl. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with the chplry. of East Somerton annexed, £478. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity and All Saints. The register dates from 1717, but is imperfect. There is a wild fowl decoy of 20 acres, once the property of Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., whose family hold much land here.

WINTHORPE, a par. in the wap. of Candleshoe, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.E. of Burgh, 11 E. of Spilsby, and 6 E. of Gunby railway station. The village is situated about a mile from the sea-coast of the North Sea. The living is a vic. consolidated with that of Burgh, in the patron. of the Bishop of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains 2 brasses, dating from 1500, some oak carving, a standard with the legend of St. Hubert, and a new Scudamore organ, presented in 1859. The register dates from 1582. The charities produce about £7 per annum. Lord Monson is lord of the manor.

WINTHORPE, a par. in the N. div. of Newark wap., co. Notts, 2 miles N.E. of Newark. The village occupies an eminence on the banks of the Trent, near the line of the ancient Fosse Road. The chief seat is Winthorpe Hall, with a temple made out of the timber of the Spanish floating batteries, taken at the siege of Gibraltar. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £200. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt in 1779, with the exception of the S. wall. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a small free school, endowed by Brewer with £48 per annum. The Duke of Newcastle is lord of the manor.

WINTNEY, HARTLEY. *See* HARTLEY-WINTNEY, co. Hants.

WINTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirby-Stephen, E. ward., co. Westmoreland, 1 mile N.E. of Kirby-Stephen. The village is situated near the river Eden, and contains a free school, founded in 1659.

WINTON, a tnshp. in the par of Kirby Sigston, North Riding co. York, 3½ miles N. of Northallerton. It includes the hmlts. of Hallikeld and Stank.

WINTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Pencaitland, co. Haddington, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Tranent, on the river Tyne.

WINTRINGHAM, a par. and tnshp. in the wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of New Malton, and 3 from Rillington railway station. The par. includes the chplry. of Knapton, where is a station on the York and Scarborough section of the North-Eastern railway; the farm called Linton, where was a monastic cell belonging to the monks of Scarborough; and Newton Park, the demesne of Sir George Strickland, Bart., who is lord of the manor. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of York. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains an E. window, part of a carved screen, an open oak roof, piscina, sedilia, and various old monuments. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Knapton, a small ancient edifice, with bell turret. There are village schools at Wintringham and Knapton, the latter supported by the Tindall family.

WINWICK, a par. in the hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N. of Warrington, 2 S. of Newton-in-Mackerfield, and 3 S.W. of the Kenyon railway station, on the Manchester and Liverpool, and Kenyon and Leigh railways. It was once a populous parish, comprising near 25,000 acres, with a population of over 20,000, but has been much reduced by the erection of Ashton-in-Mackerfield, Newton-in-Mackerfield, and Southworth-with-Croft, into distinct parishes, so that the population of the parish proper in 1861 was only 704, and that of the tnshp. of Winwick-with-Hulme 451. The village of Winwick is situated on the turnpike road midway between Warrington and Newton-in-Mackerfield, not far from the Sankey canal, and the London and North-Western railway. According to some antiquarians, it was the ancient *Maserfeld*, where Oswald, king of Northumbria, was slain in 642; and at a place called Redbank, between the village of Winwick and the town of Newton, the Scots were defeated, in 1648, by Oliver Cromwell. The living is a rect.* in the deanery of Warrington, archdeaconry of Liverpool and bishopric of Chester. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is supposed to be coeval with the establishment of the Christian religion in the country. It has two private chapels and a new chancel, added in 1847. In the interior are an inscription to St. Oswald, two ancient brasses of Sir P. Legh, of Lyme, with effigies bearing date 1527, and one to Gerard Bryn of 1492, besides an antique font and four painted windows. There are a free Grammar school, founded by Gualter Legh in 1618, with an income from endowment of £34; a Sunday-school and church schools for both sexes, supported by the rector, the Rev. F. G. Hopwood, who is lord of the manor.

WINWICK, a par. partly in the hund. of Leightonstone, co. Hunts, and partly in that of Polebrook, co. Northampton, 7 miles S.E. of Oundle, and 12 N.W. of Huntingdon. The village is situated about 4 miles off the road from Oundle to Huntingdon, on the borders of Northamptonshire. The soil is clayey. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £70. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has been recently repaired. The charities, including Ruff's bequest for the poor, produce about £20 per annum.

WINWICK, a par. in the hund. of Guilsborough, co. Northampton, 9 miles N.E. of Daventry. The village is situated on the Grand Union canal, which passes through the parish. The land is divided between arable and pasture. At Winwick common is a meet for the Pytchley hounds. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £500, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There are parochial and Sunday schools for both sexes. The charities produce about £20 per annum. Sir James Langham is lord of the manor.

WIRKSWORTH, a hund. in co. Derby, contains the pars. of Ashover, Bentley-Fenny, Bonsall, Carsington, Hartington, Hognaston, Ireton Kirk, Kniveton, Mappleton, Matlock, Parwick, Thorpe, Tissington, and parts of Ashborne, Bradborne, Crich, Darley, Wirksworth, and Youlgrave, comprising 73,880 acres.

WIRKSWORTH, a par., market, polling, and petty sessions town, chiefly in the hund. of Wirksworth, but partly in those of Appletree and High Peak, co. Derby, 139 miles from London, 13 miles N.W. of Derby, 4 S. of Matlock, and 2 S.W. of Cromford, where the Cromford canal and High Peak railway have their termini. The Manchester and Buxton railway also passes close

by, and it is itself a railway station. It is situated amongst the limestone hills, comprising 13,640 acres, with a population in 1861 of 7,098. The par. includes, besides the market-town of the same name, the tnshps. of Alderwasley, Ashleyhay, Biggin, Callow, Cromford, Hopton, Ible, Middleton, Idridgehay, with Atton and Cliffe Ash, and the hmlt. of Ironbrook Grange. Wirksworth was anciently written *Werchesworde*, and *Wircesworth*, and is supposed to have derived its name from extensive lead and barytes mines in the vicinity, which appear to have been worked so early as the 2nd century by the Romans, from the discovery of a pig of lead in 1777, with an inscription of the Emperor Adrian, and subsequently by the Saxons, who carried on mining operations here on an extensive scale. In the early Saxon times the manor belonged to the Abbey of Repton, but was conveyed by the Abbess Kenwara, in 835, to Humbert, on his engaging to furnish lead to the value of £15 annually to Archbishop Ceolnothbad for the use of Christ's Church, Canterbury. In the Domesday survey it is described as having a church, a priest, and three lead mines, and was then the property of the crown, but was subsequently granted by John to William de Ferrers, in whose family it remained till the attainder of Robert de Ferrers in the reign of Henry III., who presented it in 1265 to his son Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, since which period the manor has formed part of Tutbury Honour in the duchy of Lancaster. The town of Wirksworth, which, in 1861, had 2,592 inhabitants, is situated in a valley at the southern extremity of the mining district. It is well paved and lighted with gas, and is supplied with water conducted in pipes from the hills on its eastern side. The chief employment of the inhabitants is in connection with the mining and smelting of lead, but some are engaged in the manufacture of tape, gingham, silk, cotton, and stockings. There are extensive stone quarries, and spars, fluors, &c., and are found in great variety. Malting is also carried on. Petty sessions are held on the first and third Tuesdays in each month, and a county court sits monthly at the Moot Hall, rebuilt in 1814 by the Hon. Charles Bathurst, then chancellor of the duchy. In this hall is preserved the hoppet or standard brass dish of Henry VIII.'s time for measuring the ores, and in it are also held the barmote courts twice a year before the steward of the manor to determine all disputes and offences against the ancient customs as defined and amended by the Derbyshire Mining Customs and Mineral Courts Act, 1852. The code of laws and customs by which these courts are governed closely resemble those of the stanneries of Cornwall; one custom is, that every person has the privilege of digging and searching for lead ore in any part of the "King's Field," which comprehends the greater part of the wapentake, and should he discover a vein of lead, he has a right to work it, and erect buildings necessary for that purpose, without making any compensation to the owner of the land. A court of requests was established here in 1837 under a special Act of parliament. Two courts baron annually take place at Easter and Michaelmas, and a court leet at Easter for the king's manor, under the lessee of the crown. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are now the impropriators. There is also another manor within the parish, called the Holland or Richmond manor, which has no courts, but was granted in 1553 by Henry VIII. to Ralph Gell. The living is a vic.* in the archdeaconry of Derby and dioc. of Lichfield, val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The chancel was restored in 1855. In the interior are several old monuments of the Gells, Lowes, Hurts, and Wigleys, including an effigy of Anthony Gell, Esq., founder of the grammar school of almshouses, bearing date 1583. There are besides chapels of ease at Cromford, at Alderwasley, rebuilt in 1855, on the site of a former one of Henry VIII., and at Middleton, built in 1844, also a new district church at Idridgehay, erected in 1855. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Independents, and Baptists, in the town of Wirksworth, besides several in other parts of the parish. The free grammar school, founded by Anthony Gell in 1576, situated close to the churchyard, was rebuilt in 1828. It has an income from endowment of £160, and is attended by about 110 pupils, of whom 50 are admitted on the foundation, and the rest are subject to moderate quarterly charges for education. In connection with the school charity are Gell's almhouses, or hospital, for six almsmen, who receive 3*s.* 6*d.* a week, with other privileges. There are also several other schools in various parts of the parish, and a mechanics' institution at Wirksworth. An annual feast is kept for a week, commencing on the first Sunday after the 8th of September. Market day is Tuesday for corn and provisions. Fairs are held on Shrove and Easter Tuesdays, 12th May, 18th July, 8th September, and the third Tuesday in November, principally for cattle, the last being also a statute fair.

WIRRAL, a hund. in two divisions, higher and lower, lying between the Mersey and the Dee, co. Cheshire. The higher div. contains the pars. of Burton, Eastham, Neston, Shotwick, Stanlow, Great Stanney, Stoke, and parts of Backford, Bromborough, St. Mary-on-the-Hill, St. Oswald, and Holy Trinity; and the lower div. contains the pars. of Bebington, Bidstone, Birkenhead, Heswall, Thurstaston, Upton, Wallasey, Kirby West, Woodchurch, and part of Bromborough; comprising together 63,220 acres, with a population, in 1861, of 69,448. This place gives name to a Poor-law Union and to a deanery in the archdeaconry and diocese of Chester.

WIRSWALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Whitchurch, co. Chester, 2 miles N. of Whitchurch.

WISBEACH, a hund. in the Isle of Ely lib., co. Cambridge, contains the pars. of Elm, Leverington, Newton, Outwell, Thorney, Tydd St. Giles, Upwell, Wisbeach, and Wisbeach St. Mary, comprising 70,790 acres.

WISBEACH, a par., seaport, municipal borough, and market town, in the hund. of the same name, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, 25 miles N. of Ely, and 40 from Cambridge. It is situated in the Fens, on the river Nene and Wisbeach canal, near the Norfolk border, and is connected by several branch lines of railway, with the Great Eastern and Midland lines. In the Saxon times it was called *Wisebec*, and was given by Osway in 1000 to Ely abbey. The Conqueror built a castle here in 1071, which was rebuilt by the bishops of Norwich, who made it their palace in the fifteenth century. On several occasions it has been inundated by the sea, and was shaken by an earthquake in 1750. It was first chartered by Edward VI., and was fortified by Cromwell. Under the Municipal Reform Act it is divided into the north and south wards, including part of Walsoken, and is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, with the style of "burgesses of the borough of Wisbeach." The corporation revenue amounts to about £3,000 per annum. The spring and midsummer assizes for the liberty of the Isle of Ely are held here, and petty sessions for the hundred regularly by the county magistrates. It is a polling place for the county elections, and a seaport town, with custom-house and quays, capable of admitting vessels of 400 tons from Lynn Deeps. An iron bridge and wharves have recently been erected at a cost of about £60,000 to the town. The population of the municipal borough in 1861 was 9,276. It contains a shire hall or sessions house, erected in 1801; corn exchange, in 1811; house of correction for the Isle of Ely and borough of Wisbeach; a custom house, savings-bank, two branch banks, stamp office, theatre, library and reading-rooms, mechanics' institute, literary society, museum, union workhouse, baths, assembly rooms, gas and water works, and two cemeteries. There are besides, breweries, planing and saw mills, foundries, boat-building yards, mast and block works, rope-walks, a cooperage, tannery, cotton-reel manufactory, corn-mills, malt-houses, tobacco-pipe works, and brickfields. A considerable business is done in the shipping trade and in corn, timber and malt, no less than 250,000 quarters of grain having changed hands in a single year. Many hands are also engaged

in boat-building and the repair of ships. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry and dioc. of Ely. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £950, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, has recently been repaired at a cost of £4,500, and contains St. Martin's chantry, a canopied brass of Thomas De Braunstone, bearing date 1401, and monuments to the Southwells and N. Sandford, a benefactor of the town. The register commences in 1558. There is besides a chapel-of-ease, built in 1831. The Roman Catholics, Baptists, Wesleyans, Independents, Society of Friends, and Unitarians, have chapels. The free grammar school of Edward VI. was refounded out of an ancient guild of the fourteenth century, and stands on the site of the old townhall. It has a revenue from endowment of £100, besides several scholarships at Cambridge. Wright's schools have an endowment of £250, and Dr. Jobson's Sunday-schools one of £200. There are besides National, British, and infant schools. The charities, including the endowments of the schools and almshouses, produce £1,500 per annum. Wisbeach is the head of a Poor-law Union, new County Court district, and superintendent registry. Market day is on Saturday, chiefly for corn and malt, when occasionally 9,000 quarters of wheat have been sold. Fairs are held on the Saturday preceding Palm Sunday and Lady-Day for hemp, &c.; on the Thursday before Whit Sunday, and on 5th July for horses, and on 12th August for cattle.

WISBEACH ST. MARY, a par. in the hund. of Wisbeach, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, 3 miles S.W. of Wisbeach. It is a station on the Peterborough, Wisbeach, and Lynn branch of the Midland railway. The parish is situated near the Norfolk border, on the New Nene river, comprising the chplry. of Guyhirn, with the hmlts. of Murrow Wisbeach Fen, and Tholomas Drove. The living is a perpet cur. in the dioc. of Ely, with the cur. of Guyhirn annexed. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains an old font, some curious brackets, and remains of the stoup. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Guyhirn, built in 1666. The register commences in 1560. The Independents have a chapel. The charities produce about £200 per annum, besides 15 almshouses, including the endowments of Hardy's charity school and Jobson's Sunday-school.

WISBOROUGH GREEN, a par. in the hunds. of Bury and Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 5 miles N.E. of Petworth, 10 S.W. of Horsham, and 3 W. of Billingshurst railway station. It is situated on the Surrey border, near the Arun and Wye canal, and is intersected by several feeders of the river Arun. The par. includes the chplry. of Loxwood End and the hmlts. of Haresfold, Shipbourn, and Pallingham. The village, which is extensive, is situated on the road from Billinghurst to Petworth, and contains the branch workhouse for Petworth, now appropriated for the children of the union. About half the land is arable, near a quarter meadow and pasture, and the remainder woods and waste. The soil is chiefly a strong clay, producing good wheat crops. Mr. Napper's hounds meet here. The living is vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. with the cur. of Loxwood annexed, £440, in the patron. of the Bishop of London. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains monuments to the Napper and King families. There is besides a chapel-of-ease at Loxwood End, and an Independent chapel. There are National schools. Drunswick Place is said to have been a seat of the early bishops of Chichester.

WISETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Clayworth, Northclay div. of Bassetlaw wap., co. Notts, 5 miles S.E. of Bawtry.

WISEWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Ecclesfield, wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of Sheffield.

WISHAW. *See* WHISHAW, co. Warwick.

WISHAWTON, a burgh of barony in the par. of Cambusnethan, co. Lanark, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Motherwell, and 4 E. of Hamilton. It is a station on the Caledonian railway. It is situated on the road from Glasgow to Biggar, and formerly consisted of two parts, viz., Wishawton and Stewarton. It is regularly built, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in the mines. There are offices of the Western bank and the City of Glasgow bank, besides many other valuable institutions. The ecclesiastical buildings are a chapel-of-ease, a Free church, United Presbyterian church, Reformed Presbyterian church, a Congregational chapel, and a school.

WISHFORD, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Branch, co. Wilts, 3½ miles N.W. of Wilton, and 6 N.W. of Salisbury. It is a station on the Great Western railway. The village is situated on the road from Salisbury to Bath, and on the Willey stream, which runs through the parish. The soil is in general chalky. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £472. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, was enlarged in 1829. In the interior are monuments of Sir Richard Grobham, and of Thomas Bonham, Esq., once lord of the manors. The register commences in 1558. The charities produce about £180 per annum, of which £65 is the endowment of Sir R. Howe's school, and £80 of the 4 almshouses founded by Sir R. Grobham in 1628; the remainder is applied to the apprenticing of poor children and gifts to 10 poor families on Christmas Eve. The Earl of Pembroke is lord of the manor.

WISHFORD, LITTLE, a tythg. in the par. of South Newton, hund. of Branch and Dole, co. Wilts, 3 miles N.W. of Wilton.

WISKE, a feeder of the river Swale, rises near Ancliffe Ingleby, North Riding co. York, and joins the Swale below Kirby-Wiske.

WISLEY, a par. in the second div. of Woking hund., co. Surrey, 2½ miles N. of Ripley, 8 N.E. of Guildford, and 3 from Weybridge railway station. It is mentioned in Domesday survey, but not in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Edward I. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester, val., with Pyrford united, £210. There is an infant school, supported by Mrs. Buxton. The Earl of Lovelace is lord of the manor.

WISPINGTON, a par. in the S. div. of Gartree wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.W. of Horncastle. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, contains a Tudor screen faced with stone, and an old muniment chest. Christopher Turner, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WISSETT, a par. in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 1½ mile N.W. of Halesworth, and 9 miles from Bungay, near the river Blyth. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £130. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The charities comprise a townhouse.

WISSINGTON, or WISTON, a par. in the hund. of Babergh, co. Suffolk, 7 miles N.W. of Colchester, and 1 mile S.W. of Nayland. The village is situated at the bridge on the river Stour, which bounds the parish on the S. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £300, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

WISTANSTOW, a par. in the hund. of Purslow, co. Salop, 5 miles S.W. of Church-Stretton, and 10 N.W. of Ludlow. The village is situated near the river Onny, and includes Cheny Longville. The United Pack hounds meet here. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £800. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There is a National school. The charities produce £15 per annum.

WISTASTON, a par. in the hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 2 miles N.E. of Nantwich, and 2 S.W. of Crewe. The soil is light and sandy, upon a subsoil of clay. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, was built in 1828. There is a school, with a small endowment.

WISTERSTONE, a chplry. in the par. of Marden, hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford, 5 miles N. of Hereford, on the river Lug.

WISTON, a par. and parliamentary borough in the

hund. of Dungleddy, co. Pembroke, 5 miles N.E. of Haverfordwest. It takes its name from Castell Gwys, a fortified seat built by Sir P. Gwys, the Norman, and which was twice attacked by the Welsh in the 12th century; of the castle, which came through Gwgan ap Bleddyn to the Wogans, only a small fragment now remains at a farm. The borough, which is under a nominal mayor, is contributory to Pembroke, and is co-extensive with the parish. The population in 1861 was 713. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £170. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. A fair is held on the 20th October. The Earl of Cawdor is lord of the manor.

WISTON, a par. in the hund. of Steyning, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex, 50 miles S. of London, and 1½ mile of Steyning railway station. The village is situated on the turnpike-road from Steyning, which skirts the deer-park of Wiston House, the seat of the Rev. J. Goring. This seat was originally erected by Sir Thomas Shirley about 1576, but was recently taken down and rebuilt by the late Charles Goring, Esq., with the exception of the old baronial hall. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £430. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated in the park, and has a brass of Sir John de Brewys, dated 1426. The register commences in 1638. There is a free school for boys and girls in the chplry. of Buncton. Sir Thomas, Sir Anthony, and Sir Robert Shirley, all travellers, were born here in the 16th century.

WISTON. *See* WISSINGTON, co. Suffolk.

WISTON AND ROBERTON, a par. in the co. of Lanark, Scotland. It comprises the vils. of Wiston, Roberton, and Newton Wiston. The parish extends in length about 6 miles from N.E. to S.W., with an extreme breadth of 4 miles, and is bounded by the pars. of Carmichael, Symington, Lamington, Crawfordjohn, and Douglas. The surface is hilly, abounding in sheep-walks. The rocks are partly of a stratified and partly of an eruptive character, consisting of graywacke, Old Red sandstone, limestone, and shale. The parish is traversed by the road from Lanark to Carlisle, and partly skirted along the S.E. by the Caledonian railway, which has stations at Symington, Lamington, and Abington. The village, about 8 miles S. of Lanark and 7 S.W. of Biggar, is situated at the confluence of the rivers Roberton and Garf with the Tweed, and on the roads from Lanark to Carlisle, and from Biggar to Dumfries. This par. is in the presb. of Lanark and synod. of Glasgow and Ayr. The stipend of the minister is about £204. The parish church was erected in the latter part. of the last century. There is a United Presbyterian church and two parochial schools, respectively situated at Wiston and Roberton. The principal seats are Hardington House and Eastfield.

WISTOW, a par. in the hund. of Hurstingstone, co. Hunts, 6 miles N.W. of St. Ives, 3 S.W. of Ramsey, and 7 N.E. of Huntingdon. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £355. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a National school. The charities produce about £6 per annum.

WISTOW, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 7 miles S.E. of Leicester, and 9 N.W. of Market-Harborough, and half a mile from the Great Glen railway station. The village is situated on a branch of the river Soar and Union canal. The par. includes the chplry. of Newton Harcourt, and the park and grounds surrounding Wistow Hall, now the seat of Sir Henry Halford, Bart., M.P., who is lord of the manor. On the night previous to the battle of Naseby King Charles I. slept at the hall, which has been enlarged in the present century at a cost of £20,000. There is only one house in Wistow with the exception of the hall, but there are several houses and cottages in the chplry. of Newton Harcourt. The land is principally in pasture. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. with the cur. of Newton-Harcourt annexed, £100. The church, dedicated to St. Winstan, has a mortuary chapel belonging to the Halford family recently added, and the whole structure has been repaired in the present century. The interior contains a monument with an effigy in armour of the first baronet of the family. There is besides a chapel-of-ease at Newton-Harcourt.

WISTOW, a par. partly within the lib. of St. Peter, East Riding, but chiefly in the lower div. of the wap. of Barkstone Ash, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Selby, near the river Ouse. The surface is generally flat, and the soil loam. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £221, in the patron. of the Prebend of Wistow in the cathedral of York, to whom the impropriation belongs. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The charities produce about £40 per annum.

WISWALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, and higher div. of Blackburn hund., co. Lancaster, 3 miles S.E. of Clitheroe.

WITCHAM, a par. in the hund. of South Witchford, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, 5½ miles W. of Ely, and 2 from Sutton. The village is situated on a height about three quarters of a mile from the high road from Ely to Chatteris. The par. includes Wolvey Hill and Holes. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £100, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, has an E. window, stone pulpit, octagonal font, and double piscina. The register dates from 1663. There is a chapel for Wesleyans.

WITCHAM GRAVEL, a hmlt. in the par. of Holy Trinity, hund. of South Witchford, co. Cambridge, 6 miles W. of Ely. It is situated in Ely Byall Fen, and is within the jurisdiction of the city.

WITCHAMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Cranborne, co. Dorset, 8 miles E. of Blandford, 6 miles S.W. of Cranborne, and 5 N.W. of Wimborne. It is situated a little to the W. of the road from Wimborne to Cranborne, by the rapid stream Allen, a branch of the Stour, which turns a paper mill. The par. includes the hmlt. of West Hemsworth, and has remains of an old abbey cell. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £258. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was repaired some years since by H. C. Sturt, Esq., of Critchell House, at an expense of upwards of £5,000. The register dates from 1682. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is an infant school, and 4 almshouses built in 1831 for aged persons.

WITCHFORD, a hund. in two divs., N. and S., in the Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge; the N. div. contains the town of March, and the pars. of Chatteris, Doddington, Ramsey, Whittlesey St. Mary, and Whittlesey St. Andrew; and the S. div. contains the pars. of Coveney, Grunty Fen, Haddenham, Mepal, Stretham, Sutton, Welches-Dam, Wentworth, Wilburton, Witcham, and Witchford, comprising together 127,420 acres.

WITCHFORD, a par. in the hund. of South Witchford, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, 3 miles S.W. of Ely. The village gives name to the hundred in which it is situated. There is a considerable extent of common. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £230, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The register dates from 1780.

WITCHINGHAM, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Eynsford, co. Norfolk, 10 miles N.W. of Norwich, 3½ S. of Reepham, and 6 E. of Elmham railway station. The village is situated a little to the N. of the river Wensum, on which is a flour-mill. The par. includes the hmlt. of Lenwade, situated on the road from Norwich to Fakenham. The living is a vic., consolidated with the rect. of Little Witchingham, in the dioc. of Norwich, joint val. £500, in the patron. of New College, Oxford, to whom the impropriation belongs. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register commences in 1539. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a National school with a small endowment. The charities produce about £33 per annum, besides fuel allotment. H. Kett Thompson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WITCHINGHAM, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of

Eynsford, co. Norfolk, 2 miles S.E. of Reepham. The parish comprises two estates, one belonging to Norman's charity school at Norwich, and the other to H. Postle, Esq., who farms the whole. The road from Norwich to Reepham runs through the parish, which forms part of a high table-land, and is chiefly arable. The living is a rect. consolidated with Great Witchingham. The church is dedicated to St. Faith. The register commences in 1565.

WITCHLING, a par. in the hund. of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 2½ miles N.E. of Lenham, 7 S. of Sittingbourne, and 5 from Teynham railway station. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £270. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. Sir E. Filmer is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

WITCOMBE, a hmlt. in the par. of Martock, co. Somerset, 3 miles S.W. of Ilchester.

WITCOMB MAGNA, a par. in the upper div. of Dudstone hund., co. Gloucester, 3 miles N.E. of Painswick, and 5 S.W. of Cheltenham. The village is situated on the line of the ancient Ermine Street, under Cooper's Hill, near the foot of which remains of a Roman villa, with a sacrarium, baths, &c., were discovered in 1818. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £100. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

WITCOMB PARVA, a hmlt. in the par. of Badgeworth, co. Gloucester, adjoining Witcomb Magna.

WITHAM, a div. of the hund. of Lexden, co. Essex, contains the pars. of Aldham, Chapel, Great Coggeshall, Earl's Colne, Eugain Colne, Wake's Colne, White Colne, Copford, Feering, Inworth, Markshall, Messing, Pattiswick, Tey Great and Little, and Mark's Tey, comprising 29,820 acres.

WITHAM, a hund. in co. Essex, contains the pars. of Bradwell, Great and Little Braxted, Little Coggeshall, Cressing, Fairsted, Faulkbourn, Hatfield-Peverell, Kelvedon, Black Notley, White Notley, Rivenhall, Terling, Ulting, Witham, and part of Great Leighs, comprising 37,830 acres.

WITHAM, a par. and market town in the hund. of the same name, co. Essex, 6 miles N. of Malden, 8 N.E. of Chelmsford, and 7 S.W. of Coggeshall. It is a junction station on the Great Eastern railway, where the branch line turns off for Braintree. Witham is situated near the confluence of the small stream called the Braine, or Podsbrook, with the Blackwater, and is the chief place of the hundred, to which it gives name. It is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station *Canonium*, mentioned by Antonine, on the road from London to Colchester, and was rebuilt by Edward the Elder in 913, who fortified it against the Danes. The lordship of Witham was subsequently held by Earl Harold and, after the Conquest, by Eustace Earl of Boulogne, as part of the Honour of Bonanda. It received the grant of a market and fairs from Richard I., which were originally kept on Chipping Hill. The manor was given by Stephen to the Knights Templars, who had a preceptory at Cressing, about three miles distant, and on their suppression passed with their other possessions to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The assizes were held here in 1568: petty sessions are still held every alternate Tuesday at the police station, and manorial courts occur as occasion requires for the four manors. The population of the parish in 1861 was 3,455. The town is paved and lighted with gas, and is under the charge of a board of health, established in 1852. It is the head of a Poor-law Union, comprising 17 parishes, and contains the union workhouse, built in 1838 at a cost of near £7,000. The other public buildings are a branch bank, savings-bank, lunatic asylum, police-station, and literary institution, with library of 800 volumes. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £473, and 103 acres of glebe, in the patron. of the bishop of Rochester. The original parish church of St. Nicholas, situated on Chipping Hill, near the double-ditched Roman camp, is a spacious structure of great antiquity, in the walls of which are many Roman bricks. It has been recently re-roofed. In the interior are many old monuments, with effigies of Judge Heathcote, and several painted windows. There is also a new church, dedicated to All Saints, erected in 1842 at a cost of £5,000. Roman Catholics, Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Society of Friends have chapels. There are National, British, and infant schools. The charities produce about £300 per annum, including the endowment of several almshouses, known as Armond's, Bridge's, Harvey's, and Greene's. Market day is Tuesday, in the evening. Fairs are held on the Friday and Saturday in Whitsun week, 4th June, and 14th September.

WITHAM. *See* WYTHAM, co. Berks.

WITHAM, FRIARY, a par. in the E. div. of the hund. of Frome, co. Somerset, 5½ miles S.W. of Frome, its post town, 4 E. of Axbridge, and 14 from Wells. It is a station on the Wilts and Somerset section of the Great Western railway, where the East Somerset line turns off. The par. is situated on the river Frome, and contains the hmlts. of Gaer Hill, Bellerica, Holt, Rouse, Stubbs, and Drewley, besides the ext.-par. lib. of Charterhouse-on-Mendip, which last is in the hund. of Wintersoke. The soil is clayey, upon a substratum of soft limestone, which is burnt into lime, and in some places are found layers of hard stone with shells imbedded in it. There are remains of the mansion built about the middle of the 18th century by the Earl of Egremont, but destroyed by Mr. Beckford; and traces of a monastery founded by Henry II. in 1181, and said to be the first establishment of Carthusians in England. Its revenue at the time of the Reformation was returned at £227 1*s.* 8*d.*, and the ruins were taken down in 1764. There is a kiln for brick and tile burning. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £105. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, St. John the Baptist, and All Saints, once formed part of the Carthusian priory. It has a groined roof, a nave with circular apse, and a tower, which was added in 1828, and is in ill-keeping with the original structure. Being in a dilapidated state, the church was repaired in 1828, and a new organ erected by subscription in 1859. The register commences in 1615. There are National and Sunday schools. The charities produce about £30 per annum. The Duke of Somerset is lord of the manor, which was a peculiar prior to 1826.

WITHAM, NORTH, a par. in the wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 2 miles S.W. of Colsterworth, 8 S. of Grantham, and 4½ S.W. of Corby railway station. The par., which includes the hmlt. of Lobthorpe, is situated in a valley watered by the river Witham, and a little W. of the Great North road. The surface is hilly, and the soil clayey. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £520. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains three modern painted windows, several monuments, and a brass of Roland Sherard, dated 1592, and bearing an inscription in Latin verse. The Earl of Dysart is lord of the manor.

WITHAM-ON-THE-HILL, a par. in the wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 4 miles S.W. of Bourn, 7 N. of Stamford, and 5 N. of Essendine railway station. The village is situated on an eminence near the river Glen. The par. contains the hmlts. of Lound, Manthorpe, and Toft. The soil is of various descriptions, upon a substratum of oolite and freestone. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £107. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a free school, founded and endowed by James Thompson in 1719, for which a school-house has recently been built. The charities produce about £300 per annum, arising chiefly from the estate bequeathed for the support of the school and church. General W. A. Johnson is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

WITHAM, SOUTH, a par. in the wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 3½ miles S. of Colsterworth, 10 S. of Grantham, and 6 S.W. of Corby railway station. The village is situated on the south-western border of the county at the river Witham's head. There are traces of a preceptory of Knights

Templars, founded here in 1164, and which afterwards came into the hands of the Hospitallers. The surface is hilly and the soil clayey. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £225. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, contains several monuments and brasses, the earliest bearing date 1577. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels. The charities produce about £5 per annum, which is distributed to the poor on St. Thomas's day. The Earl of Dysart is lord of the manor.

WITHCALL, a par. in the Wold div. of Louth-Eske hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3½ miles S.W. of Louth, its post town and railway station. The village is situated on the Wolds. The greater part of the land is arable, and in a high state of cultivation. The soil is a light loam, resting upon limestone. The South Wold hounds meet here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £516, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. G. Tomline, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

WITHCOTE, a par. in the hund. of Framland, though locally in that of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 5 miles S.W. of Oakham, and 16 E. of Leicester, consisting of three farms and the hall, the ancient family seat of the Rev. H. Palmer, who is lord of the manor and principal landowner. At the south-western extremity of the parish formerly stood Solay, or Sauvey, Castle, supposed to have been built by the Bassett family, and a fortress of importance when destroyed in the baronial wars, but no traces of it now remain. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £135. The church contains monuments to the Johnson and Palmer families.

WITHERIDGE, a hund. in co. Devon, contains the pars. of Cheldon, Chulmleigh, Creacombe, Cruys-Morchant, Mariansleigh, Meshaw, Nympton, Bishop's and King's Oakford, Puddington, Rackenford, Romansleigh, Rose Ash, Stoodleigh, Templeton, Thelbridge, Washford Pyne, Witheridge, Woolfardisworthy, East and West Worlington, comprising 84,680 acres.

WITHERIDGE, a par. in the hund. of the same name, co. Devon, 8 miles E. of Chulmleigh, 9 S.E. of South Molton, and 10 N.W. of Tiverton, on the road from South Molton to Tiverton, near the point where the river Sturcomb joins the Little Dart. It was once a borough and market town, and still contains 1,237 inhabitants, but is decreasing. The Tiverton hounds meet on Witheridge Moor. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £355, with 49 acres of glebe. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was repaired in 1853. The Independents and Bible Christians have chapels. There are National and British schools, both partially endowed. The charities, exclusive of the school endowments, produce about £35 per annum. A fair is held on Midsummer-Day for cattle and sheep.

WITHERINGTON, a tythg. in the par. of Downton, co. Wilts, 3 miles S.E. of Salisbury.

WITHERLEY, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 7½ miles S.W. of Market-Bosworth, 7 N.W. of Hinckley, and 1½ mile S.E. of Atherstone, where is a station on the Trent Valley railway. The par. includes the hmlts. of Atterton and Mancetter, the site of the Roman station *Manduessedum*, on the ancient Watling Street, which here traces the boundary between Warwickshire and Leicestershire. The village is situated at the bridge over the river Anker, and adjoining it are stables and kennels belonging to the gentlemen of the Atherstone hunt. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £500. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

WITHERN, a par. in the Wold div. of Calceworth hund., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 5 miles N.W. of Alford, 8 S.E. of Louth, and 2 N. of Anthorpe railway station. The village is situated on the road from Louth to Alford, and includes the hmlt. of Stain, which is distant about 3 miles N.E. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £420, with 46 acres of glebe. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, was erected about 1813. The register commences in 1538. The Wesleyans and Free Methodists have chapels. There is a National school with a small endowment. R. Vyner, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WITHERNSEA, a chplry. in the par. of Hollym, S. div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Patrington. It is the terminus of the Hull and Holderness branch of the North-Eastern railway.

WITHERNWICK, a par. and tnshp. chiefly in the N. div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, but partly within the lib. of St. Peter's, co. York, 11 miles N.E. of Hull, and 5 S.W. of Hornsea. About two-thirds of the land are arable and the remainder pasture, with a small proportion of woodland. Bricks and tiles are made. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, and in the gift of the Prebendary of Holme in the cathedral of York. The church is dedicated to St. Alban. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There are National, Sunday, and Wesleyan schools. The charities produce about £5 per annum. Lord Westbury is lord of the manor.

WITHERSDALE, a par. in the hund. of Hoxne, co. Suffolk, 4 miles S.E. of Harleston, and 10 N.E. of Eye, near the river Waveney. The soil is clayey, but fertile, producing good crops of wheat, barley, and beans. The living is a rect. consolidated with the vic. of Fressingfield, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a small ancient edifice with wooden belfry, and stands near a mile from the village. The charities produce about £3 per annum. Captain C. Rayley, R.N., is lord of the manor.

WITHERSFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Risbridge, co. Suffolk, 2 miles N.W. of Haverhill. The village is situated at the south-western corner of the county, on the road from Haverhill to Linton. The soil is generally a stiff loam. The manor is held by the Rev. W. Mayo, incumbent. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £590. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities produce about £2 per annum.

WITHERSLACK, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Beetham, co. Westmoreland, 7 miles S.W. of Kendal.

WITHERSTONE, formerly a par. but now a tythg. in the par. of Poorstock, hund. of Eggerton, co. Dorset, 5 N.E. of Bridport.

WITHIEL, a par. in the hund. of Pyder, co. Cornwall, 4 miles S.W. of Bodmin. It is situated near St. Columb Major, on the small river Alan. This place is called in Domesday survey *Berneves*, and for several centuries belonged to the Priory of Bodmin. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £325. The church, dedicated to St. Uvell, was repaired in 1820 and 1831. There is a National school. The charities produce about £5 per annum. Near the rectory house is an old cross, and several sepulchral urns have been dug up at various times.

WITHIEL-FLOREY, a par. in the hund. of Taunton, co. Somerset, 6 miles N.E. of Dulverton, and 8 N.W. of Wiveliscombe, on the road from Williton to Dulverton. A portion of the Brendon Hill iron mines are in this parish, which comprises a considerable extent of common. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £50. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The charities produce £1 per annum.

WITHINGTON, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford, 4 miles E. of Hereford, its post town. It is a station on the West Midland section of the Great Western railway. The village is situated on the road from Hereford to Bromyard, and on the Hereford and Gloucester canal. The par. includes the chplry. of Preston Wynne. The soil is a mixture of clay and loam upon a substratum of block stone. Part of the land is in hop-gardens and orchards. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. with the cur. of Preston Wynne annexed, £250, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains an antique font and a carved screen. The Baptists have a chapel. There is a charity school for girls, called Byworth's, with a small endowment. The charities produce about £9 per annum. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are lords of the manor.

WITHINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Manchester, co. Lancaster, 4 miles S. of Manchester, of which it is a suburb. The ecclesiastical district of St. Paul in 1861 contained 2,775 inhabitants.

WITHINGTON, a par. and tnshp. in the S. div. of Bradford hund., co. Salop, 5 miles N.W. of Wellington, and 7 from Shrewsbury, on the Shropshire canal, near where the river Roden joins the Tern. The par. includes the hmlt. of Woodlands. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £80. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, contains some brasses of the 15th century. A. W. Corbet, Esq., of Sundorn Castle, is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

WITHINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Bradley, co. Gloucester, 6 miles N.W. of Northleach. The village is situated on the river Colne, near the Cotswold hills, and includes the hmlt. of Foxcote. The surface is hilly, and the soil intermixed with stone-brash. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £700, in the patron of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a mortuary chapel of the Howard family. There are schools for boys and girls, partially endowed, and one at Foxcote. The charities produce about £45 per annum. A Roman tesselated pavement was discovered here in 1811, a portion of which is preserved in the British Museum.

WITHINGTON, lower and old, tnshps. in the par. of Prestbury, co. Chester, 6 miles W. of Macclesfield, near Tunstead Hill, in the vale of the river Weaver.

WITHNELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Leyland, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N.E. of Chorley, near the river Darwen.

WITHYBROOK, a par. in the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 7 miles N.W. of Rugby, and 8 N.E. of Coventry, on the river Sow, near the Oxford canal. The par. includes the hmlt. of Hopsford. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, annexed to that of Monks-Kirby. The church is dedicated to St. George or to All Saints.

WITHYCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Carhampton, co. Somerset, 2½ miles S.E. of Dunster, and 5 from Minehead. The village is situated about a quarter of a mile off the road between Dunster and Taunton, and has a Druid circle at High Dumbledon, formed of rude stones, with two cairns near it. The West Somerset hounds meet here. The soil is a mixture of stonebrash and red sand. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £220. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The register commences in 1769, but is imperfect. There is a chapel for Bible Christians, and a Sunday and parochial school. H. F. Luttrell, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WITHYCOMBE-RAWLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of East Budleigh, co. Devon, 5 miles S.E. of Topsham, and 1½ mile N.E. of Exmouth, on the E. bank of the broad estuary of the river Exe. The par. includes, besides the vil. of Withycombe, the hmlt. of Hulham and part of the town of Exmouth. The manor was formerly held by the tenure of furnishing two good arrows and an oaten cake to the king when he should hunt in Dartmoor Forest. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £210, in the patron of Lord Rolle's Trustees. The old church, called St. John's in the Wilderness, is in ruins except the tower, but a new one was erected in 1720 in the village of Withycombe, about a mile from the old one. There are a National school and an Independent chapel. The charities produce about £15 per annum, besides Drake's and Parminter's almshouses.

WITHYHAM, a par. in the hund. of Hartfield, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 8 miles S.E. of East Grinstead, and 7 S.W. of Tunbridge Wells. The par. includes the hmlts. of Crowborough and Groombridge. There are some hop-gardens. The new line of railway from Tunbridge Wells to Wickfield passes in the vicinity. Near the church are a tower and other portions of the old castle where the Lord Treasurer of Queen Elizabeth resided. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £700. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a mortuary chapel of the Sackville family, containing monuments by Nollekens, Flaxman, and Chantrey. The register commences in 1663. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Crowborough, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. The Wesleyans have a chapel. A fair is held on Michaelmas-day. Earl De la Warr is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

WITHYPOOLE, a par. in the hund. of Williton, co. Somerset, 8 miles N.W. of Dulverton, and 10 N.E. of Dunster. The village is situated on the N. bank of the river Barle, a feeder of the Exe. A large portion of the parish, adjoining Exmoor Forest, is in common and moorland. It is celebrated for a choice breed of small horned sheep and North Devon cattle. The soil is shellet and peat on a subsoil of rock. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Hawkridge, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

WITLEY, a par. in the second div. of Godalming hund., co. Surrey, 3½ miles S.W. of Godalming. It is a station on the London and South-Western railway. The village is situated on the road from Godalming to Petworth, and the direct line of railway to Portsmouth. The par. includes the chplry. of Milford. The land is elevated, and includes a considerable tract of common and woodland. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £100. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains a painted E. window, two brasses with Norman details, and monuments to the Chandler and Webb families. There is besides a chapel-of-ease at Milford, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and parochial schools. Gold and silver coins have been discovered here.

WITLEY, GREAT, a par. in the lower div. of Doddingtree hund., co. Worcester, 5 miles S.W. of Stourport, and 10 N.W. of Worcester. The parish, which includes the hmlt. of Redmarley, is intersected by the roads from Worcester to Ludlow, and from Staffordshire into Herefordshire. An abundant supply of water is obtained from the Abberley and Woodbury hills, on the latter of which are traces of an ancient British encampment, also said to have been occupied by Owen Glendower in his war with Henry IV. Limestone is abundant, containing various descriptions of fossils, and some bivalves are found in the argillaceous stratum. Many of the women are employed in making gloves for the manufacturers of Worcester. It is a meet for the Worcestershire hounds. Petty sessions for the hundred are held on the last Thursday in each month. Queen Adelaide resided here in 1843. Witley Court, until recently the seat of the Foley family, who inherited the manor from the Cookseys and Russells, is now the property of Earl Dudley. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £400. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was built in 1760 by the first Lord Foley, and is now undergoing restoration, at the cost of Earl Dudley. The interior contains a monument by Rysbrach to the first Lord Foley, and some frescoes; the windows, painted by Price in 1719, and the ceiling by Verrio, were brought from the chapel at Canons, when that mansion was taken down. The charities produce about £5 per annum. Abberley Lodge, once the residence of Walsh the poet and friend of Pope, is situated partly in this parish.

WITLEY, LITTLE, a chplry. in the par. of Holt, co. Worcester, 2 miles S.E. of Great Witley.

WITNESHAM, a par. in the hund. of Carlford, co. Suffolk, 4 miles N.E. of Ipswich, near the head of the Fynn, a branch of the river Deben. The soil is generally a stiff loam, with sand and clay pits in various parts. The Meadows family, ancestors of Earl Manvers, have had a seat here since the reign of Richard III. The rectory was once held by Bishop Latimer. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £500, in the patron. of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register commences in 1531. The Baptists have a chapel. There are National schools. J. W. Woodham, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WITNEY, a par. and market town in the hund. of Bampton, co. Oxford, 6 miles W. of Bampton, and 11 N.W. of Oxford, with which it is connected by a short line of railway. The par., which is watered by the river Windrush, over which is a bridge of three arches, and traversed by the road from Cheltenham to Gloucester, comprises, besides the town of Witney, the chplries. of Crawley, Curbridge, and Hailey. It is a place of considerable antiquity, having been given by Bishop Ailwyn to Winchester Cathedral, and by Bishop de Blois to St. Cross. It sent members to parliament in the 33rd year of Edward I. and 5th Edward III., about which time a tournament was held here by Humphrey de Bohun and Aylmer de Valence. The market cross was built in 1683, by William Blake, Esq., of Coggs, and was repaired in 1811. The town consists chiefly of two streets, one above a mile in length. It contains a townhall, built over a piazza in which the market is held, a Blanket Hall, erected in 1721 for the transaction of business, but now used as a warehouse, two branch banks, and in the chapelry of Curbridge the union workhouse. The population in 1851 was 3,099, inhabiting 630 houses, and in 1861, 3,458, inhabiting 741 houses. The manufacture of blankets, duffels, or pilot cloths, and other woollen goods, for which the town has long been celebrated, still occupies a considerable number of hands, although it has somewhat declined since the introduction of machinery; tiltings, gloves, and woolstapling are also carried on, and a large trade is done in matting. The local affairs of the town are administered by two bailiffs, two constables, and other officers, chosen at the annual court leet held at Michaelmas, but the jurisdiction belongs to the county magistrates. A court baron is held twice a year by the Duke of Marlborough, as lessee of the manor under the Bishop of Winchester. The Poor-law Union comprises 42 parishes, of which one is in co. Berks, two in Gloucester, and the remainder in Oxford. It is also the seat of a new county court and superintendent registry. The river Windrush abounds in trout and crayfish. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £1,000, in the patron. of the Bishop of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has on the N. side a mortuary chapel of the Wenman family. It has within the past year been very handsomely restored at the cost of £4,000, including the restoration of the chancel, which was undertaken by the present rector, at a cost of £1,000. The designs were by Mr. Street. There is also a district church recently erected in Wood Green. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Independents, and Society of Friends, have chapels. The free grammar school for 30 boys was founded and endowed in 1663, by Henry Box; the Blue-coat school in 1723, by John Holloway; and another school by William Blake in 1693; there are, besides, National and Sunday schools, and several almshouses. The charities, including the school endowments and Freeland's estate for the poor, produce about £650 per annum. Market day is on Thursday, and a cattle market is held on the last Thursday in every month. Fairs are held on Easter Tuesday, Holy Thursday, Thursdays following 9th July, 24th August, 8th September, 1st December, and the Thursday before 10th October for cattle and cheese.

WITSTON. *See* WHITSON, co. Monmouth.

WITTENHAM, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Ock, co. Berks, 4 miles N.W. of Wallingford. The village is situated on the Thames, near Sinodun Hill, which is surrounded by an ancient camp, where many Roman antiquities have been found. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £400. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains brasses, the earliest being that of a priest, 1433, and monuments to the Kidwelly and Dunche families. There are day and Sunday schools. G. H. Cherry, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WITTENHAM, LONG, or EARL'S, a par. in the hund. of Ock, co. Berks, 4 miles S. of Abingdon, and 5 N.W. of Wallingford. The village is situated on the river Isis, and adjoins the parish of Little Wittenham. Funeral urns and other Roman antiquities have been found here. The manor belongs to the President of St. John's College, Oxford. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £170, in the patron of Exeter College. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The charities produce £20 per annum, being the rental of 25 acres. There are National and infant schools.

WITTER, a par. in the bar. of Ards, co. Down, Ireland, 2½ miles S.E. of Portaferry. The village is situated on the E. side of the entrance to Lough Strangford. On the eastern coast are Quintin, Millin, and Tara bays, and on the western that of Bar Hall, with the headland of Ballygrintin to the S. There are some remains of De Courcy's castle. The land is hilly, and generally fertile. The living is a vic. united to that of Inch.

WITTERING, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Manhood, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 7 miles S.W. of Chichester. The village is situated near the coast of the English Channel, which bounds the parish on the S. The sea has been encroaching upon this part of the coast, and has absorbed a considerable portion of the prebendal manor of Bracklesham. The sands, which are left dry at low water, are particularly firm and level, with patches of soft clay, in which fossil shells are found. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £200, in the patron. of the Bishop of London.

WITTERING, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Manhood, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 7½ miles S.W. of Chichester, and 2 N.W. of East Wittering. The village is bounded on the W. by Chichester Harbour, and on the S. by the British Channel. Here the Saxon chieftain Ella is supposed to have defeated the Britons in 477. The old episcopal palace of the bishops of Chichester, now called Cakeham Manor Place, has been converted into a farmhouse, and near it is the tower built by Bishop Sherborne. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £165, in the patron. of the bishop. The church contains a Norman font, and two monuments, with effigies of William Ernley and family. The register commences in 1622. There are National schools.

WITTERSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Oxney, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 5 miles S.E. of Tenterden, and 5 N. of Rye railway station. The village is situated on a plateau surrounded by the river Rother and its branches, forming, with the adjoining parishes of Ebony and Stone, the Isle of Oxney. There are hop-gardens and orchards. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £730, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are a literary institution, and a free school founded in 1820. The charities produce about £80 per annum, including the school endowment. A fair is held on the 12th May.

WITTON, a par. in the hund. of Blofield, co. Norfolk, 5 miles E. of Norwich, and 2 from the Brundall railway station. It is traversed by the road from Norwich to Yarmouth, and bounded on the S. by the navigable river Yare. The land is chiefly arable. The living is a rect. consolidated with that of Brundall. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, has been recently restored. The register commences in 1571.

WITTON, a par. in the hund. of Tunstead, and Tunstead and Happing incorporation, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.E. of North Walsham, near the coast. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £136, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, was erected by the late Lord Wodehouse. In the interior are monuments to the Norris family, to whom the manor formerly belonged. There is a school, founded by Lady Wodehouse in 1834. The charities produce about £50 per annum. The register dates from 1558.

WITTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Aston, co. Warwick, 3 miles N. of Birmingham, near the Grand Junction canal.

WITTON, a par. in the hund. of Hurstingstone, co. Hunts, 2 miles N.W. of St. Ives, and 3½ E. of Huntingdon. The village is situated on the river Ouse, which passes through the parish. It was for some

years the residence of Horne Tooke, and Charles James Fox was married here in September, 1795. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, val. with the rect. of Houghton, £650. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret or to All Saints. There is a National school.

WITTON, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. and borough of Blackburn, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N.W. of Blackburn. It is situated on the river Darwen and Liverpool canal.

WITTON, EAST, a par. in the wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Middleham, 4 S.E. of Leyburn, and 10 S.W. of Bedale. The village is situated near the confluence of the rivers Cover and Ure. The par. comprises the tnshps. of Witton Within and Witton Without, including the hmlts. of Colsterdale, Cover Bridge, where is an extensive brewery, Newstead, Jerveaux Abbey, and Kilgram Bridge. The soil is generally light, consisting of sand and gravel. At Braithwaite is a lead mine, and in the neighbourhood are quarries of excellent freestone well adapted for grindstones. About a mile E. of the village are the ruins of Jerveaux Abbey, founded in 1141, in honour of the Virgin Mary, which at the Dissolution had a revenue of £455 10*s.* 5*d.* These remains, having been cleared from rubbish at the commencement of the present century—when a tesselated pavement was uncovered, but which has since perished by exposure to the air—are now surrounded by a wall and sunk fence. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £100. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist or to St. Ella, was built in 1812, at the expense of the late Earl of Aylesbury, in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the accession of George III. Divine service is also performed at the schoolhouse in Colsterdale. There are schools for boys and girls, erected and partially endowed by the Marquis of Aylesbury, in 1817. The charities produce about £20 per annum. Fairs are held on the 3rd May and 20th November for cattle and sheep. The Marquis of Aylesbury is lord of the manor.

WITTON-GILBERT, a par. and tnshp. in the W. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 3 miles N.W. of Durham, and 4½ S.W. of Chester-le-Street. It is situated in a sheltered valley on the road from Durham to Lanchester, near the river Wear and the Lanchester Valley railway, on which it is a station. The par. contains the collieries of Findon Hill, Sacristan, and Charlaw. At an early period Gilbert De la Ley founded here a hospital for five lepers, the only fragment of which is a pointed window in a farmhouse occupying its site. The par. includes the hmlts. of Edmonsley, Fulforth, Finden Hill, Kimblesworth, and Sacristan, chiefly inhabited by colliers. About 1,083 acres are church land tithe-free. The chief landowners are the Dean and Chapter of Durham, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the University of Durham, and the Earl of Durham. Bear Park is now in ruins. The soil is generally light, consisting of sand and gravel. The living is both a rect. and perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £332, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The register commences in 1570. Divine service is also performed at the schoolhouse at Sacristan. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and United Free Methodists, have chapels both at Witton and Sacristan. There are two National schools, and Sunday schools. The charities produce about £5 per annum, exclusive of the school endowment.

WITTON-LE-WEAR, a par. chplry. in the hund. of Darlington, co. Durham, 4 miles N.W. of Bishop Auckland, and 12 from Durham, and is a junction station on the North-Eastern railway. The village occupies a site on the southern acclivity of a hill rising from the N. bank of the river Wear, which is here crossed by a bridge. On the river is Witton Castle, originally built by the Lords de Eure about 1410, and during the civil war of Charles I. held by Sir William D'Arcy, for the king, till besieged and taken by the parliamentarians under Sir Arthur Haslerigg. The castle, having been subsequently burnt, was rebuilt. The par. chplry. comprises the tnshps. of Witton-le-Wear and North Bedburn, with the hmlts. of Howden and Witton Park, at which last place are extensive ironworks. Coal is extensively worked, giving employment to the greater part of the population. The Raby hounds meet here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £100. The church is dedicated to SS. Philip and James. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel at Witton, and the Wesleyans one at Howden. There are schools for boys and girls at Witton, and a colliery school at Howden. The Bishop of Durham is lord of the manor.

WITTON, LONG. *See* LONG WITTON, co. Northumberland.

WITTON, NETHER, a par. chplry. in the W. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 8 miles N.W. of Morpeth, its post town, and 3 N.E. of Hartburn. The village is situated at the confluence of the river Font and the Ewesleybourn. The par. includes the tnshps. of Coat-Yards, Ewesley, Healey, and Comb-Hill, Nether Witton, Nunnykirk, Ritton, and Colt Park. There is a woollen manufactory of small extent. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Hartburn. The church is dedicated to St. Giles. There is a National school, with a free lending library under the supervision of government.

WITTON SHIELDS, a tnshp. in the par. of Long Horsley, Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 7 miles N.W. of Morpeth.

WITTON, UPPER, a hmlt. in the par. of Aston, co. Warwick, 3½ miles N.E. of Birmingham.

WITTON, WEST, a par. in the wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 4½ miles W. of Middleham. The village is situated on the northern slope of Penhill in Wensleydale, near the river Ure, or Yore. The par. includes the hmlt. of Swinethwaite, and the vestiges of an ancient castle, once belonging to Ralph Fitz-Randal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £105. The church is supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry I. The Roman Catholics and Wesleyans have chapels. There is a National school. The charities produce about £30 per annum.

WITTON-WITH-TWAMBROOKS, a tnshp. and par. chplry. in the par. of Great Budworth, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, a quarter of a mile E. of Northwich, of which it forms a suburb.

WIVELISCOMBE, a par. and market town in the hund. of Kingsbury West, co. Somerset, 15 miles S.W. of Bridgwater, 11 W. of Taunton, and 6 N. of Wellington railway station. It is situated in a comb, or valley, from which circumstance it takes its name, under the Maundown hills, and includes the chplry. of Fitzhead, the town of Wiveliscombe, and the hmlts. of Croford, Ford, Langley, West Town, and Whitfield. It was a place of importance under the Saxons, and had a palace in the 15th century, belonging to the Bishops of Wells, to whom the manor was originally given by Edward the Confessor. It is a polling place for the county elections, and is governed by a bailiff, portreeve, and other officers, but is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty sessions on the third Tuesday in each month. The population is close upon 3,000. The town is lighted with gas, and contains a townhall, police station, dispensary, reading-rooms, and branch bank. Here is situated the largest brewery in the W. of England. In the western part of the parish the underlying rock is slate, which is extensively quarried, and in the E. and S. Red sandstone. The soil is a mixture of Red sandstone and shillet. The land produces good crops of wheat and barley. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £480, in the patron. of the prebendary of Wiveliscombe in Wells cathedral. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was rebuilt in 1829. The register commences in 1536. The Wesleyans and Independents have chapels. There are National, infant, and Sunday schools. The charities produce about £90 per annum. There are 8 almshouses, besides 19 cottages bequeathed by Jerome Brooks for reduced ratepayers. At Courtneys in this parish are traces of a

Roman camp, and at Castle Hill of a Saxon one, near which Roman coins have been found. The market day is on Tuesday. Fairs are held on the 12th May and 25th September for cattle and sheep, and on the last Tuesdays of February and July. Lord Ashburton is lord of the manor.

WIVELSFIELD, a par. partly in the hund. of Street, rape of Lewes, and partly in that of Burley Arches, rape of Pevensey, co. Sussex, 4 miles S.E. of Cuckfield, and 2 N. of Burgess Hill station on the London and Brighton railway. The village is situated on an elevated spot nearly in the centre of the county, and contains the Sussex county Lunatic Asylum, erected in 1859 at a cost of £50,000. The asylum, which has a chapel annexed, is situated on Hayward's Heath, a short distance from the village, and about a mile S. of the Hayward's Heath railway station. It contains about 450 patients. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £95. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The register commences in 1633. The Independents and Baptists have chapels.

WIVENHOE, a par. and small town in the hund. of Lexden, co. Essex, 4 miles S.E. of Colchester, of which it is the port. It is a station on the Tendring branch of the Great Eastern railway. The town is built at the confluence of the rivers Roman and Colne, and forms, with Brightlingsea and Rowhedge, a part of the port of Sandwich. There is a spacious quay where the larger vessels discharge their cargoes for Colchester. The greater portion of the male population are employed in the oyster and other fisheries, and as pilots. At the time of the Domesday survey the manor was held by Robert Gernon, as part of the manor of Stanstead Mountfitchet, and came through the De Batailes, Suttons, and others, to the De Veres, Earls of Oxford, and subsequently to Roger Townsend. The manor now belongs to the Corsellis family, of Benson, in Oxfordshire. The principal seats are Wivenhoe Park and the Hall. Boat-building and ship-building are carried on. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £400. The church is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. The register commences in 1566. An extramural cemetery was opened in 1858. A fair is held on the 4th of September.

WIVERTON HALL, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Bingham, co. Notts, 2 miles S. of Bingham, and 12 S.E. of Nottingham, on the river Smite, near the borders of Leicestershire.

WIVETON, a par. in the hund. of Holt, co. Norfolk, 4½ miles N.W. of Holt, and half a mile S.W. of Cley. The village is situated near the coast of the North Sea. The land is chiefly arable, with some woodland and heath. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £207. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register commences in 1717. There are National and Sunday schools. The charities produce about £250 per annum, principally the bequest of Ralph Greenaway in 1529.

WIX. *See* WEEKS, co. Essex.

WIXAMTREE, a hund. in co. Beds, contains the pars. of Blunham, Cardington, Cople, Northill, Southill, Warden, Willington, and part of Sandy, comprising 26,100 acres.

WIXFORD, a par. in the hund. of Barlichway, co. Warwick, 2 miles S. of Alcester, near the river Alne. The living is a cur. annexed to that of Exhall. The church, dedicated to St. Milburgh, contains a brass, date 1411, to Thomas de Crewe, and one of a priest.

WIXHILL, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Weston-under-Redcastle, co. Salop, 3 miles E. of Wem.

WOBURN, a par. and market town in the hund. of Manshead, co. Beds, 15 miles S.W. of Bedford, and 7 N. of Leighton-Buzzard. At Woburn sands is a station on the Bletchley branch of the London and North-Western railway. The town occupies an eminence on the London and Leeds road. It has twice been nearly destroyed by fire, once in the 16th and again in the 18th centuries, and consists of four broad streets nearly a quarter of a mile long, well paved and lighted. Near the centre of the town, at the intersection of Leighton and Park Streets, stand the townhall and market house, erected by the late Duke of Bedford in 1830, and adjoining is a fountain, or reservoir, for supplying water in case of fire, constructed at the expense of the Duke of Bedford. The ducal seat, Woburn Abbey, was originally founded in 1145 by Hugh de Bolebec for monks of the Cistercian order, but was given by Edward VI. in 1549, with a great part of the lands, to John, first Earl of Bedford. In the middle of the last century it was almost entirely rebuilt by Flitcroft, and has since undergone considerable alterations and enlargements. The principal state-rooms are in the W. front, which is of the Ionic order, and is approached from London by a façade with Ionic three-quarter columns, surmounted by the ducal arms and crest. The library is 56 feet by 23; and the sculpture gallery, formed by the late Duke, 138 feet by 25, contains the group of the Graces by Canova, the Lanti, or Bedford vase, 13 Etruscan vases, and some of the finest works of Chantrey, Westmacott, and Thorwalsden, besides many specimens of ancient sculpture, a collection of paintings by the great masters, and upwards of 300 portraits. The park-farm, belonging to the abbey, is a school of scientific agriculture. There is a literary and scientific institution, which holds its meetings at the townhall. Petty sessions for the hundred of Manshead are held weekly. The Poor-law Union of Woburn comprises 16 parishes, which form a separate superintendent registry, but are included in the Leighton-Buzzard new county-court district. The living is a don. cur., val. £250. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, and built by Abbot Hobbs, whom Henry VIII. hanged on a low pollard, still standing in the park, and known as Abbot's oak, was pulled down three years ago, and a cemetery chapel erected on the site. A new church, now (1868) nearly completed, has been built, at the cost of the present Duke, on a site nearer the abbey. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, and a free school for boys, founded in 1582 by Francis, second Earl of Bedford; a similar school for girls, founded by the late Duke in 1825, and 12 almshouses for 24 widows, founded and endowed by John, fourth Duke of Bedford in 1672. Market day is on Friday. Fairs are held on 1st January, 23rd March, 13th July, and 6th October.

WODEN-CROFT, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Underthwaite, par. of Ronald-kirk, North Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Barnard Castle, near the river Tees.

WOKEFIELD, or OKEFIELD, a tythg. in the par. of Stratfield Mortimer, co. Berks, 5 miles S.W. of Reading.

WOKING, a hund. in co. Surrey, in two divs.: the first contains the pars. of Pirbright, Stoke-next-Guildford, Wanborough, Windlesham, Woking, Worplesdon, and part of Ash; and the second, the pars. of East and West Clandon, East and West Horsley, Narrow, Ockham, Send, and Wisley; together comprising 52,560 acres.

WOKING, a par. and market town in the first div. of Woking hund., co. Surrey, 3 miles N.W. of Ripley, and 5 N.E. of Guildford. It is a station on the London and South-Western railway, which here sends off a branch to Guildford and Portsmouth. The par., containing the market town of Woking, with Goldsworth, Kingfield, Heathside, Sutton, and 5 other tythgs. In the Saxon times it formed part of the royal demesne, but was afforested in 1154 by Henry II., whose successor gave it to Alan, Lord Bassett, from whom it came to the Despencers, and on their attainder was given by Edward III. to Edmund of Woodstock. The manor was given by James I. to Sir E. Zouch, who pulled down the old palace to build Hoe Bridge Place with the materials. About two miles down the river Wey are the ruins of Newark Abbey. The town stands on an acclivity near the London road, and on the western bank of the river Wey. There are a brewery, malt-house, and paper mills, and at Knap Hill is a convict prison recently built, and a retreat for decayed actors. In

1854 a metropolitan cemetery was opened here. In this parish stands Sutton Place, built by Sir Richard Weston about 1530; and Sutton House, once visited by Queen Elizabeth, to which is attached a Roman Catholic chapel, where service is performed. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £234. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains a font, two brasses, and a mural monument to Sir J. Zouch. There are National and Sunday schools. A fair is held on Whit-Tuesday.

WOKINGHAM, or OAKINGHAM, a par. and market town in the hunds. of Sonning and Amesbury, co. Berks, 7 miles S.E. of Reading, 14 from Windsor, and 5½ from the Twyford station of the Great Western railway. It is a junction station on the Reading branch of the London and South-Western and London and South-Eastern railways. The town is situated within the bounds of Windsor Forest, on the borders of Wiltshire. It consists of four principal streets, at the intersection of which stands the old market-house and townhall, where the forest courts are held. Manor courts are also held, and the corporation holds a court of sessions in April and October. Petty sessions are held on the first and third Tuesdays in each month. The town is governed by an alderman, 7 burgesses, and a high steward. It is a polling place for the county elections, and the head of a Poor-law Union comprising 16 parishes, of which one is in Wilts, and the remaining 15 in Berks, but the poor-house is situated in the parish of Wargrave. It also gives name to a superintendent registry, but belongs to the Reading New County Court district. The population of the parish in 1861 was 4,144, and of the town, 2,404. A considerable business is done in the malt trade, and some of the inhabitants are employed in the silk, gauze, and shoe manufactures. In the vicinity large lumps of iron ore are found, called "ferrils." The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £150, of which £50 only is allowed by the Dean of Salisbury, who is impropriator of the rectorial tithes, producing £1,700, besides 30 acres of glebe. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a clerestory and a carved oak ceiling. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels, and there are National, British, and infant schools. The parochial charities produce about £450 per annum, including £60 by Archbishop Laud for the poor. Market day is on Tuesday for corn and poultry. Fairs are held on 11th October and 2nd November for cattle.

WOLD. *See* OLD, co. Northampton.

WOLD-COTTAGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Thwing, East Riding co. York, 9 miles N.E. of Great Driffield.

WOLDHAM. *See* WOULDHAM, co. Kent.

WOLDINGHAM, a par. in the second div. of Tandridge hund., co. Surrey, 7 miles S.E. of Croydon, and 3 N.E. of Godstone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £110.

WOLDINGS, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of North Ferriby, East Riding co. York, 7 miles W. of Hull.

WOLD-NEWTON. *See* NEWTON WOLD, East Riding co. York.

WOLDS, THE, two districts so called, one in co. Lincoln, the other in East Riding co. York.

WOLFERLOW, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Broxash, co. Hereford, 5 miles N.E. of Bromyard, its post town, and 16 N.E. of Hereford. The village is situated at the head of the river Frome, which takes its rise in this parish. The soil is clayey, but fertile. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £117. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The charities produce about £4 per annum.

WOLFHALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Great Bedwin, co. Wilts, 6 miles S.W. of Hungerford. It is joined to Crofton.

WOLFHAMCOTE, a par. in the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 3 miles N.W. of Daventry. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Flecnoe, Nethercote, and Sawbridge. It was formerly more populous than at present, and is mentioned in Domesday Survey as *Ulfelmcote*. The Oxford canal passes through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £90. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a National school, built in 1848.

WOLFHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Cargill, co. Perth, 2 miles from Cupar Augus.

WOLFORD, a par. in the Brails div. of Kington hund., co. Warwick, 4 miles S.W. of Shipston. The par., which is situated on the river Stour, comprises the tnshp. of Great Wolford and the hmlt. of Little Wolford. The land is chiefly in the possession of Sir G. Phillips, Bart. The Warwickshire hounds meet at Wolford Wood. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. with Burmington, £480, in the patron. of Merton College. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was rebuilt in 1833. There are day and Sunday schools. The charities produce about £5 per annum.

WOLFPITS, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Upper Harpton, par. of Old Radnor, co. Radnor, 3 miles N.W. of Kington, and 2 E. of Radnor.

WOLGARSTONE, a lib. in the par. of Penkridge, co. Stafford, 4 miles N.W. of Penkridge.

WOLLAN, a river of co. Notts, joins the Idle near Elkesley.

WOLLASTON, a par. in the hund. of Higham Ferrars, co. Northampton, 3 miles S.E. of Wellingborough. The village is situated on the river Nen, near the Peterborough railway. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. with that of Irchester annexed, £400. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels. Charles Hall, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WOLLASTON, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Old Swinford, co. Worcester, 1 mile N.W. of Stourbridge, on the river Stour and Stourbridge canal.

WOLLASTON, a chplry. in the par. of Alberbury, hund. of Ford, co. Salop, 9 miles W. of Shrewsbury, on the road between Shrewsbury and Welsh Pool, near the river Severn. There are lead mines and stone quarries.

WOLLASTONE. *See* WOOLLASTON, co. Gloucester.

WOLLATON, a par. and tnshp. in the S. div. of Broxtow wap., co. Notts, 3 miles W. of Nottingham, and 3 N. of the Beeston railway station. It is situated on the road from Nottingham to Derby, and on the Nottingham canal. There are coal mines, which have been in operation from an early period. The Hall, the seat of Lord Middleton, is the principal residence. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. with Cossal annexed, £800. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, contains a brass bearing date 1470, and effigies and monuments of the Willoughby and Smithson families. There is an infant school. The charities produce about £3 per annum. Lord Middleton is lord of the manor.

WOLLERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Hodnet, co. Salop, 4 miles S.W. of Market Drayton, on the river Tern.

WOLLESCOTE, a tnshp. in the par. of Old Swinford, co. Worcester, 1 mile S.E. of Stourbridge.

WOLPHY, a hund. in co. Hereford, contains the pars. of Brimfield, Croft, Docklow, Edvin-Ralph, Eye, Eyton, Ford, Hatfield, New Hampton, Little Hereford, Hope-under-Dinmore, Humber, Kimbolton, Laysters, Leominster, Lucton, Middleton-on-the-Hill, Orleton, Puddlestone, Rochford, Sarnesfield, Stoke Prior, Stottesden, Yarpole, and parts of Almeley, Letton, Ludford, Richard's Castle, and Thornbury, comprising 60,450 acres.

WOLSELEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Colwich, co. Stafford, 2 miles N.W. of Rugeley, on the river Trent and Grand Junction canal.

WOLSINGHAM, a par. and market town in the north-western div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 16 miles S.W. of Durham, and 23 from Newcastle. It is a station on the Wear Valley branch of the North-Eastern railway. The par. comprises the chplry. of Thornley St. Bartholomew, including Towham, Tow Low, and the constabularies of Wolsingham, East,

South, and Park Quarters. The town, which is irregularly built, is situated on the Lobley-Hill road, between Durham and Stanhope, at the point where the Weserow, or Waskerley stream, joins the Wear, here crossed by a stone bridge of one arch. The streets are well paved and lighted, and some of the houses are superior. The townhall, situated in the market-place, was built in 1824, but subsequently enlarged. There are also a police station, post-office, and railway station—the last on the other side of the Wear bridge. The manufacture of woollen cloth, edge-tools, and agricultural implements is carried on, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring coal, lead, iron, and limestone works. The Sunnyside lead and ironstone mines are situated on the S. bank of the river Wear; and since they were leased to Colonel Deering & Co., in 1856, have been greatly developed by the company, which is on the cost-book system, and is divided into 6,000 shares. At Holywell is a strong chalybeate spring, and at Bradley Hall a sulphur spring. The county magistrates hold petty sessions for the division every Tuesday, and a county court once a month. A court leet and baron is also held twice a-year under the Bishop of Durham, as lord of the manor. In the Upper Town are remains of Pudsey Palace. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, gross val. £1,200, net income £800, in the patron. of the Bishop of Chester. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, was rebuilt in 1848, with the exception of the tower. The register commences in 1655. The Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Particular Baptists have chapels. The grammar school, founded in 1613, was rebuilt in 1786. The endowments, bequests, and charities produce together about £175 per annum. Market day is on Tuesday for corn, &c. Fairs are held on the Tuesdays preceding the 1st and 31st March, 15th September, 2nd and 29th October, 23rd November, and on the 1st October—the last being for cattle, and statute fairs for pedlery and hiring servants on the 12th May and 21st September.

WOLSTANTON, a par. in the N. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, 1½ mile N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and 1 mile from the Longport station of the North Staffordshire railway. It is situated in the heart of the potteries, adjoining Burslem, and is intersected by the Grand Trunk canal. It contains the tnshps. and vils. of Brieryhurst, Chatterley, Chell, where is situated the Union workhouse, Wolstanton and Burslem, Chesterton, Knutton, Oldcott, Ranscliff, Stadmoreslow, Thursfield, Tunstall, and Wedgewood, with the chplries. or ecclesiastical districts of Chesterton, Kidsgrove, Golden Hill, Mow-Cop, and New Chapel, besides numerous small hmlts. The district abounds in clay, lime, coal, and ironstone. There are numerous factories of china, pottery, and earthenware, brick and tile yards, iron and steel works, engine works, cotton and silk mills. The population, which has nearly doubled in the last twenty years, was in 1861, for the whole parish 32,029, and for the township 1,842. The manor belongs to the duchy of Lancaster. The living, formerly a rect., is now a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £450. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, contains monuments to the Sneyd family, to whom the great tithes were conveyed by Edward VI. The register commences in 1628. At Thursfield is a Latin and English free school, founded by Dr. R. Hulme, with an income of £90 per annum, and National and other schools in connection with the several places of worship. The North Staffordshire hounds are kennelled at the Beeches in this parish. It is the seat of a Superintendent Registry and of a Poor-law Union, embracing the pars. of Wolstanton and Burslem, but is divided between the Hanley and Newcastle New County Court districts.

WOLSTON, a par. and tnshp. partly in the Kirby, but chiefly in the Rugby, div. of Knightlow hund., co. Warwick, 5½ miles S.E. of Coventry, 6 W. of Rugby, and 1 mile from the Brandon station of the London and North-Western railway, which here crosses the valley of the Avon. The village is situated on the S. bank of the river Avon. The par. includes the hmlts. of Brandon, where are some silk mills, Bretford, and Marston, and a farm called the Priory, formerly an alien cell to St. Peters-super-Dinan, in Normandy, but given to Coventry Priory by Richard II. The principal residences are Wolston Manorhouse, Heath Cottage, and Brandon Lodge. On the S. bank of the Avon are vestiges of Brandon Castle, supposed to have been built shortly after the Norman Conquest by Geoffrey de Clinton. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £500. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, was repaired in 1860. The register dates from 1558. The Baptists have a chapel. At Wolston are National schools, built by subscription in 1858, and at Brandon is an infant school, supported by Mrs. Beech. The charities produce about £35 per annum. J. Beach, Esq., is lord of the manor of Brandon.

WOLSTONE, a chplry. in the par. of Uffington, co. Berks, 5 miles S.E. of Great Farringdon.

WOLTERTON, a par. in the S. div. of Erpingham hund., co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.W. of Aylsham, near the river Bure. The principal residence is the Hall, the seat of the Earl of Orford, which was rebuilt by Ripley, for Horace Walpole, and which contains a collection of paintings, including Rubens's rainbow landscape. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with that of Wickmere, £500. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is in ruins.

WOLVERDINGTON. *See* WOLVERTON, co. Warwick.

WOLVERHAMPTON, a par., market, and union town, parliamentary and municipal borough in the hunds. of Seisdon, Cuttleston, and Offlow, co. Stafford, 16 miles S. of Stafford, and 12¾ N.W. of Birmingham. It is the largest town in Staffordshire, situated on an eminence, and almost encompassed by canals, and provided with ample railway communication to all parts of the country. It has two direct lines to London—125¾ miles by the London and North-Western, and 141½ by the Great Western. The Birmingham and Liverpool canal passes through the town, and also the Staffordshire and Worcestershire, and the Wyrley and Essington canals. Wolverhampton is mainly indebted for its rapid rise and great prosperity to the mineral wealth in its immediate vicinity. The geological strata on which it stands are limestone, ironstone, and coal-beds of various thickness. To the S. and E. the iron and coal mines extend as far as Birmingham, and beyond Walsall and Dudley, over what is termed the "black country." It is estimated that ironstone to the amount of 1,000,000 tons is annually raised from the South Staffordshire mines, that about 600,000 tons are imported, and that 160 furnaces are engaged in extracting the ore. The annual make of finished iron is about 850,000 tons, the produce of 2,100 puddling furnaces. The country on the N. and W. of the town affords many fine views—the Wrekin and Stafford Castle forming conspicuous objects—and is devoted to agriculture, the soil being rich and fertile. The par. of Wolverhampton comprises the tnshps. of Bilston, Bentley, Featherstone, Hatherton, Hilton, Kinvaston, Pelsall, Wednesfield, Willenhall, and Wolverhampton. The area of the parish is 16,680 acres; the population, according to the census of 1861, is 113,832. The area of the township is 3,008 acres, and the population 60,860, an increase of 10,875 since the census of 1851. The number of inhabited houses in the township is 11,770, and uninhabited 1,069. The parliamentary borough includes Bilston, Sedgley, Wednesfield, and Willenhall. The borough was formed on the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, and returns two members. Wolverhampton received its charter of incorporation in 1848, and is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors. The borough consists of 8 wards, and the council hold their meetings at the townhall. The name of the town is a corruption of *Wulfrunas Hantune*. Its original name was Hantune, or Hampton. Wulfrunas was added to it in the year 996, in honour of Wulfruna, sister of King Ethelred and wife of Aethelm, Duke of Northampton, who founded at Hampton a college for a dean and several prebendaries; she also endowed the town with many privileges. The

market-place, a triangular area of considerable extent, with an equestrian statue of Prince Albert, by Thorneycroft, in the middle, is in the centre of the town, and the streets diverging from it take their names, in most cases, from the roads in which they terminate. The streets are clean, well-paved, and lighted with gas; the houses substantial and well-built, and the shops large and well-furnished. There are two large railway stations in the town. The London and North-Western (or high level station) is situated at the bottom of Queen-street. The Great Western (or low-level station) is situated close to, and to the N.E. of the high-level station, with which it has communication by a covered footway. This station is the joint design of the late Sir I. K. Brunel and John Fowler, Esq. There are several public buildings and institutions in the town. The market hall, in North-street, opened in 1853, is a large building of brick and stone, erected at a cost of £30,000. The interior is divided into three compartments, each 100 feet in length; the centre compartment being 33 feet, and each of the two side ones 26 feet wide. The townhall, in North-street, has a stone front of Italian design, with the borough arms sculptured in the tympanum of the pediment. The corn exchange, adjoining the market-place, has a principal room of 100 feet in length, and 50 in height; it contains a reading-room and law library, and was completed in 1853, at a cost of £10,000. The free grammar school in St. John-street was founded in 1515; the present building was erected in 1785. Abernethy and Sir W. Congreve were educated there. The Bluecoat school, in Berry-street, was founded early in the 18th century, and is supported mainly by voluntary contributions; 50 boys and 30 girls are educated and clothed by the charity, and 20 of the above are also maintained. The Union workhouse is a large structure in Bilston-road, and was erected in 1838 at a cost of £9,000. The South Staffordshire hospital, in the Cleveland-road, cost upwards of £15,000, and provides accommodation for upwards of 100 inmates. About a mile from the town, on Goldthorn Hill, Penn-road, stands the Wolverhampton orphan asylum. The institution was founded in 1850, and the present building, which has accommodation for 100 boys and 100 girls, was completed in 1863 at a total cost of £18,000. The charity is mainly supported by voluntary contributions. The Agricultural Hall, Snow Hill, erected in 1863 by a limited company, is chiefly used for the exhibition of agricultural implements; the large room is 160 feet by 60. The Athenæum, post-office, and county-court are in Queen-street; the police-station in Garrick-street; the theatre, which is only occasionally open, in Cleveland-road; the waterworks office in Worcester-street; the gasworks in Horseley-field; the cattle and hay market in Cleveland-road; the pig market in Bilston-street; and the hide and skin market in Salop-street. There are National schools attached to all the churches, as well as a ragged-school in Salop-street, and British, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic schools. The Establishment has nine churches in Wolverhampton. St. Peter's (formerly the collegiate church) is a rectory. The church is cruciform, the tower lofty, and divided into three stories. In the nave is a stone pulpit, ornamented with tabernacle work. The old building has been almost wholly reconstructed, at an outlay of upwards of £12,000. The new chancel was reopened September 26, 1865. In the transepts are monuments to the Levesons and Lanes; there is also an erect brass figure, in the S. transept, of Sir Richard Leveson, a rear-admiral in the reign of Elizabeth. The organ is placed above the intersection of the nave and transepts. There are several good stained glass windows in the chancel. In the church-yard is an ancient pillar. The patron of the rectory, which is £700 in value, is the bishop of the diocese. St. George's, on the Bilston-road, val. £300, patron the bishop, is a Doric structure. St. Paul's, Worcester-road, val. £300, is in the pointed style. St. Mark's, Tettenhall-road, and St. Matthew's, Walsall-road, val. each £300, are in the early English style, and are both in the gift of the crown and bishop alternately. St. John's, val. £300, is a Grecian building with tower and spire. St. James's, val. £225, and St. Luke's, val. £150, are in the gift of trustees. St. Mary's is val. £300. The parish of Wolverhampton is in the dioc. of Lichfield and the archdeaconry of Stafford. The Dissenting places of worship are numerous, the Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, New Connexion and Free Church Methodists, Baptists, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics, having chapels. To almost all the churches and chapels Sunday-schools are attached. There is a synagogue in Fryer-street. The Independent chapel, on Snow-hill, is in the early English style, and a congregational chapel has just been rebuilt in Queen-street. The Roman Catholic chapel on Snow-hill is in the decorated style, with large schools adjoining. The Catholic Apostolic Church have a small stone chapel with tower, on Snow-hill. Wolverhampton is well supplied with water, partly by deep wells sunk in the rock on which the town stands, but mainly by a company established in 1845, which draws its supplies from the red-sandstone springs at Tettenhall and Goldthorn Hill; this water is soft and pure. Wolverhampton is famous for its hardware manufactures. Extensive ironworks, smelting furnaces, and foundries, are in the immediate neighbourhood, so that iron is produced in the town from the ore to the most polished perfection. Quarterly meetings of the iron-masters are held here. Tin and iron japanned wares, and articles in *papier-mâché*, are extensively produced in the town. There are also numerous chemical works, varnish, grease, colour, and dye works, corn mills, rope-walks, cooperages, saw-mills, coach and carriage manufactories, and agricultural implement works, crate works, and clay retort works. There is a large cemetery about a mile from the town. Wolverhampton has a stipendiary magistrate, and the borough court sits daily at the public office, Garrick-street. A county-court is held here. Wolverhampton is within the jurisdiction of the Birmingham bankruptcy court. There is a local police force; a coroner and deputy-coroner. The corporation fire-engine station is in Police-street, and several of the Fire Insurance offices have engines. There are several private and joint-stock banks, and most of the Fire and Life Insurance offices are represented. Two weekly papers are published at Wolverhampton, the *Chronicle* and the *Express*. The market days are Wednesday for cattle and corn, and Saturday for meat, vegetables, &c. The annual fair is held on the 10th of July and following days; it may be continued for eight days, but usually lasts only three or four. The Wolverhampton races are held on the Tuesday and Wednesday nearest to the 12th of August.

WOLVERLEY, a par. partly in the upper div. of Halfshire hund., but chiefly in the lower div., and forming a detached portion of the lower div. of Oswaldslow hund., co. Worcester, 2 miles N.W. of Kidderminster. The village is situated on the eastern bank of the navigable river Stour, and near the Stourbridge canal. The par. includes the vil. of Cookley, where are extensive works for the manufacture of iron, tin plates, screws, and iron wire; and the hmlts. of Blakeshall, Kingsford, and Horsley, with other small places. The surface is diversified, and the soil is light, resting upon red sandstone. On Blakeshall common is a pillar in memory of Richard Baxter. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £300, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is also a church at Cookley, dedicated to St. Peter. The Wesleyans have a chapel and schools at Cookley. The free grammar school, founded by William Seabright in 1620, was rebuilt in 1829, and is endowed with property in and near London; there are also infant schools at Wolverley and Cookley. The charities, including the school endowment, produce about £700 per annum. Baskerville, the eminent printer, was born here in 1706.

WOLVERLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Wem, co. Salop, 10 miles N. of Shrewsbury.

WOLVERSHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Bulkington, co. Warwick, 4 miles S.E. of Nuneaton.

WOLVERTON, a par. in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 1 mile N.E. of Stony-Stratford, and 52½ miles from London. It is a station on the London and North-Western railway, which is carried across the Ouse by a viaduct 660 feet long, and has here its central locomotive dépôt. The village, which is situated nearly half way between London and Birmingham, on the Grand Junction canal and river Ouse, near the line of the ancient Watling Street, has recently grown into a considerable town, owing to the erection of large workshops, foundries, and factories for the repairs of the locomotive engines and carriages, which afford employment to a great number of hands. The population in 1861 was 2,370, and that of the ecclesiastical district of St. George, 1,793. The Whaddon Chase hounds meet here. The living of Holy Trinity is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £40; and that of St. George, a perpet. cur., val. £150. There are schools on the British and Foreign system, supported by the railway company; also reading rooms and market for the use of railway officials. The trustees of the late Dr. Radcliffe are lords of the manor.

WOLVERTON, a par. in the lower div. of Kingsclere hund., co. Hants, 1½ mile E. of Kingsclere. The village is situated on the road from Basingstoke to Kingclere. The soil is generally clayey, on a substratum of chalk and loam; but in some parts it is wet and sandy. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £300. The church is dedicated to St. Catherine. The charities produce £20 per annum.

WOLVERTON, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge-Lynn, co. Norfolk, 7 miles N.E. of Lynn, and 2 N. of Castle Rising, near the Wash, and a little to the W. of the road from Lynn to Wells. The land is principally in pasture, meadow, and salt-marsh, with a large tract of heath and warren. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £250. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was built about 1485, and has been recently repaired. The Hon. Charles Spencer Cowper is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

WOLVERTON, a par. in the hund. of Barlichway, co. Warwick, 4½ miles N.E. of Stratford-on-Avon, and 6 S.W. of Warwick. The village is situated in the vale of the Avon. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £300. The church is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin.

WOLVESLEY CASTLE, an ext. par. place in the city of Winchester, co. Hants. It belongs to the bishops of Winchester, and comprises a portion of Henry de Blois' castle, built in 1138; a chapel of the time of Henry VII., and the palace built by Wren for Bishop Morley.

WOLVES-NEWTON, *see* NEWTON-WOLVES, co. Monmouth.

WOLVEY, a par. in the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 8 miles N.E. of Coventry, 5 S.E. of Nuneaton, and 4 from Hinckley. The village, which is partly inhabited by ribbon weavers, is situated near the river Anker. The par. includes the hmlts. of Bramcott, Copson, and Smokington, which last was formerly a considerable village on the line of the ancient Watling Street. On Wolvey Heath was a hermitage, founded in the reign of Richard II., and here Edward IV. was surprised by the Earl of Warwick, who conveyed him hence to Middleham castle, in Yorkshire. The great tithes belong to the prebendary of Wolvey, in the cathedral of Lichfield. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £206, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, contains an old monument to the Clinton family. The General Baptists have a chapel. There is a free school.

WOLVEY-HILLS and WOLVEY-HOLES, two ext. par. places adjoining the par. of Witcham, co. Cambridge, 3 miles S.W. of Ely.

WOLVISTON, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Billingham, co. Durham, 5 miles N.E. of Stockton.

WOMASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Old Radnor, co. Radnor, 4 miles E. of Radnor. It is joined to Walton.

WOMBLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkdale, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Helmsley.

WOMBOURN, a par. in the S. div. of Seisdon hund., co. Stafford, 5 miles N.W. of Dudley, 4 S.W. of Wolverhampton, and 4 N. of Brierley Hill. The parish is intersected by the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, and is divided into three liberties, called Orton, Swindon, and Wombourn, with Woodford Grange extra parochial. The population in 1861 was 2,236. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. with Trysull annexed, £608, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to St. Benedict, contains a monument by Chantrey to the Marsh family. The Independents and Methodists of the New Connexion have chapels, and the Wesleyans one at Swindon. The charities produce about £5 per annum.

WOMBRIDGE, a par. in the Wellington div. of South Bradford hund., co. Salop, 3 miles E. of Wellington, 13 N.W. of Shrewsbury, and half a mile from Oakengates railway station. The parish is intersected by several canals and railways, and abounds in ironstone and coal, which have been worked from an early period. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the collieries and ironworks at Ketley, the latter turning out vast quantities of merchant bars, guide-iron, and wire-rods. The surface is hilly, and the soil dry and sandy, alternated with stiff clay. There are slight remains of a priory of Black canons, founded by William Fitzalan, of Clun, in the reign of Henry I., and which, at the Dissolution, had a revenue of £72 15*s.* 8*d.* The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £85. The church, dedicated to SS. Mary and Leonard, was rebuilt about 1760 on the site of an older structure, which was blown down by a storm in 1756, and has been recently enlarged. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are National schools for both sexes near Oakengates, part of which village is in this parish. The Duke of Sutherland and St. John C. Charlton, Esq., are lords of the manor and chief landowners.

WOMBWELL, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Darfield, wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Barnsley. It is intersected by the Dearne and Dove canals, and the South Yorkshire railway, which has a junction station here where the Barnsley branch turns off. It contains the hmlt. of Hemingfield.

WOMENSWOULD, a par. in the hund. of Wingham, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 6 miles S.E. of Canterbury. The village is situated in an open district among the downs. The London, Dover, and Chatham railway passes through the parish. The land is chiefly arable, with some hop-gardens and waste. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Nonington, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, contains monuments by Chantrey to the Montressor family.

WOMERSLEY, a par. in the lower div. of Osgoldcross wap., West Riding co. York, 6 miles S.E. of Pontefract, and 10 N.W. of Doncaster. It is a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire and Great Northern railways. The par. is situated on the river Went, and includes the tnshps. of Little Smeaton, Cridling Stubbs, Walden Stubbs, and Womersley. The soil is of various qualities, consisting of sand, loam, and clay, upon a subsoil of limestone, which is extensively worked, and on the southern bank of the river are quarries of freestone. The business of lime-burning is extensively carried on. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £260. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. There are National schools, chiefly supported by Lord Hawke and the vicar. At Walden-Stubbs is an ancient hall, once the seat of the Shuttleworth family, but now a farmhouse. The manor of Little Smeaton is chiefly the property of Lincoln College, Oxford. Lord Hawke is lord of the manor.

WOMERSLEY ROW, a hmlt. in the par. of Calverley, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Bradford.

WONASTOW, a par. in the hund. of Lower Skenfreth, co. Monmouth, 2 miles S.W. of Monmouth. The village is situated on the road to Abergavenny and on the river Trothy. The principal residence is Wonastow Court, built for the Herberts in the time of Henry VI., but now the seat of Sir W. Pilkington, Bart. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £100. The church is dedicated to St. Wormow or to St. John the Baptist.

WONERSH, a par. in the first div. of Blackheath hund., co. Surrey, 3 miles S.E. of Guildford. It is situated on the road from Arundel to Brighton, and intersected by the Wey and Arun canal. The surface is hilly towards the eastern boundary. The soil is generally light, consisting of iron sand, but in parts clayey. The manor house of Tangley, originally a hunting box of King John, was in 1585 converted into a residence by Sir F. Duncombe. On Shimley Green a market and fair were formerly held under charter of Charles II., but long since discontinued. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £190. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The Independents have a chapel. There are village schools with a small endowment. The charities produce about £100 per annum. Lord Grantley is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

WONFORD, a hund., co. Devon, contains the pars. of Alphington, Brampford Speke, Bridford, Chagford, Cheriton Bishop, Christow, Combeinteignhead, Drewsteigyton, Dunsford, Gidleigh, Haccombe, Heavitree, Hittisleigh, Holcombe-Burnell, Huxham, St. Leonard, St. Nicholas, East and West Ogwell, Pinhoe, Poltimore, Sowton, Spreyton, Stoke-Canon, Stokinteignhead, South Tawton, Tedburn, St. Thomas-the-Apostle, Trowleigh, Topsham, Upton Pine, Whitstone, and part of Rewe, comprising 96,970 acres.

WONFORD, EAST and SOUTH, hmlts. in the par. of Heavitree, hund. of Wonford, co. Devon, near Exeter.

WONSTON, a par. in the upper div. of Duddlesgate hund., co. Hants, 6 miles N. of Winchester, 5 S. of Whitchurch, and 4 S.W. of Mitcheldever station, on the London and South-Western railway. The par. is situated on the road between Witchurch and Winchester, and includes the hmlt. and vil. of Sutton Scotney. The surface is varied, and the soil fertile, on a substratum of chalk. The Kingsworthy harriers meet here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £1,160, with 20 acres of glebe, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is modern, the former edifice having been destroyed by fire in 1714. There are National and infant schools. The Dean and Chapter of Winchester are lords of the manor.

WOOBURN, a par. in the hund. of Desborough, co. Bucks, 3 miles S.W. of Beaconsfield, and 4 E. of High Wycombe. The village, which was formerly a market town under charter of Henry VI., is situated at the confluence of the river Wye, or Wick, and the Thames. It was held by Earl Harold, and after the Conquest came to the Bishops of Lincoln, who had a palace on the site now occupied by Wooburn House. It was here that Bishop Smith, in the time of Henry VII., tormented heretics in "Little Ease Chamber," and the first Lord Wharton received William III. The population in 1861 was 2,245, many of whom were employed in the paper, mill-board, and flour-mills, turned by the Wycombe stream, while the females were employed in the manufacture of bone-lace. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £120. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, contains a carved font, 4 brasses, and monuments to the Bertie and Wharton families, of whom was the Duke, "the scorn and wonder of our days." There is also a mortuary chapel of the Earls of Lindsey. There are National and infant schools. Fairs for cattle and horses are held on the 4th May and 12th November. James Dupré, Esq., of Wilton Park, is lord of the manor.

WOOD, or WOODCHURCH. *See* Acol, co. Kent.

WOODALE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Carlton Highdale, and par. of Coverdale, North Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Middleham, and 6 from Leyburn.

WOODALL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Ellerby, and par. of Swine, East Riding co. York, 6 miles N. of Hedon.

WOODALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Harthill, wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 10 miles S.E. of Sheffield, and 8 S.E. of Rotherham.

WOODBANK, a tnshp. in the par. of Shotwick, co. Chester, 5 miles N.W. of Chester, on the river Dee.

WOODBASTWICK, a par. in the hund. of Walsham, co. Norfolk, 7½ miles N.E. of Norwich, and 1 mile S.E. of Horning. The village is situated on the road between Horning and Blofield, near the river Bure. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with Panxworth, £206. The church is dedicated to SS. Fabian and Sebastian. The register commenced in 1558. The charities, consisting of town land, produce about £8 per annum.

WOODBATCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Bishop's Castle, co. Salop, 2 miles S.W. of Bishop's Castle.

WOODBOROUGH, a par. in the S. div. of Thurgarton wap., co. Notts, 8 miles N.E. of Nottingham, and 3 N.W. of Lowdham railway station. The village is situated on the Doverbeck, a considerable stream, which after turning several mills joins the river Trent. It occupies the site of a Roman settlement, and is the birth-place of William Lee, who first invented the stocking-frame in 1528. Many of the people are employed in framework knitting, and others in brick-making. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £100, in the patron. of the collegiate church of Southwell, in which this is a prebend. The church is dedicated to St. Swithin. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Baptists have chapels. There is a free school with an income from endowment of £105.

WOODBOROUGH, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Swanborough, co. Wilts, 9 miles from Devizes, and 4 W. of Pewsey. It is a station on the Great Western railway. The village is situated in a valley near the Kennet and Amesbury road. At Honey Street, a short distance from the village, passes the Kennet and Avon canal, on the banks of which is a wharf for coal, timber, &c. A great number of canal boats and barges are built here. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £500. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are National schools. The charities produce about £6 per annum.

WOODBOROUGH, a hmlt. in the par. of Winiscombe, co. Somerset, 2 miles N.W. of Axbridge.

WOODBOTTOM, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Honley and par. of Almondbury, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Huddersfield.

WOODBRIDGE, a par., market town, and port in the hund. of Loes, co. Suffolk, 8 miles N.E. of Ipswich, and 26 from Colchester. It has a railway station, and can be approached by vessels of 120 tons, which come up to the quays from Woodbridge haven. The town is mentioned in Domesday survey, and in the 12th century had an Austin friary founded by the Rouse family, who still possess the manor. It was anciently a subport to Yarmouth, and was ravaged by the plague in 1666. The town is on the banks of the Deben, about 12 miles from its confluence with the sea, and at the point where the roads to Ipswich, Saxmundham, and Debenham intersect, the principal street being nearly a mile in length. It is regularly built, and lighted with gas. It contains some good houses, especially in the neighbourhood of the market-place, which is spacious. There are bonding warehouses, wharves, and quays, and a ship-building yard. A coasting trade is carried on, in which 30 vessels belonging to the port are engaged, the exports being corn and malt, and the imports coal, timber, seeds, colonial pro-

duce, groceries, wine, and spirits. The principal public buildings are the custom-house, public lecture hall, erected in 1851, with mechanics' institution and reading-room attached; the old sessions-house for St. Ethelred's liberty, built in 1587, and lately restored; a bridewell, three commercial banks, and a savings-bank; there are also corn-mills, a brewery, maltings, iron-foundry, whiting factory, and a rope walk. Quarter sessions are held regularly, as also a county-court monthly, and petty sessions every Thursday. The town has a small local trade, being advantageously situated in a corn and grazing district. Its population in 1851 was 5,161, but in 1861 it had decreased to 4,513. The living is a perpet. cur. endowed with the rectorial tithes, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £390. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is a structure of the time of Edward III., and was repaired in 1839 at the expense of G. Thomas, Esq. Prior to the Reformation it had an image of the Virgin and four altars, and contains several brasses, now defaced, monuments to Jeffery Pittman, a benefactor to the town, and to the Carthews of Woodbridge Priory. There is besides a church built in 1845, and dedicated to St. John. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Society of Friends have chapels. There is a free grammar school, founded by Dorothy Seckford in 1662, and remodelled and incorporated in the Seckford charity, 1865, which charity has more than £3,000 per annum, the greater part being the endowment of Seckford's hospital or almshouses, founded in 1587 by Thomas Seckford, Esq., Master of Requests, for 62 widowers or bachelors. The present structure, which stands near the site of the old pile, has a chapel and a terrace walk in front. The new cemetery, situated a little to the S.W. of the town, was tastefully laid out in 1856, and has two mortuary chapels in the Norman style of architecture. Woodbridge gives name to a Poor-law Union, comprising 46 parishes, but the union poor-house is situated in the parish of Nacton. It is also the head of a New County Court district and superintendent registry. In the immediate vicinity of the town are many seats, and at Mr. Whincopp's is a collection of British, Roman, and Saxon antiquities discovered in the neighbourhood. At Kingston, commonly called Kyson, in the blue clay, Mr. Colchester first discovered the two rare fossils *hyræotherium* and *megacus*, or monkey. C. Saxton, a native of this town, published the first county maps in the reign of Elizabeth. Bernard Barton, the Quaker poet, died here in 1849, and lies buried in the graveyard of the Friends' meeting-house; Crabbe was also a surgeon's apprentice here. Thursday is market day, when business is chiefly done in corn. Fairs are held on Lady-day, chiefly for horses, the first Tuesday in April, and on Michaelmas-day, and the day following, in lieu of the 23rd of October.

WOOD-BURCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Towcester, co. Northampton, 1 mile S. of Towcester.

WOODBURN, a rivulet in co. Antrim, Ireland, on which are large calico works, about 2 miles from Carrickfergus.

WOODBURN, EAST and WEST, hmlts. in the par. of Corsenside, co. Northumberland, 4 miles N.E. of Bellingham, on the river Reed. The Wansbeck Valley railway has a station here.

WOODBURY, a par. in the E. div. of Budleigh hund., co. Devon, 3 miles S.E. of Topsham, 7 S.E. of Exeter, and 5 N.E. of Exmouth. At Woodbury Road is a station on the Exeter and Exmouth branch of the London and South-Western railway. It is a large village, or rather decayed market town, situated on the estuary of the navigable river Exe, which bounds the parish on the W. Petty sessions are held here every alternate Thursday. The population in 1861 was 1,966. Overlooking the village is an ancient earthwork, called Woodbury Castle, being an irregular double-ditched camp of British origin, on the summit of Woodbury common, from whence is a view of the valleys of the Exe and Otter. The par. includes the chplry. of Woodbury Salterton, recently constituted a separate ecclesiastical district, and the hmlts. of Ebford, Exton, Grindle, Gulliford, Nutwell, and Woodmanton. There are several seats, as Nutwell Court, Upper Nutwell, and Ebford Barton. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicars Choral of Exeter cathedral. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, contains monuments to the Prideaux and Pollexfen families, and the matrix of an ancient brass to the Haydons. There is besides a small church entirely free, built by subscription in 1851. The Unitarians have a chapel at Gulliford. There are National and endowed schools for both sexes. A pleasure fair is held on Whit-Wednesday. The Hon. T. Rolle is lord of the manor.

WOODBURY, a hmlt. in the par. of Gamlingay, co. Cambridge, 5 miles S.W. of Caxton.

WOODBURY, or WOODLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Romsey Extra, co. Hants, adjoining Romsey.

WOODBURY-SALTERTON, an ecclesiastical district, formerly a chplry. in the par. of Woodbury, co. Devon, 6 miles S.E. of Exeter, and 4 from Topsham. The ecclesiastical district, which has a population of 498, comprises portions of the parishes of Woodbury, Colaton-Raleigh, and Aylesbeare consolidated. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was built in 1844, at the cost of Miss M. Pidsley, of Greendale. There are also free schools, built and endowed by the same lady in 1846.

WOODCHESTER, a par. in the hund. of Longtree, co. Gloucester, 2½ miles S.W. of Stroud. This place is supposed to derive its name from having been the site of a Roman station, where a tesselated pavement 48¾ feet square, with a bath, pottery, coins, and other signs of a large Roman villa, were found. The village is situated on an eminence forming part of the Cotswold range of hills. There are several woollen mills. Spring Park, the seat of the Earl of Ducie, anciently belonged to the Maltravers, from whom it came to the Arundels, Huntleys, and Ducies. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £350. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains a monument to Sir G. Huntley. The Priory, late the seat of Sir S. Wathen, is now a monastery. The Baptists have a chapel. There are several schools partially endowed.

WOODCHURCH, a par. in the hund. of Lower Wirrall, co. Chester, 3½ miles S.W. of Birkenhead, and 7 N.W. of Great Neston. The par. comprises the tnshps. of Arrow, Barnston, Irby, Landican, Noctorum, Pensby, Prenton, Thingwall, and Woodchurch. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £829. The church of the Holy Cross contains four modern painted windows, and an old sculptured font. There are free, National, and Sunday schools. The charities produce about £65 per annum, of which £50 is the endowment of Greave's free school.

WOODCHURCH, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourne, lower div. of Scray lathe, co. Kent, 5 miles N.E. of Tenterden, and 4 from Appledore railway station. It is situated on the borders of the Shirley Moor, containing, in 1841, a population of 1,278, and in 1861, of 1,262, the decrease being mainly owing to emigration. The soil is heavy. Part of the land is in hop-gardens. Traces of an ancient Roman road have been discovered in this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £610. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains brasses of a priest, date 1320, an old font, and numerous monuments, including those of Sir Simon Woodchurch, knighted by Edward I. at the siege of Caerlaverock, and surnamed *Malleus Scotorum*, and Sir John Clarke.

WOODCOMBE, a hmlt. in the par. of Minehead, co. Somerset, near Minehead.

WOODCOT, a lib. in the par. of South Stoke, hund. of Dorchester, co. Oxford, 5 miles S.E. of Wallingford. It has a chapel dedicated to St. Leonard.

WOODCOTE, a chplry. in the par. of Sheriff-Hales, Newport div. of South Bradford hund., co. Salop, 3 miles S.E. of Newport.

WOODCOTE, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Chad, co.

Salop, 2 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury. It is joined with Horton.

WOODCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of West Hampnett, co. Sussex, 1 mile N.E. of Chichester.

WOODCOTES, a hmlt. in the par. of Fledborough, co. Notts, 2 miles N.E. of Tuxford.

WOODCOTS, a tythg. in the par. of Handley, hund. of Sixpenny-Handley, co. Dorset.

WOODCOTT, a par. in the lower div. of Pastrow hund., co. Hants, 5 miles N.W. of Whitchurch, and 8 S.W. of Newbury railway station. The parish contains two farmhouses and a few scattered cottages. There are some traces of the ancient seat of the Kingsmill family. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £20. The parochial register is said to be the most ancient extant in England. There is a free school. The Earl of Carnarvon is lord of the manor.

WOODCOTT, a lib. in the par. of South Stoke, co. Oxford, 5 miles S.E. of Wallingford, on the Chiltern hills. The chapel-of-ease is dedicated to St. Leonard.

WOODCOTT, a tythg. in the par. of Upham, co. Hants, 2 miles N.W. of Bishop's Waltham.

WOODCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Wrenbury, co. Chester, 4 miles S.E. of Nantwich, on the Ellesmere canal.

WOODCROFT, a hmlt. in the par. of Etton, co. Northampton, 5 miles N.W. of Peterborough.

WOODCUTTS, a tythg. in the par. of Handley, co. Dorset, 5 miles N.W. of Cranborne.

WOOD-DALLING, a par. in the hund. of Eynsford, co. Norfolk, 6 miles W. of Aylsham, and 3 N.W. of Reepham. This place derives its name from the family of Dalling, who resided at the Hall, built in 1582, but now converted into a farmhouse. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect. of Swannington, joint val. £531, in the gift of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Independents, have chapels. There are National schools, built in 1851. W. E. L. Bulwer, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WOOD-EATON, a par. in the hund. of Bullingdon, co. Oxford, 4 miles N.E. of Oxford, near the river Cherwell. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £170. The Hall was once the seat of Taverner, lay preacher of Edward VI.'s reign. Roman urns and a coin of Cymbeline have been found here.

WOOD-EATON, a hmlt. in the par. of Church Eaton, co. Stafford, 7 miles S.W. of Stafford, near the Birmingham and Liverpool canal.

WOODEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Lesbury, E. div. of Coquetdale ward., co. Northumberland, 4 miles S.E. of Alnwick.

WOODEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Kelso, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 2 miles from Kelso.

WOODEND, a hmlt. in the par. of Blakesley, hund. of Green's-Norton, co. Northampton, 5 miles N.W. of Towcester.

WOODEND, a hmlt. in the par. of Methven, co. Perth, Scotland, 4½ miles N.W. of Perth, on the river Almond.

WOODFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Prestbury, co. Chester, 7 miles N.W. of Macclesfield, and 6 S.W. of Stockport, on the river Bollin.

WOODFORD, a par. and suburban district of the metropolis, in the hund of Becontree, co. Essex, 6 miles S. of Waltham Abbey, and 8½ N.E. of London. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway. This parish is about 3 miles in length by 2 in breadth, and is divided into four parts or hamlets, called Woodford, Woodford Green, Woodford Wells, and Woodford Bridge, the last being a considerable village and separate ecclesiastical district. In the Saxon times it was given by King Harold to Waltham Abbey, and continued a portion of the abbey demesne until the Dissolution. It is under the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, is in the N.E. postal district, and is a station of the K division of the metropolitan police. The population of the parish, which is rapidly increasing, was, in 1861, 3,457, and of the ecclesiastical district, Woodford Bridge, 844. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, val. £670. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1817, at a cost of £9,000, with the exception of the tower, which is old. In the churchyard are a pillar to the Godfreys, and a yew tree 15 feet girth. There is besides the district church of Woodford Bridge, dedicated to St. Paul, erected in 1854. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels at Woodford Green. There are National schools both at Woodford and Woodford Bridge. The charities produce about £90 per annum.

WOODFORD, a vil. in the bar. of Leitrim, co. Galway, Ireland, 8 miles S.W. of Portumna. The village is situated on a mountain-stream of the same name, which rises in the Slieveaughty mountains and falls into Lough Derg. It is a police station and petty sessions town, with a court-house, bridewell, and barracks. The population has latterly declined. There are a chapel of ease and a Roman Catholic chapel. Fairs are held on 18th March, 12th May, 24th June, 2nd October, and 26th December.

WOODFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Monksilver, co. Somerset, 3 miles S. of Watchet.

WOODFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Nettlecombe, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.W. of Watchet.

WOODFORD, a par. in the hund. of Chipping-Warden, co. Northampton, 8 miles S. of Daventry, 10 N.E. of Banbury, and 12 N.W. of Towcester. It is situated on the river Cherwell, and includes the hmlts. of West Farndon and Hinton. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £300, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The Moravians have a chapel. There are endowed Sunday-schools and National schools, recently built at the cost of Sir H. E. Leigh Dryden, Bart., of Canons Ashby. The charities produce about £13 per annum. The Earl of Ellesmere is lord of the manor.

WOODFORD, a par. in the hund. of Huxloe, co. Northampton, 2½ miles S.W. of Thrapstone, and 7 from Higham Ferrers. The village is situated on the road from Thrapstone to Wellingborough, on the northern bank of the river Nene. The land is chiefly arable. In the neighbourhood are three tumuli, near which have been found Roman tiles, fragments of tesselated pavement, an urn, and two coins of the lower Empire, inscribed *Constantinopolis*. The living is a rect. in two united medieties in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £500. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is supposed to have been built about the 13th or 14th century. W. Bruce Stopford, Esq., of Drayton House, is lord of the manor.

WOODFORD, a par. in the hund. of Underditch, co. Wilts, 4 miles N.W. of Salisbury, and 4 S.W. of Amesbury. The parish, which is divided into Middle, Upper, and Lower, is bounded on the E. by the river Avon. Here was formerly a palace of the bishops of Salisbury, and after the battle of Worcester, Charles II. was concealed by the Hydes in Heale House. The living is a vic. consolidated with that of Wilsford. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a National school.

WOODFORD, a stream of cos. Leitrim, Cavan, and Fermanagh, Ireland, rises near Ballinamore, and flowing through Lough Garadice, falls into Upper Lough Erne.

WOODFORD GRANGE, an ext. par. place in the hund. of South Seisdon, co. Stafford, 4 miles S.W. of Wolverhampton.

WOODGARSTON, a tythg. in the par. of Sherborne Monk, co. Hants, 5 miles N.W. of Basingstoke.

WOODGATE, a hmlt. in the par. of Uttoxeter, co. Stafford, 2 miles from Uttoxeter.

WOOD-GREEN, a ward in the par. of Tottenham, co. Middlesex, 5½ miles N. of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. It is situated on the New River and Great Northern railway, on which it is a station. In 1861 it contained 3,154 inhabitants. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Here are the printers' and fishmongers' almshouses.

WOODGREEN, an ext. par. place in the upper div. of Fordingbridge hund., co. Hants, 3 miles N.E. of Fordingbridge, on the river Avon.

WOODHALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Hemingbrough, East Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Howden. It is joined to Brackenholme.

WOODHALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Aysgarth, North Riding co. York, 2 miles from Askrigg, in Wensleydale, near the river Ure.

WOODHALL, a par. in the S. div. of Gartree wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles S.W. of Horncastle. At Woodhall Spa is a station on the Horncastle branch of the Great Northern railway. The village is situated on the river Witham. There is a mineral spring, containing a larger proportion of iodine than any other spring in England. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £80, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. The Presbyterians have a chapel. The charities produce about £4 per annum.

WOODHALL HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Calverley, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of Bradford, near the river Aire.

WOODHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Aycliffe, co. Durham, 7 miles S.E. of Bishop Auckland, and 6 N. of Darlington.

WOODHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Waddesdon, co. Bucks, 8 miles N.W. of Aylesbury.

WOODHAM FERRIS, a par. in the hund. of Chelmsford, co. Essex, 8 miles S.E. of Chelmsford, 6 S.W. of Maldon, and 3 N. of Hull Bridge wharf. It is bounded on the S. by the river Crouch, and at the time of the Domesday survey belonged to the noble family of Ferrers. At the hamlet of Bycknacre, which is chiefly situated in this parish, was anciently a hermitage, subsequently converted into a priory for Black Canons by Maurice Fitz-Jeffrey, and in the reign of Henry VII. annexed to St. Mary's Spital, London. There is still standing a portion of Edwin Hall, erected by Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York, who was banished under the Marian persecution. The manor now belongs to Lord Rayleigh. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £1,000. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains a monument bearing an inscription in praise of Cecilie, wife of Archbishop Sandys. The Independents have a chapel and schools, and the Wesleyans a chapel at Bycknacre. There are National schools.

WOODHAM-MORTIMER, a par. in the hund. of Dengie, co. Essex, 2½ miles S.W. of Maldon, and 7 E. of Chelmsford. This parish, called in some documents Little Woodham, extends to the estuary of the Blackwater. In the marshes near Crouch river are several barrows. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £352. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. The charities produce about £15 per annum.

WOODHAM WALTER, a par. in the hund. of Dengie, co. Essex, 2½ miles N.E. of Danbury, and 1½ mile W. of Maldon. The par., which includes the hmlt. of Brook-Street, is separated from the hund. of Witham by the river Chelmer, and was of some importance before the Norman conquest. The fort is said to have been for some time the residence of the Princess Elizabeth during the reign of Mary. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £440. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a National school.

WOODHAVEN, a vil. and seaport in the par. of Forgan, co. Fife, Scotland, near Newport, and 9 miles N.N.E. of Cupar-Fife. It is situated on the Frith of Tay, at the ferry to Dundee.

WOODHAY, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Evingar, co. Hants, 6 miles S.W. of Newbury, and 8 N.W. of Kingsclere. The parish is situated at the north-western extremity of the county, immediately beneath the Hampshire hills, and is bounded by the river Enn. The parish, which includes the ecclesiastical district of Wootton Hill, with the villages of East-End and North-End, is traversed by the road from Newbury to Andover. At East End was formerly a palace of the Bishops of Winchester. Bishops Hooper, Ken, and Lowth were once rectors. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. with the chapelry of Ashmansworth annexed, £1,400, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, or St. Margaret, has a chancel, rebuilt in 1850 by the rector. In the interior are mural tablets and a marble monument with effigies erect of Edward and Elizabeth Goddard, once of Stargroves House. The district church of Wootton Hill was erected in 1849. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels. There are National schools at Woodhay and Wootton Hill. The charities produce about £16 per annum. The Earl of Carnarvon is lord of the manor.

WOODHAY, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Kintbury Eagle, co. Berks, 6 miles S.E. of Hungerford. It was formerly a market town under the Beauchamps of St. Amand, but is now a small village situated on the Hampshire border, and is chiefly the property of the Rev. John Sloper, who is lord of the manor, and resides at West Woodhall House, built by Inigo Jones in 1636, and remarkable for its noble staircase and drawing-room, hung with family portraits, commanding a view of Windsor Castle, 36 miles distant. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £250. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

WOODHEAD, a vil. in the par. of Fyvie, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 7 miles N.W. of Old Meldrum.

WOODHEAD, a chplry. in the par. of Mottram-in-Longdendale, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 13 miles N.E. of Stockport. It is a station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway.

WOODHEAD, a hmlt. in the wap. of Staincross, West Riding co. York, 9 miles from Penistone by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway, on which it is a station.

WOODHEAD, a vil. in the par. of Carsphairn, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland. Lead mines were discovered here in 1838.

WOODHORN, a par. in the E. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 7 miles N.E. of Morpeth, its nearest market and post town. The parish is situated on the coast of the German Ocean, between the rivers Wansbeck and Line, which latter here empties itself into the sea. It includes the chplries of Newbiggin and Creswell, with the tnshps. of North Seaton, Lynmouth, and Woodhorn Demesne, and the hmlts. of Ellington, Hurst, and Sinmouth. Newbiggin Seathing is a bathing and fishing village. Coals are found, and there is a stone quarry. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. with the curs. of Newbiggin and Cresswell annexed, £600, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was partially rebuilt in 1843. There is besides a chapel-of-ease at Newbiggin. The charities produce about £21 per annum. The Rev. J. D. Waddilove is lord of the manor and chief landowner of the township of Woodhorn.

WOODHOUSE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bolsover, co. Derby, 5 miles N.E. of Chesterfield.

WOODHOUSE, a hmlt. in the par. of Andover, co. Hants, 1 mile from Andover.

WOODHOUSE, a chplry. in the par. of Barrow-upon-Soar, hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 3 miles S.W. of Loughborough. It contains the hmlts. of Woodhouse Eaves and Alderman Haw, in Charnwood Forest.

WOODHOUSE, a vil. in the bar. of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Rostrevor, near Lough Carlingford.

WOODHOUSE, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirkburton, Upper Agbrigg wap., West Riding co. York, 6 miles S.E. of Huddersfield, and 7 N.W. of Penistone. It is situated near the river Dearne and the Shepley station of the Sheffield and Huddersfield railway.

WOODHOUSE, a hmlt. in the par. of Normanton, West Riding co. York, 3 miles from Wakefield, and 10½ from Leeds. The village is situated on the W. side of the river Calder, near a junction station of the Midland, North-Eastern and Lancashire, and Yorkshire railways.

WOODHOUSE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Skircoat, and par. of Halifax, West Riding co. York, 1 mile S. of Halifax.

WOODHOUSE, or HATFIELD WOODHOUSE, a

vil. in the par. of Hatfield, wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Thorne, and 7 N.E. of Doncaster, near the navigable river Don.

WOODHOUSE, a tnshp. in the par. of Shilbottle, E. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 5 miles S.E. of Alnwick.

WOODHOUSE a tnshp. in the par. of St. Michael, Lichfield, co. Stafford, 2½ miles S.W. of Lichfield. It is joined with Burtwood and Edgehill.

WOODHOUSE, a hmlt. in the par. of Belton, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N. of Epworth.

WOODHOUSE, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Stottesden, co. Salop, 2 miles N.W. of Cleobury Mortimer. It was formerly the site of a cell belonging to the Augustine Priory at Wigmore, and is now the property and residence of William Purton, Esq. The population is returned with Hopton Wafers.

WOODHOUSE, a hmlt. in the par. of Shiffnall, co. Salop, 2 miles from Shiffnall, and 8 S. of Wellington.

WOODHOUSE, a hmlt. in the par. of Heversham, co. Westmoreland, 2 miles N.E. of Milnthorpe.

WOODHOUSE, a hmlt. in the par. of Sutton-on-Derwent, East Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Pocklington.

WOODHOUSE, a hmlt. in the par. of Emley, West Riding co. York, 7 miles S.E. of Huddersfield.

WOODHOUSE, a vil. and constablewick in the par. of Handsworth, wap. of South Strafford, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Sheffield, and 1 mile from the Woodhouse station of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. It is situated near the river Rother. There are collieries and saw-mills.

WOODHOUSE, CHRISTCHURCH, an ecclesiastical district in the hmlt. of Fartown, par. of Huddersfield, West Riding co. York, adjoining the town of Huddersfield, containing, in 1861, 3,324 inhabitants. The church was erected in 1824, at a cost of £4,000.

WOODHOUSE EAVES, a hmlt. and ecclesiastical district, in the par. of Barrow-on-Soar, co. Leicester, 4 miles W. of Mount Sorrel.

WOODHOUSE HALL, an ext. par. lib. in the Hatfield div. of Bassetlaw wap., co. Notts, 6 miles S.W. of Worksop.

WOODHOUSE HILL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of North Bierley, par. of Bradford, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S. of Bradford.

WOODHOUSE LANE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Spotland, co. Lancaster, 1 mile W. of Rochdale.

WOODHOUSELEE, the seat of the Tytlers, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 6 miles S. of Edinburgh, near the site of the castle of Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh.

WOODHOUSE-MILLS, a hmlt. in the par. of Handsworth, West Riding co. York, 2 miles E. of Handsworth, and 9½ S.E. of Sheffield. It is a station on the Midland railway.

WOODHOUSE-MOOR, an ext. par. place in the lower div. of Agbrigg wap., West Riding co. York, adjoining the par. of Normanton.

WOODHOUSE, ST. MARK, an ecclesiastical district in the par. and borough of Leeds, West Riding co. York, adjoining Leeds, containing, in 1861, 6,072 inhabitants.

WOODHOUSES, a tnshp. in the par. of Mayfield, co. Stafford, 4 miles N.W. of Ashbourn, and 10 N.E. of Uttoxeter.

WOODHOUSES, a hmlt. in the par. of Frodsham, co. Chester, 1 mile S.W. of Frodsham, and 10 miles N.E. of Chester.

WOODHOUSES, or DUNHAM WOODHOUSE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bowdon, co. Chester, 3 miles from Altrincham, and 1 mile from Dunham Massey station on the Warrington and Stockport railway.

WOODHOUSES, a hmlt. in the Audenshaw div. of Ashton-under-Lyne par., co. Lancaster, 1 mile S.E. of Oldham.

WOODHOUSES, NEW and OLD, tnshps. in the par. of Whitchurch, co. Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Whitchurch. They are chiefly the property of Earl Brownlow and Viscount Combermere, who are lords of the manors.

WOODHUISH a hmlt. in the par. of Brixham, co. Devon, 3 miles N.E. of Dartmouth.

WOODHURST, a par. in the hund. of Hurstingstone, co. Hunts, 4 miles N. of St. Ives. The village is situated on the road to St. Ives, near the old stone which gives name to the hundred, the inscription on which is still legible. The living is a cur., united with that of Old Hurst to the vic. of St. Ives. The church was dedicated to All Saints. There is a National school.

WOODKIRK. *See* ARDSLEY WEST, co. York.

WOODLAND, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Crediton, co. Devon, 1 mile from Crediton.

WOODLAND, a chplry. in the par. of Ipplepen, hund. of Haytor, co. Devon, 2 miles S.E. of Ashburton. The church was built in the reign of Henry VIII.

WOODLAND, a tnshp. in the par. of Cockfield, S.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham, 7 miles N.E. of Barnard Castle. Coal is obtained in the neighbourhood.

WOODLAND, a chplry. in the par. of Kirkby Ireleth, hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 8 miles N.W. of Ulverstone. It is situated near the river Dudden, and is joined with Heathwaite. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £70, in the patron. of the landowners. The chapel-of-ease was built in 1689, and repaired in 1822.

WOODLAND, a hmlt. in the par. of Isle Abbotts, co. Somerset, 6 miles S.W. of Langport.

WOODLAND EYAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Eyam, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 5 miles N. of Bakewell.

WOODLAND HOPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Hope, hund. of High Peake, co. Derby, 2 miles E. of Castleton.

WOODLANDS, a hmlt. in the par. of Lyminge, co. Kent, 12 miles E. of Dover, and 4 N. of Westhanger railway station.

WOODLANDS, a par. in the hund. of Knowlton, co. Dorset, 4 miles S.W. of Cranborne, and 7 N.E. of Wimborne. This parish is wholly the property of the Earl of Shaftesbury, who is lord of the manor and lay-rector of this and the adjoining parish of Horton, of which until very recently it formed a chplry. for ecclesiastical purposes. It was here that the Duke of Monmouth, after the battle of Sedgmoor, was discovered by his enemies in a ditch under an ash tree.

WOODLANDS, a hmlt. in the par. of West Meon, co. Hants, 3 miles S.E. of New Alresford.

WOODLANDS, a tnshp. in the par. of Moreton Sea, co. Salop, 2 miles N.W. of Market Drayton. It is joined to Styche.

WOODLANDS, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Mere, co. Wilts, 1 mile S.E. of Mere. It is joined with Chaddenwicke.

WOODLANDS, EAST and WEST, hmlts. in the par. of Frome, co. Somerset, 2 miles from Frome. This district, called "The Woodlands," is situated on the northern border of Bramble Forest. The church was built by Thomas Viscount Weymouth, and endowed by his brother with about £90 per annum.

WOODLANDS ST. MARY, an ecclesiastical district in the hund. of Lambourn, co. Berks, 8 miles N.W. of Hungerford, and 2 from Lambourn. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £90. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected in 1842.

WOODLANDS ST. MARY, a hmlt. and ecclesiastical district in the pars. of Wrotham and Shoreham, co. Kent, 3 miles N. of Wrotham, and 8 N.E. of Sevenoaks. It has recently been formed into a district chapelry for ecclesiastical purposes, and comprises a portion of the woodlands of Shoreham. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £70, in the patron. of the Rector of Wrotham. The church has been recently built at the cost of Mr. R. Vincent, of Woodlands manor. There is a National school.

WOODLANDS ST. PAUL, an ecclesiastical district in the par. of Kingsclere, co. Hants, 2 miles from Kingsclere, 7 S.E. of Newbury, and 6 S. of the Thatcham railway station. The ecclesiastical district, which was formed in 1852 out of the chapelries of

Itchingswell and Sydmonton, contained in 1861 a population of 1,175. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, in the patron. of the Vicar of Kingsclere. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, was erected in 1845.

WOODLANE, a hmlt. in the par. of Kincardine, co. Perth, Scotland, 2 miles S. of Doune.

WOODLASTON a tnshp. in the par. of Forden, co. Montgomery, 3 miles N. of Montgomery.

WOODLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Stanborough, co. Devon, 3 miles N. of Kingsbridge. The village is situated on the river Avon, but gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry of Totness and dioc. of Exeter. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £400, in the patron. of Exeter College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains an altar tomb, sculptured with the resurrection of the Saviour.

WOODLESFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Rothwell, lower div. of Agbrigg wap., West Riding co. York, 4½ miles S.E. of Leeds, and 5 N.E. of Wakefield. It is a station on the Midland railway. The village is situated on a populous manufacturing district on the S. bank of the river Aire. There are extensive stone quarries, paper and earthenware manufactories, and a brewery.

WOODLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Stockport, co. Chester, 2 miles from Hyde, 5 N.E. of Stockport, and 8 from Manchester. It is a junction station of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway, where the Marple and New Mills branch turns off. It is situated on the river Tame, near the Peak Forest canal.

WOODLEY. *See* WOODBURY, co. Hants.

WOODLEY AND SANDFORD, a lib. in the par. and hund. of Sonning, co. Berks, 3 miles N.E. of Reading. The village is situated near the bank of the Thames, and the line of the Great Western railway.

WOODMANCOT, a tythg. in the par. of West Bourne, co. Sussex, 5 miles N.W. of Chichester.

WOODMANCOTE, a par. in the hund. of Tipnoak, rape of Bramber, co. Sussex, 5 miles N.E. of Steyning, 9 from Brighton, and 1½ mile from Henfield railway station. The village is situated on the road from London to Brighton by way of Horsham. The par. includes the hmlt. of Blackstone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £400, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The register commences in 1582. There is a National school, built in 1853. J. L. W. Dennett, Esq., of Woodmancote Place, is lord of the manor.

WOODMANCOTE, a tythg. in the par. of North Cerney, hund. of Rapsgate, co. Gloucester, 5 miles N.W. of Cirencester.

WOODMANCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bishop's Cleeve, co. Gloucester, 4 miles N.E. of Cheltenham, under Cleeve Hill.

WOODMANCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Dursley, hund. of Upper Berkeley, co. Gloucester, 2 miles from Dursley, and 15 S.W. of Gloucester, under the Cotswold hills.

WOODMANCOTT, a par. in the hund. of Mainsborough, co. Hants, 8 miles S.W. of Basingstoke. The surface is hilly, comprising a considerable extent of open downs and furze common. There is no village, there are only two or three farmhouses. The living is annexed to the rect. of Brown Candover. The church is dedicated to St. James.

WOODMANSEY, a tnshp. in the par. of St. John Beverley, East Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Beverley, within the liberties of which borough it is comprised. It is situated on the banks of the river Hull, on which are saw and flour mills, and a landing-place for coal, lime, and gravel. The township is chiefly occupied by Beverley Park, once a demesne of the Archbishop of York, which extends to the suburbs of Beverley.

WOODMANSTERNE, a par. in the first div. of Wallington hund., co. Surrey, 5 miles S.E. of Epsom, 4 S.W. of Croydon, and 2½ S. of the Carshalton railway station. This parish, also called Woodmanstone or Woodmansthorne, is situated on Banstead Downs, near the line of the London and Brighton railway, and contains "The Oaks," formerly an inn, but converted into a hunting seat by the late General Burgoyne, and now a seat of the Earl of Derby. The surface, which is said to be the highest ground in the county, is varied by several sheets of water, one of which, near the church, is called Mere Pond, about 420 feet above the Thames. In this parish is Stagbury, the seat of the Walpole family, and Shortes House, an old building with curiously carved wainscotting. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £300, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a National school, built in 1839. The charities produce £6 per annum.

WOODNESBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 1½ mile S.W. of Sandwich. The village is situated at the foot of a spur of a chain of hills, on the line of a Roman road. The par. includes the hmlt. of Marsborough, with Woodnesborough Hill, an artificial mount, supposed by some to be the *Woodnesbeorth* of the Saxon chronicle, and the scene of the battle between Celcœd and Ina, kings of Mercia and the West Saxons. The land is partly in hop-gardens. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £270, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. A gold coin with a figure of Victory was found here in 1514.

WOODNOOK, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Honley, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Huddersfield.

WOOD-NORTON, a par. in the hund. of Eynsford, co. Norfolk, 3 miles N.W. of Foulsham, 6 S.E. of Fakenham, and 3 E. of Ryburgh railway station. The village is chiefly the property of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, who are lords of the manor, but their estate is leased to Lord Hastings and Mrs. Gill. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with Swanton Novers, £447, besides 60 acres of glebe. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt in 1700. The register commences in 1722.

WOOD-RISING, a par. in the hund. of Mitford, co. Norfolk, 2 miles N.W. of Higham, and 5 W. of Hardingham railway station. The village is situated near the river Blackwater. It formerly belonged to the Southwell family, and is now the property of J. Weyland, Esq., who resides at the Hall, built on the site of the old manor-house. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £250. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, contains 3 sedilia, a double piscina, monuments to the Weyland family, and a canopied effigy of Sir R. Southwell in armour. There is a village school, built by Mr. Weyland in 1829.

WOODROW, a hmlt. in the par. of Chaddesley Corbett, co. Worcester, 4 miles S.E. of Kidderminster.

WOODROW, a tythg. in the par. of Melksham, co. Wilts, 2 miles N.E. of Melksham.

WOOD'S CHAPEL, a vil. in the par. of Artrea, co. Londonderry, Ireland, 2 miles E. of Magherafelt.

WOODSEAVES, a tnshp. in the par. of Drayton-in-Hales, co. Salop, 2 miles S.E. of Drayton, near the Grand Junction canal.

WOODSEAVES, a hmlt. in the par. of High Offley, hund. of North Pirehill, co. Stafford, 4 miles S.W. of Eccleshall.

WOODSETTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Sedgley, co. Stafford, 3 miles N.W. of Dudley.

WOODSETTS, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Anston, S. div. of Strafforth wap., West Riding co. York, 4 miles W. of Worksop, and 7 S.W. of Tickhill. This tnshp., which is situated on the confines of Nottinghamshire, near the Chesterfield canal, includes the hmlt. of Gilden Wells, and part of Lindrick Common. The living is a perpet. cur., endowed with a rent-charge of £100. The church is dedicated to St George the Martyr.

WOODSFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Powick, co. Worcester, 4 miles S.W. of Worcester, and 2 from Powick, near the confluence of the rivers Teme and Severn.

WOODSFIELD, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Newland and par. of Great Malvern, co. Worcester, 2 miles N.E. of Malvern, and 5 S.E. of Worcester.

WOODSFORD, a par. in the hund. of Winfrith, co.

Dorset, 5 miles E. of Dorchester, and 1 mile from Moreton railway station. The village is situated on the S. bank of the river Frome. The land is the property of the Earl of Ilchester, who takes his title of Baron Strangways from the castle of Woodsford-Strangways, part of Guido de Brient's castle, now converted into a farmhouse. This curious example of ancient domestic architecture has been in part restored by the Earl of Ilchester. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £200. The church was a chancel, rebuilt by the present rector, who has also built a new rectory house.

WOODSIDE, a hmlt. in the par. of Croydon, co. Surrey, 1 mile N.E. of Croydon.

WOODSIDE, a hmlt. in the par. of Ronton, co. Stafford, 4 miles W. of Stafford.

WOODSIDE, a tnshp. in the par. of Worfield, co. Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Bridgnorth.

WOODSIDE, a tnshp. in the par. of Shiffnall, co. Salop, 4 miles S.E. from Shiffnall.

WOODSIDE, a ward in the par. of Cheshunt, co. Herts, 2 miles N.W. of Waltham Abbey.

WOODSIDE, a tnshp. in the par. of Westward, co. Cumberland, 2 miles N.W. of Temple-Sowerby, and 4 S.E. of Wigton, at the confluence of the rivers Eden and Eamont.

WOODSIDE, a hmlt. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Horsforth, wap. of Skyrack, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Leeds, and 1 mile from the Carrbridge station of the North-Eastern railway. The district in 1861 contained a population of 2,815. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. James. There are several Dissenting chapels, and National and Sunday schools. John Spencer Stanhope, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

WOODSIDE, a hmlt. in the par. of Brougham, co. Westmoreland, 8 miles N.W. of Appleby, near the river Eden, and the line of the ancient Watling Street.

WOODSIDE, a small town in the par. of Old Machar, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 2 miles N.W. of New Aberdeen, of which it is a suburb. It is a station on the Great North of Scotland railway. The district is temporarily ranked as a *quoad sacra* parish. There are two places of worship, belonging respectively to the Established Church and the Free Church.

WOODSIDE, a vil. in the district of Holy Trinity, Birkenhead, co. Chester, adjoining Birkenhead, at the ferry on the river Mersey.

WOODSIDE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Wettenhall and par. of Over, co. Chester, 5 miles S.E. of Tarporley, and 4 S.W. of Winsford, its post town.

WOODSIDE, a hmlt. in the par. of Mouswald, co. Dumfries, Scotland.

WOODSIDE, a vil. in the par. of Largo, co. Fife, Scotland. It adjoins the parish of Gilston.

WOODSIDE, a vil. in the par. of Markinch, co. Fife, Scotland, 3 miles N. of Dysart.

WOODSIDE, a vil. in the par. of Cargill, co. Perth, Scotland, 2½ miles from Cupar Angus, and 13 from Perth. It is a station on the Scottish North-Eastern railway. There are a Free church and school.

WOODSIDE QUARTER, a tnshp. in the par. of Wigton, co. Cumberland, 3 miles N.E. of Wigton.

WOODSIDE WARD, a tnshp. in the par. of Elsdon, co. Northumberland, 1½ mile N. of Elsdon, and 10 miles N.E. of Bellingham.

WOODSOME-LEES, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Farnley Tyas, par. of Almondbury, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.E. of Huddersfield. The Earl of Dartmouth is lord of the manor.

WOODSPRING, a hmlt. in the par. of Kewstoke, co. Somerset, 3 miles from Weston-super-Mare, on the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of the river Yeo.

WOODSTOCK, a chplry., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, locally in Wootton hund., but comprised within the lib. of Oxford, co. Oxford, 8 miles N.W. of Oxford, and 62 N.W. of London, or 71 by the Great Western railway, which had a station at Woodstock Road, which is about 2 miles from the town. It was here that Alfred the Great translated Boëthius into Saxon, and here Henry I. formed the first deer park in England by enclosing a portion of the woods with a stone wall. The palace, which had been rebuilt by Henry I., became a favourite residence of Henry II., who here formed the Bower, a white castle, remains of which were visible in 1622, for his mistress, Fair Rosamond, the daughter of Lord Clifford, of Clifford Castle, in Herefordshire. The approach to the Bower was concealed by means of a labyrinth, the site of which is said to be indicated by a fountain or well. The palace was enlarged by Henry VIII., who built the gatehouse in which the Princess Elizabeth was confined by her sister, Queen Mary, in 1554, and which was taken down in 1700. In the civil war of Charles I., the palace was defended by Captain Fawcet, who finally dismantled it, and no traces of it are now left; but at Old Woodstock, a place a little without the limits of the municipal borough, are several old houses, in one of which Chaucer is said to have resided whilst composing some of his poems. At the Restoration, the honour and manor of Woodstock reverted to Charles II., and continued in the possession of the crown till presented by Queen Anne to the Duke of Marlborough, as a reward for his triumph at Blenheim over the French and Bavarians, in 1704. The parliament confirmed the grant, and voted half a million sterling for the erection of Blenheim Palace, 1715. The extreme length of the building, which was erected after designs by Sir John Vanbrugh, is 850 feet, enclosing three sides of a court, and covering seven acres of ground. —The town of Woodstock, more correctly called New Woodstock, is situated on the river Glyme, which runs into the Evenlode, a branch of the Isis. The townhall was erected about 1766, at the expense of the Duke of Marlborough, after a design by Sir William Chambers. There are also a bank, savings-bank, and union workhouse, erected at an expense of £4,800, and situated in the parish of Hensington. Woodstock was once famous for the manufacture of steel ornaments, but this trade has totally disappeared. The manufacture also of doeskin gloves was introduced at an early period, and although now declined, still gives considerable employment. The population in 1851 of the parliamentary borough was 7,983, and in 1861, 7,827, inhabiting 1,663 houses. Previously to the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, it returned two members to Parliament from the reign of Elizabeth, but now only one. It is a borough by prescription, having been incorporated by Henry VI., and confirmed by Charles II. The corporation consists of a high steward, a mayor, who is also returning officer, a recorder, and 4 aldermen, who act as magistrates within the borough, besides a town clerk and 16 common councilmen. Woodstock is the head of a Poor-law Union, new county court, and superintendent and registry districts, comprising 31 parishes; it also gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry and diocese of Oxford, and gives title of viscount to the Duke of Portland. St. Martin's, Bladon, is the mother church, to which Woodstock is a chplry., joint val. £500. Woodstock chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, was rebuilt in 1785, on the site of a chantry founded by King John, of which a doorway has been preserved in the S. wall. In the interior are columns, with grotesque heads on the capitals, supporting pointed arches, and a brass of R. Baily, bearing date 1441. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels. There are almshouses for six widows, built in 1793, at the expense of the Duchess of Marlborough. The charities produce about £150 per annum. There is a grammar school, founded and endowed in 1585, by Richard Cornwall, a native of the town; it possesses an income from endowment of about £70 a year, with a residence, and since 1850 has been reopened to the sons of inhabitants of the town. There are, besides, two endowed free schools, one of which, under the benefaction of the Rev. Sir R. Cocks, clothes and educates 12 boys and 12 girls. Roman coins were discovered here in 1700, on the pulling down of the palace gatehouse, and also in 1755, on the site of King John's cottages. Tuesday is market day. Fairs are held on the

first Tuesdays in February, April, August, October, November, and December, the four first being principally for cheese and cattle; also a pleasure fair on Whit Tuesday.

WOODSTOCK CASTLE, a demesne of co. Kilkenny, Ireland, near Athy. It is an ancient seat of the O'Moores of Leix, situated on the river Barrow, and is now in ruins. It was originally built by a descendant of the Earl of Pembroke, towards the close of the 13th century, and was taken by storm by O'Neil in 1647.

WOODSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Norman Cross, co. Hunts, three-quarters of a mile S.W. of Peterborough. The village is situated on the river Nene, and the road from Oundle to Peterborough. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £350. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, has been recently rebuilt. The charities produce about £50 per annum, the bequest of John and Mary Walsham in 1728. There is a school with a small endowment. Mrs. Margaret Thompson is lady of the manor.

WOODSTOWN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Gaultiere, co. Waterford, Ireland, 8 miles S.E. of Waterford. It gives name to a bay under Newtown Head.

WOODTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of North Wingfield, hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 4 miles S. of Chesterfield, near the Chesterfield canal.

WOODTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Loughborough, hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 2 miles S.E. of Loughborough.

WOODTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Strubby, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N. of Alford.

WOODTHORPE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. and par. of Sandal Magna, wap. of Lower Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S. of Wakefield.

WOODTON, a par. in the hund. of Loddon, co. Norfolk, 5 miles N.W. of Bungay, and 10 S.E. of Norwich. The village and parish are chiefly the property of Robert Fellows, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £505, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The register commences in 1538. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. The charities produce about £65 per annum.

WOODTOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Alwington, co. Devon, 2 miles S.W. of Bideford.

WOODVILLE, a hmlt. and ecclesiastical district principally in the par. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, hund. of Goscote, co. Leicester, but extending into co. Derby, 3 miles from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and 9 S.E. of Burton-upon-Trent. It was formed into one ecclesiastical district in 1847, and in 1861 had a population of 1,408. It is situated in a mineral district, and abounds in fire-clay, from which earthenware and fire-bricks are made. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £50, in the patron. of the bishop.

WOODVILLE, a demesne in the bar. of Newcastle, co. Dublin, Ireland, 2 miles from Lucan, and 8 W. of Dublin, near the river Liffey and Royal canal. There are, besides, numerous private seats and small places of this name in various parts of Ireland.

WOODWALTON, a par. in the hund. of Normancross, co. Hants, 8 miles N. of Huntingdon, and 6 S.E. of Stilton, on the border of the Fens. A portion of the fen-land still remains uncultivated. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £500. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. R. Hussey, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WOODWICK, an ancient par., co. Somerset, adjoining Bath, now united with Freshford.

WOODYATES, EAST, a hmlt. in the par. of Pentridge, co. Dorset, 5 miles N.E. of Cranborne.

WOODYATES, WEST, an ext. par. lib. in the hund. of Wimborne St. Giles, co. Dorset, 5½ miles N.W. of Cranborne. It adjoins the hmlt. of East Woodyates, and is crossed by the Roman road from Dorchester to Old Sarum. On the neighbouring downs are numerous barrows and traces of a rampart and fosse, called Grimes dyke.

WOODY-HIDE, a hmlt. in the par. of Worth Maltravers, co. Dorset, 4 miles S. of Corfe Castle.

WOOKEY, a par. in the hund. of Wells-Forum, co. Somerset, 2 miles W. of Wells, at the foot of the Mendip hills. The par. includes the ecclesastical district of Henton, and the hmlt. of Wookey Hole, which latter derives its name from a limestone cavern, the entrance to which is narrow, but within it are several apartments, one 80 feet high, and another 120 feet long. From the innermost chamber a stream of water, the primary source of the river Axe, gushes out in an impetuous torrent, turning several paper and flour mills. In the gravel in and around the cavern the remains of the rhinoceros and other extinct animals, together with those of man, have been found, and in the time of Henry VIII. a plate of lead was discovered bearing the name of the Roman emperor Claudius. The land is chiefly in pasture, being occupied by dairy farms, producing Cheddar cheese. The Bishop of Bath and Wells had formerly a palace on the site now occupied by Mellefont Abbey, and at Castle are traces of Fenny Castle fortification, mentioned by William of Worcester as in ruins in his time. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, contains an ancient font, monuments to the Clarke, Piers, and Salmon families, and an organ presented by Thomas Weare in 1848. There is besides the district church of Henton, dedicated to Christ, erected in 1847. The register commences in 1565. The Bible Christians have a chapel at Henton. There are National schools for boys and girls. The church lands yield about £67 per annum, and the poor's lands £40.

WOOL, a par. in the lib. of Bindon, co. Dorset, 6 miles S.W. of Wareham. It is a station on the Dorchester section of the London and South-Western railway. The par., which is situated on one of the head streams of the river Frome, includes the hmlts. of Bovington, Great Bindon, and Wood Street. The land is principally arable, with some pasture and about 400 acres of heath. There are slight remains of Bindon Abbey, founded in 1172 by Robert de Newburgh for monks of the Cistercian order, the revenues of which at the Dissolution amounted to £229 2*s.* 1*d.* The living is a chapelry until recently annexed to the vic. of Coombe Keynes, but now separate, val. £80, in the patron. of the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is dedicated to the Holy Rood. A fair is held on the 14th May for cattle. Joseph Weld, Esq., of Lutworth Castle, is lord of the manor and principal proprietor.

WOOLARD, a hmlt. in the pars. of Compton Dando and Publow, co. Somerset, 5 miles S.E. of Bristol.

WOOLAVINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Whitley, co. Somerset, 4 miles N.E. of Bridgwater, near the Glastonbury canal. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. with that of Puriton annexed, £355, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a parochial school. A fair is held on the 18th October for cattle.

WOOLAVINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 1 mile S.E. of Midhurst, and 4 miles S.W. of Petworth. This parish, which anciently belonged to the earldom of Arundel, consists of several portions lying at a considerable distance apart, and distinguished as East Woolavington, near Petworth, and West Woolavington, near Midhurst. The village or hamlet of East Woolavington is situated at the base of the northern acclivity of the South Downs, and contains the original parish church, while the hamlet of West Woolavington adjoins Midhurst, extending along the road to Chichester, and contains the church of St. Mary Magdalene, recently erected. Woolavington Park is the property of the present Bishop of Oxford, who is lord of the manor and patron. The living is a rect.,* val. £277, in the dioc. of Chichester. The parish church is dedicated to St. Margaret. There is a National school. The charities produce £8 per annum.

WOOLBEDING, a par. in the hund. of Eastbourne, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 1½ mile N.W. of Midhurst, within which borough it is situated, on the river

Rother. The par. includes the hmlt. of Redford. It is mentioned in Domesday survey as *Welbeding*, at which time it was held of the king by allodial tenure, except one carucate which Roger de Ulebeding held by the sergeanty of carrying the gonfanon before the king when he visited Sparkeforde in Hants. It subsequently became the property of the Earls of Arundel, and now belongs to the Hon. George Ponsonby, who is lord of the manor, and resides at Woolbeding House, where are a bronze fountain, removed from the quadrangle at Cowdray, and a tulip tree, the trunk of which is three feet in girth. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £250. In the chancel of the church is a stained-glass window, removed from the priory of Mottesfont in Hants. The register dates from 1581.

WOOLBOROUGH, or WOLBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Haytor, co. Devon, containing Newton-Abbot.

WOOLCOMBE, a tythg. in the par. of Melbury Bubb, co. Dorset, 5 miles N.W. of Cerne Abbas.

WOOLCOMBE, a tythg. in the par. of Portbury, co. Somerset, 5 miles N.W. of Bristol.

WOOLCOT, a hmlt. in the hund. of Williton, co. Somerset, 4 miles N.E. of Dulverton, and 15 S.W. of Minehead, near the confluence of the Barle with the river Exe.

WOOLDALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkburton, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S. of Huddersfield. In 1861 the population was 5,322. The manufacture of woollen cloth is carried on extensively, and there are numerous fulling mills on the river Colne. The tnshp. includes, besides part of the large and populous town of Holmfirth, the hmlts. of Lydgate, Totties, and Scholes. Wooldale is in the graveship of Holme. S. W. L. Fox, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WOOLENGRANGE, a par. in the bar. of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Thomastown. The village is situated on the river Nore, and was once the property of Jerpoint Abbey. The living is a rect. united to Burnchurch.

WOOLER, a par., tnshp., and small market town in the E. div. of Glendale ward, co. Northumberland, 18 miles N.W. of Alnwick, 16½ S. of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and 11 from Belford station on the York and Berwick railway. It is situated near the border of the county, in a country varied with hills and glens, principally belonging to the range of the Cheviots, the Humbleton, Hedgehope, and Beamish Head hills. One of the head streams of the Till flows through Wooler in a north-western course to join the Beaumont and College rivers. The town, which contains many old thatched houses, but has recently been much improved, occupies an elevated site at a short distance from the Edinburgh and Newcastle road, from which it is approached by a bridge of four arches. In the reign of Henry I. it was granted to Robert de Muscamp, and came through the noble families of Scrope, D'Arcy, Percy, and Grey, to the Earl of Tankerville, who is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The par. includes, besides the town of Wooler, the tnshp. of Fenton, and several hamlets. On several of the surrounding hills are traces of camps or cairns, especially at Humbledon Heugh, near the pillar which marks the spot where Percy defeated Douglas, the "Tine man," in 1302. The town has never entirely recovered from having been partially consumed by fire in 1722, but recently several buildings have been erected, including Glendale union workhouse, built in 1837; the register office, where the poor-law guardians meet; the new prison, erected in 1850 at a cost of £1,000, where prisoners are confined preliminary to their committal to Morpeth jail. There are besides a post-office, branch bank, dispensary, mechanics' institute, with library and reading rooms, brewery and corn mills. The population in 1861 was 1,697, many of whom are employed in agriculture and in sheep herding, for which the neighbouring hills and moors afford scope. Petty sessions are held at Wooler and Ford alternately, and a new county court monthly at the "Anchor Inn." It is also a polling place for the county elections. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £460, in the patron. of the bishop of Chester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, was rebuilt in 1765. In the interior are an antique font, a mural tablet to the late vicar, the Rev. W. Haigh, and a painted E. window. The Roman Catholic church, dedicated to St. Ninian, contains a carved altar of Caen stone, an E. window of four compartments, and two painted mortuary windows. The Free Kirk, Presbyterians, United Presbyterians, and Baptists have chapels. There are National schools, built in 1837. Market day is Thursday. Fairs are held on 4th May for cattle and horses, third Monday in May and 17th October for cattle and sheep, 27th September for sheep, second and third Thursdays in July for wool, and first Thursday in March for hiring servants.

WOOLFARDISWORTHY, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Hartland, co. Devon, 9 miles S.W. of Bideford, and 6 N.E. of Hartland. The parish extends to the sea-coast, and is watered by a branch of the river Torridge. Besides the village of Woolfardisworthy, which is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, and extends into the adjoining parish, there is a village or hamlet on the same bay as Clovelly. The soil is sandy, and the subsoil clay. Building stone is extensively quarried, and is shipped from Bideford to various places. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £60. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, contains an antique font and a monument to the Earls of Enniskillen, who were formerly resident here. The Wesleyans and Bible Christians have chapels. There are National and Sunday schools, the latter held in the church. W. Buck, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WOOLFARDISWORTHY, a par. in the hund. of Witheridge, co. Devon, 6 miles N. of Crediton, and 14 from Exeter. The par. is situated on the river Creedy, and contains Berry Castle, an ancient Roman encampment on the way to Motland. The soil is a mixture of loam and clay upon a subsoil of rock. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £280, with 15 acres of glebe. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1845. There is an infant school supported by the rector. The charities produce about £1 per annum.

WOOLFERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Richard's Castle, co. Salop, 4 miles S.E. of Ludlow. The Stourport canal passes through the township.

WOOLHAMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Theale, co. Berks, 7 miles E. of Newbury, and 10 W. of Reading. It is a station on the Reading section of the Great Western railway. The parish is intersected by the navigable river Kennet and the Kennet and Avon canal. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £210. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains some ancient tombs and an antique font. The Roman Catholics and Independents have chapels. There are a few small charities.

WOOLHOPE, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Greytree, co. Hereford, 8 miles S.W. of Ledbury, and 7 S.E. of Hereford. The vil. is situated near Seagar Hill, and includes the hmlts. of Buckenhill and Putley. There are many hop-gardens and orchards. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £250, in the patron. of the dean and chapter, who are lords of the manor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary or to St. George. There is a mixed school, chiefly supported by Lady Emily Foley, of Stoke Edith Park. The charities produce about £28 per annum, £5 of which belong to the school.

WOOLLAND, a par. in the hund. of Whiteway, co. Dorset, 4½ miles S.W. of Sturminster, and 10 W. of Blandford. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £40. The church was rebuilt in 1745. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Montague Williams, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WOOLLASCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Mary, Shrewsbury, hund. of Pimhill, co. Salop, adjoining Shrewsbury.

WOOLLASTON, a par. in the hund. of Westbury, co. Gloucester, 5 miles N.E. of Chepstow. It is a station on the Great Western railway. The village is

situated between the rivers Wye and Severn. Towards the former it is bounded by a range of limestone hills, towards the Severn by a vale of red marl. At the time of the Domesday survey it was held by William Count D'Eu, but, being forfeited, was granted to the Clares, who gave the manor and church to Tintern Abbey. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. with Alvington and Lancant annexed, £450. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The charities produce about £10 per annum, including the endowment of the almshouses. The Duke of Beaufort is lord of the manor.

WOOLLASTON, a lib. in the par. of Bradley, co. Stafford, 4 miles W. of Penkridge, near the Grand Junction canal.

WOOLLEY, a par. in the hund. of Leightonstone, co. Hants, 6 miles N.E. of Kimbolton, and 8 N.W. of Huntingdon. The village, which consists only of a few farmhouses, is situated on a branch of the river Ouse. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £120. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, or to St. Matthew. The charities produce about £3 per annum. John Cockerhill, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WOOLLEY, a par. in the hund. of Bath Forum, co. Somerset, 2½ miles N. of Bath, its post town and railway station. There are stone quarries. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Bathwick. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

WOOLLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Chaddlewo.th, hund. of Kintbury Eagle, co. Berks, 6 miles W. of East Ilsley.

WOOLLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Great Bradford, co. Wilts, 1 mile N.E. of Bradford. It is joined to Leigh.

WOOLLEY, a chplry. and post-office vil. in the par. of Roystone, wap. of Staincross, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Barnsley. The village is situated on the road from Wakefield to Barnsley, under a range of hills called Woolley Edge. There are quarries of building stone, and coal is found, but not wrought. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains monuments to the Wentworth family of Woolley Park, and several stained windows. There is a free school.

WOOLLOS, ST., a par. in the upper div. of Wentllooge hund., co. Monmouth, containing the western portion of the town and borough of Newport.

WOOLMERSDON, a tythg. in the par. of North Petherton, co. Somerset, 2 miles S. of Bridgwater.

WOOLMINSTONE, a tythg. in the par. of Crewkerne, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Crewkerne.

WOOLPIT, a par. in the hund. of Thedwestry, co. Suffolk, 6 miles N.W. of Stowmarket, 8 S.E. of Bury St. Edmund's, and 1 mile S.W. of the Elmswell railway station on the Great Eastern line. The village is situated on the road from Ipswich to Bury St. Edmund's, and was formerly a market town under the Abbot of Bury, to whom the manor once belonged. At the Dissolution it was given to the Gardiners, and is now the property of J. Harcourt Powell, Esq. The soil is principally a stiff clay, intersected by a vein of brick earth, from which white bricks and tiles are made. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £350. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The tower and spire, having been destroyed by lightning in 1852, have recently been rebuilt at a cost of £2,000. It has a porch with niches, and the Lady's well near it. The register dates from 1558. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. There are National schools, built in 1836, and reading-rooms recently established. The charities produce about £70 per annum. Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood. A fair is held on the 16th September and four succeeding days for horses, cattle, and toys.

WOOLS, a tythg. in the lib. of Romsey, co. Hants, 2 miles from Romsey.

WOOLSCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Grandborough, co. Warwick, 5 miles S. of Rugby, near the River Leam.

WOOLSERY. *See* WOOLSPARDISWORTHY, co. Devon.

WOOLSINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Newburn, W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 5 miles N.W. of Newcastle.

WOOLSTANWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 3 mile N.E. of Nantwich.

WOOLSTASTON, a par. in the hund. of Condover, co. Salop, 4 miles N. of Church-Stretton. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £165. There are traces of a Roman intrenchment on Castle Hill.

WOOLSTENHOLME, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Spotland and par. of Rochdale, co. Lancaster, 1 mile W. of Rochdale, on a branch of the river Roch.

WOOLSTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Colsterworth, soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 8 miles S. of Grantham, and 4 W. of Corby railway station. It is situated in a valley on the river Witham, and contains the manor-house, now a farm, in which Sir Isaac Newton was born on the 25th December, 1642, and in which are preserved a chair made out of the wood of the famous apple-tree, and Sir Isaac's two sundials. Sir Isaac was born three months after the death of his father, who was lord of the manor of Colsterworth, and received the rudiments of his education at the free grammar school of Grantham.

WOOLSTHORPE, a par. in the wap. of Winnibriggs, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 6½ miles S.W. of Grantham. The village is situated on the borders of Leicestershire, and includes part of the grounds of Belvoir Castle, the seat of the Duke of Rutland, who is lord of the manor. A spring called Holywell supplies Belvoir Castle with water. The river Devon and the Nottingham and Grantham canal pass through the parish. The soil is generally clay alternated with red loam, and about 170 feet from the surface was discovered a bed of soft coal, or lignite, 14 inches thick. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £200. The old church, dedicated to St. James, is in ruins, having been destroyed in the civil war of Charles I., but an edifice of stone was erected in its stead in 1849 at the cost of the Duke of Rutland, containing several painted windows, one by Lady A. Manners. There is a free school for girls, supported by the Duke.

WOOLSTON, a par. in co. Lanark, Scotland, now joined to Wistoun.

WOOLSTON, a tythg. in the par. of Hound, hund. of Mansbridge, co. Hants, 2½ miles S.E. of Southampton. It is a station on the Southampton and Netley branch of the London and South-Western railway.

WOOLSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of West Felton, co. Salop, 4 miles S.E. of Oswestry.

WOOLSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of North Cadbury, hund. of Catsash, co. Somerset, 2½ miles S. of Castle Cary.

WOOLSTON, a par. in the lower div. of Deerhurst hund., co. Gloucester, 4½ miles S.E. of Tewkesbury, 5 N. of Cheltenham, its post town, and 3 S.E. of the Ashchurch railway station. The village is situated on the acclivity of Cleeve Hill, one of the Cotswold range, and commands a view over the whole of Worcester and Gloucestershire, as far as the Welsh mountains on one side, and Broadway and Bredon hills on the other. The land is chiefly in pasture. The soil in the valley is a stiff clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, was rebuilt in 1499, and has in the chancel a recumbent effigy in stone. The Earl of Coventry is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

WOOLSTON. *See* WOLSTON, co. Warwick.

WOOLSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Warrington, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 2½ miles N.E. of Warrington railway station, and 8 S.W. of Leigh. It is a joint tnshp. with Martinscroft. The village is situated on the bank of the Mersey, and on the road from Warrington to Manchester. The Roman Catholics and Wesleyans have chapels.

WOOLSTONE, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Uffington, hund. of Shrivenham, co. Berks, 5 miles S.E. of Faringdon. The village is situated on the brow of the White Horse hill, near the Wilts and Berks canal, and the line of the ancient Port Way. The living is a

cur. united with Baulking. The Earl of Craven is lord of the manor.

WOOLSTONE, a hmlt. in the par. of West Alvington, co. Devon, 2 miles S.W. of Kingsbridge, near Salcombe creek.

WOOLSTONE, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 3 miles S. of Newport Pagnell, and 47 from London. The village is situated on the Grand Junction canal and the river Ouzel. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £157, in the gift of the Queen, to whom it was bequeathed by J. Camden Nield, Esq., with other property computed at half a million sterling. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was rebuilt in 1832. S. W. Bailey, Esq., of Shenley House, is lord of the manor.

WOOLSTONE, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 3 miles S. of Newport Pagnell, and 28 from London. The village adjoins Great Woolstone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £140. Henry Snaith Trower, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WOOLSTROP, a hmlt. in the par. of Quedgley, hund. of Dudstone, co. Gloucester, 5 miles S.W. of Gloucester.

WOOLTON, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Childwall, hund. of West Derby, co. Lancaster, 4½ miles S.W. of Prescot. It contains the hamlet of Thingwell.

WOOLTON, MUCH. *See* MUCH-WOOLTON, co. Lancaster.

WOOLVERCOTT, a par. in the hund. of Wootton, co. Oxford, 3 miles N.W. of Oxford. It is situated on the banks of the Isis, between the rivers Cherwell and Thames, and contains the hmlts. of Cutslow, King's Weir, and Godstow, at which latter place was a Benedictine abbey, founded in 1138 by a lady named Editha, and within its walls Fair Rosamond was interred. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £80, in the patron. of Merton College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a sepulchral chapel on the N. side, containing a monument to the family of Walter. There is an endowed parochial school for boys and girls. The charities produce about £30 per annum.

WOOLVERLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Wem, co. Salop, 3 miles N.W. of Wem, on the river Roden.

WOOLVERSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Samford, co. Suffolk, 4½ miles S.E. of Ipswich. The village is situated on the western bank of the navigable river Orwell, about 7 miles from its mouth. The principal residence is Woolverstone Park, the seat of John Berners, Esq., who is lord of the manor and owner of the whole of the soil. The mansion contains a collection of paintings, and in the grounds, which slope down to the river, is a square obelisk 96 feet high, of freestone, to the memory of the late William Berners. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, consolidated with the rect. of Erwarton. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has been recently restored. The register commences in 1528. There is a parochial school, built in 1832.

WOOLVERTON, a par. in the hund. of Frome, co. Somerset, 4 miles N.E. of Frome, and 9 from Bath, near the western bank of the river Frome, and on the road from Bath to Warminster. The soil is light and thin, upon a subsoil of clay. The par. includes the tythg. of Chatley. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Road, on the opposite side of the river, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. The register commences in 1570. There are National and Sunday schools.

WOOLWICH, a par., market town, Royal naval yard, and principal military arsenal in the kingdom, in the hund. of Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 2½ miles E. of Greenwich, within which borough it is included, and 8½ miles S.E. of St. Paul's, London, by land, or 9½ by water, owing to the windings of the river Thames, which is here crossed by a steam ferry to North Woolwich. There are two lines of railway: the North Kent on the Kentish side of the river, and a branch of the Great Eastern on the Essex side, to North Woolwich, besides which the steam packet companies, called the Waterman and the Woolwich, ply constantly between London, Gravesend, Southend, Sheerness, and Harwich. The parish of Woolwich lies chiefly on the S. bank of the Thames, but extends across the river to the Essex side, where it comprehends the suburb of North Woolwich, and certain lands running along the N. bank of the river, but included in the county of Kent. The town, which has rapidly increased of late years, extends over a mile in length, and in 1861 had a population of 41,693. The upper portion contains many good houses, rising gradually up the gravel ridge known as Shooter's Hill, extending from Erith to Greenwich, while the lower and more densely-populated portion occupies the district between the ridge and the river, and extends to the adjoining parish of Plumstead. The principal street runs nearly parallel to the river, and is crossed by numerous others, which are all paved and lighted. The most interesting objects in Woolwich are the arsenal, the dockyard, and other government establishments unequalled for their importance. The Royal arsenal, which lies to the E. of the town, includes the gun factories, carriage department, royal laboratory, and military stores department, said to be the largest depôt for army stores in the world; within the arsenal is the ordnance yard, where 28,000 pieces of ordnance, and upwards of 4,000,000 of shot and shells are kept in constant readiness, with fittings and harness for 10,000 artillery horses. Admission to see these establishments is obtained by an order from one of the heads of departments; for foreigners by an order signed by the Secretary at War, obtained through the intervention of their own ambassador; to some other portions of the works the public are readily admitted, especially to the Rotunda, which contains models of all her Majesty's dockyards, the principal fortifications in the world, and the various kinds of arms, both ancient and modern; also to the pontoon ground on the W. side of the Artillery barracks, where experiments are occasionally made with boats on certain large sheets of water, which serve for exercise in pontooning, and in transporting heavy ordnance over rivers. On the E. side of the barracks, facing the Military Train barracks, is the Royal Artillery Institution, with museum, theatre, laboratory, and reading-rooms for the use of the officers of the Royal Artillery, and a small observatory adjoining; S.E. of the Repository grounds is the Royal Military Academy, founded in 1719, for the education of cadets intended for the Artillery and Engineers, and between the arsenal and the dockyard are the Royal Marine Barracks, with the Naval and Marine Hospital, the latter erected in 1859. The dockyard, which is supposed to be the most ancient royal dockyard in the kingdom, occupies the narrow strip of land extending along the S. bank of the river, about a furlong in breadth, and rather more than half a mile in length. The outer and inner basins are both of the largest dimensions, and have been recently much enlarged and improved by the construction of granite docks, capable of containing the largest ships in the royal navy. The dockyard is under the charge of a Commodore-Superintendent, and is one of those which are to be surrounded with lines of circumvallation, under the Fortifications Act. A practice-range of nearly three miles in extent has been formed towards Erith, and the Plumstead marshes also serve as an artillery practising ground, where all the government ordnance are first proved. At the south-western corner of the common, adjoining the Shooter's Hill road, are ranges of new buildings called the Camp, for the service of the military train, and an extensive hospital. The town is governed by a local board of health, and is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who meet here on Monday and Friday, and hold petty sessions for the division on the first Thursday in every month, at Blackheath. It is included in the Woolwich branch of the Greenwich county-court district, and, under the Reform Act, joins with Deptford and Greenwich in returning two

members to parliament for the borough of Greenwich. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £740, and in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church of St. Mary, overlooking the river and dockyard, was rebuilt in the reign of George II., under an Act of parliament. There are besides the new parish church of St. Thomas, St. John's and Holy Trinity chapels-of-ease, and the Garrison, Ordnance, and Dockyard chapels. The Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, and other Dissenting congregations, have chapels. There are several higher class schools, and National, Sunday, and government schools, the last for the education of soldiers' children. Market-day is on Friday. Garrison races take place in July.

WOOPERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Eglingham, N. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 6 miles S.E. of Wooler, near the river Breamish.

WOORE, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Muckleston, Drayton div. of North Bradford hund., co. Salop, 7 miles N.E. of Market-Drayton. The ecclesiastical district includes the township, and extends into the adjoining county of Stafford. Its population in 1861 was 839, and that of the township 783. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, was erected in 1830. There are National and Sunday schools.

WOOTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Martin, Stamford-Baron, soke of Peterborough, co. Northampton, 6 miles N.W. of Wansford. There was anciently a Benedictine nunnery here, dedicated to St. Mary, which, in the reign of Henry III., became a cell to the convent at Stamford-Baron.

WOOTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stanton Lacy, co. Salop, 4 miles N.W. of Ludlow, on the river Onny.

WOOTTON, a par. in the hund. of Hormer, co. Berks, 3½ miles N.W. of Abingdon. This place, formerly a chplry. in the par. of Cumnor, was separated early in the last century. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable, pasture, and meadow. The soil is a mixture of sand, clay, and limestone. The living is a cur. annexed to that of South Hinksey. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

WOOTTON, a par. in the hund. of Redbornestoke, co. Beds, 4½ miles S. of Bedford, not far from the Bedford and Bletchley branch of the London and North-Western railway. The surface is varied, but in no part hilly, and the soil a strong clay. Wootton House is the seat of Coventry Payne, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £300, with 214¾ acres of glebe. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains monuments to the Monoux family. The chancel has recently been repaired. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels. The charities produce about £50 per annum.

WOOTTON, a par. in the hund. of Kinghamford, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 8 miles N.W. of Dover, and 10 S.E. of Canterbury, on the road from London to Dover. The living is a rect.,* in the dioc. of Canterbury. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. Wootton Court, the seat of John Brydges, Esq., is supposed to have been built by John de Gestlinge in the reign of John. It was once the residence of L. Digges, the mathematician, and of Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges, Bart., who died in 1837.

WOOTTON, a par. in the N. div. of Yarborough wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 7 miles N.E. of Glanford-Brigg, and 5½ S.E. of Barton-upon-Humber. It is a station on the Lynn and Hunstanton branch of the Great Eastern railway. The village is situated on the Wolds. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £203. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There is a free school, founded and partially endowed by John Faulding in 1728. The charities produce about £5 per annum. The Earl of Yarborough is lord of the manor.

WOOTTON, a par. in the hund. of Wymmersley, co. Northampton, 2½ miles S.E. of Northampton. The village is situated on a branch of the river Nene, and has Hardingstone union workhouse. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £500, in the patron. of Exeter College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. George the Martyr. William Harris, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WOOTTON, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Mary-de-Lode, co. Gloucester, half a mile S.E. of Gloucester, of which it is a suburb, containing the county gaol and lunatic asylum.

WOOTTON, a par. in the lib. of East Medina, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 4 miles N.E. of Newport, and 3 W. of Ryde. The parish is bounded on the N. by the Motherbank, and on the E. by a creek or inlet of the sea, which runs from Fishbourne past the bridge, or causeway, called Wootton-Bridge, about 2 miles to Briddesford. There is a ferry from here to Portsmouth. The village consists of only a few houses and cottages built in the valley on either side of the creek, but close to the bridge in the adjoining parishes of Arreton and Binsted is a larger village called Wootton Bridge. On an eminence S. of the bridge is Fern-hill, a modern residence with a tower. It was built by the late Lord Bolton, when governor of the island, and is now the residence of S. Saunders, Esq. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £250. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, contains tablets to the White and Shute families. The Wesleyans have two chapels. In the vicinity are the ruins of Quarr Abbey, and at Wootton Farm is an oak 47 feet in girth.

WOOTTON, a hund. in co. Oxford, contains the pars. of North Aston and Steeple Aston, St. Michael Barford, Steeple Barton, Westcott Barton, Begbrook, Bladon, Cassington, Coggs, Long Combe, Doddington, Dunstew, Ensham, Glympton, Handborough, Heythrop, Kidlington, North Leigh, South Leigh, South Newington, Ronsham, Sandford, Shipton-on-Cherwell, Stanton Harcourt, Stonesfield, Tackley, Great and Little Tew, Wilcote, Woolvercott, Wootton, Nether and Over Worton, and Yarnton, comprising 67,590 acres, exclusive of the city of Oxford and borough of Woodstock.

WOOTTON, a par. in the hund. of the same name, co. Oxford, 2 miles N.W. of Woodstock, within which borough it is situated. The par. is situated on the river Glyme, a branch of the Isis, and includes a portion of the town of Woodstock. Near the line of the ancient Akeman' Street are Killingworth Castle, and traces of several Roman camps. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £800, in the patron. of New College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are a free school for 12 boys, endowed in 1788 by Charles Parrott in 1785, and one for 6 girls by Mr. Lee, a late rector. The charities produce about £100 per annum, including the school endowments and £60 from church lands. The Duke of Marlborough is lord of the manor.

WOOTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Oswestry, co. Salop, 4 miles S.E. of Oswestry, near the Montgomery canal.

WOOTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Eccleshall, N. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, 1 mile from Eccleshall.

WOOTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellastone, S. div. of Totmonslow hund., co. Stafford, 4 miles S.W. of Ashbourn, and 7 N. of Uttoxeter. In this township is Wootton Hall, built by Inigo Jones.

WOOTTON ABBOTS, a quarter in the par. of Whitchurch Canonicorum, co. Dorset, 6 miles N.W. of Bridport.

WOOTTON-BASSETT, a par. and market town, formerly a representative borough, in the hund. of Kingsbridge, co. Wilts, 18 miles N. of Devizes, 37 N.W. of Salisbury, and 82¾ W. of London by the Great Western railway, on which it has a station. It is mentioned in Domesday survey as *Wodeton*. It sent two members to parliament until disfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832, and is still governed under charters of Henry VI. and Charles II. by a mayor, 2 aldermen, and 12 capital burgesses. The broadcloth manufacture, for which it was once famous, has now entirely disappeared. In

1857 the town was presented with one of the Russian guns taken at Sebastopol. The population of the parish in 1861 was 2,191. The town, which has rapidly improved during the last few years, consists principally of one street nearly half a mile in length. The older houses are in general indifferently built, and many thatched. It contains a town hall, market house, and two branch banks. The streets are clean and well lighted with gas. The Wilts and Berks canal passes within half a mile S. of the town, and at Whitehill Farm is a chalybeate spring. The old manor-house, once a royal residence, is now converted into a farmhouse. The land in the vicinity is hilly, but wooded and fertile. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £540. The parish church is dedicated to All Saints, or St. Bartholomew. Some years since, while cleaning the S. wall, a rude painting was discovered, representing the murder of Thomas-à-Becket. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The free school, founded and endowed in 1688 by Richard Jones, with £25 per annum, is now amalgamated with the National schools. There are also British, infant, and Sunday schools. There are traces of an ancient hospital, dedicated to St. John, which, in the reign of Henry IV., was given to the priory of Bradenstoke in this county. Market day is Tuesday. Fairs for cattle are held on the second Tuesday in every month, and statute fairs for hiring on the Tuesday before the 6th April and first Tuesday in October. The estate belongs to the trustees of Sir Henry Meux, Bart.

WOOTTON-COURTNEY, a par. in the hund. of Carhampton, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.W. of Dunster, and 4 S. of Minehead. The village is situated on the road from Dunster to Portlock, in a valley between the heights of Grabhurst and Dunkerry, which latter has an elevation of 1,668 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is a mixture of clay, stone brash, and marl, on a subsoil of shellet rock. There are quarries of Red sandstone and limestone, and a mine of iron-ore at the base of Dunkerry. The manor anciently belonged to the Courtney family, but is now the property of the Hon. R. H. Dutton, M.P. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £390, in the patron. of Eton College. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The rectory was once held by Bishop Montague, of Norwich. The charities produce about £40 per annum. A fair is held on the 9th September.

WOOTTON-FITZPAINE, a par. in the hund. of Whitchurch-Canonicorum, co. Dorset, 6 miles N.W. of Bridport, and 4 N.E. of Lyme-Regis, on a branch of the river Char. The soil is chalky, and the substratum abounds with flint and gravel. The principal proprietor is Colonel Luttrell, of Wootton House. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £250. There are a parish school and some endowed almshouses.

WOOTTON-GLANVILLE, a par. in the hund. of Buckland-Newton, co. Dorset, 12 miles N. of Dorchester, 7 S.E. of Sherborne, and 5 N. of Cerne Abbas. The village was once the residence of John Churchill, the grandfather of the great Duke of Marlborough. The par. includes the tythg. of Newlands, and an ancient camp called Dungeon. The soil is a deep clay interspersed with chalk and gravel in patches, upon a substratum of sandstone, in which fossils are found. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £210. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was repaired in 1741, and has on the S. side a mortuary chapel, once a chantry, containing an altar tomb with a recumbent effigy of a knight, several mural monuments, and remains of ancient stained glass.

WOOTTON-HILL, an ecclesiastical district in the par. of East Woodhay, co. Hants. *See* WOODHAY, EAST.

WOOTTON HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Leek-Wootton, co. Warwick, 3 miles N.E. of Warwick, near the river Avon.

WOOTTON LEEK. *See* LEEK-WOOTTON, co. Warwick.

WOOTTON-NEWLAND, a tythg. in the par. of Wootton-Glanville, co. Dorset, 8 miles S.E. of Sherborne.

WOOTTON, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Sherborne, co. Dorset, 2½ miles S.E. of Sherborne, formerly included in that of Sherborne. The living is a perpet. cur. not in charge, val £60. The church was a chapel-of-ease to Sherborne. G. Digby Wingfield Digby, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WOOTTON, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge Lynn, co. Norfolk, 3½ miles N. of Lynn, near the road from Hunstanton to Lynn, overlooking the Wash. The parish, which is bounded on the W. by the Lynn channel, is within the peculiar jurisdiction of the borough of Castle Rising. A considerable tract of land is now being enclosed from the sea. The soil is a mixture of sand and stiff loam, producing good crops. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £260. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There are National and Sunday schools. The charities produce about £40 per annum. The Hon. Mrs. Howard is lady of the manor and principal landowner.

WOOTTON, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Glaston-Twelve-Hydes, co. Somerset, 2½ miles S.E. of Wells, and 3½ S.W. of Shepton Mallet. The village is situated at the entrance of a valley watered by two small rivulets, which turn several mills, one being employed for grinding bark for a tannery. The surface is varied, and the soil a clayey loam intermixed with red marl. The tythg. of Worminster has recently been annexed to this parish. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £50, with an addition of £40 from the ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The register commences in 1728. There is a Sunday-school, with a small endowment. The charities produce about £5 per annum. W. Langton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WOOTTON-RIVERS, a par. in the hund. of Kinwardstone, co. Wilts, 4 miles S. of Marlborough, 3 N.E. of Pewsey, and 15 E. of Devizes, on the Kennet and Avon canal. There are an iron foundry and an agricultural implement factory. The surface in some parts is hilly, and the land chiefly arable. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £450, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Brasenose College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has an E. window of three lights. There are a National school and a charity of £15 per annum for apprenticing poor children.

WOOTTON ST. LAWRENCE, a par. in the lower div. of Basingstoke hund., co. Hants, 3½ miles W. of Basingstoke, and 52 from London. The village is situated near the line of the London and South-Western railway, which intersects the parish, comprising the tythgs. of East Oakley, Ramsdell, and Upper Wootton. The principal seats are Many Down House, of Sir B. Rycroft, Bart., and Tangier Park. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £275, in the patron. of the dean and chapter, who are also lords of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, contains a monument to Sir Thomas Hooke, Bart., and tombs of the Wither family. The Independents have a chapel. There is a parochial school supported by subscription. The charities produce about £3 per annum.

WOOTTON, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge Lynn, co. Norfolk, 2½ miles N.E. of Lynn. The parish is bounded on the W. by the Lynn channel, and the low lands are protected from the sea by an embankment. The surface is varied, but comprises a considerable extent of heath and salt marsh. The village is situated on the road from Wells to Lynn. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £270, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has on the N. side the mausoleum of the Hamonds of Swaffham. In the interior are an antique Norman font, an altar tomb to Sir J. T. Winde, and several sedilia and piscinæ. There is a National school.

WOOTTON UNDERWOOD, or WOOTTON-UNDER-BERNWOOD, a par. in the hund. of Ashendon, co. Bucks, 9 miles N.W. of Aylesbury, 7 N.W. of Thame, and 2 from Ludgershall. The village is situated on a branch of the river Thame, within a mile of Darton

Spa, where a pump-room and baths have been built for the use of invalids resorting to the spa. The surface is flat, and the greater portion of the parish is taken up by the park and grounds of Wootton House, the seat of the Marquis of Chandos; the mansion was built after the model of old Buckingham Palace, at Pimlico, on the site of a more ancient one, which was painted by Thornhill, but destroyed by fire in 1821. There is a tradition that the living was once held by Thomas-à-Becket, and the manor is known to have come through Walter Giffard and Richard de Grenville to the Dukes of Buckingham. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £90. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is of the 12th century, recently modernised at the expense of George, late Duke of Buckingham. On the S. side is the Grenville chapel, or mausoleum, built in 1343 by William and Mary Grenville. There are numerous monuments and several stained-glass windows bearing the shields and armorial devices of the Dukes of Buckingham. Schools for boys and girls are supported by the Marquis of Chandos.

WOOTTON-WAWEN, a par. in the hund. of Barlichway, co. Warwick, 8 miles N.W. of Stratford-on-Avon, and 6 from Knowles station on the Great Western railway. It is situated on the river Alne and the Birmingham canal, and includes the chplry. and market town of Henley-in-Arden.

WORCESTER, a cathedral city and county of itself, market and assize town, a parliamentary and municipal borough, capital of the shire, and the seat of a bishopric, in the hund. of Oswaldslow, and in the union, diocese, archdeaconry, and deanery of Worcester, 29 miles N. of Gloucester, 26½ S.W. of Birmingham, and 111 N.W. of London by road, and 121 by Great Western railway. The city is built on a gently undulating plain, on the eastern bank of the Severn, is situated in the midst of a well-wooded county, and is one of the most ancient cities in the kingdom. It is supposed to have been originally built and fortified by the Britons, subsequently occupied by the Romans, and considerably enlarged under the Saxons, who gave it the name of *Weorgan-ceaster*. A strong wall at one time encircled it, remains of which still exist. It became the see of a bishop in 680. Its increase and prosperity were much checked by the continual inroads of the Welsh; nevertheless it was a place of importance at the time of the Norman conquest. It suffered severely in the reign of John from the incursions of its old foes, was often besieged, and several times captured and pillaged. Henry I. granted it a charter. In 1622, by a charter of James I., it became a city and county of itself, and was governed by a mayor and corporation. In 1835, under the Municipal Reform Act, the city was divided into five wards, and is now governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors.—Worcester has generally played a conspicuous part in the great struggles that have successively rent the land, and has paid dearly for her partisanship. The city suffered much during the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, but it was in the civil war between Charles I. and the parliament that it suffered most severely. Worcester espoused the royal cause, and from its faithful adherence to it received the motto still inscribed on its arms, "Civitas in bello et in pace fidelis." In 1642 took place the engagement between the Royalists under Prince Rupert and the parliamentary forces, when the former were defeated. In 1646 the city was besieged by the Roundheads, and after a resistance of four months was compelled to capitulate, but obtained honourable terms. But the most remarkable event in connection with the history of Worcester was the battle between the English army under Cromwell, and the Scotch, who had espoused the cause of Charles II. In 1651 Charles entered Worcester and repaired the fortifications. He was shortly followed by Cromwell, who laid siege to the city, and on the 3rd of September was fought the battle of Worcester. The struggle continued for upwards of four hours, and ended in the total defeat of the Scotch, and the flight of the King to France. The Scotch loss was 2,000 killed, and 8,000 wounded or prisoners. Since this event Worcester has not been the scene of any remarkable occurrences.—Worcester returns two members to parliament, and has done so since the year 1293. By the act of Edward I. the right of voting was conferred upon all £10 shareholders and resident freemen not receiving alms. The population, according to the census of 1861, is 30,969. In 1851 it was 27,677. The area of the registrar's district is 6,699 acres. The population of the separate parishes is as follows:—St. John Bedwardine, 2,974; St. Clement, 2,434; All Saints, 2,421; St. Swithin, 764; St. Oswald, Whistones Tything, 3,191; St. Nicholas, 1,933; St. Martin, 5,601; Blockhouse, 1,671; St. Andrew, 1,768; College Precincts, 89; St. Alban, 323; St. Michael Bedwardine, 570; St. Helen, 1,484; St. Peter, 5,746. The town has much extended within the last few years. The principal streets are broad, and are set off by many good shops and handsome commercial buildings; red brick has been chiefly employed in its architecture. The city is well supplied with gas, and an abundant supply of water is procured from works recently constructed at Popeiron. It has rail and water communication with all parts of the country. Both the Midland and the Great Western (late West Midland) Railway Companies have access to the city. There are two stations, that in Foregate-street belonging to the Great Western, and that on Shrub Hill, which is large and commodious, and occupied jointly by the two companies. The extensive railway works belonging to the West Midland (Great Western) were destroyed by fire in 1864, and have not been rebuilt.—The Severn is navigable for ships of eighty tons as high as Worcester, and extensive alterations have been effected to improve the navigation, and numerous canals connect the Severn with other rivers. A stone bridge spans the river, connecting the city with the suburb of St. John Bedwardine. It was erected in 1781, at a cost of £30,000, and widened in 1841. It consists of five arches, is 270 feet long, and 33 feet wide. An iron railway bridge of two spans also crosses the river.—The chief architectural ornament of Worcester is its cathedral. The see was founded by Ethelred, King of Mercia. Bishop Oswald completed the cathedral in 983, and it was burnt by Hardicanute's soldiers in 1041. The foundation of a new edifice was laid by Bishop Wolstan in 1084, and the building roofed in in 1089. The church and monastery was injured by fire in 1113, and again in 1202. In 1207 King John visited the cathedral, and contributed 100 marks towards its restoration. In 1218 Bishop Sylvester dedicated the new building in the presence of Henry III. In 1224 the charnel house and Lady Chapel were erected by Bishop William de Blois. In 1320 Bishop Wakefield erected the W. window and the porch. The cathedral is in the form of a double cross; the outside is plain and void of ornamentation. The beauty of the edifice consists in its height, space, and the lightness of its architecture, which is aided by numerous pinnacles rising from all points of the building. Its proportions are:—length 514 feet, breadth 78, height 68, and the tower, which rises from the centre of the W. transept, is 200 feet high. Portions of the old Norman structure remain in the walls, but the architecture generally is of the Early English and Decorated styles. The windows are of a later date. The nave is Early English. The tracery of the W. window is of the Decorated style. The triforium and clerestory run the whole length of the edifice. The lancet window at the E. end has been filled with stained glass by Hardman. The choir, which is Early English, has a groined roof, stone altar-screen handsomely carved, and stone pulpit with ornamented sculptures. The bishop's throne and the stalls are not in keeping with the rest of the building, and are to be replaced by others. The altar-screen it is intended to remove to the N. side of the altar, and a reredos by Skidmore, presented by the dean, is to take its place. The Lady chapel is in the Early English style of architecture. The cloisters are in very perfect preservation. Round the chapter house is a tier of Norman arches intersecting one another. There are numerous monu-

ments in the cathedral, the most remarkable of which are the tomb of King John, whose remains are deposited in front of the altar, and the monumental chapel of Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII.; the tabernacle work and groined roof of this chapel are beautiful; its stands at the S. side of the altar, and beneath it, in the Dean's chapel, are the tombs and monuments of Bishop Giffard and Lady de Clifford. There are many other monuments of bishops, abbots, lady abbesses, and Templars, all in good preservation. There is a modern monument, by Chantrey, in the Bishop's chapel, of Lady Digby. In the Lady chapel is a tablet, with quaint inscription, to the memory of the wife of Izaac Walton. The whole of the interior of the cathedral has been restored, and the exterior, which was much weather-worn, has been refaced at an immense outlay. The chief restorations now in hand are the tower and the cloisters. The N. porch is nearly restored. A set of ten bells is to be placed in the tower, the former set of seven (originally eight) having been taken down. The cathedral establishment consists of the dean (Very Rev. John Peel), four canons, and four minor canons. The present bishop is the Right Rev. Henry Philpot, late Master of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge: the value of the see is £5,000 per annum. The episcopal palace is Hartlebury Castle, near Kidderminster. The old bishop's palace near the cathedral is now the deanery. The see is in the province of Canterbury, and extends over the counties of Worcester and Warwick, has a population of 857,775, the number of benefices being about 450. The number of benefices in the archdeaconry is about 270. The bishop has 61 livings in his gift, and the dean and chapter 38. In the College Green, near the cathedral, stands Edgar's tower, erected in the year 970, ornamented on the eastern front by statues of Edgar and his two queens, Elfleda and Elfreda.—There are several public buildings in Worcester. The guildhall in High-street is of the Italian style, erected in 1723; over the doorway is the motto, "Floreat semper fidelis civitas," and a statue of Queen Anne, and on each side statues of Charles I. and II.; five statues, representing Justice, Peace, Plenty, Chastisement, and Hercules, adorn the top of the building. The shire hall, or assize court, is in Foregate-street; it is a stone building of the Ionic order, was built in 1835, and cost upwards of £35,000; a portico 100 feet long adorns the front. The county hall is 90 feet by 40. The different courts are well adapted for their purposes. The judge's lodge is at the back of the hall in Sansome-walk. The county gaol is in Castle-street; it was originally constructed in 1809 at a cost of £19,000, but nearly treble that amount has since been expended on its enlargement and repairs. The city prison was built in 1824, on the site of the Grey Friars House, in Friar-street and Union-street. The Natural History Society's museum is in Foregate-street. In the corn market is the music hall. The corn exchange, in Angel-street, was erected in 1849; the interior is 70 feet by 60½ feet. Opposite to the guildhall, in the High-street, is the market house, erected in 1804; behind it, in Friar-street, is the meat and fish market. The cattle market is in the Butts. The hop market is in the Foregate. The city library, with 13,000 volumes, is in Pierpont-street. The infirmary, which was erected by public subscription at a cost of upwards of £6,000, in 1770, is in Castle-street. The city possesses, in addition, a dispensary, Bank-street; an ophthalmic institution, Castle-street; and a homœopathic dispensary in Taylor's-lane. Besides the city library, there is a county library, a Friends' library, and a law society and reading-room. The theatre is in Angel-street. An extensive arboretum and pleasure-ground, erected in 1850 by a company, are situated in Sansome-walk. The workhouse is on Tallow Hill. The union embraces an area of 15 square miles. The temperance hall is in Silver-street. The city police-station is at Lowesmoor, and the county police-station is in Castle-place. The Society of Arts and the School of Design are in Pierpont-street. The grammar school is in Church-street.—The trade of Worcester is considerable, arising not only from the surplus products of the county and its own manufactures, but from the great conveniencies of its extended rail and water carriage. The principal manufactures are gloves and porcelain; in connection with the glove-manufacture are leather dyeries and glove machine works. For its porcelain, Worcester has long been celebrated; in the manufacture of common pottery it has been superseded by Staffordshire; for the finer porcelain it still holds its place. Porcelain manufacture was first introduced in 1751; the porcelain works are objects of great interest to strangers; there are two of them, belonging to Messrs Grainger and Co., and to the Worcester Royal Porcelain Co., limited (late Kerr and Co.). Worcester being in the midst of a hop-growing country, an extensive trade is carried on in hops, the annual sale realising upwards of 20,000 pockets, or nearly 40,000 cwt. After the gathering, the Shire Hall, Guildhall, and other public buildings, as well as the hop market, are devoted to their storage. Connected with the trade of Worcester are a large vinegar manufactory, an iron foundry, and engineering establishments, coach-works, British wine manufactory, organ works, &c. There are boat and barge building-yards. Extensive engine-works are being erected by a limited company at Shrub Hill.—Worcester possesses eleven parish churches. St. Alban's, an old building, supposed to have been first erected in the 8th century, is in Fish-street; in the interior are some old monuments; val. £75, and patron the bishop. All Saints', in All Hallow's, in the gift of the lord chancellor, val. £150, has a peal of ten bells. St. Andrew's, in Copenhagen-street, has a spire rising to the height of 245½ feet; it is in the gift of the dean and chapter, and is worth £106. St. Clement's, on the W. side of the river, was erected in 1823, in the Norman style, and is in the gift of the dean and chapter, and is valued at £150. St. Helen's, in High-street, was the first church established in the city; its value is £120, and is in the bishop's gift. St. Martin's, val. £178, patrons the dean and chapter, is a brick building, with six bells, in the Corn Market. St. Peter's, Church-street, Sidbury, is valued at £233, and in the patron. of the dean and chapter. St. Nicholas', in the bishop's gift, and val. £264, in the Cross, has a Doric front; the tower has an illuminated clock, and six bells. St. Swithin's, in St. Swithin's-street, has a set of chimes and six bells; the pulpit is curious; it is in the gift of the dean and chapter, and is worth £170. St. John's Bedwardine is of the value of £635, and in the gift of the dean and chapter. St. Michael's Bedwardine, val. £90, patrons the dean and chapter, is near the Cathedral; it was originally erected as early as 826; the present edifice is in the Decorated style. There are besides, connected with the Establishment, St. Paul's, in St. Paul's-street, a perpet. cur., val. £150, in the gift of the bishop; St. George's chapel, a chapel-of-ease for the parish of Claines; St. Oswald's chapel, in the Tything; and Holy Trinity, in the bishop's gift, at Shrub Hill, erected in 1865, in the Decorated style; in the interior is some handsome stone carving about the altar, font, and pulpit. There are two chapels belonging to Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, one in Bridport, the other recently erected in Lowesmoor. The Independent chapel in Angel-place is a handsome building; the formation of the congregation dates from 1662. The new Baptist chapel in Sansome-walk is an elegant specimen of the Decorated style of architecture, and has a short, light spire. The Roman Catholic chapel in Sansome-walk was rebuilt in 1828; in 1687 James II. attended mass in the old building. A Presbyterian chapel is being erected in Castle-street. There are also Wesleyan chapels, a Friends' meeting-house, a Free Church chapel, and Plymouth Brethren and Methodist chapels. In addition to the grammar school (founded by Queen Elizabeth) are the College school, founded by Henry VIII., and Bishop Lloyd's school. There are a Roman Catholic school and several National and British schools.—The charities of Worcester are numerous, their income exceeding £4,000. They are mostly in the

form of hospitals, as St. Oswald's, in the Tything; Hask's, in New-street; Berkeley's, in the Foregate; Wyatt's, in Friar-street; Inglethorpe's, in Foregate-street; Goulding's and Shrewsing's, in the Tything; Moore's, in Silver-street. They maintain collectively 105 poor men or women, who receive allowances of from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* a week, and in some instances coals and clothing. Walsgrave's almshouses for 8 occupants are in Powick-street. Queen Elizabeth's charity, in the Trinity, maintains 29 women. Worcester participates in White's yearly gift of £100 in rotation with 23 other towns; it is disposed of in the form of a loan for 10 years of £25 for each of four young freemen. Worcester possesses a Dorcas society, mendicity society, lying-in charity, and many other benevolent institutions.—Worcester has three banks: the Worcester Old Bank, the National and Provincial, and the City and County; the latter company have erected a magnificent pile of buildings of the Italian order, with granite columns, at Doveway, in the Cross. The savings-bank is in Shaw-street, as also the post-office. There is a swimming-bath in Sansome-walk.—Worcester is a polling place, and place of nomination for the western division of the county, possesses county, borough, and ecclesiastical courts; assizes, quarter sessions, and petty sessions are held here. The race-course is on Pitchcroft; the races are held in July and end of October or beginning of November. Fairs are held the third Mondays in January, February, March, and April, the second Monday in May, first Tuesday in June, second Monday in July, first Tuesday in August, 19th of September, 8th of October, first Monday in November, and the second Friday in December. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday. The following weekly newspapers are published at Worcester:—*Chronicle*, Wednesday; *Herald*, Saturday; *Journal*, Saturday; *News*, Saturday; *Advertiser*, Saturday. The *Journal* dates from 1709, and the *Herald* from 1794. The old cemetery is on Tallow Hill, and the new one on Rainbow Hill, 1¼ mile from the city. The lunatic asylum is at Powick. The borough magistrates, aided by a stipendiary, sit daily.

WORCESTERSHIRE, an inland co. in the W. Midland district of England, near the Welsh border, bounded on the W. by Herefordshire, on the S. and S.E. by Gloucestershire, on the E. and N.E. by Warwickshire, on the N. by Staffordshire, and on the N.W. by Salop, which entirely surrounds a small detached portion. It extends from 52° 0′ to 52° 30′ N. lat., and from 2° 14′ to 3° 0′ W. long., being 35 miles in length from N. to S., and 40 miles in extreme breadth, but the average does not exceed 17 miles. It is irregular in outline, having a circuit of about 220 miles, with 9 detached pieces. It contains 472,165 statute acres, of which about two-thirds are arable, and 100,000 acres in pasture and meadow; the waste lands not exceeding 20,000 acres at the utmost. When viewed from the Malvern hills on the Herefordshire border, which is the highest point in the county, the surface presents the appearance of one vast, fertile plain, two-thirds of which lie to the E. of the Severn, and is varied chiefly by the vales of Worcester and Evesham, the former stretching N. and S. for at least 30 miles, and the latter, watered by the Avon, occupies the south-eastern part of the county.—In the earliest historical period it was inhabited by the British tribes, *Cornavii* and *Dobuni*, neighbours of the *Silures*, and under the Roman dominion formed part of the province *Flavia Cæsariensis*. There are traces of the Roman roads called Upper Saltway and Ryeknield Street, which traversed the county, but being then for the most part low and woody, it received but little attention from the Romans. On the complete conquest of the island by the Saxons, it was occupied by the powerful tribe of the Wicking, or Hwickians, who at first established a séparate commonwealth, but soon came under the kings of the Mercians, or Middle English. The Saxons soon discovered the advantages of this county for agricultural pursuits, and reduced the whole of the surface under cultivation. In the 9th and 10th centuries it suffered from the predatory incursions of the Danes, but was at an early period very populous, as implied by the comparatively small size of the county, and its extending on both banks of the Severn, then evidently spanned by bridges. In the reign of Henry III. it was the scene of the battle of Evesham, in which Simon de Montfort and the barons were overthrown by Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I. During the civil war of Charles I. it was the scene of many stirring incidents, and at Worcester, on the 3rd of September, 1651, Oliver Cromwell routed the Scotch army under Prince Charles.—The land is rich, varied in hill and dale, and well wooded and watered. The extensive vales, particularly that of Worcester, extending through it from N. to S., a distance of about 30 miles, and from a quarter of a mile to a mile in breadth, consist of meadows and pastures of rich quality, which may be mown at pleasure; other large tracts are in hop-grounds and orchards, for which the county has been long famous. The quantity of cider and perry made is sufficient not only for domestic consumption, but for exportation to other parts of the kingdom, together with quantities of raw fruit. In various parts of the county are tracts of oak and ash timber, with numerous oak coppices, and many of the heights bordering the Severn are ornamented with plantations of fir. The hedge-rows, too, are stocked with valuable elm timber. The most important produce of the underwoods, which are supposed to be the remains of the ancient forest with which this county was once covered, are poles for the hop-yards and charcoal for the iron-works. Of the hilly wastes the principal are the upper parts of the Malvern hills, with the Worcestershire Beacon on the S.W., which are the highest points in the county, rising to the height of 1,444 feet above sea level, or 1,313 above the Severn; and in a line N. from them are the Abberley hills, with the Lickey and Clent hills in the eastern, and the Breedon hills in the southern part of the county, being offshoots of the Cotswolds, the summits of which are unenclosed, affording only rocky sheep-walks.—The Malvern and Lickey hills are of igneous origin, consisting of granite, sienite, and greenstone, intermixed with quartz. The precipitous swells of Bromsgrove Lickey are composed chiefly of quartz, and the Cawney and Tansley hills chiefly of basalt. The hills to the N. of Dudley consist of mountain limestone of the lias formation, which forms the substratum of nearly the whole south-eastern portion of the county. The remainder of the county, including the extensive vales of Worcester and Evesham, belongs mostly to the New Red sandstone formation, called triassic. In the N.W. is the Bewdley coal basin, and in the N. the Dudley basin, at which latter place are likewise beds of ironstone. In the vale of Evesham, in the parishes of Badsey, the three Littletons, and Prior's Cleeve, are quarries of a calcareous flagstone, capable of receiving a high polish; freestone for building is obtained in various places; and the limestone hills upon which stand the castle and part of the town of Dudley are completely undermined by quarries, in which the rare fossil called the sea-louse, or Dudley locust, is found. Common rock salt, and a species of gypsum, occur near Droitwich and Stoke Prior, famed for their brine springs, which are 80 feet down; and at Stourbridge is fine clay for crucibles, and sand for glass.—The soil in the vale is fertile, and in parts alluvial, consisting of a deep rich sediment, which has been deposited by floods during a long series of ages. In the middle, southern, and western districts, the soil is chiefly a rich clay or loam, but in the N. a rich loamy sand, and in the E. there are some light soils. Brick earth is found nearly everywhere, and clay for fire-bricks, chiefly in the northern part of the county. The mines employ about 2,000 persons, the produce consisting of coals, iron, and salt.—In the rivers salmon, grayling, shad, and lampreys abound. The principal river, the Severn, traverses the county from N. to S. by Bewdley, Stourport, Worcester, and Upton, to Tewkesbury, where is the last of a series of locks. It is navigable for vessels of 80 tons as high as Worcester, and of 60 tons as high as Bewdley, or 180 miles from the sea. Its tribu-

taries are the Stour in the N., which is canalized throughout, the Warwickshire Avon in the S., which is navigable from Stratford-on-Avon, and receives the waters of the Piddle, the Teme in the W., and the Salwarpe and Leadon or Leddon. The canals are important, connecting the Severn with the other English rivers, including the Staffordshire and Worcester, which communicates with the Grand Trunk by the Stour; the Dudley, which goes from Birmingham, northwards by Dudley to Stourbridge; the Worcester and Birmingham, which traverses the county in a north-easterly direction, and joins the Birmingham and Stafford; the Droitwich, which connects that town with the Severn; and the Leominster and Kingston canal, in the western part of the county. There are mineral spas at Malvern, where is a hydropathic establishment, Abberton, Bromsgrove, Churchill, Dudley, Evesham, Tenbury, and a chalybeate spring at Kidderminster.—The climate is mild and healthy, even on the Malverns, but on the eastern hills it is colder.—Branches of the Midland and West Midland railways traverse the county; the former, which is part of the Birmingham and Bristol line, passes by Bromsgrove and Worcester, and the latter, which takes a circuitous rout through the county, passes by Evesham, Worcester, Droitwich, Kidderminster, and Stourbridge, to Dudley; and about 8 miles of the tram railway from Stratford to Moreton, go by Alderminster and Eatington. —The main lines of road from Worcester are, that by Pershore and Evesham to Shipston-on-Stour, that down the valley of the Severn, by Upton and Tewkesbury, to Gloucester, that by Powick and Great Malvern to Ledbury, that by Droitwich and Bromsgrove to Birmingham, that by Spetchley and Kington to Stratford, and another up the valley of the Severn, by Stourport and Kidderminster, to Stourbridge.—The northern part of the county is the chief seat of the hardware and iron manufactures, which are the most flourishing, employing together above 10,000 hands, chiefly at Dudley, Stourbridge, Old Swinford, Wolverley, Cradley, Belbroughton, Bewdley, Hartlebury, King's Norton, Redditch, Feckenham, &c., the last two named places being the seats of the needle and fish-hook manufactures. Other manufactures are those of carpets and rugs at Kidderminster, employing 1,500 hands; porcelain and gloves at Worcester, the former employing 500, and the latter 2,000 hands; glass at Dudley and Stourbridge, employing 400; besides woollens, worsteds, bombazines, silk, ribbons, plush, coach lace, and horsehair, employing together 2,000 persons, chiefly at Bromsgrove and Kidderminster. There are salt-works, breweries, maltings, tanneries, coke-ovens, alkali, vitriol, and vinegar works, paper mills, horn factories for making combs and lanterns, and several minor branches of industry.—For purposes of civil government the shire is divided into East and West Worcestershire, each returning two members to parliament; and since 1831 into ten divisions, viz., Worcester, Kidderminster, Hundred House, and Upton, in West Worcestershire; and Blockley, Droitwich, Dudley, Northfield, Pershore, and Stourbridge, in East Worcestershire, instead of the five ancient hundreds of Blackenhurst, Doddingtree, Halfshire, Osbaldstow, and Pershore. Its capital is Worcester, a cathedral city, assize town, and parliamentary borough, returning two members, and containing a population of 31,227. The other boroughs are Bewdley, Droitwich, Dudley, Evesham, Kidderminster, and Stourbridge, each returning one member to parliament; also 13 market-towns, and about 300 villages and hamlets. There are 286 townships and 197 parishes, besides 8 extra parochial places. In the ecclesiastical arrangement it belongs to the dioceses of Worcester and Hereford, in the province of Canterbury. It is governed by a lord-lieutenant, *custos rotulorum*, high sheriff, and 40 deputy-lieutenants, assisted by about 300 magistrates. The shire is within the Oxford circuit and Midland military district, and belongs to the jurisdiction of the Birmingham Court of Bankruptcy. The population of the whole county in 1861 was 307,397, viz., 186,431 within the eastern, and 120,966 in the western division, of whom about a third are resident in Worcester, Dudley, Kidderminster, Bromsgrove, Evesham, and Redditch.—The remains of antiquity are not numerous, the principal being those of the Roman station *Salinæ*, now Droitwich; of Bredon Hill, Witchbury and Kemsey Roman camps; a British barrow on Clent Heath, and a Danish camp at Conderton, near Witchbury. There are ruins of abbeys at Bordesley and Evesham, and of religious houses at Dodford, Dudley, and Coles Hill.

WORCESTER WALK, an ext. par. lib. in Dean Forest, co. Gloucester, 6 miles W. of Newnham. It includes the village of Lidbrook.

WORDESLEY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Stourbridge and par. of Old Swinford, co. Worcester, 2½ miles N.W. of Stourbridge, on the Stafford branch canal, near the river Stour.

WORDWELL, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, co. Suffolk, 6 miles N.W. of Bury St. Edmund's. The living is a rect. united to that of West Stow. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

WORFIELD, a par. in the Hales-Owen div. of Brimstree hund., co. Salop, 4 miles N.E. of Bridgnorth. It is watered by the Worfe, a tributary of the Severn, and is divided into N.E., S.E., N.W., and S.W. quarters, comprising 34 tnshps. The village is situated on the road from Bridgnorth to Wolverhampton. The soil is a rich loamy ryeland. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £240. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, or to St. Matthew, has recently been restored, and contains 2 modern brasses, a decorated octagon font, and several monuments to the Bromley family. There are endowed grammar and parochial schools. The charities produce about £250 per annum. At Burcott, in 1809, a bone cave was discovered. A fair is held at Wyken in this parish on the first Monday in February for cattle and sheep. Thomas Charlton Whitmore, Esq., is lord of the manor of Worfield, and W. S. Davenport, Esq., is lord of the manor of Wyken.

WORGRET, or WORGATE, a tythg. in the pars. of East Stoke and St. Mary Out, hund. of Hundredsbarrow, co. Dorset, 1 mile W. of Wareham.

WORKINGTON, a par., seaport, and market town in the ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 32 miles S.W. of Carlisle, 7 N.E. of Cockermouth, and 5 S.W. of Maryport. It has stations on the Cockermouth and Workington and Whitehaven junction branches of the London and North-Western railway. The par. contains, besides the town of Workington, the tnshps. of Great and Little Clifton, Stainburn, and Winscales. It is bounded on the W. by the Irish Sea, on the S.E. by the river Maron, and on the N. by the Derwent, which is here crossed by a bridge of three arches. In the reign of Henry VIII. it is described by Leland as a "lytel prety fyssher toun," and was the spot where Mary Queen of Scots landed 16th May, 1568, in her flight to England, and was hospitably entertained by Sir Henry Curwen, of Workington Hall. Although ancient and somewhat irregularly built, the town, which extends for nearly a mile along the S. bank of the Derwent, contains many good shops and several spacious streets. There are a corn market in the Upper Town, assembly rooms, theatre, custom-house, commercial bank, savings-bank, dispensary, three-arched bridge, water and gasworks, and public offices in Christian-street, where petty sessions are held weekly on Wednesday. The town and harbour are governed by trustees, and there is a district board of guardians for the poor. It is a subport to Whitehaven, and has a harbour capable of admitting vessels of 400 tons burden, lined with quays which are now undergoing considerable extension. Shipbuilding is extensively carried on in the yards of the Harrington and Workington Company and of Charles Lamport, Esq., and large iron works have recently been erected by the Hermatite Iron Company, for the manufacture of iron and tin plate, for which the abundance of coal and iron ore in the immediate vicinity furnish every facility; a considerable business is also done in connection with the coasting and timber trades, and in the

salmon fishery, belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale; but the chief source of employment are the collieries, one of which, known as Chapel Bank, consisting of three mines, was inundated by an irruption of the sea in 1837, when 27 men and boys were drowned. Within the last few years another coal-field has been discovered at Great Clifton. The soil in the neighbourhood is generally fertile, it is a light sand, and in a few places it inclines to moss. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £1,000, in the patron. of the Curwen family. The parish church, dedicated to St. Michael, was rebuilt in 1770. There is, besides, the district church of St. John, erected in 1823 by the Church Building Commissioners at a cost of £10,000, with a district assigned to it, 1836. The Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, Independents, Presbyterians, and Primitive Methodists, have chapels. There are National and infant schools. Market days are Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on the Wednesday before Holy Thursday and 18th of October. Henry Curwen, Esq., is lord of the manors of Winscales and Workington, and the Earl of Lonsdale of the manors of Great and Little Clifton and Stainburn, to whom the greater part of the land belongs.

WORKSOP, a par. and market town in the Hatfield div. of Bassetlaw wap., co. Notts, 12 miles N.E. of Mansfield, 26 N. of Nottingham, and 146 N.W. of London by road, and by the Great Northern and the Sheffield and Lincolnshire railways, on which it is a station. It is situated in a hollow or valley watered by the river Ryton, near the northern extremity of Sherwood Forest; the Chesterfield canal, which communicates with the river Trent, passes through it. The par. is the largest in Nottinghamshire, extending from Shireoaks to near Babworth, a distance of about 8 miles, and comprises the chplries. of Osberton and Shireoaks, together with the tnshps, of Gateford, Haggonfield, Radford, and Scofton, besides several hmlts. At the Conquest it was given to Roger de Buisli. It afterwards came to William de Lovetot, who built a castle, and founded the priory for black canons, part of which now forms the parish church, and is considered one of the best specimens of Norman architecture in England. After passing through the hands of the Nevills and Furnivalls, the manor came by marriage to John Talbot, first Earl of Shrewsbury, who built Worksop manor in the reign of Henry V. This mansion, which was rebuilt by the Dukes of Norfolk in 1761, after the fire which destroyed some of the Arundel marbles, has been recently for the most part pulled down and the estate sold to the Duke of Newcastle, whose seat is Clumber Park. From the number of its mansions and parks this neighbourhood has been designated the "Dukery;" the most prominent, besides those of the Duke of Newcastle, just mentioned, being Welbeck Abbey, the seat of the Duke of Portland; Thoresby Park, recently of the Duke of Kingston, but now of Earl Manvers; and Osberton Hall, of G. Savile Foljambe, Esq.; Kiveton Hall, now pulled down, was a seat of the Duke of Leeds, and Worksop Manor of the Duke of Norfolk. Worksop is noted for several magnificent old oaks; through one of them, the "Greendale oak," one of the Dukes of Portland drove a carriage and four.—The town of Worksop consists of one long street, with several minor streets and lanes branching from it on either side. The houses are in general well built, and the streets paved and lighted with gas. The town is under the charge of a local board of health. It contains a townhall and corn-exchange, erected in 1854, in the Venetian style of architecture, with markets attached; also the moot-hall, a very ancient structure, formerly used as the townhall; a savings-bank in Bridge-street, erected in 1843, a mechanics' institute with library of 2,000 vols.; two branch banks, union workhouse, brass and iron foundry, and several flour and saw mills. There are no manufactures, properly so called, in the town, but malting is carried on to a large extent, and there are factories for agricultural implements, thrashing machines, chemical works, and malt kilns; many persons are also employed in the making of Windsor chairs, railway sleepers, and packing cases. The town is not incorporated, but petty sessions are held fortnightly on Wednesday for the Worksop div. of Bassetlaw wap., also a county court monthly at the corn exchange. Shireoaks, so called from an oak, not now standing, which stretched its branches into 3 counties (Notts, York, Derby), was lately constituted an ecclesiasticald istrict, the old chapel turned into a school-room, and a new church built by the late Duke of Newcastle, the foundation stone having been laid by the Prince of Wales. The Poor-law Union contains 26 parishes and townships, viz., 4 in Derbyshire, 11 in Notts, and 11 in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It is a polling place for East Retford. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £388. The Abbey church is dedicated to SS. Mary and Cuthbert. The church has, at the E. end, a Norman window, with three lights recently inserted, above which is a circular window, the gift of working mechanics. The structure has recently undergone a thorough repair, at a cost of more than £8,000, and the old galleries and pews removed to make way for open carved stalls. There are also churches at Osberton and Shireoaks. The Roman Catholics have a chapel and schools, the gift of the late Duke of Norfolk in 1840. There are also chapels belonging to the Independents, Wesleyans, Association Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and Baptists. There are National schools, supported partly by endowment; infant schools, and Sunday-schools in connection with the several chapels. The charities produce about £50 per annum. Wednesday is market day. Fairs are held on the second Wednesdays in April and October for horses, cattle, and sheep. The Duke of Newcastle is lord of the manor and lay impropriator.

WORLABY, a par. in the N. div. of Yarborough wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4½ miles N.E. of Glanford Brigg, and 4 N.E. of Barnetby station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. The village is situated on the Wolds. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £360. The church is dedicated to St. Clement. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a hospital or almshouse for four widows, built and endowed in 1663 by John, Lord Bellasyse, baron of Worlaby, part of whose old seat still remains with their punning motto, "Bonne et belle assez." The charities produce about £36 per annum. T. G. Corbett, Esq., of Elsham Hall, is lord of the manor.

WORLABY-BY-ALFORD, or WORLABY-NEAR-LOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 7 miles N.E. of Horncastle, and 8 S. of Louth. It is situated on the Wolds, and comprises only one farm.

WORLDHAM, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Alton, co. Hants, 9 miles S.W. of Farnham, and 2½ S.E. of Alton. About two-thirds of the land are arable, and the remainder pasture and hop plantations, with about 90 acres of woodland. The surface is undulating, and the soil loamy upon the malm rock, except where a strong cold clay. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £145, in the patron. of Magdalen College, Oxford. There is a parochial school for boys and girls. Lord Sherborne is lord of the manor.

WORLDHAM, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Alton, co. Hants, 2½ miles S.E. of Alton, adjoining East Worldham. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £75, in the patron. of Winchester College. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. On King John's Hill is a tumulus, where fragments of Roman pottery have been found.

WORLE, a par. in the hund. of Winterstoke, co. Somerset, 8 miles N.W. of Axbridge, and 3 E. of Weston-super-Mare railway station. The village is situated near the Bristol Channel, on the road from Bristol to Weston-super-Mare, and on the line of the Bristol and Exeter railway, which skirts the parish on the S. The surface is undulating, and the soil clayey upon limestone and clay. There are mines of lead and calamine, but they are no longer wrought. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £312, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated

to St. Martin, contains a carved pulpit of stone, sedilia, and fragments of shrine work. The register commences in 1600. The Wesleyans have two chapels, and the Free Church Methodists and Bible Christians each one. There are National and Sunday schools. The charities produce about £1 per annum. J. Stephens, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WORLESTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Acton, hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 1½ mile N. of Nantwich. It is situated on the river Wheeler, and is a station on the Manchester, Crewe, and Chester section of the London and North-Western railway.

WORLINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Wangford, co. Suffolk, 6 miles S.W. of Lowestoft, and 2 S.E. of Beccles. It includes the old parish of Worlingham Parva, and is bounded on the N.E. by the navigable river Waveney, which separates it from the county of Norfolk. This place gives the title of baron to the Earl of Gosford, of Gosford Castle, in Ireland, who is lord of the manor and has a seat here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £260, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, or to St. Mary, contains a monument by Chantrey to General Sparrow and his son, and a brass of N. Wrenne, bearing date 1511. There was formerly another church, dedicated to St. Peter, but it has been long since demolished. The charities produce about £30 per annum, chiefly derived from town estate.

WORLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Lackford, co. Suffolk, 1 mile S.W. of Mildenhall, and 4 N.E. of Kennet railway station. The village is situated at the ferry on the S. bank of the river Lark. The soil is sandy and generally sterile, upon a substratum of chalk, and there are rabbit warrens on the heath. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £240. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The register commences about the middle of the 16th century. There are National and Sunday schools. The charities produce about £6 per annum.

WORLINGTON, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Witheridge, co. Devon, 6 miles E. of Chulmleigh, and 5 N.E. of the Lapford railway station, on the North Devon line. The village is situated on the Lesser Dart, and has part of an ancient cross. The soil is a red clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £300, and 70 acres of glebe. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Bible Christians have a chapel. There is a National school for both sexes. The charities produce about £7 per annum. In the neighbourhood are traces of the Roman way to Exeter, on which urns and coins have been found. The Earl of Portsmouth is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

WORLINGTON, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Witheridge, co. Devon, 7 miles E. of Chulmleigh, and 6 N.E. of Lapford railway station. It is situated on the Lesser Dart, and adjoins the village of East Worlington. Within this parish are the ruins of an old house, called Affton Barton, formerly the residence of the Affton and Stukely families, but now converted into a farmhouse. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £160, and 84 acres of glebe. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. L. W. Buck, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

WORLINGWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Hoxne, co. Suffolk, 16 miles N. of Woodbridge, 5 N.W. of Framlingham, and 4 S. of Stradbrook. The village occupies one of the most elevated sites in the county. It contains a police-station and post-office. The land, which is in a high state of cultivation, is chiefly the property of Lord Henniker, whose seat is Worlingworth Hall. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with the cur. of Southolt annexed, £933. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has an oaken roof; a font, with cover, brought from Bury Abbey; brass of a group of children, remains of old stained glass, and several monuments, including one to Elizabeth, Duchess of Chandos, and another to Sir John and Lady Major. The register dates from 1588. There is a free school, founded and endowed by J. Baldry in 1689, and a Sunday-school with a small endowment. The charities produce about £150 per annum, chiefly the produce of the town lands.

WORMBRIDGE, a par. in the hund. of Webtree, co. Hereford, 9 miles S.W. of Hereford, 3 E. of Abbey Dore, and 1 mile S.W. of St. Devereux railway station, on the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford line. It is situated on the Worm Brook, a branch of the river Monnow, in the Grey-valley, on the road to Abergavenny. The soil is a mixture of sand and loam, upon a subsoil of sandstone. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, annexed to St. Devereux. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, has been recently rebuilt. Archer Clive, Esq., of Whitfield Park, is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

WORMEGAY, a par. in the hund. of Clackclose, co. Norfolk, 7½ miles N.E. of Downham-Market, 6 S.E. of Lynn, and 4 E. of Watlington railway station. It was a place of importance in the Saxon times, and under the early Norman kings was held by the families of Bardolph and Warren, who had a castle here, of which the moat may still be traced. A priory of Black Canons was founded here in the reign of Richard I., which in 1468 became a cell to the monastery of Pentney. The navigable river Nar bounds the parish on the N., and at Letchey bridge is a brewery and malting establishment. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £20, besides £400 from Queen Anne's bounty, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Michael or to the Holy Cross. There are National schools for this and the adjoining parish of Tottenhill, built in 1840. The charities produce about £10 per annum. D. H. L. Warner, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WORMELOW, a hund. in two divs., lower and upper, in the southern part of co. Hereford; the former contains the pars. of Bridstow, Ganerew, Garway, Goodrich, Hentland, Llangarren, Llanrothall, Marstow, Peterstow, Tretire, Welsh Newton, St. Weonard's, and Whitchurch; and the upper div. the pars. of Aconbury, Ballingham, Great and Little Birch, Boulstone, Much and Little Dewchurch, Dewsall, Harewood, Heywood Forest, Killpeck, King's Cople, Llandinabo, Llanithog, Llanwarne, Orcop, Pencoyd, Sellack, Triville, and part of Foy; together comprising 61,820 acres.

WORMHILL, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Tideswell, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 2 miles S.W. of Tideswell. The village is situated on the river Wye, under Chee Tor, one of the wonders of the Peak. In this township are mineral springs, which give name to the hundred, and round which the inhabitants anciently used to meet at an annual well-dressing. At a place called Thornsett, Brindley, the engineer, was born. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £270. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. The charities produce about £8 per annum. There is a free school, supported by the landowners. Westby Bagshawe, Esq., of Wormhill Hall, is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

WORMINGFORD, a par. in the hund. of Lexden, co. Essex, 3½ miles S.W. of Neyland. The village derives its name from its situation on a ford of the navigable river Stour. The surface rises gradually from the bank of the river to a considerable elevation. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £310. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There is a National school. The charities produce about £50 per annum.

WORMINGHALL, a par. in the hund. of Ashendon, co. Bucks, 5 miles N.W. of Thame. The village is situated near the river Thame, and is the birthplace of Bishop John King, James I.'s "king of preachers," and of his son, Bishop Henry King, the poet, born here in 1591. A market, formerly held on Thursday, was granted to John de Rivers in 1304, with a fair on the festival of SS. Peter and Paul. The charities produce about £100 per annum, of which £80 belong to King's almshouses, founded in 1670 for 12 aged persons.

WORMINGTON, a par. in the lower div. of Kiftsgate hund., co. Gloucester, 5 miles N. of Winchcomb, and 6 from Evesham, on the Isborne stream, under the

Cotswold hills. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £150. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity or to St. Catherine. S. G. Gist, Esq., of Wormington Grange, is lord of the manor.

WORMINGTON, an ancient par. in the district of Kelso, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, now united with Linton.

WORMINGTON GRANGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Didbrook, co. Gloucester, 1 mile S.E. of Wormington, and 4 miles N. of Winchcomb.

WORMINSTER, a tythg. in the city of Wells, co. Somerset, 2 miles S. of Wells.

WORMLEIGHTON, a par. in the hund. of Kington, co. Warwick, 5½ miles S.E. of Southam, and 3 N.E. of Fenny Compton railway station. The village is situated near the reservoir of the Oxford canal, and gives title of baron to the Dukes of Marlborough. At the time of the Domesday survey it formed part of the possessions of the Earl of Mellent, and in the reign of Henry VIII. came to the Spencer family, with whom it still remains, the present Earl Spencer being lord of the manor and chief landowner. The land is rich pasture and meadow, with the exception of a few acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £80. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a school with a small endowment.

WORMLEY, a par. in the hund. of Hertford, co. Herts, 2 miles N.E. of Cheshunt, 2½ S.W. of Hoddesden, and 6 from Hertford. The parish is traversed by the Cambridge section of the Great Eastern railway and by the New River, and is bounded on the E. by the river Lea. In the Saxon times it was given by King Harold to Waltham Abbey, and having reverted to the crown at the Dissolution, was given by Henry VIII. to the North family, from whom it came to the Cromwells of Cheshunt. In the village is Wormley Bury, the residence of Earl Brownlow. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of London, val. £250. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, contains a painting of the Lord's Supper, by Palma, effigies in alabaster of W. Puerveye and lady, several altar-tombs of former rectors, and three brasses, the earliest bearing date 1479.

WORMONDISCOMBE, a lib. in the par. of Watlington, co. Oxford, 2 miles from Watlington.

WORM'S HEAD, a dangerous promontory or headland on the S. side of Rhosilly Bay, co. Glamorgan. It is united to the mainland by a narrow strip of rock about three-fourths of a mile long, called Worm's Sound, which is submerged during high tide.

WORMSHILL, a par. in the hund. of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 5 miles S.W. of Sittingbourne, 9 from Maidstone, and 3 N.E. of Hollingbourn. The village is situated on a plateau 530 feet above the sea, and intersected with valleys. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £260, in the patron. of Christ Hospital, London. The church is dedicated to St. Giles. The register dates from 1700. The charities produce about £6 per annum. There is a school with a small endowment.

WORMSLEY, a par. in the hund. of Grimsworth, co. Hereford, 3½ miles S.E. of Weobly, 8 N.W. of Hereford, and 5 N.W. of Moreton railway station. The village is situated on the road from Weobly to Hereford, and commands a view of the Malvern and Cleo hills. In the reign of John, Gilbert Talbot founded the priory of St. Leonard in this parish for canons of the order of St. Augustine. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £75. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Sir W. R. Boughton, Bart., is lord of the manor.

WORMWOOD SCRUBS, or WORMHOLT, a common in the Holborn div. of Ossulstone hund, co. Middlesex, 5 miles N.W. of St. Paul's, London. It is situated on the Paddington canal, at the place where the Great Western and West London railways cross.

WORPLESDON, a par. in the first div. of Woking hund., co. Surrey, 3 miles N.W. of Guildford. It is situated on the Wye and Arun navigation, and includes the tythg. of Burgham and the ecclesiastical district and village of Wyke, the latter surrounded by the parish of Ash. In 1829 the floor of a Roman villa, 62 feet long by 23 wide, and divided into five compartments, floored with tesselated pavement of iron-stone, was discovered on Broad-Street Common. The two manors of Worplesdon and Burgham belong to Earl Onslow. Fuller's earth is found. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £710, in the patron. of Eton College. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains an old font and an E. window embellished with ancient stained glass. There is also a district church at Wyke, erected in 1858, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £130. There are National schools, built by subscription in 1861, and schools in connection with the district church of Wyke. The charities produce about £18 per annum.

WORRALL, a div. in the tnshp. of Bradfield and par. of Ecclesfield, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.W. of Sheffield.

WORSALL, HIGH, a chplry. in the par. of Northallerton, wap. of Allertonshire, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Yarm, and 10 N.E. of Northallerton.

WORSALL, LOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkleavington, North Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Yarm. It adjoins the chapelry of High Worsall.

WORSBROUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Darfield, wap. of Staincross, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.E. of Barnsley, and 11 N. of Sheffield. The village is traversed by the South Yorkshire railway and the Dearne and Dove branch canal, which passes to Worsbrough Bridge, affording facilities of conveyance for the produce of the extensive collieries, stone quarries, and iron works in the neighbourhood. The tnshp. contains Worsbrough Common and Dale, and eight other hmlts. In Worsbrough Dale are extensive mines of the ten-foot coal in full operation, also gunpowder, paper, and corn mills, chemical works, and flint-glass works. There are two churches, dedicated respectively to St. Mary and St. Thomas; the former, a chapel-of-ease to Darfield, was, with the exception of the tower and spire, rebuilt in 1839 at a cost of £1,200; the latter was erected in 1859 at a cost of £3,500. There are chapels for the Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Independents, and three day schools for boys and girls partially endowed, and three church Sunday-schools. The principal seats are Darley Hall, Ouselthwaite, Round Green, and Worsbrough Hall, in which last are preserved a cabinet once belonging to Charles I., the sheets in which he slept the night before his execution, and the block on which the Earl of Stafford was executed. John Jeffrocks, Esq., is lord of the manor of Darley, and Vernon Wentworth, Esq., of Stainborough Hall, of the manor of Worsbrough.

WORSLEY, a tnshp. and vil. in the par. of Eccles, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 6 miles S. of Bolton, and 7 N.W. of Manchester, forming part of the borough of South Lancashire. It is a station on the Manchester and Wigan branch of the London and North-Western railway, and has water communication by means of the Bridgwater canal with all parts of the kingdom. Branching from the trunk canal are a series of underground canals and tunnels, some 180 feet below the surface, cut by Brindley, for the Duke of Buckingham, at a cost of £169,000, and communicating with the extensive collieries. This tnshp. includes the hmlts. of Newtown, Little Houghton, Boothstown, and Ellenborough Chapel. The population in 1861 was 11,875, many being employed in the cotton mills. The soil is clayey, and the subsoil mostly moss. The manor at the time of the Conquest belonged to Elias de Workedesley, and in the 17th century came to the Dukes of Bridgwater, to whom it still belongs, though the greater part of the land and the collieries are now the property of the Earl of Ellesmere, whose seat is Worsley Hall, built in 1806 by Blore in the Elizabethan style, and visited by the Queen in October, 1851. From the windows a view is obtained over seven counties, and in the interior are oak panelling, sculpture, and painting, including Landseer's "Return from Hawking." Adjoining the park are the remains of the old timbered seat of the Duke of Bridgwater, and Wardley Hall, said to have been built in the

reign of Edward VI. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £200. The church is dedicated to St. Mark. The Wesleyans and Independents have chapels, and there are National and Sunday schools. Worsley is the seat of a superintendent register, but is included in Salford New County-court district, and Barton-upon-Irwell Poor-law Union.

WORSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Tunstead, co. Norfolk, 3 miles S.E. of North Walsham, and 12 N.E. of Norwich, anciently called *Worsteds*. The village is situated near the navigable river Ant, which joins the sea at Yarmouth. It was once of more importance than at present, being a manufacturing and market town. The Flemings, in the reign of Henry I., first established here the manufacture of woollen "twists and stuffs;" but this branch of trade having been removed to Norwich in the reign of Richard II., the town gradually declined. The Hall is the seat of the Hon. Rufus Roos, who is lord of the manor, and holds a court-leet, at which constables and other officers are appointed. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £260, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains an ancient and a modern screen, also an antique font with a cover and two brasses from 1520. The chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. Andrew, has long since been demolished. The Baptists have a chapel and burial-ground. There are National and British schools, and almshouses, built and endowed by S. Chapman of Norwich, in 1821, for 12 aged people. The charities produce about £45 per annum, including £30 left by Rev. H. Wharton for the repairs of the church. A fair is held on 12th and 13th May for cattle.

WORSTHORN, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Whalley, higher div. of Blackburn hund., co. Lancaster, 2 miles E. of Burnley. It is situated near Scar Moor, about a mile from the confluence of the river Bourn with the Calder, and includes the hmlt. of Hartswood.

WORSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, higher div. of Blackburn hund., co. Lancaster, 2 miles N.E. of Clitheroe, near the river Ribble.

WORSTON, an ext. par. lib. or tnshp. adjoining the par. of SS. Mary and Chad, S. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, 4 miles N.W. of Stafford. It forms one estate, situated on the river Sow, which turns a large corn and silk mill.

WORTH, or WORD, a par. in the hund. of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 1 mile S. of Sandwich. It is situated near the coast of the English Channel, and includes the hmlts. of Felderland and Hecklinge. There are two coastguard stations. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £375, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. The impropriate tithes, amounting to £623 4*s.* 6½*d.*, belong to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

WORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Prestbury and hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 6 miles S.E. of Stockport, 7 N.E. of Macclesfield, and 1 mile from the Poynton railway station. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the collieries belonging to Lord Vernon, who is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

WORTH, a hund. in the lathe of Shepway, co. Kent. It comprises part of Romney Marsh, containing the pars. of Blackmanstone, Burmarsh, Dymchurch, Eastbridge, and Orgarswick.

WORTH, a par. in the hund. of Buttinghill, rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, 6½ miles S.W. of East Grinstead, 2 S.E. of Crawley, and adjoining the Three Bridges station on the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway, where the East Grinstead branch turns off, on which are two other stations in this parish. It is situated on the road from Croydon to Cuckfield, chiefly woodland, including Tilgate Forest, Crawley Down, and Old House Warren. The village contains a workhouse, a literary and scientific institution at Pound Hill, and a number of seats, the principal being Worth Park, the residence of J. M. Montefiore, Esq., and a meet for the Horsham hounds, the Grove, the Hall, Tilgate House, Tilgate Manor, Crabbett, Rowfant, the Grange, Huntsland, and Worthbridge. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £608, with the cur. of Crawley Down annexed. The church was repaired about 20 years since, and contains a square font and monument to the Bethune family. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Crawley Down, dedicated to All Saints. The register dates from the reign of Elizabeth. The Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion have two chapels. There are schools in connection with both churches. The charities produce about £35 per annum. The Earl of Abergavenny and the executors of the late F. S. Blunt, Esq, are lords of the manor.

WORTHAM, a par. in the hund. of Hartismere, co. Suffolk, 5 miles N.W. of Eye, 2 S.W. of Diss, and 3 N.W. of Mellis railway station. The parish is bounded on the N. by the river Waveney, which here separates the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. The village contains the Hartismere union workhouse for children. There is a considerable extent of common. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £860, and 41 acres of glebe, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a free school. The charities produce about £7 per annum. On Wortham Ling are traces of a Roman camp.

WORTHENBURY, a par. in the hund. of Maylor, co. Flint, 6 miles S.E. of Wrexham, on the river Dee. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £400. The church is dedicated to St. Deiniol. The charities produce about £4 per annum.

WORTHIN, a par. partly in the hund. of Cawrse, co. Montgomery, but chiefly in the hunds. of Chirbury and Ford, co. Salop, 12 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury, 11 from Welshpool, and 9 from Montgomery. The par. comprises the chplries. of Trelystan and Hope, the quarters of Bing-Weston, Bromblow, Upper Heath, and Worthin, and 15 other tnshps. The village, which was formerly a market-town, under charter of Henry III., is situated on the road from Shrewsbury to Montgomery near the river Rea and the Stipperstones, a ridge of loose stones extending several miles towards Shrewsbury, and said to be the ancient boundary between England and Wales. There are lead mines in the parish, also grit and gravel pits, and the manufacture of flannel is carried on to a small extent. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £1,424 9*s.* 7*d.*, in the patron. of New College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was partially restored in 1849, and contains a monument to Dr. D. Pryce, chaplain to Charles I. There are also churches at Trelystan in Montgomeryshire, and at Hope in Salop, the livings of both being perpet. curs. There are National schools in various parts of the parish; those at Worthin were erected in 1850. The charities produce about £55 per annum. In this parish are a circular mound called "The Beacon Ring," and several barrows scattered about.

WORTHING, a fishing-station, watering-place, and market town in the par. of Broadwater, hund. of Brightford, and rape of Bramber, co. Sussex, 12 miles W. of Brighton, 20 S.E. of Chichester, and 56 S.W. of London by road, or 61 by the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway. It is situated on the English Channel in a flat spot, sheltered on the land side by an amphitheatre of chalk hills, forming part of the South Downs, and has along the sea coast a range of smooth sands stretching westward near 10 miles, and E. about 4 miles. On account of the salubrity and equability of its climate, it is adopted by many families as their winter residence, but the lowness of its situation often causes the sea-fog to lie when it is clear on the downs above. No part of the ground on which it is built is more than 20 feet above the level of the sea, which has been gradually encroaching on the land, having advanced 33 yards from 1699 to 1813, and is still gaining. For a long time the drainage was defective, which, together with the accumulation of sea-weed upon the beach, were sources of discomfort to inhabitants and visitors; effective steps, however, have been taken to remedy these inconveniences, and

the sanitary provisions are now good. A constant service of pure water is laid on to every house. The esplanade extends for three quarters of a mile along the shore, and the bathing-machines and baths are of superior character, especially the Royal Baths on the Marine-parade, where warm, cold, and medicated vapour baths are in constant readiness. Worthing first became a resort of sea-bathers and pleasure-seekers towards the close of the last century, after the visit of Princess Amelia in 1798; it was subsequently visited by the Princess Charlotte and Queen Caroline, and in 1849 by the late Queen Dowager and suite, who stayed here for a fortnight. The town is well laid out, and has several good streets, with an iron pier, 960 feet long by 15 wide, at the bottom of South-street, erected in 1862 at a cost of £4,182. The Steyne consists of about 3 acres of ornamental grounds, fronting Warwick and Worthing Houses, which are let out in apartments. The corn-exchange is close to the railway station, and the assembly-rooms are attached to the Steyne Hotel; there are also subscription-libraries, news-rooms, theatre built in 1807, two branch banks, savings-bank, market opened in 1810, union poorhouse, and a dispensary. The population in 1861 was 6,550. Many of the people are employed in the mackerel and herring fishery for the supply of the London market. The town is under the management of a local board of health, and in the charge of the county magistrates, who hold petty sessions here. It is a polling-place for West Sussex, and a coast-guard station, also the head of a new county court and superintendent registry district. The livings of both churches in the town are perpet. curs. in the archdeac. and dioc. of Chichester, val. respectively £150 and £300, in the gift of the Rector of Broadwater. The chapel-of-ease was erected in 1812, and Christchurch in 1843. A new church is being built, to be dedicated to St. George. The greater part of the sittings in the latter are free. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Christian Brethren have chapels. There are National schools, some of which have been recently built, and two sets of almshouses, St. Elizabeth's for four single women, and Humphreys, built in 1858, for six aged men and their wives. On Lancing Down are traces of a Roman camp, and at Cisbury of a British earthwork covering 60 acres. Market-day is Saturday, and a corn-market fortnightly on Wednesday.

WORTHING, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.E. of East Dereham, and half a mile from Elmham railway station. It is watered by a stream falling into the river Wensum. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, joint val., with that of Swanton Morley, £1,065. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

WORTHING CHRISTCHURCH, an ecclesiastical district in the par. of Broadwater, co. Sussex, adjoining the town of Worthing.

WORTHINGTON, a chplry. in the par. of Breedon-on-the-Hill, hund. of West Goscote, co. Leicester, 4½ miles N.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. It comprises the three tnshps. of Griffydam, Newbold, and Worthington, and the hmlt. of Pegg's Green, at which last is a colliery. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £100. The church is dedicated to St. Matthew. The Wesleyans have two chapels, one at Worthington, and the other at Griffydam. There are National and church schools. Earl Ferrers is lord of the manor.

WORTHINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Standish, co. Lancaster, 3 miles N. of Wigan, near the Leeds and Liverpool canal.

WORTH-MATRAVERS, a par. in the hund. of Rowbarrow, co. Dorset, 3 miles S.E. of Corfe Castle, and 3 S.W. of Swanage. It is situated on the coast of the English Channel, and contains the hmlts. of Downshay, Eastington, Haycroft, Quar, Rentscombe, Weston, and Woody-Hide, at which last is a quarry of green marble, of which pillars have been erected in many of the cathedrals, and recently employed for the decoration of the Temple church in London. There are also quarries of Purbeck and freestone. Overlooking the English Channel is St. Alban's Head, formed by a spur of the Middle Purbecks, which rises 450 feet above the level of the sea, and has on its summit a signal-house, also the remains of an old chapel, dedicated to St. Aldhelm or St. Alban, built and vaulted with stone, and supported by a single massive pillar. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £150, in the patron. of the Rector of Swanage. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

WORTH, WEST, a tythg. in the par. of Edmondsham, co. Dorset, 2 miles S.E. of Cranborne.

WORTHY, HEADBOURN, a par. in the lower div. of Fawley hund., co. Hants, 1½ mile N. of Winchester. The village is situated on the river Itchen, which is navigable from Winchester to Southampton. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £420, in the patron. of University College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. There is a National school. The charities produce about £7. Joseph Bingham, the ecclesiastical historian, author of "Origines Ecclesiasticæ," was once rector.

WORTHY MARTYR. *See* MARTYR-WORTHY, co. Hants.

WORTING, a par. in the hund. of Chutely, co. Hants, 2 miles W. of Basingstoke. The village is situated near the line of the London and South-Western railway. The surface is undulating, and the soil chalky. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £280. The church, dedicated to Thomas à Becket, has been recently rebuilt. There is a National school, and almshouses for two poor families. The Rev. L. B. Wither is lord of the manor.

WORTLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Wotton-under-Edge, co. Gloucester, 1 mile S.E. of Wotton.

WORTLEY, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of St. Peter's, Leeds, ward of Holbeck, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Leeds, within which borough it is comprised, and 6½ from Bradford. The Leeds and Bradford and the Leeds and Dewsbury railways have both stations here. The tnshp. contains the modern suburb of New Wortley, adjoining Wellington Bridge, the vils. of Lower and Upper Wortley, Greenside, and Silver Royd Hill, with some scattered hmlts. The population has rapidly increased of late years, and in 1861 contained 12,058 inhabitants, but the ecclesiastical district of New Wortley contains 7,334. The working classes are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture, the potteries, and coalpits, and in the making of sanitary tubes and fire-bricks. The soil is fertile, and the commons have been recently enclosed. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £130. The church, dedicated to St. John, was built in 1787, but not consecrated till 1813. The Wesleyans, Independents, Primitive and Association Methodists, have chapels. There are a free school and National schools.

WORTLEY, a tnshp. and vil. in the par. of Tankersley, upper div. of Staincross wap., West Riding co. York, 8½ miles N. of Sheffield, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Barnsley. It has stations on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, Great Northern, and London and North-Western railways. The tnshp. is separated on the W. from Bradfield and part of the parish of Penistone by the river Don, and includes the hmlts. of Bromley, Finkle Street, Hermit Hill, Howbrook, and Smithy Folds. The chief seats are Wharncliffe Hall, the seat of Lord Wharncliffe, who is lord of the manor, and Wharncliffe Lodge, for many generations the seat of the Wortley family; the latter was built in 1510 by Sir Thomas Wortley, ancestor of the Hon. Edward Montague and the Lady Mary Wortley Montague. Near the old seat are Wharncliffe crags, the scene of the ballad of the Dragon of Wantley. The soil is clayey, and the substratum abounds in coal, ironstone, and gritstone. There are collieries, iron and steel works, agricultural implement factories, brick and tile kilns, and stone quarries. The Wharncliffe Silkstone Company have their works here. The population in 1857 was 1,095, and in 1861 it was 1,121. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £120. The

church, dedicated to St. Leonard, was partially rebuilt in 1815. There are a public library, a National school-house, erected by Lord Wharncliffe in 1861, and a Sunday-school. The charities produce about £35 per annum.

WORTLEY, KING'S, a par. in the hunds. of Lower Fawley and Mitcheldever, co. Hants, 2 miles N.E. of Winchester. It is situated in the vale of the river Itchen, and includes the tythg. of Abbot's Worthy. The London and South-Western railway passes through the parish. The land, which is chiefly arable, is the property of Sir F. T. Baring, Bart., and G. E. Wall, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The soil is chalky. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £460. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has been recently enlarged and repaired. The register commences in the early part of the 16th century. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school.

WORTON, a tythg. and ecclesiastical district in the par. and hund. of Potterne, co. Wilts, 3½ miles S.W. of Devizes. It is situated near the bank of the Thames, and has recently been formed into a separate ecclesiastical district.

WORTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Cassington, hund. of Wootton, co. Oxford, 4 miles N.W. of Oxford.

WORTON, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Bainbridge, and par. of Aysgarth, North Riding co. York, 2 miles S.W. of Askrigg, in Wensley Dale, near a branch of the river Ure.

WORTON, NETHER and OVER, pars. in the hund. of Wootton, co. Oxford, 4 miles S.W. of Deddington. They are watered by the river Swere, a branch of the Cherwell. The churches are dedicated respectively to St. James and the Holy Trinity.

WORTWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Redenhall, hund. of Earsham, co. Norfolk, 2½ miles N.E. of Harleston. It is a station on the Waveney Valley railway. The village or hamlet was formerly extra parochial, situated near the river Waveney. Redenhall church and churchyard are partly within the bounds of Wortwell. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels. There is a National school.

WOTHERSOME, a tnshp. in the par. of Bardsey, lower div. of Skyrack wap., West Riding co. York, 4 miles S. of Wetherby.

WOTHERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Chirbury, co. Salop, 8 miles N.W. of Bishop's Castle.

WOTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par of St. Martin's, Stamford-Baron, co. Northampton, 1 mile W. of Stamford-Baron. It is situated near the river Welland, and contains the ruins of Wothorpe Hall, built by Lord Burleigh in the reign of Elizabeth.

WOTTON, a hund. in two divs., co. Surrey; the first contains the pars. of Abinger, Ockley, and Wotton; and the second, the pars. of Capel and Dorking, comprising together about 32,600 acres.

WOTTON, a par. in the hund. of the same name, co. Surrey, 3 miles S.W. of Dorking. It is situated on the border of Sussex, and is about 9 miles in extent from N. to S., but seldom exceeds a mile in breadth, tapering towards the S. It comprises the divs. of Low Hill and Up Hill, and until recently the chplry. of Oakwood, which last has been formed with part of the parish of Abinger into a separate ecclesiastical district, having its own church and schools. The surface is hilly, including Leith Hill, the loftiest elevation in the S.E. of England, being 997 feet above sea level, and having on its summit a square tower, erected in 1766 by R. Hall, Esq., commanding an extensive view over the Woulds of Surrey and Sussex, with the English Channel in the distance to the S., and the hills of Harrow, Hampstead, and Highgate, to the N. Under Leith Hill rise three streams, two of which fall into the river Wey, and one into the Arun. There are considerable woods of oak, ash, beech, hazel, and birch. The principal landed proprietors are the Duke of Norfolk, who owns the Tillingbourne estate, W. J. Evelyn, Esq., M.P. and lord of the manor, whose seat is Wotton Park, which has part of the old Elizabethan mansion, where John Evelyn, author of "Sylva," was born in 1620; Lee Steere, Esq., of Javes House; Josiah Wedgwood, Esq.; and Sir E. Vaughan Williams, of Tanhurst near Leith Hill. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £548. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, has recently been repaired. In the interior are monuments to the Evelyn family. There is also a district church at Oakwood Hill. The charities produce about £40 per annum, including the bequest of Lady Evelyn for the poor.

WOTTON. *See* WOOTTON, cos. Gloucester and Hants.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, a par., tnshp., and market town in the upper div. of Berkeley hund., co. Gloucester, formerly in Wilts, 19 miles S.W. of Gloucester, 7 S. of Dursley, and 2 from the Charfield station on the Gloucester and Bristol railway, which passes through the parish. This place derives its name from its situation beneath the western ridge of the Cotswold hills, and was once of more importance than at present, being one of the clothing towns, and having flourishing manufactures of fine woollen cloth, which are now entirely decayed. In the reign of John, it was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt on a different site by the Berkeleys, who obtained for it from Henry III. the grant of a market and fairs, with various municipal privileges. A mayor is still chosen annually in October at the manorial court leet, but he has no magisterial authority, nor have the 12 aldermen, the town being under the government of county magistrates, who hold petty sessions for the division fortnightly on Friday. It is an election and polling place for West Gloucestershire. The par., which is watered by the Bourn, Edbrook, Dyers Brook, and the Ousel, contains besides the town of Wotton, the hmlts. of Bradley, Coombe, Horseley, Huntingford, Sinwell, and Symondshall. The present town, which consists principally of two parallel streets, is well built, and lighted with gas. It has a branch bank, savings bank, literary institution, subscription library and reading-rooms, and several water mills. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £115, in the patron. of the dean and canons of Christ Church, Oxford, who are impropriators. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome structure, and contains several monuments. The Tabernacle meeting-house, originally built in 1775 by Rowland Hill, joining the house where his wife died, has been rebuilt in a more pretentious style. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists have chapels. The free grammar school, the oldest public school in the kingdom, was founded in 1387 by Lady Berkeley, and has an income from endowment of about £500 per annum, with exhibitions at Oxford and Cambridge. There are a blue-coat school, in which thirty boys are clothed and taught, National school for girls, and British and infant schools. The charities realise above £1,200 per annum, including the endowments of the schools and almshouses, of which there are two sets, Perry's and Dawes', the former for 12 and the latter for 6 poor persons. The Roman road from Cirencester goes through the parish, and there are remains of British and Roman camps and Roman buildings. Market-day is Friday. Fairs are held 25th September, and on the Tuesday preceding 25th March, and there is a monthly market the first Tuesday in the month.

WOTTONVILLE, an ext. par. lib. in the upper div. of Dudstone hund., co. Gloucester, three-quarters of a mile S.E. of Gloucester. It adjoins the par. of St. Mary-de-Lode.

WOUGHTON-ON-THE-GREEN, a par. in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 3 miles N. of Fenny Stratford, is bounded on the E. by a branch of the river Ousel, and on the W. by the Grand Junction canal. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £250. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a National school partially endowed. The charities produce about £8 per annum. The Rev. Dr. Rose is lord of the manor.

WOULDHAM, a par. in the hund. of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 3 miles S.W. of Rochester. The village is situated on the eastern bank of the Medway, opposite Lower Halling. Star Castle, an ancient manor in this parish, is tithe free, and another is partly so; both belonged to the abbey of West Malling. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

WOUNDALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Claverley, co. Salop, 3 miles E. of Bridgnorth.

WRABNESS, a par. in the hund. of Tendring, co. Essex, 6 miles E. of Manningtree, and 5½ W. of Harwich by the Harwich branch of the Great Eastern railway, on which it is a station. It is bounded on the N. by the navigable river Stour. The village is situated on the main road from Harwich to Manningtree. The soil is a mixture of clay and light loam. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £380, with 50 acres of glebe, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The register commences in 1650. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a small charity worth 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum. E. W. Garland, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WRACKLEFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Stratton, co. Dorset, 3 miles N.W. of Dorchester, on the river Frome.

WRAGBY, a par. and market town in the W. div. of Wraggoe wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 11 miles N.E. of Lincoln, 10 N.W. of Horncastle, and 8 from Market Rasen. It has a station at Langworth on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway, and is 6 miles from the Bardney station of the Lincoln and Boston branch of the Great Northern railway. Wragby is a polling place for the county elections, and a small market town, situated at the junction of the Lincoln, Horncastle, Louth, Market Rasen, and Bardney roads, containing in 1861 a population of only 619. It is noticed by Leland as a village giving name to a small beck or stream which passed by Bardney Abbey, but was raised into importance about 1671 by the Duke of Buckingham, who obtained for it the grant of a market and fairs. The living is a vic.* united with the rect. of Panton, joint val. £150. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt in 1838 at a cost of £3,500. The chancel of the old church is left standing, and serves as the cemetery chapel. The charities produce about £140 per annum, including the endowment of Hansard's grammar school, now united with the parochial school, and Turnor's almshouses for 12 widows. Market day is on Thursday. Fairs are held on 1st May and 28th and 29th September for cattle and sheep. C. Turnor, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WRAGBY, a par. chiefly in the upper div. of Osgoldcross wap., but partly in the wap. of Staincross, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Pontefract, 5 S.E. of Wakefield, and 3¼ S.E. of Oakenshaw railway station, on the North Midland line of railway. The par. comprises the tnshps. of West Hardwick, Hessle, Hill Top, Huntwick, and Nostel-cum-Foulby, in the wap. of Upper Osgoldcross, and the tnshps. of Ryhill and Wintersett, in that of Staincross. The village has on its northern side the park and mansion of Charles Wynn, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The mansion is built on the site of a monastery dedicated to St. Oswald, and founded in 1121 by Ralph Adlove, chaplain to Henry I., for canons regular. In the township of West Hardwick bricks, tiles, and pipes are made, and there are also stone quarries, and in the parish a seam of good coal has been discovered. The living is a don. cur. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There are parochial schools partially endowed. The charities produce about £23 per annum.

WRAGGOE, a wap. in the parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, divided into East and West; the former contains the pars. of Barkwith East and West, Benniworth, Biscathorpe, Burgh-on-Baine, Hainton, Hatton, Kirmond-le-Mire, Langton-by-Wragby, Ludford Magna and Parva, Panton, Sixhills, Sotby, and Willingham South; and the latter the pars. of Apley, Bardney, Goltho, Holton-Beckering, Langton-Woodhouse, Legsby, Lissington, Rand, Snelland, Stainfield, Stainton-by-Langworth, Torrington East and West, Tupholme, Wickenby, and Wragby, comprising together 58,800 acres. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry and dioc. of Lincoln.

WRAGHOLME, a hmlt. in the par. of Grainthorpe, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.E. of Louth.

WRAMPLINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Forehoe, co. Norfolk, 3½ miles N.E. of Wymondham. It is bounded on the N. by the river Yare. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £280. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, was repaired in 1844. The chancel window was embellished with figures of the twelve apostles in stained glass, of which there are some remains. The Society of Friends have a cemetery here, and there is a village school supported by C. Lombe, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

WRANGBROOK, a hmlt. in the par. of North Elmsall, West Riding co. York, 6 miles S.E. of Pontefract.

WRANGDYKE, a hund. in the S. div. of co. Rutland, contains the pars. of Barrowden, Bisbrooke, Caldecott, Glaston, Liddington North and South, Luffenham, Morcott, Pilton, Seaton, Tixover, and part of Stoke Dry, comprising 16,580 acres.

WRANGLE, a par. in the wap. of Skirbeck, co. Lincoln, 9 miles N.E. of Boston, and 5 from the Langrick station of the East Lancashire railway. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £868. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, contains a monument to Sir John Reade and his lady. The Wesleyans have two chapels, and the Primitive Methodists one. The charities produce about £50 per annum, exclusive of Alenson's almshouses and school, which have an income of about £150.

WRANTAGE, a tythg. in the par. of North Curry, co. Somerset, 7 miles S.W. of Langport, and 5 S.E. of Taunton. It is situated near the Chard canal, and includes the village of Newport.

WRATTING, GREAT and LITTLE, adjoining pars. in the hund. of Risbridge, co. Suffolk, 2½ miles N.E. of Haverhill, and 6 N.W. of Clare. These villages are situated on a branch of the river Stour, and from the numerous remains of Roman antiquity dug up are supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station *Ad Ansam*. The livings are both rects. in the dioc. of Ely, joint val. £450. The church, situated in the par. of Great Wratting, is dedicated to St. Mary. The register commences in 1593. At Little Wratting is a National school.

WRATTING, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Radfield, co. Cambridge, 5 miles N.E. of Linton, 9 from Newmarket, and 4 S.E. of Six Mile Bottom station on the Cambridge and Newmarket railway. At a short distance from the village is Wratting Park, the seat of Sir Charles Watson. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £220, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There are parochial schools.

WRATTON, or WRAYTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Melling, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 5 miles S. of Kirkby-Lonsdale. It includes the hmlt. of Melling.

WRAWBY, a par. in the S. div. of Yarborough wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N.E. of Brigg, where is a station on the Manchester and Sheffield railway. The river Ancholme passes through the parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £200, in the patron. of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are also a chapel-of-ease, and a district church at Brigg. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels. The charities produce about £560, chiefly the endowment of Brigg grammar school.

WRAXALL, a par. in the hund. of Eggerton, co. Dorset, 7 miles E. of Beaminster, and 11 N. of Dorchester. It is situated near the river Trent. The living is a rect., united in 1758 to that of Rampisham. The church is dedicated to St. Mary or to the Holy Trinity.

WRAXALL, a par. in the hund. of Portbury, co. Somerset, 7 miles S.W. of Bristol, and 2 from the nearest station on the Bristol and Exeter railway. The village is situated on the road from Bristol to Clevedon, and commands a view of the Bristol Channel and the hills of Monmouthshire. The par. includes the hmlt. of Fairland, and part of Leigh Down, on which are traces of two encampments, where many Roman antiquities have been found. Scattered over the parish are several seats, as Wraxall House and Lodge, Belmont, Charlton House, Naish House, and Tynterfield. The surface is elevated, and the soil a rich loam. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £575, with 50 acres of glebe. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was repaired in 1850, and contains several brasses. The Wesleyans have a chapel at Fairland, where also is a National school. Sir J. H. Grevile Smyth, Bart., of Ashton Court, is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

WRAXALL, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Chippenham, co. Wilts, 7 miles N.W. of Chippenham, and 9 N.E. of Bath. It is situated on the line of the ancient Akeman Street, now the high road to Chippenham, and includes the hmlts. of Upper Wraxall and Ford, at which latter place is a water-mill. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £485. The church, dedicated to St. James, contains tombs of the Yonges and Methuens. There is a National school. Lord Methuen is lord of the manor.

WRAXALL, SOUTH, a tythg. and chplry. in the par. of Great Bradford, co. Wilts, 7 miles S.E. of Bath, 3 N. of Bradford, and 7 S. of North Wraxall. The chplry. includes the hmlts. of Upper and Lower Wraxall, and has for many generations belonged to the Longs. The living is a cur., consolidated with the neighbouring chapelry of Atworth, which together have recently been formed into a separate ecclesiastical district.

WRAXHALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Ditcheat, co. Somerset, 3 miles N.W. of Castle Cary.

WRAY, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Melling, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 10 miles N.E. of Lancaster, and 1 mile from Hornby railway station; there is also a station on the Lytham branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway at Wray Green. The tnshp. includes the hmlt. of Botton. The village is situated on the junction of the two small streams, Hindburn and Roeburn, and contains a silk mill and a manufactory. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £50, in the patron. of trustees. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Fairs are held on Shrove Tuesday and 30th April for cattle.

WRAYSBURY, or WYRARDISBURY, a par. in the hund. of Stoke, co. Bucks, 3 miles S.W. of Colnbrook, 4½ from Windsor, and 6 from Slough. It is a station on the loop line of the London and South-Western railway. It is situated on the Thames, here crossed by a suspension bridge, recently erected at the cost of G. S. Harcourt, Esq., of Ankerwyke House; in whose grounds are the ruins of a Benedictine nunnery, founded in the reign of Henry II. by Sir Gilbert de Montfitchet. In the Thames, opposite this point, is an islet, called Magna Charta Island, and on the adjoining estate of B. H. Gill, Esq., is a portion of King John's hunting lodge, now a farm-house, in which is said to have been found the oak table on which John signed the Magna Charta. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val., with the perpet. cur. of Langley St. Mary, or Naish, annexed, £506, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor, who are impropriators of the great tithes. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, contains a brass of J. Stonor, 1512. The Baptists have a chapel. There is a free school, and 6 almshouses. The charities produce about £75 per annum, including the produce of the Church and Bridge estate.

WRAYTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Melling, co. Lancaster, 11 miles N.E. of Lancaster, and 1½ mile from Hornby railway station. It is situated near the river Lune, and is joined to Melling to form a township.

WREA, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkham, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 2 miles S.W. of Kirkham.

WREAKS-BRIGG, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Birstwith and par. of Hampsthwaite, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Ripley, on the river Nidd.

WREAY, a chplry. in the par. of St. Mary, Carlisle, ward and co. of Cumberland, 6 miles S.E. of Carlisle. It is a station on the Lancaster and Carlisle section of the London and North-Western railway. The village is situated on the river Petterill, and is a meet for the Carlisle harriers. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £90, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a school, founded and partially endowed in 1760, by J. Brown.

WRECKLESHAM, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. and hund. of Farnham, co. Surrey, 1½ mile S.W. of Farnham, on the river Wey. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

WREIGHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Rothbury, co. Northumberland, 5 miles W. of Rothbury. It is bounded on the S. by the river Coquet, and was anciently called Wreck Hill. It was ravaged by the plague in 1665, and has never recovered its population.

WREKE, or WREAK, a stream, co. Leicester, rises near Waltham-on-the-Wolds, and after its junction with the Eye, unites with the Soar near Cossington.

WREKIN, THE, a craggy trap mountain in co. Salop, 3 miles S.W. of Wellington, rises to the height of 1,320 feet above sea level, and commands a view over 13 counties.

WRELTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Middleton, North Riding co. York, 2½ miles N.W. of Pickering.

WRENBURY, a par. in the hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 5 miles S.W. of Nantwich, and 6 N.E. of Whitchurch. It is a station on the Crew, Whitchurch, and Shrewsbury branch of the London and North-Western railway. The par. includes the tnshps. of Broomhall, Chorley, Dodcott-cum-Wilkesley, Newhall, Sound, and Woodcott, with the hmlt. of Wrenbury Frith. The river Weaver, and the Chester and Ellesmere canal, pass through the parish. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Acton. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. In the chancel are mural tablets of the Starkey and Cotton families. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. There are free, National, and Sunday schools. The charities produce about £100 per annum. The Marquis of Cholmondeley is lord of the manors of Wrenbury and Chorley, and the Earl of Kilmore of the manors of Broomhall and Woodcott. Mrs. Beckett is lady of the manor of Sound.

WRENINGHAM, GREAT and LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Humbleyard, co. Norfolk, 3½ miles S.E. of Wymondham, and 8 from Norwich. It is situated midway between Wymondham and Flordon railway stations, and formerly constituted two parishes, now united. The living is a rect., consolidated with that of Ashwellthorpe. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The register commences in 1687. There is a National school. Lord Berners is lord of the manor.

WRENTHAM, a par. in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 5 miles N.W. of Southwold, 8 S.E. of Beccles, and 3 N.E. of Wrongford, on the road from London to Yarmouth. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £586. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was repaired in 1831 and in 1853. In the interior are an organ presented by the late rector, a painted window by Hardman, representing the Ascension, some modern tesselated pavement, and two brasses, date 1400. The charities produce about £55 per annum. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels. There are National, infant, and Foreign and British schools. William Wotton was born here in 1666.

WRENTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Wakefield, lower div. of Agbrigg wap., West Riding co. York, 2 miles N.E. of Wakefield. It is joined with Stanley to

form a township. The Lancashire and Yorkshire railway has here a joint station for Lofthouse and Wrenthorpe.

WRENTNALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Church Pulverbach, co. Salop, 7 miles N.W. of Church Stretton.

WRESSELL, or WRESSLE, a par. in the Holme-Beacon div. of Harthill wap., East Riding co. York, 3¾ miles N.W. of Howden, and 25 from Hull, by the Hull, Selby, and Milford Junction branch of the North-Eastern railway, on which it is a station. It is situated on the river Derwent, over which the railway passes on an iron bridge of seven arches. The par. contains the hmlts. of Brind, or Bourne, Newsholme, and Loftsome, at which last is a bridge, erected in 1800, at a cost of £4,000. At the time of the Domesday survey it was held by Gilbert Tyson, and came in the 13th century to the Percys, who built the castle, described by Leland as forming a quadrangle, with square towers, in which the Earls of Northumberland lived in state. This castle was forfeited by the Percys after the battle of Shrewsbury, but was restored to them in 1457, and in 1650 was taken and dismantled, by order of parliament. In the middle of the 18th century it became the property of the Wyndhams, was burnt in 1796, and is now a ruin. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £160. The church is dedicated to St. John of Beverley.

WREST, or SILSOE, the park of Earl de Grey, co. Beds, 4 miles S.W. of Shefford. It is situated near the river Ivel, and contains a collection of historical portraits.

WRESTLINGWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Biggleswade, co. Beds, 6 miles N.E. of Biggleswade, 10 S. of St. Neot's, and 2 S.E. of Potton. The village is situated on the road from Cambridge to Bedford, near the river Rhee. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £148. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, The Independents have a chapel. There is a mixed National school. The charities produce about £62 per annum.

WRETCHWICK, a hmlt in the par. of Bicester, co. Oxford, 1 mile S.E. of Bicester.

WRETHAM, EAST and WEST, pars. in the hund. of Shropham, co. Norfolk, 6 miles N.E. of Thetford. These two places with the hamlet of Stone Bridge form one continuous village. A little to the E. of the church passes the Roman road called the Peddar Way, near which is a large tumulus. The land is principally arable. Wretham Hall, the seat of the Birch family, to whom the manor belongs, is the principal residence. The living is a rect.* with that of West Wretham annexed, val. £547, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Ethelbert. It is situated in East Wretham, the church of West Wretham, formerly dedicated to St. Lawrence, being in ruins. There is a village school.

WRETTON, a par. in the hund. of Clackclose, co. Norfolk, 1 mile W. of Stoke Ferry, and 6 miles from Downham Market. The village is situated near the river Wissey. The living is a cur. united with Wereham. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. The charities produce about £17 per annum, besides 25 acres of fuel allotment. J. B. S. Bradfield, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WREXHAM, a par., market town, parliamentary and municipal borough recently incorporated, but locally in the hund. of Bromfield, co. Denbigh, 12 miles from Chester, 22 S.E. of Denbigh, and 179 N.W. of London by road, or 185 by the North-Western and Shrewsbury and Chester railways, on which it is a station. It is situated in a mineral district on the borders of Flintshire, into which county the parish extends, including the tnshps. of Wrexham Abbot, Wrexham Regis, and Esclusham, which form the borough, together with the chplries. of Berse Drelincourt, Brymbo, and Minera, besides ten other tnshps. The town of Wrexham is a thriving and increasing place on the Gwenfrwy brook, a feeder of the Clywedog, itself an affluent of the river Dee. It is one of the oldest towns in North Wales, being mentioned in the Saxon chronicles as *Wrightesham* or *Wrightelesham*, a strong place on the Mercian border, and after the conquest of Wales by Edward I. was granted to Earl Warren by the name of *Welsh Maelor*. It is described by Leland as containing "sum merchauntes and good bokeler makers," and subsequently, in the civil war of Charles I., it was occupied by the Roundheads, who turned the church into a prison. By the Reform Act of 1832 it was created a parliamentary borough contributory to Denbigh, and since 1851 has received a charter of incorporation. The population of the parish in 1861 was 9,904, and of the borough 7,562, inhabiting 1,442 houses. The town consists of several wide streets, well paved and lighted, crossing each other at right angles, but the sanitary arrangements are imperfect. It contains some well-built houses and shops, also a townhall with public rooms, built of brick, the county prison or bridewell, a new market-house, an infirmary, theatre, three commercial banks, savings-bank, and literary institute. Brewing, malting, and tanning are carried on, and there is a factory for making patent flat and round ropes. The principal trade, however, is in connection with mining operations, there being a rich coalfield to the W. of the town in beds from 2 to 15 feet thick, mines of iron-stone and lead, and extensive quarries of new red sandstone within the parish. Wrexham is the head-quarters of the county militia, and seat of a new county court and superintendent registry, and the head of a Poor-law Union, comprising 56 parishes and tnshps. within the counties of Denbigh, Chester, and Flint. The county magistrates hold petty sessions here for the hundreds of Bromfield and Gale. Wrexham gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. Asaph. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, commuted at £626, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, dedicated to St. Giles, is often called one of the "seven wonders" of North Wales. It occupies an elevated site near the centre of the town, from which circumstance and its great height it is visible for many miles round. The present structure was built about 1470 in the place of a previous one destroyed by fire in 1457, and which was collegiate. The body of the church is 178 feet long by 62 feet broad, with a tower 135 feet in height, surmounted by a balustrade, from which spring four lantern-shaped turrets of open-work crowning the buttresses, and on three sides of the tower are rows of saints in canopied niches, 30 figures in all. On the S. wall, near the tower, hangs a painting of King David, said to be by Rubens, and above the communion table one of the "Last Supper," presented by Governor Yale. In the chancel is the monument by Roubilliac, in marble, to the memory of Miss Myddleton of Chirk Castle, representing a female figure starting from the grave at the sound of the last trumpet; there are also two medallion monuments by the same sculptor, several ancient tombs, and much grotesque sculpture, both within and on the outside of the church, the most noteworthy being the grotesque head and armorial bearings on the corbels in the nave. The churchyard contains an unusual number of quaint epitaphs, including the well-known rhyming one of Governor Yale of Plâs Gronow, "Born in America, in Europe bred, in Africa travelled, and in Asia wed." There are besides a district church, chapels-of-ease at Berse Drelincourt, Brymbo, and Minera, a Roman Catholic chapel, and eleven chapels belonging to various dissenting bodies. The charities produce about £800 per annum, of which £50 belong to the Presbyterian chapel, and £15 to the grammar school founded in 1603. There are also National, Roman Catholic, and Sunday schools. Near the town is an oval course of nearly a mile, on which races take place annually in October. Market days are Thursday and Saturday. Fairs are held on the third Thursday in January, 23rd March, 6th April, Holy Thursday, 16th June, 7th August, 19th September, 29th October, third Thursday in November, and second Thursday in December.

WREY, a stream of co. Devon, rises in Dartmoor Forest, and joins the South Teign at Jews' Bridge.

WRIBBENHALL, a hmlt. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Kidderminster, lower div. of Halfshire

hund., co. Worcester. It is situated in Kidderminster Foreign, at the bridge and on the left bank of the Severn, immediately opposite Bewdley, of which borough it forms part. It had in 1861 a population of 1,057. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, and in the patron. of the vicar. There is a National school.

WRICKTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stottesden, co. Salop, 8 miles S.W. of Bridgnorth.

WRIGHTINGTON, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Eccleston, hund. of Leyland, co. Lancaster, 5 miles N.W. of Wigan, and half a mile from Appley Bridge railway station. It is situated near the Liverpool canal and the river Douglas. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cotton spinning and in the collieries. The principal residences are Wrightlington Hall and Harrock Hall, the former an old seat of the Scarisbrick family. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £110, in the patron. of the Rector of Eccleston. The Roman Catholics, Independents, and Primitive Methodists have chapels.

WRINEHILL WITH CHECKLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Wybunbury, hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 7 miles S.E. of Nantwich.

WRINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Brent-with-Wrington, co. Somerset, 7 miles N.E. of Axbridge, 10 S.W. of Bristol, and 4 S.E. of Yatton railway station. The par., which includes the chplries. of Broadfield and Burrington, is situated in a country watered by the river Yeo, and sheltered by the Mendip Hills. The village, formerly a market town under charter of Edward II., is built on the slope of a hill on the road from Bristol to Bridgwater, and consists chiefly of two streets intersecting obliquely, and a number of detached houses. Petty sessions are held on the first Monday in each month. There are a literary institution with reading-room and library, and a savings-bank. Mill puff and flock are manufactured here. About three-quarters of a mile to the E. of the village is Barley Wood, where is the thatched cottage-ornée built by the late Mrs. Hannah More and her sister, and in which she resided for twenty-five years. John Locke was born here in 1632 at a thatched house on the N. side of the churchyard, now partly occupied as a school. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is also a chapel-of-ease called Christ Church at Red Hill, built in 1844. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels. The National schools were erected in 1857 at a cost of £1,500; there are besides infant and Sunday schools. The charities produce about £30 per annum, including a small endowment for the schools. A fair formerly held on the 9th September is now discontinued.

WRITHLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Kilmersdon, co. Somerset, 6 miles N.W. of Frome. It is situated on the Bath canal, and an affluent of the Avon, abounding with trout and eels. The surface is hilly, and the soil chiefly clay on a substratum of oolite. There are extensive collieries, quarries of white freestone, and beds of fuller's earth. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £170, in the patron. of the Prebendary of Writhlington in the cathedral of Salisbury. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

WRITTLE, a par. and town in the hund. of Chelmsford, co. Essex, 2½ miles S.W. of Chelmsford. The parish is on the road from Chelmsford to Ongar, near the river Cam, a feeder of the Chelmer. It is supposed to have been the site of the Roman station *Cæsaromagus*, mentioned by Antonine, and has the remains of a royal palace built by John in 1211, which covered an acre of ground surrounded by a deep moat. In the Saxon times the manor was held by Harold, and after the Conquest came to the Albinis, William Longsword, Thomas de Woodstock, and the Earls of Stafford, and was given by Queen Mary to Lord Petre, to whose lineal descendants it still belongs. It had formerly a market, but declined with the increasing prosperity of Chelmsford, but malting and brewing are still carried on, and there is an oil mill. Courts leet and baron are held annually, and the inhabitants enjoy the privilege of choosing their own coroner. Races take place in July. A peculiar custom called Leppe and Lasse formerly prevailed in this parish, by which the lord of the manor was entitled to levy a toll of 4*d.* on every cart coming to Greenbury not belonging to a peer. The par. includes several small hmlts. and uninclosed plots, called Love's Green, Highwood, Ebney Common, Cookmill, Newney Green, and Oxney Green, which are all about to be enclosed. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £600, paid by stipend from New College, Oxford, who are owners of the tithes. The church, dedicated to All Saints, formerly belonged to Bermondsey Abbey. It was partially rebuilt in 1802, and contains numerous monuments, including one to Baron Conyers, who built Highlands. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Love's Green, dedicated to St. Paul. There are National schools with a small endowment, and almshouses for 6 poor people founded by Hawkins and Hunt. The charities produce about £180 per annum.

WROCKWARDINE, a par. in the Wellington div. of South Bradford hund., co. Salop, 2 miles S.W. of Wellington, 10 E. of Shrewsbury, and half a mile from the Admaston railway station. The par. comprises the tnshps. of Admaston, Allscote, Bratton, Burcott, Clottley, Cluddley, Charlton, Leaton, Long Lane, Wrockwardine, and Wrockwardine Wood. The substratum abounds in coal and ironstone, which are principally worked in the tnshp. of Wrockwardine Wood, now constituted a separate ecclesiastical district. The village is situated on ground adjoining a by-road leading from Watling Street turnpike road, and commands a prospect over the surrounding country, including the vale of Salop, the Breddyn hills in North Wales, and the plains of Cheshire, with the hills of Derbyshire in the distance. The manufacture of glass is carried on, and there is a corn-mill on the river Tern, which bounds the parish on the N. In the township of Wrockwardine Wood the Shrewsbury canal passes, and in that of Admaston is a mineral spring with hotel and baths attached. The water contains muriate of soda, a small portion of muriate of lime with iron, and hepatic air. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £400, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has recently been restored. In the chancel are a painted E. window representing the Saviour, and several monumental tablets. There are National schools for boys and girls, both here and at Wrockwardine, and almshouses for 6 poor persons, built and endowed in 1841. The charities produce about £38 per annum.

WROCKWARDINE-WOOD, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Wrockwardine, co. Salop 4 miles W. of Wellington, 5 from Newport, 1 mile from Oaken Gates railway station, and 5 miles from the village of Wrockwardine. A branch of the Shropshire Union canal, which communicates with the Severn, passes through the township. The substratum abounds with coal and ironstone, which are extensively worked by the Lilleshall company on lease from the Duke of Sutherland. The tnshp. includes the hmlts. of Frenchland and the Nabbs. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £140. The church has recently been repaired. The Primitive and Reformed Methodists have chapels. There are National schools.

WROOT, a par. in the W. div. of Manley wap., parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 9 miles N.E. of Bawtry, and 4½ S.W. of Epworth, in the Isle of Axholme, near the river Idle. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £400. The church is dedicated to St. Pancras. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. Travis's free schools for boys and girls have an endowment of £115 per annum. John Harvey, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WROPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Forden, co. Montgomery, 3 miles N. of Montgomery.

WROSE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Idle, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Bradford.

WROTHAM, a hund. in the lathe of Aylesford co

Kent, contains the pars. of Ightham, Shipborne, Stanstead, and Wrotham, comprising 16,140 acres.

WROTHAM, a par. and town in the hund. of the same name, co. Kent, 10 miles N.W. of Maidstone, 8 N.E. of Sevenoaks, and 5½ from the Meopham station of the London, Chatham, and Dover railway. It is situated under the chalk hills, and includes the district chplries. of Platt, Plaxtol, and Woodlands, which last was formerly a par. of itself, besides seven hmlts. The town, which is at the foot of Wrotham hill, consists principally of two streets crossing each other on the road from London to Maidstone, and in the centre is the market-place, where was a public well, now filled up. It is supposed to have been originally a British town, and was afterwards a Roman station on the military way from Oldborough to Stane Street. In 904 it was presented by Athelstane to the monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury, and has still the terrace and gateway of a palace of the archbishops, who resided here till Islip pulled it down. At the Dissolution, the manor was surrendered by Cranmer to Henry VIII., and came from the Byngs to James of Ightham. There are paper mills at Basted, and hops are extensively cultivated. The living comprises a sinecure rectory and a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £1,000, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. George, is of the 13th century, consisting of nave, N. and S. aisles, S. porch, and parvise with large chancel. In the interior are many brasses, the earliest bearing date 1470, and tombs of Burgoyne, Peckham, and Rayner. The whole edifice has been recently restored at the expense of the rector, the Rev. Charles Lane, and has a stone pulpit, carved by Seale of Walworth. The chancel also has been enriched by a large E. window of five lights, containing eleven subjects illustrative of the Apostles' Creed. On its N. and S. sides are four "Evangelist" windows with the twelve Apostles in stained glass, by Ward and Hughes of London. There are besides district churches at Platt, Plaxtol, and Woodlands, which last place has recently been formed into a district chapelry, together with a portion of the woodlands of Shoreham parish. There are National and Sunday schools, and almshouses for 8 poor persons, endowed by Miss Helen Bettenson. A fair is held on the 4th May.

WROTTESLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Tettenhall, S. div. of Seisdon hund., co. Stafford, 2 miles W. of Tettenhall, and 4½ N.W. of Wolverhampton. It consists chiefly of the estate and mansion of Lord Wrottesley, whose ancestors have possessed it since the first year of Henry III., when they obtained it from Evesham Abbey in exchange for Moreton. The present hall is an edifice of the 17th century, built upon an eminence, which rises above the banks of the Smestall rivulet. It gives name and title of baron to Lord Wrottesley, and forms a prebend in the collegiate church of St. Michael, Tettenhall, attached to which is Wrottesley chancel, containing several monuments to the Wrottesley family, including two illuminated brasses to the two sons of the present Lord Wrottesley, one of whom fell in action against the Caffres, and the other at the attack on Bomarsund. Near the present village are vestiges of an ancient city, supposed to be of British or Roman origin, from 3 to 4 miles in circuit, with streets at right angles, and within its limits, ruins of an ancient tower, built of huge square stones.

WROUGHTON, a par. in a detached portion of the hund. of Elstob, co. Wilts, 3 miles S.W. of Swindon, and 9 N. of Marlborough. It is comprised within the parliamentary borough of Cricklade, and includes the tythgs. of Elcombe, Overtown, Salthrop, and Westlecott. The upper portion of the parish is principally arable, with some sheep-walks, but the lower lands are chiefly in dairy farms, on which considerable quantities of cheese are made. The soil is in parts loamy and in others clay. The principal seats are Wroughton House and Salthrop Lodge. The Wilts and Berks canal and the Great Western railway pass in the vicinity. The living consists of a sinecure rect. in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester, and of a vic.,* val. £160, in the patron. of the rector. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist and St. Helen, is of the 11th century. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a National school with a small endowment, now held in an old chapel near the church. In this parish are remains of a British encampment called Barbary Castle. The Dean and Chapter of Winchester and W. Wyndham Codrington, Esq., are lords of the manor.

WROXALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Newchurch, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 7 miles S.E. of Newport, and 2 from Ventnor.

WROXALL. *See* WROXHALL, co. Warwick.

WROXETER, a par. in the Wellington div. of South Bradford hund., co. Salop, 5¾ miles S.E. of Shrewsbury. The par., which is bounded on the W. by the Severn, comprises the tnshps. of Donnington, Dryton, Eyton, Norton, and Rushton. The soil is generally a rich loam, alternated with gravel, and the substratum contains coal, which is partially worked. The village appears once to have been a place of importance, and takes its name from an ancient British town called *Caer Vrauch*, and by the Saxons *Wrekinceastre*, from its situation near the Wrekin mountain. It is the *Uriconium* of Antoninus, and the *Viriconium* of Ptolemy, an important Roman station on the north-eastern bank of the Severn, at Wroxeter Ford, where the Roman way Watling Street crossed the river, and near which may be seen at low water huge blocks of stone, supposed to have once formed a bridge. The remains which still exist show that the city walls were 9 feet in thickness, and extended for 3 miles in circumference, surrounded by a rampart and fosse; it flourished for a considerable time as the capital of the *Cornavii*, but was devastated by the Saxons and Danes. In 1752 several Roman inscriptions, now preserved at Shrewsbury, were found here, also urns, a seal, and silver coins of Vespasian, Antoninus, Trajan, and later emperors; and important excavations have been going on for some years, under the direction of Thomas Wright, Esq., who has published a "Guide to Uriconium." The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £400. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, contains monuments to Chief Justice Bromley and the Newport family. There is a free grammar school, situated at Donnington, in this parish, founded by Thomas Alcock in 1627, and presented by Mrs. Careswell with two exhibitions at Christ Church College, Oxford. The charities produce about £58 per annum, including the school endowment. The Duke of Cleveland is lord of the manor and patron of the living, and Lord Berwick has a large property in the parish.

WROXHALL, a par. in the Snitterfield div. of Barlichway hund., co. Warwick, 6 miles N.W. of Warwick, and 4 from Kenilworth railway station. The village is situated near the Birmingham canal. The surface is undulating, and the soil chiefly a strong clay. The principal residence is Wroxhall Abbey, originally built by Robert Burgoyne, to whom the demesne was granted by Henry VIII. at the dissolution of the monasteries, and in 1713 was purchased by Sir Christopher Wren from the family of Burgoyne, and is now the seat of Chandos Wren Hoskyns, Esq. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester. The church of St. Leonard is part of the abbey founded by Hugh de Hatton in the reign of Henry I. for Benedictine nuns, the revenue of which at the Dissolution was valued at £78 10*s.* 1*d.* It forms one side of the quadrangle of Wroxhall Abbey, and contains monuments to the Wren family, and a brass bearing date 1430, brought from Brailes church. The charities produce about £130 per annum, including the poors' estate.

WROXHAM, a par. in the hund. of Taverham, co. Norfolk, 7 miles N.E. of Norwich. The village is situated on the banks of the navigable river Bure, over which is a bridge. There are three small lakes or ponds. The living is a vic.

WROXTON, a par. in the hund. of Bloxham, co.

Oxford, 25 miles N.W. of Oxford, and 3 from Banbury. The par. includes the hmlt. and chplry. of Balscot, and had formerly an Austin priory founded in the reign of Henry III. for a prior and six canons, the revenue of which at the Dissolution was £78 14*s.* 8½*d.* On its suppression part of the buildings were demolished, and the demesne given to Sir Thomas Pope, founder of Trinity College, Oxford, but in 1618 the structure was rebuilt by William Pope, first Earl of Downe, in which some arches and other remains of the original building are incorporated. This mansion, the seat of Lieutenant-Colonel and the Baroness North, contains a collection of family portraits. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val., with the cur. of Balscot annexed, £137. The church, dedicated to All Saints, occupies elevated ground near the abbey. At the W. end of the nave is an old font with figures of six of the apostles, and in the chancel is an altar tomb of alabaster, with recumbent effigies of Sir W. Pope, Earl of Downe, and his lady, in the costume of the early part of the 17th century, also monuments to the earls of Guilford and to the Norths, including one to Lord North the premier. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Balscot. The Wesleyans and Independents have chapels, and there are National schools. The charities produce about £35, chiefly the produce of church lands.

WUERDLE WITH WARDLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Rochdale, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N.E. of Rochdale, of which it is a large and populous suburb, containing the chplry. of Smallbridge. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton mills and mines.

WYASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Edlaston, co. Derby, 2 miles S. of Ashborne.

WYBERTON, a par. in the wap. of Kirton, parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, 2 miles S. of Boston. It is situated near the river Witham, and includes the hmlt. of West End. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £600. The church is dedicated to St. Leodegar. The Wesleyans have a chapel at West End. The charities produce about £40 per annum.

WYBOSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Eaton Socon, co. Beds, 3 miles S.W. of St. Neot's, near the river Ouse.

WYBUNBURY, a par. in the hund. of Nantwich, co. Chester, 3½ miles E. of Nantwich. It is situated on the turnpike road from Nantwich to Newcastle and Woore, in Shropshire, and traversed on the eastern boundary by the London and North-Western railway, which has a station at Basford. The par., which contains 20,360 acres and 4,985 inhabitants, comprises the chplries. of Doddington, or Hunsterson, and Weston, with the tnshps. of Bartherton, Basford, Blakenhall, Bridgemere, Checkley - cum - Wrinehill, Chorlton, Doddington, Hatherton, Hough, Hunsterson, Lea, Rope, Shavington-cum-Gresly, Staperley, Walgherton, Weston, Wybunbury, and part of Willaston. The soil is loam and clay. Doddington Hall is in the occupation of Henry Akroyd, Esq. There are numerous ancient seats and halls in the parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £230, with 12½ acres of glebe, in the patron. of the Bishop of Lichfield. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, was rebuilt in 1595, and again in 1832, with the exception of the tower, which is 96 feet high, and having fallen 6 feet out of the perpendicular during the lapse of several centuries, was rectified in 1833, and contains 6 bells. The church has a carved roof and a stained E. window, and in the interior are several brasses and monuments of the Delves of Doddington, the Smiths of the Hough, the Lees of Lea Hall, now a farmhouse, and of the Breretons. There are, besides, chapels-of-ease at Hunsterson and Weston. The Wesleyans have chapels at Wybunbury and Chorlton. There are National and free schools. The charities produce about £270 per annum, including school endowments, an hospital dedicated to the Holy Cross, and St. George, for a master and brethren, existed here before 1464, and after the Dissolution came from the Praers to the Bishops of Lichfield. Sir H. Delves Broughton, Bart., is lord of the manor and principal proprietor.

WYCHLING. *See* WITCHLING, co. Kent.

WYCKS, BISHOP, and WYCKS UFFORD, hmlts. in the par. of St. Clement's, Ipswich, co. Suffolk, adjoining Ipswich.

WYCLIFFE, a par. in the wap. of Gilling-West, North Riding co. York, 2½ miles N.E. of Greta-Bridge, and 8 N.W. of Richmond. It is situated on the banks of the Tees, comprising the tnshps. of Thorpe and Wycliffe, and is said to be the birth-place, in 1324, of Wycliffe, whose family were settled here from the Conquest down to 1606. The soil is loamy and well cultivated. Wycliffe Hall is the residence of G. Sowerby, Esq. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £500. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Roman Catholics have a chapel. The charities produce about £3 per annum. Sir T. A. C. Constable, Bart., of Burton Constable, is lord of the manor.

WYCOMB, a hmlt. in the par. of Rothley, hund. of East Goscote, co. Leicester, 4½ miles N.E. of Melton-Mowbray.

WYCOMBE, HIGH, or CHIPPING, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of Desborough, co. Bucks, 28 miles S.E. of Buckingham, and 29 from London by road, or by the Great Western railway, which communicates with this town by a branch from Maidenhead. It is situated in a valley watered by the river Wye, which joins the Thames below Wooburn, about 6 miles S. of Wycombe. The par., which comprises 6,380 acres, includes, besides the town and borough of Wycombe, the chplries. of Hazlemere and Loudwater. High Wycombe, as the town is commonly designated, probably occupies the site of a Roman settlement—from the discovery of Roman tesselated pavements, coins, and other antiquities, and the existence of an ancient encampment, about a mile to the westward, called Desborough Castle, which gives name to the hundred, and is supposed to be of Roman or Danish origin. It was a market town in the time of the Saxons, and was given by Edward the Confessor to his queen Editha as part of her dower. After the Conquest the manor was divided, and was held by the Bassets, Viponts, Marshalls, Bohuns, and other families. The town was incorporated either in the reign of Edward III. or Henry VI., and has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Edward I. By Edward IV. it was presented to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, and was held by the parliamentarians in 1643, when attacked by the royalists under Prince Rupert. The boundaries of the parliamentary borough were enlarged by the Reform Act of 1832, so as to take in the whole of the parish, and under the new municipal Act the town is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, 12 councillors, and a town clerk. For the purposes of sitting in petty sessions three additional justices, independent of the corporation, were appointed by the lord chancellor in 1852, to join with the mayor and ex-mayor, who is always a justice for the borough. The population in 1851 was 7,179, and in 1861 8,373, inhabiting 1,703 houses, but the municipal borough contained only 826 houses and 4,221 inhabitants. The town, which contains many well-built houses, and is lighted with gas, principally consists of one long street, forming part of the high-road from London to Oxford, bordered on either side by hills rising from 150 to 200 feet, towards which several smaller streets or roads stretch out. The town is well kept by a board of commissioners appointed under a local Act. It contains a townhall and market-houses, supported on 34 stone pillars, a prison, two banks, and savings bank. There are numerous paper and corn mills along the banks of the streams, and a considerable business is done in malting and brewing. A trade almost peculiar to this town and district is maintained by the manufacture of chairs, the common sort being made from the beechwood which abounds in the neighbourhood, and the choicer and lighter sorts of walnut, cherry, and other ornamental woods, with bottoms of rush or cane. The female population are chiefly occupied in the making of lace, straw-plait, and bonnets. The county militia have their head-quarters here. Wycombe gives name to a Poor-law

Union containing 24 parishes in Buckinghamshire and 4 in Oxfordshire. It is also the seat of a new County Court and superintendent registry. The Royal Military College had a branch here till removed to Great Marlow in 1802. In the immediate vicinity of the town are Wycombe Abbey, the seat of Lord Carington, and West Wycombe Park, the seat of Sir George Dashwood, containing a good collection of paintings. Wycombe gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. of Bucks and dioc. of London. The living, now in the patronage of Lord Carington, is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £400, with residence. The Marquis of Lansdowne takes from Wycombe the titles of earl and baron. The church, dedicated to All Saints, a Norman structure built in 1273, was improved and adorned by the Earl of Shelburne in 1753, and repaired in 1827, when a Gothic window was re-opened over the great S. door. The length of the church, including the chancel, is 180 feet; the height of the nave 48 feet. In the interior are several monuments to the ancestors of Lord Lansdowne, including one to Lord Shelburne, the premier. There are besides a new church at Hazlemere, erected in 1845, and another at Tyler's Green, which is formed into a new district; another at Loudwater, and a fifth at Wycombe Marsh. The Independents, Wesleyans, Reformed Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, General and Particular Baptists, and Society of Friends have chapels. There is a free grammar school, endowed for 30 boys, which was granted to the corporation by Queen Elizabeth; and National, British, infant, and denominational Sunday schools. Market day is Friday. Fairs are held on the Monday prior to Michaelmas Day for pleasure and hiring servants, and on 28th October for cattle and horses—the wool fair being discontinued.

WYCOMBE, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Desborough, co. Bucks, 2½ miles N.W. of High Wycombe. It is situated under a woody hill on the London and Oxford road. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the making of lace and of chairs from the beech-wood, with which the district abounds. West Wycombe Park, the seat of the Dashwood family, is 300 feet long, with a picture-gallery. The soil is chiefly chalk. In the neighbourhood is an ancient camp, doubly entrenched, called Desborough Castle, from which the hundred takes its name. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £250. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is on the summit of a steep hill surrounded by trees, and was rebuilt in 1763 by Lord le Despencer. It contains some stained windows and Mosaic ornaments. Adjoining the church is the Grecian mausoleum to the memory of Sarah, Baroness le Despencer, with many memorials of the Dashwood family and others. Under the church hill runs a cave nearly half a mile in length. The Wesleyans and Independents have chapels. There are National and infant schools. The charities produce about £3 per annum. Sir G. H. Dashwood, Bart., M.P. for the borough of High Wycombe, is lord of the manor.

WYDDIALL, a par. in the hund. of Edwinstree, co. Herts, 1½ mile N.E. of Buntingford. The village is mentioned in Domesday survey as *Widehale*, and appears to have been given by the Conqueror to Hardouin d'Escalers, ancestor of the Scaleses. It subsequently returned through the Widvilles to the crown, and having been given by Henry VIII. to the Gylds, passed to the Ellises of Wyddiall Park, a demesne close to the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, contains several stained-glass windows, a brass of Margaret Nevil, bearing date 1595, and monuments to the Gylld, Goulstone, and Ellis families. The register commences in 1660.

WYE, a hund. in the lathe of Scray, co. Kent, contains the pars. of Aluph Boughton, Crundale, Eastwell, Wye, and part of Brook, comprising 9,830 acres.

WYE, a par. and town in the hund. of Wye, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 9 miles S.W. of Canterbury, and 4 N.E. of Ashford. It is a station on the Ashford and Canterbury branch of the London and South-Eastern railway. The village is situated in the vale of the Stour, near the bridge built in 1638, and under Wye Down. The manor, which was co-extensive with the lathe in the Saxon times, formed part of the royal demesne, and after the Conquest was given by William I. as "Wi" to Battle Abbey. In 1431 Cardinal Kempe founded a college here, and upon the Dissolution, the manor having reverted to the crown, Queen Elizabeth presented it to the Hunsdons, from whom it passed to the Finches in the reign of Charles I. The Royalists had a skirmish here with Rich's men in 1648. In the neighbourhood are Wye Court, Wilmington, the Hermitage, Ollantigh, once the seat of the Thornhills, Spring-Grove, the Bretts' old seat, and Withersden, where is a mineral well. Hops are largely cultivated. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £70. The Earl of Winchilsea is impropriator of the vicarial tithes, amounting to £641, the rectorial tithes, commuted at £655 10*s.* being part of the endowment of the see of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to SS. Gregory and Martin, formerly collegiate, was rebuilt by Cardinal Kempe in the reign of Henry VI., and contained his tomb, which was smashed by the fall of the steeple in 1686. The church was partly taken down in 1701, and is consequently smaller than formerly, being principally noticeable on account of its circular chancel, containing numerous monuments. The register commences in 1564. The ancient college, now used as the school-house, is a quadrangular edifice, with a cloister and old hall; both the grammar school founded in the reign of Charles I. and Lady Thornhill's charity school, founded in 1708 for the education of 50 boys and 60 girls, are held in this building. Races take place in May. Fairs are held on 29th May and 11th October.

WYE, the Welsh Gwy, a river of the West of England, or rather South Wales, rises in the mountain of Plinlimmon, on the south-western border of Montgomeryshire, about a mile S. of the source of the Severn. The beautiful scenery begins about Rhayader, where the river Elan joins, and lower down the Wye receives a number of little tributaries called the Ython, Irvon, Edwy, Machwy or Bach-wy, and finally discharges itself into the Severn a little above the point where the latter merges into the Bristol Channel. It is navigable for small vessels to Hereford, and in winter, when there is sufficient depth of water, barges ascend within a short distance of Hay, but the vessels often have to be towed against the stream and over the shallows, generally by men. The spring tides rise to a great height at Chepstow Bridge, to which point large vessels come up, and steamers ply regularly for the conveyance of passengers between that port and Bristol. The length of the Wye is variously estimated at between 120 and 130 miles, flowing in a circuitous course between cos. Radnor and Brecon, across that of Hereford, and between those of Monmouth and Gloucester, generally in a south-eastern direction, except near Glasbury, where it turns nearly N.

WYE, a stream of co. Derby, rises under Axe Edge, and running by Buxton and Bakewell, joins the Derwent near Chatsworth, after a course of 22 miles.

WYER, or WYRE, a river of co. Lancaster, rises in moors under Wolf Fell Crag, and after being joined by the Calder falls into the Irish Sea at Fleetwood.

WYERSDALE, NETHER, a tnshp. in the par. of Garstang, hund. of Amounderness, co. Lancaster, 4 miles N.E. of Garstang, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Garstang Church Town. The tnshp. includes the hmlt. of Scorton, and is watered by the river Wyer. The soil is clay and loam. At Cross Hill is an endowed school for both sexes. The cotton manufactory of Dolphinholme is in this township. Wyerside is the principal residence. Peter Ormod, Esq., is the lord of the manor and principal landowner.

WYERSDALE, OVER, a chplry. in the par. of Lancaster, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 6 miles N.E. of Garstang, and 9 S.E. of Lancaster. The district was once forest, but is now chiefly open

moor and fell abounding with game. It is situated on the York border near the river Wyer, and belongs to the Duchy of Lancaster. The living is a cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the vicar. There is a school founded and endowed by William Cawthorne in 1683, and a school supported by the Society of Friends.

WYESHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Newton Dixton, co. Monmouth, 2 miles N.E. of Monmouth.

WYESTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Clayworth, co. Notts, 5 miles N. of Great Retford, on the Chesterfield canal and river Idle. Wyeston Hall, the seat of Earl Spencer, is in this township.

WYFORDBY, a par. in the hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 3 miles E. of Melton-Mowbray. The par., which includes the chplry. of Brentingby, is situated on the river Eye, and the Melton and Oakham canal. At the Conquest it was given to Roger de Bussy, Baron of Tickhill, from whom it came to the Mowbrays, and is now the property of Sir W. E. C. Hartopp, Bart., who is lord of the manor. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £150. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a National school.

WYGFAIR, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Asaph, co. Denbigh, 2 mile S. of St. Asaph. It is situated on the river Elwy, here crossed by a bridge of 85 feet span. There are remains of a Lady chapel and a Holy Well at Y-Ffynnon.

WYHAM-CUM-CADEBY, a par. in the wap. of Ludborough, co. Lincoln, 8 miles N.W. of Louth. It is situated on the Wolds, and includes the hmlt. of Cadeby. The surface is elevated, and the village commands a view of the German Ocean. The Laceby harriers meet here. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £200. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

WYKE, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Birstal, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 4½ miles S. of Bradford, and half a mile from Picklebridge railway station. Agriculture, cloth-weaving, and coal-mining are the chief occupations of the inhabitants. The substratum abounds in coal and iron-stone, which are worked by the Low Moor Iron Company under lease from Miss Curren, and the representatives of the late T. Carwick, Esq. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the prtron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church was erected in 1847 at a cost of £3,000. The Independents and Moravians have chapels, and the latter a small settlement. There are National, Independent, and Friends' schools.

WYKE, or WEEK, a tythg. in the par. of Axminster, co. Devon, 1 mile from Axminster.

WYKE, a tnshp. in the par. of Much Wenlock, co. Salop, 2 miles N.E. of Much Wenlock. It is in conjunction with Farley.

WYKE, a tythg. in the par. of Worplesdon, co. Surrey, 3 miles N.W. of Guildford.

WYKE-CHAMPFLOWER, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of Bruton, 1½ mile W. of Bruton, on the river Brue. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £30. The chapel-of-ease is dedicated to St. Mary.

WYKE GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Isleworth, co. Middlesex, 1 mile N.W. of Brentford, on the Grand Junction canal.

WYKEHAM, a par. in the lythe of Pickering, North Riding co. York, 6½ miles S.W. of Scarborough, and 11 from Pickering. The par. includes the tnshp. of Longdale End, and the hmlt. of Ruston. The soil is a mixture of clay and chalk upon a substratum of limestone rock. Wykeham Abbey, the residence of Viscount Downe, was built out of the remains of a Cistercian nunnery founded about 1153 by Pain Fitz-Osbert, the revenue of which at the Dissolution amounted to £25 17*s.* 6*d.* The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was repaired at the expense of the late R. Langley, Esq., and has a stained E. window. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are National and Sunday schools. The charities produce about £1 per annum. Viscount Downe is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

WYKEHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Malton, North Riding co. York, 2 miles from Malton.

WYKEHAM. *See* WICKHAM, co. Hants and Lincoln.

WYKEHAM, EAST and WEST, pars. in the hund. of Louth Eske, co. Lincoln, 7 miles N.W. of Louth, on the Wolds. The livings were formerly vics. in the dioc. of Lincoln, but both the churches have long since disappeared.

WYKE-HAMON, formerly a par., now a hmlt. in the par. of Wicken, hund. of Cleley, co. Northampton. The living is consolidated with that of Wicken.

WYKEN, a par. in the county of the city of Coventry, co. Warwick, 3 miles N.E. of Coventry. It is partly in common, and has an extensive colliery worked by Messrs. Harris. The land is chiefly the property of the Earl of Craven, who is lord of the manor, and whose ancestors formerly resided at Wyken House, an old mansion, in the garden of which is the original apple-tree brought by Admiral Craven from Holland, and from which the celebrated "Wyken Pippin" has been propagated. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to Binley, in the dioc. of Worcester.

WYKE REGIS, a par. in the above lib., co. Dorset, 1 mile S.W. of Weymouth, of which borough it forms part. The parish is situated on the coast of the English Channel, between Chesil Bank and Portland Road, and at a place called Smallmouth there is a ferry to the Isle of Portland. The village, once a market town, is in a valley open to the sea from the S.W., and sheltered by hills on the N. In this parish are Belfield House, Wyke House, and South Down Lodge. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £623, in the patron. of the bishop of Winchester. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is the mother church to Weymouth, and serves as a landmark to vessels in the English Channel. There is a National school partially endowed. The charities produce about £5 per annum. The Earl of Ilchester is lord of the manor.

WYKE REGIS AND ELWELL, a lib., locally in the hund. of Culliford Tree, Dorchester div. of co. Dorset, comprises the parish of Wyke Regis.

WYKEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Ruyton-of-the-Eleven-Towns, co. Salop, 7 miles S. of Ellesmere.

WYKIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Hinckley, co. Leicester, 2 miles N.W. of Hinckley.

WYKIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Worfield, co. Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Bridgnorth, on an affluent of the river Severn.

WYLAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Ovingham, E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 9 miles W. of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 2 E. of Ovingham. It has stations on the Newcastle and Carlisle section of the North-Eastern and on the Border Counties branch of the North British railways. It is situated chiefly on the N. bank of the Tyne, over which is a bridge leading to the railway station, and to Wylam Wood, a detached portion of the tnshp. on the S. side of the river, where is a rich vein of ironstone. There are extensive collieries, stone quarries, a shot factory, and a blast furnace for the manufacture of pig-iron. At the W. end of the village is Wylam Hall, anciently a *peel*, or border stronghold, with its stone arch of 60 feet in length. It originally was an appurtenance to the monastery of Tynemouth, but at the Dissolution was granted to the Fenwicks, of Fenwick Tower, from whom it passed to the Blacketts, who have held the manor since the reign of Charles II. George Stephenson, the celebrated engineer, was born here in 1780. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There is a National school, supported by E. Algernon Blackett, Esq.

WYLDECOURT, a tythg. in the par. of Hawk church, hund. of Cerne, co. Dorset, 6 miles N. of Lyme-Regis.

WYLYE, or WILY, a par. in the hund. of Branch and Dole, co. Wilts, 11 miles W. of Salisbury, and 6 S.E. of Heytesbury, and 7 N.W. of Wilton. The

par., which includes the tythg. of Deptford, is situated on the Great Western road, and is watered by the river Wylye, an affluent of the Avon. The soil is a black loam on a substratum of chalk. About a mile from the village is a British encampment called Badbury-Rings, enclosing about 17 acres, and 2 miles from Deptford Inn is Yarnbrough Castle, a large Roman encampment. Wylye gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry and diocese of Salisbury. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £500. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1844. There is a Dissenting chapel and a National school. The charities produce about £10 per annum. The Earl of Pembroke is lord of the manor.

WYMERING, a par. in the hund. of Portsdown, co. Hants, 4 miles E. of Fareham, 4 from Portsmouth, and 1 mile N.W. of Cosham railway station. The par., which is situated on Portsmouth Harbour, under Portsdown Hill, includes the northern end of Portsea island, the islets of Great and Little Horsea, and the vil. of Hilsea, where are the Royal Artillery barracks built in 1854, and strong lines of fortifications which have recently been greatly strengthened. The population in 1861 was 1,071. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, annexed to the rect. of Widley, joint val. £678. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, or to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient Norman structure. The Independents have a chapel. There is a National school, also almshouses for 4 widows, founded by Mrs. Honor Wait in the reign of Elizabeth. The charities produce £15 per annum. Thomas Thistlewaite, Esq., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

WYMERSLEY, a hund. in co. Northampton, contains the pars. of Castle Ashby, Blisworth, Brafield, Cogenhoe, Collingtree, Courteenhall, Denton, Grendon, Hardingstone, Horton, Great and Little Houghton, Milton, Piddington, Preston Deanery, Quinton, Rothersthorpe, Whiston, Wootton, and Yardley Hastings, comprising 36,060 acres.

WYMINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Willey, co. Beds, 12 miles N.W. of Bedford, and 3½ S.W. of Higham Ferrars. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £160. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a structure of the 14th century, said to have been built by John Curteys, lord of the manor, and mayor of the staple at Calais. In the interior are stalls, a stone font, and several brasses.

WYMONDHAM, a par. in the hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 6 miles E. of Melton-Mowbray. This old village is situated near the Oakham canal and river Eye, and is surrounded by its ancient walls. The surface is undulating, and the soil a mixture of clay and loam. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £400, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a free school, founded and endowed by Sir John Sedley, in 1637, with an estate now producing £130 per annum.

WYMONDHAM, a par. and market town in the hund. of Forehoe, co. Norfolk, 10 miles S.W. of Norwich, and 100 from London by road, or 115½ by the Great Eastern railway, which has a junction station here where the Dereham branch turns off. It is situated on the river Yare, including the town of Wymondham and the "out-soken" composed of Downham, Market Street, Silfield, Suton, Town Green, and Wattlefield. It anciently belonged to William de Albini, who in 1130 founded a cell here to St. Alban's Abbey, endowing it with the wrecks on the coast and 2,000 eels from Helgay. In the 15th century the cell grew into an independent abbey, and at the Dissolution its revenues were returned at £212, and the site given to Henry Earl of Surrey. The town was partially destroyed by fire in 1615, and was visited by the plague in 1631. The houses are irregularly built, and some of them of great antiquity, but the streets are well lighted with gas from the works on the Fairland. At the entrance to the town, on the Norwich road, stands the bridewell, or house of correction, appropriated solely to female convicts, who wash, sew, &c., for the prisoners confined in Norwich gaol, and near the centre of the town is the ancient market cross, carved with devices representing various articles of turnery, once the staple trade, but now nearly extinct; the manufacture of indiana, crape, barège, paramattas, and other silk and woollen mixed goods, is carried on to a considerable extent for houses in Norwich; there are also a brewery and numerous flour mills. The population of the parish in 1861 was 5,000, and of the town 3,000. In the parish are Kimberley Hall, the seat of the Earl of Kimberley, Burfield Hall, Stanfield Hall, Wattlefield Hall, and Cavick. Petty sessions are held on the third Tuesday in every month, and a new county court monthly at the "King's Head Inn." The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin and Thomas-à-Becket, includes the tower and western portion of the abbey church, and was repaired in 1845. It contains several Norman arches, an old font, and tombs of the founder, D'Albinis, Cliftons, Knevets, and Wyndhams of Felbrigg, who take their name from this place. It was from the steeple of this church that William Kett was hung in 1549, brother to "Kett the Tanner of Wymondham," the remains of whose house were not pulled down till 1844. The old chapel of St. Thomas-à-Becket is now unused and becoming dilapidated, but there is a modern chapel at Wattlefield, erected as a chapel-of-ease by J. Mitchell, Esq. The register commences in 1615. The Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Baptists, Society of Friends, and Plymouth Brethren, have chapels. There is a free grammar school, founded by Edward VI., with an endowment of £200 per annum, and three scholarships at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Peacham, who wrote the "Complete Gentleman," was master of this school; and Bentham, author of the "History of Ely," once vicar. Market day is Friday, but little business is now done. Fairs are held on 14th February and 17th May for cattle, and on Michaelmas day for pleasure.

WYMONDLEY, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Broadwater, co. Herts, 2 miles S.E. of Hitchin, and 2 N.W. of the Stevenage station on the Great Northern railway. It is mentioned in Domesday survey as *Wymundslai*, and was held by the service of cupbearer at the coronation. The manor was given by the Conqueror to the Argentines, from whom it passed to the Allingtons, Grosvenors, and Cracherodes. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val., with Ippolitts consolidated, £320, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The register commences in 1599. There are National schools. The charities produce about £10 per annum.

WYMONDLEY, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Broadwater, co. Herts, 2½ miles S.E. of Hitchin, and 1 mile S. of Great Wymondley. It is situated on the Hertford road, near the line of the Great Northern railway and the small river Hiz. Wymondley House was for some years the home of Coward College, founded in 1729 by W. Coward, Esq., for the education of Protestant Dissenting ministers, and of which Dr. Doddridge was the first tutor, but in 1838 the college, with its library, museum, &c., was removed to Torrington Square, London, and is now merged in New College, St. John's Wood. There are no remains of the priory of black canons founded by Richard Argentine in the reign of Henry III., the revenue of which at the Dissolution was returned at £37 10*s.* 6*d.*, but an ancient well and some avenues of stately box trees mark its site. The living, which was given to the Neodhams, is a don. cur., val. £20. The church is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. The Baptists have a chapel.

WYNFORD EAGLE. *See* WINFORD EAGLE, co. Dorset.

WYNNSTAY, a demesne in co. Denbigh, 4 miles N. of Chirk. It is an ancient seat of the Wynns, on the river Dee, built at various periods, and contains a library rich in Welsh MSS., a portrait gallery, busts of Pitt, Lord Grenville, and others, and the Waterloo punch-bowl. The park, which is traversed by Wat's and Offa's

dykes, is above 8 miles in circuit, and is embellished with two lakes, also the Waterloo tower, Sir Watkin Wynn's pillar, 110 feet high, and a cenotaph by Wyatville.

WYRARDISBURY. *See* WRAYSBURY, co. Bucks.

WYREHALL. *See* WIBERALL, co. Chester.

WYRE-PIDDLE, a chplry. in the par. of Fladbury, middle div. of Oswaldslow hund., co. Worcester, 2 miles N.E. of Pershore.

WYRLEY, GREAT, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Cannock, hund. of Cuttlestone, co. Stafford, 7 miles N.W. of Walsall, 9 S.E. of Stafford, and 1 mile S. of Cannock. It has a station on the South Staffordshire branch railway. The village is situated on the border of Cannock Chase. The ecclesiastical district is of larger extent than the township. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £130. The church, dedicated to St. Mark, was erected in 1845. The Wesleyans have a chapel at Landywood. There are National schools, built in 1849 at a cost of £700.

WYRLEY, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Norton-under-Cannock, co. Stafford, 7 miles S.W. of Lichfield, 5 N. of Walsall, and 2 S.E. of Great Wyrley. It is situated on the Wyrley and Essington canal, and includes the flourishing hmlt. of Brownhills, where are extensive collieries.

WYSALL, a par. in the S. div. of Rushcliffe wap., co. Notts, 9 miles S.E. of Nottingham, and 6 N.E. of Loughborough, on a branch of the river Soar. The surface is undulating and the soil a cold clay. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £125. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The Wesleyans and General Baptists have chapels. There are day and Sunday schools. The charities produce about £5 per annum.

WYSON, a hmlt. in the par. of Brimfield, co. Hereford, 4 miles W. of Tenbury.

WYTCHE, a hmlt. in the par. of Willoughby, co. Lincoln, 3 miles S. of Alford.

WYTHALL, a chplry. in the par. of King's Norton, co. Worcester, 7 miles S. of Birmingham, and 3 S.E. of King's Norton. The chapel-of-ease is dedicated to St. Mary.

WYTHAM, a par. in the hund. of Hormer, co. Berks, 3 miles N.W. of Oxford. It is situated near the Thames at the foot of a hill, on the summit of which was a castle built by King Coenwulf, and taken by Offa, King of the Mercians, in 758. Wytham Abbey, built about the reign of Henry VI., on the site of a Saxon nunnery, is the seat of the Earl of Abingdon. The old Berkshire hounds meet here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £306. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was originally built by the monks of Abingdon, but has been recently rebuilt by the present Earl of Abingdon, who is lord of the manor. Some interesting fragments of the venerable house of Cumnor have been carefully preserved.

WYTHAM. *See* WITHAM, co. Lincoln.

WYTHBURN, a chplry. and hmlt. in the par. of Crosthwaite, co. Cumberland, 8 miles S.E. of Keswick. It forms a joint tnshp. with St. John's Castlerigg, and contains a small hmlt. called the City, and the mere or lake of Thirle, sometimes named Wythburn Water. The boundaries of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland are here marked by Dunmaill-Raise Stones, which give name to a pass under Helvellyn, and are said to commemorate the defeat of the last king of Cumberland by Edmund, the Saxon monarch of whom Malcolm of Scotland held Cumberland in fee. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £82, in the patron. of the Vicar of Crosthwaite.

WYTHEFORD, MAGNA and PARVA, tnshps. in the par. of Shawbury, co. Salop, 6 miles N.E. of Shrewsbury, on the river Roden.

WYTHOP, a tnshp. in the par. chplry. of Lorton, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 4 miles S.E. of Cockermouth, and 7 N.W. of Keswick. It is situated near Bassenthwaite lake, and includes the ext. par. district of Wythop Mill.

WYTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Swine, middle div. of Holderness wap., East Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Hull, and 3 N. of Hedon.

WYTTON. *See* WITTON, co. Hants.

WYVERSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Hartismere, co. Suffolk, 7 miles N. of Stow-Market, and 2 W. of Finningham railway station. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £273. The church is dedicated to St. George. The charities, chiefly the produce of the town estate, produce about £45 per annum. John Moseley, Esq., is lord of the manor.

WYVILLE, a par. in the wap. of Winnibriggs, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 6 miles N.W. of Colsterworth, 5 S.W. of Grantham, and 4 W. of Great Ponton railway station. It includes the hmlt. of Hungerton. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £35, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, after having long been in ruins, was rebuilt in 1858 at the expense of the late George Gregory, Esq., of Harlaxton Hall.

Y.

YADDLETHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bottesford, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 8 miles W. of Glandford-Brigg.

YAFFORTH, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Danby-Wiske, wap. of Gilling-East, North Riding co. York, 1½ mile W. of Northallerton station of the Great Northern railway, near the river Wiske. The living is a cur. annexed to Danby-Wiske. The church is a chapel-of-ease to Danby-Wiske.

YALDING, a par. in the hund. of Twyford, lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, 6 miles S.W. of Maidstone, and 1 mile from Yalding station on the Maidstone branch of the London and South-Eastern railway. The parish, which is 6 miles in length by 4 broad, is situated at the confluence of the Beult and Teise with the Medway, which is navigable to this place for barges, by which a considerable traffic in timber, corn, and coal is carried on. The village, formerly a market town, stands upon two branches of the Medway, and is approached by a bridge, besides which there is another in the parish called Twyford bridge. The par., which includes the hmlt. and ecclesiastical district of Collier Street, besides several intermediate places, is frequently inundated during wet seasons by the Medway and its streams. The land is partly in hop-gardens and orchards, the former occupying above 1,100 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £1,184. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. There is besides a district church at Collier Street, dedicated to St. Margaret. The register commences in 1558, and in the register chest are several valuable old books. The Baptists have a chapel. There are a free grammar school, founded in 1665 by William Cleave, Esq., a citizen of London; a charity school for girls and young children, founded in 1711 by Mrs. Alchorn; and two National schools, one at Yalding and the other at Collier Street. The charities, including the school endowments, produce about £120 per annum. Fairs are held on Whit-Monday and 15th October for cattle and hops. W. Cooke, Esq., is lord of the manor.

YALE, a hund. in co. Denbigh, contains the pars. of Bryn Eglwys, Llanarmon, Llandegla, Llandysilio, Llanferras, and part of St. Asaph.

YANLEIGH, a hmlt. in the par. of Long Ashton, co. Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Bristol.

YANTLETT, an islet and creek in the par. of All-hallows, co. Kent, 9 miles N.E. of Chatham. It is a coast-guard station on the Thames, and has the London stone marking the boundary of the City jurisdiction.

YANWATH, a tnshp. in the par. of Barton, West Ward, co. Cumberland, 2 miles S.W. of Penrith. The village is on the river Eamont, and contains the Union poorhouse for West Ward. The tnshp. includes the hmlt. of Eamont-Bridge.

YANWORTH, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Hazleton, hund. of Bradley, co. Gloucester, 3½ miles N.W. of Northleach, and 10 E. of Cheltenham. The

village is situated on the Cotswold hills. The soil is stone brash. The living is a cur. annexed to Hazleton. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, or St. Michael, is a chapel-of-ease to Hazleton.

YAPHAM, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Pocklington, Witton-Beacon div. of Harthill wap., East Riding co. York, 2½ miles N.W. of Pocklington. The chplry. comprises the vils. and tnshps. of Yapham and Meltonby. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Pocklington. The chapel-of-ease is an old edifice, repaired in 1778.

YAPTON, a par. in the hund. of Avisford, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 4½ miles S.W. of Arundel. It is a station on the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway. The par., which includes the tythg. of Bilsham, is situated on the road from Arundel to Bognor, and is intersected by the Arundel and Portsmouth canal, which is now dry and disused in this part. The land is principally arable, and the soil a rich loam. The living is a vic. united with that of Walberton. There was formerly a chapel-of-ease at Bilsham, now converted into cottages. The Independents have a chapel. There are National schools, partly supported by an endowment left by Stephen Roe in 1766. The charities produce about £40 per annum.

YAR, a river of co. Norfolk, rises near Wymondham, and, receiving the streams of the Blackwater, Wensum, Bure, and Waveney, falls into the North Sea below Yarmouth, after a course of 50 miles.

YARBOROUGH, a wap. in three divs. in the parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, distinguished as East, North, and South; the first, or East div., contains the pars. of Brocklesby, Croxton, Habrough, East Halton, Immingham, Keelby, Killingholme, Kirmington, Limber Magna, Riby, and Stallingborough; the second, or North, contains Barrow-on-Humber, Barton-on-Humber, Bonby, Elsham, South Ferriby, Goxhill, Hockstow, Saxby, Thornton-Curtis, Ulceby, Wootton, and Worlaby; and the third, or South div., Barnetby-le-Wold, Bigby, Cadney, Grasby, North Kelsey, Melton Ross, Nettleton, Searby, Somerby, Wrawley, and part of Caistor, besides the town of Glandford Brigg; together comprising 76,870 acres.

YARBOROUGH, a hmlt. in the par. of Croxton, and wap. of Yarborough, co. Lincoln, 8 miles N.E. of Glandford-Brigg. At this place, which gives name to the wapentake, are traces of an extensive camp, where Roman coins have been discovered.

YARBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Louth Eske, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.E. of Louth. The par. is skirted on the E. by the Louth navigation. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was restored in 1855. The Wesleyans, Primitive, and Free Methodists have chapels. There are parochial schools, built in 1860. G. J. Yarburgh, Esq., is lord of the manor.

YARCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Axminster, co. Devon, 8 miles N.W. of Axminster, and 5½ W. of Chard. The village is intersected by the road from London to Exeter, and has water communication by means of the Taunton and Chard canal. A moiety of the manor was given by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Francis Drake, in whose family the property still continues. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £490, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has several painted windows and an old font. The register dates from the middle of the 16th century. The Baptists have a chapel. There are National and Sunday schools. The charities produce about £36 per annum. A pleasure fair used to be held on the second Tuesday after Trinity Sunday.

YARD, a hmlt. in the par. of Trefdraeth, hund. of Menai, co. Anglesea, 10 miles S.W. of Beaumaris, and 3 N.W. of Newborough.

YARD, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Decuman, co. Somerset, 3 miles from Watchett. The Devon and Somerset hounds meet at Yard Down.

YARDLEY, a par. in the hund. of Odsey, co. Herts, 4½ miles S.W. of Buntingford. It is watered by the river Beane. The land is chiefly arable, with a large portion of woodland, common, and waste. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £250, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London, to whom the manor was given by King Athelstan. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, has some stained glass windows, and on the walls are some ancient fresco paintings. In the interior are monuments and the brass of a priest bearing date 1515. There is a National school. At Yardley Bury, the old seat of the Cornwalls and Chaunceys, Sir Henry Chauncey, the county historian, was born in 1700, and lies buried in the churchyard.

YARDLEY, a par. in the upper div. of Halfshire hund., co. Worcester, 4½ miles E. of Birmingham. It is situated on the Warwickshire border, from which county it is separated by the river Cole, over which are several bridges connecting this parish with that of Aston. It is traversed by the Warwick and Birmingham canal, and by the Great Western and London and North-Western railways, the former having a station at the western end of the parish at Acock's Green, and the latter near the eastern boundary at Stechford. The surface, which is level, is watered by several small streams falling into the Cole. About two-thirds of the land are meadow and pasture, and the remainder chiefly arable, with a little woodland and waste, the greater part of the common having been enclosed. The soil is a stiff loam on a substratum of clay. Great quantities of tiles are made here and conveyed to Birmingham. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £600. The church, dedicated to St. Edburgh, was partially rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII. There are also a chapel-of-ease at Hall Green, built and endowed by J. Marston in the reign of Queen Anne, and a district church at Yardley Wood, dedicated to Christ, built and endowed by the late J. Taylor, Esq. The Independents have chapels at Rushall-lane and Acock's Green. There are two endowed grammar schools, and National and Sunday schools in connection with each of the churches, and on Moseley Wake Green is Springfield College for Independents, built in 1856 at a cost of £15,000, and having accommodation for 36 students. The charities, which now amount to about £1,000 per annum, besides 51 cottages used by the poor rent free, are administered by trustees, who every Easter Tuesday elect a bailiff. James A. Taylor, Esq., is lord of the manor.

YARDLEY-GOBION, a hmlt. in the par. of Potterspury, hund. of Cleley, co. Northampton, 3 miles N.W. of Stoney Stratford, and 6 S.E. of Towcester. It is situated on the line of the ancient Watling Street, near the Grand Junction canal and river Tove, and contains the Union poor-house for Potterspury. There is a paper mill. The Independents have a chapel.

YARDLEY HASTINGS, a par. in the hund. of Wymersley, co. Northampton, 8 miles S.E. of Northampton. It has remains of the old seat of the family of Hastings, Earls of Pembroke. The rectory was once held by Edward Lye, the Saxon scholar, who died here in 1769. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. with a portion of the rectory of Denton annexed, £356. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The Independents have a chapel and school. There is also a National school. A fair is held on Whit-Monday. The Marquis of Northampton is lord of the manor.

YARINGTON. *See* YARNTON, co. Oxford.

YARKHILL, a par. in the hund. of Radlow, co. Hereford, 7 miles N.W. of Ledbury, and 7 N.E. of Hereford, on the river Frome. Part of the land is in hop gardens. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £130, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

YARLESIDE, a div. in the par. of Dalton-in-Furness, hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 3 miles S.W. of Dalton. It comprises several small villages and hamlets on the coast opposite Walney Island.

YARLETT, an ext. par. lib. in the S. div. of Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, 4 miles N. of Stafford, near the river Trent, adjoining the par. of Weston-upon-Trent.

YARLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Wookey, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.W. of Wells. It contains the hmlt. of Henton.

YARLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Bruton, co. Somerset, 3 miles S. of Castle Carey, 3 W. of Wincanton, and 4 S.E. of Bruton railway station. It contains the tythg. of Lower Woolston, and an eminence called Godshill, on the south-western declivity of which is a double-intrenched camp. Near the church are remains of a seat of the Berkeley family. The soil is a light sandy loam on a substratum of sandstone rock. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £350. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register commences in 1656. There is a Sunday-school. A fair is held on the 26th August for cattle, horses, and sheep. F. Rogers, Esq., of Westbury, is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

YARLINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of North Cadbury, hund. of Catsash, co. Somerset, 5 miles S.W. of Wincanton.

YARMOUTH, a par., seaport, and market town in the lib. of West Medina, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 10 miles W. of Newport, 12 S.W. of Cowes, and 6 by steamer across the Solent to Lymington. This place, anciently called *Eremuth*, and now occasionally South Yarmouth, to distinguish it from Great Yarmouth in Norfolk, derives its name from its situation at the mouth of the river Yar, which falls into the Solent, and is here crossed by a bridge, just constructed, connecting the town with the neighbouring parish of Freshwater. It is a coast-guard station and sub-port to Cowes, being the first port within the Needles passage. In ancient times it appears to have been of much greater extent and importance than it is at present, as proved by the "town field," which, though now destitute of buildings, is laid out regularly at right angles, marking the lines of the ancient streets. Its decadence is attributed to the French, by whom it was, in the reign of Richard II., pillaged and entirely burned, and on two subsequent occasions it was nearly destroyed by them. It is a corporate town, having been incorporated by Baldwin de Rivers, or Redvers, Earl of Devon, and is nominally governed by a mayor and 12 capital burgesses. The borough first sent members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I., but made no other return until the 27th of Elizabeth, from which period it exercised the privilege continuously till disfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832. The town consists of several streets, for the most part running E. and W., the houses are chiefly of brick. It contains a townhall and market-house, and a castle or fort at the western extremity of the town, built by Henry VIII. on the site of a former church, and in 1855 repaired and much strengthened by government. The George Hotel was originally built by Sir Robert Holmes, the admiral, for the reception of Charles II., and has in front of the house a small platform or balcony, which belonged to an old mansion, from which Charles I. addressed the people of the place when in the hands of the parliament and on his way from Carisbrooke to Hurst Castle. The population of the parish is 1861 was 699. The trade is now limited, consisting of the import of coal from Sunderland, timber from the New Forest, and of the export of iron ore to the smelting furnaces of Wales, which latter is dredged up off the coast, also fine white sand, used in the manufacture of flint-glass and the finer sorts of British china, obtained chiefly from pits on the shore of Alum Bay near the Needles. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £100. The church, dedicated to St. James, was built in 1543, and repaired in 1831, when the tower was raised 30 feet higher at the expense of T. Alexander, Esq. On the S. side is a sepulchral chapel containing a statue of life size, in parian marble, of Sir R. Holmes, formerly Governor of the Isle of Wight. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels. There are National schools opened in 1855, and at which the present (1868) average daily attendance is 160. The charities produce about £45 per annum, the bequest of Thomas Lord Holmes and others. Vestiges of a Roman station formerly existed on a spot now built upon. Friday is market day. A fair is held on 25th July.

YARMOUTH, or GREAT YARMOUTH, a par., market town, bonding port, and bathing-place, exercising separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the hund. of East Flegg, co. Norfolk, 23 miles S.E. of Norwich by road, or 20 by rail, 120 N.E. of London by rail *viâ* Ipswich, and 145 *viâ* Cambridge, both routes being by the Great Eastern line, which has branch lines communicating with the London and North-Western, the Midland and Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire railways. There are two railway stations, one over the railway bridge, the line from which runs to Norwich, and thence to London, *viâ* Cambridge; the other in South Town, the line from which passes through East Suffolk, and reaches London by Colchester. There is likewise water communication with North Walsham, Aylsham, Norwich, Beccles, and Bungay. The Roman station *Garianonum* was on the Yare, 3 miles from the present town. At the time of the Domesday survey, it was a royal demesne, and is described as a fishing town, containing 60 burgesses and a church. After the Norman conquest it rapidly increased in importance, and was fortified by the inhabitants in the reign of Henry III. with a wall which still exists perfect from end to end. It received a charter of incorporation from John, who granted to the burgesses the rights of the crown in consideration of a fee-farm rent of £50, which is still paid. In 1346 it supplied Edward III. with 43 ships, fully manned, for the siege of Calais, being more than any other place in England, and two years afterwards no fewer than 7,000 persons died of the plague, showing how populous it must then have become. In the 15th century, Caistor Castle, of which there are some ruins, was built by Sir John Fastolf, and about the same time frequent disputes arose with the Cinque Ports relative to the right of sending bailiffs to Yarmouth to assist in governing the place during the herring season, from Michaelmas to Martinmas. In Kett's or the "Norfolk Rebellion," in the reign of Edward VI., Yarmouth was attacked by the insurgents, who were, however, repulsed by the townsmen. In 1588 a beacon was placed on the castle to give warning of the approach of the Armada. During the civil war of Charles I. the town declared for the parliament. After the Restoration it was visited by Charles II. in 1671, and by William III., who landed here in 1692 on his return from the Continent. In the last French war it was selected as a naval station, where Admiral Duncan brought in his prizes after the victory of Camperdown in 1797, and was the port at which Nelson landed after the victory of the Nile. Next after Norwich, it is the chief town of the eastern counties, being the port for the supply of East Norfolk, Suffolk, and part of Essex. Its prosperity mainly depends on its foreign commerce, its inland trade, its fisheries, and its advantages as a bathing-place. It is a polling-place for East Norfolk, and until recently returned two members to parliament, but was disfranchised for bribery by the Reform Act of 1867. Yarmouth takes its name from its situation at the river Yare's mouth, known to the Romans as the *Gariensis*, being built on the neck of land between Braydon Water and the German Ocean opposite Yarmouth Roads, where floating lights are placed to guide the mariner, on account of the dangerous character of the coast. The original town was built on the river side of the denes, but of late years it has extended so rapidly towards the shore, that it has now a sea-frontage of nearly a mile in length. The denes or sandbanks on which the town is built are peculiar, having been gradually formed within historic periods at the entrance of the estuary of the Yare, which once flowed up to Norwich. These accumulations of sand eventually became dry land, being assisted in the transformation by the light sand drifted from the beach by the prevailing E. winds, which sweep the coast in the spring. These denes now present the appearance of a narrow, level peninsula, washed on the E. by the German Ocean, and on the W. by the rivers Bure, Yare, and Braydon Water, which

last is a tidal lake formed by the confluence of the Yare and Waveney before they again contract into the channel which carries their waters to the sea. The present town extends considerably beyond the limits of the old walls on the N. towards Caistor, on the E. towards the sea, and on the S. towards Nelson's Column. It is connected by a bridge over the Yare with the suburb or hamlet of South Town, sometimes called Little Yarmouth, on the right bank of the river, and within the Suffolk border, and further to the S. with the adjoining town of Gorleston. The principal streets are regularly built, and are crossed at right angles by 145 narrow lanes called rows. Many of the houses both in the old and new parts of the town are lofty, and there are terraces along the sea, chiefly let out in apartments to visitors during the season. The streets are well paved, lighted with gas, and drained under the Health of Towns Act, and the houses are supplied with water laid on by a company incorporated in 1853. Amongst the most striking features of Yarmouth are its quays, distinguished as South Quay and North Quay; the former is near a mile and a quarter in length, and 450 feet broad in some parts, having a promenade planted with trees in the centre. A Marine drive has recently been constructed along the entire sea-frontage, with the Wellington pier to the S., and the Britannia pier to the N. On the South Denes is a column by Wilkins, erected in 1817 by county subscription to the memory of Nelson. This column is 144 feet high, with fluted shaft, surmounted by a ball and a figure of Britannia, holding in her hand a trident and a laurel-branch; the summit is reached by a circular staircase of 270 steps, terminating in a chamber supported by caryatides, and commanding an extensive land and sea view. Other conspicuous objects are the suspension-bridge over the Yare, constructed in 1855; the wrought-iron bridge over the Bure, and the iron tubular bridge. On the beach are the South Star and North Star batteries; and on the South Quay is an Elizabethan mansion, built in 1596, once occupied by a granddaughter of Oliver Cromwell. At some little distance is the Star Inn, with pendant ceilings and carved wainscoatings, once belonging to the Bradshaw family. The principal public buildings are the Town House; the Town Hall, built in 1716, and adjoining which is a Record Room, in which the town muniments are kept; the Tolhouse Hall; the borough gaol and house of correction; the custom-house, situated on the Quay; the bath-house, built in 1759, has been converted into an hotel, but continues to supply hot and cold sea-water baths; the corn exchange is a modern structure, situated in Regent-street; the theatre was erected in 1778, but remodelled in 1820; the public library on the Quay contains reading-rooms and 10,000 volumes. Other buildings are the Royal Hospital, founded in 1838; the Fishermen's Hospital, built in 1702; the workhouse, built in 1838, at a cost of £7,000; the Naval Lunatic Asylum, situated at the southern extremity of the town, and built originally for barracks by Pilkington in 1811, at a cost of £100,000; an armoury, built by Wyatt in 1806; the depôt for the East Norfolk Militia and Militia Artillery, built in 1850; assembly-rooms; post-office, inland revenue-office, 5 branch banks, a savings-bank, gas-works, herring-curing houses, a silk factory, corn-mills, breweries, malt-houses, timber and ship-building yards, small docks, three large rope manufactories, and a cement manufactory on the river. The market place covers above 3 acres. The number of vessels belonging to the port is upwards of 500, besides about 250 fishing-boats and other small craft. The population of the parish in 1861 was 30,338, and of the borough, which includes South Town and Gorleston in Suffolk, 34,810. The borough, which was first incorporated by John in 1208, is divided under the Municipal Reform Act into six wards, and is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 town-councillors, assisted by a recorder, high-steward, town-clerk, coroner, clerk of the peace, and other officers. The style is that of "Mayor, aldermen, burgesses, and commonalty of Great Yarmouth." The corporation revenue amounts to about £8,000 per annum; the old town charities being under the care of trustees. The recorder presides in the borough court, and a county court is held monthly at the Tolhouse Hall. Under a separate commission of peace, quarter sessions are held, and petty sessions daily by the mayor and magistrates. There are commissioners for the care of the haven and pier, and also for pilotage. The races take place on the South Denes towards the end of August, which the inhabitants also use for cricket and other amusements. Two regattas are annually held, one in the Roadstead and the other on Braydon Water. The Poor-law Union and superintendent registry comprise the parish, but the new county court district includes besides the registry of Flegg and Gorleston sub-district. The East Norfolk Militia and Norfolk Militia Artillery have their head-quarters here. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £400, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The parish church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was originally commenced in 1101; it is the largest parish church in the kingdom. Formerly 16 chapels or oratories were attached to it, and it contains a fine organ by Jordan, built in 1733. Extensive restorations were made in 1848, and are still in progress. It contains an old font of Purbeck marble, a copy of Rubens's "Elevation of the Cross," monuments to the England, Fuller, Hall, and other families. The register commences in 1558. There are besides several district churches and chapels-of-ease; that of St. George was built in 1716, under the authority of an Act of Parliament; that of St. Peter, in 1835, at a cost of £12,000, by Scoles; that of St. John, in 1857, chiefly for the accommodation of seamen. These are all in the parish; but at Gorleston is the parish church of St. Andrew, containing a brass of Sir John Bacon; and at South Town is the church of St. Mary, built in 1831. The Roman Catholics have a chapel in the Regent-road, the Jews a synagogue, recently rebuilt, and the Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, General and Particular Baptists, Independents, Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, Society of Friends, and Unitarians have chapels. Adjoining the churchyard is a cemetery of 12 acres; there is also a Roman Catholic cemetery. The old grammar school, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, has been re-established by the charity trustees; the Children's Hospital school, rebuilt in 1845; British, National, infant, and Unitarian schools, and a factory evening-school for girls. The charities are considerable. The Victoria Gardens, a former place of amusement, are now (1868) being built over. Market days are Wednesday and Saturday; fairs are held on the Friday and Saturday in Easter week, and on Monday and Tuesday at Shrovetide.

YARMOUTH, LITTLE, a hmlt. *See* SOUTH TOWN, co. Suffolk.

YARNFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Maiden-Bradley, hund. of Norton-Ferris, co. Somerset, 5 miles N.E. of Bruton, and 6 S. of Frome.

YARNFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Swinnerton, co. Stafford, 2 miles S.W. of Stone.

YARNSCOMBE, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Hartland, co. Devon, 6 miles N.E. of Great Torrington, 8 S. of Barnstaple, and 3½ from Umberleigh station, on the North Devon railway. The soil is clayey, but fertile. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £135. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was repaired in 1852. There is a National school. The charities produce about £25 per annum. The trustees of the late Lord Rolle are lords of the manor.

YARNTON, a par. in the hund. of Wootton, co. Oxford, 4 miles N.W. of Oxford, and 3½ S.E. of Woodstock. It is a station on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton section of the Great Western railway It is situated near the Oxford canal and the river Thame. It is mentioned in Domesday survey as *Hardintone*, and was subsequently given to Eynsham Abbey by the name of Erdington, from which it passed to Bernard de St. Walenco and Edmund Earl of Cornwall,

who gave it to Rewley Abbey, and since the Dissolution has been held by the Spencer and Dashwood families. The old manor house is now a farmhouse. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £220, held by the Principal of Exeter College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, has several monuments to the Spencer family, and in the churchyard is a carved cross. There is a free school, founded by the late Alderman Fletcher, of Oxford.

YARPOLE, a par. in the hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 5 miles N.W. of Leominster, and 18 from Hereford. The par. comprises the tnshps. of Bircher and Yarpole. The principal residences are Highwood House, Bircher Hall, The Knoll, and Bycroft. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect. of Croft. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, has recently been improved by the addition of a new chancel. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There is a National school for this and the adjoining parishes. The charities produce about £8 per annum. W. T. Kevill Davies, Esq., of Croft Castle, is lord of the manor.

YARROW, a par. in co. Selkirk, Scotland. This parish was formerly of larger extent than at present, comprehending the three ancient parishes of Duchoire, St. Mary's, and Kirkhope; but, in 1852, the last-named was reconstituted into a distinct parish. It is still an extensive par., situated on the borders of Peebles-shire and Roxburghshire, and contains the post-office station of Yarrow, the hmlt. of Yarrowfens, the vil. of Ettrick Bridge, and part of the vil. of Yarrowford. The surface is broken, comprising a succession of valleys and hills, the principal vales being those of the Yarrow, Ettrick, and Tees, portions of which are included within this parish, and are separated by hill-chains running nearly parallel to each other in a W.S.W. direction; besides which there is, towards the S., a tract of lofty tableland, about 8 miles long and 2 wide, in which the Alewater and several tributaries of the Borthwick have their sources. A few plantations have been recently made, covering about 350 acres, but the country is open sheepwalks and moorland. The prevailing rocks are greywacke and clay-slate, and the soil a light sandy earth, interspersed with boulders. The principal landowners are the Duke of Buccleuch and the Earl of Traquair. In the upland district of the S. are lakes Shaws-loch, Akermoor, Hellmoor, and Clearburn. There are sulphur springs at Craig and Catslacknowe—the latter known as St. Peter's Well. In the neighbourhood of Traquair, overlooking the Tweed, are two Border towers or fastnesses, one called Elibank, still in good preservation, and the other Blackhouse Tower, a stronghold, in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, of the Black Douglasses, and supposed to have been the scene of the Douglas tragedy from the existence of seven monumental stones on the adjoining heights. The par. is in the presb. of Selkirk, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister's stipend is £270, in the gift of the crown. The parish church was built in 1840, and repaired about 1825. There are also a Free church, and parochial schools at Yarrow and Ettrick Bridge, and two non-parochial schools. The churches of the ancient parishes of Duchoire, or Dewchar, and St. Mary's, have long since been demolished: the latter stood on the margin of St. Mary's Lake, and is mentioned in ancient writings as St. Mary's Kirk of the Lowes, and the Church of the Virgin Mary in Ettrick Forest.

YARROW, THE, a river of co. Selkirk, Scotland, rises at Yarrow Cleugh, under Hart Fell, and after a course of 21 miles in a north-easterly direction through a wild country, in which it traverses St. Mary's Loch and gives name to the Vale of the Yarrow, it joins the river Ettrick near Selkirk.

YARROWFORD, a vil. in the pars. of Yarrow and Selkirk, co. Selkirk, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Selkirk, on the river Yarrow.

YARUM, or YARM, a par. and market town in the W. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 43 miles N.W. of York, 16 N.E. of Northallerton, and 4 S.W. of Stockton. It has stations on the Stockton and Darlington, and on the North-Eastern railways. This town, formerly spelled Yareham, is situated on a peninsula formed by the river Tees, which is navigable for vessels of 60 tons, and is here crossed by a stone bridge of five arches, built in 1400, connecting Yarum with the county of Durham. It consists principally of one long spacious street, and contains some good houses, extending N. and S., with a covered market-cross standing in the centre. It was flooded in the years 1753 and 1771, when the water in the river rose 20 feet higher than usual. In addition to the advantages derived from the navigation of the Tees, this place enjoys with Stockton a salmon fishery, the tide flowing some distance above the town. The population in 1861 was 1,401. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the coasting trade and in a paper-mill. The town was first lighted with gas in 1856. Running nearly parallel with the whole length of the town on its western side is the viaduct of the North-Eastern railway, 780 yards in length, and crossing the valley of the Tees upon 43 arches formed of red bricks with stone dressings, the two central arches being 83 feet span and 71 feet in height. In 1803 an attempt was made to span the river by a cast-iron bridge of 180 feet span, but owing to some defect in the abutments the whole fabric gave way on the 12th January, 1806, when just completed, and has not been since resumed. The Friarage, now the property of Edward Meynell, Esq., to whom the manor belongs, occupies the site of a Black Friary, founded in the early part of the 13th century by Peter de Brus, who also founded St. Nicholas's hospital. The steward of the manor holds a court-leet annually, and the magistrates meet fortnightly in a chamber over the market-cross, where the old curfew bell is kept. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. £210, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, and Primitive and Association Methodists have chapels. There are a free grammar school, founded by Thomas Conyers in the reign of Elizabeth, and National, infant, and Sunday schools. The charities produce about £40 per annum, including the school endowment. The market, which was on Thursday, has become extinct. Fairs are held on the first Thursday in April, Ascension Day, the 2nd August, 18th to 20th October for horses, cattle, and sheep, the last being the great fair of the year.

YARWELL, a par. in the hund. of Willybrook, co. Northampton, 1 mile S.W. of Wansford, and 6 miles N.E. of Oundle. It is situated near the river Nen, and contains Sulehay, Walk, and Lodge. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough, annexed to the vic. of Nassington. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The charities produce about £35 per annum. The Earl of Westmoreland is lord of the manor.

YATE, a par. and tnshp. in the upper div. of Henbury hund., co. Gloucester, 1 mile W. of Chipping-Sodbury, and 10 miles N.E. of Bristol. It is a station on the Birmingham, Gloucester, and Bristol section of the Midland railway. The village is situated on the river Frome, and has been made a polling-place for the western division of the county. The workhouse for the Poor-law Union of Chipping-Sodbury is situated here. The soil is mostly a red-coloured earth upon a substratum of clay and coal, of which there are some mines in operation. The Beaufort hounds meet here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £851. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains an antique font and an old brass in memory of A. Stapleton and wives, bearing date 1590. The charities produce about £38 per annum. There are National and British schools. The Rev. H. J. Randolph is lord of the manor.

YATE, GREAT, a tnshp. in the par. of Croxden, S. div. of Totmonslow hund., co. Stafford, 5½ miles N.W. of Uttoxeter, and 3 S.E. of Cheadle.

YATEHOUSE, a hmlt. in the par. of Middlewich, hund. of Northwich, co. Chester, 2 miles N.E. of Middlewich. It is in conjunction with Byley to form a tnshp.

YATELEY, a par. and vil. in the hund. of Crondall, co. Hants, 4½ miles N.W. of Farnborough, 6 N.E. of Winchfield station on the London and South-Western, and 3 from the Blackwater station on the Reading and Reigate railways. The par. is situated on the road from London to Southampton, near the river Blackwater, and comprises the tythgs. of Yateley Cove and Hawley, which last was constituted a district parish in 1839. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, and in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church is dedicated to St. Peter, and at Hawley is another church, recently erected for the district of Hawley and Cove. The Baptists have a chapel. There is a National school, partially endowed by Mary Barker in 1706. The charities produce about £75 per annum.

YATESBURY, a par. in the hund. of Calne, co. Wilts, 4½ miles N.E. of Calne. The village is situated on the river Kennet. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £510. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was restored and the chancel rebuilt in 1855. In the interior is an ancient Norman font, and some stained glass. There is a church school, built by the rector in 1856. The charities produce only £1 per annum. J. Tanner, Esq., and J. Tuckey, Esq., are lords of the manor.

YATE-WITH-PICK-UP-BANK, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, higher div. of Blackburn hund., co. Lancaster, 4 miles S.E. of Blackburn, and 4 W. of Haslingden. The neighbourhood abounds in coal and stone, and there are a cotton-mill and a large reservoir. The inhabitants attend the church of St. James at Over Darwen. There are National and Sunday schools.

YATTENDON, a par. in the hund. of Faircross, co. Berks, 12 miles N.W. of Reading, and 7 N.E. of Newbury. The village had formerly a market on Tuesdays, granted to Peter de "Etyndon" in 1258. A castle, said to have been inhabited by King Alfred, once occupied the site of the present manor-house, and a spot called England's Field is pointed out as the scene of a victory gained by that monarch over the Danes. The rectory was once held by Thomas Carte, the historian, who wrote part of his History of England while residing here, and, dying in 1754, was buried in the church. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £413. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. A fair is held on 13th October. Thomas Howard, Esq., of Yattendon House, is lord of the manor.

YATTON, a par. in the hund. of Winterstoke, co. Somerset, 12 miles S.W. of Bristol, 7 N. of Axbridge, and 4 S.E. of Clevedon. It is a station on the Bristol and Exeter section of the Great Western railway. The par. includes the ecclesiastical district of Cleeve, and the hmlts. of Claverham, Hewish, and Kenn. It is watered by the river Yeo, and forms part of a plain extending nearly to the banks of the Severn. The surface is level, except in the district of Cleeve, in which the hills rise into rocky heights, partly clothed with wood and intersected by deep ravines or combs. Cleeve Toot, which rises to the height of 200 feet, is capped by a mass of rock, and near it is Cadbury Hill camp, an ancient fortification. Limestone abounds, and is quarried for building and for burning into lime. There are two villages, those of Yatton and Cleeve, the latter being about 2 miles distant on the road from Bristol to Weston-super-Mare. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £435, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains an antique font, an old register chest, and monuments to the Wyck and Newton families, one of which is of white sculptured alabaster, bearing effigies of Sir R. Caradoc Newton, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Henry VI., and his wife. There is besides a district church at Cleeve, erected in 1840 and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The Wesleyans and Society of Friends have chapels, the latter at Claverham. There are National and infant schools. The charities produce about £60 per annum, including £10 to Lane's school. Robert Castle, Esq., of Cleeve is lord of the manor.

YATTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Aymestry, co. Hereford, 5 miles N.E. of Ross, 7½ N.W. of Leominster, and 2 from Wigmore. It is situated on Watling Street turnpike road, and on the river Lug.

YATTON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Much Marcle, co. Hereford, 5 miles S.W. of Ledbury, and 7 from Ross, near the river Wye.

YATTON KEYNELL, a par. in the hund. of Chippenham, co. Wilts, 4½ miles N.W. of Chippenham, and 12 N.E. of Bath. There are quarries of freestone for building and paving. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £520. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. The Baptists have a chapel. There is a free school, supported by the Rev. H. K. Boldero.

YAVERLAND, a par. in the lib. of East Medina, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 8 miles S.E. of Newport, 5 S. of Ryde, and 1 mile from Brading. The village is situated on Sandown Bay, near Brading Harbour. The ancient manor-house, formerly the seat of the Russell, Hatfield, and Richards families, is now a farmhouse. Fossils have been found in the cliffs. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £230. Sir G. E. Hammond is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

YAWTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Corringham, co. Lincoln, 5 miles N.E. of Gainsborough, on the river Eau.

YAXHAM, a par. in the hund. of Mitford, co. Norfolk, 2 miles S.E. of East Dereham. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway. The village is situated on a branch of the river Yare. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £500. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a National school, enlarged in 1850. The charities produce £25 per annum, besides 20 acres of fuel allotment.

YAXLEY, a par. in the hund. of Hartismere, co. Suffolk, 1½ mile W. of Eye, 4 miles S. of Diss, and 1¼ mile E. of Mellis railway station. The village is situated on the Roman way to Caistor. The principal residence is Yaxley Hall. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £150, with 36 acres of glebe. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains a carved oak pulpit, stalls, painted window, several monuments, and a brass of A. Felgate, date 1596. The register commences in 1620. The charities produce about £45 per annum. Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart., M.P., is lord of the manor, and with Lord Henniker, principal landowner.

YAXLEY, a par. in the hund. of Norman-Cross, co. Hunts, 4 miles S. of Peterborough, 15 from Huntingdon, and 1½ mile N.E. of Stilton. It is situated on the Great North Road, near the line of the ancient Ermine Street and Whittlesea Mere, one of the most extensive sheets of water in the kingdom, but now drained. In Domesday survey it is mentioned as *Takesley*, and had formerly a market. The town occupies the eastern slope of a ridge of hills, and in 1861 had a population of 1,411. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £177. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is, from its situation on an eminence at the western extremity of the village, conspicuous for many miles round. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Independents have chapels. There are endowed and National schools. The charities produce about £80 per annum. Abbot Yakesley of Thorney and Dr. O. Gregory were natives. A fair is held on Holy Thursday.

YAZOR, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Grimsworth, co. Hereford, 4 miles S. of Weobly, and 8 from Hereford. The village is situated on the road from Hereford to Kington and Aberystwith. The surface is undulating and well wooded. There are quarries of limestone and freestone in the hills. The soil is loamy, and the subsoil clay. The principal residence is Foxley, late the seat of Sir R. Price, Bart., who was lord of the manor. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £188. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, was rebuilt in 1855. It has five stained windows, and carved oak pulpit and reading desk. There is a National school.

YCHYLDREF, a tnshp. in the par. of Corwen, co. Merioneth, 2 miles from Corwen.

YEADON, a tnshp., town, and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Guiseley, upper div. of Skyrack wap., West Riding co. York, 6 miles N.E. of Leeds, 8 N.W. of Bradford, and 3 S. of Otley. At Apperley Bridge, about 2 miles distant from the town of Yeadon, but within the tnshp., is a station on the Midland, and at Horsforth, about 3 miles distant, is a station on the North-Eastern railway. The town is situated on the N. side of Airedale, in the midst of a thriving manufacturing district. Its population in 1861 was 4,109, but that of the tnshp. and ecclesiastical district of St. John, which are co-extensive, contained 4,259 inhabitants. The tnshp. is divided into Upper and Lower Yeadon, and contains the hmlts. of Henshaw and Apperley Lane. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture, which is extensively carried on both by firms and private individuals, and there are several bleach works. The streets and houses are lighted with gas from works established in 1844. The surface, which is watered by copious springs, is chiefly high moorland, affording good pasture. The soil is various, but rich in parts, upon a subsoil of gravel and rock. Lane Head House and Low Hall are the principal residences. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £163, in the patron. of the Rector of Guiseley. The church, dedicated to St. John, was erected in 1842. The Wesleyans, Reformed Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There are National and Sunday schools, the latter held at the church.

YEALAND CONYERS and YEALAND REDMAYNE, tnshps. in the par. of Warton, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. Lancaster, 1 mile N. of Warton, 2½ miles S.W. of Burton-in-Kendal, and 8 N.E. of Lancaster. They are situated on the Kendal canal and Carlisle railway. The village is surrounded by numerous seats and villas. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £60, in the patron. of the Hyndman Trustees. The church is dedicated to St. John. There are also a Roman Catholic chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and a meeting-house belonging to the Society of Friends, who have a school here.

YEALMPTON, a par. and town in the hund. of Plympton, co. Devon, 5 miles W. of Modbury, 6 S.E. of Plymouth, and 3½ S.E. of Earl's Plympton. In the Saxon times this place is said to have belonged to Ethelwold, who had a palace here, and came through the Fitzherberts, Hantings, and other Norman families to the Pollexfens. It was anciently denominated a borough. The navigable river Yealm rises at Yealm Head in Dartmoor Forest, and flowing to the S.W. falls into the English Channel between Plymouth Sound and Bigbury Bay, and is here crossed by a bridge. Kitley, or Kitley House, the seat of the Bastard family, contains a collection of the most valuable productions of Sir Joshua Reynolds. The soil is light but fertile, and the subsoil limestone, which is extensively quarried for burning into lime; there are also quarries of marble in great variety. The impropriate tithes belong to the Prebendary of King's Teignton in the cathedral of Salisbury. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val., with the perpet. cur. of Revelstoke annexed, £360, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was restored in 1850 at a cost of £1,500, defrayed by E. R. Polloxfen Bastard, Esq. The interior contains columns and arches of polished marble of various colours, and has a screen separating the chancel and nave of carved marble, also stalls, a brass of Sir J. Crokker, bearing date 1508, and a pillar stone 8½ high, with "Toreus" on it. There is besides a chapel-of-ease at Revelstoke, and the Roman Catholics and Wesleyans have chapels. There are a public reading room and National schools for boys and girls. The charities produce about £5 per annum. A cattle market is held on the third Wednesday in every month.

YEARDSLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Taxall, hund. of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 10 miles S.E. of Stockport. It is situated on the W. bank of the river Goyt, on the road from Manchester to Buxton, and is joined with Whaley to form a township.

YEARNOR, a tythg. in the par. of Porlock, co. Somerset, 5 miles W. of Minehead.

YEARSLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Coxwold, wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Easingwold.

YEATON, a tnshp. in the par. of Baschurch, co. Salop, 5 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury, on the river Perry.

YEAU, a hmlt. in the par. of Nettlecombe, co. Somerset, 4 miles S. of Watchett.

YEAVELEY, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Shirley, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 4 miles S. of Ashborne, and 10 from Derby. The ruins now called Stydd Chapel formed part of a hermitage given by Ralph le Fun, in the reign of Richard I., to the Knights of St. John, and which afterwards came to the Knights Hospitallers, who had a preceptory here, which at the Dissolution was valued at £107 3*s.* 8*d.* The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, and in the patron. of the Vicar of Shirley. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The Independents have a chapel. There is a National school. The feast takes place on the first Sunday after 16th August.

YEAVERING, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk-Newton, co. Northumberland, 5 miles N.W. of Wooler. It is situated on the river Glen, and contains Yeavering Bell, one of the Cheviot hills, rising more than 2,000 feet from the vale. Its summit, which is level and 1,000 yards in circuit, is encompassed by the remains of an ancient wall, eight yards in breadth, built on the verge of the hill, surrounding an inner wall defended by a ditch, and having in the centre a large cairn hollowed like a bowl. On other parts of the hill are several smaller circles, vestiges of a grove of oaks, and in the neighbourhood a cairn and a cluster of rocks, respectively called Tom Tallan's grave and crags, but supposed to be all of Druidical origin. It is frequently mentioned in the Saxon chronicles as *Adgefrin*, where Edwin of Northumbria, after his conversion to Christianity, had a palace, and where, in 626, Paulinus baptized his converts in the river Glen. Near the village is a column of stone, commemorating the victory gained in 1415 by the Earl of Westmoreland, with 440 men, over the Scottish army of 4,000, under Sir R. Umfraville.

YEDDINGHAM, a par. in the wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 8 miles N.E. of New Malton, at the bridge over the navigable river Derwent, and on the road from York to Scarborough. There was anciently a Benedictine priory, founded in the 12th century by Roger de Clerc, and valued at the Dissolution at £26. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £205. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

YEILSHIELDS, a hmlt. in the par. of Carlake, co. Lanark, Scotland.

YELDEN, a par. in the hund. of Stodden, co. Beds, 5 miles E. of Higham-Ferrers, and 12 N. of Bedford. It is situated in a valley, and is mentioned in Domesday survey as *Ewelden*. The women and children are employed in lace making. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £300. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains some old stone stalls and two brasses from 1433. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a National school. In the parish is the moated site of an old baronial castle. J. Sambrook Crawley, Esq., is lord of the manor.

YELDERSLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Ashborne, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 3 miles S.E. of Ashborne.

YELDHAM, GREAT and LITTLE, pars. in the hund. of Hinckford, co. Essex, 8 miles N.W. of Halstead, 8 S.W. of Clare, and 1 mile from the Yeldham station of the Colne Valley railway. These two adjoining villages, called also Lower and Upper Yeldham, are situated in the valley of the river Colne, on the road from Colchester to Cambridge, and appear to have been in existence in the time of Edward the Confessor. Nearly in the centre of Great Yeldham stands an oak

30 feet high, and 29 feet in girth at 4 feet from the ground. The principal seats are Spaynes Hall and Spencer Grange—the former the residence of John Way, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The soil is strong and rather wet, but the lands are generally well cultivated, and in the gravelly strata many fossils are found. Hops are largely cultivated in the neighbourhood, and there is much timber. Both livings are rects.* in the dioc. of Rochester—that of Great Yeldham, val. £510, and that of Little Yeldham, £225. The church of Great Yeldham is dedicated to St. Andrew. There are mixed National schools, and Ford's endowed school, with an income of £40, also six almshouses, besides several small charities for the poor.

YELFORD, a par. in the hund. of Bampton, co. Oxford, 3½ miles S.W. of Witney. It is situated on a branch of the river Thames, and sometimes called Yelford-Hastings, from having once belonged to the family of Hastings, but was afterwards purchased by Mr. Speaker Lenthall, in whose family the manor still continues. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £110. The church is dedicated to St. Swithin.

YELLING, a par. in the hund. of Yoseland, co. Hunts, 4 miles S. of Caxton, 6 N.E. of St. Neot's, and 8 S. of Huntingdon. In the reign of Charles I. it was the property of Sir Julius Cæsar. The rectory was once held by Venn. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £400, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to the Holy Cross. The Baptists have a chapel. There are National and Sunday schools. The charities consist of a poors' allotment of 14 acres of land.

YELL, MIDDLE AND SOUTH, an united par. in the island of Yell, Shetland Isles, coast of Scotland. It comprises the post-office stations of East Yell and Burra-voe, the isles of Hascussay, Samphrey, and the middle and southern portions of the island of Yell. The parish extends 13¼ miles N. and S. in length, with an extreme breadth of 7 miles, including a large extent of water, which is intimately mingled with the land. The chief portion of the land is in pasture and unenclosed moorland. On the W. side of the island of Yell the shores are rocky, but on the E. low and sandy. Traces of copper ore have been found in the serpentine rocks. Most of the inhabitants unite the occupations of farmers and fishermen, and within the last quarter of a century sheep-farming has been successfully introduced. The living of the united pars. of Middle and South Yell is in the presb. of Burra-voe.

YELL, NORTH, a par. in the Shetland Isles, coast of Scotland. It comprises the northern portion of the island of Yell, with the island of Feltar, besides numerous small islets in Colgrave and Yell sounds. It is a mountainous district, chiefly sheep-walks, with remains of Picts' houses and Danish forts along the coasts. The cliffs on the W., with the islets adjoining, are frequented by swarms of sea-fowl, terns, eider-ducks, and other Arctic species, while the narrow seas or sounds, called Blumel, Colgrave, and Yell sounds, abound in herrings, sillocks, and ca'ing whales. The par. is in the presb. of Burra-voe. The minister's stipend is £160, with manse.

YELLOWFURZE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Lower Duleek, co. Meath, 3 miles S.W. of Slane.

YELSTEAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Stockbury, co. Kent, 7 miles N.E. of Maidstone.

YELVERTOFT, a par. in the hund. of Guilsborough, co. Northampton, 9 miles N.E. of Daventry, 8 E. of Rugby, and 4½ S.W. of Welford. The village is situated on the Warwickshire border, near the Grand Junction canal, and is watered by a brook which falls into the Avon. The land is chiefly in pasture, and the soil a mixture of clay and rich loam. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £500. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a school endowed by Mrs. Ashby in 1719, with land now producing £40 per annum, also poors' land let for £15 per annum, which is distributed to the poor at Christmas.

YELVERTON, a par. in the hund. of Henstead, co. Norfolk, 5½ miles S.E. of Norwich. The village is situated on the road from Norwich to Beccles, and gives name to the Avonmore family. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, consolidated with Alpington. The church is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. The register commenced in 1559. There is a National school. The charities produce about £57 per annum, apportioned between the rector and the poor. The Earl of Rosebery is lord of the manor.

YEO. There are two rivers of this name; one rises at Seven Sisters' Springs, near Milborne Port, co. Dorset, and joins the Parret at Langport; and the other rises near Parkham, co. Devon, and joins the Torridge below Littleham.

YEOVIL, a par., market town, and municipal borough in the hund. of Stone, co. Somerset, 21 miles S.E. of Bridgwater, 40 S.W. of Bristol, and 48 N.E. of Exeter. It has a joint station of the London and South-Western and Bristol and Exeter railways, and a station of the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth railway, also a branch line to Durston. It is supposed to be the Roman station *Velox*, from the number of coins and tesselated pavements which have been found, and was called *Gevele* by the Saxons, and in Domesday survey is mentioned as *Givele*, and *Ivle*, which names may be identified with that of the river Yeo or Ivel, on the left bank of which it is situated, and which here separates the counties of Somerset and Dorset. The par. consists of the borough of Yeovil, the chplry. of Hendford, and the tythgs. of Huntley, Lyde Marsh, and Wigden, and the manor of Newton. The present town, which stands on the direct road from London to Exeter, consists of a number of streets and lanes irregularly laid out, but the Improvement Commissioners have recently improved the appearance of the town by the removal of the unsightly buildings in the market-place and the shambles. The streets are paved and lighted with gas, and some are spacious, containing many good houses built of stone, and most of the shops have been modernised. The drainage has been recently improved, but the inhabitants still suffer from the absence of a good supply of water. The principal public buildings are the townhall and market-house, a Grecian structure of stone, erected in 1849; the lower part consisting of a basement of six pillars, in which the corn exchange and markets are held, and above the façade of the townhall, a chamber 58½ feet in length, by 35 in breadth, and 22 high; the police-station, situated in Wine-street, is a substantial building, with a residence for a superintendent of police, and cells for the prisoners; the Union workhouse is situated in the Preston-road, and has accommodation for 300 inmates. The savings-bank, in Princes-street, was erected in 1839; there are, besides, two branch commercial banks, a penny bank, literary institute and reading-rooms, with library, three breweries, and an old market cross. The population of the parish in 1861 was 8,486, and of the borough 7,957, inhabiting 1,420 houses. The woollen trade, for which Yeovil was once famous, has entirely disappeared, as also the linen manufacture, which succeeded it, but is now one of the principal centres of the kid glove manufacture, which gives employment to the greater portion of the inhabitants of the town, as well as furnishing employment to thousands of females in the surrounding district. In the immediate vicinity of the town are Newton House, of the Harbin family, who have been settled here from the reign of James I.; Hendford House, Penn House, Yew Tree Close; Hendford Manor-house, Kingston Manor, and Hollands'. The manor was anciently held under the crown by its rectors, by the abbots of Sion, by Queen Katherine in the reign of Henry VIII., and subsequently by the Philipses of Montacute, with whom it remained until recently purchased by G. Harbin, Esq., for the corporation. In 1853 an Act of Incorporation was obtained, under which the borough is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 common councilmen. Both the borough and county magistrates hold petty sessions in the townhall weekly, and a county court is held monthly. The board of guardians meet weekly, on Tuesday, at the

Union house; the union embracing 35 parishes and townships. It is within the Exeter bankruptcy district, and is the head of a Superintendent Registry. The police arrangements are under the county constabulary, who have a chief station here for the whole of the magisterial district. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val., with the par. of Preston annexed, £560. The parish church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is of the 14th century, 146 feet long by 50 wide, and the length of the transept is 80 feet. It has recently undergone restoration, during which the galleries have been removed, and several stained-glass windows have been inserted. In the interior of the church, which had formerly four chantries, are several brasses, one of a priest, bearing date 1519, an old lectern, an antique font, an altar piece in form of a Grecian pediment, a sedilia, several monuments of the Harbin, Batten, and Newman families, and a monumental marble bust of the late vicar, Rev. R. Philips. There is, besides, a district church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, built in 1846, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £150. The Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, Calvinistic and Primitive Methodists, Unitarians, Society of Friends, and United Brethren, have chapels. There is a free grammar school, with an endowment of £150 per annum, and National, Sunday, denominational, and adult evening schools. The charities produce about £500 per annum. Market day is Friday, for cattle, corn, cheese, flax, and provisions. Fairs are held on 28th and 29th June, and 17th, 18th, and 19th November, for horses, cattle, &c.

YEOVILTON, a par. in the hund. of Somerton, co. Somerset, 1½ mile E. of Ilchester, 4 miles N. of Sparkford railway station, and 7 from Yeovil. The par. is bounded on the N. by the river Yeo, and contains the hmlts. of Bridghampton, Hainbury, and Speckington. In the Saxon times it was called *Giveltone*, and is mentioned in Domesday survey as held at the Conquest by William de Ow, or Ewe, from whom, in the reign of Henry VI., it came to William de Botreaux, and is now the property of G. D. W. Digby, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture, with some orchard. The soil is clayey upon a subsoil of clay. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £426, with 60 acres of glebe, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The register commences in 1653. There are parochial and Sunday schools.

YERBESTON, a par. in the hund. of Narberth, co. Pembroke, 5 miles S.W. of Narberth. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

YERBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirk Leatham, lib. of East Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of Guisborough, near the river Tees' mouth.

YEROTH. *See* LLANFIHANGEL-AR-ARTH, co. Carmarthen.

YESTER, a par. in co. Haddington, Scotland. It comprises the post-office vil. of Gifford, and the hmlts. of Long-Yester and Long-Newton. It extends in length about 6½ miles from N. to S., with an extreme breadth of 5 miles, and is bounded on the S. by Berwickshire, and elsewhere by the pars. of Humbie, Bolton, Haddington and Garvald. Its surface is hilly, abounding in sheep-walks. A portion of the land is under excellent cultivation. The strata belong to the carboniferous formation, with the exception of the hills, which are greywacke. The soil is principally of a clayey nature upon a subsoil of clay. There were formerly quarries of red sandstone and limestone, but both have been abandoned. The par. is traversed by the road from Haddington to Lauder, and by that from Tranent to Dunn. The vil. of Long Yester is about 2 miles S.E. of Gifford, and 5 S.S.E. of Haddington. It is situated at the foot of Lammermoor Hills. The par. is in the presb. of Haddington and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The stipend of the minister is about £254. The parish church, situated at Gifford, was erected in 1708, and was restored in 1830. There is a Free church at Yester, and three parochial schools, situated respectively at Gifford, Long-Yester, and Long-Newton. The Rev. Mr. Innis, the late aged minister, survived four Marquises of Tweeddale, and buried all the heritors of his day, all his elders, and all his congregation. The principal seat is Yester House, the residence of the Marquis of Tweeddale. Within its grounds is the tower built by Hugh Gifford prior to 1267, and including Bobhall, the goblin hall mentioned in "Marmion." This parish, which is indifferently called Yester, or Gifford, was called Bothons before the 16th century.

YESTER'S LADY, a par. in the burgh and co. of Edinburgh, Scotland. *See* EDINBURGH.

YETHOLM, a par. in the district of Kelso, co. Roxburgh, Scotland. It comprises the vils. of Kirk-Yetholm and Town-Yetholm. It extends in length about 4¾ miles from N.W. to S.E., with an extreme breadth of 2 miles. It is a Border parish, bounded on the N.E. and E. by England, and elsewhere by the pars. of Morebattle and Linton. The surface is hilly, abounding in sheep-walks, the highest point being 800 feet above sea-level. The higher hills are covered with verdure to their summits, and the lower are chiefly arable. The predominant rocks are New Red sandstone in the lower parts, and porphyry, quartz, and compact felspar in the hills. Bowmont Water divides the parish nearly into equal parts, and on its banks are considerable haughs. There are traces of a Roman camp on Yetholm Law, and of two British camps on Camp Hill and Castlelaw. The par. is traversed by a road down the valley of the Bowmont, and by another road towards Kelso, and is within 6 miles of the English North-Eastern railway. It comprises two villages, or rather a village in two parts, situated on either side of the Bowmont—that on the W. side, called Town-Yetholm, which is about 8 miles S. of Kelso, and the other designated Kirk-Yetholm, about a quarter of a mile on the other side of the stream—and is chiefly inhabited by gypsies. At this spot Scott saw Jean Gordon, the original of his "Meg Merrilies." This par. is in the presb. of Kelso, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The stipend of the minister is about £260. The parish church, which is thatched, was partly erected in 1709. There are a Free church and an United Presbyterian church, also a parochial and other schools, and a library. The principal seat is Cherrytrees.

YETLINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Whittingham, N. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 5 miles N.W. of Rothbury, and 12 S.W. of Alnwick. It is in conjunction with Callaley to form a township.

YETMINSTER, a hund. in the Sherborne div. of co. Dorset, contains the pars. of Batcombe, Clifton Maybank, Melbury-Bubb, Melbury-Osmond, and Yetminster, comprising 9,960 acres.

YETMINSTER, a par. in the hund. of its name, co. Dorset, 5½ miles S.W. of Sherborne. It is a station on the Yeovil and Weymouth branch of the Great Western railway. The par., which lies on the western border of the county, and gives name to the hundred, comprises the chplries. of Chitnole and Leigh, with the hmlts. of Winterhays, Holbrook, and Totnell. The village, situated near the river Ivel, a branch of the Yeo, consists of one long street, having still the appearance of a town. In 1300 the Bishop of Sarum obtained a grant from Edward I. for a market and fair, which was confirmed by Richard II.; but the market has long been discontinued. There are quarries of hard freestone in the parish. The impropriate tithes belong to the prebendary of Yetminster, in the cathedral of Salisbury. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. with the curs. of Chitnole and Leigh annexed, £160, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There are besides chapels-of-ease at Chitnole and Leigh—the former dedicated to St. Peter. The Hon. R. Boyle, in 1699, bequeathed an estate now producing about £90, with house and orchard, for teaching 26 boys. There are also National schools at Yetminster and Chitnole. Fairs were held on the 23rd April and 1st October. G. D. W. Digby, Esq., is lord of the manor.

YETTINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Bicton, co. Devon, 4 miles S.W. of Sidmouth.

YIELDING. *See* YELDON, co. Beds.

YNISLOUGHOR, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandilotalybont, co. Glamorgan, 3 miles N.E. of Loughor.

YNIS-PYR. *See* CALDY ISLAND, co. Pembroke.

YNISYMOND, a hmlt. in the par. of Cadoxton, co. Glamorgan. It is situated in the Vale of Neath, and has recently much increased in population owing to the collieries.

YNYSAWDRE, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Bride Major, co. Glamorgan, 3 miles S. of Bridgend. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Ewenny and Ogmore.

YNYS-CYNHAIARN, a par. in the hund. of Evionydd, co. Carnarvon. The par. includes the market town of Tremadoc, and the bathing-place of Portmadoc, which latter is a subport to Carnarvon. The surface is hilly, and there are mines of copper and slate. The population of the parish in 1861 was 3,138. The living is a perpet. cur.* annexed to that of Criccieth. The church is dedicated to St. Cyuhaiarn.

YOCKENTHWAITE, a hmlt. in the par. of Arncliffe, West Riding co. York, 12 miles N.E. of Settle, in the vale of the river Wharfe.

YOCKLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Westbury, hund. of Ford, co. Salop, 8 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury. It is situated on a feeder of the river Severn, and has a station on the Shrewsbury and Welshpool branch railway.

YOKEFLEET, a tnshp. in the par. of Howden, East Riding co. York, 4 miles N.E. of Saddlethorpe, on the bank of the river Ouse. The Rev. J. Empson is lord of the manor.

YOKER, a vil. in the par. of Old Kilpatrick, co. Dumbarton, Scotland, 1 mile N. of Renfrew, on the river Clyde, and on the road from Dumbarton to Glasgow.

YORK, a market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, a city and county of itself, having exclusive jurisdiction, and the seat of an archdiocese, locally in the Ainsty, on the borders of the East and West Ridings of co. York, 198 miles N.W. of London by road, or 191 by the Great Northern, and 220 by the North Midland railways. It is one of the most famous as well as one of the most ancient towns of England. It is situate in a flat spot on the Ouse, where the Foss joins it; was *Ebraue* or *Eborac* of the British Brigantes, on Watling Street, *Eboracum* of the Romans, who made it an imperial colony, and the capital of *Maxima Cæsariensis*. It was given up by the Romans 426-7. By the Anglo-Saxons it was called *Eoferwic*, from the Eure or Yore, another name for the Ouse. Athelstan is said to have established a mint here in 937. It underwent many changes from Saxons and Danes till the time of William the Conqueror, who built a castle here. At the making of Domesday (1080-6) it had 654 houses, of which 145 were French or Norman. It was burnt in 1137 with the cathedral and 40 churches. Being so near the borders of Scotland, it had its share in the turbulent scenes enacted in the border wars; in the wars of the Roses it and its neighbourhood was the scene of many bloody conflicts, and though it chiefly sided with the White Rose party, as might have been expected from the heads of that party deriving their title from it, yet it was frequently occupied by the opposite side, and its lofty gates exhibited the barbarous spectacle of the heads of the Lancasterian and Yorkist chiefs alternately as either party were victorious. It has been visited from time to time by almost all our kings. It rebelled against Henry VII. in 1488; but was soon subdued by the Earl of Surrey, and the leaders of the insurrection executed. In Henry VIII.'s reign, among many insurrections in the north caused by the dissolution of the monasteries, the most formidable, styled by the principal leaders of it "The Pilgrimage of Grace," made themselves masters of the city, and compelled the archbishop to take the oath and join their party. When this and other disturbances of the same nature had ceased, the king visited York and remained twelve days. He had, in 1537, established at York a permanent council for the government of the northern counties; the president of which, with the title of Lord President of the North, had his palace at the King's Manor, built of the materials of the suppressed abbey of St. Mary's. The celebrated Earl of Stafford inhabited it for some time; and his arms, quartered with those of the royal family, may still be seen over the main entrance. At his impeachment by the House of Commons it was made an article in the indictment that he had presumed to place his private shield on a royal mansion. A mint was again set up in York by Lord Chancellor Goodrick, Bishop of Ely, in 1551, 5th of Edward VI. York held with Charles I. in the parliamentary wars, till, after a siege of three months by General Fairfax, and being relieved for a short time by Prince Rupert, it was taken July, 1644, when Cromwell visited it. In 1746, after the retreat of the Pretender into Scotland, many who had taken a part in that rebellion were tried, and eleven persons, mostly gentlemen, were executed at York, and its gates were again defiled by human heads. From the unfortunate Richard II. this city received its principal immunities and privileges. He is recorded to have taken his sword from his side, and given it to be borne before William de Selby, as first Lord Mayor of York; this being the only city besides the three metropolis cities of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin that enjoys the privilege of its chief magistrate being styled "My Lord." The corporation of the city, as stated by the Municipal Corporation Commissioners in their report in 1835, claims to be a corporation by prescription. The earliest charter extant is one of Henry II., which confirms all the liberties, laws, customs, guilds, merchants, &c., in England and Normandy as they were held in the time of Henry I. Richard II. constituted the city of York a county of itself, and authorised it to elect two sheriffs, who, with the lord mayor, should have cognizance of all pleas and actions within the city limits. In the time of Henry VI., the Ainsty, a wapentake of the county, situated on the W. of the city, was annexed to the city, but was, by Act of Parliament in 1837, during the reign of William IV., re-annexed to the West Riding of the county. A common council was established by letters patent in the time of Henry VIII. as a part of the corporation; and a charter of Charles I. introduced the election of 18 members of this council for each of the four wards of the city. Charles II., in the last year of his reign, offended at the citizens for not having paid proper attention to his brother James, Duke of York (afterwards James II.), on his second visit to them, took the government of the city out of the hands of the lord mayor, and deprived the city of its charter, which, however, James on his accession renewed. When the corporation was dissolved by the passing of the Municipal Reform Act in 1835, it consisted of the lord mayor, 12 aldermen, 2 sheriffs, 32 persons who had served the office of sheriff, and were commonly called "the twenty-four," 72 common councilmen, a recorder, 2 city council, a town-clerk, 2 coroners, and a number of inferior officers. By the Municipal Corporation Act in 1835, the city was divided into six wards. Previously it had been divided into four, viz., Micklegate, Walmgate, Bootham, and Monkwards; it has now in addition to these Castlegate and Guildhall wards. Each ward elects six councillors, two of whom go out yearly in turn, but are capable of re-election. The councillors elect 12 aldermen, who serve for six years. Under the old corporation, the lord mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and twenty-four met in a chamber separate from the councilmen; hence the two were called the Upper and the Lower House. Under the new Act the entire body meet in the same place. The style and title of the corporation is "The lord mayor and commonalty of the city of York," who are charged with the management and protection of the city. There was formerly a board of commissioners appointed to superintend the lighting, paving, and cleaning of the streets; but the recent Health of Towns Act abolished the board, and the duties now devolve upon the corporation, who are constituted by the same Act the local board of health with

greatly extended powers. The lord mayor resides during his term of office at the Mansion House. This building was erected in 1725. It is chiefly celebrated for its state-room, which occupies the entire length of the front. The interior is ornamented with the royal arms and the arms of the city over the fireplace at each end. It also contains a collection of paintings, full-length portraits of William III., George II., George IV., Marquis of Rockingham, Duke of Richmond, Lord Dundas, &c. The Guildhall stands behind the Mansion House, and is approached through a gateway which forms part of the front of that building; it was erected by the mayor and commonalty in concert with the master and brethren of the guild of St. Christopher in 1446. At the Reformation this society was dissolved, and its property, including the Guildhall, granted to the mayor and commonalty of the city. It is a Gothic room; the roof is supported by large pillars of oak; over the entrance is a painting of St. Paul pleading before King Agrippa, by Richard Marsden, presented to the corporation in 1852 by the Rev. Thomas H. Lane Fox, of Bramham Park. The hall contains also a massive silver bell, captured from the great Pagoda at Rangoon at the storming of that city in April, 1852, presented to the city by the 51st regiment, or Yorkshire West Riding regiment. It was placed in the hall in July, 1855. The court of sessions for the city is held here before the city recorder. At the further extremity is the petty sessions room, where the magistrates hear minor cases; also council-room, record-room, county court and other offices. The principal courts, however, are in the castle. Some people have supposed that the site of the present castle and Clifford's Tower, at the junction of the rivers Fosse and Ouse, was anciently occupied as a British fortress before it was held by the Romans. William the Conqueror rebuilt the castle and erected the Clifford's Tower, now a ruins, but one of the greatest ornaments of the city. It derived its name from one of the Cliffords being its first governor, and stands on a lofty mound of earth in the castle yard. The castle was rebuilt by Richard III. It continued in the possession of the crown for many years, and was used as the official residence of the high sheriffs of Yorkshire, and the depository of the revenues and munitions of the crown. After it ceased to be used as a military post, it was converted into a county prison. The original county courts were erected in 1673, the old building now forming the debtors' prison in 1708, and the present courts in 1777. They consisted of a county hall 150 feet by 45, with circular civil and criminal courts having domes 40 feet high and Ionic portico of 4 columns. In 1821 it was resolved to remodel the whole prison; the area of the castle was greatly enlarged, the additional space being defended by a lofty stone wall, including Clifford's Tower, which previously stood without the walls: and four double prisons were erected with airing courts radiating from the governor's house in the centre, from which the whole may be inspected. These alterations cost £203,530, and were finished in 1836. The county courts are on the S.W. side of the area; the building on the opposite side contains the female wards. The old building with clock, formerly the felons' ward, is now assigned to the debtors. The original castle and tower were strongly defended by a deep moat, and approached by drawbridges, which have long been removed. York was the seat of a bishop in very ancient times. Eborius is mentioned as its bishop at the Council of Arles in France, A.D. 314. Gregory the Great made York, as well as Canterbury, an archiepiscopal see. For more than a hundred years a bitter contention existed between the archbishops of the two sees regarding precedency; it was first openly begun in the reign of the Conqueror between Lanfranc of Canterbury and Thomas of York; it was at length settled by the pope in the reign of Henry II., A.D. 1176, who "to end old divisions," says Fuller in his Church History, "made a new distinction, making the Archbishop of York primate of England, and the Archbishop of Canterbury primate of ALL England." The Archbishop of York's province includes the dioceses of York, Carlisle, Chester, Durham, Sodor and Man, and the lately erected sees of Manchester and Ripon; Worcester, Lichfield, and Lincoln anciently belonged to it. It contains the counties of Cheshire, Lancashire, York, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, and the Isle of Man (Notts having been transferred to Canterbury). The archbishop is Lord High Almoner, and has the privilege of placing the crown on the Queen Consort's head at coronations. His income is £10,000, with the patronage of about 130 livings. The chapter comprises a dean, income £1,250 (in the year 1379 the deanery was valued at £400), precentor, chancellor, subdean, succentor, 3 archdeacons, 4 canons, and 24 prebendaries (now only honorary), and 5 minor canons. The archbishop's palace is at Bishopthorpe, a village 3 miles S.E. from the city. It is an object of interest to visitors, who are allowed access on certain public days by application to the housekeeper. Anciently the archbishop had a palace on the N. side of the cathedral. Archbishop Boyer is said to have rebuilt it towards the end of the 12th century, and a small portion of his work is still remaining, as is the chapel of the palace of a later date. This building, having long been an unsightly ruin, was repaired in the time of Dean Markham, and is now used as the library of the dean and chapter. This library was originally commenced by the widow of Archbishop Matthews (she died in 1629 at the age of 78), who presented it with all her husband's books. It possesses also some valuable old MSS., some of Caxton's books, Erasmus's Greek Testament on vellum, &c., &c. It is open to the public under certain restrictions. Near this library is the new deanery; the old residence of the dean, which was on the S. side of the minster, having been taken down. A house for the residence of the canons residentiary was a few years back erected on the N. side of the minster, on the site of part of the ancient archiepiscopal palace. York Poor-law Union contains, besides the city parishes, 16 parishes in York Ainsty, 13 parishes of the East Riding, 19 parishes in the North Riding. The superintendent registry contains the same, with the exception of 5 parishes, namely, Benningbrough, Lillings Ambo, Flaxton, Kexby, and Stamford Bridge. The new county-court district corresponds with the registrar's. The greatest ornament of York is its minster or cathedral. It dates from Saxon times. Edwin, the fifth Saxon King of Northumbria, and a native, it is said, of York, had married Ethelburga, the daughter of Ethelbert, King of Kent, and having through her influence and the zeal of Paulinus, a companion of St. Augustine, become a conveft to Christianity, was, with Coiffi, the heathen priest, and a considerable number of the nobles of his kingdom, baptized by Paulinus on Easter Day, A.D. 627, at York, in the church of St. Peter, "which," says Bede, "he had hastily constructed of wood while he was a catechumen, and being prepared to receive baptism." Soon afterwards, by the advice of Paulinus, to whom he had given York as his episcopal see (and who, receiving the pallium from Rome, was subsequently elevated to the rank of archbishop), Edwin made preparations for building a larger and a nobler church, in which the oratory that he had previously constructed, and in which he had been baptized, might be enclosed. He laid the foundation and began to raise the edifice, but before the walls were completed he was slain. The work was finished by his successor, Oswald, but when he had also fallen, and Paulinus had been compelled to retire with Ethelburga into Kent, the church was wholly neglected and fell into ruins. From this state the bishop, St. Wilfrid, restored it about the end of the 7th century. About fifty years after this, in the year 741, this edifice was greatly injured by fire. In the episcopate of Albert, who was elected to the see of York in the year 767, a new church was begun, finished, and dedicated. This edifice is said to have been one of the most magnificent of the Anglo-Saxon churches. A small but interesting portion of this church, comprising a part of the earlier church built by Edwin, was brought to light during the excavation of the present choir after the calamitous fire in February, 1829.

This building, however, together with its library, collected and given to it by Archbishop Egbert, was destroyed in the great conflagration of the city in the beginning of the reign of William the Conqueror. Archbishop Thomas, who was appointed to the see by William in the year 1070, finding the church thus despoiled, "rebuilt it (according to the testimony of his friend Hugo the precentor) from the foundation, and adorned and enriched it with books and clergy." This building also suffered from fire, being in great part destroyed in the year 1137, after which it was rebuilt, it is generally supposed, by Archbishop Roger, but some say that the work of Roger was confined to repairs, alterations, and additions. The next account we have is the building of the present S. transept by Archbishop Walter Grey, which was commenced about the year 1220, and finished 1241. The rebuilding of the N. transept, it is thought, was begun by the same prelate, but not completed till several years after his death, namely, in 1260, by John le Romaine, treasurer of the cathedral. There are no documents in existence relating to the building of the chapter house, but it is conjectured with some probability that this structure was erected between the years 1280 and 1340. The present nave was begun in the year 1291, in the episcopate of John le Romaine, son of the treasurer of the same name, but not finished till the year 1360, in the episcopate of Thoresby, by whom the present choir was begun, but not completed before the year 1472. About that time the central or lantern tower was finished; and shortly afterwards the upper storyof the north-western tower, the south-western tower having been finished probably about thirty years earlier. This Archbishop Thoresby appears to have been one of the most munificent contributors to the erection of York Minster; he found many liberal co-workers; the central tower was erected by John Skirraw, a prebendary of York; the towers at the W. end by John de Birmingham. This cathedral is cruciform, measuring in length from base to base of buttresses E. and W. about 519 feet, and from base to base of the transept 249 feet. It consists of a nave with side aisles (these are unequalled for grandeur in this kingdom, being as lofty as those at Westminster, but not so narrow), two transepts with side aisles, a choir with side aisles, a lady chapel, a large central tower, two bell towers, and a chapter house with its vestibule. This chapter house is of octagonal form, the angular diameter being 60 feet 6 inches, and the height of the central boss from the floor 62 feet. The roof is unsupported by any pillar. It has been lately decorated by Willement. In it are preserved several curious articles of ancient times, such as the carved ivory horn of Ulphus of Deira, a silver crosier brought from Portugal by Charles II.'s queen, &c. &c. The internal height of the nave is 93 feet, of the choir 101 feet, of the central tower (internally) 182 feet. The height of the western towers is about 201 feet to the top of the pinnacles, 178 feet to the top of the battlement. During the Commonwealth period the interior of the cathedral suffered much injury, and several of the ancient monuments were demolished or mutilated, but the greatest injuries were inflicted during the present century, when it has twice been nearly destroyed by fire. The first time was on February 2nd, 1829. It was the work of a maniac, Jonathan Martin (the brother of the famous painter of the "Deluge," "Belshazzar's Feast," &c.). He had concealed himself in the Minster the preceding day, Sunday, after divine service. He was soon apprehended and tried, but acquitted on the ground of insanity. He was sent to a lunatic asylum, where he died, October, 1838. By this fire the whole of the roof of the choir, 222 feet long, was destroyed, with the woodwork on each side; and the walls above the arches of the choir were so much damaged, that it was found necessary to rebuild them; the organ was burnt, and the altar screen so much injured as to render a new one necessary; the communion plate also was melted. No time was lost in repairing these injuries; but the restorations were scarcely completed when another fire occurred, hardly less destructive in its results. A workman who had been employed to repair the clock, with most culpable negligence, left his candle burning when he quitted his work. This was on the evening of May 20th, 1840; and by nine o'clock the south-western tower, in which he had been working, was discovered to be in flames. By twelve o'clock this tower, with its peal of bells, was destroyed, and the whole of the roof of the nave had fallen in. The progress of the flames was on both occasions checked by the great central tower. The parts destroyed have since been entirely reconstructed by Sir Robert Smirke, at a cost of above £100,000, raised by subscription. In the place of the old peal of 10 bells, a new peal of 12 bells, of large size and fine tone, was presented to the Minster by the late Dr. Beckwith, in 1844. A new great bell was also cast for the Cathedral by Mr. Mears, of London (at whose foundry the peal was cast), in 1845, and paid for by subscription. It is hung in the N.W. tower, and is the largest bell in the kingdom, weighing 11½ tons, and exceeding by 4 tons Great Tom of Oxford; it is 12½ feet in diameter and 7½ high. The new organ, built by Messrs. Elliott and Hill, was presented by the Hon. and Rev. Lumley Savile, afterwards Earl of Scarborough, at a cost of £8,000; it has 53 stops and 4,200 pipes. The communion plate was presented by the archbishop, in addition to his subscription of £2,000. Government made a grant of timber to the value of £500.—At the period of the suppression of monasteries by Henry VIII., York contained 41 parish churches, 17 chapels, 16 hospitals, and 10 religious houses; of the churches there remain 23. All Saints Church, in North-street, has a spire 120 feet high. In the S. wall, which is built in part of Roman bricks, is a piece of Roman sculpture. All Saints, Pavement, an ancient church, belonged to Durham Priory, previous to the Conquest. The steeple was in ancient times furnished with a lantern, as a guide to travellers through the forest of Galtres, N. of the city. Holy Trinity, Goodram Gate, is an ancient building, in which are some old monuments and specimens of painted glass. Many of the stones in its walls are marked with fire, supposed to have been occasioned by the fire which, in the reign of Stephen, destroyed the Cathedral and 39 churches, with a large portion of the city. St. Crux, Pavement, belonged at one time to St. Mary's Abbey. It was rebuilt in the early part of the 15th century; the tower about the close of the 17th century. The Earl of Northumberland, who was beheaded in 1572, was buried in this church. St. Dennis, Walmgate, was an ancient rectory, the property of the hospital of St. Leonard. It has an Anglo-Norman porch, in good preservation. During the siege of York by the Parliamentarians, in 1644, the spire of this church was injured by a cannon ball; and being afterwards further damaged by lightning, it was taken down about 60 years ago, and the present spire erected. St. Helen's, Stonegate, occupies, according to tradition, the site of a temple of the goddess Diana, and Roman foundations have been discovered about 7 feet below the surface of the ground. This church was closed by Act of Parliament during the reign of Edward VI., in consequence of its awkward situation at the junction of three streets, but re-opened in the following reign. St. Lawrence, without Walmgate Bar, is small, without aisles. Its particularities are, a Roman porch, an ancient and curious font, and St. Lawrence on the gridiron, sculptured on the base of the spire. St. Margaret, Walmgate, is an ancient structure, with a porch concealed from general view by the houses built in front of it. The porch consists of 4 recessed circular arches, with curiously-sculptured representations, and supported on light round pillars. On the top of the porch is a small stone crucifix, a carving supposed to belong to the 11th or 12th century, and to have been brought from the hospital of St. Nicholas, without the city. St. Mary, Bishophill the younger, has the largest square tower of any parish church in the city. St. Mary, Castlegate, has a spire 155 feet high, which has been twice injured by lightning. St. Michael's, Spurriergate,

an ancient building, had been much improved by the removal of houses on the S. side. The rectory of this parish was given by William the Conqueror to the Abbey of St. Mary. St. Michael-le-Belfry, Petergate, is the most spacious and the most elegant of the York parochial churches. The present edifice dates from 1545, the previously existing church having been built about the time of the Conquest. St. Olave, Marygate, is, with the exception of the Minster, the oldest ecclesiastical foundation in York. A monastery was founded here by Seward, Earl of Northumbria, who was buried in it in 1005. The buildings were so much injured during the siege in 1644, that in 1732 they were taken down, and the present church built out of the ruins of the abbey. St. Sampson, Church-street, is old, with a steeple, on the W. side of which may be traced the figure of St. Sampson, or Sanxo, who is said to have been Bishop of York in the time of the Britons. The steeple was injured in the parliamentary siege. St. Saviour, St. Saviour-gate, has been recently restored. Among the monuments in this edifice are those of Sir John Harley and his lady, whose bequest for the promotion of religious instruction has been so much under discussion in the chancery courts. The living was given by William the Conqueror to Whitby Abbey. St. Martin, Coney-street, was a parish church at the time of the Domesday survey. The square tower at the S.W. angle contains a peal of 8 bells, presented by W. Thompson, Esq., in 1729. The interior, and several parts of the exterior, were repaired about 1855, and it is now one of the most beautiful churches in the city. St. Martin cum Gregory, Micklegate, is an ancient building, but the steeple was rebuilt in 1677. The windows contain some painted glass. In 1585 the church of St. Gregory was united with St. Martin, hence its present name. The new churches are St. Paul's, Holgate-road, completed 1852; St. Thomas, Lowther-street, erected in 1854. The other principal buildings in York are the Centenary chapel of the Wesleyan Methodists, erected in 1839; the Unitarian chapel, erected in 1692, principally by Lady Henley; Salem chapel, belonging to the Independents, erected in 1838, at a cost of £5,000, and capable of accommodating 1,700 persons. The Royal school of St. Peter's, Bootham, bought within the present century for the cathedral school founded by Queen Mary in 1557; the Blue-coat charity, on Neaseholme-green; the Diocesan training school, for the supply of schoolmasters for the parochial schools. There are several other grammar schools, founded by charitable individuals in olden times. A school for the blind, which occupies the Manor House before-mentioned as the palace of the Lord-President of the North, was established in 1836, in memory of the late W. Wilberforce, by subscription and donation, which in 1837 amounted to £8,439. The York lunatic asylum, Bootham, was first established in 1772; in 1813 one of the wards of the asylum was burnt down, and four patients, who had been chained to the walls, perished in the flames. The Retreat, a lunatic asylum of the Society of Friends, was built in 1796. It will now accommodate 140 patients. It is situate about one mile E. of the city. Half a mile E. of the city, on the Fulford-road, is the cemetery, 8 acres in extent, formed in 1836, by a company. The County Hospital, in Northgate, was founded in 1740, but the present building was erected in 1850. There are gasworks, waterworks, and cavalry barracks; also a race-course, about a mile from the city, southward, where a grand stand was erected in 1754 by the corporation. The races are held twice a year—April and August. There is a theatre in St. Leonard's-place; and assembly rooms, for concerts and balls, designed by the Earl of Burlington, in Blake-street, near the site of the ancient church of St. Wilfrid. The largest room is 112 feet in length, by 40 wide, and as many high. St. Mary's Abbey, in ruins, occupies the site of a monastery founded by Siward, Earl of Northumbria, and dedicated to St. Olave, the Danish king and martyr. In the time of William Rufus its name was changed to St. Mary. In 1137 the monastery was consumed by fire, but rebuilt in 1270 by Simon de Warwick, the abbot, whose building remained till the Dissolution, in 1540. The site and remains of the abbey were in the possession of the crown until purchased by the Philosophical Society in 1826. The first stone of the museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society was laid October 24th, 1827, and the building opened February 22nd, 1830. In the museum gardens stands the Roman multangular tower, which formed an angle of the wall of the ancient Eboracum. The late Dr. Beckwith, who died in 1843, by his will directed the sum of £10,000 to be paid to the Society, for the better promotion of its objects. Here are attached to the gardens the swimming-baths, the property of the Society; the large bath is 120 feet by 80. The city walls, as rebuilt by Edward I. about 1280, and restored and paved with brick in 1831, make a promenade, and are 2 miles 3 furlongs round, with six gates—Micklegate Bar, where Richard Duke of York's head was placed; Bootham Bar; Monte Bar, very old, with figures on the battlements, restored 1846; Walmgate Bar, with its old portcullis battlements and barbican, restored 1648 and 1840; Fishergate (postern gone), which, having been walled up, was reopened 1827; and Skeldergate. About 20 towers appear to be left out of the 40 which Leland saw. It gives the title of duke to a prince of the blood royal, the first one being Edward III.'s son Edmund de Langley, 1385. The first newspaper was established in 1790. There is a three-arched bridge over the Ouse, built 1810-20, for £80,000, 40 feet broad, the mid arch 75 feet span, the two others 65 feet. (The old bridge, built about 1235, broken up by floods in 1654, and restored, was at a great slant, on five pointed arches, with the mid arch 81 feet span, 26 feet high.) York has returned two members to parliament ever since the 49th year of Henry III., and by the Reform Act of 1832 the bounds were enlarged so as to take in, besides the old city, the suburbs of Clifton Haworth and part of Talford; the population in 1851 being 40,359, and in 1861 of 45,385, while the municipal borough contained only 40,433. York is also the place of election, and a polling place for the North Riding. From the time of the Conquest to the middle of the last century, the trade and commerce of York were very considerable. There were numerous guilds or corporations of traders, who were empowered by charters from the crown to pursue their respective callings. The Ouse would admit the passage up to the bridge of the largest class of vessels at that time employed in the merchant service; but the increase in size of trading vessels, and the distance from the sea, with other causes, led to the gradual decline of the trade of the city. York is not now the seat of any extensive manufacture. It has, however, been long celebrated for the making of shoes and leathern gloves, for combs, and other articles of horn. The confectionery, also, of York, is much celebrated. An extensive business is carried on by several druggists. The wholesale tea and coffee business is an important branch of the trade of York. Within the last sixty years the roasting of coffee was under the exclusive control of the Board of Excise, and London, Bristol, Liverpool, and York, were selected as the only places in England for the establishment of public roasting offices. The merchants of York took advantage of this privilege; the tea and coffee trade was extensively cultivated, distant connections were formed, and, though the excise restrictions no longer exist, the trade that was widely formed during their continuance has become a distinct and important part of the traffic carried on in York. The general market is held on Saturday, besides which there are smaller markets on Tuesdays and Thursdays. The corn market is on Saturday. There is a fortnightly cattle-mart or fair held on Thursday, in the cattle-market commenced in 1826, but which was in 1856 much enlarged and improved by the corporation. There is a weekly wool-market held on Thursday, during the summer months. Live-stock fairs are held on the Saturday before Old Candlemas-day, Old Lady-day, Whit-

Monday, Old St. Peter's-day, Old Lammas-day, Old Michaelmas-day, Old Martinmas-day, and Old Christmas-day; the leather fairs are the first Wednesday in March, June, September, and December; the fairs for cattle, &c., are on Whit-Monday, 10th July, 12th August, and 23rd November; the yearly horse-show in the last whole week before Christmas.

YORKSHIRE, a maritime co. in the N. of England, and the largest shire in the United Kingdom, being nearly equal in extent to Wales. It lies on the shores of the North Sea, between the Friths of the Humber and the Tees, extending between 53° 18′ and 54° 40′ N. lat., and between 0° 9′ E. and 2° 36′ W. long. It is bounded on the N. by Durham and the river Tees, on the N.W. by Westmoreland, on the W. by the moorlands of Lancashire, on the S.W. by Cheshire, on the S. by the Frith of the Humber, and the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, and Derby, and on the E. and N.E. by the shores of the North Sea. Its form is irregular, the greatest length being across the county in a straight line, from the projecting point called Spurn Head, in the S.E., to the border of Westmoreland on the N.W., a distance of about 124 miles, and its greatest breadth 105 miles; but its average length is about 90 miles, and breadth 65 miles. The whole circuit of the county is about 400 miles, of which 120 are coast-line—the northern portion being rocky, and the southern low and sandy. From the mouth of the Tees to Scarborough the cliffs, which are always washed by the sea at high-water, rise from 70 to 150 feet, and often overhang the beach; further on they rise still higher, and at Stoupe Brow, about 7 miles S. of Whitby, attain an elevation of 895 feet above the sea. The coast-line then gradually declines towards the promontory of Flamborough Head, which forms the extremity of a range of chalk cliffs. From this point to Hull the shore is generally flat, and subject to the encroachments of the sea, which has partially submerged the villages of Auburn, Hartburn, and Hyde. At Spurn Head, the *Ocellum Promontorium* of Ptolemy, the Humber formerly made considerable encroachments, but since the reign of Charles I. it has gradually receded, leaving extensive tracts of marshland, which have recently been embanked and converted into pasture. The early history of Yorkshire is little known. Who were the aborigines, or whether the Iberian immigration reached hither, there is no evidence. On the coming of the Romans, two Celtic tribes, named the *Parisii* and *Brigantes*, were found there, and about A.D. 71, in the time of the Emperor Vespasian, Petilius Cerealis overthrew the Brigantes, and thenceforth this county was included in the province *Maxima Cæsariensis*, and was settled by the Romans, who held it till the early part of the 5th century. In their time *Eboracum*, or York, became a great city, being chosen as the seat or occasional residence of several of the emperors, and a centre of government. About 306, Constantius Chlorus died there, and Constantine the Great, his son, was made emperor. The Romans had many other towns in this district; among them were *Cataractonium*, *Legiolum*, *Danum* (Doncaster), *Olicana*, *Cambodunum*, *Isurium* (Aldborough), *Deventio*, *Prætorium* (Flamborough), *Calcaria* (Tadcaster), and *Delgovitia*. They also bestowed great attention upon the public roads, of which considerable remains exist at the present time, and which were the primary means of opening up and civilising this part of the country. The Watling Street, which extended along the whole length of England, from *Rutupiæ*, now Richborough, in Kent, to the wall of Severus, entered Yorkshire from Bawtry, on the borders of Nottingham, going by Doncaster, over Scausby and Pigburn Leas to Barnsdale, and so by Pontefract and Tadcaster to York, from which city it continued northward along the N.E. bank of the Ouse to Aldborough, where, being carried across the river, it went to Catterick Bridge and the Roman station *Cataractonium*, vestiges of which still remain, and thence over the Tees at Pierce Bridge into the county of Durham. Another military way led from *Mancunium*, now Manchester, to York, passing by Stainland, near Halifax, and Almondbury, near Huddersfield, to Dewsbury, where it crossed the river Calder, and proceeded along the present turnpike road to Wakefield, and thence, having joined the Watling Street, to Pontefract and York; from which city it proceeded to Malton, and then separated into two branches—one of which, now called Wade's Causeway, is in perfect condition, being 12 feet broad, paved with flint pebbles, and raised about 3 feet above the surface, led to Dunsley Bay, the *Danus Sinus* of Ptolemy, and the other branch to Scarborough and Filey. Several minor roads also traversed Yorkshire in different directions, but converged towards York; these were the vicinal way, from Castleford in the N., which went through Pontefract to Hatfield; another road went through Pontefract, Ackworth, Hemsworth, Barnsley, and Sheffield, to Chesterfield; and a third road from York passed over the Wolds to Bridlington Bay, with branches to Hunmanby, Patrington, Spurn Point, and Brough-on-the-Humber, where it crossed into Lincolnshire. After the departure of the Romans, in 426, Yorkshire formed part of the British kingdom of *Deifyr*, which, in 559, being reduced by Ella, a Saxon chieftain, changed its name to *Deira*, and afterwards formed part of the kingdom of Northumbria, which was overrun by the Danes in 867. The *Villa Regia*, the seat of the Northumbrian kings, is conjectured to have been at Osmondthorp, in the parish of Leeds. In 628 Christianity was introduced, under the auspices of Edwin, King of Northumbria, who laid the foundation of York Minster; but he, being slain in battle against Pendar, King of Mercia, the progress of the structure was stayed by his successor, the pagan Osric, until Oswald, King of Bernicia, having conquered the country, fixed his residence at York, and completed the church which Edwin had begun. During the reign of Alfred the Great, the greater part of Yorkshire was included in the *Danelagh*, but in the subsequent wars with that nation Athelstan gave them a decisive defeat at Brunanburgh. At the time of the Norman Conquest, the N. of England had been so ravaged by the Scots and Danes that the four northern counties are not included at all in the Domesday survey, and Yorkshire itself was but sparsely inhabited, owing to the devastation of the armies of Harold and his brother Tostig, and afterwards by the Normans under William the Conqueror, who, on the revolt of Earl Waltheof, marched northwards, burning and destroying as far as York. The county had been previously divided into three ridings, or, as they were originally called "trithings," and appears in early times to have comprised parts of Westmoreland and Cumberland, and the wolds of Lancashire. It was subsequently the scene of many events in the history of England, in connection with the Scottish wars, and in the wars of the Roses, when the battles of Wakefield, Ferrybridge, and Towton were fought, in which last 36,776 are said to have been slain. During the reign of Henry VII. an insurrection of the northern counties against a land tax took place, when the insurgents stormed the residence of the Earl of Northumberland at Topcliffe, near Thirsk, and put the earl to death for the part he was supposed to have taken in the imposition of the tax; but the insurrection was eventually suppressed by the Earl of Surrey. In the following reign Lord D'Arcy, Sir Thomas Percy, and other influential residents, incited the people to oppose by arms the changes involved in the suppression of monasteries and other religious establishments; and, in consequence of its supposed sacred object, their march was styled "The Pilgrimage of Grace." The castles of Pontefract, York, and Hull surrendered to the insurgents, but on approaching Doncaster they were met by an army under the Duke of Norfolk, when, negotiations having been entered into, the insurgents dispersed; but some of the leaders again endeavouring to revive the insurrection, were arrested and executed. Two partial insurrections of a similar character took place in 1537 and 1548, and in 1553, during Wyatt's rebellion, Scarborough Castle was surprised and taken by the insurgents. Some of the earliest movements in the civil war *temp.* Charles I. took place in this county, including the sieges of Hull, Wetherby, Tadcaster, Leeds, Bradford, York, Tickhill,

Sheffield, Knaresborough, Helmsley, Pontefract, Scarborough, Great Sandall, Bolton and Skipton castles, and the battles of Beverley, Selby, and Marston Moor. After the Restoration an insurrection was attempted in the West Riding by old parliamentary soldiers and others disaffected to the government. At the commencement of the present century its population was 859,133, and by the middle of the century it had more than doubled, being 1,718,266 in 1851, and 2,033,610 in 1861. The proportions are thus distributed over the four divisions:—

	Area in square miles.	Area in acres.	Population in 1801.	Population in 1851.	Population in 1861.
North Riding...	2,100	1,350,121	158,927	215,214	245,154
West Riding...	2,669	1,709,307	572,168	1,325,495	1,507,796
East Riding ...	1,201	768,419	111,192	220,983	240,227
City.....	4	2,720	16,846	36,303	40,433
Total.....	5,974	3,830,567	859,133	1,797,995	2,033,610

From this table it appears that the gross area of the county is more than one-tenth that of England and Wales, and more than one-ninth that of England alone; that the area of the West Riding exceeds that of any other English county, with the exception of Lincolnshire and Devonshire, while that of the North Riding is nearly equal to Norfolk, the fourth of the English counties in superficial extent. Indeed, the ridings are for many purposes shires by themselves, having their own lords-lieutenant, militia, members of parliament, coroners, registrars, and justices of the peace, and in the population returns, and other statistical documents, are treated as distinct counties; but there is only one sheriff for the whole of Yorkshire, which thus, for assize purposes, forms one shire. The ainsty of the city and shire of York was formerly a district independent of the ridings, but by virtue of an Act (5 and 6 William IV., cap. 76) it now constitutes a wapentake in the West Riding for civil purposes, and for county elections is included in the North Riding, though its ecclesiastical jurisdiction remains unchanged. The North Riding is divided into the wapentakes of Allertonshire, Birdforth, Bulmer, East Gilling, West Gilling, Hallikeld, East Hang, West Hang, Pickering Lythe, Ryedale, and the liberties of Langbaurgh and Whitby Strand; the West Riding into the wapentakes of Agbrigg, Barkstone Ash, Claro, Morley, Osgoldcross, Skyrack, Staincliff-with-Ewcross, Staincross, Strafforth-with-Tickhill, and the liberty of Ripon and ainsty of the city of York; the East Riding into the wapentakes of Buckrose, Dickering, Harthill, Holderness, Howdenshire, and Ouse and Derwent. These 29 wapentakes, which are similar to the hundreds of the other English counties, are farther divided into 623 parishes, and these again into townships and ecclesiastical districts. The most populous parishes are Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Sheffield, Hull, Huddersfield, and Almondbury, and the largest townships are Dent, comprising 23,200 acres, and Sedbergh, 21,402 acres. There are about 45 market towns, many of them large and populous, including the cities of Ripon and York—the latter the capital and assize town; other important towns are Aldborough, Almondbury, Bainbridge, Barnsley, Barwick, Bawtry, Bedale, Beverley, North Bierley, Bingley, Boroughbridge, Bradford, Bridlington, Carlton, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Great Driffield, Easingwold, Goole, Guisborough, Halifax, Harrogate, Helmsley, Hemsworth, Howden, Huddersfield, Hull, Keighley, Kirkby Moorside, Knaresborough, Leeds, Leyburn, New Malton, Northallerton, Great Ouseburn, Pateley Bridge, Patrington, Penistone, Pickering, Pocklington, Pontefract, Great Preston, Reeth, Richmond, Rotherham, Saddleworth, Scarborough, Sedbergh, Selby, Settle, Sheffield, Skipton, Skirlaugh, Stokesley, Tadcaster, Thirsk, Thorne, Wakefield, Whitby, and Wortley. Besides these, there are about 2,500 villages and hamlets. Yorkshire is in the Northern Circuit and North Military district, and constitutes the dioceses of York and Ripon, both in the province of York. Previous to the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, Yorkshire returned 32 members to parliament, but the number was increased by that Act to 37—viz., 6 for the county, and 32 for 18 boroughs. Besides the legally recognised partition of the county into ridings and wapentakes, the names of several of the ancient feudal divisions are still retained for various purposes, although no such places appear marked on our maps. The more generally acknowledged are Cleveland, in the North Riding, lying between the estuary of the Tees and Whitby Haven, giving name to an archdeaconry; Craven, occupying the north-western portion of the West Riding, gives name to an archdeaconry and a deanery in the diocese of Ripon; Hallamshire, in the West Riding, is mentioned in Domesday survey as "Hallum, with its 16 hamlets," and is said by Leland to have comprised the parishes of Sheffield, Ecclesfield, Hunsworth, and the chapelry of Bradfield, to which may probably be added the parish of Attercliffe, all which manors are at the present day held by the Duke of Norfolk, and are within the jurisdiction of the bailiff of Hallamshire; Holderness, extending from Bridlington Bay to Spurn Head, E. of the river Hull, still forms a wapentake in the East Riding, and gives name to a seigniory, a liberty, and a manor; while Richmondshire, occupying the whole western portion of the North Riding, was erected into an earldom by William the Conqueror, and still gives name to an archdeaconry and a deanery in the diocese of Ripon. Within the county were formerly the royal forests of Galtries, Hardwick, Arkelgarthdale, Knaresborough, Pickering, Wharfedale, Swynden, Okeden, Harlow, Fullwith, Coverdale, and the chase of Hatfield, all which have been alienated from the crown and disafforested. The surface of the county generally rises rapidly from the shore towards the interior, to about the height of 400 feet, at which level is a considerable extent of fertile soil; more inland, the hills become loftier, till they reach the eastern moorlands, near the borders of which some of the heights command extensive prospects, particularly Roseberry Topping. Northward of these mountains is the vale of Cleveland, bounded on the N. by the Tees; but the most striking feature in the configuration of the surface is the great valley drained by the Ouse and its affluents, generally known as the Vale of York, and lying chiefly between the eastern and western moorlands. This valley stretches from near the Tees, in the northern part of the county to the estuary of the Humber, in the S., having a general direction from N. to S.S.E., and forming the northern slope of the most extensive valley in England —that of the Ouse and Trent. The high land on the eastern boundary of this valley presents a bold coast line to the German Ocean, and extends inland often to the distance of 20 or 30 miles, including Barnaby Moor, which has an elevation of 784 feet, Burleigh Moor, and the Guisborough hills. A small depression in the high moors opening to the sea at Whitby carries off the drainage of the small valley of the Esk, which runs between the Guisborough hills and the elevated Egton moors, which lie S. of it. From this point a wild and mountainous district, known as the East Moorlands, extends for about 30 miles in length from E. to W., and 15 miles in breadth from N. to S., being nearly parallel with the coast, occasionally interspersed with sheltered valleys. After passing Northallerton, the range of moorlands extends eastward, forming the North Yorkshire moors, which in some places rise to an elevation of above 1,000 feet, and are entirely devoid of trees. Among the most elevated points of this mountainous region are the trigonometrical stations of Bolton Head, 1,485 feet above the sea-level; Loosehoe Hill, 1,404 feet; Black Hambleton, 1,246 feet, and the Roseberry Topping. Lying a little to the W. is Ryedale, which takes its name from the river running through it, and gradually widens out into a spacious plain adjoining the East and West Marishes. The valley of the Derwent, in the same district, stretches from the sea-coast near Scarborough to the valley of the Ouse, separates the

Eastern Moorlands from the Yorkshire Wolds, which latter form the continuation of the high lands on the E. side of the valley of the Ouse. The ascent of the Wolds, except on their eastern side, is generally steep, but they seldom rise to more than 600 feet, the highest point being Wilton Beacon, 809 feet above the sea-level; and they are not unfrequently broken by deep winding valleys. The line of cliffs which marks the eastern extremity of the Wolds commences in the N. at Speeton Cliff, and terminates in the S. near the Humber, including Flamborough Head, the most conspicuous point on the coast, and Bempton Cliff, rising to 436 feet above the sea. The plain lying between this range on the N. and W., the German Ocean on the E., and the Humber on the S., comprises the low-lying district of Holderness, the highest point of which is only 150 feet above the sea, and includes Hornsea Mere, the largest lake in the county, being 2 miles long by three-quarters of a mile broad. The western portion of this district, known by the local appellation of "The Cars," is still fenny, but the greater part of the land has been drained, under several Acts of parliament, besides which considerable tracts of marsh-land have been reclaimed from the Humber, and are now under cultivation. On the western side of the great valley of the Ouse rise the heights of the Pennine chain, which form the Western Moorlands, and are sometimes styled "the backbone of England," extending southward into the adjoining counties of Derby and Stafford. The highest point of this chain is at Cross Fell, 1,901 feet above the sea, near the north-western angle of the county, where it joins Westmoreland and Durham. From the great Pennine range spurs are thrown off in various directions—one range of hills forming the eastern side of the valley of the Eden, another the Cambrian mountains, and a third the district of Craven, including the summits of Bow Fell, with an elevation of 2,911 feet; Ingleborough, 2,361 feet; Penyghent, 2,270 feet; Wharnside, 2,384 feet; Great Wharnside, 2,263 feet, and Cam Fell, 2,245 feet. The principal valleys of this district are Nidderdale, Wharfedale, and Airedale, so named from the streams by which they are traversed, and with their richly-wooded slopes present a contrast to the bleak moors around them. From the above description of the valley of the Ouse a general idea is at once obtained of the course of that stream and its affluents, which drain at least seven-ninths of the whole area of the county. Of these the chief are the Ure, or Yore, and the Swale, which, uniting their waters a little below Boroughbridge, form the main stream of the Ouse, itself an affluent of the Humber. Flowing in a south-easterly direction, the Ouse receives on the left bank the Linton, with its tributaries, and on the right the Nidd, which gives name to Nidderdale, or Netherdale, where it disappears underground for about 2 miles, entering the earth by a wide and rocky cavern called Goydon-Pot-Hole, and again emerging, finally joins the Ouse at Nun Monkton. At York the Ouse receives the Foss—which has been made navigable to Sheriff Hutton Bridge, a distance of 12½ miles—on the left bank, near the S. side of the castle. Inclining a little to the westward, the Ouse forms the boundary between the Ainsty and the East Riding to near Cawood, where it receives on the right bank the stream of the Wharfe, which rises in the Western Moorlands, near the source of the Ribble, and flowing by Barden Tower and Bolton Abbey, becomes navigable at Tadcaster. For the remaining part of its course the Ouse constitutes the boundary between the East and West Ridings, receiving successively the waters of the Derwent on the left, and of the Aire with its tributaries on the right. This last-named river rises in Malham Tarn, a lake situated among the West Moorlands, and flowing for some distance through a subterranean passage, issues again at Malham Cove, and makes its way along the valley of Airedale to Leeds, where it becomes navigable, and receiving the Calder from the westward, and the Don from the S., finally joins the Ouse at Assleby Island, near Howden. From this point the Ouse pursues a tortuous course, passing by the modern port of Goole to its confluence with the Trent at Faxfleet, whence the united stream under the name of the Humber pursues an easterly course to the German Ocean. Of the other rivers belonging entirely to Yorkshire, but not tributary to the Ouse, the principal are the Hull and the Esk: the former rises at the eastern foot of the Wolds, in the East Riding, and being joined by the Old How Drain, becomes navigable to its confluence with the Humber at Kingston-upon-Hull, more familiarly known as Hull; while the Esk, rising near Roseberry Topping, in the eastern moorlands, and swollen by numerous small streams or mountain torrents, flows eastward through the narrow valley of Eskdale to the sea at Whitby. The rivers which flow partly within the county, but do not belong exclusively to Yorkshire, are the Torne, the Ribble, and the Tees, with its numerous branches; besides these are the Blythe, which rises in Yorkshire to the E. of Rotherham, but soon crosses the border into Lincolnshire, where it joins the Idle; the Tame, a tributary of the Mersey; the Wenning, which flows westward into Lancashire, where it joins the Lune; the Greta, also a tributary of the Lune; the Dee, which rises under Wharnside, and flowing through Dentdale enters Westmoreland, where it joins the Lune; and the Rother, the second river of that name in Yorkshire, which rises near the sources of the Eden, on the north-western boundary, and entering Westmoreland joins the Dee. The canals which intersect this county, contributing greatly to the progress of manufactures and industry, have been constructed at enormous cost, owing to the engineering works which have had to be undertaken in order to effect navigable communications between the eastern and western sides of the island across the central mountain chain, which stretches from N. to S. on the western side of the county, towards Lancashire. Nearly the whole of these works are confined to the West Riding, which abounds in large manufacturing towns, the canals in the East Riding being few and unimportant, and scarcely any within the North Riding. Of the difficulties to be surmounted in the construction of these works and the extent of the inland navigation some idea may be formed by inspecting the section given by Priestly of the artificial channel connecting the ports of Liverpool, on the Irish Sea, and Goole and Hull, on the German Ocean, by means of the river Mersey, the Duke of Bridgewater's and Rochdale canals, the Calder and Hebble and Aire and Calder navigations, and the rivers Ouse and Humber, altogether a distance of 258½ miles. Other lines of water communication connecting the two oceans are formed by the more circuitous route of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, with the Aire and Calder navigation, and by the more direct cut of the Ashton-under-Lyne and Huddersfield canals, which communicate with the Calder and Hebble navigation through Sir James Ramsden's canal. Numerous other connecting canals traverse the West Riding, which is likewise intersected by a network of railways, chiefly pertaining to the systems of the Great Northern, North-Eastern, London and North-Western, Midland, Lancashire and Yorkshire, and North British, by all of which lines the city of York may be approached, as may also Hull, in the East Riding, with the addition of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire, and Hull and Hornsea lines. The climate of this county naturally varies greatly in its different portions, according to the elevation, exposure, and underlying strata which characterise each division, and even in the same parish some differences may be observed; but some general conclusions may be drawn applying with tolerable accuracy to the three ridings. In the sheltered valleys, with a southerly or south-westerly aspect, the climate is mild and genial, and the seasons early, while on the uplands the air is cold and bracing, and the atmosphere frequently disturbed by tempests, and in the marshy level districts mists are frequent; but the county is not unhealthy. The West Riding, or West Yorkshire, as it is now frequently designated, is by far the largest and most important of the three divisions, occupying the inland portion of the county, and chiefly celebrated for its manufactures, 26 per cent. of the population living by

commerce, manufactures, and the arts, and only 4½ per cent. by agriculture. In this division are situated the manufacturing towns of Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, Huddersfield, Halifax, Wakefield, Rotherham, Keighley, Ripon, Barnsley, Doncaster, Bingley, and Dewsbury, together containing above half a million of inhabitants. The manufactures are chiefly woollen, cotton, and silk, hardware, cutlery, arms, machinery, and an almost indescribable variety of useful articles; but a fuller account of these will be found under the several headings of the places named above, each of which possesses its peculiar industries. The West Riding is also rich in coals and ironstone, which are extensively worked, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford—where the seams are thickest—Wakefield, and Barnsley; there are likewise mines of copper and lead, and quarries of limestone, freestone, and grindstone. The great Yorkshire coalfield lies chiefly to the W. of the Vale of York, between the Aire and Don, being comprised within a circle which extends across the Derbyshire border, and may be defined as described by a line drawn through Todwick, Conisbrough, Elmsall, Pomfret, Aberford, Horsforth, Wilsden, Halifax, where the coal strata are thinnest, and Huddersfield, where the circle again crosses the Derbyshire border. This circle encloses about 45 miles by 20, consisting of carboniferous strata 4,000 feet thick, but only about 40 feet of coal, in 20 consecutive layers or beds, from 1½ to 10 feet each in thickness, the top seams being usually of inferior quality, the next good for furnaces, and the lower, which are at an average of 200 feet below the surface, of excellent quality, interlaid with beds of ironstone; the other intervening strata chiefly consist of clay, shales, and sandstone. In the vale of York the strata chiefly belong to the New and Lower Red sandstone formations, with magnesian limestone in places—which last is extensively quarried for burning into lime. Within this Vulcanian district all kinds of manufactures most flourish. To the N. and W. of the carboniferous formation, gritstone prevails as far down as Sheffield, and in the north-western portion of the West Riding, comprising the mountainous district of Craven, carboniferous limestone and slaty rocks prevail. For registration and statistical purposes, the West Riding is shared into 29 registration districts, but as many townships are still under the Gilbertine, or local Act, and not under Poor-law unions. The boundaries of these divisions do not always correspond. The North Riding, which comprises the maritime portion of the county, between the rivers Derwent and Tees, has neither such large nor populous townships and parishes as the West Riding, but is better divided than that district. Its chief towns are Scarborough and Whitby, both parliamentary boroughs, the inhabitants of which are chiefly engaged in ship-building, ship-owning, the coal trade, and various branches of nautical enterprise. Richmond and Malton are likewise parliamentary boroughs, each returning two members to parliament, and Northallerton and Thirsk one each—the former being also a sessions town. There are also the market towns of Easingwold, Helmsley, Leyburn, Stokesley, Bedale, Guisborough, Pickering, Reeth, Askrigg, Hawes, Kirby Moorside, Masham, Middleham, and Yarm, and the port of Middlesborough. About 14 per cent. of the inhabitants of this district live by agriculture, and only 12 per cent. by commerce and manufactures, contrasting remarkably with the West Riding. Of the surface nearly one half is uncultivated, and about a quarter unimprovable moorland. Along the coast are Filey Head, a mass of coral ragstone; Scarborough port and castle; Ravenhill camp, where the Danes landed under Hubba in 876; the Peak Alum works, situated on the Alum slate rocks, which in some places attain an elevation of 900 feet above the sea; Robin Hood Bay, named by the Romans *Dunum Sinus*, with its lias cliffs abounding in remains of saurians and other fossils; Whitby port; Stoupe Brow Cliff; Mulgrave Castle; Runswick Bay; Easington heights; Redcar and Scars reefs, composed of Red sandstone; the ports of Cleveland and Middlesborough, at the entrance to the Tees. The East Riding is about the size of an average shire, being of the extent of 1,201 square miles, or 768,419 acres. It is bounded on the S. by the firth of the Humber and the shire of Lincoln, on the N.E. by the shore of the North Sea, on the N. by the North Riding, and on the W. by the West Riding, and is in circuit about 170 miles, of which 80 are coast-line, for the most part low and sandy. The chief feature, as influencing the geographical character of the district, is the Humber, with the Ouse and its branches falling in on the W. On the Humber is the great town and port of Hull, or Kingston-upon-Hull, anciently called *Abus*, one of the leading commercial towns in England, with safe anchorage in 5 to 6 fathoms water, leading up to Goole port. The other considerable towns are Beverley, a sessions and market town, Sculcoates, Bridlington, Great Driffield, Howden, Pocklington, Hedon, Patrington, South Cave, and Market Weighton, all market towns. Much of the land is in cultivable wolds or rich lowlands, watered by the Hull river, the feeders of the Ouse, and the brooks falling into the Humber. The sea-shore and the shore of the Humber facilitate navigation, and the Ouse and Hull are navigable and canalised. About 13 per cent. of the people live by commerce, navigation, and manufactures, and 12 per cent. by agriculture. The progress of the population has been considerable, chiefly owing to the great increase of manufactures in the West Riding, and thereby of the export and import trade through Hull, which is a shire of itself, having its own assizes and separate jurisdiction. Even in the districts of the East Riding more purely agricultural, the population has vastly increased owing to the improvements in husbandry, which have been carried out on a great scale during the present century. Warrens have been converted into good sheep lands, marshes been drained, lands enclosed, and a little timber planted on the Wolds, which are now well cultivated. The principal artificial manures made use of are chalk, ground boras, wreck or sea-weed, and shell-marl, which last is obtained in Holderness and near Market Weighton, where bones of the elephant, rhinoceros, bison, and other extinct quadrupeds have been found. The farms in Yorkshire are generally large, averaging from £200 to £1,500 rental, and are generally held by yearly tenure. The Keyingham and Hedon levels drain into the Humber, and the Lambwith, Holderness, Barnston, and Beverley levels into the Hull. The county has long been noted for the excellence of its breed of horses, especially coach and saddle-horses, which are reared in great numbers in the North and East Ridings, round Cleveland Bay, and are sold at the fairs of Beverley, Malton, York, and Howden, the capital of this district, where the largest horse-fair in England is held. The West Riding is famous for the Craven breed of long-horned cattle, and Holderness for its short-horned, or Teeswater breed. The Penistone breed of sheep is supposed to be indigenous, but a cross between the Leicester and South Down are now generally preferred on the Wolds. In the East Riding, where the surface is not overlaid by post-tertiary deposits, the chalk crops up in hard chalky swelling wolds, extending over a space of 30 miles by 20, or about 400,000 acres, principally laid out in sheep-walks. Beyond the chalk, which is never found N. of Hunmanby, a thin border of greensand, coral rag, and lias extends, often rising into hills of considerable elevation; and thence all the rest of the East Riding, as far as the Ouse, forms part of the vale of York, previously described. Formerly the whole of Yorkshire, with the exception of the north-western portion of the North Riding, which belonged to the diocese of Chester, was in the diocese of York, but since the formation of the bishopric of Ripon, by an Order of Council dated October 5, 1836, the county is divided between the dioceses of York and Ripon in the following proportions—the archdeaconry of York comprising the West Riding, the archdeaconry of the East Riding, and the archdeaconry of Cleveland, constitute the diocese of York, and are under the immediate charge of the archbishop of the province of York, who is also primate of

England; while the archdeaconries of Craven and Richmond belong to the diocese of Ripon. Besides the cathedral at York, Yorkshire contains numerous remains of abbeys and other monastic edifices, as Kirkstall, Selby, Roche, Fountains, Byland, Rievaulx, and Whitby abbeys, Bolton and Knaresborough priories, also the ancient castles of Conisbrough, Cawood, Harewood, Knaresborough, Pontefract, Skipton, Richmond, Skelton, and Clifford's Tower, at York.

YORK WEST, a hmlt. in the par. of Ash, co. Kent, 8 miles N.E. of Sevenoaks.

YORTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Broughton, co. Salop, 7 miles N. of Shrewsbury. It is a station on the Crewe, Whitchurch, and Shrewsbury branch of the London and North-Western railway.

YOUGHAL, a parliamentary borough, seaport, and market town in the barony of Imokilly, co. Cork, and province of Munster, Ireland, 46 miles S.W. from Waterford, and 36 E. from Cork, with which latter it is connected by the Cork and Youghal direct railway. It is situated at the mouth of the river Blackwater. The harbour is safe, and the quays are accessible to vessels of 500 tons. On the S. side of the town is a lighthouse, and it is intended to build a fort to command the harbour. The town was early a place of importance, and received its charter of incorporation from King John in 1209. It was strongly fortified, and sustained many sieges. The inhabitants were loyal to England, and in 1579 defended the town against the Earl of Desmond, who was proclaimed a traitor. Cromwell made it his headquarters in 1649, but on the Restoration it at once proclaimed Charles II. Sir Walter Raleigh was elected mayor of this town in 1588 on his return from America, and here first introduced potatoes into Ireland. The town consists of one central thoroughfare about a mile in length divided into two parts by a building called the clock-gate, containing the town clock and bell, surmounted by a cupola. The houses occupy the acclivity of a hill on the W. side of the estuary of the Blackwater. The town contained in 1851 7,410, and in 1861 6,514 inhabitants. *Of the population in 1861, 739 were members of the Established Church, 5,648 were Roman Catholic, 32 Presbyterians, and 62 Methodists. The parish church of St. Mary formerly belonged to a college founded by one of the Earls of Desmond in 1464. There is also a chapel-of-ease at the S. end of the town. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, a convent of nuns of the Presentation order, also chapels for Independents, Methodists, and Friends. There are National, parochial, endowed, and conventual schools, and almshouses, an infirmary, fever hospital, dispensary, barracks, and prison. The care of the town is vested in 21 commissioners. The streets are paved, and lighted with gas. The borough returns one member to parliament. Market days are Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on 5th May, 18th October, and the first Monday in each month.

YOUGHALARRA, a par. in the bar. of Owney and Arra, co. Tipperary, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Nenagh. The par. is situated on a bay of the same name in Lough Derg, where the rivers Youghalarra and Newtown unite their streams. Near the village are the remains of Monroe Tower. The principal residence is Youghalarra House, the seat of the Smithwick family. There are slate and stone quarries. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, val. £330, in the patron. of the bishop. There are two churches of the Establishment within the parish, the more ancient situated near a holy well, known as St. Coulan's. There are several Roman Catholic chapels and schools. Fairs are held on the 6th March, 27th June, 30th September, and 13th December.

YOULGRAVE, a par. partly in the hund. of Wirksworth, and partly in that of High Peak, co. Derby, 3½ miles S.W. of Bakewell, and 3 from Rowsley railway station. The par., which comprises above 12,000 acres, is watered by a branch of the river Wye, and includes the chplries. of Stanton, Elton, and Winster, the last also a market town, with the tnshps. of Birchover, Gratton, and Middleton, and the hmlts. of Smerril, Conksbury, Hartlemoor, Alport, and Greenfield. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton mills, and others in the stone quarries and lead mines, which latter, though formerly more productive than at present, are still in active operation. The population in 1861 was 3,738. In the township of Middleton is a Druidical circle, known as Arborlowes Ring, surrounded by numerous barrows. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £200. The parish church, dedicated to All Saints, contains a font supposed to be of the 11th century, and several old monuments. There are chapels-of-ease at Elton, Stanton, and Winster, and chapels for Wesleyans and other Protestant Dissenters in various parts of the parish. There is a free school endowed with £25 per annum, and National and denominational schools. The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor of Youlgrave, and W. Pole Thornhill, Esq., of that of Elton.

YOULTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bishop-Wilton, East Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Pocklington. It includes the hmlt. of Gowthorpe.

YOULTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Alne, North Riding co. York, 6 miles S.W. of Easingwold, on the Ouseburn, a branch of the river Ouse.

YOUNSMERE, a hund. in the rape of Lewes, co. Sussex, containing the pars. of Falmer, Ovingdean, and Rottingdean, comprising 8,010 acres.

YOXALL, a par. in the N. div. of Offlow hund., co. Stafford, 7 miles N.E. of Lichfield, and 5 N.E. of the Armitage railway station. The village is situated on the road from Buxton to Bath, and is watered by the Swerborn brook, falling into the Trent about a mile eastward. The par., part of which has been enclosed from Needwood Forest, contains the hmlts. of Hadley End, Hoarcross, Longcroft, Morrey, Olive Green, Woodmill, Wood Lane, and Woodhouses. The principal seats in the neighbourhood are Hoarcross Hall, Yoxall Lodge in the vale of Linbrook, and Longcroft Hall. There is a savings-bank in the village, and the manufactures of tape and nails are carried on. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £508, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The Roman Catholics have a chapel at Wood Lane, with school attached. There are also free and National schools. The charities produce about £180 per annum, including the school endowment and a bequest of £50 for six clergymen's widows. Lord Leigh is lord of the manor.

YOXFORD, a par. in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 6 miles S. of Halesworth, 3 N.E. of Saxmundham, and 1 mile from the Yoxford railway station on the East Suffolk section of the Great Eastern line. The village is situated in a spot frequently called the garden of Suffolk, watered by the Badingham and Yox streams, and traversed by the old road from Ipswich to Lowestoft and Yarmouth. In the immediate vicinity are Cockfield Hall, the mansion of Sir John Blois, Bart.; Grove House, of Lord Manners; the Rookery, &c. The East Suffolk constabulary have their head-quarters here, and petty sessions are held fortnightly on Wednesday. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £230. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was enlarged in 1837, and contains five brasses, one of J. Norwich, in armour, bearing date 1400, another of J. Tendryng and children in shrouds dated 1485, and many monuments. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There are National schools and a mechanics' institute. The charities produce about £10 per annum.

YSCEIFIOG, a par. in the hund. of Rhuddlan, co. Flint, 3 miles S.W. of Holywell, comprising the tnshps. and hmlts. of Bodingen, Garneddwen, Gelliloved, Pryse, Trefraeth, and Tre-Llan. The surface is partly moorland and sheep-walks. Lead is found. In 1816 a gold torque was found here, which is now preserved at Eaton Hall. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £900, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St Mary the Virgin. The charities produce about £10 per annum.

YSCIR-VAWR and YSCIR-VECHAN, hmlts. in

the par. of Merthyr-Cynog, co. Brecon, 10 miles N.W. of Brecknock. They are situated among the mountains in the vale of the Yscir stream, which joins the Usk at Aberyscir.

YSCLYDACH, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Llywell, hund. of Devynnock, co. Brecon, 9 miles W. of Brecknock. It contains Pentre-felin, situated among the hills on the Roman road *Via Julia Montana*, near the river Usk.

YSGNBOR-FAWR, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandefeilog, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles N. of Kidwelly.

YSGWYDDGWYN, a hmlt. in the par. of Gelligaer, co. Glamorgan, 6 miles N. of Caerphilly, and 8 S.E. of Merthyr Tydfil. It is situated in a mining district among the hills at the head waters of the rivers Rumney and Clydach. The population has nearly quadrupled in the last ten years, owing to the collieries and mines.

YSGWYN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llan-Gathan, co. Carmarthen, 3 miles W. of Llandilo-Fawr.

YSPYTTY CYNFYN, a par. in co. Cardigan, 10 miles S.E. of Aberystwith. The village is situated on the Rhayader road, near the confluence of the rivers Castel and Rheidol, which unite in a rocky gorge forming a cataract. About half a mile from the village, in a defile, is "Parson's Bridge." There are traces of a hospitium, or sanctuary for travellers, from which the village takes the prefix to its name, and in the churchyard are four blocks of stone which once formed part of a Druid circle. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £105, in the patron. of the landowners.

YSPYTTY EVAN, a par. partly in the hund. of Nant Conway, co. Carnarvon, and partly in that of Isaled, co. Denbigh, 8 miles S.E. of Llanwrst, 7 from Pont-ar-Afon-Garn, and 2 from Pentrevollas. It is situated near the headwaters of the river Conway, which issues from Llyn Conway, a large sheet of water surrounded by hills. The par. includes the tnshps. of Eidda, Tîr Evan, and Trebrys, and takes its name from an hospitium, or sanctuary for travellers, founded for the Knights Templars in 1159 by Ivan-ap-Rhys. The village subsequently became the head-quarters of bands of robbers who devastated the district, until checked by Meredydd-ap-Evan. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £125. The church, originally the chapel of the preceptory, has been rebuilt, and contains three monumental effigies commemorating Rhys-Fawr-ap-Meredydd, Henry VII.'s standard-bearer at the battle of Bosworth, his son and wife. The charities produce about £9 per annum. Fairs are held on 17th March, 21st May, 3rd July, 27th September, 2nd October, and 4th December.

YSPYTTY-YSTRAD-MEIRIC, a par. in the upper div. of Ilar hund., co. Cardigan, 6 miles N.E. of Tregaron. It is situated in the hills, about 2 miles from the source of the river Teifi, which emerges from Llyn Teifi, a mountain lake, while tributary streams issue from three smaller lakes, Llyn-hîr, Llyn-y-Gorlan, and Llyn Egnant. A cell formerly existed here belonging to the Abbey of Strata Florida, from which circumstance the village derives its name, Yspytty Ystrad Meiric, signifying "the third hospitium" established in this district, the others being Yspytty Cynfyn and Yspytty Ystwyth. There are also traces of a castle built by Gilbert de Clare, which was frequently taken and retaken by the English and Welsh in the 12th century, and was finally demolished by Mallgwyn in 1207, also a hill fort and cairn. The living is a cur. united with Yspytty-Ystwyth. The charities produce about £240, including the Lledrod charity, and the endowment of the grammar school, or Welsh college founded by Edward Richards in 1757, which has a library attached and an exhibition to St. John's College, Cambridge. A fair is held on 2nd July.

YSPYTTY-YSTWYTH, a par. and vil. in the upper div. of Ilar hund., co. Cardigan, 7 miles N.E. of Tregaron. The village is situated in the upper part of the vale of the Ystwyth, and had anciently a hospitium, as its name implies. The surface is hilly and frequently boggy near the streams. The population is increasing, owing to the development of the mining industry in the valley of the Ystwyth, where are situated the lead mines of Cwm Ystwyth, one of the earliest worked in Cardiganshire. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with that of Yspytty-Ystrad Meiric annexed, £90. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Fairs are held on the Thursday in Whitsun week, the 2nd and 26th of August.

YSTRAD, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Llandingat, hunds. of Perfedd and Cayo, co. Carmarthen, 2 miles from Llandovery, near the rivers Bren and Towy.

YSTRAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanegwad, co. Carmarthen, 7 miles E. of Carmarthen.

YSTRAD, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Ishmael, co. Carmarthen, 3 miles W. of Kidwelly.

YSTRAD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llan-ddewi-brefi, hund. of Penarth, co. Cardigan, 4 miles S.W. of Tregaron. It is situated near the Roman way Sarn Helen, and is in conjunction with Garth to form a township.

YSTRAD, a tnshp. in the par. of Caron-ys-Clawdd, hund. of Penarth, co. Cardigan, 3 miles from Tregaron. It is situated near the river Teifi, and the Sarn Helen way, and includes the hmlt. of Argoed.

YSTRAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanfihangel-Ystrad, co. Cardigan, 7 miles E. of Aberaeron. Here are situated the Cribyn Clottas dyke or trench, and Maes Mynach stone.

YSTRAD-GUNLAIS, a par. in the hund. of Devynnock, co. Brecon, 8 miles N. of Neath, and 14 from Swansea. It is situated near the head of the Swansea canal and the river Tawe, here joined by the little river Llech. It is divided into Upper and Lower, and contains the chplry. of Capel Coelbren and the hmlts. of Cribarth, Ellen, Garth, Gurnos, Palleg, and Pentrose, with the "Lamb and Flag Inn" at the head of the Swansea canal. At Scwd Hen Rhyd, in the chplry. of Capel Coelbren, the Llech tumbles over the rock at a height of 100 feet, allowing the traveller to pass dryshod under the fall. The coal measures, which in the S. and E. divisions of the coal-fields are bituminous, are here anthracite. The population has of late years increased, owing to the working of the beds of ironstone, anthracite coal, and lime, with which this district abounds. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £400. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, has several inscribed stones, supposed to be of Roman origin, built into the walls, probably brought from the ancient *Nidum*, now Neath. There is besides a chapel-of-ease at Capel Coelbren. In this parish are traces of a hermitage or church, called "Cradoc's Church," and several hill forts, cairns, and other antiquities, including erect fossil coal trees of the class *Sigillaria*, discovered by Sir W. Logan in the bed of the river.

YSTRAD-GWYMR, a tnshp. in the par. of Talyllyn, co. Merioneth, 6 miles N.W. of Machynlleth.

YSTRAD-OWEN, a par. in the hund. of Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, 2 miles N.E. of Cowbridge. It is a station on the Taff Vale railway. The village is said to have been once the seat of Prince Owen-ap-Gllin, from which circumstance it derives its name. The principal seats are Ashall, Hênsol, and Talyfaen Castle. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £50, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Owain. The charities produce about £12 per annum.

YSTRADVELLTEY, a par. in the hund. of Devynnock, co. Brecon, 15 miles S.W. of Brecknock. The parish, which is divided into Upper and Lower, contains Pont-neath-Vaughan, and is situated on the Roman way *Via Julia Montana*, which is joined about 3 miles from the village by the Sarn Helen way, leading from the Vale of Neath to the Gaer, near Brecon. The Mellte, Hepste, and Purthen falls are visited from this place, and near the church a branch of the river Mellte disappears and flows underground as far as Porth-yr-Ogof, where the river again emerges through a cavern lined with calcareous spar, about 40 feet high, 20 wide, and 1,800 in length. The living is a cur. united with that of

Devynnock. The charities produce about £50 per annum.

YSTRAD-Y-FODWG. a par in the hund. of Miskin, co. Glamorgan, 10 miles S.W. of Merthyr Tydfil. It is situated near the source of the Rontha, a branch of the river Taff, and includes the ecclesiastical district and village of Clydach, and the hmlts. of Home, Middle, and Rhigos. The village occupies a secluded spot in a mountain valley, which forms part of the great coal basin flanked on either side by ranges of hills rising to an elevation of 1,859 feet, and forming an amphitheatre of mountain. In the vale are several farms, chiefly the property of the Marquess of Bute, who owns almost the whole valley. The mountain streams here form several falls as they rush down to the Taff. The inhabitants are principally employed in the Dinas coal mines. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £90, in the patron. of the Vicar of Llantrisant. The church is dedicated to St. Tyvodwg. There are several Dissenting chapels.

YSTRADYNOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanidloes, co. Montgomery, 2 miles from Llanidloes.

YSTWYTH, a river of co. Cardigan, rises on the Montgomeryshire border under Plinlimmon, and falls into the sea at Aberystwyth.

YSTYMCOLWYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Meifod, co. Montgomery, 3 miles S.E. of Llanfyllin.

YSTYMGYNNON, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfechan, co. Montgomery, 3 miles E. of Llanfyllin.

YSTYNGWILLY, a hmlt. in the par. of Abergwylly, hund. of Elvet, co. Carmarthen, 2 miles N.E. of Carmarthen, at the confluence of the Gwilly and Towey.

Z.

ZEAL MONACHORUM, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of North Tawton, co. Devon, 15 miles N.W. of Exeter, 8 N.W. of Crediton, and 2 S.W. of the Morchard Road station of the North Devon railway. The village is situated on the river Yeo. The soil in the southern part is a red fertile loam, and in the northern clay upon a subsoil of rock. Sandstone is quarried. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £419, and 53 acres of glebe. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a mixed National school. The charities produce about £16 per annum. J. H. Ley, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ZEAL, SOUTH, a hmlt. in the par. of South Tawton, hund. of Wonford, co. Devon, three quarters of a mile S. of South Tawton, 4 miles S.E. of Oakhampton, and 10 S.W. of the Copplestone station of the North Devon railway. It was once a borough and market town. The old chapel is now used as a school house.

ZEALS, a tythg. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Mere, co. Wilts, 1½ mile S.W. of Mere, 7 W. of Hindon, and 4 from Gillingham railway station. The village is built round a green, locally situated on the borders of the three counties of Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset, and has recently been constituted a separate ecclesiastical district. The principal residence is Zeals House, the ancient seat of the Grove family, one of whom, then owner of the mansion, was executed in 1655 for having joined with Penruddock in an attempt to restore Charles II. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £80, in the patron. of the Vicar of Mere. The church is dedicated to St. Martin.

ZENNOR, a par. in the W. div. of Penwith hund., co. Cornwall, 6 miles N.E. of Penzance, and 5 S.W. of St. Ives, on the cliffs near the western extremity of the Bristol Channel, by which it is bounded on the N. The coast line is in some parts alternated with small bays, one of which is named Porth Zennon Cove, and with projecting headlands, the most conspicuous being Trereen Dinas, or Gurnard's Head. The surface is varied, but nearly three-fourths are waste land, and the situation bleak. The soil is a mixture of good earth and killas upon substrata of killas, granite, slaty felspar, and greenstone, intersected with veins of tin. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring tin mines and stone quarries, large quantities of the latter being sent to Penzance for shipment. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £180, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Sennar, contains several monuments and an old font. There are National schools, and a Sunday-school is held at the church. The Wesleyans have three chapels, and the Bible Christians one. At Kerrow was formerly a chapel-of-ease, now in ruins, and at Foage is a stone barrow with a kistvaen, about a furlong from which is an ancient cromlech; in other parts of the parish are remains of a Druidical circle and some barrows. The Earl of Sandwich is lord of the manor.

ZETHOLM. *See* YETHOLM, co. Roxburgh.

ZETLAND ISLES. *See* SHETLAND ISLES, Scotland.

ZOUCH MILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Sutton Bonnington St. Ann, S. div. of Rushcliff hund., co. Notts, 5 miles N.W. of Loughborough, and 1 mile S. of Kegworth railway station. It is situated near the river Soar, and at the Kirk Hill close by are traces of a Roman camp.

APPENDIX.

I.—Tabular View of the United Kingdom—England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland.

II.—Summary of the Poor-Law Returns for 1866-7, giving the Area, Inhabited Houses, Population, Rateable Value for 1867, Poor Rates, Amount expended in Relief to the Poor, and Total Expenditure.

III.—Digest of the Census Returns of Great Britain and Ireland, 1861.

The following Appendix comprises a digest of the information contained in the Census Returns for 1861, the Poor-Law Reports, and other Government Blue Books, so tabulated as to supply at one glance a statistical survey of the United Kingdom, and at the same time so arranged as to furnish a ready means of ascertaining the minute particulars of local interest attaching to each separate city, borough, town, village, parish, ecclesiastical district, and hamlet. To achieve this result, no little amount of labour was requisite; for although the materials were all supplied by the Government Returns, the means of reference were often difficult, and the information scattered through many volumes. Even to those who have the whole of the Government Reports on their shelves, it is hoped that these tables will prove of service; for they will here find a list of all places in the United Kingdom arranged alphabetically, with their several descriptions, as city, borough, town, parish, &c., the days on which markets are held, the county and union in which situated, with the population and the extent or area in statute acres, with the exception of a few parishes in Scotland, for which the Ordnance Survey is not yet completed. In the case of Ecclesiastical Districts, the area is not stated in the Census Returns, their bounds being often undefined, so that the population only can be given. In the lists of Poor-Law Unions, the rateable value of property is given from the new valuation Returns so far as revised up to April, 1867. At the close of each English entry, a number is affixed indicating the Registration District and Union within which such place is situated, and by which it may be found in the Population Returns and Poor-Law Reports; but the express object of inserting these numbers here is to refer the inquirer at once to the place in the preceding tables of Poor-Law Unions where he will find the Union within which such place is situated, with the rateable value of property in 1867, the number of inhabited houses in 1861, the total amount of poor rate levied in 1866, the proportion expended in relief to the poor, in-maintenance and out-relief, and the total amount expended, including county rate, borough and police rates, &c., compared with the area and population. No numbers have been affixed to the Scotch and Irish places, because the former are grouped, not under unions, but counties, and in Ireland the unions are arranged alphabetically under provinces and counties.

EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE FOLLOWING TABLES.

R. royal borough.	ecl.-d. ecclesiastical district.	v.-p. village and parish.
P. parliamentary borough.	isl. island.	vs. villages.
M. municipal borough.	h. hamlet.	*dy.* daily.
ch.-p. parochial chapelry.	p. parish.	*m.* Monday.
ch. chapelry.	imp. imperfect.	*t.* Tuesday
lib. liberty.	tn. town.	*w.* Wednesday
tg. tithing.	tn.-p. town and parish.	*th.* Thursday.
qr. quarter.	tns. township.	*f.* Friday
c. city.	v. village.	*s.* Saturday

The signs + and − are used in these tables to signify that the numbers following them are to be added or subtracted, as the case may be; but before numbers in the column of population, the sign − signifies that the population has decreased by the specified number.

	Capital.	Sees and Synods.	Area in Statute Acres.	Inhabited Houses.	Population in 1801.	Decrease by Emigration from 1851 to 1861.†	Total Increase or Decrease in Population for the Decennial Period 1851 to 1861.‡	Po estir
United Kingdom ..	London	.....	77,513,585	5,150,893	29,070,933	2,287,205††	1,536,856	29,5
England and Wales	London	Canterbury & York	37,324,883	3,739,505	20,066,224	640,210	2,138,615	21,2
Scotland	Edinb.	General Assembly and 16 synods.	19,639,377	393,220	3,062,294	183,627	173,552	3,1
Great Britain	London	.....	56,964,260	4,155,737	23,271,965	823,837	2,312,167	24,3
Ireland	Dublin	Armagh & Clogher / Dublin & Kildare	20,322,641	995,156	5,798,968	1,230,986	—775,311	5,6
Islands in the British Seas, viz.:								
Isle of Man....	Douglas	Sodor and Man	180,000*	8,946	52,469			
Channel Islands	.....	Winchester	46,684	14,066	90,978			

Counties Proper.**	Circuit.	Diocese.	Area in Statute Acres.	Houses, 1861.			Popu
				Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	
ENGLAND.							
Bedford	Norfolk	Ely	295,582	27,422	753	139	1
Berks	Oxford	Oxford	451,210	35,761	1,355	208	1
Buckingham.....	Norfolk	Oxford	466,932	34,909	1,320	286	1
Cambridge	Norfolk	Ely	525,182	37,634	1,888	74	1
Chester	Welsh	Chester.....	707,078	97,874	5,420	715	5
Cornwall	Western	Exeter	873,600	72,954	3,451	462	3
Cumberland	Northern	Carlisle.....	1,001,273	40,532	2,114	246	2
Derby	Midland	Lichfield	658,803	69,262	3,436	521	3
Devon	Western	Exeter	1,657,180	101,253	5,560	678	5
Dorset	Western	Salisbury.....	632,025	37,709	1,588	288	1
Durham.....	Northern	Durham	622,476	84,807	4,240	594	5
Essex	Home	Rochester.....	1,060,549	81,261	4,120	636	4
Gloucester.....	Oxford	Gloucester & Brist.	805,102	92,831	4,701	559	4
Hereford	Oxford	Hereford	534,823	25,314	815	170	1
Hertford	Home	Rochester.....	391,141	34,893	1,563	193	1
Huntingdon.....	Norfolk	Ely	229,544	13,704	523	49	
Kent	Home	Canterb. Rochester	1,039,419	126,221	5,247	1,082	7
Lancaster	Northern	Manches. Chester.	1,219,221	438,503	19,601	3,592	2,4
Leicester	Midland	Peterborough	514,164	51,894	2,673	211	2
Lincoln	Midland	Lincoln	1,775,457	86,626	4,289	530	4
Middlesex	Central Crim. Crt.	London	180,136	279,153	13,379	3,451	2,2
Monmouth	Oxford	Llandaff	368,399	33,077	2,021	226	1
Norfolk	Norfolk	Norwich	1,354,301	96,672	4,978	359	4
Northampton	Midland	Peterborough	630,358	48,531	2,160	274	2
Northumberland	Northern	Durham	1,249,299	55,565	2,706	614	3
Nottingham	Midland	Lincoln	526,076	62,519	4,515	498	2
Oxford	Oxford	Oxford	472,717	36,034	1,329	207	1
Rutland.....	Midland	Peterborough	95,805	4,641	183	16	
Salop	Oxford	Lichfield. Hereford	826,055	48,391	1,631	197	2
Somerset	Western	Bath and Wells ..	1,047,220	87,456	4,147	552	4
Southampton	Western	Winchester	1,070,216	86,428	3,738	626	4
Stafford	Oxford	Lichfield. Chester	728,468	147,105	9,043	1,082	7
Suffolk	Norfolk	Norwich. Ely....	947,681	72,975	3,523	221	3
Surrey	Home	Winchester	478,792	130,362	4,670	1,402	8
Sussex	Home	Chichester	936,911	65,578	2,808	430	3
Warwick	Midland	Worcester	563,946	116,351	7,059	679	5
Westmoreland	Northern	Carlisle.....	485,432	11,793	616	70	
Wilts	Western	Salisbury.....	865,092	53,059	2,347	248	2
Worcester	Oxford	Worcester	472,165	63,126	3,820	352	3
York (*East Riding*)	Northern	York.....	768,419	49,109	2,633	267	2
,, (*City*)		.....	2,720	8,242	410	31	
,, (*North Riding*) ..		Ripon	1,350,121	50,178	2,024	379	2
,, (*West Riding*)....		Ripon. York	1,709,307	315,722	18,885	1,946	1,7
WALES.							
Anglesey	North Wales	Bangor.....	193,453	12,328	534	55	
Brecon	South Wales	St. David's	460,158	12,913	923	80	1
Cardigan	South Wales	St. David's	443,387	15,724	529	105	2
Carmarthen	South Wales	St. David's	606,331	23,070	925	129	1
Carnarvon	North Wales	Bangor.....	370,273	20,256	593	171	1
Denbigh	North Wales	St. Asaph.....	386,052	21,310	644	236	1
Flint	North Wales	St. Asaph.....	184,905	15,113	801	85	
Glamorgan	South Wales	St. David's. Llan.	547,494	59,254	3,727	735	3
Merioneth.....	North Wales	Bangor. St. Asaph	385,291	8,499	352	39	
Montgomery.....	North Wales	Bang. St. As. Here.	483,323	13,501	413	81	
Pembroke	South Wales	St. David's	401,691	19,418	815	210	1
Radnor	South Wales	Heref. St. David's	272,128	4,688	156	19	

Total Number in 1866 of			Members of Parliament, indicating alterations made by the Reform Act of 1867.‖		Number of represented Cities and Boroughs.	Amount in Savings Banks, 1866.	In Post Office Savings Bank, 1866.	Miles of Railway open in 1866.
Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	County Members.	Boroughs and Universities.¶				
						£	£	
13,064	665,809	243,075	256 + 26	402 — 25	263 + 8	36,307,019	8,121,175	13,289
53,188	500,938	189,295	162 + 26	338 — 25	200 + 8	32,007,546	7,719,981	9,251
13,639	71,273	23,629	30	23	29	2,746,071	164,560	2,200
86,827	572,211	212,924	192 + 26	361 — 25	229 + 8	34,753,617	7,884,541	11,451
16,237	93,598	30,151	64	41	34	1,553,402	236,634	1,838

Rate of Increase of Population in Decennial Periods, from 1801 to 1861.‡					County Members.	Boroughs and Universities.	Amount owing to Depositors in Savings Banks on 20th November, 1866.		
1811 to 1821.	1821 to 1831.	1831 to 1841.	1841 to 1851.	1851 to 1861.			£	s.	d.
20	14	13	16	9	2	2	127,000	12	2
11	10	10	5	4	3	6 — 1	477,915	0	1
14	9	6	5	3	3	8 — 3	150,656	12	2
21	18	14	13	—5	4	4	259,339	17	6
19	24	18	15	11	4 + 2	7	896,043	6	11
18	15	14	4	4	4	10 — 1	671,562	8	11
17	8	5	10	5	4	5 — 1	353,415	16	5
15	11	15	9	15	4 + 2	2	558,805	0	1
15	13	7	6	3	4 + 2	18 — 4	1,692,895	9	9
16	10	10	5	2	3	11 — 3	456,897	14	9
17	24	29	27	30	4	6 + 3	363,691	10	11
15	10	9	7	10	4 + 2	6 — 2	442,803	0	10
18	15	11	6	6	4	11 — 2	1,002,527	2	6
10	8	2	2	7	3	4 — 1	301,272	10	2
17	10	10	7	4	3	2 — 1	116,508	17	1
16	9	10	10	·1	2	2 — 1	—		
15	12	12	11	19	4 + 2	14 + 1	767,558	2	3
27	27	24	22	20	5 + 4	22 + 3	3,642,283	17	8
16	13	10	7	3	4	2	304,064	10	10
22	12	14	12	1	4 + 2	9 — 1	780,851	6	3
20	19	16	20	17	2	12 + 5	5,005,347	3	10
22	29	36	17	11	2	1	82,461	3	4
18	13	6	7	—2	4 + 2	8 — 3	651,950	18	5
15	10	11	7	7	4	4	323,843	10	2
15	11	12	14	13	4	6	954,959	0	4
15	21	11	8	9	4	6	572,033	4	8
15	11	6	5	·3	3	6	348,511	5	0
13	5	10	8	—5	2	—	—		
7	8	6	2	5	4	8 — 2	822,841	9	9
17	13	8	2	·2	4 — 2	9 — 1	890,790	15	11
15	11	12	13	19	5	14 — 3	518,921	12	2
17	18	24	20	23	4 + 2	13	492,066	18	3
16	9	6	7	— ·04	4	5	517,200	3	7
23	22	20	17	22	4 + 2	7 — 2	735,162	11	4
23	17	10	15	8	4	14 — 2	704,981	6	2
20	23	19	19	18	4	6 + 1	368,980	1	2
12	7	3	3	4	2	1	31,472	8	2
14	8	8	— 1	—2	4	14 — 3	450,200	15	6
15	15	12	12	11	4	8 — 1	377,831	1	4
15	9	15	12	9	2	4	802,059	18	1
14	21	10	26	11	2	11 — 1	433,101	13	2
11	2	6	5	14	4 + 2	16	2,046,077	16	5
22	22	18	14	14					
22	7	5	12	—5	1	1	41,043	0	2
16	9	16	11	·2	1	1	25,723	1	0
15	12	6	3	2	1	1	39,212	14	5
17	12	6	4	1	2	1	88,552	7	11
17	15	21	8	9	1	1	15,715	5	1
19	8	7	5	9	2	1	82,461	13	1
17	12	11	2	2	1	1 + 1	120,868	11	2
20	24	35	35	37	2	3	299,742	9	9
11	3	11	— 1	·3	1	—	—		
15	11	4	— 3	— ·6	1	1	81,967	6	5
22	10	8	0	2	1	2	167,618	11	7
10	10	3	— 3	3	1	1	13,389	5	8

* There are no precise returns of the area of the Isle of Man and parts of Scotland, the Ordnance Survey not being yet complete, so that these figures must be received as an approximation only.

† The number of emigrants from the United Kingdom in the following years, since the above return, was—

1862	121,214
1863	223,753
1864	208,900
1865	209,801
1866	204,882

‡ In computing the per-centage of increase between 1831 and 1841, the military, included for the first time in the population given for the latter year, are left out of the account. So also, in computing the rate of increase between 1841 and 1851, the seamen and others on board vessels in the ports, returned with the general population in 1851 for the first time, are excluded.

§ *Sta.* denotes that the population was nearly stationary; the minus sign (—) before the rate denotes that the population, instead of increasing, decreased at the stated rate.

‖ The alterations made by the Reform Act of 1867 are indicated by the signs (+) plus and (—) minus, the former signifying that the number following it is to be added to the existing number of members, and the latter that such number is to be subtracted, to give the number of members as fixed by the Reform Act of 1867.

¶ Previous to the passing of the Reform Act of 1867 only four members were returned for the Universities, viz., two for Oxford and two for Cambridge, but one is in future to be returned for the University of London, and one for the Scotch Universities.

** Cities and towns in England and Wales which are counties of themselves:—Berwick-upon-Tweed, Bristol, Canterbury, Carmarthen, Chester, Exeter, Gloucester, Haverfordwest, Kingston-upon-Hull, Lichfield, Lincoln, London, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich, Nottingham, Poole, Southampton, Worcester, and York. The county of the city of Coventry was annexed to Warwickshire by the Act of 5 & 6 Vict. c. 110, which passed 12th August, 1842.

†† Of this number 115,353 were foreigners, and 154,439 were undistinguished; but if we assume that the numbers whose nationality was not ascertained were distributed proportionately over the rest, the above summary will be obtained.

	Area in Statute Acres.	Average of Cultivated Land.	Under Corn Crops.*	Under Green Crops.†	Under Clover and Artificial Grasses.	Permanent Pasture, Meadow, or Grass.	Per-centage of Acres under Corn Crops.	Estimated Stock of Cattle.	Numbe Shee in 18
United Kingdom	77,513,585	—‡	11,493,666	5,055,020	5,324,119	—‡	—‡	8,716,279	26,375
England.....	32,590,397	22,261,833	7,400,170	2,760,008	2,296,087	8,998,027	33·2	3,420,044	15,124
Wales	4,734,486	2,284,674	521,074	139,265	256,722	1,257,721	22·8	546,966	1,668
Scotland.....	19,639,377	4,158,360	1,866,540	663,257	1,141,415	893,066	32·9	968,637	5,255
Great Britain	56,964,260	28,704,867	9,287,784	3,552,530	3,694,224	11,148,814	32·4	4,935,647	22,048
Ireland	20,322,641	15,549,796	2,173,433	1,482,091	1,600,495	10,002,058	—‡	3,742,932	4,270
Isle of Man	180,000	82,902	27,266	12,208	25,309	9,762	32·9	18,687	55
Channel Islands:									
Jersey	28,717	20,357	3,142	5,253	3,205	6,205	15·4	12,037	
Guernsey, &c.	17,967	11,999	2,041	2,938	886	5,762	17·0	6,976	
COUNTIES PROPER. ENGLAND.									
Bedford	295,582	242,290	113,123	31,880	18,702	67,874	46·7	25,916	180
Berks	451,210	345,206	146,844	56,595	37,420	96,264	42·2	30,653	327
Buckingham	466,932	377,178	132,691	36,810	28,711	171,192	35·2	52,679	263
Cambridge.....	525,182	463,140	262,597	72,344	39,311	70,703	56·7	37,101	253
Chester	707,078	481,853	97,231	33,276	43,603	302,739	20·2	129,493	90
Cornwall	873,600	436,071	136,502	55,645	77,175	95,490	31·3	134,455	300
Cumberland	1,001,273	503,031	108,898	51,456	99,284	229,439	21·6	112,446	394
Derby	658,803	463,920	81,433	26,287	33,082	311,926	17·6	113,582	176
Devon	1,657,180	919,336	271,254	131,017	121,939	310,872	29·5	184,222	768
Dorset	632,025	398,599	113,480	61,154	38,551	175,518	28·5	70,014	495
Durham	622,476	399,566	109,953	35,714	39,250	186,587	27·5	52,717	149
Essex	1,060,549	789,641	406,206	104,500	71,743	160,694	51·4	56,165	378
Gloucester.....	805,102	598,271	170,870	69,631	77,224	270,004	28·6	96,937	350
Hants.....	1,070,216	640,002	260,791	130,928	99,904	122,533	40·7	48,995	619
Hereford	534,823	394,947	105,970	39,386	34,764	200,594	26·8	65,773	25
Hertford	391,141	322,989	146,556	43,646	33,034	86,189	45·4	23,550	217
Huntingdon	229,544	192,417	94,431	20,751	11,775	52,057	49·1	19,812	11
Kent	1,039,419	711,826	244,494	83,940	53,265	279,823	34·3	56,443	73
Lancaster	1,219,221	708,827	108,001	57,967	57,559	474,453	15·2	205,303	21
Leicester	514,164	432,424	115,764	26,841	23,330	257,313	26·8	89,341	29
Lincoln	1,775,457	1,387,826	593,374	231,021	154,366	385,567	42·8	175,818	1,08
Middlesex	180,136	109,879	20,996	11,240	5,182	71,143	19·1	24,211	6
Monmouth.....	368,399	208,276	41,469	15,658	16,552	127,071	19·9	36,735	13
Norfolk	1,354,301	1,009,087	449,432	194,045	147,782	208,872	44·5	97,043	59
Northampton	630,358	522,736	182,350	42,079	31,233	251,790	34·9	76,456	43
Northumberland	1,249,299	656,989	153,716	65,145	86,966	329,824	23·4	79,370	63
Nottingham	526,076	417,502	157,858	54,889	49,922	140,434	37·8	68,452	24
Oxford	472,717	385,378	156,338	57,133	43,041	122,734	40·6	43,560	33
Rutland	95,805	74,905	24,725	7,645	5,803	35,005	33·0	11,666	7
Salop	826,055	621,616	171,177	59,782	65,356	310,973	27·5	110,426	32
Somerset	1,047,220	735,604	141,577	70,965	50,350	458,688	19·2	173,687	63
Stafford	728,468	548,662	125,350	44,287	47,123	319,935	22·8	109,919	22
Suffolk	947,681	775,404	405,834	123,703	77,274	143,411	52·3	57,397	40
Surrey	478,792	278,733	99,537	41,131	28,384	92,992	35·7	33,021	14
Sussex	936,911	576,927	207,793	68,775	52,792	209,531	36·0	75,778	45
Warwick	563,946	444,718	151,456	32,771	37,078	209,914	34·1	67,799	28
Westmoreland	485,432	213,876	22,130	11,191	18,519	159,931	10·3	55,328	
Wilts	865,092	636,786	215,728	110,809	66,612	223,804	33·9	77,826	59
Worcester	472,165	368,381	120,480	34,017	31,631	167,648	32·7	45,923	20
York { *East Riding*, including *City of York*	771,139	612,084	259,673	106,463	81,716	141,020	42·4	71,501	47
York { *North Riding*....	1,350,121	760,778	220,723	83,822	68,138	351,626	29·0	125,750	46
York { *West Riding*	1,709,307	1,094,152	251,365	113,669	90,641	613,850	23·0	196,751	56
WALES.									
Anglesea	193,453	128,501	30,890	11,942	23,248	55,798	24·0	35,427	37
Brecon	460,158	182,482	33,465	8,184	15,743	119,053	18·3	29,604	2,5
Cardigan	443,387	202,488	61,101	12,875	27,503	89,962	30·2	47,384	1,5
Carmarthen	606,331	326,393	72,060	9,970	28,805	193,662	22·1	84,106	1,2
Carnarvon	370,273	170,414	24,052	12,104	25,483	98,168	14·1	44,072	1,3
Denbigh	386,052	221,927	68,114	18,115	30,594	96,682	30·7	49,727	1,5
Flint	184,905	116,095	37,569	10,028	14,703	49,280	32·4	21,916	1
Glamorgan	547,494	233,234	38,257	16,911	19,361	148,781	16·4	45,911	1,4
Merioneth	385,291	118,370	17,206	5,468	13,180	73,711	14·5	33,343	2,0
Montgomery.....	483,323	218,657	55,379	13,382	22,677	121,097	25·3	58,628	2,2
Pembroke	401,691	240,052	59,436	12,166	25,843	128,839	24·8	68,842	1,4
Radnor	272,128	126,061	23,545	8,120	9,682	82,698	18·7	28,006	1,3

* Under CORN CROPS are included Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, and Peas.

† Under GREEN CROPS are included Potatoes, Turnips, and Swedes, Mangold, Carrots, Cabbage, Kohl Rabi, Rape, Vetches, Lucerne, and n ot Crop, except Clover or Grass. There are besides in England 56,562 acres of Hops, not included in these returns.

‡ The Returns of the Acreage under "Permanent Pasture" in Great Britain and in Ireland are not comparable, as *Hill Pastures* are *exclud* Great Britain and *included* in Ireland. Totals and Per-centages omitted in places marked thus (†) cannot, therefore, be given.

Divisions and Registration or Union Counties.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population, 1861.	Occupations of the People, 1861. Persons aged 20 years and upwards. Classes.						
			Total.	1. Profes-sional.	2. Domestic.	3. Com-mercial.	4. Agricul-tural.	5. Industrial.	6. Indefinite and Non-productive.
England and Wales.....	37,324,883	20,066,224	10,983,558	418,899	4,104,045	500,623	1,605,503	3,746,788	607,700
DIVISIONS.									
I. London	77,997	2,803,989	1,617,930	95,925	665,168	135,846	25,260	584,787	110,944
II. South-Eastern	4,065,935	1,847,661	1,021,229	90,086	413,256	37,907	187,250	227,043	65,687
III. South-Midland	3,201,290	1,295,497	695,364	22,571	243,351	16,571	169,850	202,169	40,852
IV. Eastern	3,214,099	1,142,580	618,998	21,245	239,981	19,883	164,577	144,230	29,082
V. South-Western	4,993,660	1,835,714	999,714	46,622	364,951	29,626	215,503	285,528	57,484
VI. West-Midland	3,865,332	2,436,568	1,317,203	35,203	487,112	44,030	186,661	487,365	76,832
VII. North-Midland	3,540,797	1,288,928	699,052	16,930	244,257	16,311	150,417	241,153	29,984
VIII. North-Western	2,000,227	2,935,540	1,602,831	36,290	549,109	101,295	124,838	715,542	75,757
IX. York	3,654,636	2,015,541	1,089,535	24,804	393,346	38,661	143,508	446,765	42,451
X. Northern.....	3,492,322	1,151,372	612,442	13,282	240,865	35,853	82,488	207,794	32,160
XI. Welsh	5,218,588	1,312,834	709,260	15,941	262,649	24,640	155,151	204,412	46,467
I. LONDON.									
Middlesex (*part of*) ...	32,455	2,030,814	1,183,266	64,625	487,672	99,497	16,448	437,194	77,830
Surrey (*part of*).....	22,951	579,748	325,096	14,454	132,403	29,561	5,825	118,257	24,596
Kent (*part of*)	22,591	193,427	109,568	16,846	45,093	6,788	2,987	29,336	8,518
II. SOUTH-EASTERN.									
Surrey (*ext.-metropolitan*)	476,191	273,264	155,577	18,188	64,003	4,993	25,270	32,920	10,203
Kent (*extra-metropolitan*)	1,013,838	545,272	299,772	30,203	120,671	11,857	51,966	64,119	18,116
Sussex	949,581	366,836	200,320	9,687	83,607	7,296	41,096	46,096	12,538
Hampshire	1,061,608	456,654	253,391	27,240	101,375	11,345	37,333	58,379	17,719
Berkshire.....	564,717	205,635	112,169	4,768	43,600	2,416	28,745	25,529	7,111
III. SOUTH-MIDLAND.									
Middlesex (*part of*)...	176,555	187,325	103,790	5,551	44,994	4,447	13,569	25,922	9,307
Hertfordshire	428,143	177,452	94,653	2,719	34,099	2,264	23,758	26,794	5,019
Buckinghamshire	402,616	147,207	78,539	2,132	24,009	1,486	19,964	25,953	4,995
Oxfordshire.....	479,267	171,233	92,673	3,011	34,422	1,974	25,156	23,035	5,075
Northamptonshire	632,219	231,079	124,672	3,710	39,716	2,759	28,928	44,028	5,531
Huntingdonshire	205,366	59,137	30,782	830	11,862	545	9,478	6,422	1,645
Bedfordshire	305,366	140,479	73,516	1,738	17,103	1,162	18,383	31,502	3,628
Cambridgeshire	571,758	181,585	96,739	2,880	37,146	1,934	30,614	18,513	5,652
IV. EASTERN.									
Essex	983,443	379,705	202,173	8,552	79,068	8,152	51,130	44,740	10,531
Suffolk.....	930,345	335,409	179,985	5,451	70,471	4,893	50,735	40,456	7,979
Norfolk	1,300,311	427,466	236,840	7,242	90,442	6,838	62,712	59,034	10,572
V. SOUTH-WESTERN.									
Wiltshire.....	777,453	236,027	127,019	3,827	44,825	2,317	37,213	31,002	7,835
Dorsetshire	615,783	181,103	99,536	4,276	35,486	2,967	23,757	27,231	5,819
Devonshire	1,627,879	589,385	329,539	24,210	120,470	11,113	63,858	90,159	19,729
Cornwall	889,263	364,848	190,876	5,522	75,843	6,822	35,821	59,421	7,447
Somersetshire	1,083,282	463,261	252,744	8,787	88,327	6,407	54,854	77,715	16,654
VI. WEST-MIDLAND.									
Gloucestershire	716,045	443,535	247,349	9,262	94,205	10,942	37,119	76,725	19,096
Herefordshire	425,580	106,796	60,469	1,705	21,084	1,114	18,964	13,750	3,852
Shropshire	924,676	260,409	144,284	3,621	55,169	2,969	37,200	37,531	7,794
Staffordshire	755,017	769,541	400,663	7,689	153,152	11,873	37,484	168,926	21,539
Worcestershire	434,076	294,953	159,465	4,554	57,759	5,248	24,740	58,085	9,070
Warwickshire	609,938	561,334	304,973	8,372	105,743	11,884	31,154	132,348	15,472
VII. NORTH-MIDLAND.									
Leicestershire	535,346	243,648	132,587	3,327	42,493	3,045	25,322	53,788	4,612
Rutlandshire	107,728	23,479	12,799	381	5,091	183	4,334	2,211	599
Lincolnshire	1,739,312	404,143	216,715	6,921	83,696	5,118	69,989	41,978	10,013
Nottinghamshire	599,791	323,784	176,435	3,941	58,765	4,149	27,061	75,203	7,316
Derbyshire	558,620	293,874	160,516	3,360	54,212	3,816	23,711	67,973	7,444
VIII. NORTH-WESTERN.									
Cheshire	680,836	470,174	256,628	6,397	90,009	12,872	39,503	95,052	12,795
Lancashire	1,319,391	2,465,366	1,346,203	29,893	459,100	88,423	85,335	620,490	62,962
IX. YORK.									
West Riding	1,706,430	1,530,007	822,072	16,355	291,328	26,155	80,209	378,095	29,930
East Riding (*with York*)	717,144	274,425	152,572	5,378	60,509	9,878	28,318	40,747	7,742
North Riding	1,231,062	211,109	114,891	3,071	41,509	2,628	34,981	27,923	4,779
X. NORTHERN.									
Durham	754,183	542,125	280,976	5,454	116,515	19,241	20,959	103,175	15,632
Northumberland.....	1,249,299	343,025	186,150	4,243	74,761	12,330	25,379	59,243	10,104
Cumberland.....	1,001,273	205,276	111,889	2,714	38,963	3,639	25,858	35,763	4,952
Westmoreland.....	487,567	60,946	33,427	871	10,626	643	10,292	9,613	1,382
XI. WELSH.									
Monmouthshire	432,906	196,977	106,048	2,228	41,463	3,728	13,855	37,042	7,732
South Wales	2,816,599	699,722	375,026	9,248	138,383	14,040	78,049	109,720	25,586
North Wales	1,969,083	416,135	228,186	4,465	82,803	6,872	63,247	57,650	13,149

Reference Number.	Counties, with their Ancient Names, grouped in Registration Divisions.	Synod.	Area in Square Miles.	Area in Statute Acres.	Number of Acres to each Person, 1861.	Population, 1861.	Increase or Decrease per cent. of Population in the Decennial Periods					
							1801 to 1811.	1811 to 1821.	1821 to 1831.	1831 to 1841.	1841 to 1851.	18 to 18
	I. Northern Division.											
1	Shetland	Shetland	935	598,726	9·34	31,670	2	14	12	4	1	
2	Orkney	Orkney				32,395	—5	16	7	5	3	
3	Caithness	Sutherland & Caithness	712	455,708	11·08	41,111	4	25	18	5	8	
4	Sutherland	Sutherland	1,886	1,207,188	47·81	25,246	2	1	7	—3	6	—
	II. North-Western Division.											
5	Ross and Cromarty	Ross	3,151	2,016,375	24·76	81,406	8	13	9	5	5	—
6	Inverness	Moray & Glenelg	4,255	2,723,501	30·63	88,888	7	16	5	3	—1	—
	III. North-Eastern Division.											
7	Nairn	Moray	215	137,500	13·66	10,065	2	9	1	—1	8	
8	Elgin (Moray)	Moray	531	340,000	7·96	42,695	1	12	10	1	11	
9	Banff	Moray	686	439,219	7·41	59,215	3	14	11	3	9	
10	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1,970	1,260,625	5·68	221,569	10	16	15	8	10	
11	Kincardine (Mearns)	Angus & Mearns	394	252,250	7·31	34,466	4	6	8	5	5	—
	IV. East Midland Division.											
12	Forfar (Angus)	Angus	889	568,750	2·78	204,425	8	6	23	22	12	
13	Perth	Perth	2,834	1,814,063	13·58	133,500	7	3	3	—3	1	—
14	Fife*	Fife	513	328,437	2·12	154,770	8	13	12	9	10	
15	Kinross*	Fife	78	49,812	6·24	7,977	8	7	17	—3	2	—1
16	Clackmannan	Perth	46	29,440	1·37	21,450	10	10	11	30	20	—
	V. West Midland Division.											
17	Stirling	Perth & Stirling	462	295,875	3·21	91,926	14	12	11	13	5	
18	Dumbarton (Lennox)	Glasgow	320	204,800	3·93	52,034	16	13	22	33	1	1
19	Argyll	Argyll	3,255	2,083,126	26·11	79,724	6	12	4	—4	—9	—1
20	Bute	Argyll	171	109,375	6·69	16,331	2	15	3	11	5	—
	VI. South-Western Division.											
21	Renfrew* (Strathgryfe)	Glasgow	247	158,268	0·89	177,561	18	20	19	16	3	1
22	Ayr*	Glasgow & Ayr	1,149	735,262	3·69	198,971	23	23	14	13	15	
23	Lanark* (Clydesdale)	Glasgow	889	568,867	0·90	631,566	29	28	30	34	24	1
	VII. South-Eastern Division.											
24	Linlithgow* (West Lothian)	Lothian	127	81,113	2·09	38,645	9	17	3	15	12	22
25	Edinburgh* (Mid Lothian)	Lothian	367	234,925	0·85	273,997	21	29	15	2	16	
26	Haddington* (East Lothian)	Lothian	280	179,142	4·76	37,634	3	13	3	—1	1	
27	Berwick*	Merse	473	302,951	8·27	36,613	2	8	2	1	5	
28	Peebles* (Tweeddale)	Lothian & Tweeddale	356	227,869	19·97	11,408	13	1	5	—1	2	
29	Selkirk* (Ettrick Forest)	Merse	260	166,524	15·93	10,449	9	12	3	17	23	
	VIII. Southern Division.											
30	Roxburgh* (Teviotdale)	Merse & Teviotdale	670	428,494	7·91	54,119	10	10	7	5	12	
31	Dumfries*	Dumfries	1,098	702,953	9·26	75,878	15	13	4	—1	7	—
32	Kirkcudbright* (E. Galloway)	Galloway	954	610,343	14·36	42,495	15	15	4	1	5	—
33	Wigtown* (West Galloway)	Galloway	512	327,906	7·78	42,095	17	24	9	8	11	—
	Total, or average of Scotland		30,685	19,639,377	6·41	3,062,294	12	16	13	11	10	

* In all the counties marked thus * the number of square miles and of acres is given from actual survey by the Ordnance Office. The others are from Major Dawson's estimate, the Ordnance Survey not being yet completed.

SCOTLAND.

ber of uses.	Valued Rent † in Pounds Scots (1674).	Money in Savings Banks on November 20, 1866.	Extent of Land in Statute Acres under Crops and Grass.					Percentage under Corn Crops.	Estimated Stock of Cattle in 1866.	Number of Sheep returned upon the 5th of March, 1866.
			Acreage of Cultivated Land.	Under Corn Crops.	Under Green Crops.	Under Clover and Artificial Grasses.	Permanent Pasture Meadow or Grass.			
	£	£ s. d.								
517 064	57,786	Nil.	126,970	43,289	16,195	18,708	44,479	34·1	43,308	76,624
457	37,256	18,872 6 11	91,459	31,558	14,597	26,237	18,219	34·5	19,999	82,676
926	26,093	Nil.	15,663	5,367	2,624	4,802	2,669	34·3	11,262	164,060
728	75,044 12,897	4,802 5 2	103,473	39,423	22,116	27,645	13,050	38·1	36,109	293,754
615	73,188	40,321 3 7	118,461	36,922	16,923	20,265	39,291	31·2	45,335	522,006
023	15,163	6,666 16 5	21,172	7,244	3,748	6,314	3,729	34·2	5,232	19,862
097	65,603	23,111 6 8	96,716	38,242	18,958	31,233	7,778	39·5	20,406	69,078
091	79,200	15,541 2 3	154,189	59,905	28,131	56,079	9,224	38·9	36,542	55,409
762	235,665	279,687 10 11	550,586	206,577	102,744	213,599	25,340	37·5	133,769	109,292
697	74,921	52,769 14 11	111,956	44,938	22,157	36,816	7,581	40·1	22,789	41,073
460	171,240	209,524 0 3	228,195	92,784	47,294	69,779	17,457	40·7	37,097	156,653
035	339,892	17,262 0 9	316,766	105,340	49,723	86,475	69,834	33·3	70,023	494,635
029	363,192	117,646 4 5	220,168	89,731	45,080	49,398	34,080	40·8	31,177	93,685
644	20,250	Nil.	30,869	8,925	4,446	10,861	6,279	28·9	4,653	22,450
996	26,485	Nil.	14,114	5,939	1,810	2,901	3,056	42·1	2,360	9,468
271	108,509	67,417 5 10	95,479	32,298	10,122	19,132	29,855	33·8	24,621	86,392
893	33,328	5,720 12 0	39,800	10,382	5,193	9,294	13,016	26·1	11,248	53,405
923	149,596	Nil.	111,356	22,916	11,495	14,321	52,994	20·6	57,831	700,621
322	15,043	16,997 7 9	18,267	5,711	2,708	4,709	3,561	31·3	8,252	34,318
934	69,172	59,276 12 2	77,160	18,213	8,047	13,562	32,493	23·6	22,001	26,503
727	191,605	Nil.	259,839	60,381	19,357	57,582	104,088	23·2	76,292	262,973
675	162,132	1,126,272 15 3	199,133	52,647	19,862	47,835	69,709	26·4	60,302	160,014
392	75,019	Nil.	54,674	19,084	7,816	11,519	15,538	34·9	8,697	23,070
162	191,054	578,591 0 5	114,269	40,373	22,367	26,907	23,039	35·3	14,078	113,479
802	168,874	Nil.	106,908	44,506	24,069	25,427	12,124	41·6	10,205	91,414
385	178,366	3,308 1 6	177,280	61,705	34,244	55,549	24,865	34·8	15,427	193,288
982	51,938	Nil.	36,907	10,283	6,330	11,170	8,506	27·9	5,980	125,831
468	80,308	6,828 6 1	21,284	5,007	3,387	7,287	5,549	23·5	2,042	100,885
757	314,663	81,546 6 11	160,352	47,483	28,772	51,813	31,391	29·6	16,152	310,537
192	158,503	9,404 19 8	204,589	49,577	26,974	50,449	72,550	24·2	45,053	371,486
326	114,537	9,755 5 3	152,618	32,548	17,372	34,806	61,877	21·3	34,692	271,467
868	67,642	Nil.	127,688	37,242	18,595	38,941	29,845	29·2	35,703	118,669
220	3,804,221	2,751,323 5 1	4,158,360	1,366,540	663,257	1,141,415	893,066	32·9	968,637	5,255,077

† The amount of valuation for 1867 cannot be stated, as some of the parishes in Scotland are assessed to the poor ording to "established usage," and not on the annual value of lands and heritages.

	Counties and Towns.	Province.	Circuit.	Diocese.	Area in Statute Acres.	Inhabited Houses in 1861.	Population in 1861.	Number of separate Families 1861.
1	Antrim	Ulster	N. Eastern	Down	690,225	45,134	247,564	48,09
2	Belfast Town				5,637	18,595	121,602	24,98
3	Carrickfergus				16,702	1,605	9,422	1,9
4	Armagh	Ulster	N. Eastern	Armagh	312,328	35,754	190,086	38,1
5	Carlow	Leinster	Home	Leighlin	221,293	10,231	57,137	11,2
6	Cavan	Ulster	N. Western	Kilmore & Ardagh	466,261	28,326	153,906	29,7
7	Clare	Munster	Munster	Kilfenora, Killaloe, and Limerick.	768,265	28,108	166,305	30,8
8	Cork (E. & W. Ridings)	Munster	Munster	Cork, Cloyne, Ross, and Ardfert.	1,836,655	76,858	464,697	85,7
9	„ City				2,266	9,740	80,121	17,3
10	Donegal	Ulster	N. Western	Raphoe, Derry, & Clogher	1,189,976	43,173	237,395	44,6
11	Down	Ulster	N. Eastern.	Down, Dromore, & Connor	609,811	57,406	299,302	60,7
12	Drogheda Town	Leinster	N. Eastern.	Armagh	441	2,999	14,740	3,2
13	Dublin County	Leinster	Crim. Court	Dublin & Glendalagh	215,826	18,069	104,959	20,7
14	„ Suburbs				6,884	7,005	50,485	9,4
15	„ City				3,808	22,935	254,808	58,4
16	Fermanagh	Ulster	N. Western	Clogher & Kilmore	417,782	19,276	105,768	20,8
17	Galway	Connaught	Connaught	Kilmacduagh, Tuam, Clonfert, Elphin, and Killala.	1,498,593	46,399	254,511	49,0
18	„ Town				617	2,296	16,967	3,5
19	Kerry	Munster	Munster	Ardfert & Aghadoe	1,159,356	32,178	201,800	36,2
20	Kildare	Leinster	Home	Kildare	418,415	14,596	90,946	15,8
21	Kilkenny	Leinster	Leinster	Ossory & Leighlin	506,333	19,884	110,341	21,1
22	„ City				921	2,337	14,174	3,1
23	King's	Leinster	Home	Kildare, Meath, Killaloe, Ossory, & Clonfert.	493,019	16,365	90,043	17,8
24	Leitrim	Connaught.	Connaught.	Kilmore & Ardagh	376,212	18,692	104,744	19,5
25	Limerick	Munster	Munster	Limerick, Emly, Cashel, & Killala.	660,898	27,948	172,801	31,2
26	„ City				2,075	5,627	44,476	9,7
27	Londonderry	Ulster	N. Western	Derry, Armagh, & Connor	513,388	33,645	184,209	36,0
28	Longford	Leinster	N. Western	Ardagh & Meath	257,222	13,030	71,694	14,0
29	Louth	Leinster	N. Eastern.	Armagh & Meath	200,955	14,655	75,973	15,5
30	Mayo	Connaught.	Connaught.	Tuam, Killala, & Achonry	1,321,281	45,625	254,796	47,7
31	Meath	Leinster	Home	Meath, Armagh & Kilmore	578,247	20,722	110,373	21,9
32	Monaghan	Ulster	N. Eastern.	Clogher	318,733	24,164	126,482	25,5
33	Queen's	Leinster	Home	Leighlin, Ossory, Kildare, Killaloe & Dublin	424,854	16,768	90,650	18,0
34	Roscommon	Connaught.	Connaught	Elphin, Tuam, Clonfert, & Ardagh.	585,407	28,215	157,272	29,7
35	Sligo	Connaught.	Connaught	Achonry, Elphin, Killala, & Ardagh.	451,086	22,394	124,845	23,5
36	Tipperary (N. & S. Ridings)	Munster	Leinster	Cashel, Emly, Killaloe, & Lismore.	1,048,968	41,316	249,106	47,5
37	Tyrone	Ulster	N. Western	Armagh, Derry, & Clogher	778,944	44,577	238,500	46,7
38	Waterford	Munster	Leinster	Waterford	455,773	18,123	110,959	20,5
39	„ City				533	3,369	23,293	5,1
40	Westmeath	Leinster	Home	Meath & Ardagh	433,769	16,589	90,879	17,5
41	Wexford	Leinster	Leinster	Ferns & Dublin	573,200	26,011	143,954	28,8
42	Wicklow	Leinster	Leinster	Dublin, Glendalagh, Leighlin, & Ferns.	499,894	14,418	86,479	16,0
	Seamen and others at Sea (Religion and Education not specified)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	403	
	Total	.....	.....	.....	20,322,853	995,156	5,798,967	1,128,3
	PROVINCES.							
1	Leinster	.....	.....	.....	4,835,081	236,614	1,457,635	293,0
2	Munster	.....	.....	.....	5,934,789	243,267	1,513,558	284,4
3	Ulster	.....	.....	.....	5,319,787	351,655	1,914,236	377,5
4	Connaught	.....	.....	.....	4,233,196	163,620	913,135	173,2
	Seamen and others at Sea (Religion and Education not specified)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	403	
	Total, or average of all Ireland	.....	.....	.....	20,322,853	995,156	5,798,967	1,128,3

Occupations.							Education.					
Families.—Classification according to their							Persons (five years old and upwards)					
ursuits, as chiefly employed in			2. Means, as chiefly dependent on				Who can read and write.		Who can read only.		Who can neither read nor write.	
cul-e.	Manu-factures, Trades, &c.	Other Pursuits.	Vested means, Profes-sions, &c.	The Direc-tion of Labour.	Their own manual Labour.	Means not spe-cified.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
881	9,310	19,905	3,119	21,928	18,837	4,212	58,827	46,387	25,297	44,757	17,702	22,260
808	10,951	13,722	761	10,823	10,415	2,982	32,242	28,377	8,403	18,503	7,139	11,231
505	461	982	115	951	647	235	2,437	2,538	757	1,640	344	406
411	9,806	11,971	1,671	21,623	11,441	3,453	38,135	26,149	17,041	27,976	24,061	32,526
545	1,843	4,728	1,272	4,296	4,416	1,232	13,063	10,540	5,007	7,574	7,035	7,978
582	3,333	9,846	1,513	17,713	7,765	2,770	33,637	22,136	13,193	18,245	21,078	27,026
047	3,496	11,342	3,778	12,969	10,453	3,685	33,999	22,639	9,010	11,891	29,093	39,122
850	11,747	37,387	13,079	29,339	34,331	9,035	86,795	64,636	23,007	26,073	92,018	113,915
309	6,153	10,851	1,227	7,167	6,327	2,592	20,410	16,950	3,928	6,565	8,309	14,353
325	4,140	14,162	4,033	24,353	11,965	4,276	34,506	21,918	18,713	24,826	47,992	60,712
127	13,247	24,057	2,654	29,050	23,196	5,831	71,581	59,350	27,321	49,207	23,549	32,389
219	908	2,152	94	1,062	1,557	566	2,980	2,374	1,073	1,694	1,981	3,014
194	3,954	11,573	2,810	6,160	9,506	2,245	26,009	26,599	7,035	10,153	11,531	12,579
510	2,633	6,286	1,702	3,128	3,190	1,409	15,353	17,470	2,026	3,707	2,994	3,863
866	23,367	34,193	4,235	25,793	20,415	7,953	75,227	73,132	10,429	21,146	18,308	28,700
753	2,486	6,582	1,503	11,727	5,469	2,122	24,111	15,754	8,845	15,027	12,504	16,946
479	4,533	19,080	4,209	22,270	17,992	4,621	33,787	20,594	11,475	13,725	63,521	77,547
187	1,005	2,392	129	1,266	1,582	607	3,618	2,442	719	1,150	2,754	4,358
782	4,557	11,920	6,133	13,635	12,872	3,619	36,228	23,280	8,798	9,463	40,729	55,545
577	2,298	6,999	1,926	5,410	6,850	1,688	24,786	16,397	7,103	9,097	12,216	11,931
319	3,111	6,381	2,462	8,845	7,378	2,426	23,854	16,996	8,872	13,117	15,332	20,844
329	1,281	1,516	116	1,414	1,047	549	3,421	2,665	781	1,493	1,558	2,743
243	2,238	7,398	1,744	6,843	7,163	2,129	20,237	14,215	7,553	10,665	13,121	15,020
483	1,881	5,177	1,016	12,024	4,957	1,544	20,578	12,044	8,498	12,014	16,169	20,972
359	4,573	11,348	3,988	11,993	11,986	3,313	40,259	29,676	9,644	12,368	24,953	35,285
594	3,992	5,126	408	4,253	3,439	1,612	10,918	8,746	2,234	4,403	4,722	8,361
511	7,982	11,577	2,218	20,153	10,047	3,652	40,782	30,502	19,906	32,415	16,960	22,283
021	1,863	5,248	940	6,528	4,742	1,822	15,713	9,802	5,802	8,582	10,156	13,007
244	2,502	6,784	957	6,370	6,284	1,919	14,688	9,745	5,844	7,127	12,882	17,722
199	3,877	15,392	3,292	23,804	16,238	4,434	31,377	17,041	13,098	14,144	63,422	80,391
896	3,454	9,558	2,686	7,637	8,762	2,823	24,300	17,709	9,060	11,285	16,678	20,201
573	3,034	7,983	888	15,584	6,848	2,270	26,619	15,939	11,506	18,768	16,230	22,501
336	2,355	7,353	1,767	6,944	7,189	2,154	20,817	16,724	7,570	11,001	11,777	12,965
773	2,737	10,266	1,612	14,452	11,266	2,446	29,443	16,853	11,067	14,665	28,519	35,515
024	2,731	7,758	1,759	13,082	6,462	2,210	19,667	13,569	7,833	9,672	26,056	31,552
127	7,093	19,328	5,196	18,572	17,968	5,812	57,885	41,471	16,261	24,881	34,308	46,573
114	6,699	14,909	3,459	25,891	13,177	4,195	49,237	31,835	23,617	37,173	29,951	38,821
087	3,180	9,272	2,644	6,688	8,630	2,577	16,893	12,692	4,934	6,193	25,513	32,503
138	2,334	2,690	226	2,360	1,842	734	5,682	4,357	1,162	2,306	2,537	4,593
334	2,736	7,456	1,834	6,239	7,067	2,386	20,113	13,126	7,062	9,990	14,278	16,720
125	5,236	10,538	3,287	12,583	10,605	2,424	30,371	24,943	11,456	19,200	19,790	23,492
508	2,785	6,716	2,452	5,759	6,236	1,562	19,018	16,043	7,041	8,925	12,728	12,419
194	197,902	449,904	100,904	508,681	398,589	120,126	1,209,603	896,355	409,981	612,806	862,498	1,110,884
566	62,564	134,879	30,274	115,011	112,437	35,287	349,950	288,480	103,714	154,756	182,365	223,198
093	47,125	119,264	36,679	106,976	107,848	32,979	309,069	224,447	78,978	104,143	262,182	350,250
390	71,449	135,696	21,934	199,796	119,807	35,998	412,114	300,885	174,599	288,537	217,510	287,101
145	16,764	60,065	12,017	86,898	58,497	15,862	138,470	82,543	52,690	65,370	200,441	250,335
,494	197,902	449,904	100,904	508,681	398,589	120,126	1,209,603	896,355	409,981	612,806	862,498	1,110,884

Provinces, Counties, Cities, and Towns	Workhouses. Number of Inmates. 1851.	Workhouses. Number of Inmates. 1861.	Gaols. Number of Inmates. 1851.	Gaols. Number of Inmates. 1861.	Hospitals and Sanitary Institutions. Number of Inmates. 1851.	Hospitals and Sanitary Institutions. Number of Inmates. 1861.	Proportion per cent. of Inmates of Public Institutions to Population. 1851.	Proportion per cent. of Inmates of Public Institutions to Population. 1861.	Religious Professions, 1861. Established Church.	Presbyterians.	Total Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Total number of Emigrants from May 1, 1851, to December 31, 1860.	Proportion per cent. of Emigrants to the Inhabitants
LEINSTER:														
Carlow County	1,923	379	135	19	299	244	3·5	1·1	10·9	·2·	11·6	88·4	13,743	
Drogheda Town ..	.....	.....	29	9	8	9	·2	·1	7·0	1·4	9·5	90·5		
Dublin City	5,717	4,133	2,455	920	3,518	3,290	4·5	3·3	19·3	1·96	22·6	77·1		
Dublin Suburbs	1,125	752	239	218	1,519	446	2·	·9	35·2	3·4	41·56	58·4	46,362	
Dublin County									18·	·9	20·24	79·6		
Kildare County ..	2,957	863	170	43	543	27	3·8	1·	11·5	·96	12·99	87·	16,460	
Kilkenny City	4,165	759	274	41	279	139	23·6	6·6	9·04	·74	10·27	89·7	42,591	
Kilkenny County..	2,102	984	.....	3	168	177	1·6	1·1	4·3	·1	4·5	95·5		
King's ,, ...	4,570	1,083	264	199	93	25	4·4	1·5	10·1	·36	11·19	88·8	29,230	
Longford ,, ...	4,031	672	113	27	30	26	5·1	1·	8·6	·8	9·55	90·4	20,975	
Louth ,, ...	1,860	668	115	34	32	35	2·2	1·	6·85	1·23	8·28	91·72	22,614	
Meath ,, ...	5,846	1,732	234	25	37	29	4·3	1·6	5·9	·39	6·4	93·6	31,842	
Queen's ,, ...	3,341	722	278	35	318	236	3·5	1·1	10·68	·26	11·69	88·3	26,157	
Westmeath ,, ...	3,552	886	181	51	168	298	3·5	1·4	7·	·38	7·75	92·1	26,008	
Wexford ,, ...	6,423	1,698	353	89	333	102	3·9	1·3	8·9	·2	9·49	90·4	36,445	
Wicklow ,, ...	3,022	738	197	29	59	35	3·3	·9	17·7	·32	18·96	81·	13,561	
Total of Leinster	50,634	16,069	5,037	1,742	7,404	5,118	3·8	1·6	12·4	·85	14·01	85·9	325,988	
MUNSTER:														
Clare County	19,211	1,832	712	45	147	99	9·4	1·2	2·	·13	2·21	97·78	73,849	
Cork City	1,631	.....	253	92	1,223	435	3·6	·7	13·2	1·1	16·07	83·9		
Cork County, E. R.	35,862	6,149	3,552	769	47	507	7·	1·6	6·36	·3	6·98	92·44	240,069	
Cork ,, W. R.									8·2	·1	9·05	90·93		
Kerry ,, ...	27,143	1,779	510	46	102	256	11·6	1·	3·1	·1	3·3	96·7	85,850	
Limerick City	3,264	.....	781	158	618	394	8·7	1·2	9·58	·95	12·01	87·9	96,722	
Limerick County..	16,087	3,531	54	10	288	188	7·9	2·2	3·27	·1	3·57	96·41		
Tipperary, N. R.	24,788	3,720	1,305	220	325	205	8·	1·7	6·7	·18	7·39	92·6	115,618	
Tipperary, S. R.									3·9	·2	4·39	95·6		
Waterford City ..	1,420	.....	296	.....	602	424	9·2	1·8	8·46	1·02	11·87	87·74		
Waterford County.	4,658	1,756	145	32	115	124	3·5	1·7	2·89	·22	3·4	96·6	51,821	
Total of Munster	134,064	18,767	7,608	1,372	3,467	2,632	7·8	1·5	5·3	·3	6·07	93·8	663,929	
ULSTER:														
Antrim County....	2,111	1,663	7	9	305	41	1·	·7	18·3	53·2	75·18	24·8	108,456	
Armagh ,, ...	1,801	1,207	156	87	297	241	1·1	·8	30·89	16·2	51·19	48·8	40,512	
Belfast Town	1,845	1,331	292	226	380	652	2·5	1·8	24·61	35·19	66·03	33·93		
Carrickfergus, County of Town	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	19·3	59·2	88·8	11·1		
Cavan County	3,598	751	166	48	56	43	2·2	·5	14·96	3·47	19·46	80·53	51,372	
Donegal ,, ...	2,599	748	205	87	94	53	1·1	·4	12·61	11·	24·89	75·1	47,173	
Down ,, ...	1,703	1,179	235	92	84	88	·6	·5	20·27	44·58	67·5	32·49	62,712	
Fermanagh	1,583	509	157	46	168	40	1·6	·6	38·39	1·81	43·5	56·49	25,712	
Londonderry	1,855	955	109	49	351	309	1·2	·7	16·9	35·1	54·69	45·3	36,216	
Monaghan.....	3,641	656	167	82	69	66	2·7	·6	14·	12·	26·59	73·4	35,792	
Tyrone	2,904	1,052	258	86	93	331	1·3	·6	21·9	19·5	43·49	56·5	54,668	
Total of Ulster..	23,640	10,051	1,752	812	1,897	1,864	1·4	·7	20·4	26·3	49·47	50·5	462,613	
CONNAUGHT:														
Galway County ..	14,780	1,290	102	13	.....	.....	5·	·5	2·89	·15	3·18	96·8	76,449	
Galway Town	3,109	387	553	74	70	58	15·7	3·1	4·99	1·15	7·4	91·92		
Leitrim	2,387	450	91	42	50	37	2·3	·5	9·06	·32	10·24	89·75	26,388	
Mayo	12,672	1,367	380	93	51	51	4·8	·6	2·64	·38	3·21	96·78	44,498	
Roscommon	5,783	958	228	46	385	406	3·7	·9	3·64	·18	3·93	96·05	41,612	
Sligo	2,808	655	147	23	67	242	2·4	·7	8·4	·7	9·88	90·1	20,384	
Total of Connaught	41,539	5,107	1,501	291	623	794	4·3	·7	4·45	·34	5·13	94·84	209,331	
Total of Ireland..	249,877	49,994	15,898	4,217	13,391	10,408	4·3	1·1	11·96	9·02	22·23	77·69	1,750,375	

Provinces and Counties.	Extent of Land under Crops in statute acres in 1866.								Increase in the average value of Live Stock in every 100 acres in 1841, 1851, and 1861.			
	Cereal Crops.		Potatoes.		Other Crops, including Meadow and Clover.		Total Extent.		Value per 100 acres.			Increased value between 1841 and 1861.
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1841.	1851.	1861.	
LEINSTER:	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£	£	£	£
Carlow	32,969	33,428	13,299	12,832	37,737	37,665	84,005	83,925	122	159	204	82
Dublin	30,660	31,443	12,164	11,383	58,239	54,717	101,063	97,543	138	223	250	112
Kildare	52,385	53,144	12,991	12,671	70,983	66,449	136,359	132,264	124	154	185	61
Kilkenny	82,593	78,521	27,937	25,885	73,816	69,496	184,346	173,902	126	145	188	62
King's	45,342	45,194	18,383	18,916	62,836	60,553	126,561	124,663	88	110	134	46
Longford	29,713	29,159	16,112	16,044	35,113	34,843	80,938	80,046	88	137	166	78
Louth	58,775	59,463	14,395	14,543	35,153	34,423	108,323	108,429	119	157	191	72
Meath	66,241	68,495	18,570	19,107	98,103	90,597	182,914	178,199	155	183	236	81
Queen's	51,981	53,017	21,090	21,064	75,323	71,708	148,394	145,789	112	134	157	45
Westmeath	39,708	40,449	15,887	16,548	61,135	58,180	116,730	115,177	111	162	193	82
Wexford	133,045	130,832	31,481	29,341	80,054	79,933	244,580	240,106	131	148	200	69
Wicklow	35,407	37,457	15,008	14,935	68,937	66,552	119,352	118,944	100	138	165	65
Total, Leinster	658,819	660,602	217,317	213,269	757,429	725,116	1,633,565	1,598,987	123	151	187	64
MUNSTER:												
Clare	37,451	35,607	35,268	34,091	80,517	75,068	153,236	144,766	94	128	163	69
Cork	196,749	191,418	94,235	91,024	186,754	181,270	477,738	463,712	108	132	165	57
Kerry	36,190	33,586	36,453	34,807	80,521	77,022	153,164	145,415	84	111	136	52
Limerick	52,390	48,816	35,689	33,869	106,214	95,028	194,293	177,713	118	168	197	79
Tipperary	111,585	106,285	53,188	50,113	132,778	123,550	297,551	279,948	106	136	177	71
Waterford	53,042	51,790	22,489	20,713	32,941	31,703	108,472	104,206	119	135	172	53
Total, Munster	487,407	467,502	277,322	264,617	619,725	583,641	1,384,454	1,315,760	107	132	165	58
ULSTER:												
Antrim	96,419	92,785	52,794	53,678	105,333	107,248	254,546	253,711	94	167	172	78
Armagh	72,068	72,857	33,353	33,710	72,391	70,035	177,812	176,602	113	170	198	85
Down	63,627	61,242	32,433	32,609	64,307	65,086	160,367	158,937	102	160	187	85
Fermanagh	101,779	100,810	50,059	49,148	80,411	83,538	232,249	233,496	73	106	134	61
Down	145,280	143,235	58,118	58,668	132,768	132,276	336,166	334,179	130	188	204	74
Monaghan	32,106	30,826	18,368	19,104	54,899	55,665	105,373	105,595	93	162	162	69
Londonderry	87,885	84,288	38,636	33,226	72,183	74,682	198,704	197,196	101	160	173	72
Tyrone	71,248	69,312	27,787	27,921	53,701	53,521	152,736	150,754	118	165	190	72
Total, Ulster	131,197	124,403	49,574	49,286	96,991	96,976	277,762	270,665	92	160	168	76
	801,609	779,758	361,122	362,350	732,984	739,027	1,895,715	1,881,135	102	153	170	68
CONNAUGHT:												
Galway	85,703	84,869	57,443	57,961	86,594	83,509	229,740	226,339	67	92	122	55
Meath	20,159	19,277	24,467	24,587	41,100	40,666	85,726	84,530	92	152	163	71
Mayo	81,258	81,175	64,458	62,875	42,051	41,201	187,767	185,251	69	82	115	46
Roscommon	43,094	42,398	35,278	35,814	56,388	54,275	134,760	132,487	88	125	150	62
Sligo	38,260	38,452	28,853	28,880	29,563	28,747	96,676	96,079	93	146	150	57
Total, Connaught	268,474	266,171	210,499	210,117	255,696	248,398	734,669	724,686	79	104	130	51
Total, Ireland	2,216,309	2,174,033	1,066,260	1,050,353	2,365,834	2,296,182	5,648,403	5,520,568	104	136	164	60

NUMBER OF ACRES IN EACH PROVINCE UNDER CULTIVATION, OR OTHERWISE OCCUPIED, IN 1841, 1851, AND 1861.

Provinces.	Years.	Division of Surface.				
		Cultivated.	Plantations.	Towns.	Water.	Uncultivated.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Leinster	1841	3,961,188	115,944	15,569	51,624	731,886
	1851	4,037,717	101,776	18,712	52,009	665,997
	1861	4,079,130	102,218	20,063	52,009	622,895
Munster	1841	3,874,613	130,415	14,693	151,381	1,893,477
	1851	4,310,452	103,665	14,238	151,381	1,484,843
	1861	4,538,054	106,347	13,176	152,157	1,257,987
Ulster	1841	3,407,539	79,783	8,790	214,956	1,764,370
	1851	3,994,259	58,611	8,815	214,956	1,198,797
	1861	4,057,563	59,661	12,183	210,234	1,139,743
Connaught	1841	2,220,960	48,340	3,877	212,864	1,906,002
	1851	2,460,153	40,854	3,825	212,864	1,674,347
	1861	2,790,078	48,371	3,814	213,064	1,336,713
Total of Ireland	1841	13,464,300	374,482	42,929	630,825	6,295,735
	1651	14,802,581	304,906	45,590	631,210	5,023,984
	1861	15,464,825	316,597	49,236	627,464	4,357,338

TABULAR VIEW OF IRELAND—PART II.—(*continued.*)

TABLE OF THE ACREAGE UNDER CROPS AND THE ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE OF IRELAND IN 1847, AND FROM 1849 TO 1866, INCLUSIVE.

Years.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Bere.		Rye.		Beans and Peas.	
	Extent of Crop.	Estimated Total Produce.	Extent of Crop.	Estimated Total Produce.	Extent of Crop.	Estimated Total Produce.	Extent of Crop.	Estimated Total Produce.	Extent of Crop.	Estimated Total Produce.	Extent of Crop.	Estimated Total Produce.
	Statute Acres.	Quarters.	Statute Acres.	Quarters.	Statute Acres.	Quarters.	Statute Acres.	Quarters.	Statute Acres.	Quarters.	Statute Acres.	Quarters.
1847 ...	743,871	2,926,733	2,200,870	11,521,606	283,587	1,379,029	49,068	274,016	12,415	63,094	*23,768	*84,456
1848†...												
1849 ...	687,646	2,167,743	2,061,185	9,836,893	290,690	1,352,354	60,819	320,587	20,168	101,714	53,916	179,521
1850 ...	604,867	1,550,196	2,142,596	10,341,973	263,350	1,299,835	57,811	308,291	18,342	88,307	62,590	198,959
1851 ...	504,243	1,493,525	2,189,775	10,771,236	282,617	1,375,518	53,347	286,149	19,697	97,187	49,717	160,451
1852 ...	353,566	1,154,205	2,283,449	11,712,528	249,476	1,257,398	40,933	231,075	12,993	63,289	36,180	120,821
1853 ...	326,896	1,133,585	2,157,849	10,690,881	272,644	1,398,705	28,380	153,765	12,376	62,284	35,242	116,165
1854 ...	411,284	1,452,467	2,045,298	11,293,101	236,293	1,212,047	16,920	89,066	11,366	55,687	22,575	74,980
1855 ...	445,775	1,520,819	2,118,858	10,266,350	226,629	1,097,631	11,185	56,848	11,632	57,362	18,485	69,605
1856 ...	529,050	1,629,963	2,037,437	9,236,869	182,796	757,536	6,554	32,773	13,337	44,520	16,034	53,945
1857 ...	559,646	1,662,957	1,980,934	8,895,347	211,288	848,783	6,026	28,553	15,348	49,252	13,586	44,046
1858 ...	546,964	1,746,464	1,981,241	8,953,541	190,763	802,028	5,002	24,866	11,470	35,858	12,935	49,729
1859 ...	464,175	1,468,475	1,932,662	8,170,856	177,894	694,004	3,751	18,111	9,447	27,792	14,851	46,091
1860 ...	466,415	1,271,588	1,966,304	8,841,924	181,099	750,245	3,057	14,113	9,677	27,896	12,832	47,847
1861 ...	401,243	851,871	1,999,160	8,015,689	198,955	685,381	3,052	12,531	8,530	22,626	14,017	44,100
1862 ...	356,321	683,048	1,977,528	7,283,400	192,302	661,833	2,910	11,537	9,218	21,208	15,202	44,312
1863 ...	260,311	837,906	1,953,883	8,928,671	171,892	758,529	2,730	13,966	5,929	15,495	15,153	56,035
1864 ...	276,483	875,782	1,814,886	7,826,332	172,700	761,909	2,862	15,160	6,032	12,680	16,090	59,872
1865 ...	266,989	826,783	1,745,228	7,659,727	177,102	732,017	2,913	13,989	7,178	18,364	16,899	65,488
1866 ...	299,190	805,710	1,699,695	7,284,835	150,293	654,980	2,227	11,016	7,794	19,721	14,834	64,015

TABLE OF THE ACREAGE UNDER CROPS AND THE ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE OF IRELAND IN 1847, AND FROM 1849 TO 1866, INCLUSIVE—(*continued*).

Years.	Potatoes.		Turnips.		Mangel Wurzel.		Cabbage.		Flax.		Hay.	
	Extent of Crop.	Estimated Total Produce.	Extent of Crop.	Estimated Total Produce.	Extent of Crop.	Estimated Total Produce.	Extent of Crop.	Estimated Total Produce.	Extent of Crop.	Estimated Total Produce.	Extent of Crop.	Estimated Total Produce.
	Statute Acres.	Tons.	Statute Acres.	Tons.	Statute Acres.	Tons.	Statute Acres.	Tons.	Statute Acres.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Statute Acres.	Tons.
1847 ...	284,116	2,048,195	370,344	5,760,616	13,766	247,269	...	‡	58,312	2,798,976	1,138,946	2,190,317
1848†...												
1849 ...	718,608	4,014,122	360,069	5,805,848	18,758	346,595	25,083	361,720	60,314	2,387,202	1,141,371	2,287,134
1850 ...	875,357	3,945,990	347,331	5,439,005	20,390	364,036	22,790	317,802	91,040	3,588,370	1,200,124	2,453,259
1851 ...	868,501	4,441,022	383,548	6,081,326	25,847	466,235	28,962	401,622	140,536	5,417,766	1,246,408	2,518,977
1852 ...	876,532	4,255,604	356,790	5,675,897	30,830	557,139	28,452	404,680	137,008	5,673,994	1,270,713	2,690,598
1853 ...	898,733	5,741,538	399,377	6,562,471	33,283	588,988	28,421	401,828	174,579	7,018,059	1,270,742	2,518,984
1854 ...	989,660	5,061,654	329,170	5,207,636	21,351	366,427	26,758	356,649	151,403	5,696,979	1,257,864	2,494,951
1855 ...	982,301	6,235,281	366,953	6,073,598	22,339	402,958	24,121	312,928	97,075	3,748,151	1,314,807	2,662,046
1856 ...	1,104,704	4,408,543	354,451	4,581,172	22,071	287,838	27,968	332,650	106,311	3,995,553	1,302,787	2,492,732
1857 ...	1,146,647	3,509,344	350,047	4,360,197	21,449	298,515	30,011	327,875	97,721	2,315,980	1,369,892	2,566,644
1858 ...	1,159,707	4,892,225	338,202	4,364,788	29,547	404,423	33,132	381,484	91,646	2,813,283	1,424,495	2,701,006
1859 ...	1,200,347	4,329,523	322,137	3,462,071	26,906	307,946	31,680	329,997	136,282	3,452,256	1,437,111	2,321,779
1860 ...	1,172,079	2,741,380	318,540	2,627,978	31,986	290,241	22,785	188,711	128,595	3,301,620	1,594,518	3,206,402
1861 ...	1,133,504	1,858,433	334,104	3,392,884	22,833	235,638	30,020	310,907	147,957	3,610,968	1,546,206	2,810,952
1862 ...	1,018,112	2,148,402	376,715	3,792,682	23,114	221,678	30,543	256,425	150,070	3,881,210	1,552,924	2,781,529
1863 ...	1,023,414	3,445,949	351,436	4,183,672	16,320	185,222	34,125	342,412	214,099	6,823,387	1,560,638	2,762,083
1864 ...	1,039,724	4,312,388	337,355	3,467,659	14,073	147,284	31,821	297,375	301,693	10,320,906	1,609,569	2,607,153
1865 ...	1,066,260	3,865,990	334,212	3,301,683	14,389	191,937	33,622	350,252	251,433	6,329,800	1,678,493	3,066,707
1866 ...	1,050,353	3,068,594	317,198	3,786,462	20,082	250,322	36,531	382,363	263,507	6,558,600	1,601,423	2,873,622

* Beans only.
† The Returns for 1848 were incomplete, owing to the then disturbed state of some counties.
‡ No separate Returns, this crop being included under the head "Other Green Crops."

Number of Paupers (exclusive of Vagrants) in Receipt of Relief in the several Unions and Parishes under Boards of Guardians, in England and Wales, on the 1st of January in each Year.

1st Jan. in each Year.	Number of Unions and Parishes.	Adult Able-bodied.			All other Paupers (exclusive of Vagrants).			Total.		
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1853	608	18,138	108,082	126,220	86,048	586,554	672,602	104,186	694,636	798,822
1854	620	21,989	114,288	136,277	91,687	590,373	682,060	113,676	704,661	818,337
1855	624*	22,788	121,712	144,500	98,775	608,094	706,869	121,563	729,806	851,369
1856	624*	23,496	128,678	152,174	102,101	623,492	725,593	125,597	752,170	877,767
1857	624*	22,368	116,762	139,130	101,014	603,662	704,676	123,382	720,424	843,806
1858	629†	23,281	143,323	166,604	103,200	638,682	741,582	126,481	781,705	908,186
1859	642‡	20,098	117,320	137,418	103,207	619,845	723,052	123,305	737,165	860,470
1860	646§	18,882	117,879	136,761	100,144	614,115	714,259	119,026	731,994	851,020
1861	646§	23,402	127,124	150,526	107,559	632,338	739,897	130,961	759,462	890,423
1862	649‖	26,578	141,068	167,646	116,613	661,907	778,520	143,191	802,975	946,166
1863	653¶	26,501	226,998	253,499	119,696	769,429	889,125	146,197	996,427	1,142,624
1864	655**	23,663	163,087	186,750	114,144	708,395	822,539	137,807	871,482	1,009,289
1865	655**	23,400	146,736	170,136	114,719	686,578	801,297	138,119	833,314	971,433
1866	655**	22,290	127,030	149,320	115,696	655,328	771,024	137,986	782,358	920,344
1867	655**	23,399	134,909	158,308	121,230	679,286	800,516	144,629	814,195	958,824

Number of Registered Paupers and their Dependents (exclusive of Casual Poor) in Receipt of Relief in Parishes in Scotland, on the 14th of May in each Year.

(On 14th May) Years.	Number of Parishes.	Paupers.	Dependents.	Total.
1852	882	75,111	Cannot be specified.	
1853	882	75,437		
1854	883	78,929		
1855	883	79,887		
1856	883	79,973		
1857	883	79,217		
1858	883	79,199		
1859	883	78,501		
1860	883	77,306	36,903	114,209
1861	883	78,433	38,680	117,113
1862	884	78,724	40,204	118,928
1863	884	78,717	41,567	120,284
1864	884	78,682	42,023	120,705
1865	884	77,895	43,499	121,394
1866	885	76,229	43,379	119,608

Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief in Unions in Ireland at the Close of the First Week of January in each Year.

Years (First Week of January).	In-door.			Out door.	In Blind and Deaf-and-Dumb Asylums and Extern Hospitals.	Total.
	Adult Able-bodied.††	All other Paupers.	Total.			
1852	53,817	114,431	168,248	3,170	Not specified.	171,418
1853	43,939	94,825	138,764	3,058		141,822
1854	30,463	74,141	104,604	2,198		106,802
1855	22,504	62,792	85,296	1,523		86,819
1856	18,348	53,899	72,247	836		73,083
1857	12,794	42,389	55,183	911		56,094
1858	11,198	38,110	49,308	1,274		50,582
1859	9,167	34,432	43,599	1,267		44,866
1860	8,975	34,243	43,218	1,711		44,929
1861	10,422	36,930	47,352	3,331		50,683
1862	12,680	42,488	55,168	4,373		59,541
1863	13,674	46,364	60,038	5,809	381	66,228
1864	12,559	47,308	59,867	7,752	516	68,135
1865	11,387	48,111	59,498	9,182	537	69,217
1866	9,795	44,640	54,435	10,163	459	65,057
1867	10,243	44,687	54,930	13,291	429	68,650

Note.—The year 1849 is the first year for which the actual number of Persons receiving Relief on a given day can be returned.

* Population in 1851 of 624 Unions and Parishes, 16,250,861
† " " 629 " " 16,628,399
‡ " " 642 " " 17,463,827
§ " " 646 " " 17,670,935
‖ Population in 1861 of 649 Unions and Parishes, 19,814,000
¶ " " 653 " " 19,875,000
** " " 655 " " 19,886,000
†† Exclusive of any who are temporarily disabled by sickness.

GROSS ESTIMATED AND RATEABLE VALUE OF RENTAL ASSESSED TO THE POOR RATES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, AND AMOUNT RECEIVED AND EXPENDED FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR IN ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

Years ended Lady-Day.	England and Wales.						Years ended Lady-Day.
	Property Assessed to the Poor Rate.		Total Amount of Poor Rates Received, including Receipts in aid of Poor Rates.	Expended			
	Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.		In Actual Relief of the Poor.	For other purposes, County and Police Rates, &c.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1852	.....	.....	6,870,368	4,897,685	1,921,661	6,819,346	1852
1853	.....	.....	6,805,383	4,939,064	1,915,724	6,854,788	1853
1854	.....	.....	7,251,281	5,282,853	2,035,077	7,317,930	1854
1855	.....	.....	8,174,954	5,890,041	2,199,346	8,089,387	1855
1856	86,077,676	71,840,271	8,496,458	6,004,244	2,207,768	8,212,012	1856
1857	.....	.....	8,440,990	5,898,756	2,440,454	8,339,210	1857
1858	.....	.....	8,492,120	5,878,541	2,571,116	8,449,657	1858
1859	.....	.....	8,434,788	5,558,689	2,590,767	8,149,456	1859
1860	.....	.....	8,033,526	5,454,964	2,620,940	8,075,904	1860
1861	.....	.....	8,252,168	5,778,943	2,616,269	8,395,212	1861
1862	.....	.....	8,838,990	6,077,922	2,728,152	8,806,074	1862
1863	.....	.....	9,512,655	6,527,036	2,798,035	9,325,071	1863
1864	.....	.....	9,874,569	6,423,381	3,257,099	9,680,480	1864
1865	.....	.....	9,769,142	6,264,966	3,527,193	9,792,193	1865
1866	110,079,308	93,638,403	9,958,250	6,439,517	3,549,604	9,989,121	1866

Years ended Lady-Day.	Scotland. In the Years ended 14th May.		Ireland.		Years ended Lady-Day.
	Total Amount received from Poor Rates and all other Sources.	Total Expended in the Relief and Management of the Poor.	Total Amount received from Poor Rates, and all other Receipts in Aid of Poor Rates.	Total Expended in the Relief and Management of the Poor.*	
	£	£	£	£	
1852	541,889	535,868	1,242,446	1,175,003	1852
1853	554,700	544,552	1,133,009	1,070,499	1853
1854	570,713	578,929	1,052,250	990,034	1854
1855	614,423	611,785	898,674	851,876	1855
1856	651,000	629,349	793,980	734,538	1856
1857	669,853	627,605	650,071	619,514	1857
1858	668,473	640,701	545,459	570,372	1858
1859	683,912	657,366	535,906	524,754	1859
1860	671,516	663,277	508,943	530,626	1860
1861	684,354	683,902	573,290	595,192	1861
1862	712,227	719,317	667,745	652,245	1862
1863	750,183	736,028	721,903	701,031	1863
1864	776,455	770,030	745,534	732,968	1864
1865	789,928	778,274	752,513	736,629	1865
1866	796,574	783,127	759,174	726,340	1866

* The amounts here given are the total amounts expended out of the Poor Rate, including, in addition to the cost of Relief of the Poor under the Poor Law and Medical Charities Acts, expenses under the Burial Grounds Acts, and Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Acts.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—POOR RATES.

TABLE SHOWING THE LEVY FOR POOR RATES AND THE EXPENDITURE FOR RELIEF, IN ENGLAND AND WALES; ALSO THE RATE PER HEAD, AND THE RATE IN THE POUND OF BOTH ITEMS; AND THE AVERAGE PRICE OF WHEAT; FOR THE YEARS ENDED AT LADY-DAY 1834 TO 1866, INCLUSIVE.

Years ended at Lady-Day.	Population estimated according to the Ratios of Increase.	Amount of Money levied for Poor Rates.	Total expended in Relief and Maintenance of the Poor.	Rate per Head of Amount levied and expended in Relief to the Poor on the Estimated Population.		Rate in the Pound for Levy, and for Relief to the Poor, on the Rateable Value of Property assessed in 1841, 1847, 1850, 1856, and 1865 respectively.		Average Price of Wheat per Imperial Quarter.	Years ended at Lady-Day.
				Levy.	Relief to the Poor.	Levy.	Relief to the Poor.		
		£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1834	14,372,000	8,338,079	6,317,255	11 7¼	8 9½	....	....	51 11	1834
1835	14,564,000	7,373,807	5,526,418	10 1½	7 7	....	....	44 2	1835
1836	14,758,000	6,354,538	4,717,630	8 7¼	6 4¾	....	....	39 5	1836
1837	14,955,000	5,294,566	4,044,741	7 1	5 5	....	....	52 6	1837
1838	15,155,000	5,186,389	4,123,604	6 10¼	5 5¼	....	....	55 3	1838
1839	15,357,000	5,613,939	4,406,907	7 3¾	5 8¾	....	....	69 4	1839
1840	15,562,000	6,014,605	4,576,965	7 8¾	5 10½	....	....	68 6	1840
1841	15,911,757	6,351,828	4,760,929	7 11¾	5 11¾	2 0·4	1 6·3	65 3	1841
1842	15,981,000	6,552,890	4,911,498	8 2½	6 1¾	....	....	64 0	1842
1843	16,194,000	7,085,595	5,208,027	8 9	6 5¼	....	....	54 4	1843
1844	16,410,000	6,847,205	4,976,093	8 4¼	6 0¾	....	....	51 5	1844
1845	16,629,000	6,791,006	5,039,703	8 2	6 0¾	....	....	49 2	1845
1846	16,851,000	6,800,623	4,954,204	8 0¾	5 10½	....	....	53 3	1846
1847	17,076,000	6,964,825	5,298,787	8 2	6 2½	2 0·8	1 6·9	59 0	1847
1848	17,304,000	7,817,430	6,180,764	9 0½	7 1¾	....	....	64 6	1848
1849	17,534,000	7,674,146	5,792,963	8 9	6 7¼	....	....	49 1	1849
1850	17,765,000	7,270,493	5,395,022	8 2¼	6 1	2 1·8	1 7·1	42 7	1850
1851	17,927,609	6,778,914	4,962,704	7 6¾	5 6½	....	....	39 11	1851
1852	18,205,000	6,552,298	4,897,685	7 2½	5 4½	....	....	39 4	1852
1853	18,402,000	6,522,412	4,939,064	7 1	5 4½	....	....	42 0	1853
1854	18,617,000	6,973,220	5,282,853	7 6	5 8	....	....	61 7	1854
1855	18,840,000	7,864,149	5,890,041	8 4¼	6 3	....	....	70 0	1855
1856	19,043,000	8,201,348	6,004,244	8 7¼	6 3¾	2 3·4	1 8·1	75 4	1856
1857	19,207,000	8,139,003	5,898,756	8 5¼	6 1¾	....	....	65 3	1857
1858	19,361,000	8,188,880	5,878,542	8 5½	6 0¾	....	....	53 10	1858
1859	19,578,000	8,108,222	5,558,689	8 3½	5 8¼	....	....	42 9	1859
1860	19,837,000	7,715,948	5,454,964	7 9¼	5 6	....	....	44 9	1860
1861	20,066,224	7,921,619	5,778,943	7 10¾	5 9	....	....	55 10	1861
1862	20,228,000	8,511,161	6,077,922	8 5	6 0	....	....	56 7	1862
1863	20,445,000	9,174,976	6,527,036	8 4	6 4½	.. .	....	52 1	1863
1864	20,663,000	9,448,319	6,423,381	9 1¾	6 2½	....	....	43 2	1864
1865	20,881,000	9,392,191	6,264,966	9 0	6 0	....	....	39 8	1865
1866	21,100,000	9,573,772	6,439,517	9 1	6 1¼	2 0·5	1 4·5	43 6	1866

NOTES.—(*a*) The year 1834 was the last parochial year prior to the passing of the Poor-Law Amendment Act.

(*b*) The Population of 1841, 1851, and 1861 is the actual Population according to the Census taken in those years.

(*c*) The net Annual Value of Rateable Property for England and Wales in 1841 was £62,540,030; in 1847, £67,320,587; in 1850, £67,700,153; and in 1856, £71,846,270. The gross estimated Rental was, for the first time, returned in the last-mentioned year; it amounted to £86,077,676. In 1865 the gross estimated Rental was £110,079,308; and the Rateable Value, £93,638,403.

Amount of Poor Rates Levied and Expended during the Year ended at Lady-Day, 1866, with the New Rateable Value so far as Revised up to April, 1867.

Note.—Places marked in these Tables thus * are single parishes under Local Acts; † are incorporations under Local Acts; § are incorporations under Gilbert's Act; ‖ are single parishes under the Poor Law Amendment Act; and places *printed in italics* are parishes under the 43rd Elizabeth.

Ref. No.	Divisions, Union—Counties and Unions.	No. of Parishes.	Area in Acres.	Inhab'd Houses, 1861.	Pop., 1861.	Rateable Value, 1867.	Poor Rates, 1866-7.	Total Receipts.	Expenditure for In-maintenance, 1866.	Out-Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Total Expenditure 1866
	THE METROPOLIS:											
	MIDDLESEX (PART OF).											
	West District.					£	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£
1a	Kensington‖	...	1,942	9,481	70,108	503,891	45,487 19	46,675 15	7,808 0	4,244 3	18,899 5	45,000
1b	Fulham	...	4,155	6,645	40,058	195,777	23,843 14	25,521 2	4,163 9	5,511 4	15,985 12	25,7[illegible]
1c	Paddington‖	...	1,245	9,687	75,784	646,256	45,978 2	46,477 11	4,458 14	4,918 14	16,130 10	47,[illegible]
2	Chelsea‖	...	865	8,314	63,439	232,633	33,500 12	33,877 17	6,105 0	5,704 18	21,622 17	34,47[illegible]
3	St. George's, Hanover-sq.*	...	1,161	10,437	87, 71	820,448	66,911 13	71,776 0	9,061 6	4,206 0	22,121 9	68,31[illegible]
4	St. Margaret & St. John, Westminster*	...	917	6,798	68,213	408,501	39,646 13	40,828 8	9,353 11	4,077 15	24,171 3	41,57[illegible]
5	St. Martin-in-the-Fields‖	...	305	2,240	22,689	264,479	23,992 11	24,947 13	6,216 14	1,201 10	13,993 12	26,76[illegible]
6	St. James, Westminster*	...	164	3,333	35,326	436,633	39,580 4	42,378 11	10,548 19	2,938 11	22,136 11	43,03[illegible]
	North District.											
7	St. Marylebone*	...	1,509	16,357	161,680	974,273	106,411 11	108,416 13	26,253 3	11,515 11	55,831 4	103,61[illegible]
8	Hampstead‖	...	2,252	2,653	19,106	154,078	12,150 11	12,390 18	1,572 3	839 6	5,522 18	12,80[illegible]
9	St. Pancras*	...	2,716	21,852	198,788	956,039	98,632 8	103,028 7	27,312 1	13,817 10	59,666 6	102,00[illegible]
10	Islington*	...	3,127	20,704	155,341	712,644	60,861 12	64,539 6	7,313 12	8,676 10	28,464 12	62,02[illegible]
11	Hackney	...	3,929	13,392	83,295	366,020	35,039 14	35,942 17	5,681 13	6,310 9	19,654 4	35,14[illegible]
	Central District.											
12	St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury*	...	245	4,690	54,076	246,036	29,956 6	31,226 16	8,553 4	2,082 1	18,348 15	31,79[illegible]
13	Strand	...	172	3,775	42,979	251,647	35,859 3	37,741 15	7,948 11	5,935 11	25,112 2	38,02[illegible]
14	Holborn	...	196	4,109	44,862	185,715	20,356 15	22,184 19	4,686 0	2,857 19	14,205 18	23,35[illegible]
15	Clerkenwell*	...	380	7,088	65,681	207,486	26,465 6	28,453 13	7,253 15	5,295 3	18,366 14	27,8[illegible]
16	St. Luke*	...	220	6,356	57,073	168,659	28,865 4	30,509 19	9,653 8	4,724 7	21,825 16	29,85[illegible]
17	East London	...	153	4,489	40,687	186,742	26,819 0	28,916 12	9,417 9	6,553 1	27,148 14	29,67[illegible]
18	West London	...	138	2,580	27,145	170,983	21,054 3	21,616 9	7,887 17	5,853 4	22,447 6	21,69[illegible]
19	City of London	...	434	6,362	45,555	1,767,605	48,662 17	54,276 2	13,056 1	12,314 9	46,043 0	52,12[illegible]
	East District.											
20	Shoreditch*	...	646	17,072	129,364	298,300	54,477 13	56,946 10	9,650 10	7,058 8	40,020 5	57,97[illegible]
21	Bethnal Green‖	...	760	14,731	105,101	191,372	33,464 1	34,611 1	13,249 4	3,091 0	28,537 14	37,99[illegible]
22	Whitechapel	...	406	8,664	78,970	266,553	42,802 18	47,804 12	8,631 0	4,725 14	32,330 5	47,15[illegible]
23	St. George-in-the-East‖	...	243	6,169	48,891	166,373	30,615 8	31,637 19	11,241 16	5,269 2	26,466 18	36,10[illegible]
24a	Stepney	...	576	7,441	56,572	230,695	41,465 2	44,738 15	10,519 0	4,231 13	31,423 14	46,70[illegible]
24b	Mile End Old Town‖	...	681	10,758	73,064	194,026	26,115 7	27,835 0	6,322 2	3,306 12	18,176 15	28,16[illegible]
25	Poplar	...	2,918	11,123	79,196	434,471	43,789 11	45,904 12	6,389 5	11,092 12	27,285 7	46,43[illegible]
	SURREY (PART OF).											
	South District.											
26	St. Saviour, Southwark	...	250	4,471	36,170	136,765	22,532 12	24,123 4	7,256 6	3,486 19	18,964 14	27,65[illegible]
27	St. Olave, Southwark	...	169	2,209	19,056	119,507	13,485 15	14,193 11	3,055 1	1,617 14	9,217 14	14,9[illegible]
28	Bermondsey‖	...	688	8,220	58,355	158,670	25,637 16	26,879 0	4,061 13	3,348 8	16,155 15	25,9[illegible]
29	St. George, Southwark‖	...	282	7,238	55,510	139,706	31,274 17	34,561 7	10,280 12	4,233 0	22,652 10	33,2[illegible]
30	Newington*	...	624	12,740	82,220	255,860	30,882 3	33,415 2	7,076 15	4,769 12	23,293 13	33,7[illegible]
31	Lambeth‖	...	4,015	22,910	162,044	596,174	81,318 13	84,183 9	13,421 0	16,100 9	48,035 6	72,51[illegible]
32	Wandsworth and Clapham	...	11,695	11,186	70,403	511,506	45,278 15	47,399 10	8,554 18	7,800 14	25,310 5	49,2[illegible]
33	Camberwell‖	...	4,342	12,098	71,488	303,167	32,583 16	37,334 7	7,029 15	7,762 0	22,352 0	38,0[illegible]
34	Rotherhithe‖	...	886	3,521	24,502	99,113	14,272 16	15,999 0	2,063 4	2,360 1	10,735 15	15,20[illegible]
	KENT (PART OF).											
	South District.											
35	Greenwich	...	5,367	17,821	127,670	397,255	58,047 2	65,569 1	12,861 3	18,180 3	44,172 15	64,91[illegible]
36	Lewisham	...	17,224	9,707	65,757	374,174	28,295 5	29,508 12	3,119 9	4,857 3	13,438 1	29,8[illegible]
	SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.											
	1. SURREY *(extra-Metropolitan).*											
37	Epsom	15	41,180	4,002	22,409	130,256	15,911 2	16,238 14	1,303 6	3,686 8	8,175 8	16,1[illegible]
38	Chertsey	9	43,541	3,578	18,642	96,297	11,898 10	12,445 2	2,740 4	3,631 15	9,123 14	13,7[illegible]
39	Guildford	23	65,592	5,606	29,330	134,472	20,393 3	20,924 17	1,595 10	8,170 3	14,829 5	22,2[illegible]
40	Farnham	5	31,197	3,466	30,707	78,074	12,088 14	12,879 14	1,498 16	3,578 19	8,296 15	11,9[illegible]
41a	Ash§	2	11,898	...	2,853	...	1,766 6	1,869 0	194 9	699 11	1,117 18	1,9[illegible]
41b	Farnborough§	5	12,244	...	8,337	...	2,258 6	2,331 11	196 12	491 15	1,338 17	2,2[illegible]
41c	Headley§	3	15,429	665	3,128	...	1,630 2	1,697 17	79 18	835 19	1,256 10	1,9[illegible]
42	Hambledon	17	60,351	2,724	13,907	61,355	12,097 7	12,575 15	988 14	3,962 5	7,130 11	13,0[illegible]
43	Dorking	8	40,006	2,347	12,445	65,868	9,397 1	9,647 10	1,000 9	2,539 6	5,338 11	9,2[illegible]
44	Reigate	14	51,276	3,434	20,109	159,302	18,420 9	18,673 7	1,603 14	3,354 19	7,338 3	18,4[illegible]
45	Godstone	14	43,848	1,803	9,642	58,936	8,295 16	8,532 13	411 17	2,635 17	5,057 12	9,2[illegible]
46	Croydon	9	32,803	8,073	46,474	398,501	36,503 9	37,431 0	3,399 10	7,325 19	16,661 7	34,[illegible]
47	Kingston	10	22,487	6,551	36,479	301,516	29,559 10	31,066 3	4,338 19	8,460 6	18,481 6	32,[illegible]
48	Richmond	5	4,339	3,207	18,802	140,314	12,240 17	13,823 14	2,414 14	1,620 15	6,820 2	13,[illegible]
	2. KENT *(extra-Metropolitan).*											
49	Bromley	16	39,927	3,851	20,368	144,049	14,191 8	14,607 8	1,964 9	1,569 15	6,146 11	14,6[illegible]
50	Dartford	21	53,109	6,053	32,316	200,789	20,400 3	20,913 6	2,441 6	4,374 14	11,171 4	20,[illegible]
51	Gravesend	2	1,541	3,062	18,782	75,059	8,210 1	8,542 17	1,374 0	787 16	5,542 12	8,[illegible]
52	North Aylesford	15	41,732	3,579	19,121	110,874	11,928 8	12,248 8	1,952 7	2,316 11	6,335 14	12,[illegible]
53	Hoo	7	33,281	544	2,861	29,107	3,734 15	3,797 10	474 14	298 1	1,286 12	3,[illegible]
54	Medway	7	14,565	8,139	51,805	151,982	15,946 13	18,512 8	4,620 14	2,945 17	13,845 17	18,[illegible]
55	Malling	22	47,398	4,018	21,447	122,484	15,741 12	16,183 15	1,883 8	4,454 1	9,542 15	15,[illegible]
56	Sevenoaks	18	67,488	4,300	22,039	120,563	14,383 11	14,795 15	1,776 17	3,395 16	8,317 16	15,[illegible]
57	Tunbridge	10	46,179	6,507	34,271	...	20,084 1	20,538 16	2,287 19	7,000 8	13,628 17	19,[illegible]

Divisions, Union—Counties and Unions.	No. of Parishes.	Area in Acres.	Inhab'd Houses, 1861.	Pop., 1861.	Rateable Value, 1867.	Poor Rates, 1866-7.	Total Receipts.	Expenditure for In-maintenance, 1866.	Out-Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Total Expenditure, 1866-7.
South-Eastern Counties *(continued)*.											
2. Kent, *extra-Metropolitan (continued)*.					£	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Maidstone	16	38,082	7,152	38,670	188,259	24,653 7	25,178 3	2,956 3	7,745 4	15,886 1	27,076 6
Hollingbourn	23	57,017	2,743	13,584	84,448	13,496 7	13,827 5	1,438 1	3,771 19	7,932 2	13,533 1
Cranbrook	6	40,249	2,606	13,412	60,241	9,845 6	10,326 7	989 9	3,147 3	6,329 11	10,311 19
Tenterden	11	46,889	2,134	10,947	67,895	10,066 0	10,351 11	650 7	2,627 3	5,313 4	9,753 18
West Ashford	12	41,901	2,891	15,137	77,645	11,794 10	12,117 19	885 0	3,595 18	6,494 5	12,756 6
East Ashford	25	54,498	2,444	12,286	76,448	10,079 17	10,378 5	810 4	3,082 9	5,304 6	10,616 13
Bridge	22	41,394	2,308	11,316	75,073	8,219 3	8,467 11	1,010 8	2,381 18	4,800 18	8,627 5
Canterbury†	14	3,121	2,919	16,643	...	6,985 10	7,180 10	904 14	2,112 0	5,013 2	7,621 17
Blean	16	32,221	3,291	16,161	82,617	8,098 11	8,488 6	997 10	2,257 5	5,168 10	8,820 12
Faversham	25	46,448	3,690	18,867	120,131	12,198 2	13,540 19	1,330 7	3,322 12	7,374 13	12,250 6
Milton	18	35,409	2,844	14,775	108,619	10,820 9	11,091 17	922 4	2,367 14	4,806 10	10,619 1
Sheppey	7	31,093	2,684	18,494	50,263	5,107 17	6,008 13	865 18	1,267 11	3,557 18	5,855 17
Thanet	11	29,783	6,254	31,862	185,585	16,198 4	16,708 8	2,817 11	4,157 17	10,942 4	16,703 9
Eastry	30	50,710	5,162	25,900	132,280	16,069 10	16,566 4	2,322 7	4,773 12	10,070 8	16,038 9
Dover	23	29,744	....	30,350	129,795	17,185 1	17,702 14	2,346 8	5,272 4	11,296 13	17,139 9
Elham	21	43,197	3,904	26,925	109,244	14,222 2	14,481 16	1,411 15	3,019 16	7,191 6	14,330 1
Romney Marsh	19	46,785	1,178	5,708	86,742	6,737 13	6,984 18	450 12	1,448 18	2,920 5	6,300 14
3. Sussex.											
Rye	12	33,369	2,469	11,927	65,086	9,807 18	10,129 18	1,090 17	3,728 12	7,433 6	10,704 17
Hastings	13	14,027	4,039	26,631	178,493	12,034 12	12,459 13	1,209 8	4,725 11	8,710 9	13,072 6
Battle	14	54,000	2,394	12,680	58,770	12,118 2	12,475 15	1,236 18	4,222 9	7,589 5	12,214 3
Eastbourne	14	33,072	2,022	10,721	70,507	8,788 12	9,187 10	1,148 18	2,654 14	6,468 1	8,778 4
Horsham	11	51,365	2,370	12,668	55,971	8,263 12	8,697 4	1,040 16	3,260 11	6,334 1	9,000 3
Ticehurst	8	51,659	2,840	14,626	71,455	9,476 15	9,821 6	1,119 12	3,130 9	6,356 16	9,735 13
Uckfield	11	74,230	3,296	17,260	68,114	10,053 11	10,503 12	865 2	4,337 13	7,187 7	9,626 14
East Grinstead	7	61,317	2,617	14,097	63,592	8,980 15	9,325 10	1,090 9	3,471 5	7,286 6	9,910 11
Cuckfield	15	61,793	3,065	17,163	97,824	9,735 9	10,156 11	1,010 18	3,627 5	7,330 1	10,363 8
Chailey	10	38,278	1,593	8,895	45,847	5,367 16	5,656 11	684 1	2,506 14	4,501 5	5,995 4
Lewes	■	5,870	1,883	10,116	41,382	6,117 18	6,523 3	1,404 14	2,110 0	5,130 19	6,815 19
West Firle	8	14,494	416	2,379	18,931	2,798 1	2,877 18	337 14	928 3	2,096 0	2,732 8
Newhaven	16	28,462	1,072	5,605	35,848	3,567 16	3,765 7	554 13	1,350 1	2,660 8	3,899 15
Brighton*	3	2,320	12,727	77,693	...	37,050 3	38,980 11	9,449 3	11,493 14	31,044 8	39,321 12
Steyning	23	44,344	3,778	24,053	185,638	8,813 6	9,389 6	1,075 19	4,056 6	6,761 15	10,162 18
Horsham	10	57,023	2,778	15,313	67,786	11,762 17	12,079 18	1,193 19	6,079 0	9,044 0	10,871 11
Petworth	5	39,329	1,810	9,397	36,127	5,072 10	5,441 15	1,126 12	2,348 5	4,834 14	5,915 4
Thakeham	15	35,599	1,485	7,567	41,957	5,008 13	5,131 10	590 6	2,304 3	4,118 3	5,477 1
East Preston§	18	32,746	...	15,384	95,855	7,085 17	7,134 17	1,087 14	2,713 9	4,548 0	7,168 0
Arundel§	1	1,968	...	2,498	...	2,011 10	2,063 17	572 4	538 8	1,333 6	1,674 7
Heene, &c.	...	3,282	...	408	...	168 15	168 15	20 15	51 12	95 2	213 6
Sutton (part of)§	...	4,461	...	631	...	423 7	442 7	76 10	126 7	248 6	382 0
Westhampnett	38	74,913	3,101	14,811	101,311	8,565 9	9,333 2	1,145 15	2,421 5	6,233 16	9,739 17
Sutton (part of)§	12	19,224	1,204	5,891	...	3,599 9	3,711 1	608 8	1,388 12	2,433 17	3,273 15
Chichester†	10	1,830	1,600	8,687	...	3,942 12	4,095 14	942 5	1,228 13	3,917 9	4,014 6
Midhurst	25	65,720	2,474	12,581	60,448	7,780 6	8,033 16	871 6	4,225 10	6,777 0	8,486 2
Westbourne	12	32,886	1,427	6,957	41,372	4,918 6	5,189 18	963 7	1,487 14	3,750 3	4,993 14
4. Hampshire.											
Havant	6	24,527	1,463	7,212	36,843	4,908 0	5,351 9	760 6	1,618 13	3,568 7	4,664 17
Portsea Island	2	7,063	...	94,799	270,482	50,654 16	59,532 7	13,029 7	19,635 10	44,562 1	58,867 2
Alverstoke§	1	5,222	3,436	22,653	...	8,276 10	9,414 8	2,789 19	2,055 16	6,657 4	7,920 3
Fareham	9	42,225	2,858	14,864	69,990	9,583 5	9,830 19	1,270 19	3,230 4	6,647 9	9,175 8
Isle of Wight†	30	99,746	10,357	55,362	282,567	18,399 7	18,987 0	3,024 5	4,699 16	12,863 7	16,564 12
Lymington	6	33,394	2,470	12,024	44,520	6,468 14	6,800 10	1,081 9	2,882 2	5,504 17	6,826 13
Christchurch	3	36,775	2,064	10,438	61,140	4,214 13	4,372 12	349 15	1,768 11	3,097 5	4,346 0
Ringwood	5	23,595	...	5,151	24,857	3,538 19	3,712 16	463 9	1,227 17	2,557 4	3,533 10
Fordingbridge	12	31,167	1,390	6,377	34,291	5,135 7	5,262 10	521 1	2,047 3	3,854 18	5,129 4
New Forest	9	67,102	...	13,053	54,035	9,520 1	9,735 6	1,005 4	3,465 14	6,360 1	9,427 4
Southampton†	6	2,630	7,034	43,414	...	25,704 14	26,305 9	3,360 3	9,437 10	18,331 19	25,894 0
South Stoneham	9	30,715	4,989	25,542	121,493	11,172 7	11,633 9	1,537 6	4,202 5	8,284 1	11,399 4
Romsey	14	28,203	2,248	10,771	45,715	5,473 15	5,689 0	700 11	1,658 11	3,910 13	5,694 16
Stockbridge	18	45,343	1,538	7,296	49,396	4,095 0	4,316 6	501 19	2,122 1	3,675 8	5,307 19
N. Winchester	34	62,338	4,709	23,785	133,825	16,348 7	16,755 8	1,129 6	7,689 0	11,450 12	16,268 8
Hursley	4	16,338	498	2,550	18,251	1,529 12	1,585 0	234 16	385 0	1,072 18	1,660 12
Droxford	11	48,263	2,213	10,665	56,844	7,098 1	7,418 8	832 17	1,900 12	4,590 8	7,179 12
Catherington	6	10,561	502	2,497	13,526	1,802 0	1,862 18	225 5	634 10	1,337 14	1,808 2
Petersfield	13	40,112	1,584	7,853	46,052	7,509 6	7,720 14	583 18	2,425 5	4,386 6	7,569 14
Alresford	19	39,761	1,407	7,182	42,178	5,175 11	5,489 7	550 6	1,750 0	3,518 4	5,281 1
Alton	20	53,057	2,332	12,063	61,812	8,649 19	9,221 19	942 0	3,358 4	6,059 1	8,650 2
Hartley Wintney	13	42,051	2,386	11,480	58,850	7,858 9	8,150 9	643 5	2,776 15	4,758 18	7,616 19
Basingstoke	39	73,852	3,546	17,429	106,281	13,978 16	14,348 4	1,153 10	6,543 4	10,275 15	14,431 13
Whitchurch	8	29,513	1,209	5,522	40,175	4,160 6	4,390 11	328 2	1,908 17	3,326 1	4,703 1
Andover	32	83,615	3,627	17,132	100,331	11,936 17	12,392 14	1,418 14	5,180 14	8,942 2	12,453 15
Kingsclere	15	46,787	1,784	8,517	44,156	5,961 12	6,205 4	590 5	2,593 4	4,526 0	6,391 1
5. Berkshire.											
Newbury	18	42,956	4,409	19,909	94,384	14,515 15	15,008 14	1,360 10	6,331 2	11,102 17	14,463 18
Hungerford	22	98,287	4,248	19,882	106,865	11,987 10	12,522 9	1,138 1	4,124 19	8,593 1	12,731 12
Faringdon	31	64,207	3,292	15,688	116,706	14,660 9	15,219 10	877 16	1,745 11	4,984 18	14,397 12
Abingdon	40	56,445	4,328	20,861	113,256	14,318 19	15,109 16	1,350 10	5,697 8	10,163 5	15,441 0
Wantage	34	75,700	3,717	17,308	122,673	13,389 13	13,779 16	600 16	4,670 9	7,347 3	13,593 13
Wallingford	28	40,860	3,025	14,017	89,957	11,625 19	12,076 10	994 3	5,447 0	8,466 6	11,772 12
Bradfield	29	62,166	3,323	15,771	99,260	11,902 5	12,500 6	1,317 11	4,431 18	8,433 8	11,921 6
Reading	3	4,600	5,026	25,876	105,376	12,433 7	12,798 12	2,339 15	3,237 13	7,905 9	13,265 16
Wokingham	16	42,226	2,925	14,165	80,421	10,408 0	10,913 1	1,442 17	4,850 15	8,845 0	11,266 12
Cookham	7	29,583	2,522	13,031	82,321	7,813 10	8,170 19	1,161 13	2,984 11	4,915 7	7,008 7
Easthampstead	5	25,176	1,375	7,436	37,143	5,183 9	5,431 15	546 0	1,520 1	3,158 7	4,729 4
Windsor	6	22,407	3,843	21,301	...	9,315 4	9,801 14	2,461 7	2,003 1	7,304 9	10,245 13

Ref. No.	Divisions, Union—Counties and Unions.	No. of Parishes.	Area in Acres.	Inhab'd Houses, 1861.	Pop., 1861.	Rateable Value, 1861.	Poor Rates, 1866-7.	Total Receipts.	Expenditure for In-maintenance, 1866.	Out-Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Total Expend 1866
						£	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£
	South Midland Counties.											
	1.* Middlesex *(extra-Metropolitan).*											
132	Staines	13	24,881	3,165	15,976	87,372	9,605 9	10,220 4	1,911 3	2,323 13	6,759 14	10,78
133	Uxbridge	10	25,906	4,024	23,155	116 04	13,926 10	14,132 16	1,726 4	4,408 6	9,147 19	15,15
134	Brentford	11	20,405	9,402	50,516	296 .69	29,894 11	31,590 0	4,057 12	6,641 . 9	17,086 2	30,10
135	Hendon	8	33,067	3,393	19,220	191,495	18,958 10	19,649 11	1,934 5	3,127 2	8,732 4	20,59
136	Barnet	10	25,689	3,216	19,128	102,677	10,392 8	11,063 14	1,682 7	2,500 4	6,333 9	11,91
137	Edmonton	6	46,607	10,861	59,312	376,434	30,042 19	31,642 13	4,658 4	5,007 19	15,742 15	30,76
	7. Hertford.											
138	Ware	15	35,747	3,339	16,515	96,251	10,923 1	11,273 6	1,406 17	5,363 10	8,697 19	11,93
139	Bishop's Stortford	20	53,689	4,186	20,212	116,230	13,854 12	14,366 19	1,844 1	5,792 6	11,570 18	15,11
140a	Buntingford	17	28,351	1,355	6,389	40,697	4,465 11	4,577 5	561 9	1,175 19	2,742 18	3,98
140b	Royston	29	60,440	3,552	18,625	98,447	10,198 14	10,607 5	1,306 0	4,603 17	8,248 6	10,84
141	Hitchin	28	64,847	5,143	25,603	127,408	14,117 16	14,423 7	1,643 14	7,067 7	11,156 15	15,12
142	Hertford	18	34,410	2,914	15,301	77,266	9,291 19	9,575 0	945 17	4,228 5	6,998 19	9,39
143a	Hatfield	4	23,027	1,233	6,189	42,383	3,939 3	4,150 1	820 12	1,194 13	3,098 18	4,30
143b	Welwyn	4	6,457	439	2,211	15,153	1,170 0	1,254 13	236 14	351 12	1,017 19	1,34
144	St. Albans	8	34,615	3,762	18,926	84,429	7,333 8	7,569 3	1,235 7	2,341 19	5,445 18	8,22
145	Watford	6	36,520	4,179	20,355	113,223	11,873 1	12,105 16	1,443 0	4,603 5	9,150 0	12,83
146	Hemel Hempstead	6	25,457	2,847	13,922	70,728	5,650 15	6,014 16	698 19	2,138 9	3,935 14	5,81
147	Berkhampstead	10	24,583	2,725	13,204	68,321	6,505 15	6,759 9	751 2	2,633 11	4,583 4	6,36
	8. Buckingham.											
148	Amersham	12	49,840	3,826	18,240	66,991	10,020 15	10,360 12	1,245 7	3,864 10	8,442 6	9,93
149	Eton	19	41,589	4,358	22,353	140,969	10,932 19	11,231 14	1,481 10	3,707 14	7,541 8	11,65
150	Wycombe	30	81,308	7,183	35,138	135,363	17,262 11	18,166 3	1,897 16	10,036 12	15,853 2	17,78
151	Aylesbury	40	73,364	5,063	23,600	145,875	15,993 0	16,404 5	1,209 17	8,511 12	13,640 5	17,69
152	Winslow	17	35,395	2,017	9,265	60,230	4,834 7	5,055 11	315 11	2,479 0	3,998 17	5,41
153	Newport Pagnell	48	68,701	5,267	24,855	154,025	15,983 3	16,269 15	1,194 13	8,365 11	12,022 11	16,55
154	Buckingham	29	52,419	3,050	13,738	94,658	10,077 12	10,404 10	788 9	4,979 2	7,357 11	10,53
	9. Oxford.											
155	Henley	24	61,662	3,720	18,200	97,368	13,427 19	13,983 19	1,751 14	6,665 1	11,492 15	14,35
156	Thame	35	54,562	...	15,290	91,736	9,186 4	9,626 9	499 1	4,696 17	7,131 14	10,40
157	Headington	23	25,727	3,495	17,185	...	8,390 16	8,668 17	726 12	2,846 10	5,408 7	8,33
158	Oxford†	12	2,930	3,775	20,037	...	10,354 0	11,298 5	3,635 12	1,957 6	9,776 9	10,54
159	Bicester	38	64,127	3,378	15,555	89,979	9,440 9	9,783 7	393 3	3,245 12	5,133 18	10,02
160	Woodstock	32	47,913	3,067	14,236	88,710	9,179 15	9,510 3	756 19	3,499 6	6,032 4	10,01
161	Witney	42	70,169	5,112	23,227	120,184	15,926 11	16,580 14	951 2	5,437 12	9,009 1	16,71
162	Chipping Norton	39	76,418	3,643	17,306	108,565	11,540 14	12,087 12	488 4	4,879 10	7,464 12	11,77
163	Banbury	52	75,324	6,742	30,171	191,002	23,172 4	24,111 15	1,599 9	10,172 16	15,174 8	24,13
	10. Northampton.											
164	Brackley	29	58,769	3,010	13,471	91,282	9,907 10	10,171 18	715 1	4,531 3	7,022 8	10,66
165	Towcester	23	42,216	2,956	13,004	78,754	9,835 7	10,110 1	423 0	4,529 15	6,365 4	10,66
166	Potterspury	15	22,401	2,301	11,618	59,885	7,797 15	8,004 3	715 10	2,813 1	4,898 5	7,6
167	Hardingstone	20	32,408	2,142	9,928	60,491	7,490 19	7,633 1	279 6	2,791 10	4,161 13	7,58
168	Northampton	18	20,453	7,978	41,152	161,622	21,620 12	21,935 15	2,237 3	6,769 1	12,704 7	20,92
169	Daventry	28	63,301	4,650	20,600	137,724	16,806 19	17,178 18	1,270 5	6,687 9	10,376 18	16,81
170	Brixworth	36	59,926	3,360	15,359	101,035	14,667 1	14,915 0	553 2	5,426 7	9,380 0	16,16
171	Wellingborough	26	54,909	5,199	24,214	113,713	14,960 11	15,267 18	1,018 0	6,298 17	9,371 15	16,03
172	Kettering	28	55,266	4,065	18,995	110,857	14,662 5	15,071 9	717 10	6,512 10	8,894 1	15,51
173	Thrapston	26	51,188	3,064	14,065	79,668	11,602 9	11,846 17	460 14	4,608 13	6,336 10	11,81
174	Oundle	38	69,822	3,219	15,463	98,987	12,268 9	12,634 10	842 12	4,177 5	7,240 17	10,91
175	Peterborough	42	100,514	6,879	33,178	244,300	18,329 8	18,967 10	1,267 11	8,197 11	12,659 2	19,31
	11. Huntingdon.											
176	Huntingdon	34	77,180	4,324	20,518	145,575	16,407 6	16,906 16	1,177 19	5,718 18	9,401 6	15,91
177	St. Ives	24	62,930	4,266	19,654	121,884	10,952 6	11,399 14	967 18	4,215 6	6,845 11	12,1
178	St. Neot's	30	65,256	4,090	18,965	108,188	11,245 3	11,615 9	709 0	4,272 10	6,943 14	11,7
	12. Bedford.											
179	Bedford	44	97,320	7,923	38,072	188,084	22,746 14	23,732 15	1,592 3	9,531 4	15,152 12	24,3
180	Biggleswade	28	58,041	5,021	25,393	124,885	16,506 9	16,967 18	1,382 9	7,887 4	11,728 6	16,7
181	Ampthill	19	41,551	3,519	16,970	66,330	10,280 12	10,519 8	577 10	3,838 9	6,250 3	10,4
182	Woburn	16	29,603	2,487	11,684	48,506	8,641 14	8,958 5	958 8	3,309 1	6,044 18	9,2
183	Leighton Buzzard	16	38,015	3,564	17,648	91,015	9,608 8	9,921 8	717 17	3,150 18	6,276 4	10,3
184	Luton	14	40,836	5,865	30,712	123,532	12,051 4	12,358 15	1,480 12	4,166 3	8,353 16	13,2
	13. Cambridge.											
185	Caxton and Arrington	26	49,885	2,200	10,966	58,037	5,414 5	5,651 3	696 16	2,721 2	5,191 11	6,7
186	Chesterton	[illegible]	76,728	5,464	25,083	151,196	14,464 14	14,710 18	878 11	8,099 9	10,699 11	13,8
187	Cambridge	14	3,470	5,388	26,361	116,391	19,938 7	20,639 5	1,655 2	7,377 17	11,826 18	20,1
188	Linton	22	47,869	2,889	13,510	76,233	9,174 17	9,431 11	874 14	5,723 9	8,287 11	9,7
189	Newmarket	29	97,373	6,124	28,675	167,423	18,146 12	18,714 6	1,543 9	9,957 18	14,862 0	19,4
190	Ely	14	77,904	...	21,790	144,254	10,385 2	10,798 10	896 18	4,813 18	7,595 14	10,6
191	North Witchford	7	59,823	3,249	14,791	114,309	8,920 10	9,236 7	1,655 0	3,134 11	7,308 15	9,3
192	Whittlesey‖	1	25,131	1,592	6,966	...	5,342 18	5,411 13	832 6	1,825 9	3,510 3	4,6
193	Wisbeach	22	131,585	7,483	33,323	222,663	22,015 4	22,711 19	2,143 0	11,057 15	16,559 2	21,7
	Eastern Counties.											
	14. Essex.											
194	West Ham	7	19,477	9,810	59,319	293,221	38,776 12	39,981 4	7,136 3	11,761 7	25,505 11	38,1
195	Epping	17	46,452	3,383	16,549	113,014	8,397 19	8,688 7	731 8	3,733 7	7,219 13	9,7
196	Ongar	26	47,465	2,280	11,317	74,321	7,616 12	7,856 13	1,087 3	3,281 1	5,908 6	7,7
197	Romford	10	48,244	5,410	26,965	152,604	17,881 15	18,441 16	3,013 7	6,394 12	12,790 6	18,0
198	Orsett	18	45,597	2,132	11,595	74,533	6,166 16	6,378 2	1,036 19	1,932 8	4,539 6	6,4
199	Billericay	24	50,361	2,748	15,025	91,273	7,425 12	7,913 2	1,481 2	2,868 7	6,533 9	9,4
200	Chelmsford	31	83,906	6,916	32,765	173,655	21,239 13	22,000 14	2,334 15	10,332 5	16,601 16	21,0
201	Rochford	26	107,036	3,381	18,257	119,267	10,413 9	10,830 18	1,423 2	2,315 16	6,979 1	11,2
202	Maldon	[illegible]	107,050	4,771	22,556	130,420	13,750 19	14,313 6	1,621 6	6,395 7	11,159 2	14,3

Divisions, Union—Counties and Unions.	No. of Parishes.	Area in Acres.	Inhab'd Houses, 1861.	Pop., 1861.	Rateable Value, 1867.	Poor Rates, 1866-7.	Total Receipts.	Expenditure for In-maintenance, 1866.	Out-Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Total Expenditure, 1866-7.
					£	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
EASTERN COUNTIES *(continued).*											
14. ESSEX *(continued).*											
Tendring	32	89,803	5,745	27,105	161,925	12,804 3	13,210 5	1,109 0	6,379 0	10,499 7	14,133 4
Colchester	16	11,200	4,449	23,815	72,613	13,266 2	13,779 2	1,807 1	5,551 11	10,225 10	14,191 9
Lexden and Winstree	35	73,831	4,963	22,950	126,795	10,898 16	11,269 6	1,270 19	4,594 4	8,921 16	11,774 15
Witham	17	38,938	3,443	16,324	85,937	10,303 14	10,659 7	1,301 12	4,832 19	9,111 4	11,324 3
Halstead	16	38,913	4,135	18,482	78,382	9,424 11	9,817 11	1,119 1	4,240 3	7,333 6	9,689 11
Braintree	14	38,652	3,839	17,170	77,337	10,187 4	10,443 14	1,482 11	4,624 3	8,688 6	10,948 8
Dunmow	25	72,594	4,364	19,759	101,057	15,341 8	15,868 6	1,656 19	7,332 6	12,716 19	16,030 17
Saffron Walden	24	62,630	4,240	19,721	101,012	12,044 5	12,360 1	1,475 14	6,747 16	10,939 0	13,670 4
15. SUFFOLK.											
Risbridge	27	53,664	3,704	17,432	82,678	12,735 14	12,994 9	930 9	5,070 14	9,461 15	13,486 6
Sudbury	44	78,302	6,926	31,415	153,029	19,312 11	19,995 0	1,555 5	9,969 19	15,628 7	21,427 13
Cosford	28	52,696	3,882	17,376	96,651	9,714 7	10,500 7	957 14	4,084 17	7,541 3	11,433 9
Thingoe	46	82,464	3,861	18,224	108,277	11,719 18	12,144 13	689 13	5,015 2	7,920 15	12,103 12
Bury St. Edmunds†	2	2,934	2,852	13,318	...	6,634 6	6,782 3	931 12	2,902 12	5,785 13	6,631 8
Mildenhall	13	61,244	2,051	9,595	48,988	6,842 10	6,973 11	287 0	3,484 4	4,751 13	7,407 13
Stow	34	55,342	4,471	20,908	108,648	12,151 13	12,676 12	785 11	5,296 0	8,337 16	12,642 19
Hartismere	32	54,215	3,684	17,665	94,987	10,724 5	11,159 12	1,146 11	3,855 16	7,605 17	10,522 12
Hoxne	24	53,035	3,175	14,694	81,790	7,549 13	7,785 14	914 0	3,618 6	6,451 9	8,009 6
Bosmere and Claydon	39	57,899	3,547	16,174	99,511	8,376 3	8,737 7	727 15	3,753 8	6,869 10	8,529 7
Samford	28	50,230	2,749	12,736	75,501	4,459 19	4,693 9	582 16	2,202 4	4,066 10	5,364 1
Ipswich	20	8,395	8,253	37,881	128,620	17,443 18	17,787 10	1,954 4	6,368 15	14,076 11	19,027 0
Woodbridge	49	82,195	5,066	22,754	124,351	12,168 14	12,735 0	1,036 7	5,722 19	9,794 5	12,105 8
Plomesgate	40	75,064	4,414	20,654	112,172	9,499 0	10,211 15	855 13	5,094 13	8,124 3	10,132 12
Blything	49	92,097	5,915	26,848	144,860	10,746 0	11,284 13	1,354 15	4,281 2	8,741 1	11,163 6
Wangford	27	35,079	2,975	13,619	68,077	7,030 15	7,544 18	1,036 4	2,887 10	6,041 15	7,519 16
Mutford and Lothingland	24	35,490	5,189	24,050	...	6,710 19	6,985 5	743 8	2,863 17	5,415 7	6,811 3
16. NORFOLK.											
Yarmouth‖	...	1,510	6,819	30,338	...	13,538 12	13,734 2	3,946 10	5,804 16	13,891 16	14,715 19
East and West Flegg†	...	29,087	1,945	8,631	54,865	4,122 0	4,273 8	516 3	1,703 5	3,002 6	4,118 3
Tunstead and Happing†	...	62,607	3,344	14,516	106,183	6,906 12	7,140 5	643 5	3,267 11	5,442 8	7,210 17
Erpingham	...	69,178	4,891	20,579	103,460	9,673 18	10,007 1	1,038 4	4,625 1	8,023 13	10,119 16
Brinton§	...	3,335	...	295	...	204 6	207 18	28 0	86 15	142 9	210 9
Aylsham	...	68,123	4,297	19,052	119,663	9,886 19	10,181 11	920 6	4,701 12	8,328 14	10,382 5
St. Faith's	...	48,304	2,534	11,749	69,615	5,591 18	5,821 4	653 15	2,448 13	4,651 14	5,912 11
Norwich	...	4,325	17,024	74,329	...	27,552 15	28,863 3	6,407 15	13,736 13	28,124 1	29,512 17
Forehoe†	...	37,834	2,897	12,818	70,579	7,395 6	7,803 7	846 16	3,736 16	6,476 15	7,937 8
Henstead	...	43,358	2,430	11,290	75,256	6,366 5	6,607 3	684 7	3,207 8	5,525 12	6,880 6
Blofield	...	44,178	2,359	11,521	88,400	6,904 9	7,196 9	977 1	3,067 2	5,812 12	7,565 10
Loddon and Clavering	...	59,401	3,134	14,242	101,654	7,221 15	7,527 7	883 18	3,151 14	5,872 15	7,553 18
Depwade	...	72,681	5,543	25,248	127,305	9,607 11	10,336 16	1,106 2	6,982 0	10,381 2	12,869 6
Guiltcross	...	44,585	2,579	11,541	62,582	6,642 13	7,014 3	904 0	3,297 0	5,891 0	7,035 10
Wayland	...	51,063	2,553	11,562	70,576	6,040 7	6,304 8	341 8	3,423 2	5,097 1	6,412 1
Mitford and Launditch	...	105,233	6,134	28,020	180,768	15,910 4	16,531 16	1,808 9	8,142 10	12,724 4	15,750 10
Walsingham	...	87,342	4,724	21,118	128,275	12,864 2	13,161 16	855 0	8,756 8	12,146 7	14,417 1
Docking	...	101,136	3,792	17,589	108,364	12,317 16	12,714 18	678 4	4,947 7	7,814 5	11,582 16
Freebridge Lynn	...	78,775	2,834	13,486	83,027	7,198 16	7,438 15	578 5	3,611 5	5,536 2	7,121 0
Kings Lynn	...	5,499	3,763	16,701	45,399	8,421 8	8,831 18	1,630 19	4,306 17	8,857 9	9,459 14
Downham	...	83,687	4,336	20,264	136,846	10,445 17	10,774 8	874 10	5,428 7	8,358 4	10,793 8
Swaffham	...	81,200	2,941	13,747	89,131	8,051 7	8,335 7	492 1	4,356 9	6,904 18	8,378 10
Thetford	...	117,870	4,048	18,712	95,824	10,138 2	10,561 13	890 7	4,500 18	7,003 8	9,640 3
SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.											
17. WILTSHIRE.											
Highworth	16	50,064	3,862	19,237	120,329	13,840 3	13,915 10	1,194 10	3,794 14	7,764 0	14,900 12
Cricklade	14	41,566	2,501	11,470	83,551	9,463 7	9,638 10	543 15	3,905 6	5,996 4	10,234 15
Malmsbury	25	57,508	3,050	14,556	96,165	11,155 1	11,440 6	925 17	4,055 5	6,410 19	11,373 9
Chippenham	28	60,035	4,539	22,029	134,571	16,301 18	16,873 1	1,463 3	6,327 12	11,369 16	15,263 5
Calne	11	28,610	1,929	8,885	52,753	8,027 10	8,546 1	683 17	3,286 7	5,931 3	8,824 5
Marlborough	16	42,092	1,857	9,746	56,219	6,602 6	6,777 2	469 13	2,524 7	4,323 1	6,453 16
Devizes	29	63,491	4,650	21,680	120,272	13,035 6	13,651 9	1,008 13	5,317 17	9,396 4	14,355 11
Melksham	■	17,768	3,835	17,233	64,344	11,544 4	11,773 7	1,369 6	5,620 4	9,581 5	12,058 17
Bradford-on-Avon	8	18,800	2,411	10,475	47,015	6,165 0	6,403 10	1,029 3	2,496 4	5,591 15	7,852 9
Westbury	10	30,944	2,744	11,751	61,729	9,156 0	9,357 15	384 1	4,240 6	6,212 14	9,421 19
Warminster	21	58,356	3,545	15,942	76,286	11,667 17	12,050 15	726 5	6,232 6	8,969 5	11,861 8
Pewsey	23	65,650	2,618	12,466	70,629	7,576 14	7,821 4	525 18	2,747 15	4,603 1	7,703 16
Amesbury	23	62,420	1,723	8,127	61,344	5,049 9	5,252 3	561 3	1,795 15	3,453 19	5,591 3
Alderbury	25	52,660	2,977	14,770	80,109	11,085 14	11,350 14	878 13	4,162 18	7,087 3	10,576 19
Salisbury†	3	480	1,825	9,039	...	5,254 14	5,342 3	841 2	1,879 18	3,986 7	5,865 17
Wilton	23	55,304	2,264	10,674	70,084	9,327 14	9,655 5	817 3	4,287 9	6,781 1	9,621 10
Tisbury	20	40,494	2,064	9,862	57,820	8,067 17	8,262 0	754 8	2,978 1	4,948 0	8,591 10
Mere	12	33,211	1,844	8,057	42,276	5,688 6	5,841 0	372 8	2,693 2	4,066 14	6,347 19
18. DORSETSHIRE.											
Shaftesbury	19	36,493	2,823	12,986	70,034	9,105 12	9,333 3	445 11	4,000 1	5,867 4	9,204 1
Sturminster	19	37,474	2,279	10,334	71,746	8,531 12	8,704 3	417 0	3,408 4	5,165 6	8,725 8
Blandford	33	57,271	2,878	14,821	66,316	10,152 1	10,504 5	657 1	4,586 12	7,793 8	10,370 12
Wimborne	25	61,163	3,620	17,253	77,618	10,208 4	10,513 10	785 11	4,075 2	7,104 0	10,782 2
Poole	8	27,023	2,864	13,742	41,504	8,016 13	8,207 19	823 18	3,429 13	6,208 2	8,197 13
Wareham	27	96,309	3,543	17,072	68,673	11,746 5	12,118 19	827 12	6,399 14	9,149 7	12,789 7
Weymouth	18	37,282	4,542	27,291	99,065	12,493 5	12,856 18	1,054 2	4,606 19	7,845 17	13,695 10
Dorchester	40	69,976	3,094	17,492	97,093	10,887 9	11,151 13	312 1	5,765 2	8,127 3	12,269 2
Cerne	20	45,363	1,543	7,318	53,659	5,005 17	5,193 4	273 0	2,013 17	3,312 10	5,246 4
Sherborne	31	40,018	2,761	13,463	75,161	7,871 10	8,209 0	499 19	3,619 6	5,498 8	8,672 0
Beaminster	26	53,764	2,913	13,587	70,131	10,116 3	10,452 13	520 1	4,210 9	6,490 13	10,700 8
Bridport	12	33,187	3,520	16,823	63,363	8,658 4	8,987 1	581 11	3,929 10	6,029 6	9,301 11

Ref. No.	Divisions, Union—Counties and Unions.	No. of Parishes.	Area in Acres.	Inhab'd Houses, 1861.	Pop., 1861.	Rateable Value, 1867.	Poor Rates, 1866-7.	Total Receipts.	Expenditure for In-maintenance, 1866.	Out-Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Total Expend 1866
	SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES *(continued)*.											
	19. DEVONSHIRE.					£	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£
279	Axminster	18	61,738	3,997	19,758	97,369	12,875 4	13,244 16	747 1	5,819 3	8,694 3	13,19
280	Honiton	28	80,867	4,788	22,729	114,727	14,393 11	14,739 17	560 5	7,790 0	10,816 11	15,28
281	St. Thomas	50	130,141	9,663	48,405	253,082	27,273 15	28,023 6	1,486 8	11,626 11	18,230 2	27,45
282	Exeter†	22	1,800	5,382	33,742	...	14,782 11	15,288 13	1,935 12	4,029 15	8,953 6	16,39
283	Newton Abbot	39	117,396	10,825	50,063	296,739	23,974 7	24,678 6	1,264 15	10,458 4	15,256 7	23,84
284	Totnes	28	98,342	6,701	32,942	163,366	13,316 18	13,573 7	1,466 6	4,647 7	8,820 0	15,28
285	Kingsbridge	26	72,918	4,034	19,394	105,002	11,192 2	11,617 10	920 0	4,345 6	7,019 11	12,20
286	Plymouth St. Mary†	20	75,569	3,875	20,502	117,386	12,340 17	12,749 14	611 19	4,600 4	7,245 19	13,06
287	Plymouth†	2	1,635	6,084	62,599	...	25,778 18	26,707 17	3,906 15	12,306 0	20,372 14	26,55
288	East Stonehouse†	1	385	1,245	14,343	...	5,359 17	5,530 0	651 13	2,006 6	3,466 16	5,59
289	Stoke Damerel*	1	2,380	4,189	50,440	...	11,987 16	17,460 6	3,072 13	5,568 1	12,290 7	17,90
290	Tavistock	25	158,567	6,073	35,265	127,084	17,220 17	17,635 14	965 15	6,664 16	9,569 12	17,07
291	Okehampton	28	126,797	3,801	18,580	81,055	11,872 14	12,208 14	596 7	5,252 14	7,258 6	12,36
292	Crediton	29	91,866	4,330	20,274	109,920	13,072 10	13,424 3	667 16	6,758 4	9,170 18	13,43
293	Tiverton	27	103,212	...	30,875	166,214	21,406 13	21,808 18	717 0	10,351 11	13,447 15	22,07
294	South Molton	30	142,503	...	19,532	106,630	12,778 2	13,136 9	716 14	4,423 4	6,961 17	13,06
295	Barnstaple	39	149,729	7,550	36,293	168,292	18,116 10	18,583 5	1,183 15	7,003 3	11,071 9	18,19
296	Torrington	23	81,472	3,419	16,876	62,602	9,239 2	9,492 17	742 11	4,374 1	6,644 0	9,78
297	Bideford	17	62,944	3,702	17,742	57,965	9,806 2	10,040 8	588 14	4,121 13	6,426 17	9,96
298	Holsworthy	20	82,519	1,988	9,876	35,698	5,514 11	5,684 17	344 4	1,598 19	2,826 13	5,84
	20. CORNWALL.											
299	Stratton	11	54,406	1,645	8,028	33,388	5,108 1	5,190 5	156 0	1,736 7	2,488 4	5,16
300	Camelford	14	51,847	1,613	7,784	37,773	5,148 17	5,260 15	307 10	1,596 10	2,716 8	5,05
301	Launceston	25	101,777	3,378	17,005	82,736	9,872 9	10,097 7	354 7	3,653 12	4,985 12	10,09
302	St. Germans	14	47,148	3,236	17,631	70,786	9,253 0	9,682 2	588 19	3,626 10	5,732 6	10,16
303	Liskeard	25	107,320	6,252	33,554	119,865	12,051 0	12,469 9	983 6	7,172 12	10,155 10	18,56
304	Bodmin	21	88,981	4,019	19,691	91,090	10,710 1	10,974 4	933 19	3,488 19	5,979 0	11,11
305	St. Columb	16	78,693	3,472	16,754	82,847	8,858 2	9,145 17	505 8	2,308 11	3,983 11	9,43
306	St. Austell	15	57,446	6,829	33,797	91,714	17,172 16	17,482 13	1,676 11	7,169 7	11,312 13	17,23
307	Truro	24	92,211	9,004	43,070	117,519	16,152 10	17,100 0	1,254 8	6,875 5	11,822 9	17,11
308	Falmouth	10	27,906	4,051	23,332	68,276	7,846 1	8,307 2	940 7	1,817 19	4,962 11	8,57
309	Helston	18	72,571	6,071	30,036	77,473	11,914 5	12,442 0	979 5	3,580 11	6,733 0	12,5
310	Redruth	8	40,305	11,192	57,173	111,493	12,243 2	12,607 0	1,237 10	3,620 0	7,437 10	12,28
311	Penzance	20	65,092	10,806	54,554	146,466	10,004 15	10,401 9	986 14	2,217 13	5,355 15	11,1
312	*Scilly Islands*	5	3,560	499	2,431	...	227 0	250 10	59 15	40 4	144 3	2
	21. SOMERSETSHIRE.											
313*a*	Williton	36	109,202	3,836	19,918	111,354	14,137 9	14,575 14	1,007 3	5,832 11	9,211 18	14,7
313*b*	Dulverton	12	73,727	1,158	6,051	41,476	6,766 4	6,968 0	278 0	2,145 3	3,532 18	6,4
314	Wellington	24	60,454	4,356	20,480	118,052	13,895 19	14,302 13	790 18	5,465 14	8,574 7	14,0
315	Taunton	38	70,452	7,209	35,601	193,029	20,464 7	21,081 10	1,595 1	8,883 11	13,426 15	21,0
316	Bridgwater	40	92,273	7,019	34,420	221,475	21,637 10	22,167 5	1,678 13	9,550 12	14,537 13	21,9
317	Langport	29	59,391	3,724	18,007	105,000	9,121 12	9,485 0	581 4	3,266 19	5,544 9	9,7
318	Chard	34	60,342	5,224	25,591	114,945	12,752 1	13,210 15	680 2	5,836 8	9,132 17	13,3
319	Yeovil	36	52,151	5,596	28,189	136,601	13,176 8	13,517 3	751 0	5,793 18	8,391 8	13,1
320	Wincanton	41	66,120	4,588	21,500	140,327	13,689 12	13,996 0	892 14	6,430 16	9,380 14	15,0
321	Frome	29	51,239	5,293	23,704	110,183	13,799 5	14,269 8	964 4	6,591 7	9,914 18	14,2
322	Shepton Mallet	24	49,657	3,667	16,619	103,892	13,961 10	14,396 15	720 14	6,415 19	9,716 13	14,1
323	Wells	19	64,822	4,356	21,889	145,642	14,255 14	14,828 4	1,085 9	5,410 5	8,531 6	14,2
324	Axbridge	38	105,679	7,053	36,106	281,551	21,818 16	22,452 2	1,115 3	8,601 5	12,649 9	22,2
325	Clutton	29	47,026	5,017	23,721	113,769	17,440 13	17,832 9	793 3	7,887 11	11,063 14	17,4
326	Bath	24	30,321	11,228	68,336	329,502	30,949 10	31,719 16	5,827 9	6,242 19	18,395 11	32,0
327	Keynsham	19	33,358	4,511	21,802	120,374	12,220 14	12,591 9	803 15	5,048 3	7,964 10	11,8
328	Bedminster	23	57,068	7,457	41,257	195,490	22,486 12	23,070 11	2,120 14	10,000 15	14,957 6	23,9
	WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.											
	28. GLOUCESTER.											
329	Bristol†	19	1,840	9,402	66,027	...	56,315 10	58,305 15	10,547 4	14,203 18	33,054 7	59,4
330	Clifton	12	29,475	15,338	91,687	401,548	53,077 2	54,017 3	5,469 4	12,647 16	25,534 15	49,4
331	Chipping Sodbury	23	62,356	4,020	18,763	112,172	11,407 5	11,761 19	646 7	4,211 10	6,611 13	11,5
332	Thornbury	21	65,840	3,459	16,499	113,355	9,469 10	9,803 18	461 4	2,990 1	5,198 4	9,9
333	Dursley	11	26,521	3,234	13,331	61,241	8,216 16	8,570 5	789 5	4,160 14	6,719 3	8,4
334	Westbury-on-Severn	14	43,246	4,081	20,189	93,132	7,663 13	8,340 18	934 2	3,262 10	6,291 12	8,4
335	Newent	18	45,281	2,673	12,420	75,191	10,730 18	11,026 17	480 13	4,364 3	6,725 5	10,4
336	Gloucester	40	32,222	6,349	34,950	157,371	11,647 10	12,371 11	1,387 19	4,131 3	8,748 15	12,3
337	Wheatenhurst	14	24,471	1,721	7,819	53,800	5,984 18	6,139 17	367 11	1,983 19	3,150 12	6,0
338	Stroud	16	43,720	8,379	36,448	121,317	16,968 10	17,778 19	1,825 19	7,632 5	13,100 3	17,
339	Tetbury	13	25,641	1,287	6,110	37,138	3,079 11	3,167 14	119 8	1,244 13	2,010 10	3,
340	Cirencester	39	85,366	4,499	20,934	129,566	14,716 5	15,171 8	1,441 15	4,594 16	9,022 7	15,
341	Northleach	30	67,647	2,274	10,895	75,087	6,982 14	7,341 12	606 11	1,771 12	4,007 5	8,3
342	Stow-on-the-Wold	28	41,131	2,181	9,687	58,642	6,896 7	7,066 6	570 5	2,176 1	4,078 16	7,
343	Winchcomb	29	57,494	2,245	10,082	79,539	9,143 5	9,297 7	441 0	2,085 18	3,622 16	8,4
344	Cheltenham	13	24,876	9,095	49,792	270,248	26,794 8	27,255 14	2,669 5	11,964 8	19,589 2	26,4
345	Tewkesbury	23	38,918	3,290	14,908	95,606	8,894 7	9,121 6	691 10	3,347 12	5,891 17	8,4
	23. HEREFORD.											
346	Ledbury	22	48,783	2,850	14,880	89,704	8,190 19	8,545 6	434 8	2,798 15	4,704 1	8,0
347	Ross	30	55,568	3,357	16,306	113,452	12,176 5	12,484 12	601 7	4,791 1	7,373 0	11,3
348*a*	Hereford	49	70,074	...	29,763	175,585	18,385 2	19,011 13	918 2	6,608 13	11,174 18	19,0
348*b*	Dore	29	74,917	...	9,519	67,181	7,657 9	7,843 4	540 15	1,902 3	3,681 0	7,
349	Weobley	26	48,959	1,870	9,018	68,714	6,312 6	6,488 16	539 13	1,590 19	3,186 19	6,8
350	Bromyard	34	61,659	2,444	11,811	82,890	7,643 0	7,972 18	295 17	3,035 5	4,464 18	7,9
351	Leominster	27	65,620	3,231	15,494	107,129	10,382 11	10,593 5	424 16	4,295 0	6,473 10	10,0
	24. SALOP.											
352	Ludlow	32	87,573	3,554	17,717	109,763	12,065 4	12,534 14	891 4	4,722 13	7,694	12,1
353	Clun	19	82,886	2,120	10,006	...	7,536 13	7,724 7	888 14	2,544 18	4,943 14	8,3
354	Church Stretton	14	46,184	1,228	6,289	44,557	3,928 18	4,074 18	224 18	1,241 17	2,374 0	4,0
355	Cleobury Mortimer	17	54,640	1,743	8,304	57,275	6,387 15	6,577 1	460 17	1,481 18	3,180 18	6,0

Ref. No.	Divisions, Union—Counties and Unions.	No. of Parishes	Area in Acres.	Inhab'd Houses, 1891.	Pop., 1891.	Rateable Value, 1897.	Poor Rates, 1896-7.	Total Receipts.	Expenditure for In-maintenance, 1896.	Out-Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Total Expenditure, 1896-7.
	West Midland Counties *(continued)*.											
	24. Salop *(continued)*.					£	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
356	Bridgnorth	29	69,893	3,289	15,920	106,444	8,732 7	9,028 1	900 7	1,986 10	4,723 16	8,489 2
357	Shiffnall	16	46,053	2,376	11,994	89,651	5,771 9	5,945 7	412 7	2,482 6	3,914 1	5,767 7
358	Madeley	12	27,951	5,980	30,403	87,928	8,862 3	9,146 2	757 4	2,568 8	5,491 16	8,304 11
359	Atcham	43	104,144	3,848	19,314	165,220	8,972 9	9,278 11	1,289 2	759 4	4,006 3	9,438 6
360	Shrewsbury†	6	18,032	5,173	25,784	...	7,744 17	8,092 19	2,116 18	1,830 8	5,618 14	7,567 6
361	Oswestry†	14	76,348	4,884	23,778	...	11,660 12	12,228 2	1,404 11	2,516 13	6,705 9	11,926 15
362	Ellesmere	17	71,081	3,003	14,611	111,451	6,173 11	6,476 6	913 10	1,342 17	3,897 15	6,729 19
363	Wem	11	51,197	2,230	10,644	80,359	6,183 10	6,477 0	646 7	1,802 10	3,844 18	6,647 15
363a	Whitchurch	25	39,076	2,337	11,272	69,930	4,725 6	5,048 1	543 1	1,390 8	3,320 1	5,256 5
364	Drayton	14	67,910	2,961	14,260	113,052	5,125 7	5,230 9	526 10	888 14	2,949 11	5,379 10
365	Wellington	11	33,528	4,607	23,873	93,770	7,418 0	7,737 16	930 8	3,176 16	5,996 8	8,722 9
366	Newport	16	47,477	3,046	15,447	91,135	6,689 9	6,810 2	709 17	2,054 6	4,930 10	7,224 0
	25. Stafford.											
367	Stafford	26	52,022	4,503	24,474	135,246	9,241 6	9,468 18	1,429 13	1,943 4	6,086 9	8,759 2
368	Stone	10	68,524	4,456	21,926	125,564	5,841 14	6,029 10	975 15	1,364 5	4,070 9	6,727 19
369	Newcastle-under-Lyme	9	26,718	5,002	24,567	91,257	5,841 3	6,433 17	865 1	1,203 12	3,496 5	6,198 8
370	Wolstanton and Burslem	1	13,679	10,627	54,356	147,709	12,676 13	13,079 4	904 15	4,782 8	9,489 5	13,538 2
371	Stoke-upon-Trent‖	1	10,490	14,078	71,308	...	22,892 9	23,362 1	3,445 3	6,142 10	14,543 12	21,953 9
372a	Leek	19	65,124	...	23,651	163,423	6,715 16	6,943 11	680 10	2,886 18	5,063 6	7,574 10
372b	Alstonfield (part of)	3	7,769	...	1,148	...	485 5	500 6	94 7	140 4	252 0	439 16
373	Cheadle	15	55,146	4,390	20,988	108,540	6,909 2	7,097 7	599 13	1,727 17	3,423 6	5,993 1
374	Uttoxeter	21	62,890	3,102	14,787	110,915	5,326 0	5,615 19	606 15	2,077 8	3,809 17	6,067 0
375	Burton-on-Trent	53	90,652	8,217	41,065	291,868	13,316 0	13,913 5	959 12	4,235 17	8,426 0	14,214 10
376	Tamworth	25	46,740	3,240	15,504	In Warwick	7,223 0	7,616 6	649 16	2,998 12	5,505 19	8,026 15
377	Lichfield	37	71,613	5,848	27,541	170,090	9,880 11	10,128 4	728 15	4,289 17	6,826 0	10,241 5
378	Penkridge	22	70,799	3,756	18,662	180,493	7,262 19	7,494 0	687 0	2,119 4	4,235 6	6,961 8
379a	Seisdon	13	43,574	...	15,869	104,284	5,659 15	6,028 14	367 4	1,402 12	3,089 4	5,585 18
379b	Wolverhampton	4	10,326	...	111,033	307,010	36,515 17	37,302 11	5,279 0	8,604 7	20,171 8	34,761 9
380	Walsall	1	21,603	11,816	59,908	158,503	14,434 17	14,640 2	1,691 18	5,245 2	10,331 7	14,059 13
381	West Bromwich	6	19,384	17,567	92,480	290,322	31,008 4	31,776 7	3,430 15	11,051 4	21,727 6	30,532 8
382	Dudley	4	17,984	25,156	130,267	...	34,291 17	35,139 4	4,642 2	13,160 9	24,777 11	34,244 1
	26. Worcester.											
383	Stourbridge	17	16,200	13,416	68,726	164,240	15,396 19	16,251 5	2,660 15	3,400 14	10,069 15	15,270 5
384	Kidderminster	13	37,321	6,548	30,307	119,301	14,847 5	15,393 5	1,582 9	5,507 18	10,457 4	15,530 11
385	Tenbury	19	35,941	1,523	7,366	52,878	5,158 9	5,264 8	330 0	1,393 9	2,540 6	5,143 1
386	Martley	29	53,718	3,166	15,098	98,997	10,184 14	10,671 9	433 18	3,522 14	5,769 6	10,522 17
387	Worcester	14	6,699	6,267	30,969	118,842	15,797 8	16,508 10	1,481 15	4,616 4	9,352 11	15,830 12
388	Upton-on-Severn	22	53,016	4,155	21,010	146,581	12,513 5	13,127 15	530 18	4,913 0	7,409 19	12,726 10
389	Evesham	30	46,609	3,146	14,767	94,785	9,032 6	9,262 15	624 16	2,829 9	4,821 18	9,711 18
390	Pershore	39	52,269	2,993	13,865	95,778	7,881 16	8,305 7	376 10	3,435 18	5,321 6	8,514 1
391	Droitwich	30	55,225	...	19,237	140,493	9,636 11	11,120 8	704 8	3,047 11	6,095 7	11,071 16
392	Bromsgrove	15	47,374	5,510	26,207	131,086	11,744 6	12,139 11	1,020 12	3,651 19	6,813 7	11,931 16
393	King's Norton	5	28,404	9,162	47,349	278,055	18,252 9	18,733 10	956 1	3,192 7	6,289 8	17,779 3
	27. Warwick.											
394	Birmingham*	1	2,660	42,389	212,621	...	130,694 9	133,539 1	19,503 17	30,016 10	78,357 14	127,263 8
395	Aston	5	31,273	20,415	100,522	...	9,822 4	10,455 13	2,262 5	1,463 17	8,531 7	12,606 12
396	Meriden	18	48,618	2,467	11,290	86,635	5,919 7	6,190 15	434 16	2,307 12	4,285 9	6,604 8
397	Atherstone	17	27,883	2,665	12,118	69,705	4,980 4	5,165 18	331 7	2,243 6	3,789 3	5,600 0
398	Nuneaton	7	20,428	3,081	13,054	49,662	6,458 17	6,673 15	581 0	3,062 7	4,955 5	6,530 4
399	Foleshill	12	19,389	4,556	19,997	58,411	7,185 10	7,428 7	935 11	2,760 10	5,673 6	7,446 3
400	Coventry†	2	5,489	9,154	41,647	...	13,964 13	14,762 13	2,067 2	3,265 6	9,305 5	13,815 7
401	Rugby	41	80,755	5,256	24,436	209,513	9,740 11	10,334 5	613 3	3,426 9	5,713 12	11,666 4
402	Solihull	12	46,015	2,859	13,231	105,698	5,178 17	5,430 7	394 3	1,572 2	3,266 12	6,287 0
403	Warwick	34	66,639	8,961	44,047	278,538	20,509 4	21,531 5	1,908 16	8,763 17	14,882 2	21,251 18
404	Stratford-on-Avon	36	79,051	4,685	21,249	140,445	12,609 18	13,249 8	785 3	5,610 2	8,727 14	13,292 11
405	Alcester	22	52,430	3,750	16,878	94,334	11,054 5	11,240 14	769 0	3,780 15	6,455 19	10,955 13
406	Shipston-on-Stour	37	78,899	4,468	19,852	...	12,468 6	12,729 2	1,000 3	3,973 13	7,075 9	12,397 7
407	Southam	26	50,409	2,279	10,392	90,774	6,130 18	6,313 2	681 16	2,781 9	4,494 13	6,673 16
	North Midland Counties.											
	28. Leicester.											
408	Lutterworth	37	59,031	3,636	15,515	109,037	10,348 8	10,691 9	617 1	3,781 14	6,420 2	10,753 8
409	Market Harborough	41	64,094	3,577	16,034	139,182	13,789 4	14,490 9	808 5	5,404 4	7,892 15	14,076 17
410	Billesdon	38	50,721	1,571	7,272	92,801	7,067 13	7,364 12	200 15	1,484 0	2,832 14	7,643 17
411	Blaby	30	34,207	3,126	14,305	81,642	8,121 16	8,261 10	384 1	2,673 19	4,621 3	8,469 4
412	Hinckley	14	28,070	3,609	16,374	...	9,624 6	9,911 9	695 18	4,015 1	6,559 4	9,056 1
413	Market Bosworth	31	53,526	2,911	13,428	89,830	9,544 15	9,725 19	831 11	4,250 3	6,227 6	9,537 17
414	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	29	50,242	5,931	28,543	113,236	11,636 2	11,799 4	1,136 8	5,400 4	8,373 2	11,680 11
415	Loughborough	24	42,570	...	24,147	116,250	11,298 1	11,638 11	1,269 1	4,664 4	7,871 4	12,552 18
416	Barrow-on-Soar	37	47,868	4,460	19,766	121,696	11,830 0	12,286 13	468 13	3,644 12	5,987 0	11,888 8
417	Leicester	10	3,960	14,615	68,056	216,229	25,178 9	25,746 1	4,042 7	5,501 3	17,053 4	25,828 12
418	Melton Mowbray	56	98,077	4,289	20,171	156,476	13,751 18	14,036 12	1,332 18	2,692 18	6,167 1	14,886 14
	29. Rutland.											
419	Oakham	31	55,030	2,405	11,112	89,100	6,029 14	6,198 18	583 17	2,558 18	4,377 14	6,327 17
420	Uppingham	36	52,698	2,626	12,367	86,349	7,833 8	8,025 2	559 3	2,732 18	4,342 10	7,663 16
	30. Lincoln.											
421	Stamford	37	52,858	3,727	18,213	110,408	10,510 13	10,845 3	1,293 14	5,292 3	8,056 4	10,595 1
422a	Bourn	37	90,644	...	20,113	151,993	9,700 5	10,184 8	1,150 18	4,500 14	7,618 1	10,566 16
423	Spalding	9	70,181	4,517	22,129	178,461	10,270 6	10,752 11	1,721 13	4,349 9	8,662 3	12,476 12
424	Holbeach	10	107,299	3,818	18,290	132,387	9,347 7	9,641 18	1,148 1	3,872. 1	7,205 6	10,594 16
425	Boston	28	120,817	...	37,933	220,193	21,333 18	21,916 17	1,678 0	11,362 9	16,554 17	22,276 6
426	Sleaford	59	131,777	5,133	21,919	206,990	11,315 9	11,775 9	802 14	5,985 9	8,843 3	12,046 15
427	Grantham	53	103,929	5,961	28,886	195,302	14,835 6	15,386 3	1,137 12	7,151 16	11,463 0	16,023 16
428	Lincoln	93	158,130	...	46,941	280,207	21,380 6	22,001 2	1,779 13	10,857 11	15,800 9	21,705 14
429	Horncastle	69	113,588	5,117	24,695	154,693	12,792 14	13,142 0	1,329 19	6,590 18	9,815 10	12,814 0

Ref. No.	Divisions, Union—Counties and Unions.	No. of Parishes	Area in Acres.	Inhab'd Houses, 1861.	Pop., 1861.	Rateable Value, 1867.	Poor Rates, 1866-7.	Total Receipts.	Expenditure for In-maintenance, 1866.	Out-Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Total Expenditur 1866-7.
	North Midland Counties *(continued).*											
	30. Lincoln *(continued).*					£	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
430	Spilsby	66	140,269	6,000	28,799	214,909	15,511 2	16,067 12	913 13	9,738 10	13,039 4	17,340 12
431	Louth	93	170,708	7,409	34,711	265,695	18,242 10	18,859 3	1,102 7	10,221 0	14,031 13	19,540 3
432	Caistor	76	183,164	7,786	37,517	252,631	13,416 2	14,015 18	1,014 14	6,670 6	10,405 11	13,055 10
433	Glanford Brigg	54	165,470	7,524	34,731	229,454	14,904 0	15,430 0	948 14	8,233 15	11,880 18	16,306 3
434	Gainsborough	50	108,578	5,770	25,973	164,043	11,650 8	12,168 13	1,093 8	5,165 12	8,096 10	12,181 8
	31. Nottingham.											
435	East Retford	50	86,797	5,036	22,677	166,093	11,354 16	11,559 2	549 7	3,860 7	6,039 9	11,870 5
436	Worksop	26	80,850	4,339	20,704	130,439	10,431 9	10,665 1	1,147 7	3,409 6	5,835 17	9,278 13
437	Mansfield	18	55,960	6,444	30,582	108,908	12,830 4	13,285 18	1,177 0	6,634 18	9,729 8	13,061 19
438	Basford	43	88,039	15,276	73,285	243,232	26,559 11	27,013 9	2,054 19	11,829 10	17,887 11	27,036 6
439	Radford	4	6,800	6,366	30,479	66,202	6,918 2	7,038 3	511 16	2,752 13	5,069 15	7,088 19
440	Nottingham	3	1,870	15,611	74,693	264,995	35,698 18	36,882 4	6,888 4	10,659 9	25,458 6	38,493 8
441	Southwell	61	117,134	5,359	24,425	199,369	13,179 13	13,595 4	687 1	4,519 11	6,931 19	12,987 16
442	Newark	51	94,202	6,593	30,186	198,740	15,502 11	16,466 11	905 4	6,500 1	9,770 19	16,915 5
443	Bingham	42	68,139	3,391	15,670	119,988	8,967 15	9,129 19	474 19	2,063 18	3,595 0	9,516 11
	32. Derbyshire.											
444	Shardlow	48	73,290	7,006	31,113	203,655	12,126 0	12,476 4	967 2	4,623 3	7,686 14	12,738 17
445	Derby	7	2,970	10,587	51,049	163,140	13,168 2	13,679 15	2,562 8	2,167 4	9,388 5	14,265 17
446	Belper	35	66,590	10,535	51,711	188,476	15,542 4	16,090 10	1,428 15	4,931 19	9,629 4	15,915 8
447*a*	Ashborne	62	98,237	...	19,997	139,897	7,817 17	8,013 18	600 9	2,010 18	4,246 1	7,692 0
447*b*	Alstonefield§ (part of)	1	2,700	...	651	...	211 0	216 1	66 19	78 3	149 12	223 10
448	Chesterfield	34	94,825	12,248	61,779	245,374	22,019 16	22,739 9	1,877 16	9,530 0	14,774 3	22,315 6
449	Bakewell	60	107,905	6,448	31,378	133,720	8,518 17	9,264 12	629 16	3,091 1	5,900 12	9,780 1
450	Chapel-en-le-Frith	17	63,248	2,699	14,020	76,404	3,728 1	3,833 8	431 7	939 15	2,189 8	4,073 19
451*a*	Glossop	10	38,759	4,180	21,200	54,082	6,433 5	6,777 5	420 19	1,565 17	3,395 12	5,388 2
451*b*	Hayfield	4	10,096	...	10,976	36,950	3,635 1	3,769 19	400 1	1,027 15	2,355 11	3,836 14
	North-Western Counties.											
	33. Cheshire.											
452	Stockport	17	30,709	19,127	94,335	299,596	24,806 9	25,876 6	3,422 11	5,703 1	15,859 4	28,017 2
453	Macclesfield	41	81,561	13,384	61,543	250,736	21,169 6	21,690 6	2,240 10	8,615 19	14,964 8	23,764 16
454	Altrincham	39	73,665	7,782	40,517	267,441	15,917 7	16,877 3	1,330 5	5,760 1	10,309 2	20,851 0
455	Runcorn	37	45,776	5,226	26,792	146,763	16,086 15	16,407 5	1,134 3	4,622 5	8,524 15	16,019 13
456	Northwich	60	65,445	6,925	33,338	202,088	15,960 9	16,425 16	947 3	5,781 2	9,070 5	17,153 8
457	Congleton	32	52,889	6,994	34,328	170,032	12,862 14	14,095 0	972 8	3,909 0	7,470 0	14,462 4
458	Nantwich	78	111,126	8,079	40,955	231,002	15,070 8	15,418 13	913 5	6,406 13	9,628 1	17,374 1
459*a*	Great Boughton	84	73,782	...	18,800	141,778	13,875 5	14,759 18	585 18	3,470 6	5,510 6	11,791 3
459*b*	Chester†	9	2,758	...	29,408	...	13,447 12	13,659 13	2,099 17	4,187 11	8,712 6	13,748 18
459*c*	Hawarden	15	31,015	...	9,528	...	4,478 2	4,555 2	420 1	884 13	2,638 8	4,846 17
460*a*	Wirral	47	91,511	...	18,413	126,345	8,927 11	9,435 9	234 3	2,271 1	3,985 9	9,770 1
460*b*	Birkenhead	9	23,852	8,852	61,420	330,277	20,736 16	21,192 5	2,452 9	9,162 12	19,196 2	24,554 19
	34. Lancashire.											
461	Liverpool*	1	2,220	37,041	269,742	...	170,796 6	179,744 18	43,535 10	37,399 2	137,766 9	156,576 15
462	West Derby	22	46,799	26,485	156,561	945,590	42,678 0	45,337 7	9,104 9	12,074 15	35,406 5	53,268 12
462*b*	Toxteth Park‡	1	3,768	10,858	69,284		26,059 19	27,098 6	6,576 12	7,122 11	23,285 6	25,850 16
463	Prescot	20	56,859	13,052	73,127	313,374	26,002 12	26,678 18	1,955 14	6,929 4	12,412 1	26,537 0
464	Ormskirk	21	111,968	8,330	46,252	290,061	20,193 9	20,589 14	1,335 15	3,363 17	7,042 19	20,287 7
465	Wigan	20	47,018	17,368	94,561	320,350	29,824 15	30,495 19	3,036 5	12,087 14	21,616 6	32,595 10
466	Warrington	16	29,984	8,223	43,875	174,091	18,359 14	18,770 11	2,355 3	4,964 16	11,727 9	20,570 0
467	Leigh	10	23,610	7,603	37,700	130,464	10,347 2	10,755 19	1,377 12	3,210 19	6,819 19	10,891 19
468	Bolton	26	43,896	24,944	130,269	448,577	39,825 5	40,747 7	4,155 10	12,358 0	25,405 7	42,749 13
469	Bury	12	32,990	19,811	101,135	362,300	34,113 3	34,844 18	3,033 13	14,189 11	22,801 1	34,656 5
470	Barton-upon-Irwell	6	23,279	7,462	39,038	173,972	11,144 2	11,611 12	1,626 14	3,178 7	7,244 3	12,788 19
471	Chorlton	12	11,549	32,806	169,579	585,344	70,977 14	73,580 8	9,598 6	15,865 3	43,286 11	81,446 19
472	Salford	4	4,830	19,670	105,335	390,103	37,478 8	38,436 3	4,269 12	9,762 13	22,801 19	44,445 10
473*a*	Manchester‖	1	1,480	31,663	185,410	...	116,989 11	122,716 4	20,154 19	20,210 1	72,607 12	138,463 3
473*b*	Prestwich	12	11,148	11,253	58,578	220,093	12,955 1	14,266 14	537 18	2,627 4	6,091 13	16,830 0
474	Ashton-under-Lyne	13	38,657	26,500	134,753	392,127	30,767 8	31,715 11	2,606 9	8,778 9	19,555 15	28,332 7
475	Oldham	8	16,872	21,834	111,276	289,812	29,560 7	31,005 15	4,071 9	8,346 2	20,805 11	30,675 17
476	Rochdale	6	40,340	18,444	91,754	314,632	32,129 10	33,775 16	2,705 9	8,870 2	20,284 10	27,916 13
477	Haslingden	10	26,681	13,368	69,781	207,603	16,080 14	16,356 10	1,099 0	5,516 1	10,288 14	15,731 8
478	Burnley	26	54,126	14,500	75,595	...	22,655 17	23,175 13	893 19	7,837 15	13,284 6	18,899 3
479	Clitheroe	35	114,697	4,142	20,476	112,889	6,769 16	7,255 9	541 17	2,779 14	5,115 19	8,062 10
480	Blackburn	24	43,569	21,883	119,942	309,666	39,711 14	41,792 1	3,654 2	13,009 17	28,833 12	39,943 8
481	Chorley	26	52,213	7,841	41,678	167,741	16,046 9	16,451 6	1,080 16	4,696 0	7,834 0	15,882 4
482	Preston	28	68,035	19,982	110,523	352,414	56,468 0	60,141 17	6,891 18	9,161 8	25,505 1	48,937 7
483	Fylde	23	76,397	4,616	25,682	161,572	8,534 17	8,826 16	880 18	2,891 3	5,400 16	9,404 16
484	Garstang	25	62,617	2,380	12,425	85,888	8,678 14	8,779 17	246 8	2,108 8	3,270 8	7,516 1
485*a*	Lancaster	20	57,141	...	24,004	124,342	7,806 1	8,067 18	599 9	2,843 11	4,840 12	7,851 17
485*b*	Caton§	17	53,262	...	9,312	...	4,173 8	4,255 16	641 16	1,562 4	2,516 4	4,251 14
485*c*	*Arkholme*, &c.	9	28,343	...	1,981	...	1,109 0	1,115 11	2 13	475 6	522 9	1,111 16
486	Ulverston	28	135,043	6,832	35,738	224,542	12,067 9	13,142 4	1,224 19	4,016 13	7,812 16	13,596 3
	35. West Riding.											
487	Sedbergh	3	52,882	913	4,391	22,261	1,385 0	1,432 5	187 2	363 1	898 5	1,555 14
488	Settle	31	154,591	2,605	12,528	105,451	6,771 10	7,097 1	523 10	2,123 11	3,723 11	6,661 19
489*a*	Skipton	49	154,912	6,530	31,155	...	13,799 4	14,632 0	827 8	5,856 7	8,331 2	15,332 9
489*b*	Carlton§ (part of)	1	2,161	41	188	...	40 3	45 12	...	20 16	33 14	38
490	Pateley Bridge	14	74,275	1,987	9,534	48,335	4,958 11	5,032 9	312 11	2,090 10	3,455 2	5,179 19
491	Ripon	42	69,303	...	15,690	112,184	6,345 0	6,550 1	852 1	2,210 6	4,648 15	7,051 1
492*a*	Great Ouseburn	42	51,808	2,508	11,534	102,482	5,113 11	5,376 14	375 1	1,490 5	3,083 3	5,200 17
492*b*	Knaresborough	21	39,942	3,739	17,176	101,949	7,192 5	7,419 7	661 19	3,112 14	5,139 14	7,574 2
492*c*	Wetherby	19	32,459	1,409	6,668	47,360	3,028 9	3,078 0	289 9	966 1	2,396 12	3,524 3
492*d*	Barwick in Elmet§ (part of)	5	6,941	205	987	...	462 10	462 10	40 10	157 15	212 9	450 15
493*a*	Carlton§ (part of)	17	41,204	...	18,413	...	4,534 2	4,735 11	396 18	1,601 19	2,402 8	4,530 7
493*b*	Barwick in Elmet§ (part of)	2	2,050	...	256	...	104 7	104 7	13 6	14 17	30 11	96 14
493*c*	Wharfedale	18	30,798	3,212	15,453	62,106	4,291 4	4,337 13	...	2,054 13	2,643 6	4,247 4

Ref. No.	Divisions, Union—Counties and Unions.	No. of Parishes.	Area in Acres.	Inhab'd Houses, 1861.	Pop., 1861.	Rateable Value, 1867.	Poor Rates, 1866-7.	Total Receipts.	Expenditure for In-maintenance, 1866.	Out-Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Total Expenditure, 1866-7.
						£	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
	North-Western Counties *(continued)*.											
	35. West Riding *(continued)*.											
71	Keighley	‖	39,141	9,069	43,122	109,301	12,098 14	12,652 12	831 12	5,387 10	8,418 12	12,627 12
75	Todmorden	‖	26,920	6,435	31,113	...	5,594 14	6,058 6	...	3,605 15	4,868 1	6,948 18
76	Saddleworth*	1	18,280	3,818	18,631	...	4,981 5	5,292 13	602 10	1,357 13	3,150 5	5,037 11
77	Huddersfield	34	66,560	26,646	131,336	375,790	34,201 11	35,349 18	3,461 19	15,044 8	24,947 19	34,936 12
78	Halifax	‖	51,784	27,000	128,673	408,233	30,147 6	30,980 10	2,905 12	11,735 13	21,760 13	30,511 8
79a	North Bierley	16	32,674	18,266	85,775	237,100	20,180 5	20,725 0	1,233 16	7,301 17	12,996 2	19,488 17
79b	Bradford	4	6,590	22,518	106,218	439,478	25,804 9	27,268 0	3,022 17	6,636 15	17,443 18	30,831 5
79c	Carlton§ (part of)	1	1,070	1,038	4,482	...	773 16	830 10	16 17	481 11	561 18	885 4
80a	Carlton§ (part of)	10	19,701	...	45,357	...	16,693 10	17,282 11	904 10	5,392 2	7,018 16	17,033 6
80b	Thorpe Stapleton	...	360	8	44	...	26 4	26 4	...	...	...	26 5
80c	Holbeck‖	1	760	3,584	15,824	...	5,511 12	6,441 17	767 9	1,524 1	3,564 1	6,476 16
80d	Hunslet‖	1	1,100	5,675	25,763	...	7,606 16	8,819 13	1,066 5	1,916 10	6,438 4	10,085 16
80e	Great Preston§ (part of)	4	6,847	...	2,365	...	872 18	883 13	153 4	309 5	463 11	864 7
80f	Barwick in Elmet§ (part of)	2	3,053	...	1,634	...	548 16	548 16	22 15	255 6	309 5	513 10
80g	Bramley	...	3,451	2,515	11,391	35,150	4,011 14	4,140 16	265 19	721 13	1,939 14	4,230 17
1	Leeds*	‖	2,100	25,005	117,566	...	43,424 10	44,586 6	5,930 15	8,747 0	27,632 11	48,082 12
2	Dewsbury	11	24,456	19,369	92,883	302,901	20,965 0	21,825 16	1,855 6	6,975 11	13,146 2	22,647 9
3a	Wakefield	21	38,086	9,856	53,126	208,025	19,843 14	20,742 8	1,323 12	8,271 3	12,914 3	19,710 19
3b	Great Preston§ (part of)	2	2,793	253	1,360	...	393 15	457 10	61 5	166 0	232 15	465 17
3c	Barwick in Elmet§ (part of)	1	1,181	111	563	...	140 1	149 5	11 7	49 13	62 2	153 18
4a	Great Preston§ (part of)	25	40,812	...	19,551	...	5,815 11	5,943 15	653 11	2,762 8	3,589 12	5,862 0
4a1	*Newthorpe*, &c.	11	16,113	...	11,808	...	6,938 19	7,083 16	610 6	2,506 17	6,163 9	7,672 0
4a2	Barwick in Elmet§ (part of)	7	9,210	...	3,435	...	1,831 4	1,899 2	130 9	631 8	817 8	1,650 14
4b	Hemsworth	25	33,870	1,657	7,793	53,452	3,492 6	3,630 18	391 15	1,208 4	2,218 11	3,889 7
5	Barnsley	17	35,376	9,094	45,797	208,039	19,023 19	19,942 0	2,336 10	9,037 10	15,110 17	20,170 2
6a	Penistone	15	33,846	2,907	14,419	50,597	5,793 5	5,885 18	598 5	1,714 16	3,678 12	5,378 6
6b	Wortley	4	51,944	4,665	24,092	...	8,805 10	9,000 16	861 9	3,378 18	6,028 14	8,783 13
7	Ecclesall Bierlow	7	20,860	13,007	63,618	187,593	17,323 1	18,217 19	2,515 12	5,662 5	13,916 16	19,363 6
8	Sheffield	4	10,590	26,625	128,951	398,527	53,541 16	56,097 6	6,357 9	22,958 13	39,125 3	54,710 9
9	Rotherham	27	50,591	9,031	44,350	219,765	18,611 0	19,120 19	2,096 19	7,683 9	12,660 6	17,661 17
10	Doncaster	55	109,031	8,619	39,388	227,068	15,714 19	16,043 18	2,224 17	3,727 18	9,166 15	17,344 4
11	Thorne	13	71,946	3,631	16,011	97,047	7,907 16	8,083 1	613 0	2,695 5	4,502 18	9,158 12
12	Goole	17	40,908	3,302	15,153	93,798	6,899 1	7,118 19	867 16	3,081 9	5,158 2	7,178 11
13a	Selby	26	50,080	3,370	14,918	91,724	6,174 0	6,397 8	575 5	2,965 15	6,271 18	8,389 19
13b	Great Preston § (part of)	2	3,280	164	757	...	117 3	117 3	12 17	53 10	71 7	120 0
13c	Barwick in Elmet§ (part of)	1	2,654	66	326	...	224 3	224 3	40 15	80 6	126 1	232 2
14a	Barwick in Elmet§ (part of)	20	37,738	...	10,956	...	3,636 1	3,864 17	302 16	1,795 16	2,290 7	3,909 4
14b	*Colton*, &c.	10	12,861	...	3,572	...	3,638 0	3,699 12	...	1,319 16	1,698 18	3,823 15
14c	Great Preston § (part of)	4	8,454	...	2,472	...	859 11	926 4	128 1	401 11	550 18	861 4
14d	Carlton § (part of)	2	4,743	...	1,118	...	401 15	404 15	45 0	140 17	208 14	367 13
	36. East Riding.											
15a	York	83	79,769	11,824	59,158	279,900	28,171 15	29,715 0	1,900 18	4,471 13	12,793 12	29,662 7
15b	Barwick in Elmet§ (part of)	2	3,143	89	484	...	157 12	168 12	3 15	47 3	67 14	155 7
16	Pocklington	47	107,636	3,415	16,710	137,453	6,313 17	6,520 3	356 0	2,997 13	4,513 0	6,493 17
17	Howden	42	72,253	3,156	15,001	123,841	6,146 3	6,358 15	695 18	2,910 1	4,890 17	6,635 16
18	Beverley	36	78,434	4,450	21,029	159,444	8,620 16	8,814 9	759 4	4,235 5	7,370 4	9,921 14
19	Sculcoates	19	45,084	11,102	51,956	253,227	13,896 19	14,411 7	2,210 15	4,403 2	10,239 12	14,680 6
20	Kingston-on-Hull†	1	1,827	10,892	56,888	...	12,167 16	12,521 1	3,066 3	4,607 1	10,801 10	12,671 6
21	Patrington	27	88,872	2,008	9,681	88,259	3,667 9	3,854 12	339 0	952 18	2,354 2	3,899 9
22	Skirlaugh	42	67,028	1,952	9,654	96,419	3,964 8	4,170 6	429 7	1,701 5	3,067 16	4,755 7
23	Driffield	43	105,114	3,959	19,226	145,414	8,469 9	8,659 8	614 18	3,699 18	6,185 5	8,787 16
24	Bridlington	32	67,984	3,079	14,371	108,231	4,623 5	4,785 10	237 13	2,158 4	3,371 10	4,938 0
	37. North Riding.											
25	Scarborough	33	81,460	6,354	30,425	191,761	13,523 13	14,217 7	969 18	5,480 3	9,087 3	13,121 8
26	Malton	65	112,407	4,732	23,483	161,709	6,921 2	7,183 17	701 13	2,863 16	5,276 10	8,166 3
27	Easingwold	29	63,603	2,095	10,148	95,148	3,916 0	4,035 4	319 10	1,921 9	3,096 5	4,403 8
28	Thirsk	42	62,444	2,692	12,299	102,126	3,976 4	4,185 6	429 14	1,508 8	2,869 17	4,675 2
29a	Helmsley	30	72,885	1,232	6,093	40,108	2,162 8	2,245 2	213 6	989 12	1,862 9	2,493 13
29b	Kirkby Moorside	23	58,631	1,196	5,739	37,412	2,031 1	2,093 16	223 2	889 7	1,582 14	2,148 0
30	Pickering	25	88,062	2,189	10,541	63,486	2,842 0	2,961 19	292 4	1,216 18	2,153 13	2,793 6
31	Whitby	22	90,371	4,917	23,633	90,432	9,270 5	9,385 6	762 2	3,207 10	6,959 0	10,165 18
32	Guisebrough	27	96,862	4,366	22,128	124,102	6,896 16	7,073 5	737 5	3,061 13	5,211 4	7,579 15
33	Stokesley	29	79,345	2,208	10,381	76,471	4,710 16	4,845 13	213 18	2,020 1	3,360 6	4,757 17
34	Northallerton	43	68,342	2,655	12,174	102,064	5,261 11	5,420 5	471 6	1,864 0	3,923 18	5,716 17
35	Bedale	24	45,588	1,929	8,650	61,386	3,577 11	3,654 2	246 12	1,777 3	2,707 8	3,900 17
36	Leyburn	41	84,918	2,101	10,105	71,565	3,216 4	3,279 5	229 16	1,622 17	2,660 19	3,653 14
37a	Bainbridge§	‖	63,630	...	4,949	...	2,090 0	2,132 7	216 0	1,041 6	1,527 6	2,132 5
37b	*Carperby*, &c.	4	13,678	...	700	...	338 14	345 7	...	267 4	271 19	385 13
38	Reeth	7	70,287	1,287	6,196	28,361	2,187 0	2,246 19	161 11	1,065 19	1,691 13	2,200 16
39	Richmond	41	78,569	2,840	13,457	104,666	5,765 18	5,694 0	540 16	2,197 9	4,091 11	5,855 11
	Northern Counties.											
	38. Durham.											
40	Darlington	41	62,952	4,862	26,122	192,100	12,123 16	12,653 8	896 7	4,546 7	7,629 3	13,833 15
41a	Stockton	30	57,405	8,295	45,325	249,752	13,222 7	13,563 2	1,050 16	4,876 19	8,220 4	13,633 16
41b	Hartlepool	12	26,369	4,720	29,153	134,450	8,443 9	8,712 19	643 6	1,831 12	3,998 18	8,515 8
41c	Sedgefield	23	43,953	2,263	11,774	67,207	5,421 10	5,504 10	235 7	1,184 4	2,249 17	5,085 13
42	Auckland	33	59,303	9,653	50,491	237,772	16,478 16	16,655 0	1,112 15	5,873 9	10,011 18	16,079 1
43	Teesdale	44	174,162	4,007	20,880	112,789	11,270 12	11,687 6	566 13	3,829 12	6,493 10	10,444 6
44	Weardale	‖	90,533	3,205	16,418	68,967	5,106 1	5,225 14	303 16	2,799 1	3,816 19	5,553 14
45a	Lanchester	‖	54,543	5,104	27,812	99,655	10,094 0	10,232 13	359 4	3,056 7	4,324 3	9,900 1
45b	Durham	25	43,825	7,537	42,358	170,860	12,859 7	14,174 6	865 5	4,276 17	6,905 3	13,946 13
46	Easington	19	38,493	4,891	27,293	90,934	7,301 17	7,443 18	432 10	2,574 17	4,086 10	7,442 14
47	Houghton-le-Spring	16	16,202	4,355	21,773	62,636	8,703 16	8,857 12	468 8	2,723 8	5,014 2	8,426 6
48	Chester-le-Street	20	33,079	5,251	27,660	103,125	10,672 6	10,891 6	574 1	3,321 16	5,672 10	10,876 3
49	Sunderland	11	11,944	11,988	90,704	290,983	27,831 13	28,545 6	3,262 10	8,454 18	17,670 16	29,337 13
50	South Shields	6	15,477	5,964	44,849	159,695	18,462 15	18,704 4	1,333 9	6,926 12	10,473 17	16,837 6
51	Gateshead	‖	25,943	8,774	59,409	178,498	16,304 3	16,842 15	1,971 10	8,683 8	14,661 7	17,801 0

Ref. No.	Divisions, Union--Counties and Unions.	No. of Parishes.	Area in Acres.	Inhab'd Houses, 1861.	Pop., 1861.	Rateable Value, 1867.	Poor Rates, 1866-7	Total Receipts.	Expenditure for In-maintenance, 1866.	Out-Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Total Expenditure 1866-7.
	Northern Counties *(continued).*											
	39. Northumberland.					£	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£
552	Newcastle-on-Tyne	11	7,102	14,343	110,968	359,074	35,610 9	37,486 6	4,420 2	19,715 14	32,424 13	40,607
553	Tynemouth	24	39,737	13,212	77,955	294,404	23,799 15	24,327 2	2,487 8	9,225 14	14,325 1	24,989
554	Castle Ward	78	88,587	3,018	14,943	123,152	8,990 13	9,092 18	384 11	2,700 14	4,498 13	8,419
555	Hexham	72	198,586	5,752	31,850	203,112	16,188 2	16,487 12	1,494 11	6,920 19	10,825 6	16,714
556	Haltwhistle	17	83,861	1,294	6,693	52,935	2,855 10	2,921 1	185 19	466 7	1,162 4	2,903
557	Bellingham	37	235,861	1,308	7,080	70,337	4,325 18	4,431 8	105 3	1,682 16	2,436 3	4,135
558	Morpeth	72	95,429	4,209	24,003	133,582	10,082 19	10,317 2	259 18	5,204 19	6,957 17	10,136
559	Alnwick	62	98,935	3,800	21,053	125,495	9,860 9	10,145 2	730 19	4,398 8	6,968 2	10,006
560	Belford	34	41,753	1,221	6,231	56,694	4,547 13	4,629 6	170 5	1,805 18	2,542 16	4,385
561	Berwick-on-Tweed	17	57,975	3,509	21,862	125,837	10,512 16	10,955 8	740 10	5,245 11	8,040 19	10,946
562	Glendale	45	142,305	2,515	13,211	128,677	7,478 12	7,605 14	372 12	2,882 13	4,446 1	7,150
563	Rothbury	71	159,168	1,384	7,147	77,222	3,131 13	3,269 4	106 13	1,358 9	2,088 10	3,585
	40. Cumberland.											
564	Alston-with-Garrigill*	1	35,060	1,282	6,404	...	1,846 1	1,933 2	167 15	853 15	1,358 15	1,821
565	Penrith	39	181,236	4,548	22,322	160,896	8,435 6	8,842 2	806 18	3,170 8	5,489 16	8,726
566	Brampton	17	95,473	2,170	10,866	67,403	4,488 4	4,547 10	455 13	1,649 1	2,832 13	4,233
567	Longtown	14	86,871	1,791	10,469	63,000	3,733 18	3,853 9	402 19	1,434 16	2,764 14	3,807
568	Carlisle	19	70,810	8,299	44,780	199,672	17,363 17	17,985 18	2,458 10	6,010 5	13,649 16	17,465
569	Wigton	31	176,529	4,840	23,273	150,380	8,035 4	8,298 6	900 10	2,776 19	5,635 1	8,660
570	Cockermouth	49	156,025	8,784	41,277	200,397	13,747 0	14,130 8	1,901 3	5,669 5	9,849 11	13,935
571	Whitehaven	24	99,203	7,725	39,950	143,546	12,413 10	12,994 19	2,208 15	4,097 3	8,851 18	12,607
572	Bootle	12	100,066	1,093	5,880	41,214	2,419 2	2,604 5	504 10	575 15	1,760 6	2,472
	41. Westmorland.											
573	East Ward	30	177,910	3,023	15,411	100,758	4,719 1	4,987 6	366 2	1,957 13	3,345 14	4,969
574	West Ward	22	120,523	1,596	8,072	73,663	2,804 3	2,901 9	220 14	1,114 11	1,990 5	3,191
575	Kendal	58	189,134	7,194	37,463	226,529	13,499 0	14,827 7	2,261 0	5,100 16	11,069 7	15,244
	42. Monmouthshire.											
576	Chepstow	38	81,255	3,594	17,936	99,752	9,782 4	9,984 5	971 2	3,718 10	6,777 7	10,791
577	Monmouth	34	101,791	6,271	30,244	116,222	16,260 11	16,827 9	884 11	8,074 3	11,636 4	16,597
578*a*	Abergavenny	26	60,178	3,862	19,527	82,023	10,298 2	10,673 0	816 9	3,851 10	7,077 3	10,767
578*b*	Bedwelty	2	27,998	8,589	47,565	...	12,435 9	12,602 4	759 16	5,671 2	9,070 0	12,029
579	Pontypool	22	51,429	5,986	30,288	99,616	14,034 12	14,258 3	1,065 6	6,470 11	9,518 2	14,008
580	Newport	40	110,255	9,350	51,412	239,322	30,156 9	32,436 1	2,890 19	12,120 2	20,277 8	31,634
	43. South Wales.											
	Glamorganshire.											
581	Cardiff	47	117,797	12,710	58,285	296,580	36,074 5	36,929 17	3,389 6	11,314 13	20,656 10	36,276
582*a*	Merthyr Tydfil	9	112,886	20,408	94,008	369,754	34,552 13	35,051 8	1,950 14	12,209 6	18,720 18	31,341
582*b*	Pontypridd	...	...	...	30,387	...	13,774 2	13,874 15	357 4	5,525 14	7,965 12	12,548
583	Bridgend and Cowbridge	53	109,296	5,362	26,430	131,221	17,491 10	17,802 0	849 15	7,980 1	10,829 6	16,988
584	Neath	30	162,817	11,137	58,533	183,369	21,496 8	21,644 1	659 7	12,288 17	15,205 1	22,889
585*a*	Swansea	9	44,166	9,675	51,260	162,098	24,427 12	24,673 16	1,721 15	12,307 4	19,158 8	24,226
585*b*	Gower	18	59,603	1,764	8,316	32,515	3,776 16	3,809 5	133 3	1,153 10	2,221 11	3,375
	Carmarthenshire.											
586	Llanelly	9	73,451	5,513	27,979	95,722	9,088 3	9,326 7	362 0	5,112 2	6,912 10	9,088
587	Llandovery	11	154,572	2,985	14,775	60,878	6,598 5	6,663 3	222 3	3,660 16	4,913 7	7,107
588	Llandilofawr	12	97,207	3,695	17,222	70,322	8,256 7	8,378 4	272 14	4,816 12	6,380 1	9,078
589	Carmarthen	29	172,546	7,451	36,675	154,880	18,012 16	18,310 12	680 10	11,264 4	14,080 17	18,603
	Pembrokeshire.											
590	Narberth	51	124,903	4,565	21,344	87,398	9,975 17	10,278 3	446 16	5,831 2	7,570 6	10,195
591	Pembroke	29	69,804	4,730	28,930	103,576	11,329 16	11,994 8	581 9	5,921 0	8,434 3	11,450
592	Haverfordwest	64	170,861	7,841	37,343	150,324	17,481 0	17,870 15	756 1	10,621 11	13,903 18	17,484
	Cardiganshire.											
593	Cardigan	26	85,481	4,533	18,585	52,604	9,713 3	9,821 2	304 8	6,282 5	8,072 19	9,854
594	Newcastle-in-Emlyn	22	113,346	4,470	19,081	51,515	8,336 7	8,419 3	57 3	5,684 16	6,574 5	8,391
595	Lampeter	14	75,710	2,196	9,994	...	4,953 15	4,986 18	...	3,316 9	3,738 1	4,791
596	Aberaeron	14	65,704	3,163	13,540	25,139	5,109 3	5,159 14	42 7	3,285 11	3,742 16	4,918
597	Aberystwith	30	132,592	5,083	25,464	...	9,025 1	9,137 1	150 1	6,153 7	7,267 2	9,618
598	Tregaron	22	122,050	2,247	10,737	...	3,806 7	3,841 7	...	2,517 14	2,749 0	3,694
	Brecknockshire.											
599	Builth	30	102,953	1,533	8,305	39,475	5,528 1	5,599 3	...	3,192 14	3,717 6	5,437
600	Brecknock	43	196,793	3,605	17,279	94,071	10,682 6	10,879 18	536 3	4,638 11	6,566 17	11,304
601	Crickhowell	10	53,692	4,812	22,457	55,584	7,737 13	7,832 0	558 2	3,728 1	6,193 6	8,487
602	Hay	24	89,695	2,313	10,819	77,135	7,330 12	7,451 0	510 1	3,460 3	5,087 1	8,110
	Radnorshire.											
603*a*	Kington	26	79,429	2,434	11,930	...	6,360 19	6,553 0	420 8	2,927 0	4,726 9	6,832
603*b*	Presteigne	16	25,534	777	3,741	24,806	2,213 16	2,239 14	...	1,027 7	1,265 9	2,020
604	Knighton	20	97,492	1,835	10,379	63,216	6,676 14	6,855 9	543 7	3,409 16	4,965 7	7,578
605	Rhayader	10	105,532	1,219	6,816	...	3,887 17	4,041 3	...	2,626 17	2,965 17	4,034
	44. North Wales.											
	Montgomeryshire.											
606	Machynlleth	11	116,647	2,613	12,395	46,553	6,795 12	6,925 3	202 17	4,138 12	5,531 3	7,210
607	Newtown and Llanidloes	17	189,537	4,788	23,732	...	13,031 0	13,377 4	805 18	7,693 9	10,725 6	13,751
608*a*	Montgomery and Pool†	18	63,322	...	17,468	...	8,519 17	8,788 3	1,158 4	3,317 2	5,452 10	8,485
608*b*	*Rhayader, &c.*	6	10,745	...	1,629	...	661 7	663 7	...	297 19	316 7	619
609	Llanfyllin	24	187,370	4,403	21,699	127,460	10,662 12	10,978 8	672 1	4,705 8	7,418 8	11,162
	Flintshire.											
610	Holywell	14	89,479	8,811	39,941	145,531	18,804 8	19,086 11	1,228 15	11,622 6	14,948 17	19,787

Ref. No.	Divisions, Union—Counties and Unions.	No. of Parishes.	Area in Acres.	Inhab'd Houses, 1861.	Pop., 1861.	Rateable Value, 1867.	Poor Rates, 1866-7.	Total Receipts.	Expenditure for In-maintenance, 1866.	Out-Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.	Total Expenditure 1866-7.
	44. North Wales *(continued).*											
	Denbighshire.					£	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
611	Wrexham	44	78,592	10,018	47,975	166,761	22,206 15	22,497 10	1,804 16	6,462 6	11,261 5	21,294 0
612	Ruthin	21	92,853	3,521	16,083	88,760	10,393 5	10,516 18	766 7	4,912 16	7,251 8	9,893 4
613	St. Asaph	16	93,934	5,963	27,518	136,177	16,744 1	16,984 12	529 9	9,320 2	11,884 19	15,943 1
614	Llanrwst	18	100,631	2,680	12,770	38,916	6,418 10	6,485 15	127 16	4,342 8	5,438 15	7,050 0
	Merionethshire.											
615	Corwen	15	123,807	3,462	16,107	...	5,868 7	6,015 13	192 7	2,954 9	3,931 8	6,103 15
616	Bala	5	58,292	1,373	6,352	...	3,564 16	3,623 0	18 7	2,276 18	2,662 4	3,569 18
617	Dolgelly	13	145,213	2,838	12,482	45,754	8,167 17	8,315 4	328 4	4,278 16	5,897 4	7,677 13
618	Festiniog	15	138,714	3,734	18,289	55,455	9,018 17	9,124 7	292 12	6,763 7	7,917 3	10,191 0
	Carnarvonshire.											
619	Pwllheli	32	93,319	4,751	20,908	5 .574	12,233 17	12,416 8	292 2	8,434 7	9,852 2	12,325 15
620	Carnarvon	16	97,635	7,023	32,425	8 .,438	14,329 8	14,614 11	435 10	9,221 12	11,124 6	14,642 17
621	Bangor and Beaumaris	25	108,280	7,073	36,309	1 .,285	18,948 2	19,258 7	623 8	11,957 16	14,745 10	18,967 6
622	Conway	15	57,131	2,918	13,896	5 ,291	10,231 19	10,315 14	435 14	6,538 14	8,453 13	10,813 19
	Anglesey.											
623*a*	Anglesey	27	60,913	...	17,340	49,785	9,917 7	10,005 12	...	8,328 18	9,212 8	10,746 4
623*b*	Holyhead	25	62,189	...	20,317	56,845	11,925 5	12,154 3	...	9,932 1	10,806 12	12,527 4

SUMMARY OF RETURNS RELATING TO THE POOR LAW. SCOTLAND.

RETURN SHOWING, FOR EACH COUNTY IN SCOTLAND, THE POPULATION, VALUATION, AMOUNT OF POOR RATES, AND THE AVERAGE UNIFORM RATE THAT WOULD PRODUCE A SUM EQUAL TO THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE POOR RATE FOR SUCH COUNTY, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 14, 1865.

COUNTIES.	Population.	Valuation. (1.)	Number of Poor on the Roll.	Amount of Poor Rates. (2.)	Average Uniform Rate per Pound. (3.)
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	s. d. f.
1. Aberdeen	222,550	722,554 0 8¾	11,223	51,614 7 9½	1 4 0·97
2. Argyll	79,587	325,024 11 6½	5,044	29,076 19 7½	1 9 1·88
3. Ayr	199,063	763,589 4 11	10,432	43,753 6 7½	1 1 2·65
4. Banff	57,901	188,766 4 10	3,239	14,992 3 8½	1 7 0·24
5. Berwick	36,488	249,874 4 8½	1,765	11,468 17 5	0 9 1·44
6. Bute	16,331	63,133 17 8	832	3,942 15 6	1 2 3·95
7. Caithness	42,200	91,681 6 0	2,353	11,318 4 10	2 5 2·51
8. Clackmannan	23,605	105,258 16 5	940	4,578 19 8	0 10 1·76
9. Dumbarton	54,179	237,137 11 9	2,411	11,945 7 11½	1 0 0·35
10. Dumfries	75,904	401,635 5 6½	3,352	18,646 17 1½	0 10 3·62
11. Edinburgh	274,083	1,371,607 6 10½	15,837	78,648 3 6	1 1 3·04
12. Elgin	43,131	176,842 15 11½	2,166	11,964 8 2	1 4 0·94
13. Fife	155,021	544,184 3 6¾	6,642	28,692 9 7½	1 0 2·50
14. Forfar	204,425	628,363 18 0½	9,363	42,187 2 10½	1 4 0·45
15. Haddington	37,626	242,996 7 11	1,884	12,383 2 9½	0 10 3·97
16. Inverness	89,174	280,983 7 4½	4,512	24,149 12 7	1 8 2·50
17. Kincardine	34,854	188,353 6 3½	1,868	9,996 5 5½	1 0 2·94
18. Kinross	7,147	38,565 11 1	282	1,418 11 1	0 8 3·31
19 Kirkcudbright	42,495	252,935 10 10	2,349	13,310 4 6½	0 11 0·67
20. Lanark	640,444	2,450,682 3 9	37,568	135,651 16 6	1 1 1·13
21. Linlithgow	39,055	172,463 6 1	1,770	9,005 6 5½	1 0 2·12
22. Nairn	8,347	29,111 16 3	488	2,571 9 4	1 9 0·79
23. Orkney and Shetland	64,065	52,182 11 4¼	2,520	5,933 6 0	2 3 1·15
24. Peebles	11,300	91,029 11 8	414	2,841 12 9½	0 7 1·96
25. Perth	133,086	688,476 4 6¼	5,929	34,511 7 10½	0 9 3·11
26. Renfrew	168,746	407,155 4 9½	10,310	38,282 13 1½	1 5 2·89
27. Ross	82,427	221,293 12 5	4,220	19,228 18 0½	1 8 3·41
28. Roxburgh	54,362	278,442 14 6¼	2,028	12,890 10 7½	0 11 0·44
29. Selkirk	9,770	20,481 14 6	272	2,120 3 9½	0 9 3·20
30. Stirling	88,676	379,010 19 7¼	4,083	20,646 13 0½	1 1 1·29
31. Sutherland	24,157	70,564 10 0	1,250	5,883 17 0	1 8 0·04
32. Wigtown	42,095	195,696 18 4	3,002	14,277 3 2	1 5 2·37
Total	3,062,294	11,930,078 19 10¼	160,348	727,932 18 7½	1 2 2·57

NOTE.—(1) The totals in this column only include those parishes in which the assessment for the relief of the poor is levied according to the annual value of lands and heritages.

(2) The totals in this column only include those parishes in which the funds for the relief of the poor are raised by assessment.

(3) The average uniform rate given in this column is exclusive of those parishes in which the funds for the relief of the poor are not raised by assessment, or in which they are raised by assessment according to "established usage" (use and wont), and not on the annual value of lands and heritages.

NAMES OF THE PARISHES WITHIN SCOTLAND IN WHICH NO ASSESSMENT IS LEVIED FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR IN TERMS OF THE ACT 8 AND 9 VICT. C. 83. 1867.

County.	Number of Parish.	Name of Parish.
Aberdeen	1	Aberdour.
,,	2	Bourtrie.
,,	3	Daviot.
,,	4	New Deer.
,,	5	Drumoak.
,,	6	Echt.
,,	7	Keithhall and Kinkell.
,,	8	Kildrummy.
,,	9	Kinnellar.
,,	10	Leochel-Cushnie
,,	11	Rayne.
Argyle	12	Colonsay and Oronsay.
,,	13	Inverchaolain.
,,	14	Jura.
,,	15	Kilmodan.
,,	16	Stralachlan.
Ayr	17	Auchinleck.
,,	18	Craigie.
,,	19	Galston.
,,	20	Kirkmichael.
,,	21	Manchline.
,,	22	Straiton.
Berwick	23	Cranshaws.
Caithness	24	Bower.
,,	25	Watten.
Dumbarton	26	Arrochar.
,,	27	Luss.
Dumfries	28	Applegarth.
,,	29	Holywood.
,,	30	Tinwald.
Fife	31	Abdie.
,,	32	Anstruther, West.
,,	33	Arngask.
,,	34	Belmerino.
,,	35	Carnbee.
,,	36	Collessie.
,,	37	Creich.
,,	38	Denino.
,,	39	Dunbog.
,,	40	Elie.
,,	41	Flisk.
,,	42	Kilmany.
,,	43	Logie.
,,	44	Monimail.
,,	45	Moonzie.
Forfar	46	Airlie.
,,	47	Auchterhouse.
,,	48	Cortachy.
,,	49	Dun.
,,	50	Essie and Nevy.
,,	51	Farnell.
,,	52	Guthrie.
,,	53	Kettins.
Forfar	54	Kingoldrum.
,,	55	Kinnell.
,,	56	Lintrathen.
,,	57	Lunan.
,,	58	Lundie and Fowlis Easter.
,,	59	Marytown.
,,	60	Monikie.
,,	61	Murroes.
,,	62	Oathlaw.
Haddington	63	Humbie.
,,	64	Yester.
Inverness	65	Small Isles.
Kincardine	66	Arbuthnet.
,,	67	Garvock.
Kinross	68	Cleish.
Kirkcudbright	69	Terregles.
Lanark	70	Carmunnock.
,,	71	Carstairs.
,,	72	Dolphington.
,,	73	Dunsyre.
Linlithgow	74	Dalmeny.
Orkney and Shetland	75	Eday.
,,	76	Hoy and Græmsay.
,,	77	Ronsay and Egilshay.
,,	78	St. Andrew's and Deerness.
,,	79	Sandwick.
,,	80	Shapinshay.
,,	81	Stennis.
,,	82	Walls and Flotta.
,,	83	Dunrossness.
Peebles	84	Kirkurd.
,,	85	Lyne and Megget.
,,	86	Skirling.
,,	87	Tweedsmuir.
Perth	88	Abernyle.
,,	89	Dunkeld.
,,	90	Fowlis Wester.
,,	91	Glendevon.
,,	92	Inchlure.
,,	93	Kincardine.
,,	94	Kinloch.
,,	95	Kirkmichael.
,,	96	Madderty.
,,	97	Monivaird.
,,	98	Muckhart.
,,	99	St. Martin's.
Renfrew	100	Inchinnan.
Stirling	101	Killearn.
,,	102	Lecroft.

The progress of the change from Voluntary Contributions to Assessment, during the twenty-two years that have elapsed since the Board was formed, for the Relief of the Poor in Scotland, has been as follows:—

	Assessed.	Voluntary Contributions.
August 1845	230	650
,, 1846	449	432
,, 1847	558	322
,, 1848	600	280
,, 1849	625	255
,, 1850	644	236
,, 1851	653	228
,, 1852	671	211
August 1853	680	202
,, 1854	689	194
,, 1855	700	183
,, 1856	716	167
,, 1857	729	154
,, 1858	738	145
,, 1859	745	138
,, 1860	749	134
August 1861	752	131
,, 1862	759	125
,, 1863	764	120
,, 1864	770	114
,, 1865	777	108
,, 1866	781	104
,, 1867	783	102

In 586 of the Assessed Parishes, the funds for the Relief of the Poor are raised by an equal rate upon owners and occupants respectively, and in 173 there is a classification of occupants in terms of the 36th section of the Act 8 and 9 Vict. c. 83. In 24 Parishes the Assessment is levied according to established usage.

SUMMARY OF RETURNS RELATING TO THE POOR LAW. SCOTLAND.

Receipt and Expenditure During the Year ended May 14, 1867.

No.	Counties.	Receipt. From Assessment.	Receipt. From Loans raised on the Security of the Assessment.	Receipt. From Voluntary Contributions and Church Collections.	Receipt. From Mortifications and all other sources.	Receipt. Total Amount of Money Received.	Expenditure. Relief of Poor on the Roll or Registered.	Expenditure. Relief of Casual Poor.	Expenditure. Medical Relief.	Expenditure. Management.	Expenditure. Law Expenses.	Expenditure. Repayment of Money borrowed on Security of Assessment.	Expenditure. Total Amount of Money Expended.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Aberdeen	51,547 7 8½	...	2,236 19 7	2,811 3 7½	56,645 10 11	48,541 12 8	1,518 5 9½	1,905 4 4½	4,954 0 4	525 5 5½	163 0 4	57,607 8 11½
2	Argyll	29,296 2 4	666 0 0	914 2 9½	1,188 9 9	32,064 14 10½	22,167 3 0½	756 3 2	1,583 5 5	4,195 6 7	110 16 11	714 0 2	29,526 15 3½
3	Ayr	44,378 17 10½	793 0 0	2,423 13 7	2,068 14 2½	49,664 5 8	35,761 5 10	2,507 6 11	1,630 19 7	5,357 11 10½	253 14 6	746 10 10	46,257 9 6½
4	Banff	16,047 5 5	40 3 11½	...	745 5 5	16,832 13 9½	14,084 18 1½	449 16 5	532 12 3½	1,254 6 5	229 16 10	97 1 6½	16,648 11 1½
5	Berwick	12,120 12 6½	...	...	709 18 6	12,830 11 0½	9,808 1 7	523 15 11½	474 5 5	1,188 4 4	289 1 6½	...	12,283 8 10
6	Bute	4,512 18 5½	...	...	83 19 7	4,596 18 0½	3,902 5 5½	267 9 11	151 1 6	347 5 10	...	...	4,668 2 8½
7	Caithness	11,154 6 9½	...	508 11 6	375 1 11	12,038 0 2½	8,274 0 2½	242 4 5½	481 17 10½	1,328 16 6½	516 12 6	...	10,843 11 7
8	Clackmannan	4,126 13 9½	...	...	100 2 3	4,226 16 0½	3,423 9 7½	145 8 3½	157 0 2	514 8 6	20 13 3	...	4,260 19 10
9	Dumbarton	13,413 5 10½	...	348 5 11½	691 19 0	14,453 10 10	9,207 6 10½	633 15 7½	534 6 1	1,773 13 8	114 12 10	219 12 2	12,483 7 3
10	Dumfries	19,266 4 11½	134 7 3	487 8 9	686 16 3½	20,574 17 3	15,719 11 6	962 8 3	912 12 9½	2,165 19 5½	107 7 0½	187 13 11	20,055 12 11½
11	Edinburgh	94,842 16 7½	20 0 0	...	10,928 19 10½	105,791 16 6	66,978 8 5½	2,752 5 1	2,954 6 7	10,639 5 9½	397 14 10	116 7 0	83,858 7 9
12	Elgin	11,532 1 6½	...	...	563 12 10	12,095 14 4½	9,470 2 5½	302 4 7½	410 2 7½	1,232 8 1	82 10 2	...	11,497 7 11½
13	Fife	28,330 3 9	118 10 5	1,376 15 0	3,598 8 2½	33,423 17 4½	26,237 11 6	688 8 9½	1,120 9 5	3,626 14 1½	206 5 4½	128 16 1	32,008 5 3½
14	Forfar	44,362 16 11½	2,048 14 8	2,316 9 2	3,445 1 11	54,173 2 8½	36,790 5 10½	916 5 11	1,718 8 10	4,875 10 8	284 11 7	...	44,585 2 10½
15	Haddington	12,099 8 10	...	405 16 0½	418 8 2	12,923 13 0½	9,459 12 10	263 18 11½	358 3 1	1,650 12 3½	62 7 9	635 0 0	12,429 14 11
16	Inverness	27,025 12 5½	205 0 0	163 15 0	926 12 4	28,320 19 9½	18,523 9 9½	668 16 1	1,554 18 0½	2,563 19 11½	398 16 6	1,989 3 6	25,699 3 10½
17	Kincardine	10,297 5 1	311 6 9	255 4 8	787 8 7½	11,651 5 1½	8,746 12 0	190 0 8	349 11 1½	1,007 10 7½	69 13 8	...	10,363 8 1
18	Kinross	1,355 19 5	...	61 0 1	109 4 2½	1,526 3 8½	1,265 11 5	23 3 3	49 17 6½	130 13 2	0 6 6	...	1,469 11 10½
19	Kirkcudbright	13,364 19 5	...	105 3 0	569 19 4	14,040 1 9	10,766 4 8	513 13 1½	656 10 1½	1,195 7 0½	150 3 2	56 14 1½	13,338 12 3
20	Lanark	140,278 15 10½	290 16 5	199 19 1½	6,590 9 5	147,320 0 10	107,497 9 6½	6,897 0 6½	5,974 11 0½	18,438 9 1	813 14 10	...	139,621 5 0½
21	Linlithgow	9,194 5 2½	...	281 8 0½	304 7 0½	9,780 0 3½	6,733 4 5	346 9 4	256 18 9	1,161 18 5½	34 0 11	43 4 2	8,575 16 0½
22	Nairn	2,444 13 8½	468 1 1	...	77 16 11½	2,980 11 9	1,944 0 7½	41 14 11	84 13 6½	401 6 0	0 3 8	377 7 1	2,849 5 10½
23	Orkney and Shetland	6,989 0 5	74 11 4	1,036 12 9	617 3 5	8,717 7 11	6,775 2 9	303 16 6	466 19 9	897 18 7½	65 18 4	6 12 3½	8,446 8 3
24	Peebles	2,975 17 6½	...	307 17 2	124 7 5½	3,408 2 2	2,177 9 1	61 5 9½	127 5 11½	465 12 11½	22 19 3	36 10 0½	2,891 3 1
25	Perth	34,238 4 7	1,311 11 9½	2,522 3 11½	1,015 19 4	39,087 19 8	28,970 13 2	1,369 10 0	1,288 12 8	3,982 0 9½	159 8 5½	333 11 4	36,103 16 5
26	Renfrew	38,024 17 0½	...	149 12 3½	3,064 15 11	41,239 5 3	30,678 10 6½	1,556 17 5	1,974 3 10	5,290 15 4½	2,165 17 6	31 2 9	41,637 7 5
27	Ross	19,461 1 8½	19 12 8½	...	826 2 9	20,306 17 2	14,716 8 7½	539 14 11½	1,428 12 5½	2,968 14 2	216 3 4	150 0 2	20,028 13 8½
28	Roxburgh	12,893 1 8½	...	...	432 19 0	13,331 0 8½	9,361 18 2½	508 1 11½	573 15 6½	1,922 0 11	32 16 2	...	12,398 12 9½
29	Selkirk	2,437 13 3½	...	...	52 16 9	2,490 10 0½	1,314 2 3½	64 3 1	105 12 2½	367 0 5½	60 13 11	...	1,911 11 11½
30	Stirling	19,615 14 8½	1,447 2 11	207 17 5	1,002 9 6	22,363 4 6½	14,374 5 0	1,368 15 10	698 9 11	2,302 14 5½	776 18 8½	1,902 18 4	21,424 2 3
31	Sutherland	5,958 17 9	...	...	158 3 7	6,117 1 4	4,013 2 6	57 18 0	494 12 7	808 13 0	114 14 9	...	5,489 0 10
32	Wigton	14,903 9 4	...	...	358 18 1½	15,262 7 5½	11,003 0 3	566 5 4	577 2 7½	1,369 7 3	377 19 8	50 19 4	13,944 14 5½
	Total	758,495 12 8½	9,898 18 3½	16,448 15 10½	45,435 15 3½	830,279 2 2	598,687 0 11	28,007 4 11½	31,587 3 9	90,828 6 10½	8,601 19 11	7,995 4 8	765,207 1 1

Unions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1851.	Valuation on 29th Sept., 1866.	Poundage on the Valuation, 1866.		Number of Persons who received Relief under the Poor Relief Acts, during the Year 1866.				Average Daily Number of Paupers in the Workhouse, 1866.	Total Expenditure out of the Poor Rates, 1866.
				Of the Expenditure for Relief of the Poor.	Of Total Expenditure.	In Workhouse.	Outdoor.	In Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums.	Total.		
Province of Ulster:											
Co. of Antrim.			£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.						£ s. d.
Antrim	117,119	39,652	121,351 10 0	0 6¾	0 9	1,003	8	1	1,012	290	4,498 9 4
Ballycastle	132,197	19,653	43,431 15 0	0 8	0 10¾	417	...	...	417	133	1,923 10 7
Ballymena	161,161	74,597	118,855 2 0	0 8¾	0 11½	978	364	2	1,344	371	5,707 3 1
Ballymoney	127,518	41,583	80,983 4 0	0 6	0 8¼	697	122	...	819	188	2,808 9 3
Belfast	47,812	144,629	427,459 4 0	0 9½	0 11½	8,363	38	...	8,401	1,419	20,590 3 3
Larne	117,784	35,087	91,148 17 0	0 6¾	0 9	656	4	1	661	214	3,459 9 7
Lisburn	119,843	66,882	164,561 0 0	0 8¾	0 5¾	1,713	131	...	1,844	310	3,866 3 1
Co. of Armagh.											
Armagh	154,253	80,810	202,217 6 0	0 4½	0 6½	1,599	9	...	1,608	346	5,208 2 11
Lurgan	79,465	73,930	132,765 9 0	0 9½	0 11¾	2,978	...	...	2,978	465	6,530 12 4
Co. of Cavan.											
Bailieborough	65,909	23,079	39,572 8 0	0 10	1 1½	540	26	...	566	146	2,206 2 9
Bawnboy	104,504	26,808	39,675 5 0	0 11	1 2½	594	154	1	749	142	2,367 1 4
Cavan	160,662	58,662	111,278 12 0	0 6½	0 8½	1,455	42	...	1,497	272	3,980 16 6
Cootehill	105,848	38,961	72,127 18 0	0 4¾	0 7	662	1	...	663	165	2,118 0 5
Co. of Donegal.											
Ballyshannon	132,353	32,181	50,091 7 0	0 7½	0 10	567	...	...	567	181	2,090 11 1
Donegal	160,411	31,258	34,013 1 0	0 10½	1 2	380	113	3	496	114	1,995 9 11
Dunfanaghy	125,650	17,326	11,297 15 0	1 2	1 8¾	160	...	...	160	52	972 17 4
Glenties	257,430	39,899	19,661 1 0	1 4½	2 0½	385	22	...	407	125	2,003 9 4
Inishowen	159,408	37,222	37,943 10 0	0 11¾	1 5½	455	113	4	572	169	2,758 4 1
Letterkenny	101,207	18,932	30,802 5 0	0 11½	1 3	462	...	...	462	128	1,936 13 9
Milford	111,335	28,226	29,509 1 0	0 11¾	1 5½	378	4	...	382	129	2,151 13 7
Stranorlar	121,151	19,978	29,798 1 0	0 9½	1 0¾	462	2	...	464	84	1,587 19 1
Co. of Down.											
Banbridge	124,928	71,918	151,227 7 0	0 5½	0 7½	1,043	365	2	1,410	200	4,499 4 11
Downpatrick	147,361	57,969	171,373 14 0	0 4½	0 6½	1,388	245	...	1,633	275	4,600 18 7
Kilkeel	81,829	22,614	40,240 15 0	0 6¾	0 10¼	498	23	...	521	1 7	1,724 12 3
Newry	137,875	74,311	157,397 1 0	0 7½	0 10½	3,247	750	3	4,000	427	6,672 2 7
Newtownards	93,851	53,428	127,417 14 0	0 7¾	0 10¼	1,375	42	...	1,417	376	5,479 8 3
Co. of Fermanagh.											
Enniskillen	203,628	49,715	104,653 5 0	0 6½	0 8¾	802	3	...	805	258	3,799 15 5
Irvinestown	75,927	22,728	48,391 8 0	0 6¾	0 9½	581	...	...	581	158	1,934 19 2
Lisnaskea	98,745	25,832	57,821 4 0	0 5½	0 8	527	44	3	574	97	1,949 19 11
Co. of Londonderry.											
Coleraine	112,396	40,562	92,642 4 0	0 8½	0 10¾	1,135	107	...	1,242	285	4,169 14 3
Londonderry	143,996	59,392	144,852 0 0	0 6½	0 9¼	2,537	2	...	2,539	448	5,559 15 4
Magherafelt	156,721	63,852	90,241 7 0	0 5¾	0 8	762	5	...	767	196	2,972 2 3
Newtownlimavady	152,712	30,907	67,207 12 0	0 6¼	0 8¾	783	3	...	786	145	2,437 12 7
Co. of Monaghan.											
Carrickmacross	60,664	22,354	49,835 14 0	0 7¼	0 9¾	673	2	1	676	111	2,026 4 6
Castleblayney	94,213	41,812	74,202 0 6	0 6¼	0 8¾	957	[illegible]	1	996	179	2,706 16 10
Clones	73,502	26,699	56,872 10 0	0 5¾	0 7¾	656	1	...	657	121	1,851 2 0
Monaghan	112,739	45,674	93,701 6 0	0 4¾	0 6¾	601	...	...	601	173	2,576 4 9
Co. of Tyrone.											
Castlederg	91,785	17,478	25,842 3 0	0 7¼	0 10	271	1	...	272	71	1,070 10 11
Clogher	101,679	27,753	55,854 0 0	0 6	0 8½	492	20	...	512	116	2,001 6 6
Cookstown	96,720	37,953	61,932 2 0	0 5¼	0 7¾	447	5	...	452	119	1,976 17 9
Dungannon	102,548	51,892	92,287 17 0	0 6	0 8¼	1,242	67	...	1,309	190	3,266 12 9
Gortin	111,261	16,626	19,363 10 0	0 8¾	1 0¼	247	...	...	247	62	989 13 7
Omagh	174,217	52,836	90,766 19 0	0 7¼	0 10	1,176	16	...	1,192	292	3,791 3 2
Strabane	134,372	43,604	95,687 9 0	0 9	0 11½	1,609	100	...	1,709	250	4,562 12 10
Tota. of Ulster (44 Unions).	5,316,689	1,907,264	3,858,454 12 6	0 7	0 9½	47,953	2,992	22	50,967	10,099	153,380 13 8

Unions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1861.	Valuation on 29th Sept., 1866.	Poundage on the Valuation, 1866.		Number of Persons who received Relief under the Poor Relief Acts, during the Year 1866.				Average Daily Number of Paupers in the Workhouse, 1866.	Total Expenditure out of the Poor Rates, 1866.
				Of the Expenditure for Relief of the Poor.	Of Total Expenditure	In Workhouse.	Outdoor.	In Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums.	Total.		
Province of Leinster:											
Co. of Carlow.			£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.						£ s. d.
Carlow	185,857	51,802	148,868 2 0	0 9¾	1 0	2,157	807	1	2,965	434	7,510 7 2
Co. of Dublin.											
Balrothery	75,139	22,016	94,515 5 0	0 6½	0 9¼	2,695	91	2	2,788	178	3,712 4 3
Dublin, North	40,769	134,755	327,947 10 0	1 6	1 8½	6,625	133	20	6,778	1,943	28,073 17 7¼
Dublin, South	48,089	201,963	541,246 0 0	1 7½	1 9	9,330	1,093	21	10,444	3,229	47,620 9 2¼
Rathdown	61,514	53,298	218,565 10 0	0 7½	0 9¼	3,290	13	6	3,309	485	8,717 16 6
Co. of Kildare.											
Athy	160,254	33,210	108,631 6 0	0 10	1 0½	2,402	594	4	3,000	352	5,641 15 5
Celbridge	86,838	19,580	114,796 7 0	0 8	0 10	2,175	421	2	2,598	210	4,832 0 10
Naas	216,622	47,598	151,407 16 0	0 8½	0 10½	3,593	1,177	5	4,775	321	6,643 16 2
Callan	104,011	24,969	73,269 5 0	1 1¾	1 3¾	1,717	525	6	2,248	306	4,847 3 6½
Castlecomer	57,820	15,937	32,099 14 0	1 8½	2 0	1,105	638	3	1,746	136	3,200 9 5
Kilkenny	110,943	35,499	99,660 10 0	1 8¼	1 10¾	4,188	1,309	8	5,505	625	9,397 12 3
Thomastown	107,577	21,405	64,971 1 0	0 11½	1 2	1,868	335	2	2,205	258	3,811 0 2
Urlingford	76,149	15,255	45,483 12 0	0 11¼	1 2	868	150	2	1,020	174	2,647 5 6
King's County.											
Edenderry	172,407	23,384	95,271 4 0	0 6¼	0 8½	1,273	184	1	1,458	227	3,325 17 9
Parsonstown	220,437	39,350	102,250 0 0	0 8¾	0 11¼	883	...	2	885	286	4,820 6 11
Tullamore	155,395	33,087	82,383 1 0	1 2½	1 5¼	2,766	499	3	3,268	438	5,887 8 4
Co. of Longford.											
Ballymahon	100,126	22,089	62,104 15 0	0 9	0 11	626	143	...	769	149	2,831 18 3
Granard	134,003	36,043	84,614 3 0	0 10¼	1 1	813	806	4	1,623	256	4,558 9 6
Longford	109,961	32,757	59,373 10 0	1 3¼	1 5¾	2,122	216	2	2,340	361	4,408 18 9
Co. of Louth.											
Ardee	96,211	25,284	93,775 9 0	0 11½	1 1¾	2,188	1,389	4	3,581	287	5,399 13 7
Drogheda	99,045	39,821	123,927 5 0	0 11	1 1¼	2,854	2,276	4	5,134	385	6,783 2 0
Dundalk	104,434	46,850	103,001 1 0	0 8	0 11	2,030	729	1	2,760	255	4,677 0 6
Co. of Meath.											
Dunshaughlin	108,339	14,109	105,479 15 0	0 5¾	0 7½	1,277	405	...	1,682	175	3,250 8 10
Kells	108,982	24,482	95,260 8 0	0 9	0 10½	1,235	67	4	1,306	235	4,200 18 4½
Navan	94,466	21,988	97,739 15 0	0 10¼	0 11¾	2,904	915	1	3,820	254	4,784 11 9
Oldcastle	85,912	23,657	62,182 16 0	0 8½	0 11¼	709	20	2	731	186	2,885 11 10
Trim	119,518	22,918	109,018 0 0	0 9⅓	0 11	1,812	662	...	2,474	276	5,049 3 4
Queen's County.											
Abbeyleix	107,167	22,400	66,923 13 0	0 10¾	1 1⅓	1,038	300	2	1,340	201	3,757 12 6
Donaghmore	51,060	9,504	40,164 0 0	0 9¾	0 11⅓	500	32	1	533	89	1,945 7 2
Mountmelick	200,633	42,184	101,795 9 0	1 3¼	1 6	2,998	298	...	3,296	517	7,611 5 10
Co. of Westmeath.											
Athlone	150,768	39,323	88,472 13 0	0 8¾	0 11¼	1,221	54	2	1,277	319	4,176 17 6¼
Delvin	74,775	13,561	52,880 3 0	0 8	0 11	848	28	1	877	123	2,414 4 0
Mullingar	208,401	42,703	157,404 3 0	0 7¼	0 9¼	1,731	14	8	1,753	402	6,008 9 11
Co. of Wexford.											
Enniscorthy	196,689	42,886	109,590 8 0	0 11	1 1¼	1,965	916	2	2,883	390	6,102 0 3
Gorey	129,705	24,857	78,824 17 0	0 11	1 1¼	1,247	578	...	1,825	246	4,345 1 9
New Ross	177,231	44,141	104,629 11 0	1 4¼	1 7	2,253	1,090	6	3,349	566	8,311 11 3
Wexford	126,301	43,727	106,625 18 0	1 0¾	1 3¾	2,129	423	5	2,557	488	6,788 3 10
Co. of Wicklow.											
Baltinglass	139,108	22,032	73,359 18 0	1 1	1 4¼	1,915	415	...	2,330	282	4,957 6 4
Rathdrum	227,541	43,402	129,188 3 0	0 10½	1 1	1,956	1,136	3	3,095	354	7,001 6 10
Shillelagh	110,122	19,183	50,097 11 0	0 9¾	1 0¼	690	6	...	696	196	2,575 10 5½
Total of Leinster (40 Unions).	4,940,319	1,493,009	4,457,799 7 0	1 0	1 2¼	85,996	20,887	140	107,023	16,594	265,514 5 4½

Unions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1831.	Valuation on 29th Sept., 1836.	Poundage on the Valuation, 1836.		Number of Persons who received Relief under the Poor Relief Acts, during the Year 1836.				Average Daily Number of Paupers in the Workhouse, 1836.	Total Expenditure out of the Poor Rates, 1836.
				Of the Expenditure for Relief of the Poor.	Of Total Expenditure	In Workhouse.	Out-door.	In Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums.	Total.		
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER:											
Co. of Clare.			£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.						£ s. d.
Ballyvaghan	71,063	6,819	19,326 0 0	1 8½	1 10½	324	...	...	324	136	1,802 0 1
Corrofin	61,386	7,866	20,385 2 0	1 4	1 6	408	...	...	408	125	1,530 14 3
Ennis	112,595	30,097	72,684 19 0	1 1	1 3½	997	...	2	999	411	4,770 19 6
Ennistymon	99,281	25,028	36,912 6 0	1 7½	1 11½	829	...	5	834	299	3,619 14 0
Killadysert	62,319	13,265	25,087 0 0	1 3	1 6½	333	23	...	356	123	1,908 15 2
Kilrush	136,788	41,130	52,021 5 0	1 7½	1 11½	1,072	220	...	1,292	375	5,025 19 6
Scariff	86,320	15,611	25,701 15 0	1 6½	1 10½	657	...	13	670	177	2,421 13 8
Tulla	84,723	15,759	32,622 9 0	1 9	2 1	921	63	2	986	277	3,397 17 7
Co. of Cork.											
Bandon	101,345	27,256	70,657 6 0	0 9½	1 0	641	2	7	650	195	3,513 9 8
Bantry	106,855	15,964	20,961 5 0	1 1	1 6½	347	2	...	349	101	1,587 14 3
Castletown	73,445	15,076	15,658 9 0	1 7½	2 1	448	1	...	449	125	1,627 5 11
Clonakilty	80,465	28,268	49,993 0 0	0 9	0 11½	663	...	...	663	185	2,340 7 3
Cork	169,732	147,572	312,362 5 9	2 0½	2 3½	12,603	2,971	77	15,651	2,341	35,948 14 11
Dunmanway	103,917	17,426	32,740 5 0	0 10½	1 2	410	20	...	430	115	1,914 3 7
Fermoy	148,268	37,960	102,145 0 0	0 7	0 9½	1,064	...	4	1,068	293	3,969 10 10
Kanturk	186,524	34,480	75,573 1 0	1 3½	1 6	1,691	523	3	2,217	483	5,675 18 5
Kinsale	79,651	23,837	58,099 7 0	0 8½	0 10½	1,526	...	...	1,526	198	2,549 3 0
Macroom	179,108	31,090	62,391 16 0	0 8½	0 11¾	868	6	6	880	217	3,069 2 2
Mallow	154,358	35,751	108,030 11 6	0 9½	1 0½	2,106	35	8	2,149	413	5,557 4 3
Midleton	109,266	34,086	92,745 11 0	0 9¾	1 0½	1,922	321	8	2,251	355	4,836 4 11
Millstreet	74,905	14,797	26,133 2 6	2 6	2 9½	961	395	1	1,357	275	3,652 7 9
Mitchelstown	86,957	22,747	48,922 12 0	0 10½	1 1	1,312	14	1	1,327	243	2,673 4 1
Skibbereen	115,024	32,412	45,151 15 0	1 4½	1 8¾	946	42	1	989	256	3,887 5 6
Skull	57,169	13,902	14,611 18 0	1 5½	1 10½	292	...	1	293	83	1,363 4 2
Youghal	70,624	24,701	59,729 0 0	1 5½	1 8½	1,745	643	4	2,392	314	5,121 5 11
Co. of Kerry.											
Caherciveen	197,545	25,204	21,666 15 0	1 8½	2 5	575	40	2	617	130	2,609 10 3
Dingle	125,278	20,539	22,609 15 0	1 6¾	2 0½	588	...	...	588	182	2,312 18 0
Kenmare	198,152	18,757	18,694 0 0	1 10½	2 5½	745	2	1	748	154	2,319 15 7
Killarney	251,287	43,987	72,250 15 0	1 3½	1 7½	1,056	94	3	1,153	374	5,882 14 6
Listowel	151,208	36,531	51,482 0 0	0 11	1 2½	735	...	8	743	226	3,061 3 4
Tralee	221,847	52,068	84,728 15 0	1 5	1 9½	1,801	...	12	1,813	580	7,468 4 3
Co. of Limerick.											
Croom	83,323	21,172	63,149 15 0	0 10½	1 0½	748	...	...	748	233	3,292 11 1
Glin	60,666	15,750	27,770 15 0	1 4	1 7½	432	73	2	507	155	2,234 11 11
Kilmallock	140,357	39,539	132,458 15 0	0 11½	1 1¾	2,541	282	11	2,834	607	7,542 2 10
Limerick	177,951	90,756	189,837 15 0	1 8¾	1 11½	8,042	895	13	8,950	1,489	18,437 15 7
Newcastle	143,024	31,624	61,040 16 0	1 1½	1 4½	1,089	188	8	1,285	243	4,227 1 9
Rathkeale	79,932	22,055	55,422 5 0	1 5½	1 9	1,120	297	2	1,419	258	4,847 8 10
Co. of Tipperary.											
Borrisokane	81,850	13,740	41,389 18 0	0 9	1 0	544	...	...	544	152	2,056 7 7
Carrick-on-Suir	112,630	30,294	77,946 0 0	1 5½	1 7¾	2,201	167	1	2,369	462	6,450 13 4
Cashel	156,822	33,527	107,660 12 0	1 0½	1 2½	2,017	246	10	2,273	506	6,436 17 5
Clogheen	118,427	25,249	62,930 15 0	0 10	1 0½	920	...	2	922	242	3,181 4 4
Clonmel	86,810	28,039	70,682 13 0	1 11½	2 2½	2,822	251	7	3,080	626	7,781 8 7
Nenagh	183,088	38,277	90,665 18 0	1 1¾	1 4½	2,189	70	...	2,259	501	6,229 16 1
Roscrea	118,488	24,666	70,027 16 0	0 10½	1 0¾	927	50	...	977	228	3,704 4 10
Thurles	143,350	36,152	89,929 15 0	0 9	0 10½	1,190	34	5	1,229	283	4,271 7 6
Tipperary	179,988	47,298	137,744 10 0	0 7¾	0 10	2,241	709	10	2,960	386	5,779 14 10
Co. of Waterford.											
Dungarvan	94,044	24,346	53,812 2 0	1 4	1 7	1,875	292	8	2,175	278	4,281 19 5
Kilmacthomas	64,478	15,494	41,413 11 0	1 4	1 6½	1,038	251	3	1,292	209	3,151 16 10
Lismore	97,140	20,845	49,712 17 0	1 0¾	1 3¾	890	163	4	1,057	221	3,287 6 4
Waterford	125,720	60,068	145,849 15 0	1 4¾	1 7¾	3,879	2,153	6	6,038	820	11,961 1 8
Total of Munster (50 Unions).	6,005,403	1,528,877	3,321,525 8 9	1 2½	1 5¾	77,291	11,528	261	89,090	17,730	246,573 17 0½

SUMMARY OF RETURNS RELATING TO THE POOR LAW. IRELAND. (*Continued.*)

Names of Counties and Unions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1861.	Valuation on 29th Sept., 1860.	Poundage on the Valuation, 1860.		Number of Persons who received Relief under the Poor Relief Acts, during the Year 1860.				Average Daily Number of Paupers in the Workhouse, 1860.	Total Expenditure out of the Poor Rates, 1860.
				Of the Expenditure for Relief of the Poor.	Of Total Expenditure.	In Workhouse.	Outdoor.	In Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums.	Total.		
Province of Connaught:											
Co. of Galway.			£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.						£ s. d.
Ballinasloe	160,507	28,222	78,748 0 0	0 11½	1 2	1,042	8	...	1,050	275	4,583 3 1
Clifden	192,965	25,000	17,115 10 0	1 9	2 4¾	414	47	...	461	116	2,042 12 10½
Galway	197,467	50,821	66,073 8 0	1 6½	1 10½	1,661	91	1	1,753	476	6,161 4 4½
Glennamaddy	100,319	22,469	31,869 1 0	1 2½	1 5½	685	81	1	767	167	2,331 3 6
Gort	107,919	20,501	43,184 15 0	0 11½	1 2	691	...	...	691	156	2,519 6 10
Loughrea	198,832	29,139	75,436 19 0	0 5¼	0 7¼	780	3	...	783	136	2,268 16 7
Mount Bellew	102,383	19,936	40,472 6 0	0 10½	1 1¾	495	20	...	515	165	2,311 4 6
Oughterard	173,745	18,472	14,565 5 0	1 5	2 2	255	64	...	319	99	1,580 14 11½
Portumna	77,046	14,939	35,465 5 0	1 3¼	1 6	828	98	1	927	187	2,673 3 4½
Tuam	190,649	44,440	75,795 5 0	1 0	1 3¾	1,210	249	6	1,465	339	4,853 6 6½
Co. of Leitrim.											
Carrick-on-Shannon	100,736	31,677	47,392 12 0	0 9¾	1 1¾	671	17	2	690	154	2,644 8 0
Manorhamilton	144,847	33,443	43,310 1 0	0 8¼	1 0¾	710	...	1	711	136	2,254 15 10
Mohill	92,956	30,191	39,164 5 0	1 3¾	1 8¼	513	54	...	567	217	3,297 15 6
Co. of Mayo.											
Ballina	150,415	32,693	46,503 1 0	0 11½	1 2¾	751	32	...	783	266	2,845 13 0
Ballinrobe	144,895	31,558	60,237 12 0	0 11½	1 2¼	990	25	1	1,016	296	3,554 8 4½
Belmullet	177,933	17,096	10,752 4 0	1 11	2 5¾	281	28	1	310	92	1,335 13 0
Castlebar	140,998	31,780	45,785 0 0	0 9	0 11¼	564	64	...	628	169	2,153 15 9
Claremorris	110,788	32,070	41,864 19 0	0 8½	0 11½	372	28	3	403	133	2,025 0 6½
Killala	104,882	11,829	30,607 2 0	1 3¾	1 8¼	254	16	...	270	131	1,735 7 8
Newport	170,413	16,660	13,106 13 0	1 7	2 3	237	5	...	242	90	1,475 13 6
Swineford	152,594	52,004	40,372 17 0	0 10½	1 3½	469	14	1	484	130	2,589 12 0
Westport	175,508	26,868	30,796 18 0	1 3¼	1 9¼	612	37	...	649	165	2,741 3 6
Co. of Roscommon.											
Boyle	159,696	47,758	72,662 0 0	1 1¼	1 5	552	378	5	1,283	281	5,170 1 8
Castlerea	162,363	46,783	71,686 7 0	0 9¾	1 0¾	930	48	1	979	280	3,659 16 4
Roscommon	114,057	26,504	64,364 4 0	1 8½	1 11	1,146	120	1	1,267	368	6,197 3 0
Strokestown	90,036	26,395	50,778 8 0	1 4¼	1 7	1,079	288	2	1,369	272	3,997 1 2
Co. of Sligo.											
Dromore West	96,986	18,608	36,663 0 0	0 6¾	0 9¼	199	1	...	200	75	1,432 11 1
Sligo	143,523	53,901	96,032 18 0	1 1¾	1 5¼	1,682	306	...	1,988	470	6,869 13 9
Tobercurry	125,774	27,657	40,441 8 0	0 8	0 11½	495	78	...	573	115	1,892 6 1
Total of Connaught (29 Unions).	4,060,232	869,414	1,351,247 3 0	1 0½	1 3¾	20,868	2,200	25	23,093	5,869	89,198 16 0½

ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS

OF THE

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

IN

1861.

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Abbas, p.	Somerset	1,850	487	320
Abberley, p.	Worces.	2,636	692	386
Abberton, p.	Essex	1,067	269	205
Abberton, p.	Worces.	1,001	82	390
Abberwick, tns.	Northmb.	1,673	133	559
Abbey, p.	Renfrew	16,179	29,687	
Abbey, v.	Tipperary	22	306	
Abbey-cum-hir, p.	Radnor	10,965	537	605
Abbey, p.-v.	Clare	4,714	887	
Abbey Dore, p.	Hereford	5,390	551	348
Abbeyfeale, p.-v.	Limerick	18,150	4,709	
Abbeygormagan, p.	Galway	11,757	1,593	
Abbey Holme, tns.	Cumb.	...	982	569
Abbey Hulton, v.	Stafford	...	726	370
Abbey Knockmoy, p.	Galway	12,386	2,549	
Abbeylara, p.-v.	Longford	8,563	1,622	
Abbey-Leix, tn.-p.	Queen's	13,546	4,321	
Abbey-Leix, tn. *s.*	Queen's	137	693	
Abbeymahon, p.	Cork	4,482	1,737	
Abbeyshrule, p.-v.	Longford	2,340	747	
Abbey St. Bathans, p.	Berwick	...	179	
Abbeystrowry, p.	Cork	9,374	4,380	
Abbott's Ann, p.	Hants	3,351	640	118
Abbots-Bickington, p.	Devon	1,078	71	208
Abbots-Bromley, p.	Stafford	9,391	1,538	
Abbotsbury, p.	Dorset	5,616	1,089	274
Abbotshall, p.-v.	Fife	4,220	5,193	
Abbotsham, p.	Devon	1,758	365	297
Abbotside, High, tns.	York	11,150	552	537
Abbotside, Low, tns.	York	5,080	163	537
Abbots-Kerswell, p.	Devon	1,461	437	283
Abbot's Langley, p.-v.	Herts	5,213	2,400	145
Abbots-Leigh, p.	Somerset	2,228	366	328
Abbotsley, p.	Hunts	2,110	486	178
Abbots-Morton, p.	Worces.	1,420	245	405
Abbotston, p.	Hants	2,921	348	
Abbotts-Ripton, p.	Hunts	3,956	381	176
Abdie, p.	Fife	6,537	1,381	
Abdon, p.	Salop	1,134	170	352
Aber, p.-v.	Carnar.	8,833	882	621
Aberavon, p.	Glamor.	...	7,754	564
Aberavon, p. M.	Glamor.	2,598	2,916	564
Aberchirder, v.	Banff	...	1,273	
Abercorn, p.-v.	Linlith.	5,265	965	
Aberdalgie, p.	Perth	4,220	295	
Aberdare, p.	Glamor.	16,310	32,299	582
Aberdare St. Fagan, ecl.-d.	Carnar.	...	1,740	582
Aberdaron, p.	Carnar.	7,078	1,266	619
Aberdeen, M. *f.*	Aberdeen	...	54,376	
,, P.	Aberdeen	...	73,805	
Aberdour, p.	Aberdeen	...	1,995	
Aberdour, p.	Fife	6,059	1,874	
Aberdovey, ecl.-d.	Merion.	1,186	606	
Aberedw, p.	Radnor	4,300	281	599
Abererch, p.	Carnar.	5,962	1,852	619
Aberfeldy, v.	Perth	...	1,145	
Aberffraw, tn.-p.	Anglesey	6,252	1,238	623
Aberford, tn.-p.	York	4,129	1,009	514
Aberfoyle, p.	Perth	...	565	
Abergavenny, p.	Monm.	4,229	6,086	578*a*
Abergavenny, tn. *t. s.*	Monm.	...	4,621	578*a*
Abergele, tn.-p. *s.*	Denbigh	4,053	3,308	613
Abergwilly, v.-p.	Carmar.	10,748	2,197	589
Aberhafesp, p.	Montg.	4,568	486	607
Aberlady, p.-v.	Hadding.	4,927	1,019	
Aberlemno, p.	Forfar	...	1,054	
Aberllunvey, p.	Brecon	626	132	602
Aberlour, p.-v.	Banff	...	1,665	
Abermant, p.	Carmar.	6,321	793	[illegible]
Abernethy, v.-p.	Per.-Fife	9,843	1,960	
Abernethy, p.	Elg.-Inv.	...	1,928	
Abernyte, p.	Perth	...	810	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Aber-Porth, p.	Cardigan	2,200	454	593
Abersychan, ecl.-d.	Monm.	...	7,979	579
Aberwheeler, tns.	Denbigh	3,346	430	612
Aberyscir, p.	Brecon	1,918	125	600
Aberystruth, p.	Monm.	11,788	16,055	578*b*
Aberystwith, ch.-p.	Cardigan	734	5,561	597
Aberystwith, M. & P. *m. s.*	Cardigan	...	5,641	597
Abingdon, M. & P. *m. f.*	Berks	...	5,680	123
Abinger, p.	Surrey	5,547	906	43
Abinghall, p.	Glouces.	751	228	334
Abington, p.	Northmp.	1,112	164	168
Abington, p.	Lim.-Tip.	30,400	5,246	
Abington, Great, p.	Camb.	1,500	330	188
Abington, Little, p.	Camb.	1,120	316	188
Abington-in-the-Clay, p.	Camb.	1,237	228	140
Ab-Kettleby, p.-tns.	Leices.	2,920	371	418
Aboyne, p.	Aberdeen	...	1,160	
Abram St. John, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	1,544	465
Abthorpe, p.-v.	Northmp.	1,919	541	165
Aby, p.	Lincoln	1,440	407	431
Acaster-Malbis, p.	York	1,780	359	515
Accrington, tn.	Lanc.	2,266	13,372	477
Achill, isl.-p.	Mayo	51,522	5,776	
Achonry, p.-h.	Sligo	60,718	14,504	
Acklam, East, p.	York	2,970	774	526
Acklam, West, p.	York	1,476	108	541*a*
Acklington, tns. & ecl.-d.	Northmb.	2,072	255	559
Ackworth, p.	York	2,270	1,813	504*b*
Acle, p.	Norfolk	3,209	926	237
Acol, p.	Kent	1,476	260	70
Acomb, p.	York	2,273	1,034	492*a*
Acomb, E. and W., tns.	Northmb.	2,745	862	555
Aconbury, p.	Hereford	1,591	183	348
Acre, South, p.	Norfolk	2,492	92	248
Acre, West, p.	Norfolk	3,400	415	245
Acrise, p.	Kent	1,034	173	73
Acton, v.-p.	Middx.	2,286	3,151	134
Acton, p.	Chester	15,542	3,125	[illegible]
Acton, tns.	Chester	1,139	434	456
Acton, p.	Suffolk	2,811	558	312
Acton-Beauchamp, p.	Worces.	1,529	205	350
Acton-Burnell, v.-p.	Salop	3,141	361	359
Acton-Round, p.	Salop	2,126	173	356
Acton-Scott, p.	Salop	1,889	207	354
Acton-Trussell, tns.	Stafford	2,547	617	378
Acton-Turville, p.	Glouces.	1,009	310	331
Adamstown, p.	Wexford	8,134	1,488	
Adare, v.-p. *s.*	Limerick	11,899	2,944	
Adderbury, p.	Oxford	6,380	2,146	163
Addergoole, p.	Galway	8,442	2,769	
Addergoole, p.	Mayo	33,264	4,644	
Adderley, p.	Salop	2,850	428	364
Addingham, p.	Cumb.	9,520	754	565
Addingham, p.	York	5,472	1,938	489
Addington, p.-tns.	Kent	942	262	55
Addington, p.	Surrey	3,900	639	46
Addington, p.	Bucks	1,320	111	154
Addington, Great, p.	Northmb.	1,230	307	173
Addington, Little, p.	Northmb.	1,170	337	173
Addle, p.	York	6,356	1,145	493*a*
Addlestone, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	2,496	[illegible]
Addlestrop, p.	Glouces.	1,285	184	[illegible]
Addlethorpe, p.	Lincoln	2,006	302	430
Aderrig, p.	Dublin	759	134	
Adisham, p.	Kent	1,815	492	64
Adlingfleet, p.	York	5,295	480	512
Admiston, p.	Dorset	471	95	275
Adstock, p.	Bucks	1,130	[illegible]	154
Advent, p.	Cornwall	4,059	208	300
Adwell, p.	Oxford	439	68	156
Adwick-le-Street, p.	York	3,034	440	510
Adwick-upon-Dearne, p.	York	1,107	226	510

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1801.	No. of Union.
Affane, p.-v.	Waterf.	1,773	1,300	
Aff-puddle, p.	Dorset	3,818	455	273
Agha, p.	Carlow	4,184	1,202	
Aghaboe, p.	Queen's	18,703	3,502	
Aghabog, p.	Monagh.	11,544	4,339	
Aghabulloge, p.	Cork	18,734	2,823	
Aghacrew, p.	Tipperary	1,230	282	
Aghacross, p.	Cork	355	67	
Aghada, p.	Cork	2,458	2,205	
Aghade, p.	Carlow	1,698	343	
Aghaderg, p.	Down	13,920	6,366	
Aghadoe, p.	Kerry	16,927	2,763	
Aghadowey, p.	Lond.	16,306	5,914	
Aghadown, p.	Cork	8,952	2,779	
Aghagallon, p.	Antrim	5,512	3,348	
Aghagower, p.	Mayo	55,018	5,068	
Aghalee, p.-v.	Antrim	2,506	1,381	
Aghaloo, p.	Tyrone	19,524	6,911	
Aghalurcher, p.	Tra.-Fer.	45,471	11,454	
Aghamore, p.	Mayo	22,510	6,782	
Aghanagh, p.	Sligo	7,747	1,755	
Aghancon, p.	King's	5,544	651	
Aghanloo, p.	Lond.	8,251	1,295	
Aghanunshin, p.	Donegal	3,827	991	
Agharra, p.	Longford	2,595	417	
Aghavallen, p.	Kerry	16,743	4,680	
Aghavea, p.	Fermgh.	17,158	4,185	
Aghaviller, p.	Kilkenny	5,671	856	
Agher, p.	Meath	2,063	269	
Aghern, p.	Cork	3,489	712	
Agherton, p.	Lond.	3,893	1,745	
Aghinagh, p.	Cork	9,420	1,627	
Aghmacart, p.	Queen's	9,601	1,956	
Aghnameadle, p.	Tipperary	10,322	1,909	
Aghnamullin, p.	Monagh.	30,700	11,498	
Aghowle, p.	Wicklow	8,140	1,289	
Agivey, p.	Lond.	1,670	708	
Aglish, p.	Mayo	14,417	5,688	
Aglish, p.	Cork	6,771	1,432	
Aglish, p.	Kerry	4,857	1,220	
Aglish, p.	Waterf.	6,856	2,205	
Aglish-Cloghane, p.	Tipperary	5,898	788	
Aglish-Cormick, p.	Limerick	1,716	416	
Aglish-Drinagh, p.	Cork	3,310	544	
Aglish-Martin, p.	Kilkenny	1,344	381	
Agnes, St., tn.-p. *th.*	Cornwall	8,354	6,550	
Ahamlish, p.	Sligo	16,414	6,127	
Aharney, p.	Qn.-Kil.	6,939	1,302	
Ahascragh, p.	Galway	17,342	2,931	
Ahoghill, p.-v.	Antrim	35,288	9,133	
Aigburgh, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	1,994	462
Aighton, p.	Lanc.	...	1,109	479
Aikton, p.	Cumb.	6,157	806	569
Ailesworth, h.	Northmp.	...	366	175
Ainderby-Steeple, p.	York	4,605	848	534
Ainstable, p.	Cumb.	4,178	542	565
Ainsworth, tns.	Lanc.	1,296	1,803	469
Airdrie, tn. M. & P. *th.*	Lanark	...	12,922	
Airlie, p.	Forfar	...	845	
Airth, p.	Stirling	6,388	1,194	
Aiskew, tns.	York	1,950	759	535
Aismunderby, tns.	York	1,055	620	491
Aisthorpe, p.	Lincoln	803	100	428
Aithsting and Sandsting, p.	Shetland	...	2,670	
Akeley, p.	Bucks	1,080	366	154
Akenham, p.	Suffolk	998	94	220
Albans, St., tn. M. *s.*	Herts	...	7,675	
Alberbury, p.	Mon.-Sa.	9,599	1,918	359
Albourne, p.	Sussex	1,740	341	83
Albrighton, p.	Salop	3,424	1,156	357
Alburgh, p.	Norfolk	1,312	587	239
Albury, p.	Oxford	1,110	183	156
Albury, p.	Surrey	4,503	1,041	39
Albury, p.	Herts	3,182	700	139
Alby, p.	Norfolk	811	231	232
Alcester, lib.	Dorset	...	342	268
Alcester, tn.-p.	Warwick	1,530	2,128	405
Alciston, p.	Sussex	2,079	220	84
Alconbury, p.	Hunts	3,700	909	176
Alconbury-with-Weston, p.	Hunts	1,540	561	176
Aldborough, tn.-p.	York	9,323	2,279	492*a*
Aldborough, p.	Norfolk	778	305	231
Aldbourn, p.	Wilts	8,495	1,539	121
Aldbrough, p.	York	6,319	1,095	522
Aldbury, p.	Herts	2,071	848	147
Aldeburgh, tn.-p. *w. s.*	Suffolk	1,832	1,721	224
Aldeby, p.	Norfolk	3,056	557	238
Aldenham, p.	Herts	5,840	1,769	145
Alderbury, p.	Wilts	3,950	1,334	263
Alderford, p.	Norfolk	432	29	233
Alderley, p.	Chester	6,173	1,418	453
Alderley, p.	Glouces.	898	98	331
Aldermaston, p.	Berks	3,669	585	126
Alderminster, p.	Worces.	3,167	520	404
Aldershott, p.	Hants	4,144	16,720	40
Alderton, p.	Northmp.	910	131	166
Alderton, p.	Glouces.	1,750	487	343
Alderton, p.	Suffolk	2,543	634	223
Alderton, p.	Wilts	1,587	192	252

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1801.	No. of Union.
Alderwasley, tns.	Derby	...	372	446
Aldford, p.	Cheshire	2,633	731	459
Aldham, p.	Essex	1,825	406	205
Aldham, p.	Suffolk	1,744	267	213
Aldingbourn, p.	Sussex	3,069	772	91
Aldingham, p.	Lanc.	4,694	1,011	486
Aldington, p.	Kent	3,576	658	63
Aldmondbury, p.	York	28,092	42,889	497
Aldridge, p.	Stafford	7,752	2,254	380
Aldringham, p.	Suffolk	1,785	471	225
Aldrington, p.	Sussex	776	7	86
Aldsworth, p.	Glouces.	3,460	430	341
Aldwinkle All Saints, p.	Northmp.	2,218	364	173
Aldwinkle St. Peter, p.	Northmp.	232	222	173
Aldworth, p.	Berks	1,960	275	124
Alexandria, tn.	Dumb.	...	4,242	
Alfold, p.	Sur.-Sus.	2,883	535	42
Alford, p.	Aberdeen	...	1,265	
Alford, tn.-p. *th.*	Lincoln	1,410	2,658	430
Alford, p.	Somerset	722	109	320
Alfreton, p.	Derby	4,550	11,549	446
Alfreton, tn. *m. f.*	Derby	...	4,090	446
Alfrick, tns.	Worces.	...	474	386
Alfriston, p.	Sussex	2,425	522	78
Algarkirk, p.	Lincoln	6,050	772	425
Alkborough, p.	Lincoln	2,875	497	433
Alkerton, tg.	Glouces.	...	1,005	337
Alkerton, p.	Oxon	650	194	163
Alkham, p.	Kent	3,200	520	72
Alkington, tg.	Glouces.	...	1,010	332
Alkmond, St., p.	Salop	...	1,444	360
Alkmonton, St. John, ecl.-d.	Derby	...	164	447
Alkmund, St., p.	Derby	...	13,582	445
Alkrington, tns.	Lanc.	788	423	475
All Cannings, p.	Wilts	5,483	1,013	258
Allen, St., p.	Cornwall	3,501	687	307
Allendale, tn.-p.	Northmb.	37,267	6,401	555
Allensmore, p.	Hereford	2,007	612	348
Allenton, p.	Northmb.	31,940	899	563
Aller, p.	Somerset	3,651	518	317
Allerston, p.	York	10,012	413	530
Allerthorpe, p.	York	2,355	205	516
Allerton, tns.	Lanc.	1,531	559	462
Allerton, tns.	York	1,970	2,014	499
Allerton-Bywater, tns.	York	870	704	504*a*
Allerton-Mauleverer, p.	York	2,300	283	492*a*
Allesley, p.	Warwick	4,225	974	396
Allestree, p.	Derby	990	529	446
Allexton, p.	Leices.	1,000	67	410
Allhallows, p.	Berks	821	139	125
Allhallows, p.	Cumb.	1,860	256	569
Allhallows, p.	Kent	5,165	236	53
Allhallows, Barking, p.	Middx.	15	1,679	19
Allhallows, Bread-street, p.	Middx.	2·5	95	19
Allhallows, Goldsmith-st.	Devon	...	371	282
Allhallows the Great, p.	Middx.	11·	603	19
Allhallows, Honey-lane, p.	Middx.	1·1	65	19
Allhallows the Less, p.	Middx.	5·	79	19
Allhallows, Lombard-st., p.	Middx.	2·7	415	19
Allhallows, London-wall, p.	Middx.	8·1	1,999	19
Allhallows, Staining, p.	Middx.	4·	358	19
Allhallows on Walls, p.	Devon	...	1,002	282
Allington, tns.	Denbigh	...	889	611
Allington, East, p.	Devon	3,646	521	285
Allington, West, p.	Devon	4,110	925	285
Allington, p.	Dorset	594	1,915	278
Allington, tg.	Hants	...	475	[illegible]
Allington, p.	Kent	612	66	55
Allington, East, p.	Lincoln	2,070	275	442
Allington, West, p.	Lincoln		135	442
Allington, p.	Wilts	936	93	262
Allington, tg.	Wilts	...	159	256
Allithwaite, Lower and Upper, tns.	Lanc.	...	1,662	486
Alloa, p.	Clack.	...	8,867	
Alloa, tn., *w. s.*	Clack.	...	6,425	
Allonby, p.	Cumb.	1,794	649	[illegible]
Allostock, tns.	Cheshire	2,924	536	456
All Saints, p.	Camb.	...	1,496	187
All Saints, p.	Derby	...	4,049	445
All Saints, p.	Dorset	...	946	275
All Saints, p.	Essex	55	957	[illegible]
All Saints, p.	Essex	...	680	204
All Saints, p.	Glouces.	...	121	329
All Saints, p.	Hants	...	10,245	105
All Saints, p.	Hereford	341	4,525	[illegible]
All Saints, p.	Herts	2,018	2,516	142
All Saints, p.	Herts	7	1,175	142
All Saints, p.	Hunts	...	430	176
All Saints, p.	Kent	...	457	[illegible]
All Saints, p.	Leices.	...	5,945	417
All Saints, p.	Lincoln	...	2,070	421
All Saints, p.	Norfolk	...	667	234
All Saints, p.	Norfolk	...	4,534	246
All Saints, p.	Northmp.	...	9,058	168
All Saints, p.	Northmb.	2,201	37,529	552
All Saints, p.	Oxon	...	478	158
All Saints, p.	Suffolk	...	1,350	212
All Saints, p.	Sussex	461	3,486	76

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
All Saints, p.	Sussex	...	265	92
All Saints, p.	Sussex	...	2,092	84
All Saints, p.	Worces.	...	1,722	389
All Saints, p.	Worces.	19	2,421	387
All Saints, North St., p.	York	...	1,417	515
All Saints, Pavement, p.	York	...	387	515
All Saints, Peasholm, p.	York	...	384	515
Alltmawr, p.	Brecon	499	45	599
Almeley p.	Hereford	3,352	637	349
Almer, p.	Dorset	1,161	155	270
Almington, &c., tns.	Stafford	...	814	364
Almondbury, p.	York	28,092	42,889	497
Almondsbury, p.	Glouces.	6,927	1,864	332
Almoritia, p.	Westmth.	2,205	386	
Almsford, p.	Somerset	844	306	320
Alne, Great, p.	Warwick	1,753	347	405
Alne, p.	York	9,947	1,542	527
Alness, p.	Ross	...	1,178	
Alnham, p.	Northmb.	12,389	295	563
Alnmouth, tns.	Northmb.	579	452	559
Alnwick, p.	Northmb.	16,250	7,350	559
Alnwick, tn. *s.*	Northmb.	...	5,670	559
Alnwick, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Northmb.	...	3,277	559
Alphage, St., p.	Kent	14	1,152	65
Alphage, St., p.	Middx.	¾	699	19
Alphamstone, p.	Essex	1,557	317	212
Alpheton, p.	Suffolk	1,202	298	212
Alphington, p.	Devon	2,471	1,250	281
Alpington, p.	Norfolk	...	208	238
Alpraham, tns.	Cheshire	1,596	530	458
Alresford, p.	Essex	1,583	248	203
Alresford, Old, p.	Hants	3,608	526	113
Alresford, New, p.	Hants	683	1,546	113
Alrewas, p.	Stafford	4,329	1,633	377
Alsager, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	703	457
Alston, tn.-p. *s.*	Cumb.	35,060	6,404	564
Alston, tns.	Lanc.	1,989	1,098	482
Allstonefield, p.	Stafford	21,860	4,117	372
Alstonefield, tns.	Stafford	2,700	651	447
Altcar, p.	Lanc.	4,284	540	464
Alternon, p.	Cornwall	15,014	1,389	301
Altham, tns.	Lanc.	1,406	410	478
Althorne, p.	Essex	2,250	386	202
Althorp, p.	Northmp.	...	78	170
Althorpe, p.	Lincoln	5,460	1,316	511
Altofts, tns.	York	1,761	1,210	503
Alton, p.	Hants	3,896	3,769	114
Alton, tn. *s.*	Hants	...	3,286	114
Alton, or Alveton, p.	Stafford	7,379	2,250	373
Alton Barnes, p.	Wilts	1,053	177	256
Alton Pancras, p.	Dorset	2,243	270	275
Alton Priors, ch.	Wilts	2,630	207	261
Altrincham, tn. *t.*	Cheshire	657	6,628	454
Altrincham, St. George, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	2,800	454
Alva, p.	Stirling	...	1,506	
Alvah, p.	Banff	16,866	1,467	
Alvanley, tns. ecl.-d.	Cheshire	1,532	330	455
Alvaston, tns.	Derby	870	558	444
Alvechurch, p.	Worces.	6,747	1,713	392
Alveley, p.	Salop	6,788	1,018	356
Alverdiscott, p.	Devon	2,273	336	296
Alverstoke, p.	Hants	5,222	22,653	97
Alverthorpe w. Thornes, tns.	York	3,153	6,645	503
Alverthorpe, ecl.-d.	York	...	4,590	503
Alves, p.	Elgin	...	1,010	
Alvescot, p.	Oxon	2,690	407	161
Alvesdiston, p.	Wilts	2,531	267	266
Alveston, p.	Glouces.	2,518	841	332
Alveston, p.	Warwick	4,300	844	404
Alveton, p.	Stafford	7,379	2,250	373
Alvie, p.	Invern.	41,660	833	
Alvingham, p.	Lincoln	1,940	350	431
Alvington, West, p.	Devon	4,110	925	285
Alvington, p.	Glouces.	2,553	369	576
Alwalton, p.	Hunts	1,040	342	175
Alwington, p.	Devon	2,655	359	297
Alwinton, or Allenton, p.	Northmb.	31,940	899	563
Alyth, p.-tn. *t.*	Perth	...	3,422	
Amberley, ecl.-d.	Glouces.	...	1,438	338
Amberley, p.	Sussex	2,900	650	[illegible]
Ambleeote, h. ecl.-d.	Stafford	689	2,613	383
Ambleside, tns. *w.*	Westml.	3,244	1,603	575
Ambleston, p.	Pemb.	3,956	524	592
Ambrosden, p.	Oxon	2,865	871	159
Ambrosetown, p.	Wexford	2,197	519	
Amcotts, tns.	Lincoln	...	374	511
Amersham, p. tn. *t.*	Bucks	10,544	3,550	148
Amesbury, p.-tn.	Wilts	5,890	1,138	262
Amington, tns.	Warwick	...	449	376
Amlwch, p.	Anglesey	9,221	5,949	623
Amlwch, P.	Anglesey	...	3,207	623
Ampfield, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	464	109
Ampleforth, p.	York	2,270	450	529
Ampney Crucis, p.	Glouces.	2,660	648	340
Ampney Down, p.	Glouces.	2,510	429	340
Ampney St. Mary, p.	Glouces.	1,170	125	340
Ampney St. Peter, p.	Glouces.	533	188	340
Amport, p.	Hants	3,933	706	118
Ampthill, p.	Beds	1,928	2,144	181

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Ampthill, tn. *th.*	Beds	...	2,011	181
Ampton, p.	Suffolk	...	131	214
Amroth, p.	Pemb.	2,378	889	590
Amwell, Great, p.	Herts	2,487	1,660	138
Amwell, Little, lib.	Herts	291	500	142
Ancaster, p.	Lincoln	2,800	[illegible]	427
Ancoats, All Souls, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	11,263	473
Ancoats, St. Andrew, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	16,070	473
Ancroft, p.	Northmb.	10,210	2,113	561
Ancrum, p.	Roxburgh	10,383	1,511	
Anderby, p.	Lincoln	1,845	276	430
Anderson, p.	Dorset	570	62	270
Anderton, tns.	Cheshire	481	334	456
Anderton, tns.	Lanc.	1,175	243	481
Andover, p.	Hants	7,670	5,221	118
Andover, M. *s.*	Hants	...	5,221	118
" P.	Hants	...	5,430	118
Andreas, p.	Isl. Man	...	1,595	
Andrew, St., p.	Glamor.	3,149	570	581
Andrew, St., p.	Down	4,012	2,184	
Andrew, St., C. M.	Fife	...	5,141	
" P.	Fife	...	5,176	
Andrew, St., p.	Guern.	1,203	1,049	
Andrew, St., Ilketshall, p.	Suffolk	1,694	515	226
Andrew, St., Minor, p.	Glamor.	...	12	583
Andrew's, St., and Durness, p.	Ork.-Sh.	..	1,681	
Andrew's, St., Lhanbryde, p.	Elgin	...	1,344	
Andrews, St., p.	Fife	13,312	7,092	
Andrews, St., p.	Northmb.	6,035	22,720	552
Andrews, St., Hastings, p.	Sussex	19	84	76
Angell Town, St. John	Surrey	...	4,967	31
Angersleigh, p.	Somerset	403	30	315
Angle, p.	Pemb.	4,581	512	591
Angmering, p.	Sussex	3,150	953	90
Anhid, p.	Limerick	981	205	
Anmer, p.	Norfolk	1,420	142	244
Ann, St., Shandon, p.	Cork	3,143	27,174	
Annaduff, p.	Leitrim	9,676	3,092	
Annagelliffe, p.	Cavan	8,260	2,419	
Annagh, p.	Kerry	13,735	2,372	
Annagh, p.	Cavan	190,317	8,297	
Annagh, p.	Mayo	20,316	6,139	
Annaghclone, p.	Down	6,544	2,439	
Annaghdown, p.	Galway	19,550	3,884	
Annahilt, p	Down	6,777	3,037	
Annan, tn. M. *th.*	Dumfries	..	4,620	
" P.	Dumfries	...	3,473	
Annan, p.	Dumfries	12,048	5,761	
Annesley, p.	Notts	3,360	288	438
Ansley, p.	Warwick	2,869	685	397
Anstey, p.	Herts	2,170	473	140
Anstey, p.	Warwick	990	171	399
Anstey, p.	Wilts	840	298	266
Anstey, chpl.	Leices.	...	734	416
Anstey, East, p.	Devon	2,170	227	294
Anstey, West, p.	Devon	3,008	299	294
Anston, p.	York	4,490	1,290	436
Anstruther, Easter, tn.-p. M. & P.	Fife	57	1,154	
Anstruther, Wester, tn.-p. M. & P.	Fife	978	367	
Antingham, p.	Norfolk	1,509	227	231
Anthony, St., Roseland, p.	Cornwall	1,117	169	307
Antony, p.	Cornwall	4,482	3,887	302
Antrim, p.	Antrim	8,361	4,659	
Antrim, tn. *t.*	Antrim	116	2,138	
Antrobus, tns.	Chester	2,086	514	455
Anwick, p.	Lincoln	1,820	277	426
Anwoth, p.	Kirkcud.	12,861	899	
Apethorpe, p.	Notts	2,630	248	174
Apley, p.	Lincoln	1,658	221	428
Apperley, p.	Northmb.	429	20	555
Appleby, p.	Lincoln	6,164	519	433
Appleby, p.	Der.-Leic.	2,058	1,070	414
Appleby, tn.-p. *s.*	Westml.	14,550	1,255	255
Appleby St. Lawrence, p.	Westml.	5,350	1,569	573
Applecross, p.-v.	Ross	2,700	2,544	
Appledore, tn.-p.	Kent	3,001	640	61
Appledore, ecl.-d.	Devon	...	2,210	297
Appledram, p.	Sussex	1,197	129	91
Appleford, ch.	Berks	...	288	123
Applegarth, p.	Dumfries	11,929	935	
Appleshaw, p.-v.	Hants	697	284	118
Applethorpe, p.	Notts	1,040	142	
Applethwaite, tns.	Westml.	6,231	1,285	575
Appleton, p.-tns.	Berks	1,991	549	123
Appleton, tns.	Chester	3,324	1,828	455
Appleton, E. and W., tns.	York	1,583	115	539
Appleton-le-Moors, tns.	York	2,570	265	529
Appleton Roebuck, tns.	York	2,780	622	514
Appleton-le-Street, p.	York	4,715	987	526
Appleton-upon-Wiske, ch.	York	1,827	466	534
Appletreewick, tns.	York	7,740	354	189
Arbirlot, p.	Forfar	6,889	960	
Arboe, p.	Lon.-Ty.	2,504	6,263	
Arborfield, p.	Berks	1,466	286	128
Arbour Sq., St. Thomas, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	16,433	212
Arbroath, tn. M.	Forfar	...	8,143	
" P.	Forfar	...	17,593	
Arbroath, p.	Forfar	1,082	9,847	
Arbuthnott, p.	Kincar.	9,423	932	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Arclid, tns.	Chester	538	265	457
Ardagh, v.-p.	Longford	11,417	2,549	
Ardagh, p.	Cork	7,880	1,227	
Ardagh, p.	Limerick	9,030	1,778	
Ardagh, p.	Mayo	5,494	1,283	
Ardagh, p.	Meath	3,669	1,152	
Ardamine, p.	Wexford	4,215	1,176	
Ardbraccan, v.-p.	Meath	6,491	2,031	
Ardcandrisk, p.	Wexford	1,227	189	
Ardcanny, p.	Limerick	3,029	529	
Ardcarne, p.	Roscom.	19,100	5,334	
Ardcath, p.	Meath	4,380	870	
Ardcavan, p.	Wexford	2,458	804	
Ardchattan, p.	Argyle	...	1,381	
Ardclach, p.	Nairn	...	1,330	
Ardclinis, p.	Antrim	15,699	1,659	
Ardcolm, p.	Wexford	2,232	680	
Ardcrony, p.	Tipperary	6,429	922	
Arddynwent, tns.	Flint	...	463	610
Ardea, p.	Queen's	7,726	3,203	
Ardee, p.	Louth	4,885	4,273	
Ardee, tn. *t.*	Louth	253	2,580	
Ardee, p.	Kildare	323	190	
Arderra, p.	Kilkenny	777	237	
Ardersier, p.	Invern.	...	1,239	
Ardfert, tn.-p. *th.*	Kerry	10,133	3,234	
Ardfield, p.	Cork	2,645	1,229	
Ardfinnan, p.	Tipperary	1,812	606	
Ardglass, p.	Down	1,137	1,065	
Ardglass, tn.	Down	31	744	
Ardingly, p.	Sussex	3,817	626	83
Ardington, p.	Berks	7,775	354	124
Ardkeen, p.	Down	4,801	1,712	
Ardkill, p.	Kildare	5,848	646	
Ardleigh, p.	Essex	4,905	1,582	203
Ardley, p.	Oxford	1,469	169	159
Ardmayle, p.	Tipperary	4,941	916	
Ardmore, p.-tn.	Waterf.	24,215	4,390	
Ardmulchan, p.	Meath	3,582	643	
Ardnageehy, p.	Cork	16,335	2,223	
Ardnamurchan, p.	Argyle	...	4,700	
Ardnurcher, p.	King's	12,012	1,740	
Ardoyne, p.	Wicklow	6,578	1,086	
Ardpatrick, p.	Limerick	624	69	
Ardquin, p.	Down	3,043	742	
Ardrahan, p.	Galway	17,948	2,360	
Ardree, p.	Kildare	323	175	
Ardristan, p.	Carlow	1,571	352	
Ardrossan, tn.	Ayr	...	1,929	
Ardrossan, p.	Ayr	7,146	5,581	
Ardsallagh, p.	Meath	1,739	300	
Ardskeagh, p.	Cork	1,929	145	
Ardsley, tns.	York	1,212	1,772	505
Ardsley, East, p.	York	1,630	1,069	503
Ardsley, West, p.	York	2,250	1,646	503
Ardstraw, p.	Tyrone	51,702	13,629	
Ardwick, tns.	Lanc.	470	21,757	471
Areley, King's, p.	Worces.	1,449	564	386
Argam, p.	York	510	27	524
Argoed and Ystrad, tns.	Cardigan	...	882	593
Argoed, tns.	Flint	...	874	610
Arkendale, tns.	York	1,620	242	492*a*
Arkengarth-Dale, p.	York	14,256	1,147	538
Arkesden, p.	Essex	2,320	506	210
Arkholme, &c., tns.	Lanc.	3,022	331	485
Arklow, tn. *th.*	Wicklow	116	4,760	
Arklow, p.	Wicklow	8,126	6,257	
Arlecdon, p.	Cumb.	5,700	1,550	571
Arley, p.	Warwick	1,929	230	398
Arley, Upper, p.	Stafford	3,912	886	384
Arlingham, p.	Glouces.	3,225	693	337
Arlington, p.	Devon	2,535	219	295
Arlington, p.	Sussex	5,185	623	79
Arlington, tg.	Glouces.	...	415	341
Arlington Sq., ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	9,015	10
Arlsey, p.	Beds	2,370	1,401	180
Armagh, M., *w. s.*	Ulster	...	8,969	
,, P.	Ulster	269	9,320	
Armagh, p.	Ulster	4,607	10,975	
Arminghall, p.	Norfolk	659	75	236
Armitage, p.	Stafford	1,921	937	377
Armitage Bridge, ecl.-d.	York	...	2,455	497
Armley, tns.	York	907	6,734	500
Armoy, p.	Antrim	9,666	1,946	
Armthorpe, p.	York	2,810	424	510
Arncliffe, p.	York	34,021	740	488
Arncliffe Ingleby, p.	York	1,875	326	533
Arncot, h.	Oxon	2,010	334	159
Arne, p.	Dorset	4,196	139	273
Arnesby, p.	Leices.	1,510	573	408
Arngask, p.	Perth,&c.	6,456	705	
Arnold, v.-p.	Notts	4,670	4,642	438
Arran, isl.	Bute	...	5,538	
Arreton, p.	Hants	8,833	1,880	[illegible]
Arrington, p.	Camb.	1,388	302	185
Arrochar, p.	Dumb.	28,832	629	
Arrow, p.-tns.	Warwick	4,220	590	405
Arrow, tns.	Chester	752	109	460*a*
Artaine, p.	Dublin	954	310	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Arthington, tns.	York	1,780	344	493*a*
Arthingworth, p.	Northmp.	2,030	275	409
Arthuret, p.	Cumb.	17,390	3,714	567
Artington, tg.	Surrey	...	944	39
Artramon, p.	Wexford	2,377	515	
Artrea, p.	Tyr.-Lon.	18,437	10,258	
Arundel, tn.-p. M. P. *t.*	Sussex	1,968	2,498	90
Arvans, St., p.	Monm.	2,309	379	576
Asaph, St., c. P. *s.*	Flint	...	2,063	613
Asaph, St., p.	Flint-Den.	10,825	3,592	613
Asby, p.	Westml.	8,395	440	573
Ascot-under-Wychwood, p.	Oxon	1,793	458	162
Asgarby, p.	Lincoln	838	83	426
Asgarby, p.	Lincoln	838	80	429
Ash (near Sandwich), p.	Kent	6,871	2,039	71
Ash (next Ridley), p.	Kent	3,023	587	50
Ash, p.	Surrey	12,273	4,164	41
Ash, tns.	Durham	3,016	942	545
Ash, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	545	363*b*
Ash, Bocking, p.	Suffolk	1,408	324	220
Ash, Holy Trinity	Somerset	...	543	319
Ashampstead, p.	Berks	2,057	385	126
Ashborne, p.	Derby	7,932	5,078	447
Ashborne, tn. *s.*	Derby	...	3,501	447
Ashbrittle, p.	Somerset	2,489	525	314
Ashburnham, p.	Sussex	3,648	844	77
Ashburton, tn.-p. P. *t.*	Devon	6,936	3,062	[illegible]
Ashbury, p.	Devon	1,700	[illegible]	291
Ashbury, p.	Berks	5,520	742	[illegible]
Ashby, p.	Norfolk	487	257	238
Ashby, p.	Suffolk	1,109	70	227
Ashby, Canons, p.	Northmp.	2,600	220	169
Ashby, Castle, p.	Northmp.	1,926	183	167
Ashby, Cold, p.	Northmp.	1,940	446	
Ashby-with-Fenby, p.	Lincoln	1,675	274	[illegible]
Ashby-Folville, p.	Leices.	3,013	450	418
Ashby-de-la-Laund, p.	Lincoln	2,880	176	[illegible]
Ashby-Magna, p.	Leices.	1,720	315	408
Ashby-Mears, p.	Northmp.	1,890	525	171
Ashby-with-Oby, p.	Norfolk	1,408	96	229
Ashby-by-Partney, p.	Lincoln	1,210	148	430
Ashby-Parva, p.	Leices.	1,357	160	[illegible]
Ashby-Puerorum	Lincoln	1,620	149	[illegible]
Ashby, St. Ledger, p.	Northmp.	2,050	300	169
Ashby, West, p.	Lincoln	1,590	526	[illegible]
Ashby-de-la-Zouch, p.	Leices.	8,097	6,958	414
Ashby-de-la-Zouch, tn. *s.*	Leices.	...	3,772	414
Ashchurch, p.	Glouces.	4,201	771	[illegible]
Ashcombe, p.	Devon	1,932	212	281
Ashcott, p.	Somerset	2,272	817	316
Ashdon, p.	Essex	4,969	1,235	210
Ashe, p.	Hants	2,107	145	117
Asheldham, p.	Essex	2,398	212	202
Ashen, p.	Essex	1,498	344	211
Ashendon, p.	Bucks	1,790	325	151
Ashfield, p.	Suffolk	1,565	306	220
Ashfield, Great, p.	Suffolk	1,546	408	217
Ashford, p.-tn. *t.*	Kent	2,786	6,950	62
Ashford, v.	Derby	...	829	449
Ashford, p.	Devon	359	157	295
Ashford, p.	Middx.	1,378	784	132
Ashford Bowdler, p.	Salop	575	106	352
Ashford Carbonell, p.	Salop	1,478	282	353
Ashfordby, p.	Leices.	1,210	485	418
Ashill, p.	Norfolk	2,990	696	[illegible]
Ashill, p.	Somerset	1,790	445	318
Ashingdon, p.	Essex	1,165	99	201
Ashington, p.	Somerset	554	57	319
Ashington, &c., tns.	Northmb.	688	76	[illegible]
Ashkirk, p.	Rox.-Sel.	11,801	578	
Ashleworth, p.	Glouces.	1,710	547	[illegible]
Ashley, p.	Northmp.	1,190	348	[illegible]
Ashley, p.	Stafford	2,860	870	[illegible]
Ashley, p.	Hants	1,857	104	[illegible]
Ashley, p.	Wilts	946	90	339
Ashley, tns.	Chester	2,173	375	454
Ashley-cum-Silverley, p.	Camb.	2,143	[illegible]	189
Ashleyhay, tns.	Derby	...	232	446
Ashmanhaugh, p.	Norfolk	665	136	230
Ashmansworth, p.	Hants	1,808	201	119
Ashmore, p.	Dorset	2,335	254	268
Asholt, p.	Somerset	1,265	181	316
Ashover, tn.-p.	Derby	11,290	3,286	[illegible]
Ashow, p.	Warwick	1,012	149	403
Ashperton, p.	Hereford	1,741	534	346
Ashprington, p.	Devon	1,790	537	284
Ash-Priors, p.	Somerset	635	207	315
Ashreigney, p.	Devon	5,663	842	296
Ashtead, p.	Surrey	2,522	729	87
Ashted, St. James, ecl.-d.	Warwick	...	1,392	395
Ashton, p.	Devon	1,709	347	281
Ashton, p.	Northmp.	1,290	374	166
Ashton, tns.	Chester	1,303	411	459
Ashton, Cold, p.	Glouces.	2,300	503	331
Ashton Hayes, ecl.-d.	Chester	...	626	459
Ashton-under-Hill, p.	Glouces.	1,300	411	389
Ashton, Keynes, p.	Wilts	3,820	1,382	251
Ashton, Long, v.-p.	Somerset	4,237	2,000	328
Ashton-under-Lyne, p.	Lanc.	9,300	66,801	474

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Ashton-under-Lyne, M. ...	Lanc.	...	34,886	474
" P. *w. s.*	Lanc.	...	33,917	474
Ashton-in-Mackerfield, tns.-p.	Lanc.	7,919	10,181	465
Ashton-upon-Mersey, p.	Chester	3,592	4,507	454
Ashton, Steeple, p.-tns.	Wilts	6,789	1,767	259
Ashton-with-Stodday, tns.	Lanc.	1,439	184	485
Asnton, West, ecl.-d.	Wilts	...	314	259
Ashurst, p.	Kent	891	247	57
Ashurst, p.	Sussex	2,355	374	86
Ashwater, p.	Devon	8,587	803	298
Ashwell, p.-v.	Herts	3,852	1,507	140
Ashwell, p.	Rutland	1,799	206	419
Ashwell Thorpe, p.	Norfolk	979	409	239
Ashwick, p.	Somerset	1,525	778	322
Ashwicken, p.	Norfolk	1,282	108	245
Ashworth, tns.	Lanc.	1,022	283	469
Aske, tns.	York	1,670	140	539
Askeaton, p.	Limerick	6,479	2,736	
Askeaton, tn. *t.*	Limerick	50	1,637	
Askern, tns.	York	800	379	510
Askerswell, p.	Dorset	1,161	223	278
Askerton, tns.	Cumb.	...	380	566
Askew, tns.	York	1,950	759	535
Askham, p.	Westml.	4,327	503	574
Askham, p.	Notts	1,302	287	435
Askham Bryan, p.-tns.	York	1,920	362	515
Askham Richard, p.	York	960	235	515
Askrigg, tns.	York	4,741	668	537
Askwith, &c., tns.	York	3,180	338	493*a*
Aslackby, p.	Lincoln	3,934	534	422
Aslacton, p.	Norfolk	1,194	356	239
Aslockton, tns.	Notts	...	410	443
Aspall, p.	Suffolk	834	156	218
Aspatria, p.-tns. *th.*	Cumb.	9,048	2,305	569
Aspeden, p.	Herts	1,351	577	140
Aspley, tns.	Stafford	...	30	368
Aspley-Guise, p.	Beds	1,930	1,437	182
Aspull, tns.	Lanc.	1,879	4,290	465
Asselby, tns.	York	1,117	276	517
Assey, p.	Meath	1,219	136	
Assington, p.	Suffolk	2,986	747	212
Assynt, p.	Sutherl.	...	3,178	
Astbury, p.	Chester	19,602	19,351	457
Asterby, p.	Lincoln	620	304	429
Asthall, p.	Oxon	1,180	424	161
Astley, p.	Warwick	2,550	332	398
Astley, p.	Worces.	2,958	864	386
Astley, tns.	Lanc.	2,628	2,109	467
Astley, ch.	Salop	1,168	239	356
Astley, Abbots, p.	Salop	3,228	668	463
Astley Bridge, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	3,210	359
Aston, tn.-p.	Warwick	13,877	94,995	395
Aston, p.	Hereford	920	34	352
Aston, p.	Herts	2,052	639	142
Aston, p.	York	2,915	1,032	509
Aston, tns.	Flint	613	333	459
Aston, tns.	Montg.	1,125	62	608
Aston, tns.	Stafford	...	237	364
Aston (near Mondrum), tn.	Chester	1,255	146	458
Aston, tns.	Derby	714	103	450
Aston Abbotts, p.	Bucks	2,180	311	151
Aston Blank, p.	Glouces.	2,250	325	341
Aston Botterell, p.	Salop	2,238	171	355
Aston-by-Budworth, tns.	Chester	2,859	459	454
Aston Cantlow, p.	Warwick	4,300	1,055	405
Aston Clinton, p.	Bucks	3,640	1,297	151
Aston-with-Coate, p.	Oxon	...	811	161
Aston-sub-Edge, p.	Glouces.	755	128	389
Aston Eyre, tns.	Salop	...	85	356
Aston Flamville, p.	Leices.	4,670	1,946	412
Aston Grange, tns.	Chester	437	42	455
Aston Ingham, p.	Hereford	2,378	568	335
Aston Magna, ecl.-d.	Worces.	...	259	406
Aston North, p.	Oxon	1,272	296	160
Aston Rowant, p.	Oxon	2,980	884	156
Aston Sandford, p.	Bucks	669	59	151
Aston Somerville, p.	Glouces.	993	105	[illegible]
Aston Steeple, p.	Oxon	1,870	736	160
Aston-by-Sutton, tns.	Chester	1,012	207	455
Aston Tirrold, p.	Berks	1,674	395	125
Aston-upon-Trent, p.	Derby	3,290	551	444
Aston-le-Walls, p.	Northmp.	1,270	221	[illegible]
Aston-White-Ladies, p.	Worces.	1,230	[illegible]	
Astwell, h.	Northmp.	...	37	164
Astwick, p.	Beds	870	64	180
Astwood, p.	Bucks	1,259	247	153
Aswarby, p.	Lincoln	1,548	128	426
Aswardby, p.	Lincoln	741	68	430
Atcham, p.	Salop	3,762	[illegible]	359
Athan, St., p.	Glamor.	1,771	357	[illegible]
Athassel, p.	Tipperary	12,769	2,647	
Athboy, p.	Meath	11,884	3,223	
Athboy, tn. *th.*	Meath	80	982	
Athelington, p.	Suffolk	487	115	219
Athelstaneford, p.	Hadding.	5,080	[illegible]	
Athenry, p.	Galway	24,951	3,881	
Athenry, tn.	Galway	[illegible]	1,283	
Atherington, p.	Devon	3,326	[illegible]	295
Atherstone, tns. *t.*	Warwick	...	3,877	307

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Atherstone-upon-Stour, p.	Warwick	1,060	90	404
Atherton, tns.	Lanc.	2,323	5,907	467
Atherton, tn.	Lanc.	...	2,692	467
Athlacca, p.	Limerick	5,511	954	
Athleague, p.-v.	Galway	13,012	2,708	
Athlone, p. *t. s.*	Wes.-Ros.	440	6,227	
Athlumney, p.	Meath	2,454	953	
Athneasey, p.	Limerick	1,386	800	
Athnid, p.	Tipperary	855	91	
Athnowen, p.	Cork	4,838	1,287	
Athy, tn. *t. s.*	Kildare	212	4,124	
Atlow, ch.	Derby	1,433	129	447
Attanagh, p.	Queen's	2,561	553	
Attenborough, p.	Notts	2,843	1,110	444
Attercliffe-with-Darnall, tns.	York	1,270	7,464	508
Attleborough, tn.-p. *th.*	Norfolk	5,260	2,221	241
Attleborough, ecl.-d.	Warwick	...	1,392	398
Attlebridge, p.	Norfolk	1,267	93	233
Attymass, p.	Mayo	11,154	2,816	
Atwick, p.-tns.	York	2,350	319	522
Atworth & S. Wraxhall, ecl.-d.	Wilts	...	949	258
Aubourn, p.	Lincoln	2,109	376	428
Auchindoir-with-Kearn, p.	Aberdeen	...	1,593	
Auchterarder, p.	Perth	...	4,208	
Auchterarder, tn.	Perth	...	2,844	
Auchterderran, p.	Fife	7,968	3,457	
Auchtergaven, p.	Perth	19,000	2,562	
Auchterhouse, p.	Forfar	3,567	706	
Auchterless, p.	Aberdeen	16,000	2,010	
Auchtermuchty, tn.-p.	Fife	3,533	3,285	
Auchtermuchty, M. P.	Fife	...	1,215	
Auchtertool, v.-p.	Fife	2,755	609	
Auckland, St. Andrew, p.	Durham	45,868	32,111	[illegible]
Auckland, St. Helen, ch.	Durham	1,480	4,792	542
Auckland, West, tns.	Durham	3,720	2,581	542
Audenshaw, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	5,185	474
Audlem, p.	Chester	10,525	2,287	458
Audley, p.	Stafford	8,530	6,494	369
Augher, tn.	Tyrone	47	494	
Aughnacloy, tn. *w.*	Tyrone	70	1,532	
Aughnish, p.	Donegal	9,195	3,508	
Aughrim, p.	Roscom.	8,120	2,064	
Aughrim, p.	Galway	7,251	1,072	
Aughrim, tn.	Galway	47	383	
Aughton, p.	Lanc.	4,462	1,870	464
Aughton, p.	York	4,295	633	517
Auldearn, p.-v.	Nairn	...	1,328	
Ault-Hucknall, p.	Derby	3,730	686	437
Aunsby, p.	Lincoln	1,183	140	426
Austell, St., p.	Cornwall	12,125	11,593	306
Austell, St., tn. *f.*	Cornwall	...	3,825	306
Austerfield, tns.	York	2,776	389	510
Austhorpe, tns.	York	660	231	500
Austonley, tns.	York	1,760	1,901	497
Austrey, p.	Warwick	2,097	557	376
Austwick, tns.	York	5,400	561	488
Authorpe, p.	Lincoln	921	134	431
Avebury, v.-p.	Wilts	4,544	725	255
Aveley, p.	Essex	3,039	930	198
Avenbury, p.	Hereford	3,233	371	350
Avening, p.-v.	Glouces.	4,428	2,070	338
Averham, p.	Notts	2,646	237	441
Aveton-Gifford, p.	Devon	3,182	839	285
Avington, p.	Berks	1,143	104	121
Avington, p.	Hants	1,794	162	109
Avoch, p.	Ross	...	1,788	
Avondale, p.	Lanark	37,666	6,125	
Avon-Dassett, p.	Warwick	1,580	280	163
Avon, Nether, p.	Wilts	5,160	546	261
Awkley, tns.	Notts-Yk.	1,970	309	510
Awliscombe, p.	Devon	2,569	579	280
Awre, p.-v.	Glouces.	6,115	1,526	334
Axbridge, tn.-p. *s.*	Somerset	540	799	324
Axford, tg.	Wilts	...	362	121
Axminster, tn.-p. *s.*	Devon	7,637	2,918	279
Axmouth, p.	Devon	4,723	662	279
Aycliffe, Great, p.	Durham	10,858	1,458	540
Aylburton, tg.	Glouces.	...	604	576
Aylesbeare, p.	Devon	2,948	1,078	281
Aylesbury, p.	Bucks	3,200	6,168	151
Aylesbury, P. *s.*	Bucks	...	27,090	151
Aylesby, p.	Lincoln	2,110	130	432
Aylesford, v.-p.	Kent	4,391	2,057	55
Aylestone, p.	Leices.	3,850	575	411
Aylmerton, p.	Norfolk	1,679	250	231
Aylsham, p.	Norfolk	4,308	2,623	232
Aylsham, tn. *t.*	Norfolk	...	2,388	232
Aylton, p.	Hereford	825	[illegible]	346
Aymestry, p.	Hereford	6,349	855	351
Aynho, p.	Northmp.	2,380	595	164
Ayott, St. Lawrence, p.	Herts	747	122	143
Ayott, St. Peter, p.	Herts	1,100	234	143
Ayr, P.	Ayr	7,139	9,308	
" R. *t. f.*	Ayr	...	8,222	
Ayr, Newton-upon-, P.	Ayr	...	18,573	
Aysgarth, p.-tns.	York	77,308	5,649	[illegible]
Ayston, p.	Rutland	897	97	420
Ayton, p.	York	5,890	1,688	[illegible]
Ayton, p.	Berwick	[illegible]	2,014	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Ayton, East, tns.	York	2,610	406	525
Ayton, West, tns.	York	2,160	285	525
Azenby, tns.	York	1,130	202	491
Azerley, tns.	York	3,919	606	491
Babcary, p.	Somerset	2,393	426	317
Babingley, p.	Norfolk	849	67	245
Babington, p.	Somerset	607	1,129	321
Babraham, p.	Camb.	2,350	304	188
Babworth, p.	Notts	6,165	701	435
Backford, p.	Chester	3,109	525	459
Backwell, p.	Somerset	2,902	926	328
Backworth, tns.	Northmp.	1,360	954	553
Baconsthorpe, p.	Norfolk	1,360	328	231
Bacton, p.	Hereford	1,155	154	348
Bacton, p.	Norfolk	1,770	490	230
Bacton, p.	Suffolk	2,204	733	218
Bacup, tn.	Lanc.	...	10,935	477
Bacup Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	5,730	476
Bacup St. John, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	8,981	477
Badby, p.	Northmp.	2,370	618	169
Baddesley Clinton, p.	Warwick	1,329	143	402
Baddesley Ensor, p.	Warwick	1,100	872	397
Baddesley, North, p.	Hants	2,570	258	109
Baddesley, South, tns.	Chester	...	561	100
Baddiley, p.	Chester	1,962	272	458
Baddow, Great, p.	Essex	3,821	2,061	200
Baddow, Little, p.	Essex	2,758	605	200
Badger, p.	Salop	920	178	357
Badgeworth, p.	Glouces.	3,927	1,048	344
Badgington, or Bagendon, p.	Glouces.	1,106	175	340
Badgworth, p.	Somerset	1,815	279	324
Badingham, p.	Suffolk	3,172	749	219
Badlesmere, p.	Kent	778	133	67
Badley, p.	Suffolk	1,050	70	220
Badminton, Great, p.	Glouces.	1,735	524	331
Badsey, p.	Worces.	1,770	546	389
Badsworth, p.	York	3,815	744	504*b*
Badwell-Ash, p.	Suffolk	1,860	527	217
Bagborough, West, p.	Somerset	1,972	495	315
Bagby, tns.	York	1,795	302	528
Bagenalstown, tn.	Carlow	61	2,047	
Bagenderby, p.	Lincoln	617	81	429
Bagillt St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Flint	...	2,935	610
Baginton, p.	Warwick	1,667	213	403
Baglan, p.	Glamor.	6,479	715	584
Bagnall, tns.	Stafford	...	424	371
Bagthorpe, p.	Norfolk	750	69	244
Baguley, tns.	Chester	1,769	611	454
Bagworth, ch.	Leices.	...	534	413
Baildon, tns.	York	1,722	3,895	493*a*
Bailey, tns.	Cumb.	...	363	567
Bailey, p.	Lanc.	...	200	479
Bailey, North, p.	Durham	...	300	545
Bailey, South, p.	Durham	...	106	545
Bailieborough, p.	Cavan	12,416	4,691	
Bailieborough, tn.	Cavan	20	1,139	
Bainton, p.	York	3,280	465	523
Bainton, p.	Northmp.	760	217	421
Bakewell, p.	Derby	43,020	11,254	449
Bakewell, tn. *f.*	Derby	...	2,704	449
Bala, tn. *s.*	Merion.	...	1,255	
Balbriggan, tn. *m. s.*	Dublin	180	2,258	
Balby, tns.	York	1,567	1,058	510
Balcombe, p.	Sussex	4,786	880	83
Baldernock, p.	Stirling	4,411	718	
Baldersby, tns.	York	1,752	333	491
Balderstone, tns.	Lanc.	1,710	532	480
Balderton, p.	Notts	4,050	987	442
Baldher, ecl.-d.	Cornwall	...	2,070	307
Baldock, p.-tn. *th.*	Herts	200	1,974	141
Badongan, p.	Dublin	858	67	
Baldon-Marsh, p.	Oxon	570	342	123
Baldon-Toot, p.	Oxon	2,010	260	123
Baldoyle, v.-p.	Dublin	1,236	974	
Bale, p.	Norfolk	1,041	227	243
Balfeaghan, p.	Meath	1,617	95	
Balfron, tn.-p.	Stirling	...	1,517	
Balgriffin, p.	Dublin	1,053	45	
Balkholme, tns.	York	1,199	184	517
Balking, ecl.-d.	Berks	...	437	122
Balla, p.-tn. *t.*	Mayo	5,509	1,165	
Ballaghaderreen, tn.	Mayo	42	1,583	
Ballaghmoon, p.	Kildare	2,178	219	
Ballantrae, v.-p.	Ayr	33,876	1,483	
Ballaugh, p.-v.	Isl. Man	...	1,228	
Ballee, p.	Down	6,428	1,473	
Balleen, p.	Kilkenny	2,559	419	
Ballinaboy, p.	Cork	7,973	1,390	
Ballinacarrig, p.	Carlow	2,605	507	
Ballinacor, p.	Wicklow	17,449	772	
Ballinamara, p.	Kilkenny	3,839	526	
Ballinamore, tn. *t.*	Leitrim	61	624	
Ballinard, p.	Limerick	1,442	408	
Ballinasloe, tn. *s.*	Gal.-Ros.	...	3,911	
Ballinchalla, p.	Ma.-Gal.	11,546	1,839	
Ballincuslane, p.	Kerry	39,738	3,878	
Ballinderry, p.	Antrim	10,896	4,547	
Ballinderry, p.	Tyr.-Lon.	4,877	2,790	
Ballindine, tn.	Mayo	14	318	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Ballindoon, p.	Galway	20,033	4,262	
Ballingaddy, p.	Limerick	5,998	958	
Ballingarry, p.-tn. *f.*	Limerick	17,732	4,157	
Ballingarry, p.	Limerick	6,114	1,772	
Ballingarry, p.	Tipperary	6,683	734	
Ballingarry, p.	Tipperary	13,714	4,025	
Ballingdon, p.	Essex	[illegible]	861	212
Ballingham, p.	Hereford	901	168	347
Ballingly, p.	Wexford	765	155	
Ballingry, p.	Fife	4,621	736	
Ballinlough, p.	Limerick	2,340	603	
Ballinrobe, p.	Ma.-Gal.	21,204	7,164	
Ballinrobe, tn. *m.*	Mayo	112	2,506	
Ballintemple, p.	Wicklow	4,087	810	
Ballintemple, p.	Tipperary	4,208	442	
Ballintemple, p.	Cork	2,660	933	
Ballintemple, p.	Cavan	10,658	3,855	
Ballintober, p.	Roscom.	6,352	1,205	
Ballintober, p.	Mayo	22,975	3,101	
Ballintoy, p.-v.	Antrim	12,734	3,612	
Ballintra, tn.	Donegal	23	464	
Ballinvoher, p.	Kerry	16,661	1,819	
Ballon, p.	Carlow	3,700	1,086	
Ballyadams, p.	Queen's	6,908	1,061	
Ballyaghran, p.	Lond.	3,894	1,745	
Ballyanne, p.	Wexford	4,578	929	
Ballybacon, p.	Tipperary	11,120	1,896	
Ballybarrack, p.	Louth	1,018	582	
Ballybay, p.	Monagh.	8,741	4,420	
Ballybay, tn. *s.*	Monagh.	37	1,658	
Ballybofey, tn. *th.*	Donegal	17	928	
Ballyboggan, p.	Meath	6,222	820	
Ballyboghill, p.	Dublin	2,789	364	
Ballybought, p.	Kildare	1,441	120	
Ballyboy, p.-tn.	King's	14,274	2,687	
Ballyboys, p.	Louth	1,436	531	
Ballybracken, p.	Kildare	3,059	1,075	
Ballybrazil, p.	Wexford	2,371	390	
Ballybrennan, p.	Wexford	1,041	209	
Ballybrood, p.	Limerick	2,355	711	
Ballybur, p.	Kilkenny	667	92	
Ballyburley, p.	King's	7,868	1,015	
Ballycahane, p.	Limerick	2,419	578	
Ballycahill, p.	Tipperary	3,844	859	
Ballycallan, p.	Kilkenny	6,835	1,007	
Ballycanew, p.	Wexford	3,628	873	
Ballycarney, p.	Wexford	8,234	1,253	
Ballycastle, tn. *t.*	Antrim	47	1,626	
Ballycastle, tn.	Mayo	18	412	
Ballyclare, tn.	Antrim	26	905	
Ballyclerahan, tn.-p.	Tipperary	1,044	493	
Ballyclog, p.	Tyrone	4,774	1,765	
Ballyclogh, p.-tn.	Cork	9,711	2,051	
Ballyclug, p.	Antrim	8,264	4,591	
Ballycommon, p.	King's	6,641	656	
Ballyconnell, tn.	Cavan	75	374	
Ballyconnick, p.	Wexford	1,611	369	
Ballyconry, p.	Kerry	1,206	299	
Ballycor, p.	Antrim	7,330	1,053	
Ballycrogue, p.	Carlow	370	116	
Ballyculter, p.	Down	5,177	1,611	
Ballycurrany, p.	Cork	6,939	590	
Ballydeloher, p.	Cork	2,101	626	
Ballydeloughy, p.	Cork	2,000	548	
Ballyduff, tn.-p.	Kerry	6,984	337	
Ballyellin, tn.-p.	Carlow	4,957	1,121	
Ballyfeard, p.	Cork	3,462	578	
Ballyfermot, p.	Dublin	1,183	231	
Ballyfoyle, p.	Cork	2,883	791	
Ballygar, tn.	Galway	20	542	
Ballygarth, p.	Meath	761	78	
Ballygawley, tn. *f.*	Tyrone	33	680	
Ballygibbon, p.	Tipperary	3,294	681	
Ballygriffin, p.	Tipperary	2,862	549	
Ballygunner, p.	Waterf.	2,266	547	
Ballygurrin, p.	Kilkenny	1,924	386	
Ballyhalbert, tn.-p.	Down	4,012	2,184	
Ballyhaunis, tn.	Mayo	32	[illegible]	
Ballyhay, p.	Cork	4,836	703	
Ballyhean, p.	Mayo	7,675	1,913	
Ballyheige, tn.-p.	Kerry	11,261	2,839	
Ballyhoge, p.	Wexford	4,269	771	
Ballyhooly, p.	Cork	5,253	1,129	
Ballyhuskard, p.	Wexford	7,948	1,905	
Ballyjamesduff, tn. *t.*	Cavan	28	786	
Ballykean, p.	King's	12,914	1,640	
Ballykine, p.	Wicklow	11,054	1,783	
Ballykinler, p.	Down	2,039	500	
Ballylanders, tn.-p.	Limerick	7,717	2,556	
Ballylaneen, p.	Waterf.	6,277	3,179	
Ballylannan, p.	Wexford	2,493	509	
Ballylarkin, p.	Kilkenny	1,394	157	
Ballylinch, p.	Kilkenny	1,167	149	
Ballylinny, p.	Antrim	5,685	2,154	
Ballylongford, tn.	Kerry	55	990	
Ballyloughloe, p.	Westmth.	13,578	2,356	
Ballylynan, tn.	Queen's	24	455	
Ballymacart, p.	Waterf.	2,538	588	
Ballymacelligott, p.	Kerry	14,018	2,726	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Ballymachugh, p.	Cavan	5,919	1,745	
Ballymackey, p.	Tipperary	9,713	1,436	
Ballymacormick, p.	Longford	8,926	1,987	
Ballymacward, p.	Galway	17,259	2,609	
Ballymacwilliam, p.	King's	4,977	721	
Balymadun, p.	Dublin	3,439	361	
Ballymagarvey, p.	Meath	915	62	
Ballymaglassan, p.	Meath	3,476	326	
Ballymahon, tn. *th.*	Longford	...	1,130	
Ballymakenny, p.	Louth	1,581	355	
Ballymany, p.	Kildare	507	151	
Ballymartin, p.	Antrim	2,807	602	
Ballymartle, p.	Cork	5,503	930	
Ballymascanlan, p.	Louth	15,998	4,653	
Ballymena, tn. *s.*	Antrim	80	6,774	
Ballymitty, p.	Wexford	1,365	310	
Ballymodan, p.	Cork	8,080	5,808	
Ballymoe, tn.	Galway	41	241	
Ballymoney, p.	Cork	7,310	1,983	
Ballymoney, p.	Antrim	28,126	10,423	
Ballymoney, tn. *th.*	Antrim	86	2,600	
Ballymore, p.	Wexford	2,525	437	
Ballymore, p.	Westmth.	10,465	1,764	
Ballymore, tn.	Westmth.	94	396	
Ballymore, p.	Armagh	14,159	7,758	
Ballymore, tn.-p. *w.*	Kildare	4,203	1,527	
Ballymorin, p.	Westmth.	2,205	386	
Ballymote, tn. *f.*	Sligo	46	1,268	
Ballymurreen, p.	Tipperary	3,846	556	
Ballymyre, p.	Armagh	7,381	2,256	
Ballynaclogh, p.	Limerick	1,092	389	
Ballynaclogh, p.	Tipperary	3,870	558	
Ballynacourty, p.	Kerry	5,318	1,004	
Ballynacourty, p.	Galway	6,293	1,702	
Ballynadrumny, p.	Kildare	4,285	843	
Ballynafagh, p.	Kildare	4,155	745	
Ballynahaglish, p.	Kerry	3,005	1,321	
Ballynahaglish, p.	Mayo	11,961	3,572	
Ballynahinch, tn. *th.*	Down	30	1,066	
Ballynakill, p.	King's	6,761	619	
Ballynakill, p.	Waterf.	1,877	408	
Ballynakill, p.	Galway	59,626	7,753	
Ballynakill, p.	Gal.-Ros.	14,578	3,065	
Ballynakill, p.	Galway	5,221	568	
Ballynakill, p.	Galway	49,063	4,587	
Ballynakill, p.	Sligo	4,590	1,231	
Ballynamona, p.	Limerick	1,498	359	
Ballynascreen, p.	Lond.	32,520	7,476	
Ballynaslaney, p.	Wexford	2,645	644	
Ballynoe, p.-tn.	Cork	7,716	1,442	
Ballynure, p.-tn.	Wicklow	7,404	874	
Ballynure, p.	Antrim	8,541	2,922	
Ballyoutera, p.	Cork	4,532	945	
Ballyovey, p.	Mayo	19,842	2,837	
Ballyphilip, p.	Down	2,430	1,593	
Ballyporeen, tn.	Tipperary	27	594	
Ballyragget, tn.	Kilkenny	68	985	
Ballyrashane, p.	An.-Lond.	6,361	1,857	
Ballyroan, p.	Queen's	9,682	1,908	
Ballysadare, p.	Sligo	16,020	5,276	
Ballysadare, tn.	Sligo	43	635	
Ballysakeery, p.	Mayo	12,692	2,323	
Ballysax, p.	Kildare	7,208	6,935	
Ballyscaddan, p.	Limerick	943	292	
Ballyscullion, p.	An.-Lond.	13,170	5,760	
Ballyscullion Grange, p.	Antrim	4,268	3,100	
Ballyseedy, p.	Kerry	3,489	885	
Ballyshannon, p.	Kildare	2,815	328	
Ballyshannon, tn. *t. s.*	Donegal	352	3,197	
Ballysheehan, p.	Tipperary	9,216	1,476	
Ballyspillane, p.	Cork	2,088	271	
Ballysumaghan, p.	Sligo	4,217	1,074	
Ballytarsney, p.	Kilkenny	896	199	
Ballytobin, p.	Kilkenny	2,394	432	
Ballytrustan, p.	Down	1,682	568	
Ballyvaldon, p.	Wexford	3,911	1,047	
Ballyvalloo, p.	Wexford	1,892	526	
Ballyvourney, p.	Cork	26,603	3,002	
Ballywalter, p.	Down	3,379	1,680	
Ballywillin, p.	Antrim	4,673	2,447	
Balmaclellan, p.	Kirkcud.	23,346	1,086	
Balmaghie, p.	Kirkcud.	21,824	1,225	
Balmerino, p.	Fife	4,131	815	
Balne, tns.	York	2,870	367	504*a*
Balquhidder, p.	Perth	...	746	
Balraheen, p.	Kildare	3,374	350	
Balrathboyne, p.	Meath	3,992	537	
Balrothery, p.	Dublin	6,884	3,608	
Balsall, h.	Warwick	...	1,140	402
Balsall Heath, ecl.-d.	Worces.	...	7,651	393
Balscaddan, p.	Dublin	3,948	778	
Balscott, ch.	Oxon	530	211	163
Balsham, p.	Camb.	4,402	1,162	188
Balsoon, p.	Meath	1,269	307	
Balteagh, p.	Lond.	10,410	2,029	
Baltinglass, p.	Wicklow	6,383	2,649	
Baltinglass, tn. *f.*	Wicklow	60	1,304	
Baltonsborough, p.	Somerset	2,472	763	373
Bambrough, v.-p.	Northmb.	26,234	4,105	500

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Bamburgh, p.	Lincoln	3,200	393	429
Bamford, tns.	Derby	1,456	377	450
Bampton, tn.-p. *w. s.*	Devon	7,785	1,971	203
Bampton, tn.-p.	Oxon	8,750	2,863	161
Bampton, p.	Westml.	10,390	541	574
Bampton Aston, ecl.-d.	Oxon	...	968	161
Bampton Kirk, p.	Cumb.	3,502	497	569
Bampton Lew, ecl.-d.	Oxon	...	182	161
Bampton Proper, ecl.-d.	Oxon	...	1,713	161
Banagher, tn. *f.*	King's	286	1,426	
Banagher, p.	Lond.	32,475	3,013	
Banbridge, tn. *m.*	Belfast	117	4,033	
Banbury, M.	Oxon	...	4,059	163
" P. *t.*	Ox.-Ntha.	...	10,216	163
Banbury, p.	Oxon	3,150	9,140	163
Banchory-Devenick, p.	Abn.-Kin.	...	2,919	
Banchory-Ternan, p.	Kincar.	...	2,947	
Bandon, P. *s.*	Cork	471	6,419	
Banff, P. *f.*	Banff	...	3,719	
Banff, p.	Banff	...	4,673	
Bangor, p.	Cardigan	1,392	204	594
Bangor, p.	Carnar.	7,543	10,662	621
" c. P. *f.*	Carnar.	...	6,738	621
Bangor, p.	Fl.-Den.	5,795	1,240	611
Bangor, tn.	Down	274	2,531	
Bangor, p.	Down	17,027	8,022	
Banham, p.	Norfolk	3,963	1,163	240
Bankfoot, ecl.-d.	York	...	2,641	499
Bank-Newton, tns.	York	2,326	106	489
Bannel, tns.	Flint	376	124	459
Banningham, p.	Norfolk	920	302	232
Bannockburn, v.	Stirling	...	2,258	
Bannow, p.	Wexford	6,551	1,761	
Banstead, p.	Surrey	5,518	1,461	37
Bantry, tn. *s.*	Cork	96	2,557	
Banwell, v.-p.	Somerset	4,829	1,853	324
Bapchild, p.	Kent	1,058	389	68
Baptist-Grange, p.	Tipperary	2,858	380	
Barbon, tns.	Westml.	4,204	364	575
Barby, p.	Northmp.	2,535	645	401
Barcheston, p.	Warwick	1,475	190	406
Barcombe, p.	Sussex	4,983	1,090	84
Barden, tns.	York	6,115	371	489
Bardfield, Great, p.	Essex	3,689	1,065	209
Bardfield, Little, p.	Essex	1,710	429	209
Bardfield, Saling, p.	Essex	1,111	356	209
Bardney, p.	Lincoln	5,490	1,425	428
Bardon, p.	Leices.	1,710	63	415
Bardsea, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	272	486
Bardsey, isle	Carnar.	430	81	619
Bardsey, p.	York	3,437	318	492*c*
Bardsley, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	2,721	474
Bardwell, p.	Suffolk	3,144	882	214
Barford, p.	Norfolk	1,052	419	235
Barford, p.	Warwick	1,540	754	403
Barford, Great, p.	Beds	2,830	907	179
Barford, Great, p.	Oxon	1,180	332	163
Barford, Little, p.	Beds	1,188	91	178
Barford St. John, ch.	Oxon	480	107	163
Barford St. Martin, p.	Wilts	2,236	519	265
Barforth, tns.	York	2,003	167	543
Barfreston, p.	Kent	500	144	71
Barham, p.	Hunts	700	115	176
Barham, p.	Kent	4,600	1,090	64
Barham, p.	Suffolk	1,806	568	220
Barholm, p.	Lincoln	1,230	192	421
Barkby, p.	Leices.	2,290	791	416
Barkestone, p.	Leices.	2,870	411	443
Barkham, p.	Berks	1,358	280	128
Barking, p.	Essex	12,741	10,996	197
Barking, tn. *s.*	Essex	...	5,076	197
Barking, p.	Suffolk	3,164	1,850	220
Barking Side, ecl.-d.	Essex	...	1,712	197
Barkisland, tns.	York	2,420	2,003	498
Barkston, p.	Lincoln	2,083	540	442
Barkston Ash, tns.	York	1,260	319	514
Barkway, p.-tn. *s.*	Herts	5,060	1,221	140
Barkwith, East, p.	Lincoln	990	387	429
Barkwith, West, p.	Lincoln	500	150	429
Barlaston, p.	Stafford	2,157	637	368
Barlavington, p.	Sussex	1,175	136	92
Barlborough, p.-v.	Derby	3,220	1,170	436
Barlby, ch.	York	1,411	471	513
Barlestone, ch.	Leices.	1,039	544	413
Barley, tns.	Lanc.	2,370	485	478
Barley, p.	Herts	2,648	809	140
Barling, p.	Essex	1,258	354	201
Barlings, p.	Lincoln	2,630	475	428
Barlow, tns.	York	2,278	239	513
Barlow, Great, ch.	Derby	3,760	682	448
Barlow, Little, tns.	Derby	...	54	448
Barlow Moor, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	1,013	471
Barmby-on-the-Marsh, tns.	York	1,711	456	517
Barmby-on-the-Moor, p.	York	2,290	537	516
Barmer, p.	Norfolk	890	62	244
Barming, East, p.	Kent	749	589	58
Barmouth, tn. *t. f.*	Merion.	...	...	617
Barmston, p.	York	2,336	206	524
Barnack, p.	Northmp.	4,440	948	421

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Barnahely, p.	Cork	895	911	
Barnaneely, p.	Tipperary	2,167	305	
Barnard Castle, tns.	Durham	4,007	4,477	543
,, tn. *w.*	Durham	...	4,178	543
Barnardiston, p.	Suffolk	1,100	280	211
Barnbrough, p.	York	1,947	462	510
Barnby, p.	Suffolk	1,099	270	227
Barnby, tns.	York	1,435	247	531
Barnby-upon-Don, p.	York	3,737	644	510
Barnby Moor, tns.	Notts	...	245	435
Barnby-in-Willows, p.	Notts	1,703	302	442
Barnes, p.-v.	Surrey	1,051	2,359	48
Barnet, Chipping, tn.-p.	Herts	3,185	2,989	136
Barnet, East, p.	Herts		851	136
Barnet, Fryern, p.	Mddlx.	1,292	3,344	136
Barnet-by-le-Wold, p.	Lincoln	1,630	828	433
Barney, p.	Norfolk	1,389	283	243
Barnham, p.	Suffolk	5,184	475	249
Barnham, p.	Sussex	730	125	91
Barnham-Broom, p.	Norfolk	1,776	481	235
Barningham, p.	Suffolk	1,586	489	249
Barningham, p.	York	10,771	526	543
Barningham, Little, p.	Norfolk	1,224	273	232
Barningham-Norwood, p.	Norfolk	834	30	231
Barningham-Winter, p.	Norfolk	833	125	231
Barnoldby-le-Beck, p.	Lincoln	1,460	242	432
Barnoldswick, p.	York	6,040	3,478	489
Barnsley, tn. *w. s.*	York	4,000	17,890	505
Barnsley, p.	Glouces.	2,090	327	340
Barnstaple, p	Devon	1,102	8,127	295
Barnstaple, M. & P. *f.*	Devon	...	10,743	295
Barnston, p.	Essex	1,442	192	209
Barnston, tns.	Chester	1,068	252	460*a*
Barnton, tns.	Chester	751	1,219	456
Barnwell, Kings, p.	Northmp.	1,680	115	174
Barnwell, St. Andrew, p.	Northmp.	1,740	240	174
Barnwood, p.	Glouces.	1,471	507	336
Baronstown, p.	Louth	2,209	644	
Barony, Glasgow, p.	Lanark	1,851	101,632	
Barr, v.-p.	Ayr	55,190	910	
Barra, isle, p.	Invern.	...	1,591	
Barragh, p.	Carlow	13,297	2,096	
Barrasford, tns.	Northmp.	1,394	215	555
Barrhead, v.	Renfrew	...	5,661	
Barrie, p.	Forfar	6,155	2,465	
Barrington, p.	Camb.	2,129	263	140
Barrington, p.	Somerset	1,656	501	317
Barrington, Great, p.	Ber.-Glo.	2,983	496	342
Barrington, Little, p.	Glouces.	925	151	341
Barrow, p.	Suffolk	2,605	1,030	214
Barrow, p.	Salop	3,013	365	358
Barrow, h.	Rutland	...	146	419
Barrow, p.	Chester	2,916	628	459
Barrow-Gurney, p.	Somerset	2,026	321	328
Barrow-upon-Humber, p.	Lincoln	5,990	2,443	433
Barrow, North, p.	Somerset	751	114	320
Barrow, South, p.	Somerset	752	140	320
Barrow-on-Trent, p.	Derby	7,730	526	444
Barrow-upon-Soar, p.	Leices.	9,160	5,621	416
Barrowby, p.	Lincoln	4,462	862	427
Barrowden, p.	Rutland	2,073	653	420
Barrowford, tns.	Lanc.	1,540	2,880	478
Barry, v.-p.	Glamor.	835	87	581
Barsby, ch.	Leices.	1,030	290	418
Barsham, p.	Suffolk	1,871	239	226
Barsham, East, p.	Norfolk	1,167	221	[illegible]
Barsham, North, p.	Norfolk	1,015	57	243
Barsham, West, p.	Norfolk	1,571	92	243
Barston, p.	Warwick	1,866	336	402
Bartholomew, St., Hyde, p.	Hants	2,250	953	109
Barthomley, p.	Ch.-Staf.	11,035	3,002	468
Bartlow, p.	Camb.	370	120	188
Bartlow End, h.	...	...	224	188
Barton, p.	Camb.	1,812	324	186
Barton, tns.	Chester	511	131	[illegible]
Barton, tns.	Lanc.	2,536	343	482
Barton-in-the-Beans, tns.	Leices.	...	159	413
Barton-Bendish, p.-v.	Norfolk	4,390	484	247
Barton-Blount, p.	Derby	1,150	73	375
Barton-in-the-Clay, p.	Beds	2,270	956	184
Barton, Earl's, p.	Northmp.	1,760	1,557	171
Barton-in-Fabis, p.	Notts	1,620	295	438
Barton, Great, p.	Suffolk	4,030	848	214
Barton-Hartshorne, p.	Bucks	870	126	154
Barton-upon-the-Heath, p.	Warwick	1,540	184	162
Barton, High, p.	Westml.	35,312	1,808	574
Barton Hill, ecl.-d.	Glouces.	...	2,989	330
Barton-upon-Humber, tn.-p. *m.*	Lincoln	8,140	3,797	433
Barton-upon-Irwell, tns.	Lanc.	...	14,216	470
Barton Mills, p.	Suffolk	2,050	531	216
Barton-under-Needwood, tns.	Stafford	...	1,589	375
Barton, St. David's, p.	Somerset	945	404	317
Barton St. Mary, h.	Glouces.	1,470	4,335	336
Barton St. Michael, h.	Glouces.	500	2,315	336
Barton St. Paul, ecl. d.	Hants	...	1,314	[illegible]
Barton-Segrave, p.	Northmp.	1,782	199	172
Barton-Stacey, p.	Hants	4,943	516	118
Barton-Steeple, p.	Oxon	2,710	859	160
Barton-le-Street, p.	York	3,476	[illegible]	526

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Barton-Turff, p.	Norfolk	1,599	379	230
Barton-Westcott, p.	Oxon	650	302	160
Barton-le-Willows, tns.	York	...	225	526
Barugh, tns.	York	1,419	1,771	505
Barughs Ambo, tns.	York	1,433	318	530
Barvas, p.-v.	Ross	...	4,609	
Barwell, p.	Leices.	3,950	1,613	412
Barwick, p.	Norfolk	1,278	26	244
Barwick-in-Elmett, p.	York	8,030	2,374	514
Barwick-with-Stafford, p.	Somerset	784	458	319
Baschurch, p.	Salop	8,273	1,559	362
Basford, p.	Notts	2,720	12,185	438
Basford, tns.	Stafford	...	428	373
Bashall Eaves, tns.	York	3,640	251	479
Basildon, p.	Berks	3,083	712	126
Basildon, ch.	Essex	1,627	180	199
Basing, p.	Hants	5,104	1,193	116
Basingstoke, tn.-p. M. *w.*	Hants	4,036	4,654	116
Basingthorpe, p.	Lincoln	1,790	154	427
Baslick, p.	Roscom.	15,396	1,892	
Baslow, tn.-ch.	Derby	...	785	449
Bassaleg, p.	Monm.	6,955	2,169	580
Bassenthwaite, p.	Cumb.	6,930	570	570
Bassingbourn, p.	Camb.	4,223	2,213	140
Bassingham, p.	Lincoln	1,940	928	[illegible]
Baston, p.	Lincoln	3,520	787	422
Baswich, p.	Stafford	6,608	1,555	367
Batcombe, p.	Dorset	1,109	184	275
Batcombe, p.	Somerset	3,229	713	322
Bath, M. and P. *w. s.*	Somerset	...	52,528	326
Bathampton, p.	Somerset	931	382	326
Bathealton, p.	Somerset	941	135	314
Bath-Easton, p.	Somerset	1,816	1,698	326
Bathford, p.	Somerset	1,820	892	326
Bathgate, p.	Linlith.	10,887	10,134	
Bathgate, tn. *w.*	Linlith.	...	4,827	
Bathwick, p.	Somerset	573	5,266	326
Batley, p.	York	6,446	25,278	502
Batley, tn.	York	...	7,206	502
Batsford, p.	Glouces.	932	130	406
Battersby, tns.	York	...	119	533
Battersea, p.-v.	Surrey	31,183	24,615	32
Battisford, p.	Suffolk	1,542	504	220
Battle, p.-v.	Brecon	1,544	118	600
Battle, tn.-p. *th.*	Sussex	7,880	3,293	77
Battle Bridge, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	17,489	10
Battlefield, p.	Salop	850	81	359
Battlesden, p.	Beds	1,123	143	182
Battyeford, ecl.-d.	York	...	3,115	502
Baughurst, p.	Hants	1,675	563	119
Baumber, p.	Lincoln	3,200	393	429
Baunton, p.	Glouces.	1,340	122	340
Bauseley, tns.	Montg.	...	404	359
Baverstock, p.	Wilts	1,168	168	265
Bawburgh, p.	Norfolk	1,440	433	235
Bawdeswell, p.	Norfolk	1,196	515	242
Bawdrip, p.	Somerset	1,889	472	316
Bawdsey, p.	Suffolk	2,069	426	223
Bawsey, p.	Norfolk	1,090	32	245
Bawtry, tns. *th.*	York	244	1,011	510
Baxterley, p.	Warwick	874	273	397
Baydon, p.	Wilts	3,060	380	121
Bayfield, p.	Norfolk	799	30	231
Bayford, p.	Herts	1,632	297	142
Bay Hall, ecl.-d.	York	...	4,466	497
Baylham, p.	Suffolk	1,332	327	220
Bayston Hill, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	605	359
Bayswater, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	5,513	[illegible]
Bayton, p.	Worces.	1,960	447	355
Bayvil, p.	Pemb.	1,344	118	593
Beachampton, p.	Bucks	1,492	272	154
Beachley, ecl.-d.	Glouces.	...	188	576
Beaconsfield, tn. p. *th.*	Bucks	4,541	1,662	148
Beadlam, tns.	York	1,405	145	529
Beadnell, tns.	Northmb.	743	311	560
Beaford, p.	Devon	3,203	639	296
Beagh, p.	Galway	13,839	3,049	
Beaghall, tns.	York	1,757	488	504*a*
Beaksbourne, p.	Kent	1,115	475	[illegible]
Bealings, Great, p.	Suffolk	1,029	338	223
Bealings, Little, p.	Suffolk	764	278	223
Beaminster, tn.-p. *th.*	Dorset	5,116	2,614	277
Beamsley, tns.	York	1,586	264	489
Beanley, tns.	Northmb.	2,341	116	559
Beard, tns.	Derby	5,044	4,822	451
Bearley, p.	Warwick	810	238	404
Bearsted, p.	Kent	610	[illegible]	58
Beath, p.	Fife	6,401	2,390	
Beauchamp-Roothing, p.	Essex	1,311	226	196
Beauchief Abbey, p.	Derby	780	122	448
Beaudesert, p.	Warwick	1,285	172	404
Beaufort, ecl.-d.	Brec.-Mo.	...	5,880	601
Beaulieu, p.	Louth	1,009	381	
Beaulieu, p.	Hants	12,040	1,176	[illegible]
Beauly, v.	Invern.	...	917	
Beaumaris, tn.-p. *w. s.*	Anglesey	1,220	2,210	621
,, P.	Anglesey	...	13,275	623
,, M.	Anglesey	...	2,558	621
Beaumont, p.	Cumb.	1,470	287	[illegible]

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Beaumont-with-Moze, p.	Essex	3,261	490	203
Beausall, h.	Warwick	...	273	403
Beauworth, p.	Hants	1,214	127	113
Beaworthy, p.	Devon	3,806	288	291
Bebington, p.	Chester	6,437	15,105	460a
Becan, p.	Mayo	15,202	5,005	
Beccles, tn.-p. M. s.	Suffolk	1,892	4,266	226
Beckbury, p.	Salop	1,343	297	357
Beckenham, p.	Kent	3,875	2,124	49
Beckermet, St. Bridget's, p.	Cumb.	5,025	657	571
Beckermet, St. John's, p.	Cumb.	2,752	492	571
Beckford, p.	Glouces.	2,650	473	343
Beckham, East, p.	Norfolk	782	73	231
Beckham, West, p.	Norfolk	785	329	231
Beckingham, p.	Notts	3,010	450	434
Beckingham-with-Sutton, p.	Lincoln	2,200	431	442
Beckington, p.	Somerset	1,830	1,036	321
Beckley, p.	Oxf.-Buc.	4,370	749	157
Beckley, p.	Sussex	5,316	1,252	75
Bective, p.	Meath	3,386	441	
Bedale, p.	York	7,551	2,860	535
Bedale, tn. t.	York	1,613	1,157	585
Bedburn, North, tns.	Durham	2,036	1,771	542
Bedburn, South, tns.	Durham	6,765	332	542
Beddgelert, v.-p.	Carnar.	26,716	1,375	618
Beddingham, p.	Sussex	2,250	334	84
Beddington, p.	Surrey	3,830	1,556	46
Bedfield, p.	Suffolk	1,268	415	219
Bedfont, East, p.	Middx.	1,856	1,150	132
Bedford, M. and P. m. s.	Bedford	...	13,413	179
Bedford, tns.	Lanc.	2,438	6,558	467
Bedford New Town, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	7,768	9
Bedford, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Beds	...	3,044	179
Bedhampton, p.	Hants	2,606	576	95
Bedingfield, p.	Suffolk	1,753	321	219
Bedingham, p.	Norfolk	1,340	288	238
Bedlington, p.	Northmb.	9,011	8,328	558
Bedminster, p.	Somerset	4,161	22,346	328
Bedrule, p.	Roxburgh	3,952	222	
Bedstone, p.	Salop	776	164	604
Bedwardine, St. John, p.	Worces.	3,775	1,974	387
Bedwas, p.	Gla.-Mo.	5,032	1,081	580
Bedwelty, p.	Monm.	16,210	31,510	578b
Bedwin, Great, tn.-p. t.	Wilts	10,420	2,263	121
Bedwin, Little, p.	Wilts	4,233	496	121
Bedworth, p.	Warwick	2,157	5,656	399
Bedworth, tn.	Warwick	...	3,968	399
Beeby, p.	Leices.	1,020	119	416
Beechamwell, p.	Norfolk	3,730	356	248
Beeching-Stoke, p.	Wilts	...	180	256
Beeding, Lower, p.-ch.	Sussex	9,675	1,149	87
Beeding, Upper, p.	Sussex	3,847	553	86
Beedon, p.	Berks	2,004	317	124
Beeford, p.	York	5,461	1,006	523
Beeley, tns.	Derby	...	420	449
Beelsby, p.	Lincoln	2,189	181	432
Beenham, p.	Berks	1,890	505	126
Beer, tg.	Devon	2,821	1,157	279
Beer-Crocombe, p.	Somerset	871	175	317
Beerferris, p.	Devon	6,838	2,847	290
Beer-Hacket, p.	Dorset	903	96	276
Beer-Regis, p.-tn.	Dorset	8,894	1,624	
Bees, St., p.	Cumb.	71,332	23,901	571
Beesby-in-Marsh, p.	Lincoln	1,180	174	431
Beeston, p.	Norfolk	2,073	615	242
Beeston, p.	Notts	1,440	3,195	438
Beeston, tns.	York	...	2,547	500
Beeston, tns.	Chester	1,957	355	458
Beeston-Regis, p.	Norfolk	957	196	231
Beeston, St. Andrew, p.	Norfolk	626	37	233
Beeston, St. Lawrence, p.	Norfolk	519	50	230
Beetham, p.	Westml.	17,449	1,510	575
Beetley, p.	Norfolk	1,770	363	242
Begbrooke, p.	Oxford	623	104	160
Begelly, p.	Pemb.	3,878	1,311	590
Beguildy, p.	Radnor	16,645	1,203	
Beighton, p.	Derby	3,070	1,284	509
Beighton, p.	Norfolk	1,015	365	237
Beighton, p.	Suffolk	625	370	
Beith, p.	Ayr	...	5,775	
Beith, tn. f.	Ayr	...	3,420	
Bekan, p.	Mayo	15,202	5,005	
Belan, p.	Kildare	1,198	193	
Belaugh, p.	Norfolk	854	154	232
Belbroughton, p.	Worces.	4,605	1,995	392
Belchampotten, p.	Essex	93	375	212
Belchamp, St. Paul, p.	Essex	2,557	832	212
Belchamp, Walter, p.	Essex	2,125	708	212
Belchford, p.	Lincoln	2,390	638	
Belclare, p.	Galway	7,847	1,519	
Belfast, M. f.	Antrim	5,637	121,602	
,, P.	Antrim	1,301	78,344	
Belford, tn.-p. th.	Northmb.	11,604	1,724	560
Belgrave, p.	Leices.	3,450	2,808	416
Belhelvie, p.	Aberdeen	...	1,807	
Bellasize, tns.	York	1,343	281	517
Bellbank, tns.	Cumb.	...	415	567
Bellbank, tns.	Cumb.	1,397	111	567
Bellchalwell, p.	Dorset	1,308	158	269
Belleau, p.	Lincoln	1,344	214	431
Belleek, p.-v.	Fermgh.	10,782	2,338	
Bellerby, tns.	York	2,540	391	5[illegible]6
Bellie, p.	Banff	...	2,292	
Bellingham, tn.-p. s.	Northmb.	20,211	1,662	557
Bellister, tns.	York	988	117	556
Belmont, ecl.-d.	Durham	...	3,337	543
Belmont, St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	1,033	468
Belmullet, tn.	Mayo	21	907	
Belper, tn. s.	Derby	3,078	9,509	446
Belsay, tns.	Northmp.	2,516	384	554
Belstead, p.	Suffolk	1,022	292	221
Belstone, p.	Devon	1,500	181	291
Belton, p.	Leices.	1,900	781	415
Belton, p.	Lincoln	1,709	142	427
Belton, p.	Lincoln	8,530	1,871	511
Belton, p.	Rutland	2,380	441	430
Belton, p.	Suffolk	2,059	516	227
Belturbet, tn. th.	Cavan	...	1,789	
Belvoir, p.	Leices.	170	171	427
Bembridge, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	783	99
Bemersley, tns.	Stafford	...	258	372
Bempton, p.	York	2,093	346	524
Bendochy, p.	Perth	...	769	
Benefield, p.	Northmp.	5,100	527	174
Benenden, p.	Kent	6,508	1,662	60
Benfieldside, tns.	Durham	1,834	4,026	545
Benfleet, North, p.	Essex	2,418	285	199
Benfleet, South, p.	Essex	3,361	573	201
Bengeo, p.	Herts	3,047	1,791	142
Bengeworth, St. Peter, p.	Worces.	...	1,259	389
Benhall, p.	Suffolk	2,156	678	224
Benholme, p.	Kincar.	...	1,574	
Benningbrough, tns.	York	1,070	88	515
Benningholme, tns.	York	1,280	106	522
Bennington, p.	Herts	2,908	637	142
Bennington, p.	Lincoln	7,495	588	425
Bennington, Long, p.	Lincoln	1,420	1,066	442
Benniworth, p.	Lincoln	2,994	431	429
Bensington, p.	Oxford	2,922	1,169	125
Bentfield, h.	Essex	...	529	139
Benthall, p.	Salop	824	499	358
Bentham, p.	York	25,500	3,589	488
Bentley, p.	Hants	2,288	721	114
Bentley, p.	Suffolk	2,801	453	221
Bentley, tns.	Stafford	1,650	346	380
Bentley, h.	Warwick	1,830	233	397
Bentley, h.	York	1,037	57	518
Bentley-with-Askey, p.	York	5,220	1,099	510
Bentley, Fenny, p.	Derby	1,036	305	
Bentley, Great, p.	Essex	3,188	1,033	203
Bentley, Little, p.	Essex	2,012	458	203
Bentley Pauncefoot, tns.	Worces.	...	238	392
Benton, Long, p.	Northmb.	9,040	13,304	553
Bentworth, p.	Hants	3,688	647	114
Benwell, tns.	Northmb.	1,346	1,771	552
Benwick, h.	Camb.	3,096	773	191
Beoley, p.	Worces.	4,480	682	393
Bepton, p.	Sussex	1,224	211	93
Berden, p.	Essex	1,771	414	139
Berechurch, p.	Essex	1,450	112	204
Bere-Regis, p.	Dorset	8,894	1,624	273
Bergholt, East, p.	Suffolk	3,063	1,397	221
Bergholt, West, p.	Essex	2,273	906	205
Berkeley, p.	Glouces.	15,740	4,316	332
Berkeley, tn. w.	Glouces.	...	1,011	332
Berkeswell, p.	Warwick	5,958	1,624	396
Berkhampstead, tn.	Herts	...	3,631	147
Berkhampstead, Great, p.	Herts	4,250	3,585	147
Berkhampstead, Little, p.-v. s.	Herts	1,689	450	142
Berkhampstead, St. Mary, p.	Herts	3,880	1,638	147
Berkley, p.	Somerset	1,927	386	321
Bermondsey, tn.-p.	Surrey	688	58,355	28
Berners Roothing, p.	Essex	1,050	94	196
Berrick-Salome, p.	Oxford	678	141	125
Berrier-with-Murrah, tns.	Cumb.	2,604	109	565
Berriew, p.	Montg.	12,010	2,155	608
Berrington, p.	Salop	3,520	772	359
Berrington, h.	Worces.	...	234	385
Berrow, p.	Somerset	6,563	489	324
Berrow, p.	Worces.	2,180	453	388
Berry-Pomeroy, p.	Devon	4,525	1,065	284
Berryn-Arbor, p.	Devon	4,958	775	295
Bersham, tns.	Denbigh	1,901	3,073	611
Bersted, p.	Sussex	3,008	3,128	92
Bervie, p.	Kincar.	...	1,561	
Bervie, M. w.	Kincar.	...	952	
,, P.	Kincar.	...	952	
Berwick, p.	Sussex	1,097	169	84
Berwick, h.	Carmar.	...	1,809	586
Berwick-Basset, p.	Wilts	1,388	171	255
Berwick Hill, tns.	Northmp.	1,304	98	544
Berwick, Little, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	126	360
Berwick, N., tn.-p. P.	Hadding.	5,372	2,071	
Berwick, St. James, p.	Wilts	2,487	222	265
Berwick, St. John, p.	Wilts	3,699	499	266
Berwick, St. Leonard, p.	Wilts	970	40	266
Berwick, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Northmp.	...	2,062	561
Berwick-on-Tweed, p.	Northmb.	6,195	8,613	561

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Berwick-on-Tweed M.&P.s.	Northmb.	...	13,265	561
Besselsleigh, p.	Berks	893	92	123
Bessingby, p.	York	1,230	70	524
Bessingham, p.	Norfolk	514	153	231
Besthorpe, p.	Norfolk	2,164	554	241
Besthorpe, tns.	Notts	510	338	442
Beswick, p.	Lanc.	60	881	473
Beswick, tns.	York	1,593	252	518
Betchton, tns.	Chester	2,594	798	457
Betchworth, p.	Surrey	3,726	1,389	44
Bethersden, p.	Kent	6,345	1,124	62
Bethnal Green, p.	Middx.	760	105,101	21
Betley, p.	Stafford	1,435	850	369
Betteshanger, p.	Kent	397	43	71
Bettiscombe, p.	Dorset	667	76	277
Bettisfield, tns.	Flint	2,284	361	362
Bettus, p.	Salop	8,664	520	604
Bettws, p.	Carmar.	6,465	1,547	588
Bettws, p.	Glamor.	5,086	371	583
Bettws, p.	Montg.	5,305	730	607
Bettws, p.	Monm.	1,132	84	580
Bettws-aber-Gele, p.	Denbigh	6,262	838	613
Bettws-Bleddrws, p.	Cardigan	2,216	222	595
Bettws-Clyro, p.	Radnor	7,225	188	602
Bettws-Disserth, p.	Radnor	1,855	130	599
Bettws-Garmon, p.	Carnar.	2,759	94	620
Bettws-Gwerfyl-Goch, p.	Merion.	2,650	258	615
Bettws-jenyan, p.	Cardigan	2,640	419	594
Bettws-Leiki, p.	Cardigan	2,342	349	598
Betts-Newydd, p.	Monm.	1,122	129	578*a*
Bettws-y-coed, p.	Carnar.	3,537	509	614
Bettws-yn-rhos, p.	Denbigh	6,262	838	613
Bevercoates, p.	Notts	790	48	435
Beverley, M. *w. s.*	York	...	9,654	518
„ P.	York	...	10,868	518
Beverstone, p.	Glouces.	2,360	170	339
Bevington, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	14,381	461
Bewaldeth, tns.	Cumb.	...	95	570
Bewcastle, p.	Cumb.	30,000	1,091	567
Bewdley, M. *s.*	Worces.	...	2,905	384
„ P.	Worces.	...	7,084	384
Bewerley, tns.	York	5,872	1,297	490
Bexhill, p.	Sussex	8,814	2,084	77
Bexley, p.	Kent	5,025	4,944	50
Bexwell, p.	Norfolk	1,877	94	247
Bibury, p.	Glouces.	6,300	1,080	341
Bicester, p.	Oxon	2,580	3,049	159
Bicester, tn. *f.*	Oxon	...	2,798	159
Bickenhall, p.	Somerset	1,004	229	315
Bickenhill, Church, p.	Warwick	3,771	744	396
Bicker, p.	Lincoln	3,720	832	425
Bickerstaffe, tns.	Lanc.	6,353	1,637	464
Bickerton, tns.	Chester	1,755	379	458
Bickerton, tns.	Northmb.	505	22	563
Bickerton, tns.	York	1,080	149	492*c*
Bickington, p.	Devon	1,375	294	283
Bickington, High, p.	Devon	4,194	738	296
Bickleigh, p.	Devon	2,323	403	286
Bickleigh, p.	Devon	1,835	254	293
Bickley, tns.	Chester	2,096	397	363*b*
Bicknoller, p.	Somerset	1,390	345	313*a*
Bicknor, Church, p.	Kent	631	53	59
Bicknor, English, p.	Glouces.	2,377	592	577
Bicknor, Welsh, p.	Hereford	8,502	80	577
Bicton, p.	Devon	1,294	166	281
Bicton, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	569	360
Bidborough, p.	Kent	1,299	210	57
Biddenden, p.	Kent	7,208	1,412	61
Biddenham, p.	Beds	1,760	350	179
Biddestone St. Nicholas, p.	Wilts	...	407	253
Biddestone St. Peter, p.	Wilts	127	34	253
Biddisham, p.	Somerset	574	147	324
Biddlesden, p.	Bucks	1,630	169	164
Biddlestone, tns.	Northmb.	17,785	198	563
Biddulph, p.	Stafford	5,635	3,468	457
Bideford, tn.-p. *t. s.*	Devon	3,196	5,742	297
Bidford, p.	Warwick	3,240	1,506	405
Bidstone, p.	Chester	4,248	2,154	460*a*
Bielby, tns.	York	1,220	268	516
Bierley, North, tns.	York	3,090	12,500	499
Bierton-with-Broughton, p.	Bucks	2,470	691	151
Bieston, tns.	Denbigh	...	104	611
Bigbury, p.	Devon	3,167	497	285
Bigby, p.	Lincoln	3,440	249	432
Biggar, p.	Lanark	7,288	1,999	
Biggar, tn.	Lanark	...	1,448	
Bigges Quarter, tns.	Northmb.	2,869	259	558
Biggin, tns.	Derby	595	133	447
Biggin, tns.	York	...	142	513
Biggleswade, tn.-p.	Beds	4,310	4,631	180
Bighton, p.	Hants	2,094	299	113
Biglands, tns.	Cumb.	...	205	569
Bignall End, tns.	Stafford	...	737	369
Bignor, p.	Sussex	1,145	167	92
Bilborough, p.	Notts	1,190	232	438
Bilbrough, p.	York	1,389	216	514
Bildeston, tn.-p.	Suffolk	1,420	788	213
Billericay, tn. *t.*	Essex	...	1,390	199
Billesdon, tn.-p.	Leices.	4,430	1,085	410

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union
Billesley, p.	Warwick	750	35	404
Billing, Great, p.	Northmp.	1,290	425	168
Billing, Little, p.	Northmp.	856	76	168
Billingborough, p.	Lincoln	2,020	1,149	427
Billinge, Chapel End, tns.	Lanc.	1,120	2,015	465
Billinge, Higher End, tns.	Lanc.	1,549	1,051	465
Billingford, p.	Norfolk	1,820	354	242
Billingford, p.	Norfolk	1,820	199	239
Billingham, p.	Durham	11,691	2,166	541*a*
Billinghay, p.	Lincoln	7,630	2,247	426
Billingley, tns.	York	861	192	505
Billingshurst, p.	Sussex	6,758	1,495	88
Billingsley, p.	Salop	1,285	144	356
Billington, h.	Beds	...	484	183
Billington, tns.	Lanc.	2,960	1,038	480
Billockby, p.	Norfolk	389	46	229
Billy, p.	Antrim	17,330	5,897	
Bilney, East, p.	Norfolk	544	198	242
Bilney, West, p.	Norfolk	2,750	253	245
Bilsborrow, tns.	Lanc.	...	176	484
Bilsby-and-Thurlby, p.	Lincoln	2,820	572	430
Bilsdale Midcable, ch.	York	18,971	738	533
Bilsdale West Side, tns.	York	4,014	162	529
Bilsington, p.	Kent	2,843	360	63
Bilsthorpe, p.	Notts	1,572	197	441
Bilston, tn. *m. s.*	Stafford	1,730	24,364	379
Bilston St. Leonard, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	7,457	379
Bilston St. Luke, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	4,902	379
Bilston St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	9,040	379
Bilton, p.-v.	Warwick	2,243	1,096	401
Bilton, p.	York	4,150	926	514
Bilton, ecl.-d.	York	...	407	492*b*
Bilton, tns.	York	1,120	102	522
Bilton-with-Harrowgate, tns.	York	4,800	4,563	492*b*
Binbrooke, p.	Lincoln	6,070	1,334	431
Bincombe, p.	Dorset	977	194	274
Binderton, p.	Sussex	1,790	109	91
Binegar, p.	Somerset	1,216	302	322
Binfield, p.-v.	Berks	3,207	1,371	130
Bingham, tn.-p. *th.*	Notts	3,054	1,918	443
Bingley, p.	York	13,892	15,367	494
Bingley, tn. *t.*	York	...	5,238	494
Binham, p.	Norfolk	2,242	512	243
Binley, p.	Warwick	2,470	196	399
Binsey, p.	Oxon	470	67	123
Binstead, p.	Isl. Wht.	1,475	486	99
Binsted, p.	Sussex	1,086	110	91
Binsted, p.	Hants	6,833	1,195	114
Binton, p.	Warwick	4,260	230	404
Bintree, p.	Norfolk	1,455	406	242
Birch, Great, p.	Essex	3,069	940	205
Birch, Little, p.	Hereford	967	336	348
Birch, Much, p.	Hereford	1,287	496	348
Birch-in-Rusholme, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	2,043	471
Birch, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	3,773	469
Bircham, Great, p.	Norfolk	3,606	489	244
Bircham, Newton, p.	Norfolk	1,128	118	244
Bircham, Tofts, p.	Norfolk	1,431	169	244
Birchanger, p.	Essex	1,051	358	139
Birchington, p.-tn.	Kent	2,070	813	70
Bircholt, p.	Kent	298	30	63
Birdbrook, p.	Essex	2,386	643	211
Birdham, p.	Sussex	1,948	436	91
Birdingbury, p.	Warwick	1,180	184	401
Birdsall, p.	York	3,972	355	526
Birkby, p.	York	3,619	298	534
Birkby, tns.	Cumb.	871	157	570
Birkdale, tns.	Lanc.	5,670	1,286	464
Birkenhead, p.-ch.	Chester	1,265	36,212	460*b*
Birkenhead, P.	Cheshire	...	51,649	460*b*
Holy Trinity, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	15,319	460*b*
St. Anne, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	2,590	460*b*
St. John, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	5,573	460*b*
St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	3,936	460*b*
Birkenshaw, ecl.-d.	York	...	3,633	502
Birkin, p.	York	5,509	821	513
Birkin, tns.	York	...	168	504*a*
Birley, p.	Hereford	1,004	190	349
Birling, p.	Kent	1,883	662	55
Birlingham, p.	Worces.	1,210	353	390
Birmingham, p. *t. th.*	Warwick	2,660	212,621	394
Birmingham, M. and P.	Warwick	...	296,076	394
All Saints, ecl.-d.	Warwick	...	11,469	394
St. Barnabas, ecl.-d.	Warwick	...	6,982	394
St. Bartholomew, ecl.-d.	Warwick	...	10,281	394
St. George, ecl.-d.	Warwick	...	17,138	394
St. John, Ladywood, ecl.-d.	Warwick	...	9,389	394
St. Jude, ecl.-d.	Warwick	...	4,810	394
St. Luke, ecl.-d.	Warwick	...	19,623	394
St. Mark, ecl.-d.	Warwick	...	10,899	394
St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Warwick	...	7,023	394
St. Matthias, ecl.-d.	Warwick	...	10,934	394
St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Warwick	...	16,817	394
St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Warwick	...	4,356	394
St. Stephen, ecl.-d.	Warwick	...	16,333	394
St. Thomas, ecl.-d.	Warwick	...	27,417	394
Birnie, p.	Elgin	...	411	
Birr, p.	Queen's	7,218	9,292	
Birr, tn.	Queen's	226	5,401	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union
Birsay, p.	Orkney	...	2,593	
Birse, p.	Aberdeen	...	1,284	
Birstall, p.	York	13,656	43,505	499
Birstall, ch.	Leices.	...	405	416
Birstwith, tns. ecl.-d.	York	1,670	655	490
Birtle-with-Bamford, tns.	Lanc.	1,388	2,350	469
Birtley, tns.	Durham	1,392	2,246	548
Birtley, ecl.-d.	Durham	...	3,888	548
Birtley, p.	Northmb.	6,720	404	557
Birts Morton, p.	Worces.	1,268	289	388
Bisbrooke, p.	Rutland	720	266	420
Biscathorpe, p.	Lincoln	1,050	90	431
Bisham, p.	Berks	2,520	665	129
Bishampton, p.	Worces.	2,140	469	390
Bishop Auckland, tns.	Durham	1,919	7,279	542
Bishop Auckland, tn. *th.*	Durham	...	6,480	542
Bishop Burton, p.	York	3,970	499	518
Bishop Middleham, p.	Durham	5,971	2,272	541*a*
Bishop Monkton, tns.	York	2,089	444	491
Bishop Norton, p.	Lincoln	4,240	459	432
Bishop Ryder's Ch., ecl.-d.	Warwick	1,872	9,346	394
Bishopsbourne, p.	Kent	2,002	416	64
Bishops Cannings, p.	Wilts	12,641	4,062	256
Bishops Castle, p.-tn. *f.*	Salop	5,649	2,083	353
Bishops Cleeve, p.	Glouces.	8,150	1,970	343
Bishops Fonthill, p.	Wilts	1,735	187	266
Bishops Frome, p.	Hereford	4,550	1,014	350
Bishops Hatfield, p.	Herts	12,619	3,871	143
Bishops Hull, p.	Somerset	1,341	1,614	315
Bishopside, tns.	York	5,813	2,052	490
Bishops Itchington, p.	Warwick	...	598	407
Bishops Lavington, p.	Wilts	6,283	1,589	256
Bishops Lydeard, p.	Somerset	4,686	1,459	315
Bishops Nympton, p.	Devon	9,579	1,198	294
Bishops Offlow, tns.	Stafford	...	200	366
Bishops Sutton, p.	Hants	3,510	537	113
Bishops Tachbrook, p.	Warwick	3,446	603	403
Bishops Tawton, p.	Devon	4,263	1,857	295
Bishopsteignton, p.	Devon	4,748	974	283
Bishop Stoke, p.	Hants	3,360	1,390	109
Bishopston, p.	Glamor.	2,387	418	585*b*
Bishopstone, p.	Hereford	776	288	349
Bishopstone, p.	Monm.	1,211	188	580
Bishopstone, p.	Sussex	1,937	322	84
Bishopstone, p.	Wilts	4,452	716	250
Bishopstone, p.	Wilts	4,452	685	265
Bishop Stortford, p.	Herts	3,242	5,390	139
Bishop Stortford, tn. *th.*	Herts	...	4,673	139
Bishopstrow, p.	Wilts	980	268	260
Bishops Waltham, p.-tn. *f.*	Hants	7,388	2,267	110
Bishops Wood, All Saints, ecl.-d.	Here.-Glo.	...	403	347
Bishops Wood, St. John, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	588	378
Bishopsworth, St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Somerset	...	1,606	328
Bishop Thornton, tns.	York	3,027	541	490
Bishopthorpe, p.	York	760	452	515
Bishopton, p.	Durham	4,031	448	541*a*
Bishopton, p.	York	375	81	491
Bishop Wearmouth, p.	Durham	9,444	50,541	549
B. Wearmouth, St. Thos., ecl.-d.	Durham	...	7,413	549
Bishop Wilton, p.	York	7,224	910	516
Bishton, p.	Monm.	1,211	188	580
Bisley, p.	Glouces.	8,033	4,692	338
Bisley, p.	Surrey	950	313	38
Bispham, p.	Lanc.	5,865	4,344	483
Bispham, tns.	Lanc.	926	277	464
Bistree, tns. ecl.-d.	Flint	...	1,733	610
Bitchfield, p.	Lincoln	1,344	159	427
Bittadon, p.	Devon	1,018	65	295
Bittering, Little, p.	Norfolk	393	30	242
Bitterley, p.	Salop	6,591	972	352
Bitterne and Pollack, tg.	Hants	...	1,733	106
Bitterne, Holy Saviour, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	1,603	106
Bitteswell, p.	Leices.	2,630	438	408
Bitton, p.	Glouces.	7,156	9,630	327
Bix, p.	Oxon	3,075	392	155
Bixley, p.	Norfolk	760	161	236
Blaby, p.	Leices.	3,300	1,998	411
Blackawton, p.	Devon	5,646	1,229	285
Blackborough, p.	Devon	508	76	293
Blackbourton, p.	Oxon	1,300	269	161
Blackburn, p.	Lanc.	45,269	110,349	480
Blackburn, M. P. *w. s.*	Lanc.	3,610	63,126	480
Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	6,642	480
Holy Trinity, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	4,560	480
St. John, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	8,261	480
St. Michael & All Angels, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	6,269	480
St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	9,718	480
St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	8,244	480
Black Callerton, tns.	Northmb.	1,377	172	554
Blackden, tns.	Cheshire	735	157	457
Blackford, p.	Somerset	578	164	417
Blackford, ecl.-d.	Somerset	...	677	324
Blackford, p.	Perth	...	2,041	
Blackfordby, ch.	Leices.	1,117	645	414
Blackfriars, p.	Leices.	...	1,173	417
Blackheath, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	1,827	214
Blackheddon, tns.	Northmb.	1,619	[illegible]	554
Blackland, p.	Wilts	537	54	254

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Blackley, tns.	Lanc.	1,764	4,112	473
Blackmanstone, p.	Sussex	293	8	74
Blackmore, p.	Essex	2,576	611	196
Blackpool, tn.	Lanc.	...	3,506	483
Blackrath, p.	Kilkenny	1,759	311	
Blackrock, tn.	Dublin	...	2,923	
Blackrock, tn.	Cork	34	529	
Blackrock, tn.	Louth	7	416	
Blackrod, tns.	Lanc.	2,367	2,911	465
Blackthorne, h.	Oxon	2,280	376	159
Blacktoft, p.	York	3,313	534	517
Black-Torrington, p.	Devon	7,200	1,020	298
Blackwell, p.	Derby	1,700	517	437
Blackwell, tns.	Durham	1,499	336	540
Blackwell, h.	Worces.	...	203	406
Blackwell, High, tns.	Cumb.	2,459	341	568
Blackwell, Low, tns.	Cumb.	941	183	568
Blackwood, &c., tns.	Stafford	...	590	372
Bladon, p.	Oxon	1,350	666	160
Blaenaeron, tns.	Cardigan	...	259	598
Blaenavon, ecl.-d.	Monm.	...	5,876	578*a*
Blaengwrach, ch.	Glamor.	3,032	280	584
Blaenhonddan, h.	Glamor.	...	1,661	584
Blaenpenal, ch.	Cardigan	4,105	522	598
Blaen Porth, p.	Cardigan	3,518	732	593
Blagdon, p.	Somerset	3,535	1,083	324
Blair-Athole, v.-p.	Perth	...	1,659	
Blairgowrie, p.	Perth	...	4,657	
Blairgowrie, tn. *w.*	Perth	...	3,344	
Blaisdon, p.	Glouces.	900	283	334
Blakemere, p.	Hereford	1,127	175	349
Blakeney, p.	Norfolk	1,865	961	243
Blakeney All Saints, ecl.-d.	Glouces.	...	1,079	334
Blakenhall, tns.	Cheshire	1,544	236	458
Blakenham, Great, p.	Suffolk	869	291	220
Blakenham, Little, p.	Suffolk	1,054	146	220
Blakesley, p.	Northmp.	2,340	777	165
Blandford, tn. *s.*	Dorset	...	3,857	270
,, M.	Dorset	...	1,521	270
Blandford Forum, p.	Dorset	862	3,900	270
Blandford, St. Mary, p.	Dorset	1,583	409	270
Blankney-with-Linwood, p.	Lincoln	6,000	560	426
Blantyre, v.-p.	Lanark	4,026	3,092	
Blaston, p.	Leices.	1,267	93	420
Blatchington, East, p.	Sussex	821	128	84
Blatchington, West, p.	Sussex	876	59	86
Blatchingworth, tns.	Lanc.	...	4,860	476
Blatherwicke, p.	Northmp.	1,975	189	174
Blawith, tns.	Lanc.	2,620	193	486
Blaxhall, p.	Suffolk	1,975	589	224
Blaxton, tns.	York	1,640	153	510
Blazey, St., p.	Cornwall	1,797	4,224	306
Bleadon, p.	Somerset	2,795	623	324
Blean, p.	Kent	2,260	626	66
Bleasby, p.	Notts	1,550	332	441
Bleasdale, ch.	Lanc.	8,490	372	484
Bledd-fa, p.	Radnor	2,740	250	604
Bledington, p.	Glouces.	1,110	396	342
Bledlow, p.	Bucks	4,130	1,189	150
Blendworth, p.	Hants	2,304	219	111
Blenheim, p.	Oxon	2,940	118	160
Blessington, tn.-p. *s.*	Wicklow	15,781	1,587	
Bletchingly, tn.-p.	Surrey	5,585	1,691	45
Bletchington, p.	Oxon	2,540	659	159
Bletchley, p.	Bucks	3,150	1,658	153
Bletherston, p.	Pemb.	2,366	255	590
Blethvaugh, p.	Radnor	2,740	250	604
Bletsoe, p.	Beds	2,239	412	179
Blewberry, p.	Berks	6,814	1,114	124
Blickling, p.	Norfolk	2,123	392	232
Blidworth, p.	Notts	6,610	1,166	437
Blindrake, tns.	Cumb.	...	335	570
Blisland, p.	Cornwall	6,338	553	304
Blisworth, p.	Northmp.	1,980	1,022	165
Blithfield, p.	Stafford	3,193	338	374
Blockhouse, p.	Worces.	13	1,671	387
Blockley, p.	Worces.	7,870	2,596	406
Blofield, p.	Norfolk	2,334	1,155	237
Blo'-Norton, p.	Norfolk	1,132	370	240
Bloomsbury, St. George, p.	Middx.	122	17,392	
Blore, p.	Stafford	3,730	320	447
Bloxham, p.	Oxon	4,240	1,607	163
Bloxholme, p.	Lincoln	1,298	115	426
Bloxwich, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	7,345	380
Bloxworth, p.	Dorset	2,766	264	273
Blundeston, p.	Suffolk	1,573	664	227
Blunham, p.	Beds	3,300	1,150	180
Blunsdon, St. Andrew, p.	Wilts	1,422	84	250
Bluntisham, p.	Hunts	3,423	1,351	177
Blurton, tns. & ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	2,857	368
Blyborough, p.	Lincoln	2,345	209	434
Blymhill, p.	Stafford	2,925	591	357
Blyth, p.-v.	Yk.-Notts	17,110	3,486	436
Blyth, South, tns.	Northmb.	...	1,953	553
Blythburgh, p.	Suffolk	4,116	832	225
Blytheford, p.	Suffolk	947	193	225
Blyton, p.	Lincoln	2,830	746	434
Boarhunt, p.	Hants	1,938	267	98
Boarstall, p.	Bucks	3,080	255	159

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1801.	No. of Union.
Bobbing, p.	Kent	1,071	449	68
Bobbington, p.	Sal.-Staf.	2,676	431	379
Bobbingworth, p.	Essex	1,628	334	196
Bocking, v.-p.	Essex	4,607	5,555	208
Bockleton, p.	Hrf.-Wor.	3,229	346	385
Bockleton, tns.	Worces.	2,737	259	385
Boconnoc, p.	Cornwall	2,003	323	303
Boddicot, ch.	Oxon	1,680	626	163
Boddington, p.	Glouces.	930	392	345
Boddington, Upper, p. / Boddington, Lower, p.	Northmp.	3,770	315 / 409	163 / 163
Bodedern, p.	Anglesey	4,235	1,084	623
Bodelwyddan, ecl.-d.	Flint	...	630	613
Bodenham, p.	Hereford	5,260	1,096	351
Bodenham-with-Nunton, p.	Wilts	...	282	263
Bodenstown, p.	Kildare	2,852	395	
Bodewryd, p.	Anglesey	526	26	623
Bodfary, p.	Den.-Flint	1,449	813	613
Bodferin, p.	Carnar.	511	50	619
Bodham, p.	Norfolk	1,688	316	231
Bodicote, ecl.-d.	Oxon	...	626	163
Bodiham, p.	Sussex	1,596	303	80
Bodmin, p.	Cornwall	6,191	4,809	304
,, M. s.	Cornwall	...	4,466	304
,, P.	Cornwall	...	6,381	304
Bodney, p.	Norfolk	2,605	117	248
Bodvean, p.	Carnar.	2,572	382	619
Bodwrog, p.	Anglesey	1,813	319	623
Bognor, tn.	Sussex	...	2,523	192
Boharm, p.	Banff	...	1,412	
Bohillane, p.	Cork	1,097	297	
Boho, p.	Fermgh.	15,059	1,789	
Bohola, p.	Mayo	8,674	3,183	
Bolam, p.	Northmb.	7,336	685	554
Bolas, Magna and Meeson, p.	Salop	1,845	278	365
Bold, tns.	Lanc.	4,388	798	463
Boldmere, ecl.-d.	Warwick	...	848	395
Boldon, p.	Durham	3,954	1,024	550
Boldre, p.	Hants	11,950	2,842	100
Boldron, tns.	York	1,222	178	543
Bole, p.	Notts	1,250	238	434
Boleskin and Abertarf, p.	Invern.	...	1,743	
Bolingbroke, tn.-p. *t.*	Lincoln	2,570	1,018	430
Bollin Fee, tns.	Chester	2,664	2,143	454
Bollington, tns.	Chester	1,184	5,439	453
Bollington, tn.	Cheshire	...	3,845	453
Bolney, p.	Sussex	3,546	789	83
Bolnhurst, p.	Beds	2,160	348	179
Bolsover, p.	Derby	6,060	1,629	448
Boltby, tns.	York	4,782	316	528
Bolton, M. and P. *m. s.*	Lanc.	...	70,395	468
Bolton, p.	Cumb.	8,445	1,048	569
Bolton, p.	Hadding.	3,106	332	
Bolton, ch.	Westml.	...	390	574
Bolton-by-Bowland, p.	York	5,792	739	479
Bolton-on-Dearne, p.	York	2,293	479	510
Bolton, Great, tns.	Lanc.	820	43,435	468
Bolton, Little, tns.	Lanc.	1,450	25,891	468
Bolton-le-Moors, p.	Lanc.	30,062	97,215	468
Bolton-Percy, p.	York	7,143	1,118	514
Bolton-le-Sands, p.	Lanc.	7,905	1,712	485
Bolton Wood, tns.	Cumb.	4,570	718	569
Bonby, p.	Lincoln	2,410	471	433
Bonchurch, p.-v.	Hants	618	564	99
Bondleigh, p.	Devon	1,784	279	291
Bongate, p.	Westml.	14,550	1,255	573
Bonhill, p.	Dumb.	9,191	9,066	
Bonhill, v.	Dumb.	...	2,765	
Boningale, p.	Salop	1,003	187	357
Bonnington, p.	Kent	1,109	187	63
Bonsall, p.	Derby	2,464	1,290	447
Bonvilston, p.	Glamor.	1,178	291	581
Bookham, Great, p.	Surrey	3,249	1,106	37
Bookham, Little, p.	Surrey	950	219	37
Boongate St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Northmp.	...	4,034	175
Booterstown, p.-v.	Dublin	540	3,219	
Boothby, p.	Lincoln	2,850	218	428
Boothby-Pagnell, p.	Lincoln	1,794	112	427
Boothen, tns.	Stafford	...	253	371
Booths, Higher, tns.	Lanc.	2,000	5,131	477
Booths, Lower, tns.	Lanc.	630	4,655	477
Bootle, tn.-p. *s.*	Cumb.	7,146	901	572
Bootle-cum-Linacre, tns.	Lanc.	1,781	6,414	462
Booton, p.	Norfolk	1,040	246	233
Borden, p.	Kent	2,132	1,023	
Bordesley, h. and ecl.-d.	Warwick	...	21,339	395
Bordwell, p.	Queen's	2,804	471	
Boreham, p.	Essex	3,739	989	200
Borgue, p.-v.	Kirkcud.	15,177	1,162	
Borley, p.	Essex	776	190	212
Boroughbridge, tn. *s.*	York	85	909	492*a*
Borough Fen, p.	Northmp.	3,130	202	175
Borris, p.	Queen's	7,049	4,102	
Borris-o'-Kane, tn.-p. *s.*	Tipperary	5,128	1,945	
Borris-o'-Leigh, tn.	Tipperary	34	907	
Borrismore, p.	Kilkenny	1,271	130	
Borrisnafarney, p.	King's	4,540	455	
Borriss-in-Ossory, tn.	Queen's	50	731	
Borrowby, tns.	York	1,280	345	534
Borrowdale, tns.	Cumb.	...	422	570
Borrowstounness, p.	Linlith.	4,277	5,698	
Borrowstounness, tn.	Linlith.	...	3,814	
Borthwick, p.	Edinb.	9,806	1,742	
Borwick, tns.	Lanc.	836	194	485
Bosbury, p.	Hereford	4,769	1,090	346
Boscobel, p.	Salop	600	22	357
Boscombe, p.	Wilts	1,692	143	262
Bosden, p.	Cheshire	...	1,779	452
Bosham, p.	Sussex	3,839	1,158	94
Bosherston, p.	Pemb.	1,566	200	591
Bossall, p.	York	9,417	1,075	515
Bossington, p.	Hants	615	...	108
Bostock, tns.	Cheshire	1,111	154	456
Boston, M. *w.*	Lincoln	...	14,712	425
,, P.	Lincoln	...	17,893	425
Boston, p.	Lincoln	5,220	15,078	425
Boswell's, St., p.	Roxburgh	...	865	
Bosworth, Husbands, p.	Leices.	3,870	934	409
Bosworth, Market, tn.-p. *w.*	Leices.	7,449	2,376	413
Botcherby, tns.	Cumb.	495	176	568
Botchergate, tns.	Cumb.	346	9,122	568
Botesdale, h.	Suffolk	...	580	218
Bothal, p.	Northmb.	7,593	1,233	558
Bothamsall, p.	Notts	1,630	296	435
Bothel, &c., tns.	Cumb.	...	430	570
Bothenhampton, p.	Dorset	823	546	278
Bothkennar, p.	Stirling	2,645	1,722	
Bothwell, p.	Lanark	13,774	17,903	
Botley, p.	Hants	1,887	860	106
Botleys-with-Lyne, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	494	
Botriphnie, p.	Banff	...	867	
Bottesford, p.	Lincoln	7,470	1,616	433
Bottesford, p.	Leices.	5,010	1,415	427
Bottisham, p.	Camb.	4,700	1,508	189
Bottwnog, p.	Carnar.	487	138	619
Botusfleming, p.	Cornwall	1,138	237	302
Boughrood, p.	Radnor	1,633	292	602
Boughton, p.	Norfolk	1,323	238	247
Boughton, p.	Northmp.	1,850	372	170
Boughton, p.	Notts	1,372	390	441
Boughton, p.	Kent	2,418	475	63
Boughton-Aluph, p.	Kent	2,390	1,624	67
Boughton-under-Blean, p.	Chester	760	1,387	459
Boughton, Great, tns.	Kent	2,699	408	59
Boughton-Malherbe, p.	Kent	2,296	1,190	58
Boughton-Monchelsea, p.	Suffolk	545	39	223
Boulge, p.	Pemb.	1,822	254	592
Boulston, p.	Hereford	657	61	348
Boulstone, p.	Lincoln	1,210	95	423
Boultham, p.	Derby	1,240	224	444
Boulton, tns.	Camb.	4,065	883	185
Bourn, p.	Lincoln	9,352	3,730	422
Bourn, tn.-p. *s.*	Durham	500	973	548
Bourn-Moor, tns.	Hants	...	1,940	101
Bournemouth, ecl.-d.	Hants	7,678	1,188	117
Bourne, St. Mary, p.	Sussex	5,091	2,165	94
Bourne, West, p.	Tipperary	12,981	2,230	
Bourney, p.	Aberdeen	...	547	
Bourtie, p.	Dorset	828	921	267
Bourton, ch.	Oxon	1,380	560	163
Bourton, h.	Berks	...	328	122
Bourton, tg.	Glouces.	2,960	506	466
Bourton-on-the-Hill, p.	Glouces.	2,282	1,011	342
Bourton-on-the-Water, p.	Warwick	2,520	382	401
Bourton-upon-Dunsmore, p.	Derry	18,004	3,934	
Bovevagh, p.	Devon	5,654	513	283
Bovey, North, p.	Devon	7,262	2,080	283
Bovey-Tracey, v.-p.	Herts	3,958	1,155	146
Bovingdon, p.	Devon	2,740	904	292
Bow, p.	Mddlx.	809	11,590	25
Bow, v.-p.	Bucks	1,380	546	153
Bow-Brickhill, p.	Roxburgh	7,682	864	
Bowden, v.-p.	Derby	...	1,297	450
Bowden Edge, tns.	Leices.	3,120	3,697	
Bowden Magna, p.	Northmp.	1,670	486	409
Bowden Parva, p.	Chester	17,971	14,822	454
Bowdon, p.	Caithness	...	1,746	
Bower, p.	Wilts	2,966	496	265
Bower-Chalk, p.	Essex	2,606	259	199
Bowers-Gifford, p.	York	18,334	849	543
Bowes, p.	Lanc.	...	123	479
Bowland, tns.	York	19,058	488	479
Bowland Forest, tns.	York	1,545	14,494	499
Bowling, tns.	Cumb.	17,947	1,321	569
Bowness, p.	Norfolk	645	21	235
Bowthorpe, p.	Wilts	4,217	2,051	253
Box, p.	Suffolk	1,320	986	213
Boxford, p.	Suffolk	2,769	636	120
Boxford-cum-Westbrook, p.	Sussex	3,676	666	91
Boxgrove, p.	Kent	5,745	1,470	
Boxley, p.	Essex	3,082	935	205
Boxted, p.	Suffolk	1,367	192	212
Boxted, p.	Glouces.	2,266	255	339
Boxwell, p.	Camb.	2,521	347	177
Boxworth, p.	Roscom.	19,618	8,597	
Boyle, p.	Roscom.	237	3,098	
Boyle, tn. *s.*	Derby	1,360		374
Boylstone, p.	Banff	...	1,711	
Boyndie, p.				

Place	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Boynton, p.	York	2,690	128	524
Boyounagh, p.	Galway	15,832	3,890	
Boystown, p.	Wicklow	25,135	2,790	
Boyton, p.	Dev.-Cor.	4,956	476	301
Boyton, p.	Suffolk	1,533	354	223
Boyton, p.	Wilts	3,956	410	260
Boytonrath, p.	Tipperary	992	173	
Bozeat, p.	Northmp.	2,400	955	171
Brabourne, p.	Kent	3,499	743	63
Bracadale, p.	Inverness	...	1,335	
Braceborough, p.	Lincoln	2,230	220	421
Bracebridge, p.	Lincoln	1,482	836	428
Braceby, p.	Lincoln	903	168	427
Brace-Meole, p.	Salop	...	1,215	280
Bracewell, p.	York	1,920	140	489
Brackenborough, p.	Lincoln	890	59	431
Brackenfield, tns.	Derby	...	317	448
Brackley, tn.	Northmp.	...	2,239	164
Brackley, St. James, p.	Northmp.	420	768	164
Brackley, St. Peter, p.	Northmp.	3,717	1,615	164
Bracon-Ash, p.	Norfolk	974	271	236
Bradborne, p.	Derby	6,253	1,187	447
Bradden, p.	Northmp.	1,000	140	165
Bradenham, p.	Bucks	10,001	185	150
Bradenham, East, p.	Norfolk	2,340	399	248
Bradenham, West, p.	Norfolk	1,682	387	248
Bradeston, p.	Norfolk	516	133	237
Bradfield, p.	Berks	484	1,167	126
Bradfield, p.	Essex	2,719	914	203
Bradfield, p.	Norfolk	572	226	230
Bradfield, tns.	York	33,730	9,089	506
Bradfield-Combust, p.	Suffolk	818	173	214
Bradfield St. Clair, p.	Suffolk	1,428	233	214
Bradfield St. George, p.	Suffolk	1,984	427	214
Bradford, p.	York	34,146	156,053	499
Bradford, tns.	York	1,680	48,646	499
Bradford, M. & P. *th.*	York	...	106,218	499
Bradford, p.	Devon	3,486	444	298
Bradford, p.	Somerset	1,782	552	314
Bradford, tns.	Lanc.	279	3,523	473
Bradford-Abbas, p.	Dorset	1,139	585	276
Bradford-on-Avon, p.	Wilts	11,310	8,032	258
Bradford-on-Avon, tn. *s.*	Wilts	...	4,291	258
Bradford-Peverell, p.	Dorset	2,700	361	275
Bradford, West, tns.	York	1,700	289	479
Brading, tn.-p.	Hants	10,107	3,709	99
Bradley, p.	Derby	2,374	253	447
Bradley, p.	Lincoln	1,523	108	432
Bradley, p.	Hants	960	106	116
Bradley, p.	Stafford	3,376	597	367
Bradley, tns.	Chester	887	110	363b
Bradley, Great, p.	Suffolk	2,280	460	211
Bradley, Little, p.	Suffolk	957	28	211
Bradley-in-the-Moors, p.	Stafford	650	43	373
Bradley, North, p.	Wilts	4,036	2,196	259
Bradley, West, p.	Somerset	625	136	323
Bradleys Both, tns.	York	1,894	442	489
Bradmore, p.	Notts	1,560	296	438
Bradninch, tn.-p.	Devon	4,351	1,796	293
Bradon, p.	Somerset	390	38	317
Bradpole, p.	Dorset	966	1,449	278
Bradshaw, tns.	Lanc.	1,380	792	468
Bradshaw, ecl.-d.	York	...	2,171	498
Bradshaw Edge, tns.	Derby	...	2,518	450
Bradstone, p.	Devon	1,257	142	290
Bradwall, tns.	Chester	2,063	437	457
Bradwell, tns.	Derby	1,071	1,304	449
Bradwell, p.	Bucks	892	1,668	153
Bradwell, p.	Essex	10,115	1,094	202
Bradwell, p.	Suffolk	2,383	387	227
Bradwell-by-Coggeshall, p.	Essex	1,161	278	206
Bradworthy, p.	Devon	9,586	981	298
Braemar and Crathie, p.	Aberdeen	...	1,574	
Brafferton, p.	York	4,898	904	492a
Brafferton, tns.	Durham	2,409	254	540
Braffield, p.	Northmp.	1,980	494	167
Brailes, p.	Warwick	5,220	1,347	406
Brailsford, p.	Derby	4,296	773	447
Braintfield, p.	Herts	1,540	192	191
Braintree, tn.-p. *w.*	Essex	2,242	4,620	208
Braiseworth, p.	Suffolk	720	164	218
Braishfield, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	452	107
Braithwaite, tns.	Cumb.	...	824	507
Braithwell, p.	York	2,904	757	510
Brakes, tns.	Hereford	...	179	352
Bramber, v.-p.	Sussex	854	119	88
Bramcote, p.	Notts	1,076	691	444
Bramdean, p.	Hants	1,204	282	113
Bramerton, p.	Norfolk	728	300	236
Bramfield, p.	Suffolk	2,546	649	225
Bramford, p.	Suffolk	3,226	1,019	220
Bramhall, tns.	Chester	3,250	1,615	452
Bramham, tn.-p.	York	5,462	3,484	514
Bramhope, tns.	York	1,290	312	493b
Bramley, p.	Hants	2,255	467	116
Bramley, p.	Surrey	4,008	1,129	43
Bramley, tns.	York	2,331	8,690	500
Bramley, tns.	York	164	335	509
Brampford-Speke, p.	Devon	1,642	494	281

Places.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Brampton, tn.-p.	Cumb.	16,970	3,585	506
Brampton, p.	Hunts	2,411	1,270	178
Brampton, p.	Norfolk	571	195	232
Brampton, p.	Northmp.	2,259	107	409
Brampton, p.	Suffolk	2,002	310	225
Brampton, tns.	Durham	1,520	127	540
Brampton, tns.	Lincoln	...	92	434
Brampton-Abbotts, p.	Hereford	1,452	257	347
Brampton-Bierlow, tns.	York	3,074	1,938	509
Brampton-Bryan, p.	Rad.-Her.	5,314	430	604
Brampton-with-Cathorpe, p.	Derby	8,820	4,927	448
Brampton-Chapel, p.	Northmp.	1,330	170	170
Brampton-Church, p.	Northmp.	1,100	158	170
Brampton-en-le-Morthen, tns.	York	1,090	116	508
Bramshall, p.	Stafford	1,310	199	374
Bramshaw, p.	Hants	3,560	746	104
Bramshill, tgs.	Hants	5,224	154	115
Bramshott, p.	Hants	6,676	1,367	41
Bramwith, Kirk, p.	York	1,260	226	510
Brancaster, p.	Norfolk	5,177	1,002	244
Brancepeth, p.	Durham	22,525	15,712	545
Brandeston, p.	Suffolk	1,224	469	224
Brandiston, p.	Norfolk	764	181	233
Brandon, tn.-p. *th.*	Suffolk	6,759	2,218	249
Brandon, tns.	Northmb.	...	134	562
Brandon, tns.	Warwick	...	449	
Brandon, tns.	Durham	6,726	1,486	545
Brandon Hill, ecl.-d.	Glouces.	...	5,281	329
Brandon, Little, p.	Norfolk	979	208	235
Brandsburton, p.	York	5,060	811	522
Branksea, ecl.-d.	Dorset	...	123	273
Brannockstown, p.	Kildare	889	94	
Bransby, p.	York	3,048	284	527
Branscombe, p.	Devon	3,487	936	280
Bransdale, tns.	York	4,965	73	529
Bransford, ch.	Worces.	...	270	386
Branston, p.	Leices.	960	297	418
Branston, p.	Lincoln	5,389	1,469	428
Branstone, tns.	Stafford	...	542	375
Brantham, p.	Suffolk	2,482	445	221
Branthwaite, tns.	Cumb.	...	281	570
Brantingham, p.	York	3,632	572	518
Branxton, p.	Northmb.	1,487	255	562
Brassington, tns.	Derby	...	718	447
Brasted, p.	Kent	4,456	1,182	56
Brattleby, p.	Lincoln	1,220	153	428
Bratton, ch.	Wilts	...	744	259
Bratton-Clovelly, p.	Devon	8,316	706	291
Bratton-Fleming, p.	Devon	5,845	686	295
Bratton-Seymour, p.	Somerset	1,093	80	320
Braughing, p.	Herts	4,300	1,180	139
Brauncewell, p.	Lincoln	3,470	112	426
Braunston, p.	Northmp.	3,930	1,228	169
Braunston, p.	Rutland	3,250	398	419
Braunton, p.	Devon	11,983	2,168	295
Brawby, p.	York	800	215	526
Brawdy, p.	Pemb.	5,401	644	592
Braxted, Great, p.	Essex	2,631	384	206
Braxted, Little, p.	Essex	563	111	206
Bray, p.	Dublin	2,934	3,668	
Bray, tn.	Dublin	100	4,182	
Bray, v.-p. *t. s.*	Berks	9,102	4,801	129
Braybrooke, p.	Northmp.	3,060	458	409
Brayfield, Cold, p.	Bucks	530	99	153
Braytoft, p.	Lincoln	1,814	280	430
Brayton, p.	York	10,820	1,794	513
Breadsall, p.	Derby	2,410	592	444
Breage, p.	Cornwall	7,161	5,173	309
Breaghwy, p.	Mayo	5,266	1,079	
Bream, tg.	Glouces.	...	824	577
Breamore, p.	Hants	2,651	565	103
Brean, p.	Somerset	3,167	145	324
Brearton, tns.	York	1,393	235	492b
Breaston, ch.	Derby	...	709	444
Brech-ffa, p.	Carmar.	530	122	588
Brechin, tn.-p. *t.*	Forfar	...	8,810	
Brechin, P.	Forfar	...	7,185	
" M. R.	Forfar	...	4,720	
Breckenbrough, tns.	York	1,869	184	528
Breckles, p.	Norfolk	1,680	130	241
Brecknock, M.	Brecon	...	5,235	500
" P. *w. s.*	Brecon	...	5,639	500
Breconhill, tns.	Cumb.	4,535	340	567
Bredbury, tns.	Chester	...	3,408	452
Brede, p.	Sussex	4,840	1,083	75
Bredenbury, p.	Hereford	545	52	350
Bredfield, p.	Suffolk	1,067	454	223
Bredgar, p.	Kent	1,727	547	68
Bredhurst, p.	Kent	600	117	59
Bredicot, p.	Worces.	397	53	500
Bredon, p.	Worces.	5,818	1,555	345
Bredwardine, p.	Hereford	2,245	420	322
Bredy, Little, p.	Dorset	1,636	192	275
Bredy, Long, p.	Dorset	2,117	250	275
Breedon, p.	Leices.	6,410	2,417	414
Bregoge, p.	Cork	1,383	179	
Breightmet, tns.	Lanc.	970	1,562	468
Breighton-with-Gunby, tns.	York	2,030	207	517
Breinton, p.	Hereford	1,629	393	345

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Bremhill, p.	Wilts	5,920	1,357	254
Bremilham, p.	Wilts	433	29	252
Brenchley, p.	Kent	7,780	2,844	57
Brendon, p.	Devon	6,733	291	295
Brenkley, tns.	Northmb.	885	51	554
Brent, East, p.	Somerset	3,037	797	324
Brent-Eleigh, p.	Suffolk	1,617	228	213
Brentford, tn. *t.*	Mddlx.	...	9,527	134
Brent Pelham, p.	Herts	1,601	286	139
Brent, South, p.	Devon	9,374	1,205	284
Brent, South, p.	Somerset	3,426	905	324
Brent-Tor, p.	Devon	1,212	128	290
Brentwood, tn. *th.*	Essex	...	2,811	199
Brenzett, p.	Kent	1,802	270	74
Breock, St., p.	Cornwall	8,287	886	305
Brereton, p.	Chester	4,501	592	457
Brereton, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	1,359	377
Bressay, isl.	Shetland	...	901	
Bressingham, p.	Norfolk	2,354	596	240
Bretby, ch.	Derby	...	324	375
Bretforton, p.	Worces.	1,683	565	389
Bretherton, tn.	Lanc.	...	775	481
Brettenham, p.	Norfolk	1,981	72	249
Brettenham, p.	Suffolk	1,558	426	213
Bretton, tns.	Flint	733	258	459
Bretton. West, tns.	York	1,856	504	503
Breward, St., p.	Cornwall	9,237	706	300
Brewery Field, ecl.-d.	York	...	6,869	500
Brewham, North, p.	Somerset	2,026	321	320
Brewham, South, p.	Somerset	2,671	519	320
Brewood, p.	Stafford	11,839	3,399	378
Briavels, St., p.	Glouces.	5,104	.261	576
Bricett, Great, p.	Suffolk	915	207	220
Brickendon, lib.	Herts	1,520	841	142
Brickendown, p.	Tipperary	1,254	168	
Brickhill, Bow, p.	Bucks	1,380	546	153
Brickhill, Great, p.	Bucks	2,370	590	153
Brickhill, Little, p.	Bucks	1,360	423	153
Bride, St., Major, p.	Glamor.	6,402	826	583
Bride, St., Minor, p.	Glamor.	2,215	879	583
Bridechurch, p.	Kildare	2,217	287	
Bridekirk, p.	Cumb.	9,270	2,876	570
Bridell, p.	Pemb.	2,179	326	593
Bride's-Kirk, p.	Isl. Man	...	919	
Bride's, St., Netherwent, p.	Monm.	1,032	171	576
Bride's, St., Super-Ely, p.	Glamor.	676	122	581
Bride's, St., Wentllooge, p.	Monm.	3,594	241	580
Bridestow, p.	Devon	5,661	832	291
Bridford, p.	Devon	4,114	576	281
Bridge, p.	Kent	1,161	893	64
Bridge Hill, ecl.-d.	Derby	...	2,339	446
Bridgend, tn. *s.*	Glamor.	...	10,465	583
Bridgerule, p.	Dev.-Cor.	3,219	410	298
Bridge-Sollars, p.	Hereford	768	62	349
Bridgetown, p.	Cork	3,240	614	
Bridgford, East, p.	Notts	1,910	1,078	443
Bridgford, West, p.	Notts	1,720	390	438
Bridgham, p.	Norfolk	2,692	328	240
Bridgnorth, M. *s.*	Salop	...	6,240	356
" P.	Salop	...	71,699	356
Bridgwater, M. & P. *th.*	Somerset	...	11,320	316
Bridlington, tn.-p. *s.*	York	13,236	6,833	524
Bridport, p. *w. s.*	Dorset	62	4,645	278
" M. & P.	Dorset	...	7,719	278
Bridstow, p.	Hereford	2,199	717	347
Briercliffe-with-Extwisle, tns.	Lanc.	4,180	1,332	478
Brierly Hill, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	10,755	383
Brieryhurst, tns.	Stafford	...	4,072	370
Brigham, p.	Cumb.	22,580	7,874	570
Brighouse, ecl.-d.	York	...	4,562	498
Bright, p.	Down	5,544	1,365	
Brightling, p.	Sussex	4,613	661	77
Brightlingsea, p.	Essex	3,560	2,585	205
Brighton, p. M. *th.*	Sussex	2,320	77,693	85
" P.	Sussex	...	87,317	85
Brighton, New, St. James, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	2,404	460*b*
Brightside Bierlow, tns.	York	2,690	29,818	508
Bright-Waltham, p.	Berks	2,038	450	124
Brightwell, p.	Berks	2,024	703	125
Brightwell, p.	Suffolk	965	81	223
Brightwell-Baldwin, p.	Oxon	1,660	277	155
Brignall, p.	York	2,037	193	543
Brigown, p.	Cork	15,212	5,986	
Brigsley, p.	Lincoln	860	152	432
Brigstock, p.	Northmp.	5,900	1,159	173
Brill, p.	Bucks	2,600	432	156
Brilley, p.	Hereford	3,792	517	603
Brimfield, p.	Hereford	1,842	555	385
Brimington, p.-ch.	Derby	...	1,808	448
Brimpsfield, p.	Glouces.	2,611	392	340
Brimpton, p.	Berks	1,692	462	120
Brimpton, p.	Somerset	465	135	319
Brimscombe, ecl.-d.	Glouces.	...	1,430	338
Brindle, p.	Lanc.	2,935	1 501	481
Brindley, tns.	Cheshire	1,090	227	458
Bringhurst, p.	Leices.	3,650	825	420
Brington, p.	Hunts	1,190	191	173
Brington, Great, p.	Northmp.	3,761	806	170
Briningham, p.	Norfolk	1,201	206	243
Brinkburn, p.-ch.	Northmb.	3,378	220	563
Brinkhill, p.	Lincoln	780	175	430
Brinkley, p.	Camb.	1,500	317	159
Brinklow, p.	Warwick	1,410	736	401
Brinkworth, p.	Wilts	5,464	1,273	252
Brinnington, tns.	Cheshire	733	5,346	452
Brinny, p.	Cork	4,898	1,057	
Brinsop, p.	Hereford	1,364	145	349
Brinsworth, tns.	York	1,050	777	509
Brinton, p.	Norfolk	625	177	231
Brisley, p.	Norfolk	1,201	362	242
Brislington, p.	Somerset	2,393	1,489	327
Bristol, C. M. & P. *t. f.*	Glouces.	...	154,093	329
Briston, p.	Norfolk	2,751	931	231
Britford, p.	Wilts	3,148	872	263
Brithdir, h.	Glamor.	...	3,879	582
Briton-Ferry, p.	Glamor.	1,593	3,781	584
Britway, p.	Cork	4,010	516	
Britwell-Salome, p.	Oxon	871	217	155
Brixham, tn.-p. *t. s.*	Devon	5,740	5,984	284
Brixton, p.	Devon	2,990	691	286
Brixton, p.	Hants	3,251	630	99
Brixton-Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	3,776	31
Brixton-Deverill, p.	Wilts	2,450	225	260
Brixton, St. John, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	4,967	31
Brixton, St. Matthew, p.	Surrey	1,445	10,305	31
Brixworth, p.	Northmp.	3,410	1,253	170
Broad-Chalk, p.	Wilts	6,904	796	265
Broad-Clist, p.	Devon	9,188	2,318	281
Broadfield, p.	Herts	620	19	140
Broadgreen, ch. ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	4,203	46
Broadhembury, p.	Devon	4,703	817	280
Broadhempston, p.	Devon	2,047	661	283
Broadhinton, p.	Wilts	3,659	657	255
Broadmayne, p.	Dorset	2,540	506	275
Broad Oak, p.	Cornwall	3,367	274	303
Broadstairs, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	1,378	70
Broad Town, ecl.-d.	Wilts	...	473	251
Broadwas, p.	Worces.	1,160	311	386
Broadwater, p.	Sussex	2,560	6,466	90
Broadway, p.	Dorset	1,029	614	274
Broadway, p.	Somerset	2,072	431	318
Broadway, p.	Worces.	4,800	1,566	389
Broadwell, p.	Glouces.	1,600	398	342
Broadwell, p.	Oxon	5,874	1,103	161
Broad-Windsor, p.	Dorset	6,214	1,538	277
Broadwood-Kelly, p.	Devon	2,666	342	291
Broadwoodwidger, p.	Devon	8,780	845	301
Brobury, p.	Hereford	508	76	349
Brockdish, p.	Norfolk	1,069	544	239
Brockenhurst, p.	Hants	2,980	1,083	100
Brockhall, p.	Northmp.	861	54	169
Brockham Green, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	761	44
Brockhampton, p.	Hereford	785	140	347
Brocklesby, p.	Lincoln	3,860	232	432
Brockley, p.	Somerset	692	93	328
Brockley, p.	Suffolk	1,565	340	214
Brockmoor, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	3,844	383
Brockthrope, p.	Glouces.	1,009	180	337
Brockworth, p.	Glouces.	1,847	475	336
Brodsworth, p.	York	3,170	412	510
Brokenborough, p.	Wilts	2,552	503	252
Bromborough, p.	Chester	3,612	1,279	460*a*
Brome, p.	Suffolk	892	291	218
Bromeswell, p.	Suffolk	1,803	210	223
Bromfield, p.	Cumb.	14,644	2,269	569
Bromfield, p.	Salop	7,174	762	352
Bromham, p.	Beds	1,798	361	179
Bromham, p.	Wilts	3,594	1,402	256
Bromley, tn.-p. *th.*	Kent	4,646	5,505	49
Bromley, Abbott's, p.	Stafford	9,391	1,538	374
Bromley Common, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	1,163	49
Bromley, Great, p.	Essex	2,956	758	203
Bromley, Little, p.	Essex	1,841	371	203
Bromley Regis, p.	Stafford	3,370	638	377
Bromley St. Leonard's, p.	Mddlx.	619	24,077	25
Brompton, p.	York	10,180	1,484	525
Brompton, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	8,119	54
Brompton, ch.	York	3,801	1,398	534
Brompton-Patrick, p.	York	5,757	1,216	536
Brompton-Ralph, p.	Somerset	2,690	436	313*a*
Brompton-Regis, p.	Somerset	8,810	929	313*b*
Brompton-on-Swale, tns.	York	1,710	406	559
Brompton, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	10,650	1
Brompton, West, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	4,236	1
Browsberrow, p.	Glouces.	1,803	305	335
Bromsgrove, p.	Worces.	10,968	10,822	392
Bromsgrove, tn. *t.*	Worces.	...	5,262	392
Bromwich, West, p.	Stafford	5,710	41,795	381
Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	22,246	381
St. James, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	8,521	381
Trinity, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	4,593	381
Bromwich, Little, h.	Warwick	...	405	395
Bromyard, p.-tn. *m.*	Hereford	8,611	2,995	350
Broncoed, tns.	Flint	...	458	610
Brongwyn, p.	Cardigan	1,620	339	594
Bronington, tns.	Flint	4,850	675	362

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Bronygarth, tns.	Salop	...	295	361
Brook, p.	Hants	713	156	[illegible]
Brook, p.	Kent	582	120	63
Brook, p.	Somerset	3,543	295	267
Brooke, p.	Norfolk	2,135	746	238
Brooke, p.	Rutland	1,560	112	419
Brookfield, St. Ann, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	491	[illegible]
Brooksby, p.	Leices.	861	44	418
Brookland, p.	Kent	1,833	459	74
Broom, p.	Beds	...	387	180
Broom, tns.	Durham	1,029	136	545
Broom, p.	Worces.	716	118	384
Broome, p.	Norfolk	1,442	505	238
Broomfield, p.	Essex	2,215	849	200
Broomfield, p.	Kent	1,430	150	59
Broomfield, p.	Somerset	4,274	525	316
Broomhill, p.	Kent-Sus.	3,580	102	75
Broomley, tns.	Northmb.	...	478	555
Broseley, tn.-p. *w.*	Salop	1,912	4,724	358
Brosnap, p.	Kerry	11,960	2,343	
Brotherton, p.	York	2,190	1,449	504*a*
Brotton, p.	York	4,105	509	532
Brough, p.-tn. *th.*	Westml.	24,517	1,728	573
Brougham, p.	Westml.	6,040	239	574
Broughton, p.	Bucks	1,020	155	153
Broughton, tns.	Denbigh	1,183	3,165	611
Broughton, tns.	Flint	1,569	388	459
Broughton, p.	Hants	2,296	1,001	108
Broughton, p.	Hants	4,356	955	108
Broughton, p.	Hunts	2,950	376	177
Broughton, tns.	Lanc.	2,346	709	482
Broughton, tns. ecl.-d.	Lanc.	960	9,885	472
Broughton, p.	Lincoln	6,918	1,280	433
Broughton, p.	Northmp.	2,560	738	172
Broughton, p.	Oxon	1,950	641	163
Broughton, p.	Salop	880	223	363*a*
Broughton, tns.	York	...	577	533
Broughton, tns.	York	855	123	526
Broughton, p.	York	2,109	274	489
Broughton Astley, p.	Leices.	1,930	785	408
Broughton Brant, p.	Lincoln	2,932	755	442
Broughton Church, p.	Derby	2,272	651	375
Broughton and Croxton, tns.	Stafford	...	821	368
Broughton, East, tns.	Lanc.	2,830	534	486
Broughton Gifford, p.	Wilts	1,677	621	258
Broughton Glenholm, &c., p.	Peebles	18,122	723	
Broughton, Great, tns.	Cumb.	2,743	836	570
Broughton, Little, tns.			641	570
Broughton Hackett, p.	Worces.	390	164	390
Broughton, Nether, p.	Leices.	2,140	519	418
Broughton Poggs, p.	Oxon-Glo.	1,122	135	161
Broughton Sulney, p.	Notts	1,600	406	418
Broughton, West, tns.	Lanc.	5,790	1,183	486
Broughty Ferry, v.	Forfar	...	3,513	
Brown Edge, St. Anne, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	670	372
Brownstown, p.	Meath	1,199	190	
Broxbourne, p.	Herts	4,505	2,663	138
Broxholme, p.	Lincoln	1,298	125	428
Broxted, p.	Essex	3,149	782	209
Broxton, tns.	Cheshire	2,128	516	459
Broynllis, p.	Brecon	2,109	305	602
Bruff, p.	Limerick	1,331	2,175	
Bruis, p.	Tipperary	3,699	831	
Bruisyard, p.	Suffolk	1,126	222	224
Brumstead, p.	Norfolk	789	99	230
Brundall, p.	Norfolk	554	104	237
Brundish, p.	Suffolk	2,077	451	219
Bruntingthorpe, p.	Leices.	1,320	413	408
Bruree, p.	Limerick	8,895	2,099	
Brushford, p.	Devon	894	132	292
Brushford, p.	Somerset	2,759	328	313*b*
Bruton, p.-tn. *s.*	Somerset	3,631	2,232	320
Bryanstone, p.	Dorset	1,512	206	270
Bryher, isle	Cornwall	...	115	312
Brymbo, tns. ecl.-d.	Denbigh	2,457	2,432	611
Bryncoedifor, ecl.-d.	Merion.	...	186	617
Bryncroes, p.	Carnar.	3,646	889	619
Bryneglwys, p.	Denbigh	3,283	444	615
Brynford, ecl.-d.	Flint	...	910	610
Bryngwyn, p.	Monm.	4,536	313	578*a*
Bryngwyn, p.	Radnor	1,484	334	602
Bryn-Llys, p.	Brecon	2,109	...	
Brynuchel Tafalog, tns.	Montg.	...	327	606
Bubbenhall, p.	Warwick	1,920	346	403
Bubwith, p.	York	10,154	1,453	517
Buchannan, p.	Stirling	47,804	705	
Buckabank, tns.	Cumb.	...	617	568
Buckby, Long, p.	Northmp.	3,900	2,500	169
Buckden, p.	Hunts	3,590	1,099	178
Buckden, tns.	York	13,224	335	[illegible]
Buckenham, p.	Norfolk	931	49	237
Buckenham, New, p.-tn. *s.*	Norfolk	324	656	240
Buckenham, Old, p.	Norfolk	4,986	1,214	240
Buckenham-near-Tofts, p.	Norfolk	931	60	248
Buckerell, p.	Devon	1,559	318	280
Buckfastleigh, p.	Devon	5,928	2,544	284
Buckholt, p.	Hants	...	118	108
Buckhorn Weston, p.	Dorset	1,632	509	320
Buckhurst Hill, St. John, ecl.-d.	Essex	...	[illegible]	195
Buckie, v.	Banff	...	2,798	
Buckingham, p.	Bucks	4,777	3,849	154
Buckingham, M. *s.*	Bucks	4,777	3,849	154
" P.	Bucks	...	7,626	154
Buckland, p.	Berks	4,434	912	122
Buckland, p.	Bucks	1,544	732	151
Buckland, p.	Glouces.	2,270	355	343
Buckland, p.	Herts	1,552	385	140
Buckland, p.	Kent	978	18	67
Buckland, p.	Kent	978	2,162	72
Buckland, p.	Surrey	1,744	369	44
Buckland Brewer, p.	Devon	6,157	923	297
Buckland Denham, p.	Somerset	1,399	459	321
Buckland, East, p.	Devon	1,385	151	294
Buckland Filleigh, p.	Devon	3,037	258	296
Buckland Monachorum, p.	Devon	6,338	1,489	290
Buckland-in-the-Moor, p.	Devon	148	113	283
Buckland Newton, p.	Dorset	6,018	972	275
Buckland Ripers, p.	Dorset	1,237	113	274
Buckland, St. Mary, p.	Somerset	3,494	715	318
Buckland, Tout-Saints, p.	Devon	...	31	285
Buckland, West, p.	Devon	1,772	321	294
Buckland, West, p.	Somerset	3,671	901	314
Bucklebury, p.	Berks	5,252	1,178	126
Bucklesham, p.	Suffolk	1,822	362	223
Buckminster, p.	Leices.	3,053	655	418
Bucknall, p.	Lincoln	2,471	406	429
Bucknall, tns.	Stafford	...	1,498	371
Bucknall Eaves, tns.	Stafford	...	248	371
Bucknell, p.	Oxon	1,670	326	159
Bucknell, p.	Sal.-Here.	4,160	790	604
Bucknell, tns.	Salop	2,7 0	622	604
Buckton, tns.	York	2,047	181	524
Buckton and Coxall, tns.	Hereford	1,430	168	604
Buckworth, p.	Hunts	1,950	201	176
Budbrooke, p.	Warwick	3,216	492	403
Budeaux, St., p.	Devon	3,317	1,376	286
Budehaven, St. Michael, ecl.-d.	Cornwall	...	766	299
Budleigh, East, p.	Devon	3,277	2,496	281
Budock, p.	Cornwall	4,214	2,251	308
Budworth, Great, p.	Cheshire	35,920	18,852	455
Budworth, Little, p.	Cheshire	2,762	582	456
Buerton Audlem, tns.	Cheshire	2,953	464	458
Bugbrooke, p.	Northmp.	2,420	935	168
Buglawton, tns. ecl.-d.	Cheshire	2,852	2,014	457
Bugthorpe, p.	York	1,990	245	516
Buildwas, p.	Salop	2,128	276	358
Builth, p.-tn. *m.*	Brecon	712	1,110	599
Buittle, p.	Kirkcud.	12,431	1,152	
Bulford, p.	Wilts	3,475	383	262
Bulkeley, tns.	Cheshire	918	196	458
Bulkington, p.	Warwick	4,510	1,858	398
Bulkington, tg.	Wilts	973	240	259
Bulkworthy, p.	Devon	1,115	128	297
Bullaun, p.	Galway	11,729	227	
Bullers Green, tns.	Northmb.	363	269	553
Bulley, p.	Glouces.	951	226	334
Bullingham, Lower, p.	Hereford	1,100	255	348
Bullingham, Upper, p.	Hereford	698	83	348
Bullington, p.	Hants	1,623	171	118
Bullock, tn.	Dublin	25	1,753	
Bulmer, p.	Essex	2,779	758	212
Bulmer, p.	York	3,800	1,077	526
Bulphan, p.	Essex	1,667	268	198
Bulwell, p.	Notts	1,210	3,660	438
Bulwick, p.	Northmp.	1,910	393	174
Bumlin, p.	Roscom.	6,582	2,067	
Bumpstead-Helion, p.	Essex	3,191	887	211
Bumpstead Steeple, p.	Essex	3,296	1,158	211
Bunbury, p.	Cheshire	16,830	4,727	458
Bungay, tn. *th.*	Suffolk	...	3,805	226
Bungay, Trinity, p.	Suffolk	...	1,809	226
Bungay, St. Mary, p.	Suffolk	...	1,996	226
Bunkle and Preston, p.	Berwick	9,256	756	
Bunny, p.	Notts	2,000	273	438
Bunwell, p.	Norfolk	2,470	907	239
Buolick, p.	Tipperary	7,116	1,859	
Burbage, ch.	Leices.	...	1,801	412
Burbage, p.	Wilts	3,283	1,603	261
Burcombe, p.	Wilts	1,450	374	265
Burcott, h.	Oxon	...	172	123
Bures, h.	Es x	...	623	213
Bures, St. Mary, p.	Suff.-Esx.	4,131	1,659	212
Burford, p.-tn. *s.*	Oxon	2,170	1,649	161
Burford, p.	Salop	6,672	1,121	385
Burgage, p.	Wicklow	1,877	217	
Burgate, p.	Suffolk	2,076	359	218
Burgessbeg, p.	Tipperary	4,981	1,187	
Burgh, p.	Norfolk	789	227	232
Burgh, p.	Suffolk	1,201	271	223
Burgh Apton, p.	Norfolk	1,620	[illegible]	238
Burgh-upon-Bain, p.	Lincoln	1,560	203	431
Burgh Castle, p.	Suffolk	1,496	458	227
Burghclere, p.	Hants	5,080	819	119
Burghfield, p.	Berks	4,237	1,139	126
Burgh, or Flegg Burgh, p.	Norfolk	1,655	554	229
Burghill, p.	Hereford	3,704	934	348
Burgh-in-Marsh, p.	Lincoln	4,233	1,223	430
Burgh Mattishall, p.	Norfolk	[illegible]	191	242

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Burgh-by-Sands, p.	Cumb.	1,201	936	568
Burgh, South, p.	Norfolk	1,216	317	242
Burgh, St. Peter, p.	Norfolk	2,141	298	238
Burgh Wallis, p.	York	1,700	237	510
Burham, p.	Kent	1,737	775	55
Buriton, p.	Hants	6,305	1,050	112
Burland, tns.	Cheshire	1,520	672	458
Burlescombe, p.	Devon	3,768	856	314
Burlestone, p.	Dorset	374	45	275
Burley, p.	Rutland	3,390	237	419
Burley, ecl.-d.	York	...	3,530	500
Burley Ville, St. John, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	672	102
Burley-in-Wharfedale, tns.	York	4,037	2,136	493*a*
Burlingham :—				
St. Andrew, p.	Norfolk	750	186	237
St. Edmund, p.	Norfolk	661	85	237
St. Peter, p.	Norfolk	405	80	237
Burmantofts, ecl.-d.	York	...	5,062	501
Burmarsh, p.	Kent	1,796	170	74
Burmington, p.	Warwick	808	212	406
Burn, tns.	York	2,372	320	513
Burnage, tns.	Lanc.	658	624	471
Burnaston, tns.	Derby	...	188	375
Burnby, p.	York	1,667	126	516
Burnchurch, p.	Kilkenny	3,364	557	
Burneston, p.	York	1,185	1,554	535
Burnett, p.	Somerset	608	98	327
Burnham, p.	Bucks	6,730	2,233	149
Burnham, p.	Essex	5,523	1,870	202
Burnham, p.	Somerset	4,302	2,252	324
Burnham Deepdale, p.	Norfolk	1,061	81	244
Burnham Norton, p.	Norfolk	3,890	172	244
Burnham Overy, p.	Norfolk	2,548	650	244
Burnham Sutton, &c., p.	Norfolk	1,452	380	244
Burnham Thorpe, p.	Norfolk	2,328	427	244
Burnham Westgate, p.	Norfolk	3,047	1,094	244
Burniston, tns.	York	1,523	350	525
Burnley, tns.	Lanc.	1,839	19,971	478
Burnley, tn. M. s. m.	Lanc.	...	28,700	473
Burnley, St. James, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	4,420	478
Burnop, tns.	Durham	2,027	155	545
Burnsall, p.	York	31,331	1,275	489
Burntisland, p.	Fife	2,950	3,660	
,, M. B.	Fife		2,595	
,, P.	Fife	...	3,143	
Burntwood, tns. ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	1,634	377
Burpham, p.	Sussex	2,722	258	90
Burradon-by-Alwinton, tns.	Northmb.	1,538	144	563
Burradon-by-Earsdon, tns.	Northmb.	535	507	553
Burringham, tns.	Lincoln	...	632	433
Burrington, p.	Devon	5,330	939	294
Burrington, p.	Hereford	2,850	231	352
Burrington, p.	Somerset	2,009	477	324
Burriscarra, p.	Mayo	4,357	892	
Burrishoole, p.	Mayo	53,750	6,318	
Burrough, p.	Leices.	1,565	138	418
Burrough Green, p.	Camb.	2,217	427	189
Burrow Bridge, ecl.-d.	Somerset	...	692	315
Burrow-with-Burrow, tns.	Lanc.	2,290	225	485
Burry, p.	Meath	3,695	447	
Burscough, tns.	Lanc.	4,959	2,481	464
Burscough Bridge, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	3,175	464
Bursledon, p.	Hants	905	659	106
Burslem, p.-tn. m. s.	Stafford	2,940	22,327	370
Burslem, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	7,801	370
Burstall, p.	Suffolk	766	222	221
Burstead, Great, p.	Essex	3,502	2,095	199
Burstead, Little, p.	Essex	1,829	186	199
Burstock, p.	Dorset	913	220	277
Burston, p.	Norfolk	1,449	419	239
Burstow, p.	Surrey	4,717	927	44
Burstwick, p.	York	5,720	728	521
Burt, p.	Donegal	12,349	2,723	
Burtholme, tns.	Cumb.	...	338	566
Burtle, ecl.-d.	Somerset	...	248	316
Burton, p.	Cheshire	3,497	425	460*a*
Burton, tns.	Denbigh	2,809	570	611
Burton, p.	Pemb.	3,815	1,029	591
Burton, p.	Sussex	809	45	92
Burton Agnes, p.	York	6,409	723	524
Burton Bishop, p.	York	3,970	499	518
Burton Bradstock, p.	Dorset	2,680	1,010	278
Burton Coggles, p.	Lincoln	2,676	288	427
Burton Constable, tns.	York	2,572	224	536
Burton Dassett, p.	Warwick	5,400	655	407
Burton Extra, tns.	Stafford	...	2,849	375
Burton Fleming, p.	York	3,590	525	524
Burton Gate, p.	Lincoln	1,108	115	434
Burton Hastings, p.	Warwick	1,910	199	412
Burton Hill, tg.	Wilts	...	290	252
Burton Joyce, p.	Notts	1,940	834	438
Burton-in-Kendal, p.-tn. t.	Westmld.	8,768	2,118	575
Burton Latimer, p.	Northmp.	2,690	1,158	172
Burton Lazars, ch.	Leices.	2,060	293	418
Burton Leonard, p.	York	1,739	507	492*b*
Burton-by-Lincoln, p.	Lincoln	2,325	171	428
Burton-in-Lonsdale, tns.	York	1,380	597	488
Burton, North, p.	York	3,590	525	524
Burton Overy, p.	Leices.	1,660	465	410

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Burton Pedwardine, p.	Lincoln	2,580	135	426
Burton Pidsea, p.	York	1,980	408	521
Burton Salmon tns.	York	913	247	504*a*
Burton-on-Stather, p.	Lincoln	3,860	983	433
Burton-on-Trent, p.	Stf.-Dby.	7,730	16,824	375
Burton-on-Trent, tn. th.	Stafford	...	13,671	375
Burton-upon-Ure, tns.	York	2,242	120	536
Burton-with-Walden, tns.	York	6,790	478	537
Burton, West	Notts	710	67	434
Burton-on-Wolds, tns.	Leices.	...	441	415
Burtonwood, tns.	Lanc.	4,144	990	466
Burwardsley, tns.	Cheshire	1,039	500	458
Burwarton, p.	Salop	239	156	356
Burwash, p.	Sussex	7,321	2,143	80
Burwell, p.	Camb.	7,232	1,987	189
Burwell, p.	Lincoln	2,190	1[illegible]	431
Bury, p.	Hunts	1,645	362	177
Bury, p.	Lanc.	24,320	80,558	469
Bury, tn. P. s.	Lanc.	...	87,563	469
Bury, p.	Sussex	3,340	500	92
Bury St. Edmunds, M. & P. w.	Suffolk	...	13,318	215
Bury, St. John, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	4,512	4[illegible]
Bury, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	10,803	469
Buryan, St.	Cornwall	6,954	1,428	311
Burythorpe, p.	York	1,225	265	526
Buscot, p.	Berks	2,816	467	122
Bushbury, p.	Stafford	6,377	2,051	378
Bush End, St. John, ecl.-d.	Essex	...	410	209
Bushey, p.	Herts	3,188	3,159	115
Bushley, p.	Worces.	1,740	282	388
Bushmills, tn.	Antrim	42	1,049	
Buslingthorpe, p.	Lincoln	1,096	55	432
Buslingthorpe, St. Mic., ecl.-d.	York	...	4,548	501
Bussage, St. Michael, ecl.-d.	Glouces.	...	312	338
Bustabeck Bound, tns.	Cumb.	...	221	565
Butcombe, p.	Somerset	983	223	324
Bute, North, p.	Bute	...	1,140	
Butleigh, p.	Somerset	4,467	1,038	323
Butler's Marston, p.	Warwick	1,620	271	406
Butley, tns.	Cheshire	1,500	674	453
Butley, p.	Suffolk	1,941	385	224
Butsfield, tns.	Durham	1,422	319	545
Butterleigh, p.	Devon	479	153	293
Buttermere, ch.	Cumb.	4,394	101	570
Buttermere, p.	Wilts	1,502	128	121
Buttershaw, ecl.-d.	York	...	2,247	[illegible]
Butterton, tns.	Stafford	1,940	325	372
Butterwick, p.	Lincoln	4,420	605	425
Butterwick, tns.	York	...	109	523
Butterwick, East, tns.	Lincoln	...	420	433
Butterwick, West, &c., tns.	Lincoln	...	907	434
Butterworth, tns.	Lanc.	...	6,704	476
Buttevant, p.	Cork	11,583	4,323	
Buttevant, tn.	Cork	87	2,372	
Buttington, p.	Montg.	5,099	935	608
Buttolphs, p.	Sussex	910	54	86
Buttsbury, p.	Essex	2,116	531	200
Buxhall, p.	Suffolk	2,120	536	217
Buxted, p.	Sussex	8,943	1,624	81
Buxton, tns.	Derby	1,827	1,877	450
Buxton, p.	Norfolk	1,274	640	232
Byers Green, tns. ecl.-d.	Durham	997	1,634	542
Byfield, p.	Northmp.	2,760	901	169
Byfleet, p.	Surrey	2,068	770	38
Byford, p.	Hereford	903	201	349
Bygrave, p.	Herts	1,809	195	141
Byker, tns. ecl.-d.	Northmb.	...	7,663	552
Byland Abbey, tns.	York	3,130	104	529
Byland, Old, p.	York	2,733	157	529
Bylaugh, p.	Norfolk	1,546	82	242
Bylchau, ecl.-d.	Denbigh	...	537	613
Byley, St. John, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	480	457
Byth, New, v.	Aberdeen	...	454	
Bytham Castle, p.	Lincoln	7,760	1,024	422
Bytham, Little, p.	Lincoln	1,010	362	422
Bythorn, p.	Hunts	1,503	292	173
Byton, p.	Hereford	946	214	603
Bywell, St. Andrew's, p.	Northmb.	3,512	508	555
Bywell, St. Peter's, p.	Northmb.	17,784	1,574	555
Cabourn, p.	Lincoln	2,860	171	432
Cabrach, p.	Banff	...	794	
Cabus, tns.	Lanc.	1,220	209	484
Cadamstown, p.	Kildare	5,033	700	
Cadbury, p.	Devon	1,899	241	293
Cadbury, North, p.	Somerset	2,810	997	320
Cadbury, South, p.-v.	Somerset	800	287	320
Cadder, p.	Lanark	14,088	5,948	
Caddington, p.	Beds	1,650	1,851	184
Cadeby, p.	Leices.	2,130	422	413
Cadeby, tns.	York	...	165	510
Cadeleigh, p.	Devon	2,191	358	293
Cadmore-End, ecl.-d.	Buc.-Ox.	...	332	150
Cadney, p.	Lincoln	4,860	570	433
Cadoxton, p.	Glamor.	32,060	8,209	584
Cadoxton-by-Barry, p.	Glamor.	1,028	279	581
Caenby, p.	Lincoln	1,430	125	429
Caerfallwch, tns.	Flint	...	925	610
Caergwyle, tn. P.	Flint	...	844	611
Caerhun, p.	Carnar.	13,402	1,314	622

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Caerlaverock, p.	Dumfries	...	1,241	
Caerleon, tns. *th.*	Monm.	...	1,268	580
Carmarthen, M. and P. *s.*	Carmar.	...	9,993	589
Carnarvon, M. and P. *s.*	Carnar.	...	8,512	620
Caerphilly, tn. *th.*	Glamor.	...	1,193	581
Caerseddfan, tns.	Montg.	...	547	606
Caerwent, p.	Monm.	1,692	445	576
Caerwys, p.	Flint	2,603	853	610
,, tn. P.	Flint	...	637	610
Caher, p.	Kerry	19,100	4,681	
Caher, p.	Tipperary	13,647	5,830	
Caheregh, p.	Cork	23,526	4,406	
Caheravally, p.	Limerick	3,833	859	
Caherconlish, p.	Limerick	8,173	2,324	
Cahercorny, p.	Limerick	1,546	368	
Caherduggan, p.	Cork	6,131	966	
Caherelly, p.	Limerick	2,719	555	
Caherlag, p.	Cork	3,557	1,486	
Cahernarry, p.	Limerick	2,478	691	
Cahir, tn. *f.*	Tipperary	165	2,926	
Cahirsiveen, tn. *s.*	Kerry	75	1,802	
Cainham, p.	Salop	2,529	755	352
Cainscross, ecl.-d.	Glouces.	...	1,916	338
Cairn, p.	Glamor.	746	131	581
Cairnie, p.	Aberdeen	...	1,490	
Caistor, tn.-p. *s.*	Lincoln	6,490	2,348	432
Caistor-by-Norwich, p.	Norfolk	1,044	162	236
Caistor-by-Yarmouth, p.	Norfolk	3,047	1,203	229
Cakemore, tns.	Worces.	...	448	383
Calary, p.	Wicklow	19,584	1,651	
Calbourn, tns.	York	...	142	539
Calbourne, p.	Hants	6,397	728	99
Calceby, p.	Lincoln	618	66	430
Calcethorpe, p.	Lincoln	1,088	84	431
Caldbeck, p.	Cumb.	24,280	1,560	569
Caldecot, p.	Norfolk	930	39	248
Caldecote, p.	Camb.	833	93	185
Caldecote, p.	Hunts	778	70	175
Caldecote, p.	Warwick	686	130	388
Caldecott, p.	Herts	318	44	141
Caldecott, p.	Rutland	1,440	346	420
Caldecott, h.	Beds	...	591	180
Calder, East, v.	Edinb.	...	1,539	
Calder, Mid, p.	Edinb	...	1,389	
Calder, West, p.	Edinb.	21,392	1,927	
Caldewgate, tns.	Cumb.	1,564	9,732	568
Caldicot, p.	Monm.	3,158	579	576
Caldwell, tns.	York	2,000	162	539
Caldy, tns.	Cheshire	2,102	147	460*a*
Caldy and St. Margaret's Isles.	Pemb.	472	76	591
Caledon, tn. *s.*	Tyrone	45	825	
Calke, p.	Derby	880	78	414
Callaley, &c., tns.	Northmb.	3,970	261	563
Callan, p.	Kilkenny	5,634	3,630	
Callan, tn. *m. t. s.*	Kilkenny	232	2,331	
Callander, p.-v. *th.*	Perth	...	1,876	
Callington, tn.-p. *w. s.*	Cornwall	2,492	2,202	303
Callow, p.	Hereford	621	137	348
Calne, M. *t.*	Wilts	...	2,494	254
,, P.	Wilts	...	5,179	254
Calne, p.	Wilts	8,079	5,098	254
Calow, tns.	Derby	...	575	448
Calry, p.	Sligo	9,975	5,177	
Calstock, p.-tn.	Cornwall	6,133	7,090	290
Calstone-Wellington, p.	Wilts	308	36	254
Calthorpe, p.	Norfolk	1,048	187	232
Calthwaite, tns.	Cumb.	1,876	269	565
Calton, Mid, p.	Lanark	894	53,057	
Calveley, tns.	Cheshire	1,517	285	458
Calver, tns.	Derby	...	617	449
Calverhall, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	279	363*a*
Calverleigh, p.	Devon	501	186	293
Calverley, p.	York	8,998	28,563	499
Calverley-with-Farsley, tns.	York	...	5,559	499
Calverton, p.	Bucks	1,980	595	166
Calverton, p.-v.	Notts	3,220	1,372	438
Cam, p.-v.	Glouces.	2,946	1,500	333
Cam, p.	Roscom.	12,403	2,041	
Camberwell, Christ Ch., ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	8,176	33
Camberwell, Emmanuel, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	8,928	33
Camberwell, St. George, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	20,324	33
Camberwell, St. Giles, v.-p.	Surrey	4,342	71,488	33
Cambleforth, tns.	York	1,466	322	513
Cambo, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Northmb.	...	780	565
Camborne, p.	Cornwall	6,774	14,056	310
Camborne, tn.	Cornwall	...	7,208	310
Cambridge, M. and P. *dy.*	Camb.	...	26,361	187
Cambuslang, v.-p.	Lanark	5,208	3,647	
Cambusnethan, p.	Lanark	16,708	14,601	
Camden Chapel, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	11,291	33
Camden New Town, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	5,145	9
Camden Town, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	15,832	9
Camel, Queen, p.	Somerset	2,498	734	320
Camel, West, p.	Somerset	1,953	338	319
Cameley, p.	Somerset	1,633	526	325
Camelford, tn. *f.*	Cornwall	...	899	309
Camelon, v.	Stirling	...	1,388	
Cameron, p.	Fife	9,324	1,362	
Camerton, p.-v.	Somerset	1,748	1,368	325

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Camlin, p.	Antrim	5,803	1,769	
Cammeringham, p.	Lincoln	1,806	137	423
Cammerton, p.	Cumb.	3,727	1,326	570
Camolin, tn.	Wexford	40	510	
Campbelton, p.	Argyle	...	8,149	
Campbelton, tn. P. *th.*	Argyle	...	6,033	
Campbelton, v.	Invern.	...	842	
Campden, Chipping, tn.-p.	Glouces.	4,660	1,975	406
Campsall, p.-v.	York	9,390	1,948	510
Campsey-Ash, p.	Suffolk	1,813	379	224
Campsie, v.-p.	Stirling	17,976	6,483	
Campton, p.	Beds	1,120	1,544	180
Camrose, p.	Pemb.	8,129	1,126	592
Camus, p.-tn.	Tyrone	7,506	5,134	
Candlesby, p.	Lincoln	850	240	430
Candover, Brown, p.	Hants	2,088	322	113
Candover, Chilton, p.	Hants	1,472	142	113
Candover, Preston, p.	Hants	3,413	476	116
Canewdon, p.	Essex	4,071	664	201
Canfield, Great, p.	Essex	2,472	468	209
Canfield, Little, p.	Essex	1,479	314	209
Canford Magna, p.	Dorset	8,053	4,877	272
Canice, St., p.	Kilkenny	6,916	6,029	
Canisbay, p.	Caithness	...	2,730	
Cannaway, p.	Cork	5,225	1,145	
Cannington, p.	Somerset	5,015	1,419	316
Cannock, p.	Stafford	10,775	3,964	378
Canon Frome, p.	Hereford	1,023	115	346
Canon Pyon, p.	Hereford	3,706	768	349
Canonbie, p.-v.	Dumfries	24,360	3,219	
Canongate, tns.	Northmb.	...	536	559
Canongate, p.	Edinb.	680	11,653	
Canterbury, c. M. and P. *dy.*	Kent	...	21,324	65
Cantley, p.	Norfolk	1,850	235	237
Cantley, p.	York	5,160	663	510
Canton, St. John, ecl.-d.	Glamor.	...	3,920	581
Cantreff, p.	Brecon	20,000	221	600
Cantsfield, tns.	Lanc.	1,221	116	485
Canwick, p.	Lincoln	...	228	428
Capel, p.	Surrey	5,522	1,078	43
Capel, p.	Kent	1,568	611	57
Capel Cynon, ecl.-d.	Cardigan	...	413	596
Capel-le-Ferne, p.	Kent	1,736	193	72
Capel, St. Andrew, p.	Suffolk	2,272	231	223
Capel, St. Mary, p.	Suffolk	1,910	669	221
Capenhurst, tns.	Cheshire	1,173	131	459
Capesthorne, tns.	Cheshire	748	114	453
Capheaton, tns.	Northmb.	2,213	195	554
Cappagh, p.	Limerick	1,268	318	
Cappagh, p.	Tyrone	37,670	9,871	
Cappaghwhite, v.	Tipperary	27	674	
Cappoge, p.	Louth	1,284	347	
Cappoquin, tn. *w. s.*	Waterf.	42	1,774	
Caputh, p.	Perth	...	2,373	
Carbrooke, p.	Norfolk	3,033	751	241
Carburton, ch.	Notts	...	177	436
Carbury, p.	Kildare	4,797	483	
Car-Colston, p.	Notts	1,200	299	443
Carden, tns.	Cheshire	802	208	459
Cardiff, M. and P. *w. s.*	Glamor.	...	32,954	581
Cardiff, St. John, p.	Glamor.	...	8,666	581
Cardiff, St. Mary, p.	Glamor.	...	24,288	581
Cardigan, M. and P. *s.*	Cardigan	...	3,543	593
Cardigan, St. Mary, p.	Cardigan	2,517	2,706	593
Cardington, p.	Beds	5,170	1,419	179
Cardington, p.	Salop	6,713	768	354
Cardinham, p.	Cornwall	9,534	717	304
Cardiston, p.	Salop	2,400	294	359
Cardross, p.	Dumb.	11,536	6,325	
Careby, p.	Lincoln	1,454	107	422
Careston, p.	Forfar	...	225	
Carew, p.	Pemb.	5,636	993	591
Cargill, p.	Perth	...	1,647	
Cargin, p.	Galway	2,867	793	
Cargo, tns.	Cumb.	1,196	262	568
Carham, p.	Northmb.	10,382	1,274	562
Carhampton, p.	Somerset	5,724	706	313*a*
Carisbrooke, p.-v.	Hants	7,409	7,502	99
Carlaverock, p.	Dumfries	18,320	1,241	
Carlby, p.	Lincoln	1,020	183	422
Carleton, tns.	York	620	191	504*a*
Carleton-Fore-Hoe, p.	Norfolk	772	124	235
Carleton, Great and Little, tns.	Lanc.	1,979	363	483
Carleton, St. Peter, p.	Norfolk	772	79	238
Carlingford, tn.-p. *s.*	Louth	19,984	8,032	
Carlisle, c. M. and P. *w. s.*	Cumb.	...	9,417	568
Carlow, P. *m. th.*	Carlow	572	8,973	
Carlow, p.	Carlow	3,331	7,473	
Carlton, p.	Beds	1,530	470	179
Carlton, p.	Suffolk	343	116	235
Carlton, p.	York	830	243	533
Carlton, p.	York	5,117	1,506	489
Carlton, tns.	Durham	1,453	176	541*a*
Carlton, ch.	Leices.	...	277	413
Carlton, h.	Notts	...	2,559	431
Carlton, incorp.	York	...	69,558	500
Carlton-Castle, p.	Lincoln	500	45	431
Carlton-Colville, p.	Suffolk	2,804	940	227
Carlton-by-Coverham, tns.	York	2,716	276	536

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Carlton-Curlieu, p.	Leices.	2,970	308	410
Carlton, East, p.	Norfolk	1,213	244	236
Carlton, East, p.	Northmp.	1,598	70	172
Carlton, Great, p.	Lincoln	2,190	338	431
Carlton-by-Guiseley, tns.	York	1,270	192	493*a*
Carlton-Highdale, tns.	York	12,480	363	536
Carlton-Husthwaite, tns.	York	810	170	527
Carlton-in-Lindrick, p.	Notts	3,980	1,035	436
Carlton, Little, p.	Lincoln	1,006	181	431
Carlton-Miniott, tns.	York	1,555	314	528
Carlton-le-Moorland, p.	Lincoln	2,610	384	442
Carlton, North, p.	Lincoln	1,795	163	428
Carlton-Rode, p.	Norfolk	2,631	905	239
Carlton-by-Roystone, tns.	York	1,953	352	505
Carlton-Scroop, p.	Lincoln	1,342	266	427
Carlton-by-Snaith, tns.	York	3,070	752	513
Carlton, South, p.	Lincoln	1,920	181	428
Carlton-on-Trent, ch.	Notts	...	290	441
Carlton-cum-Willingham, p.	Camb.	2,200	402	188
Carluke, p.	Lanark	15,410	6,174	
Carmenellis, ecl.-d.	Cornwall	...	3,094	309
Carmichael, p.	Lanark	11,373	836	
Carmunnock, p.-v.	Lanark	3,490	734	
Carmylie, p.	Forfar	7,561	1,286	
Carn, p.	Wexford	1,063	667	
Carn, p.	Kildare	1,457	562	
Carnaby, p.	York	2,000	152	524
Carnagh, p.	Wexford	2,106	265	
Carnalway, p.	Kildare	3,841	875	
Carnbee, p.	Fife	8,395	1,157	
Carncastle, p.	Antrim	9,724	1,508	
Carndonagh, tn.	Donegal	18	645	
Carnew, p.	Wexford	23,466	4,337	
Carnew, tn.	Wexford	57	918	
Carnforth, tns.	Lanc.	1,492	393	485
Carngiwch, p.	Carnar.	1,344	130	619
Carnmoney, p.	Antrim	8,937	6,624	
Carno, p.	Montg.	10,982	969	607
Carnock, p.	Fife	3,502	2,925	
Carnteel, p.-tn.	Tyrone	13,432	5,454	
Carnwath, v.-p.	Lanark	30,564	3,584	
Caron-ys-Clawdd, p.	Cardigan	39,138	2,603	598
Carperby-with-Thoresby, tns.	York	4,950	345	537
Carragh, p.	Kildare	3,734	681	
Carran, p.	Clare	14,461	630	
Carreghofa, tns.	Montg.	1,223	400	609
Carrick, p.	Kildare	5,198	298	
Carrick, p.	Westmth.	2,104	300	
Carrick, p.-tn. *s.*	Tipperary	2,426	6,464	
Carrick, p.	Wexford	3,009	1,286	
Carrickbaggot, p.	Louth	826	158	
Carrickbeg, tn.	Waterf.	125	1,477	
Carrickfergus, p. p.	Antrim	16,702	9,422	
Carrickfergus, tn. *s.*	Antrim	129	4,028	
Carrickmacross, p.	Monagh.	16,702	8,034	
Carrickmacross, tn. *w. s.*	Monagh.	121	2,070	
Carrick-on-Shannon, tn.	Leitrim	...	1,587	
Carrick-on-Suir, tn. *s.*	Tipperary	350	6,536	
Carriden, p.	Linlith.	3,309	1,818	
Carrigaline, p.	Cork	14,499	4,587	
Carrigallen, v.-p. *m.*	Leitrim	17,740	5,522	
Carrigdownane, p.	Cork	797	148	
Carrigleamleary, p.	Cork	3,320	540	
Carrigparson, p.	Limerick	1,449	371	
Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	2,658	2,318	
Carrigrohanebeg, p.	Cork	2,061	322	
Carrigtohill, v.-p.	Cork	10,319	2,802	
Carrington, p.	Edinb.	4,403	681	
Carrington, tns.	Cheshire	2,333	521	454
Carrington, p.	Lincoln	2,660	197	425
Carrington, ecl.-d.	Notts	...	2,426	438
Carshalton, p.	Surrey	2,904	2,538	37
Carsington, p.	Derby	1,118	269	447
Carsphairn, p.	Kirkcud.	54,876	553	
Carstairs, p.	Lanark	9,899	1,345	
Carthorpe, tns.	York	2,055	347	535
Cartmel, v.-p. *t.*	Lanc.	22,960	5,108	486
Cartworth, tns.	York	...	2,503	497
Carver Street, ecl.-d.	York	...	4,592	507
Cascob, p.	Radnor	2,548	153	603
Cashel, c. *w. s.* p.	Tipperary	4,018	5,458	
Cashel-with-Islands, p.	Longford	15,860	3,128	
Cashio and Leavesden, h.	Herts	...	2,338	145
Cassington, p.	Oxon	2,990	433	160
Cassop, tns.	Durham	1,622	1,661	545
Castellan, ch.	Pemb.	899	165	594
Casterton, tns.	Westml.	4,230	587	575
Casterton, Great, p.	Rutland	1,590	323	421
Casterton, Little, p.	Rutland	1,450	118	421
Castle-Acre, v.-p.	Norfolk	3,249	1,405	245
Castlebar, p.	Mayo	14,417	5,688	
Castlebar, tn. *s.*	Mayo	459	3,073	
Castle-Bellingham, tn.	Louth	34	539	
Castle-Blayney, tn. *w.*	Monagh.	82	1,822	
Castleboy, p.	Down	1,358	693	
Castlebrack, p.	Queen's	9,276	1,133	
Castle-Bythe, p.	Pemb.	2,537	227	592
Castle-Caereinion, p.	Montg.	6,540	682	608
Castle-Camps, p.	Camb.	2,703	901	188

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Castle-Cary, p. *t.*	Somerset	2,625	2,060	320
Castle-Carrock, p.	Cumb.	3,640	337	566
Castle-Church, p.	Stafford	3,774	3,362	367
Castle-Combe, p.	Wilts	1,494	534	253
Castlecomer, tn.-p.	Kilkenny	21,592	7,915	
Castlecomer, tn. *s.*	Kilkenny	113	1,435	
Castle-Connell,	Limerick	69	504	
Castle-Conor, p.	Sligo	16,678	2,763	
Castle-Dawson, v.	Lond.	24	636	
Castledermot, p.-tn.	Kildare	7,498	2,006	
Castledillon, p.	Kildare	1,133	95	
Castle-Douglas, tn. *m.*	Kirkcud.	...	2,261	
Castle-Eaton, p.	Wilts	1,956	286	250
Castle-Eden, p.	Durham	1,935	535	546
Castle-Ellis, p.	Wexford	5,603	1,316	
Castle-Finn, tn.	Donegal	19	505	
Castleford, p.-tn.	York	2,040	4,365	504*a*
Castle-Frome, p.	Hereford	1,511	160	346
Castle-Green, li.	Carmar.	...	195	589
Castle-Gregory, tn.	Kerry	33	365	
Castle-Gresley, tns.	Derby	...	236	375
Castle-Hall, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	7,612	474
Castlehaven, p.	Cork	10,542	3,275	
Castleinch, p.	Kilkenny	2,367	311	
Castle-Island, p.-tn.	Kerry	29,635	6,097	
Castlejordan, p.	Me.-Kg.'s	17,373	2,661	
Castleknock, p.	Dublin	7,124	4,028	
Castlelost, p.	Westmth.	9,457	1,275	
Castlelyons, p. *th.*	Cork	12,718	2,701	
Castlemacadam, p.	Wicklow	10,843	4,162	
Castlemagner, p.	Cork	7,880	1,668	
Castle-Martin, p.	Pemb.	4,867	422	591
Castle-Martyr, tn. *s.*	Cork	...	711	
Castlemore, p.	Ros.-Mayo	8,913	3,178	
Castle-Morton, p.	Worces.	3,656	818	388
Castle-Pollard, tn.	Westmth.	48	1,013	
Castle-Precincts, p.	Glouces.	...	1,537	329
Castlerahan, p.	Cavan	10,213	4,260	
Castlereagh, tn. *w.*	Roscom.	70	1,452	
Castlerickard, p.	Meath	3,434	466	
Castlerigg, &c., tns.	Cumb.	...	605	570
Castle-Rising, p.	Norfolk	2,098	377	245
Castle-Sowerby, p.	Cumb.	7,940	906	565
Castleterra, p.	Cavan	9,981	4,138	
Castle-Thorpe, p.	Bucks	1,380	338	153
Castleton, p.-v.	Derby	10,205	1,157	450
Castleton, p.	Dorset	...	59	276
Castleton, tns.	Lanc.	...	23,771	476
Castletown, tn. *s.*	Isl. Man	...	2,373	
Castletown, p.	Roxburgh	68,152	3,688	
Castletown, p.	Louth	2,611	726	
Castletown, p.	Limerick	1,725	318	
Castletown, p.	Meath	4,068	576	
Castletownarra, p.	Tipperary	6,805	2,100	
Castletown-Bearhaven, tn.	Cork	41	1,070	
Castletownely, p.	King's	1,803	212	
Castletown-Kindalen, p.	Westmth.	11,378	2,767	
Castletown Qr., tns.	Cumb.	...	502	568
Castletown-Roche, p.	Cork	6,485	1,968	
Castletown-Roche, tn.	Cork	76	871	
Castletownsend, tn.	Cork	21	756	
Castleventry, p.	Cork	4,754	1,068	
Castle-Wellan, tn. *m.*	Down	25	746	
Castlewright, tns.	Montg.	1,332	145	608
Caston, p.	Norfolk	1,557	510	241
Castor, v.-p.	Northmp.	7,020	1,323	175
Castor, v.	Northmp.	...	745	175
Catcliffe, tns.	York	648	279	509
Catcott, ch.	Somerset	2,256	740	316
Câtel, p.	Guernsey	2,659	2,071	
Caterham, p.	Surrey	2,460	815	45
Catesby, p.	Northmp.	1,990	107	169
Catfield, p.	Norfolk	2,393	660	230
Cathcart, p.-v.	Renfrew	4,100	3,635	
Cathedine, p.	Brecon	1,567	191	600
Cathedral Close, lib.	Wilts	...	602	263
Catherine, St., p.	Glouces.	200	2,478	336
Catherine, St., p.	Somerset	1,040	84	326
Catherine's, St., p.	Dublin	477	19,095	
Catherington, p.	Hants	5,139	1,151	111
Catherston-Lewston, p.	Dorset	243	34	278
Catmore, p.	Berks	696	121	124
Caton, incor.	Lanc.	...	9,312	485
Caton-with-Littledale, tns.	Lanc.	8,373	1,160	485
Catrine, v.	Ayr	...	2,484	
Catsfield, p.	Sussex	2,944	584	77
Catshill, ch. ecl.-d.	Worces.	...	2,393	392
Cattal, tns.	York	950	189	493
Catterall, tns.	Lanc.	1,733	867	484
Catterick, v.-p.	York	22,599	2,914	539
Catthorpe, p.	Leices.	625	146	408
Cattistock, p.	Dorset	3,009	510	275
Catton, p.	Norfolk	895	646	233
Catton, p.	York	8,102	1,189	516
Catton, New, ecl.-d.	Norfolk	...	2,991	234
Catwick, p.	York	1,650	248	522
Catworth, Great, p.	Hunts	2,090	640	178
Cauldon, p.	Stafford	1,458	400	373
Cauldwell, tns.	Derby	...	132	375

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1851.	No. of Union.
Caundle Bishop, p.	Dorset	1,397	371	276
Caundle Marsh, p.	Dorset	792	[illegible]	276
Caundle Purse, p.	Dorset	1,470	185	276
Caundle Stourton, p.	Dorset	1,975	395	269
Caunton, p.	Notts	4,150	596	441
Cautley, &c., ecl.-d.	York	...	276	487
Cavan, tn.	Cavan	170	3,209	[illegible]
Cave, North, tn.-p.	York	6,913	1,281	517
Cave, South, tn.-p. *m.*	York	8,609	1,377	518
Cavendish, p.	Suffolk	3,354	1,301	212
Cavenham, p.	Suffolk	2,630	229	216
Cavers, p.	Roxburgh	18,352	1,824	
Caversfield, p.	Bucks	1,200	183	159
Caversham, p.	Oxon	4,772	1,783	155
Caverswall, p.	Stafford	5,300	3,046	373
Cawdor, p.	Nai.-Inv.	...	1,203	
Cawkwell, p.	Lincoln	540	36	429
Cawood, p.-v.	York	2,840	1,243	513
Cawston, p.	Norfolk	4,296	1,019	232
Cawthorne, p.	York	3,440	1,283	506
Cawthorpe, Little, p.	Lincoln	[illegible]	223	431
Caxton, p. *t.*	Camb.	2,000	545	185
Caythorpe, p.	Lincoln	4,210	822	442
Caythorpe, tns.	Notts	...	304	441
Cayton, p.	York	2,583	534	525
Ceffnllys, p.	Radnor	4,135	395	605
Cefn, h.	Glamor.	...	659	582
Cefnpawl, tns.	Radnor	...	164	605
Cefyn, tns.	Flint	...	220	610
Ceidio, p.	Carnar.	1,081	153	619
Ceitchiog, p.	Anglesey	613	174	623
Celbridge, tn. *s.*	Kildare	...	1,692	
Cellan, p.	Cardigan	3,645	532	595
Cemmes, p.-v.	Montg.	9,247	872	606
Cenarth, tns.	Radnor	...	500	605
Ceres, p.	Fife	10,075	2,723	
Cerne-Abbas, tn.-p. *w.*	Dorset	3,063	1,185	275
Cerne, Nether, p.	Dorset	845	95	275
Cerne, Upper, p.	Dorset	1,103	75	275
Cerney, North, p.	Glouces.	4,158	692	340
Cerney, South, p.	Glouces.	3,100	1,006	340
Cerrigceinwen, p.	Anglesey	1,582	465	623
Cerrigydruidion, p.	Denbigh	11,586	1,243	615
Ceulanymaesmawr, tns.	Cardigan	7,439	840	597
Chaceley, p.	Worces.	1,725	307	345
Chacewater, ecl.-d.	Cornwall	...	4,629	307
Chad, St., near Lichfield	Stafford	2,921	2,145	317
Chad, St., p.	Salop	...	8,318	360
Chadderton, tns.	Lanc.	2,978	7,486	475
Chadderton, St. John, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	6,081	475
Chadderton, St. Matt., ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	4,273	475
Chaddesden, p.	Derby	2,080	465	444
Chaddesley Corbett, p.	Worces.	5,914	1,457	384
Chaddleworth, p.	Berks	3,319	539	124
Chadlington, East & West, hs.	Oxon	3,300	753	162
Chadshunt, p.	Warwick	1,366	37	407
Chadwell, St. Mary, p.	Essex	1,977	457	198
Chaffcombe, p.	Somerset	999	246	318
Chagford, p.-tn. *th.*	Devon	7,492	1,379	291
Chagley, h.	Lanc.	...	191	479
Chailey, p.	Sussex	5,889	1,344	84
Chalbury, p.	Dorset	1,344	194	271
Chalcombe, p.	Northnp.	1,694	468	163
Chaldon Herring, p.	Dorset	2,981	341	273
Chaldon, p.	Surrey	1,622	169	44
Chale, p.	Hants	2,375	584	99
Chalfield, Great, p.	Wilts	700	12	258
Chalfield, Little, and Cottles, p.	Wilts	560	43	258
Chalfont, St. Giles, p.	Bucks	3,641	1,217	148
Chalfont, St. Peter, p.	Bucks	4,717	1,344	148
Chalford, ecl.-d.	Glouces.	...	2,008	338
Chalgrave, p.	Beds	2,130	961	182
Chalgrove, p.	Oxon	2,364	549	156
Chalk, p.	Kent	2,246	382	52
Challacombe, p.	Devon	5,343	282	295
Challock, p.	Kent	2,837	373	63
Challow, East & West, ecl.-d.	Berks	...	583	124
Chalton, p.	Hants	1,723	619	111
Chalvington, p.	Sussex	729	149	84
Channelkirk, p.	Berwick	14,203	671	
Chantry, Holy Trinity, ecl.-d.	Somerset	...	264	321
Chapel, p.	Essex	1,146	370	205
Chapel, p.	Wexford	3,588	811	
Chapel-Allerton, p.	Somerset	...	292	324
Chapel-Allerton, tns.	York	2,747	3,083	500
Chapelcolman, p.	Pemb.	770	157	594
Chapel-en-le-Frith, p.-tn. *th.*	Derby	13,220	4,264	450
Chapel-of-Garioch, p.	Aberdeen	...	2,023	
Chapelgate, h.	Notts	[illegible]...	149	435
Chapel Haddlesey, tns.	York	1,000	210	513
Chapelhall v.	Lanark	...	1,990	
Chapel-Hill, p.	Monm.	820	497	576
Chapel-Izod, p.	Dublin	533	1,960	
Chapel-Izod, tn.	Dublin	[illegible]	1,360	
Chapel, North, p.	Sussex	3,854	785	[illegible]
Chapel-Russell, p.	Limerick	[illegible]	695	
Chapel-Sucken, tns.	Cumb.	2,054	291	572
Chapelthorpe, St. James, ecl.-d.	York	...	2,021	503
Chapeltown, ecl.-d.	York	...	4,063	506

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Chard, p.	Somerset	5,449	5,316	318
Chard, tn. *m.*	Somerset	...	2,276	318
Chardstock, p.	Dorset	5,800	1,461	279
Chardstock, All Saints, ecl.-d.	Dorset	...	453	279
Charfield, p.	Glouces.	1,369	629	332
Charford, North, p.	Hants	570	70	103
Charford, South, p.	Hants	833	70	103
Charing, p.	Kent	4,551	1,285	62
Charlbury, p.	Oxon	11,320	3,074	162
Charlcoate, p.	Warwick	2,190	245	404
Charlcombe, p.	Somerset	571	378	326
Charlemont, tn.	Armagh	55	480	
Charles, p.	Devon	2,429	356	294
Charles-the-Martyr, p.	Devon	1,757	24,270	287
Charleston, v.	Fife	...	701	
Charlestown, ecl.-d.	Cornwall	...	3,367	306
Charlestown, v.	Mayo	7	462	
Charlestown, p.	Louth	2,700	572	
Charlesworth, ecl.-d.	Derby	...	2,564	451
Charleton, p.	Devon	2,779	568	285
Charleton, Queen's, p.	Somerset	955	141	327
Charleville, tn. *s.*	Cork	222	2,468	
Charlinch, p.	Somerset	1,432	241	316
Charlton, h.	Berks	...	255	124
Charlton, tg.	Glouces.	...	425	330
Charlton, h.	Sussex	...	216	91
Charlton, p.	Wilts	1,706	222	261
Charlton, p.	Wilts	4,780	621	252
Charlton, h.	Worces.	...	374	390
Charlton Abbots, p.	Glouces.	2,190	109	343
Charlton Adams, p.	Somerset	3,910	530	317
Charlton, All Saints, ecl.-d.	Wilts	...	393	263
Charlton-by-Dover, p.	Kent	381	4,093	72
Charlton, E. & W. Qrs., tns.	Northmb.	...	303	557
Charlton Horethorne, p.	Somerset	2,363	506	320
Charlton, King's, p.	Glouces.	3,170	3,443	344
Charlton Mackerell, p.	Somerset	...	387	317
Charlton Marshall, p.	Dorset	2,100	553	270
Charlton Musgrove, p.	Somerset	2,153	418	320
Charlton-on-Otmoor, p.	Oxon	1,864	687	159
Charlton, South, ecl.-d.	Northmb.	...	261	559
Charlton, near Woolwich, p.	Kent	1,342	8,472	36
Charlwood, p.	Surrey	7,000	1,542	44
Charminster, p.	Dorset	4,095	1,020	275
Charmouth, p.	Dorset	518	678	279
Charndon, h.	Bucks	1,880	170	154
Charney, ch.	Berks	...	241	122
Charnham-Street, tg.	Wilts	2,490	450	121
Charnock Heath, tns.	Lanc.	1,596	772	481
Charnock Richard, tns.	Lanc.	1,948	899	481
Charnwood Oaks, ch. ecl.-d.	Leices.	...	702	414
Charsfield, p.	Suffolk	1,299	484	223
Chart, Great, p.	Kent	3,281	806	62
Chart, Little, p.	Kent	1,578	304	62
Chart-by-Sutton-Valence, p.	Kent	2,073	693	59
Charter-House-Hinton, p.	Somerset	2,890	615	326
Charter-House-on-Mendip, v.	Somerset	...	82	324
Charter-House, St. Thos., ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	10,840	16
Chartham, p.	Kent	4,530	1,094	64
Charwelton, p.	Northnp.	2,332	214	169
Chastleton, p.	Oxon	1,769	218	162
Chatburn, tns. ecl.-d.	Lanc.	720	521	479
Chatham, p.	Kent	4,273	25,183	54
Chatham, tn. *p. s.*	Kent	...	36,177	54
Chatham, St. John, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	5,168	54
Chatham, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	6,302	54
Chatsworth, p.	Derby	...	53	449
Chatteris, p.	Camb.	15,090	4,731	191
Chatterley, tns.	Stafford	...	798	370
Chattisham, p.	Suffolk	713	192	221
Chatton, p.	Northmb.	17,090	1,651	562
Chawleigh, p.	Devon	5,020	801	292
Chawton, p.	Hants	2,663	464	114
Cheadle, p.-tn.	Cheshire	6,275	10,852	452
Cheadle, p.	Stafford	6,701	4,803	373
Cheadle, tn. *f.*	Stafford	...	3,191	373
Cheam, p.	Surrey	1,894	1,156	37
Chearsley, p.	Bucks	1,130	287	151
Chebsey, p.	Stafford	4,172	514	368
Checkendon, p.	Oxon	3,063	357	155
Checkley, p.	Stafford	6,036	2,428	373
Checkley-with-Wrinehill, tns.	Cheshire	1,433	202	458
Chedburgh, p.	Suffolk	566	325	214
Cheddar, p.	Somerset	6,698	2,032	324
Cheddington, p.	Bucks	1,398	628	183
Cheddington, p.	Dorset	773	176	277
Cheddleton, p.	Stafford	9,080	2,050	373
Cheddon-Fitzpaine, p.	Somerset	960	338	315
Chedgrave, p.	Norfolk	1,432	387	238
Chediston, p.	Suffolk	2,378	418	225
Chedworth, p.	Glouces.	4,689	954	341
Chedzoy, p.	Glouces.	1,655	442	316
Cheesehill, St. Peter, p.	Hants	...	752	109
Cheetham, tns.	Lanc.	919	17,446	473
Cheetham, St. Luke, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	4,719	473
Cheetham, St. Mark, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	2,377	473
Chelborough, East, p.	Dorset	948	93	277
Chelborough, West, p.	Dorset	578	73	277
Cheldon, p.	Devon	1,108	97	294

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1801.	No. of Union.
Chelford, tns.	Che-hire	290	256	453
Chellaston, p.	Derby	810	484	444
Chell, Great and Little, tns.	Stafford	...	1,219	370
Chellington, p.	Beds	610	136	179
Chelmarsh, p.	Salop	3,259	564	356
Chelmondiston, p.	Suffolk	1,627	949	221
Chelmorton, tns.	Derby	...	229	449
Chelmsford, p.	Essex	2,841	8,407	200
Chelmsford, tn. *f.*	Essex	...	5,513	200
Chelsea, p.	Middx.	865	63,439	2
Chelsea, Holy Trinity, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	6,150	2
Chelsea, Up. St. Jude, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	4,561	2
Chelsea, Up. St. Saviour, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	8,837	2
Chelsea, Up. St. Simon, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	3,959	2
Chelsfield, p.	Kent	3,280	784	49
Chelsham, p.	Surrey	3,314	401	45
Chelsworth, p.	Suffolk	861	273	213
Cheltenham, p.-tn. P. *th. s.*	Glouces.	3,740	39,693	344
Cheltenham, St. Luke, ecl.-d.	Glouces.	...	2,961	344
Cheltenham, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Glouces.	...	5,989	344
Cheltenham, St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Glouces.	...	3,855	344
Chelveston, p.	Northump.	1,730	454	173
Chelvey, p.	Somerset	1,077	54	328
Chelwood, p.	Somerset	1,077	180	325
Chenies, p.	Bucks	1,744	463	148
Chepstow, p.	Monm.	1,282	3,455	576
Chepstow, tn. *w. s.*	Monm.	...	3,364	576
Cherhill, p.	Wilts	1,817	364	254
Cherington, p.	Warwick	890	311	486
Cheriton Bishop, p.	Devon	4,875	696	292
Cheriton Fitzpaine, p.	Devon	5,382	1,111	292
Cheriton, p.	Glamor.	1,419	230	585*b*
Cheriton, p.	Hants	3,030	621	113
Cheriton, p.	Kent	1,861	7,534	73
Cheriton, North, p.	Somerset	1,088	302	320
Cherrington, p.	Glouces.	1,880	232	339
Cherrington, tns.	Salop	...	151	366
Cherry Burton, p.	York	3,661	502	518
Cherry Hinton, p.	Camb.	2,043	734	186
Cherry Willingham, p.	Lincoln	980	173	428
Chertsey, p.	Surrey	10,229	6,589	38
Chertsey, tn. *w.*	Surrey	...	2,910	38
Chesham, p.	Bucks	12,657	5,985	148
Chesham, tn. *w.*	Bucks	...	2,208	148
Chesham Bois, p.	Bucks	905	218	148
Cheshunt, p.	Herts	8,493	6,592	137
Chesilborne, p.	Dorset	2,580	432	275
Cheslyn Hay, p.	Stafford	...	1,177	378
Chessington, p.	Surrey	1,229	219	37
Chester, c. M. and P. *w. s.*	Cheshire	...	31,110	459
Chester, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	5,242	459
Chester, Little, tns.	Derby	...	431	445
Chester, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	3,002	459
Chesterfield, p.	Derby	11,451	18,970	448
Chesterfield, tns. M. *s.*	Derby	...	9,836	448
Chesterfield, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Derby	...	3,814	448
Chesterford, Great, p.	Essex	3,030	1,027	210
Chesterford, Little, p.	Essex	1,260	276	210
Chester-le-Street, p.	Durham	31,001	23,076	548
Chester-le-Street, tn.	Durham	...	2,550	548
Chesterton, p.	Camb.	2,729	2,986	186
Chesterton, p.	Hunts	1,330	129	175
Chesterton, p.	Oxon	2,850	384	159
Chesterton, tns. ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	2,459	370
Chesterton, p.	Warwick	3,510	217	407
Cheswardine, p.	Salop	5,723	1,159	364
Chetnole, ch.	Dorset	...	269	276
Chettle, p.	Dorset	1,113	177	271
Chetton, p.	Salop	4,936	590	356
Chetwode, p.	Bucks	1,200	177	154
Chetwynd, p.	Salop	3,803	719	366
Cheveley, p.	Camb.	2,527	607	189
Chevening, p.	Kent	3,773	932	56
Chevercll, Great, p.	Wilts	1,840	561	256
Chevercll, Little, p.	Wilts	1,930	234	256
Chevington, p.	Suffolk	2,429	621	214
Chevington, East, tns.	Northmb.	2,225	651	558
Chevington, West, tns.	Northmb.	1,804	161	558
Chew Magna, p.	Somerset	5,006	1,855	325
Chew Stoke, p.	Somerset	2,092	758	325
Chewton Mendip, p.	Somerset	...	976	323
Chicheley, p.	Bucks	6,514	265	153
Chichester, c. M. & P. *w. s.*	Sussex	...	8,059	92
Chichester, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Sussex	...	3,232	92
Chickerell, West, p.	Dorset	1,812	660	274
Chicklade	Wilts	1,039	143	266
Chickney	Essex	700	76	209
Chiddingfold, p.	Surrey	6,936	1,167	42
Chiddingly, p.	Sussex	4,297	[illegible]	79
Chiddingstone, p.	Kent	5,979	1,200	56
Chideock, p.	Dorset	2,052	794	278
Chidham, p.	Sussex	2,185	310	94
Chieveley, p.	Berks	7,397	1,923	120
Chignal, St. James, p.	Essex	[illegible]	258	200
Chignal Smealy, p.	Essex	476	70	200
Chigwell, p.	Essex	4,522	2,676	195
Chigwell Row, ecl.-d.	Essex	...	665	195
Chilbolton, p.	Hants	3,100	398	118
Chilcomb, p.	Hants	2,257	278	109

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1801.	No. of Union.
Chilcombe, p.	Dorset	465	24	278
Chilcompton, p.	Somerset	1,233	730	325
Chilcote, tns.	Derby	1,325	129	376
Child Okeford, p.	Dorset	1,752	783	269
Childerditch, p.	Essex	1,614	239	199
Childerley, p.	Camb.	1,052	50	186
Childer Thornton, tns.	Cheshire	723	435	460*a*
Childrey, p.	Berks	2,850	504	124
Child's Ercall, p.	Salop	3,633	470	364
Child's Hill, All Saints, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	906	135
Child's Wickham, p.	Glouces.	2,040	440	389
Childwall, p.	Lanc.	19,327	17,917	[illegible]
Chilfroome, p.	Dorset	940	120	275
Chilham, p.	Kent	4,332	1,319	63
Chillenden, p.	Kent	196	127	71
Chillesford, p.	Suffolk	1,806	214	224
Chillingham, p.	Northmb.	4,929	328	562
Chillington, p.	Somerset	881	298	318
Chilmark, p.	Wilts	3,154	642	266
Chiltern, All Saints, p.	Wilts	4,476	509	260
Chiltern, St. Mary, p.	Wilts	1,198	281	260
Chilthorne Domer, p.	Somerset	1,392	[illegible]	319
Chiltington, East, h.	Sussex	...	281	84
Chiltington, West, p.	Sussex	3,917	668	89
Chilton, p.	Berks	1,415	315	124
Chilton, p.	Bucks	2,080	364	[illegible]
Chilton, p.	Durham	2,339	456	541*a*
Chilton, tns.	Suffolk	979	149	212
Chilton, p.	Hants	1,472	142	113
Chilton Candover, p.	Somerset	631	112	319
Chilton Cantelo, p.	Wts.-Brks.	3,740	691	121
Chilton Foliatt, p.	Somerset	1,856	511	316
Chilton-on-Polden, ch.	Somerset	1,543	53	316
Chilton Trinity, p.	Warwick	3,730	2,764	398
Chilvers Coton, p.	Notts	...	815	[illegible]
Chilwell, h.	Hants	1,400	176	106
Chilworth, p.	Essex	2,766	1,174	195
Chingford, p.	Derby	3,805	1,229	450
Chinley, &c., tns.	Somerset	1,320	552	319
Chinnock, East, p.	Somerset	471	238	319
Chinnock, Middle, p.	Somerset	642	553	319
Chinnock, West, p.	Oxon	2,687	1,296	150
Chinnor, p.	Camb.	4,205	796	189
Chippenham, p.	Wilts	9,100	5,396	253
Chippenham, p.	Wilts	...	1,603	253
Chippenham, M. *s.*	Wilts	...	7,075	253
,, P.	Lanc.	8,756	1,483	479
Chipping, p.	Oxon	4,780	3,510	[illegible]
Chipping-Norton, p.	Oxon	3,430	3,137	162
Chipping-Norton, M. *w.*	Glouces.	120	1,112	331
Chipping-Sodbury, p. *th.*	Northmp.	1,987	489	[illegible]
Chipping-Warden, p.	Somerset	2,252	361	314
Chipstable, p.	Surrey	2,333	541	[illegible]
Chipstead, p.	Salop	11,041	1,538	[illegible]
Chirbury, p.	Denbigh	4,635	1,630	361
Chirk, p.	Berwick	5,594	1,502	
Chirnside, p.	Northmb.	1,730	5,544	553
Chirton, tns.	Wilts	1,858	382	256
Chirton, p.	Somerset	790	419	319
Chiselborough, p.	Oxon	1,210	133	123
Chiselhampton, p.	Essex	1,410	473	140
Chishall, Great, p.	Essex	1,420	110	140
Chishall, Little, p.	Wilts	4,750	1,206	250
Chisledon, p.	Kent	2,738	2,287	[illegible]
Chislehurst, p.	Kent	6,835	1,072	66
Chislett, p.	Middx.	1,311	6,565	134
Chiswick, p.	Derby	...	434	451
Chisworth, p.	Sussex	1,047	215	[illegible]
Chithurst, p.	Devon	8,720	1,666	294
Chittlehampton, p.	Wilts	1,100	180	256
Chittoe, tg.	Wilts	...	382	256
Chittoe, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Devon	2,806	523	285
Chivelstone, p.	Surrey	11,536	2,098	38
Chobham, p.-tn.	Wilts	6,661	191	262
Cholderton, West, p.	Northmb.	12,950	1,156	[illegible]
Chollerton, p.	Cheshire	2,898	306	458
Cholmondeley, tns.	Cheshire	1,746	176	[illegible]
Cholmondestone, tns.	Berks	4,447	1,127	125
Cholsey, p.	Durham	3,510	563	551
Chopwell, tns.	Lanc.	3,571	15,013	481
Chorley, p.-tn. *z.*	Lanc.	...	9,619	481
Chorley, St. George, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	2,207	481
Chorley, St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	1,357	1,760	453
Chorley-by-Wilmslow, tns.	Herts	...	939	145
Chorley Wood, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	1,381	166	[illegible]
Chorley-by-Wrenbury, tns.	Stafford	1,921	484	369
Chorlton, tns.	Cheshire	527	85	459
Chorlton-by-Backford, tns.	Lanc.	1,265	739	471
Chorlton-w.-Hardy, tns. ecl.-d.	Cheshire	460	113	[illegible]
Chorlton-by-Malpas, tns.	Lanc.	700	44,795	471
Chorlton-upon-Medlock, tns.	Lanc.	...	13,668	471
All Saints, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	7,380	471
St. Luke, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	7,908	471
St. Saviour, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	6,379	471
St. Stephen, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	810	113	[illegible]
Chorlton-by-Wybunbury, tns.	Bucks	176	105	151
Choulesbury, p.	Essex	2,690	643	210
Chrishall, p.	Glouces.	...	1,073	329
Christchurch, p.	Hants	24,985	7,042	101
Christchurch, p.				

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
CHRISTCHURCH, p. tn. *m.* ...	Hants	...	9,368	101
Christchurch, p.	Monm.	5,757	3,004	[illegible]
Christchurch, Newgate-St., p.	Middx.	12·8	1,975	19
Christchurch, Southwark, p.	Surrey	95	17,069	26
Christchurch, Spitalfields, p.	Middx.	74	20,593	22
Christ College, p.	Brecon	...	87	600
Christian Malford, p.	Wilts	3,104	898	253
Christleton, p.	Cheshire	3,191	1,006	459
Christon, p.	Somerset	571	81	324
Christow, p.	Devon	3,218	941	281
Chudleigh, p.-tn. *s.*	Devon	6,057	2,108	283
Chulmleigh, p.-tn. *f.*	Devon	8,815	1,705	294
Chunall, tns.	Derby	...	116	451
CHURCH, tn.	Lanc.	...	3,000	480
Church-Aston, St. Andrew, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	[illegible]	366
Church-Coniston, tns.	Lanc.	7,210	1,324	486
Church-Coppenhall, tns.	Cheshire	1,530	822	458
Church-Eaton, p.	Stafford	4,204	643	378
Church-Enstone, h.	Oxon	...	287	162
Church-Gresley, p.	Derby	6,700	4,416	375
Church-Honeybourne, p.	Worces.	1,312	144	389
Church-Hulme, tns.	Cheshire	864	573	457
Church-Iccomb, tns.	Glouces.	530	152	342
Church-Kirk, tns.	Lanc.	620	4,753	480
Church-Knowle, p.	Dorset	2,920	511	273
Church-Langton, p.	Leices.	4,280	842	409
Church-Lawford, p.	Warwick	1,865	311	401
Church-Lawton, p.	Cheshire	1,452	724	457
Church-Over, p.	Warwick	1,440	357	401
Church-Stanton, p.	Devon	4,980	961	315
Church-Stoke, v.-p.	Mont.-Sal.	10,457	1,545	608
Church-Stow, p.	Devon	1,877	376	285
Church-Stretton, p.	Salop	10,716	1,695	354
Churcham, p.	Glouces.	4,264	1,002	334
Churchdown, p.	Glouces.	4,076	1,119	336
Churchill, p.	Oxon	2,850	642	162
Churchill, p.	Somerset	2,397	810	324
Churchill, p.	Worces.	924	181	384
Churchill, p.	Worces.	924	78	390
Churchtown, tns.	Cumb.	1,347	447	568
Churchtown, p.	Cork	7,047	1,515	
Churchtown, p.	Kildare	7,340	2,176	
Churchtown, p.	Meath	1,336	293	
Churchtown, p.	Westmth.	5,302	559	
Churston-Ferrers, p.	Devon	2,777	766	284
Churton, p.	Wilts	1,858		
Churton-by-Aldford, tns.	Cheshire	572	217	459
Churton-by-Farndon, tns.	Cheshire	432	128	459
Churwell, tns.	York	488	1,564	500
Chute, p.	Wilts	3,181	538	118
Chute-Forest, p.	Wilts	1,930	170	118
Cilcen, p.	Flint	6,403	1,028	610
Cilcennin, p.	Cardigan	3,4[illegible]5	603	596
Cilie Aeron, p.	Cardigan	1,914	301	596
Cilwych, h.	Brecon	...	355	601
Cilwycm, p.	Carmar.	17,300	1,380	587
Cilymaenllwyd, p.	Carmar.	4,381	610	590
CIRENCESTER, tn.-p. P. *m. f.*	Glouces.	5,000	6,3[illegible]6	340
Clackmannan, tn.	Clack.	...	1,159	
Clackmannan, p.	Clack.	...	4,414	
Clacton, Great, p.	Essex	4,280	1,280	203
Clacton, Little, p.-v.	Essex	2,966	584	203
Claife, tns.	Lanc.	5,310	540	486
Claines, p.	Worces.	4,813	8,106	391
Clanaborough, p.	Devon	874	61	292
Clandon, East, p.	Surrey	1,449	283	39
Clandon, West, p.	Surrey	987	329	39
Clandown, ecl.-d.	Somerset	...	1,075	325
Clane, tn.-p.	Kildare	4,664	1,533	
Clanfield, v.-p.	Hants	1,395	265	111
Clanfield, p.	Oxon	1,620	547	161
Clapham, v.-p.	Surrey	1,233	20,894	32
Clapham, p.	Beds	1,982	502	179
Clapham, p.	Sussex	1,794	249	90
Clapham, p.	York	24,340	1,708	488
Clapton, p.	Northmp.	1,946	153	173
Clapton, p.	Somerset	1,066	173	328
Clapton-on-the-Hill, p.	Glouces.	783	123	342
Clara, tn. *w.*	King's	[illegible]	915	
Clara, p.	Kilkenny	3,201	450	
Clarach, tns.	Cardigan	1,702	240	597
Clarbeston, p.	Pemb.	1,588	191	590
Clarborough, p.	Notts	3,870	2,412	435
Clare, v.	Clare	54	495	
CLARE, tn.-p. P. *m.*	Suffolk	2,228	1,657	211
Clare-Abbey, p.	Clare	7,023	1,935	
Clare-Castle, tn.	Clare	54	495	
Clare-Galway, p.	Galway	11,084	2,701	
Clare (Morris), tn.	Mayo	52	1,323	
Clare, qr.	Devon	3,550	535	293
Clase, tns.	Radnor	...	261	605
Clase, h.	Glamor.	...	9,436	585*a*
Clashacrow, p.	Kilkenny	999	187	
Clashmore, tn.-p.	Waterf.	7,202	2,175	
Clatford, Goodworth, p.	Hants	3,390	427	118
Clatford, Upper, p.	Hants	2,150	703	118
Clatt, p.	Aberdeen	...	511	
Clatworthy, p.	Somerset	2,848	313	313*a*

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Claughton, tns.	Lanc.	3,700	608	484
Claughton, p.	Lanc.	1,550	94	485
Claughton-with-Grange, tns.	Cheshire	436	1,584	460*b*
Claverdon, p.	Warwick	4,330	755	404
Clavering, p.	Essex	3,798	1,047	210
Claverley, p.	Salop	8,143	1,667	356
Claverton, p.	Somerset	1,228	213	326
Clawddmadog, h.	Brecon	...	287	587
Clawrplwyf, h.	Monm.	...	2,409	580
Clawson, p.	Leices.	3,450	820	418
Clawton, p.	Devon	5,358	549	298
Claxby, p.	Lincoln	1,689	237	432
Claxby, p.	Lincoln	590	103	430
Claxby Pluckacre	Lincoln	847	39	429
Claxton, p.	Norfolk	991	202	238
Claxton, tns.	York	813	195	515
Claybrooke, p.	Leic.-War.	5,380	1,274	408
Clay-Coton, p.	Northmp.	974	112	401
CLAY-CROSS, tn.	Derby	...	3,501	448
Claydon, ch.	Oxon	1,160	317	163
Claydon, p.	Suffolk	950	501	220
Claydon, East, p.	Bucks	2,160	385	152
Claydon, Middle, p.	Bucks	2,586	146	154
Claydon Steeple, p.	Bucks	3,270	946	154
Claygate, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	535	47
Clayhanger, p.	Devon	2,083	274	293
Clayhidon, p.	Devon	5,089	705	314
Claylane, tns.	Derby	...	4,096	443
Claypole, p.	Lincoln	3,370	774	442
Clayton, tns.	Stafford	...	149	371
Clayton, p.	Sussex	2,402	863	83
Clayton, tns.	York	1,610	5,655	499
Clayton-le-Dale, tns.	Lanc.	950	375	480
Clayton-with-Frickley, p.	York	1,640	312	510
Clayton, St. John, ecl.-d.	York	...	3,228	499
Clayton-le-Moors, tns.	Lanc.	950	4,632	480
Clayton, West, tns.	York	1,098	1,532	506
Clayton-le-Woods, tns.	Lanc.	1,450	705	481
Clayworth, p.	Notts	3,080	538	435
Clear Island, p.	Cork	1,505	756	
Clearwell, St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Glouces.	...	1,244	577
Cleasby, p.	York	970	189	540
Cleator, p.	Cumb.	2,844	3,995	571
Cleckheaton, tns.	York	1,726	6,231	499
Cleckheaton, St. Jn., tn. ecl.-d.	York	...	4,721	499
Clee, p.	Lincoln	9,790	1,555	432
Clee, St. Margaret, p.	Salop	1,589	281	352
Cleenish, p.	Fermgh.	33,768	7,507	
Cleethorpe, &c., tns.	Lincoln	9,790	1,230	432
Cleeve, Bishop's, p.	Glouces.	3,150	2,117	
Cleeve, Old, p.	Somerset	5,413	1,529	313*a*
Cleeve Prior, p.	Worces.	1,5[illegible]0	340	389
Cleeve, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Leices.	...	406	328
Clehonger, p.	Hereford	1,888	451	348
Cleish, p.	Kinross	6,214	649	
Clement, St., p.	Camb.	...	907	187
Clement, St., p.	Sussex	124	4,073	76
Clement, St., p.	Suffolk	...	7,061	222
Clement, St., p.	Norfolk	...	3,961	234
Clement, St., p.	Worces.	149	2,434	387
Clement, St., p.	Kent	540	889	71
Clement, St., p.	Jersey	1,044	3,723	
Clement, St., Danes, p.	Middx.	52	15,592	13
Clement, St., Eastcheap, p.	Middx.	1·8	198	19
Clement's, St., p.	Cornwall	3,494	3,731	307
Clement's, St., p.	Oxon	580	2,286	157
Clement's, St., p.	Aberdeen	...	7,623	
Clenchwharton, p.	Norfolk	3,505	599	193
Clenor, p.	Cork	4,289	774	
Clent, p.	Worces.	2,365	966	392
Cleobury-Mortimer, tn.-p. *w.*	Salop	7,077	1,619	355
Cleobury, North, p.	Salop	1,560	168	356
Clerkenwell, St. James, p.	Middx.	380	65,681	15
Clerkenwell, St. John, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	6,941	15
Clerkenwell, St. Philip, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	9,640	15
Clether, St., p.	Cornwall	2,960	229	300
Cletterwood, tns.	Montg.	...	241	608
Clevedon, v.-p.	Somerset	4,067	2,941	328
Cleveley, h.	Oxon	...	178	162
Clewer, p.	Berks	1,666	5,418	131
Cley, p. *s.*	Norfolk	2,363	791	231
Cliburn, p.	Westml.	1,360	367	574
Chiddesden, p.	Hants	2,150	320	116
Clifden, tn. *w. s.*	Galway	40	1,572	
Cliff-with-Lund, tns.	York	2,618	615	513
Cliff, North, tns.	York	1,298	76	576
Cliff, South, tns.	York	2,025	119	516
Cliffe, East, p.	Kent	...	271	72
Cliffe-at-Hoo, p.	Kent	7,830	980	52
Cliffe, Pypard, p.	Wilts	3,985	910	251
Cliffe, West, p.	Kent	1,194	122	72
Clifford, p.	Hereford	6,522	895	602
Clifford-w.-Boston, tns. ecl.-d.	York	1,491	2,153	514
Clifford-Chambers, p.	Glouces.	2,500	344	404
Clifton, p.	Beds	1,420	1,478	180
Clifton, p.-tn.	Glouces.	740	21,375	330
Clifton, p.	Westml.	1,520	342	574
Clifton, tns.	York	...	2,659	515
Clifton, tns.	Lanc.	820	2,140	470

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Clifton, h.	Oxon	670	244	160
Clifton-Campville, v.-p.	Der.-Sta.	6,004	881	376
Clifton-with-Compton, tns.	Derby	1,016	894	447
Clifton-by-Dewsbury, h.	York	...	1,873	498
Clifton-upon-Dunsmore, p.	Warwick	4,902	732	401
Clifton-with-Glapton, p.	N tts	1,980	382	438
Clifton, Great, tns.	Cumb.	...	609	570
Clifton-Hampden, p.	Oxon	1,030	355	123
Clifton, Little, tns.	Cumb.	...	476	570
Clifton-Maybank, p.	Dorset	1,254	73	276
Clifton, North, p.	Notts	5,050	1,110	442
Clifton-with-Norwood, tns.	York	3,510	364	493d
Clifton-Reynes, p.	Bucks	1,444	212	153
Clifton-with-Salwich, tns.	Lanc.	3,776	447	483
Clifton, South, tns.	Notts	...	319	442
Clifton-upon-Teme, v.-p.	Worces.	2,972	542	386
Clifton-upon-Ure, tns.	York	569	43	536
Clifton-Wood, ecl.-d.	Glouces.	...	2,519	330
Climping, p.	Sussex	2,185	331	90
Clint, tns.	York	1,750	482	490
Clippesby, p.	Norfolk	861	97	229
Clipsham, p.	Rutland	1,655	213	421
Clipston, p.	Northmp.	2,800	877	409
Clipston, tns.	Notts	...	73	443
Clipstone, tns.	Notts	...	266	441
Clist, Broad, p.	Devon	9,188	2,318	281
Clist-Honiton, v.-p.	Devon	1,725	416	281
Clist-Hydon, p.	Devon	1,725	329	281
Clist-St. George, p.	Devon	1,066	300	281
Clist-St. Lawrence, p.	Devon	1,060	154	281
Clist-St. Mary, p.	Devon	582	176	281
Clitheroe, M. *t.*	Lanc.	...	7,000	479
" P.	Lanc.	...	10,864	479
Clitheroe, tns.	Lanc.	2,324	6,990	479
Clitheroe, St. James, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	2,895	479
Clive, tns.	Cheshire	457	193	456
Clive, ch. ecl.-d.	Salop	...	302	363h
Cliviger, tns.	Lanc.	6,160	1,770	478
Cloanmines, tn.	Cork	17	973	
Clocaenog, v.-p.	Denbigh	6,671	439	612
Clodock, p.	Hereford	17,833	1,794	348
Cloford, p.	Somerset	2,243	218	321
Cloghane, v.-p.	Kerry	17,572	1,782	
Clogheen, tn. *s.*	Tipperary	103	1,347	
Clogher, p.	Tipperary	8,119	1,285	
Clogher, v.-p.	Louth	1,861	1,200	
Clogher, p.	Tyrone	49,761	12,008	
Clogher, tn. *s.*	Tyrone	34	389	
Clogherbrien, p.	Kerry	3,410	872	
Clogherny, p.	Tyrone	17,792	6,033	
Cloghjordan, tn.	Tipperary	54	781	
Cloghprior, p.	Tipperary	3,725	476	
Cloghran, p.	Dublin	1,558	366	
Cloghran-Hidart, p.	Dublin	778	102	
Clomantagh, p.	Kilkenny	3,704	613	
Clonogam, p.	Waterf.	4,940	4,373	
Clonagh, p.	Limerick	2,427	364	
Clonaghlis, p.	Kildare	478	113	
Clonakilty, tn. *f.*	Cork	196	3,108	
Clonallan, p.	Down	11,445	4,776	
Clonalvy, p.	Meath	3,125	439	
Clonamery, p.	Kilkenny	3,391	561	
Clonard, v.-p.	Meath	13,324	2,787	
Clonarney, p.	Westmth.	2,308	469	
Clonbeg, p.	Tipperary	15,112	2,638	
Clonbern, p.	Galway	10,462	1,842	
Clonbroney, p.	Longford	12,708	3,144	
Clonbullogue, p.	Tipperary	3,955	709	
Clonca, p.	Donegal	19,643	5,929	
Cloncagh, p.	Limerick	4,543	788	
Cloncrew, p.	Limerick	1,715	244	
Cloncurry, p.	Kildare	8,390	946	
Cloncurry, p.	Kildare	5,420	349	
Clondagad, p.	Clare	16,975	2,946	
Clondahorky, p.	Donegal	29,618	5,350	
Clondalkin, v.-p.	Dublin	4,934	2,411	
Clondavaddog, p.	Donegal	27,367	7,436	
Clondermot, p.	Lond.	21,608	9,964	
Clondrohid, p.	Cork	27,114	3,976	
Clonduff, p.	Down	21,242	6,504	
Clondulane, p.	Cork	4,927	990	
Clone, p.	Wexford	6,267	1,662	
Clonea, p.	Waterf.	2,108	492	
Cloneen, p.	Tipperary	7,543	1,244	
Clonegan, p.	Waterf.	4,940	4,373	
Clonelty, p.	Limerick	3,749	835	
Clonenagh, &c., p.	Queen's	47,193	11,352	
Clones, p.	Mon.-Fer.	42,878	15,904	
Clones, tn. *th.*	Monagh.	52	2,390	
Clonfad, p.	Westmth.	4,649	866	
Clonfeacle, p.	Arm.-Tyr.	26,280	12,929	
Clonfert, p.	Cork	62,110	11,055	
Clonfert, p.	Galway	24,446	3,177	
Clongeen, p.	Wexford	5,379	1,053	
Clongesh, p.	Longford	12,536	3,909	
Clongill, p.	Meath	2,388	166	
Clonkeehan, p.	Louth	605	160	
Clonkeen, p.	Louth	4,322	1,088	
Clonkeen, p.	Limerick	1,145	250	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Clonkeen, p.	Galway	8,214	1,076	
Clonlea, p.	Clare	8,680	2,021	
Clonleigh, p.	Wexford	2,717	482	
Clonleigh, p.	Donegal	12,364	3,931	
Clonloghan, p.	Clare	2,951	471	
Clonmacduff, p	Meath	2,540	522	
Clonmacnoise, p.	King's	2,919	3,013	
Clonmany, p.	Donegal	23,376	2,881	
Clonmeen, p.	Cork	20,076	1,487	
Clonmel, p.	Cork	3,197	2,250	
Clonmel, *tn. t. s.*	Wat.-Tip.	...	14,550	
Clonmellon, tn.	Westmth.	41	550	
Clonmelsh, p.	Carlow	3,147	425	
Clonmethan, p.	Dublin	3,028	445	
Clonmines, p.	Wexford	1,380	247	
Clonmore, p.	Carlow	6,029	1,390	
Clonmore, p.	Kilkenny	2,092	622	
Clonmore, p.	Louth	1,905	459	
Clonmore, p.	Wexford	6,767	1,153	
Clonmult, v.-p.	Cork	4,592	621	
Clonoe, p.	Tyrone	9,236	5,125	
Clonoulty, p.	Tipperary	11,135	2,139	
Clonpet, p.	Tipperary	2,450	572	
Clonpriest, p.	Cork	6,985	2,005	
Clonroche, v.	Wexford	10	355	
Clonrush, p.	Galway	7,411	1,500	
Clonsast, p.	King's	23,558	2,312	
Clonshanbo, p.	Kildare	2,021	283	
Clonshire, p.	Limerick	1,517	259	
Clonsilla, p.	Dublin	3,256	901	
Clontarf, v.-p.	Dublin	1,190	2,470	
Clontead, p.	Cork	3,098	686	
Clontibret, p.	Monagh.	26,220	11,382	
Clonturf, p.	Dublin	1,244	2,720	
Clontuskert, p.	Galway	15,510	2,228	
Clonygoose, p.	Carlow	4,700	2,045	
Clonyhurk, p.	King's	11,749	2,240	
Cloonclare, p.	Leitrim	32,353	8,759	
Clooncraft, p.	Roscom.	4,859	1,272	
Cloone, p.	Leitrim	41,523	12,829	
Clooney, p.	Clare	10,226	1,943	
Clooney, p.	Clare	10,656	1,993	
Cloonfinlough, p.	Roscom.	7,814	2,490	
Cloonlogher, p.	Leitrim	6,444	942	
Cloonoghil, p.	Sligo	6,990	1,597	
Cloontuskert, p.-tn.	Roscom.	5,981	1,687	
Cloonygormichan, p.	Roscom.	8,544	1,388	
Clophill, p.	Beds	2,140	1,169	181
Clopton, p.	Suffolk	2,074	407	223
Close of St. Peter, lib.	Devon	...	595	282
Close of St. Peter, p.	Middlx.	...	323	4
Close, The, p.	Stafford	...	235	377
Close of Winchester, p.	Hants	...	138	109
Closeburn, p.	Dumfries	29,347	1,651	
Closeworth, p.	Somerset	1,071	184	319
Clothall, p.	Herts	3,444	492	141
Clough, v.	Down	28	341	
Clotton Hoofield, tns.	Cheshire	1,539	398	459
Cloudesley Sq., Trinity, ecl.-d.	Middlx.	...	11,704	10
Clougton, tns.	York	3,688	441	525
Clovelly, v.-p.	Devon	3,502	825	297
Clown, p.	Derby	1,860	704	436
Cloydagh, p.	Carl.-Qu.	4,943	954	
Cloyne, p.	Cork	9,970	3,897	
Cloyne, tn. *th.*	Cork	89	1,434	
Clun, tn.-p. *w.*	Salop	19,782	2,338	353
Clunbury, p.-v.	Salop	5,404	1,029	353
Clungunford, p.	Salop	3,620	647	353
Cluny, p.	Aberdeen	...	1,254	
Clunie, p.	Perth	...	699	
Clutton, v.-p.	Somerset	1,636	1,149	325
Clydach, h.	Glamor.	...	821	582
Clydach, ecl.-d.	Glamor.	...	2,942	585a
Clydey, p.	Pemb.	8,120	1,074	594
Clyne, p.	Suther.	...	1,879	
Clyne, h.	Glamor.	2,164	103	584
Clynnog, p.	Carnar.	12,060	1,671	620
Clyro, p.	Radnor	7,225	888	602
Clytha, h.	Monm.	1,841	354	578a
Coagh, v.	Tyrone	13	403	
Coal-Aston, tns.	Derby	...	547	448
Coal Island, v.	Tyrone	...	661	
Coalbrookdale, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	1,805	358
Coaley, p.	Glouces.	2,463	777	333
Coalpit Heath, ecl.-d.	Glouces.	...	1,828	331
Coalville, Ch.ch. ecl.-d.	Leices.	...	1,540	414
Coatdyke, v.	Lanark	...	842	
Coates, p.	Glouces.	2,330	417	340
Coates, p.	Lincoln	950	54	434
Coates, p.	Sussex	345	78	92
Coates, tns.	York	...	122	489
Coates, Great, p.	Lincoln	4,480	206	432
Coates, Little, p.	Lincoln	1,024	59	432
Coates, North, p.	Lincoln	4,101	290	431
Coates, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Camb.	...	1,394	192
Coatham, East, ecl.-d.	York	...	727	582
Coatham Mundeville, tns.	Durham	1,517	139	540
Cobham, v.-p.	Kent	3,096	864	[redacted]
Cobham, p.	Surrey	5,228	1,998	37

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Cobridge, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	3,378	370
Cockayne-Hatley, p.	Beds	1,161	126	180
Cockburnspath, p.	Berwick	12,952	1,194	
Cockerham, p.	Lanc.	10,480	2,922	485
Cockerington, North, p.	Lincoln	1,750	265	431
Cockerington, South, p.	Lincoln	1,880	300	431
Cockermouth, p. *m.*	Cumb.	...	7,057	570
Cockermouth, tns.	Cumb.	2,326	5,388	570
Cockerton, tns.	Durham	1,748	576	540
Cockfield, p.	Durham	4,416	1,256	543
Cockfield, p.	Suffolk	3,626	992	213
Cocking, p.	Sussex	2,602	130	93
Cockington, p.	Devon	1,016	210	283
Cocklaw, tns.	Northmb.	3,666	200	555
Cockley-Cley, p.	Norfolk	4,312	263	248
Cockpen, p.	Edinb.	2,950	2,902	
Cockthorpe, p.	Norfolk	514	42	243
Coddenham, p.	Suffolk	4,440	903	220
Coddington, p.	Chester	2,957	325	459
Coddington, p.	Hereford	1,076	168	346
Coddington, p.	Notts	1,850	510	442
Codford St. Mary, p.	Wilts	2,123	404	260
Codford St. Peter, p.	Wilts	1,611	359	260
Codicote, p.	Herts	2,671	1,227	141
Codnor, h.	Derby	...	2,638	438
Codnor-with-Loscoe, ecl.-d.	Derby	...	3,829	438
Codnor Park, p.	Derby	...	795	438
Codsall, v.-p.	Stafford	2,580	1,204	379
Coedana, p.	Anglesey	1,627	275	623
Coedcanlass, p.	Pemb.	1,150	155	590
Coed-Frank, h.	Glamor.	...	2,151	584
Coedkernew, p.	Monm.	765	163	580
Coedlasson, tns.	Radnor	...	255	605
Coffinswell, p.	Devon	1,126	194	283
Cogan, p.	Glamor.	602	283	581
Cogenhoe, v.-p.	Northmp.	960	360	167
Coggeshall, tn. *th.*	Essex	...	3,116	206
Coggeshall, Great, p.	Essex	2,770	3,679	206
Coggeshall, Little, p.	Essex	830	429	206
Cogges, p.	Oxford	1,820	714	161
Coghlanstown, p.	Kildare	1,515	209	
Cogshall, tns.	Cheshire	517	103	456
Coker, East, p.	Somerset	2,121	1,186	319
Coker, West, p.	Somerset	1,299	1,012	319
Colan, p.	Cornwall	1,545	255	305
Colaton-Rawleigh, p.	Devon	3,757	830	281
Colby, p.	Norfolk	1,115	289	232
Colby, tns.	Westml.	919	178	573
Colchester, m. and p. *w. s.*	Essex	...	23,809	204
Cold Ashby, p.	Northmp.	...	446	170
Cold Ashton, p.	Glouces.	2,300	503	331
Cold Higham, p.	Northmp.	1,660	349	165
Cold Norton, p.	Essex	1,651	207	202
Cold Overton, p.	Leices.	1,657	97	419
Cold Waltham, p.	Sussex	1,193	447	89
Coldhurst, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	3,046	475
Coldingham, p.	Berwick	24,325	3,237	
Coldon, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	652	109
Coldred, p.	Kent	1,532	134	72
Coldstream, tn.-p. *th.*	Berwick	8,535	2,823	
Colebrooke, p.	Devon	4,989	802	292
Coleby, p.	Lincoln	2,600	458	428
Coleford, tn. *f.*	Glouces.	...	2,600	577
Coleford, ecl.-d.	Somerset	...	1,387	321
Coleham, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	2,773	360
Colemore, p.	Hants	1,485	151	112
Cole-Orton, v.-p.	Leices.	1,999	626	414
Coleraine, tn. m. *m.*	Lond.	547	5,631	
Coleraine, p.	Lond.	4,839	5,726	
Coleridge, p.	Devon	3,670	613	292
Colerne, p.	Wilts	3,620	1,040	253
Colesborne, p.	Glouces.	2,200	261	340
Coleshill, tn.-p. *w.*	Warwick	6,200	2,053	396
Coleshill, p.	Ber.-Wil.	2,301	464	122
Coleshill, h.	Bucks	2,810	531	148
Colinton, p.	Edinb.	5,659	2,656	
Colkirk, p.	Norfolk	1,482	473	242
Coll, isle	Argyle	...	779	
Coll and Tyree, p.	Argyle	...	3,998	
Collace, p.	Perth	...	534	
Collesie, p.	Fife	8,702	1,530	
Colley-Weston, p.	Northmp.	1,690	473	421
Collierley, tns.	Durham	1,055	1,322	545
Colligan, p.	Waterf.	3,785	547	
Collingbourne-Ducis, p.-v.	Wilts	3,381	564	261
Collingbourne-Kingston, p.	Wilts	7,293	903	261
Collingham, p.	York	2,553	309	514
Collingham, North, p.	Notts	1,820	1,010	442
Collingham, South, p.	Notts	2,763	863	442
Collington, p.	Hereford	985	150	359
Collingtree, p.	Northmp.	1,190	237	167
Collon, tn.-p.	Mea.-Lou.	8,814	2,009	
Collooney, tn. *th.*	Dublin	21	465	
Collooney, tn.	Sligo	21	465	
Collyhurst, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	2,247	473
Colman, p.	Tipperary	2,738	435	
Colman Chapel, p.	Pemb.	...	157	594
Colmanswell, p.	Limerick	2,811	444	
Colmonell, p.	Ayr	48,154	2,588	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Colmworth, p.	Beds	2,310	527	179
Coln, Rogers, p.	Glouces.	1,508	116	341
Coln, St. Aldwin's, p.	Glouces.	3,420	516	341
Coln, St. Denis, p.	Glouces.	2,430	206	341
Colnbrook, ecl.-d.	Buc.-Mx.	...	1,196	149
Colne, p.	Hunts	2,011	385	177
Colne, tns. *w. s.*	Lanc.	4,575	6,315	478
Colne, Earl's, p.	Essex	2,950	1,540	207
Colne, Engaine, p.	Essex	2,444	627	207
Colne, Wakes, p.	Essex	1,296	525	205
Colne, Whyte, p.	Essex	1,467	400	207
Colney, p.	Norfolk	948	84	236
Colney, St. Mark, ecl.-d.	Herts	...	854	144
Colney, St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Herts	...	792	136
Colonsay, isle	Argyle	...	581	
Colonsay and Oronsay, p.	Argyle	...	598	
Colp, p.	Meath	5,418	1,605	
Colsterworth, v.-p.	Lincoln	3,300	1,163	427
Colston-Basset, p.	Notts	2,391	297	443
Coltishall, p.	Norfolk	1,180	978	232
Coltness, v.	Lanark	...	1,576	
Colton, p.	Lanc.	13,330	1,794	486
Colton, p.	Norfolk	911	228	235
Colton, p.	Stafford	3,665	629	377
Colton, tns.	York	1,129	129	514
Columba, St., Major, p.-v. *th.*	Cornwall	12,697	2,879	305
Columba, Minor, p.-v.	Cornwall	5,897	2,067	305
Columbkille, p.	Kilkenny	4,473	791	
Columbkille, p.	Longford	18,567	6,435	
Colva, p.	Radnor	2,293	185	603
Colvend and Southwick, p.	Kirkcud.	23,472	1,366	
Colveston, p.	Norfolk	861	59	248
Colwall, p.	Hereford	3,771	1,628	346
Colwell and Swinburn, tns.	Northmb.	4,432	373	555
Colwich, p.	Stafford	8,975	1,828	367
Colwick, p.	Notts	1,255	110	438
Colwinstone, p.-tn.	Devon	1,760	274	583
Colwyn, St. Cath., ecl.-d.	Carnar.	...	574	622
Colyton, p.-tn. *th.*	Devon	7,196	2,446	279
Combe, p.	Hants	2,226	225	121
Combe-Fields, p.	Warwick	4,210	177	401
Combe Florey, p.	Somerset	1,369	383	315
Combe, Long, p.	Oxon	1,450	627	160
Combe-Rawleigh, p.	Devon	1,747	299	280
Combe, St. Nicholas, p.	Somerset	4,203	1,228	313
Combedown, ecl.-d.	Somerset	...	940	326
Combeinteignhead, p.	Devon	2,407	417	283
Comber, p.	Down	17,420	7,593	
Comber, tn.	Down	95	1,713	
Comberbach, tns.	Cheshire	362	266	456
Comberton, p.	Camb.	1,925	562	186
Comberton, Great, p.	Worces.	960	247	390
Comberton, Little, p.	Worces.	770	257	390
Comb-Hay, p.	Somerset	1,091	245	326
Comb-Martin, p.-tn.	Devon	3,815	1,484	295
Combpyne, p.	Devon	796	118	279
Combrook, ecl.-d.	Warwick	...	328	404
Combs, p.	Suffolk	2,745	1,243	217
Commondale, tns.	York	1,131	130	532
Compton, p.	Hants	2,099	279	109
Compton, p.	Surrey	1,971	502	39
Compton, p.	Sussex	1,661	266	94
Compton, tg.	Glouces.	...	113	330
Compton Abbas, p.	Dorset	846	117	275
Compton Abbas, p.	Dorset	1,516	456	268
Compton Abdale, p.	Glouces.	2,215	258	341
Compton Basset, p.	Wilts	2,632	369	254
Compton Beauchamp, p.	Berks	1,453	128	122
Compton Bishop, p.	Somerset	2,535	663	324
Compton Chamberlayne, p.	Wilts	2,130	348	265
Compton Dando, p.	Somerset	1,974	347	327
Compton Dundon, p.	Somerset	2,571	662	317
Compton Fenny, p.	Warwick	2,330	639	407
Compton Gifford, tg.	Devon	641	880	286
Compton Greenfield, p.	Glouces.	650	52	330
Compton, Little, p.	Warwick	1,670	398	162
Compton, Long, p.	Warwick	3,530	703	162
Compton Martin, p.	Somerset	2,314	558	328
Compton Nether, p.	Dorset	892	376	276
Compton Over, p.	Dorset	788	150	276
Compton Parva, p.	Berks	3,795	590	124
Compton Pauncefoot, p.	Somerset	672	253	320
Compton Vallence, p.	Dorset	1,296	136	275
Compton Verney, p.	Warwick	1,740	94	404
Compton Wyniates, p.	Warwick	997	37	406
Comrie, p.	Perth	...	2,226	
Conderton, h.	Worces.	...	186	345
Condicote, p.	Glouces.	890	182	342
Condorrat, v.	Dumb.	...	559	
Condover, p.	Salop	7,422	1,871	359
Coneysthorpe, tns.	York	1,192	191	526
Coneythorpe, tns.	York	800	115	492*a*
Coney-Weston, p.	Suffolk	1,341	254	249
Confey, p.	Kildare	1,129	76	
Cong, p.	Ma.-Gal.	22,787	5,753	
Cong, tn.	Mayo	15	469	
Congerston, p.	Leices.	1,020	250	41a
Congham, p.	Norfolk	2,850	315	245
Congleton, tn. m. *s.*	Chester	2,564	12,344	457

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop 1861.	No. of Union.
Congleton, St. James, ecl.-d...	Cheshire	...	4,250	457
Congleton, St. Stephen, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	3,411	457
Congresbury, p.-v.	Somerset	4,443	1,190	324
Coningsby, p.	Lincoln	5,560	1,933	429
Conington, p.	Camb.	1,477	233	177
Conington, p.	Hunts	3,089	301	176
Conisbrough, p.-v.	York	4,107	1,655	510
Coniscliffe, p.-v.	Durham	3,008	434	540
Conisholme, p.	Lincoln	1,195	167	431
Coniston, Cold, tns.	York	1,282	238	489
Coniston-with-Kilnsey, tns. ...	York	8,583	160	489
Conlig, tn.	Down	15	432	
Connahs Quay, ecl.-d.	Flint	...	1,422	610
Connor, p.	Antrim	17,186	7,918	
Connor, tn.	Antrim	23	287	
Conock, tg.	Wilts	...	138	256
Cononley, tns.	York	1,431	905	489
Conry, p.	Westmth.	3,697	433	
Conside, &c., tns.	Durham	2,617	4,953	545
Constantine, p.-v.	Cornwall	8,179	2,014	308
Contin, p.	Rs.-Crom.	...	1,509	
Convoy, p.-v.	Donegal	20,082	3,884	
Conwal, p.	Donegal	45,250	9,850	
Conway, p.	Carnar.	2,437	1,855	622
Conway, tn. P. *f.*	Carnar.	...	2,523	622
Conwil-Cayo, p.	Carmar.	41,785	2,251	587
Conwil-in-Elfet, p.	Carmar.	13,153	1,703	589
Cookbury, p.	Devon	2,710	249	298
Cookham, p.	Berks	6,509	4,468	129
Cookham Dean, ecl.-d.	Berks	...	743	129
Cookley, p.	Suffolk	1,704	252	225
Cookley, ecl.-d.	Worces.	...	1,454	384
Cookstown, tn. *t.*	Tyrone	154	1,257	
Cookstown, p.	Meath	1,238	98	
Coolaghmore, p.	Kilkenny	5,505	854	
Coolbanagher, p.	Queen's	9,621	1,535	
Coolcashin, p.	Kilkenny	1,671	242	
Coolcraheen, p.	Kilkenny	2,509	337	
Coole, p.	Cork	1,153	164	
Cooleagh, p.	Tipperary	2,558	394	
Cooliney, p.	Cork	1,152	152	
Cooling, p.	Kent	1,544	121	53
Coolkerry, p.	Queen's	1,620	260	
Coolmundry, p.	Tipperary	1,688	222	
Coolock, p.-tn.	Dublin	1,734	814	
Coolstuff p.	Wexford	3,347	455	
Coombe Bisset, p.	Wilts	2,196	337	263
Coombe Keynes, p.	Dorset	2,004	163	273
Coombs, p.	Sussex	1,292	77	86
Coombs Edge, tns.	Derby	...	449	450
Coopersall, ecl.-d.	Essex	...	539	195
Co tehill, tn. *f.*	Cavan	107	1,994	
Copdock, p.	Suffolk	954	341	221
Copford, p.	Essex	397	775	205
Copgrove, p.	York	832	68	492*a*
Copple, p.	Beds	2,109	565	179
Copmanthorpe, ch.	York	1,610	350	515
Copp, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	1,140	484
Coppenhall, p.	Chester	2,848	8,981	458
Coppingford, p.	Hunts	1,030	62	176
Coppull, tns. ecl.-d.	Lanc.	2,279	1,230	481
Copston Magna, h.	Warwick	...	109	408
Copt Hewick, tns.	York	626	194	491
Copt Oak, ecl.-d.	Leices.	...	393	416
Coquetdale, ward	Northmb.	...	21,333	
Corbally, p.	Kg.'s-Tip.	12,747	2,152	
Corbally, p.	Cork	869	146	
Corbally, p.	Waterf.	725	198	
Corbridge, p.-v.	Northmb.	13,130	2,170	555
Corbridge, tns.	Northmb.	4,499	1,340	555
Corby, p.	Lincoln	2,726	818	432
Corby, p.-v.	Northmp.	2,800	794	172
Corby, Great, tns.	Cumb.	...	323	568
Corby, Little, tns.	Cumb.	352	241	566
Corcomohide, p.	Cork	10,013	2,674	
Cordangan, p.	Tipperary	3,906	2,154	
Corely, p.	Salop	2,175	515	355
Corfe, p.	Somerset	1,127	381	315
Corfe-Castle, p.-tn.	Dorset	9,884	1,900	273
Corfe-Mullen, p.	Dorset	3,086	724	271
Corhampton, p.	Hants	2,410	189	110
Cork, c. M. *m. th.*	Cork	2,266	79,594	
" P.	Cork	46,080	102,526	
Corkbeg, p.	Cork	2,661	1,111	
Corley, p.	Warwick	1,378	327	391
Cornard, Great, p.	Suffolk	1,567	904	211
Cornard, Little, p.	Suffolk	1,657	404	212
Cornelly, p.	Cornwall	1,348	99	307
Corney, p.-v.	Cumb.	3,890	256	572
Cornforth, tns.	Durham	1,689	1,619	541*a*
Cornhill, v. ch.	Northmb.	4,746	853	561
Cornish Hall End, ecl.-d.	Essex	...	722	208
Cornsay, tns.	Durham	3,404	367	545
Cornwell, p.	Oxon	820	97	162
Cornwood, p.	Devon	10,680	1,087	305
Cornworthy, p.	Devon	2,721	479	334
Corofin, tn.	Clare	30	741	
Corpusty, p.	Norfolk	1,018	425	232
Corringham, p.	Essex	3,536	229	198
Corringham, p.	Lincoln	6,189	717	434
Corroge, p.	Tipperary	868	298	
Corscombe, p.	Dorset	5,003	763	277
Corse, p.	Glouces.	2,190	552	335
Corsenside, p.	Northmb.	11,132	505	557
Corsham-Regis, p.-tn.	Wilts	6,498	3,196	253
Corsley, p.-v.	Wilts	2,580	1,235	260
Corston, p.	Somerset	1,190	472	327
Corston, tg.	Wilts	...	315	252
Corstorphine, p.	Edinb.	3,653	1,579	
Cortachy and Clova, p.	Forfar	...	653	
Corton, p.	Suffolk	1,495	530	227
Corton-Denham, p.	Somerset	1,371	413	320
Corwen, tn.-p. *t. f.*	Merion.	12,646	2,042	615
Coryton, p.	Devon	1,334	238	290
Cosby, p.	Leices.	2,550	974	411
Coseley, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	15,796	382
Cosgrove, p.	Northmp.	1,760	776	166
Cosheston, p.	Pemb.	2,440	602	591
Cossal, p.	Notts	720	256	438
Cossington, p.	Leices.	1,551	408	416
Cossington, p.	Somerset	1,380	252	316
Costessey, p.	Norfolk	3,040	1,047	235
Costock, p.	Notts	1,320	440	415
Coston, p.	Leices.	1,745	179	418
Coston, p.	Norfolk	342	58	235
Coston Hackett, p.	Worces.	1,261	173	392
Cotehill, h.	Cumb.	2,549	300	570
Cotes, tns.	Leices.	...	55	415
Cotes, tns.	Stafford	...	288	368
Cotes Heath, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	479	368
Cotgrave, p.	Notts	3,350	878	443
Cotham, p.	Notts	1,210	95	442
Cothelstone, p.	Somerset	906	107	315
Cotheridge, p.	Worces.	2,202	233	386
Cotherston, tns.	York	8,228	561	543
Cotleigh, p.	Devon	1,218	188	280
Cotmanhay, ecl.-d.	Derby	...	2,615	438
Coton, p.	Camb.	1,130	311	186
Coton, h.	Northmp.	...	104	170
Coton, tns.	Stafford	860	446	373
Coton-in-the-Elms, tns.	Derby	...	353	375
Cottenham, p.-v.	Camb.	7,107	2,415	186
Cottered, p.	Herts	1,760	470	140
Cotterstock, p.	Northmp.	690	211	174
Cottesbach, p.	Leices.	1,227	125	408
Cottesbrook, p.	Northmp.	2,780	201	170
Cottesford, p.	Oxford	1,520	265	159
Cottesmore, p.	Rutland	2,420	627	419
Cottingham, p.	Northmp.	3,286	1,139	172
Cottingham, p.-tn.	York	9,495	3,131	519
Cottingwith, East, tns.	York	1,140	316	516
Cotton, p.	Suffolk	1,921	542	218
Cotts, East, tns.	Beds	...	487	179
Coughton, p.	Warwick	3,070	883	405
Coull, p.	Aberdeen	...	792	
Coulsdon, p.	Surrey	4,403	993	46
Coulston, East, p.	Wilts	868	119	259
Coulton, tns.	York	1,067	146	529
Cound, p.	Salop	5,530	908	359
Coundon, tns.	Durham	584	2,765	542
Coundon-next-Coventry, h. ...	Warwick	1,046	225	396
Coundon Grange, tns.	Durham	615	552	542
Countess Wear, ecl.-d.	Devon	...	508	281
Countesthorpe, ch.	Leices.	...	975	411
Countisbury, p.	Devon	3,512	176	295
Coupar-Angus, p.	Perth	...	2,929	
Coupe Lench, tns.	Lanc.	1,545	2,851	477
Coupland, tns.	Northmb.	1,428	109	562
Courteenhall, p.	Northmp.	1,330	162	167
Courtmacsherry, v.	Cork	39	461	
Courtney, Nuneham, p.	Oxon	2,079	314	123
Courtney, Sutton, p.	Berks	2,934	1,581	123
Cove, tg.	Hants	...	671	41
Cove, North, p.	Suffolk	1,242	200	226
Cove, South, p.	Suffolk	1,214	187	225
Covehithe, p.	Suffolk	1,553	192	225
Coveney, p.	Camb.	7,249	1,756	191
Covenham, St. Barth., p.	Lincoln	1,340	298	431
Covenham, St. Mary, p.	Lincoln	950	196	431
Coventry, c. M. *f.*	Warwick	...	40,936	400
" P.	Warwick	...	41,647	400
Coverham, p.	York	21,726	1,191	536
Covington, p.	Hunts	1,290	188	173
Covington-with-Thankerton, p.	Lanark	5,167	532	
Cowarne, Little, p.	Hereford	696	186	350
Cowarne, Much, p.	Hereford	3,706	563	350
Cowbit, p.	Lincoln	4,590	649	423
Cowbridge, tn.-p. P. *t. s.* ...	Glamor.	96	1,094	583
Cowden, p.	Kent	3,232	772	56
Cowdens Ambo, tns.	York	1,750	154	522
Cowes, East, St. James, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	1,954	99
Cowes, West, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	4,501	99
Cowfold, p.-v.	Sussex	4,458	946	83
Cow-Honeybourne, p.	Glouces.	1,360	360	389
Cowick, h.	York	5,725	849	512
Cowick, St. Thomas, p.	Devon	3,700	4,533	281
Cowlam, p.	York	2,036	69	522
Cowley, p.	Glouces.	1,834	811	344

Place.	County.	Area, Acres	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Cowley, p.	Mddlx.	[illegible]	371	133
Cowley, p.	Oxon	940	1,404	157
Cowling, p.	Suffolk	3,025	[illegible]	211
Cowling, tns. ecl.-d.	York	4,512	1,815	489
Cowpen, tns.	Northmb.	1,707	6,291	553
Cowpen-Bewley, tns.	Durham	4,594	448	541*a*
Cowsby, p.	York	1,167	105	528
Cowthorp, p.	York	1,323	141	492*c*
Cowton, East, p.	York	3,310	472	534
Cowton, North, tns.	York	1,321	312	539
Cowton, South, ch.	York	2,136	167	534
Coxhoe, tns.	Durham	1,055	4,171	545
Coxley, ecl.-d.	Somerset	...	495	323
Coxlodge, tns.	Northmb.	808	1,092	554
Coxwell, Great, p.	Berks	1,410	371	122
Coxwold, p.-v.	York	14,252	1,205	527
Coychurch, p.	Glamor.	9,105	1,431	583
Coylton, p.	Ayr	11,753	1,604	
Coyty, p.	Glamor.	4,571	2,685	583
Cradley, p.	Hereford	5,966	1,830	350
Cradley, tns.	Worces.	732	4,075	383
Craig, p.	Forfar	...	2,177	
Craigie, p.	Ayr	6,579	730	
Craignish, p.	Argyle	...	618	
Craigs, p.	Antrim	12,367	7,642	
Craike, p.	York	2,779	585	527
Crail, p.	Fife	6,782	1,931	
Crail, tn.	Fife	...	1,211	
Crailing, p.	Roxburgh	6,043	673	
Crakehall, tns.	York	1,752	583	535
Crambe, p.	York	3,778	591	526
Cramlington, ch.	Northmb.	3,492	3,301	553
Cramond, p.	Ed.-Lin.	6,663	2,748	
Cranage, tns.	Cheshire	1,876	391	457
Cranborne, tn.-p. *th.*	Dorset	13,730	2,656	271
Cranbourne, St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Berks	...	1,514	130
Cranbrook, p.-tn. *s.*	Kent	9,862	4,128	60
Cranfield, p.	Antrim	870	354	
Cranfield, p.	Beds	3,500	1,591	181
Cranford, p.	Mddlx.	721	530	132
Cranford, St. Andrew, &c., p.	Northmp.	2,420	228	172
Cranford, St. John, p.	Northmp.	...	325	172
Cranham, p.	Glouces.	1,859	424	338
Cranham, p.	Essex	1,875	385	197
Cranley, p.	Surrey	7,340	1,393	42
Cranmore, East, p.	Somerset	1,054	70	322
Cranmore, West, p.	Somerset	1,814	292	322
Cranoe, p.	Leices.	990	107	409
Cransford, p.	Suffolk	1,189	284	224
Cranshawe, p.	Berwick	8,738	134	
Cransley, p.	Northmp.	2,510	350	172
Cranston, p.	Edinb.	5,102	1,035	
Crantock, p.	Cornwall	2,552	381	305
Cranwell, p.	Lincoln	2,522	233	426
Cranwick, p.	Norfolk	1,824	88	249
Cranworth, p.	Norfolk	1,126	264	242
Crasswall, tns.	Hereford	...	356	348
Craster, tns.	Northmb.	796	216	559
Cratfield, p.	Suffolk	2,085	604	225
Crathie and Braemar, p.	Aberdeen	...	1,574	
Crathorne, p.	York	2,530	256	533
Crawcock, tns.	Durham	1,158	319	551
Crawford, p.	Lanark	68,839	1,590	
Crawfordjohn, p.	Lanark	26,460	980	
Crawley, p.	Hants	4,589	502	109
Crawley, p.	Sussex	770	473	182
Crawley, h.	Oxon	1,116	253	161
Crawley, North, p.	Bucks	4,060	981	153
Cray, h.	Brecon	...	545	600
Cray, Foot's, p.	Kent	798	286	49
Cray, North, p.	Kent	1,443	578	49
Cray, St. Mary's, p.	Kent	2,010	1,464	[illegible]
Cray, St. Paul's, p.	Kent	1,651	532	49
Crayford, p.-tn.	Kent	2,474	3,103	50
Creacombe, p.	Devon	1,050	63	294
Creagh, p.	Cork	7,054	3,865	
Creagh, p.	Roscom.	8,868	1,892	
Creake, North, p.	Norfolk	3,601	708	244
Creake, South, p.	Norfolk	4,146	1,058	244
Creaton, Great, p.-v.	Northmp.	790	510	170
Crecora, p.	Limerick	3,013	633	
Crecrin, p.	Car.-Wic.	2,471	372	
Credenhill, p.	Hereford	1,224	199	348
Crediton, p.	Devon	12,309	5,731	292
Crediton, tn. *s.*	Devon	...	4,048	292
Creech St. Michael, p.-v.	Somerset	...	1,121	315
Creed, p.	Cornwall	2,809	743	306
Creeksea, p.	Essex	985	175	202
Creeting, All Saints, p.	Suffolk	...	333	220
Creeting, St. Mary, p.	Suffolk	3,115	202	220
Creeting, St. Olave, p.	Suffolk		41	220
Creeting, St. Peter, p.	Suffolk		248	217
Creeton, p.	Lincoln	1,003	79	422
Creetown, tn.	Kirkcud.	...	[illegible]	
Creeve, p.	Roscom.	4,574	1,069	
Creggan, p.	Arm.-Lou.	24,818	11,416	
Cregina, p.	Radnor	1,595	124	599
Crehelp, p.	Wicklow	2,215	339	
Creich, p.	Fife	2,341	377	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Crendon, Long, p.	Bucks	3,120	1,570	[illegible]
Creslow, p.	Bucks	620	9	151
Cressage, ch.	Salop	...	358	559
Cressing, p.	Essex	2,357	582	208
Cressingham, Great, p.	Norfolk	2,424	530	248
Cressingham, Little, p.	Norfolk	1,826	243	248
Cresswell, tns. ecl.-d.	Northmb.	1,078	244	[illegible]
Cresswell, p.	Stafford	800	[illegible]	387
Cretingham, p.	Suffolk	1,638	343	224
Crewe, tn.	Cheshire	...	8,159	[illegible]
Crewe, tns.	Cheshire	279	102	459
Crewe, tns.	Cheshire	1,993	387	458
Crewe, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	5,961	458
Crewe, St. Michael, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	387	458
Crewkerne, p.	Somerset	5,331	4,705	318
Crewkerne, tn. *s.*	Somerset	...	3,566	318
Criccieth, p.	Carnar.	1,678	769	619
Criccieth, tn. P.	Carnar.	...	498	619
Crich, p.-v.	Derby	5,878	3,970	446
Crichton, p.	Edinb.	4,821	1,304	
Crick, p.	Northmp.	3,930	999	401
Crickadarn, p.-v.	Brecon	4,331	448	599
Cricket Malherbie, p.	Somerset	540	21	318
Cricket St. Thomas, p.	Somerset	875	66	318
Crickhowell, tn.-p. *th. s.*	Brecon	1,941	1,516	601
Cricklade, tn. P. *s.*	Wilts	...	36,893	251
Cricklade, St. Mary, p.	Wilts	6,119	367	251
Cricklade, St. Sampson, p.	Wilts	5,998	1,453	251
Crickstown, p.	Meath	1,432	101	
Cridling Stubbs, tns.	York	1,380	164	504*a*
Criech, p.	Sutherl.	...	2,511	
Crieff, tn.-p. *th.*	Perth	...	4,490	
Crigglon, ch.	Montg.	...	187	359
Crigglestone, tns.	York	3,057	2,091	503
Crimond, p.	Aberdeen	...	892	
Crimplesham, p.	Norfolk	1,620	328	247
Cringleford, p.	Norfolk	980	205	236
Crinkell, tn.	King's	49	826	
Crinow, p.	Pemb.	352	70	590
Critchill, Long, p.	Dorset	1,869	145	271
Critchill, Moore, p.	Dorset	1,705	342	271
Crixea, p.	Essex	985	175	202
Croagh, p.-v.	Limerick	7,221	1,629	
Crockernhill, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	677	50
Crockham Hill, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	542	56
Croes and Berwyn, tns.	Cardigan	...	208	598
Croft, p.	Hereford	1,564	155	351
Croft, p.	Leices.	1,010	319	411
Croft, p.	Lincoln	6,153	784	430
Croft, p.	York	7,030	761	540
Croft, &c., p.	Lanc.	1,851	1,094	466
Crofthead, v.	Linlith.	...	1,112	
Crofton, tns.	Cumb.	975	105	569
Crofton, p.	York	1,504	402	503
Croghan, p.	King's	5,794	642	
Croglin, p.	Cumb.	9,180	254	[illegible]
Crohane, p.	Tipperary	5,434	1,087	
Cromarty, p.	Cromarty	...	2,300	
Cromarty, tn. *t.* P.	Cromarty	...	1,491	
Cromdale, p.	Inv.-Elg.	...	3,947	
Cromer, p.-tn.	Norfolk	1,001	1,367	231
Cromford, tn. *s.*	Derby	...	1,140	449
Cromhall-Abbots, p.	Glouces.	2,579	681	332
Crompton, tns.	Lanc.	2,864	7,032	475
Crompton, East, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	3,414	475
Cromwell, p.	Notts	1,170	162	441
Crondall, p.	Hants	9,614	2,764	115
Crook and Billy Row, tns.	Durham	4,008	5,134	542
Crooke, p.	Waterf.	1,935	451	
Crookedholm, v.	Ayr	...	620	
Crookham, tg.	Hants	...	1,030	115
Crookhaven, tn.	Cork	16	455	
Crooks, St. Thomas, ecl.-d.	York	...	3,452	507
Croom, p.	Limerick	13,419	4,271	
Croom, tn.	Limerick	37	1,182	
Croome d'Abitot, p.	Worces.	1,148	163	388
Croome, Earl's, p.	Worces.	1,141	189	388
Croome Hill, p.	Worces.	982	198	388
Cropredy, p.	Ox.-War.	7,776	2,478	163
Cropston, tns.	Leices.	...	113	416
Cropthorne, p.	Worces.	2,000	839	390
Cropton, tns.	York	3,810	360	530
Cropwell-Bishop, p.	Notts	1,380	638	443
Cropwell-Butler, tns.	Notts	...	604	443
Crosby, tns.	Cumb.	1,041	[illegible]	570
Crosby, tns.	Lincoln	...	247	433
Crosby-upon-Eden, p.	Cumb.	3,590	426	568
Crosby-Garret, p.	Westml.	4,224	306	573
Crosby, Great, ch.	Lanc.	5,627	3,794	[illegible]
Crosby, Little, tns.	Lanc.	6,241	418	462
Crosby-Ravensworth, p.	Westml.	1,504	927	574
Croscombe, p.	Somerset	1,432	729	322
Cross and Burness, p.	Orkney	...	1,555	
Cross-Canonby, p.	Cumb.	1,093	6,900	570
Crossboyne, p.	Mayo	16,234	4,306	
Crossens, St. John, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	756	464
Crosserlough, p.	Cavan	16,437	6,436	
Crossgar, tn.	Down	40	817	
Crossgate, tns.	Durham	454	2,591	545

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1851.	No. of Union.
Crosshill, v.	Ayr	...	1,107	
Crossland, South, tns.	York	1,560	2,794	497
Crosslee, v.	Renfrew	...	383	
Crossmaglen, v.	Armagh	36	635	
Crossmichael, p.	Kirkcud.	10,148	1,536	
Crossmolina, p.-tn.	Mayo	63,526	5,547	
Crossmolina, tn.	Mayo	41	1,110	
Crossmyloof, v.	Renfrew	...	939	
Crosspatrick, p.	We.-Wi.	4,648	741	
Crossthwaite, p.	Cumb.	58,330	5,070	570
Crossthwaite, tns.	Westml.	7,956	740	575
Croston, p.-v.	Lanc.	11,648	4,242	481
Crostwick, p.	Norfolk	690	144	233
Crostwight, p	Norfolk	777	73	230
Croughton, p.	Northmp.	2 620	580	164
Croulin, isle	Cromarty	...	38	
Crowan, p.	Cornwall	7,239	4,131	309
Crowborough, tns.	Stafford	...	590	372
Crowcombe, p.	Somerset	3,176	573	313*a*
Crowell, p.	Oxon	987	162	156
Crowfield, p.	Suffolk	1,721	353	220
Crowhurst, p.	Surrey	2,081	211	45
Crowhurst, p.	Sussex	2,160	430	77
Crowland, p.	Lincoln	12,780	3,148	175
Crowland, tn. *s.*	Lincoln	...	2,413	175
Crowle, p.	Lincoln	7,350	3,182	511
Crowle, tn. *m.*	Lincoln	...	2,304	511
Crowle, p.	Worces.	1,040	576	391
Crowley, tns.	Cheshire	1,384	183	455
Crowmarsh-Gifford, p.	Oxon	662	360	125
Crownthorpe, p.	Norfolk	696	97	235
Crowton, tns.	Cheshire	1,384	413	456
Croxby, p.	Lincoln	1,628	147	432
Croxdale, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Durham	...	468	545
Croxden, p.	Stafford	2,300	224	374
Croxhall, p.-v.	Der.-Staf.	3,020	247	376
Croxton, p.	Camb.	1,901	267	185
Croxton, p.	Lincoln	1,630	122	433
Croxton, p.	Norfolk	4,609	428	249
Croxton, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	1,075	368
Croxton-Keyrial, p.	Leices.	3,900	594	427
Croxton, South, p.	Leices.	1,760	311	416
Croy and Dalcross, p.	Inv.-Nrn.	...	1,873	
Croydon, p.	Camb.	2,711	508	185
Croydon, p.	Surrey	9,821	30,240	46
,, P. tn. *s.*	Surrey	...	20,325	46
Cruagh, p.	Dublin	4,460	695	
Cruden, p.	Aberdeen	...	2,743	
Crudwell, p.	Wilts	4,780	799	252
Cruicetown, p.	Meath	1,863	172	
Crumlin, p.	Dublin	1,817	819	
Crumpsall, tns.	Lanc.	733	4,285	473
Crumpsall, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	3,306	473
Crundale, p.	Kent	1,587	279	63
Crunwear, p.	Pemb.	1,690	261	590
Cruwys-Morchard, p.	Devon	5,766	685	293
Crux-Easton, p.	Hants	1,099	76	119
Cubberley, p.	Glouces.	3,421	343	344
Cubbington, p.	Warwick	1,780	964	403
Cubert, p.	Cornwall	2,518	420	305
Cubley, p.	Derby	2,258	383	374
Cublington, p.	Bucks	1,290	288	151
Cuby, p.	Cornwall	2,300	139	307
Cuckfield, p.-tn. *f.*	Sussex	11,167	3,539	83
Cucklington, p.	Somerset	2,865	280	320
Cuckney, tns.	Notts	...	540	436
Cuddesdon, p.	Oxon	2,689	1,591	157
Cuddington, p.	Bucks	1,281	590	151
Cuddington, p.	Surrey	1,827	148	37
Cuddington, tns.	Cheshire	1,134	317	456
Cuddington, tns.	Cheshire	1,347	268	363*b*
Cudham, p.	Kent	5,869	988	49
Cudworth, p.	Somerset	1,077	151	318
Cudworth, tns.	York	1,712	521	505
Cuerden, tns.	Lanc.	800	666	481
Cuerdley, tns.	Lanc.	1,717	192	466
Culbone, p.	Somerset	1,502	41	313
Culcheth, tns.	Lanc.	5,361	2,214	467
Culdaff, p.-v.	Donegal	20,047	4,895	
Culdaff, v.	Donegal	9	100	
Culfeightrin, p.	Antrim	26,466	3,111	
Culford, p.	Suffolk	2,217	346	214
Culgaith, tns.	Cumb.	...	323	565
Culham, p.	Ox.-Brk.	1,680	474	123
Cullen, p.	Banff	...	1,975	
Cullen, tn. R. P.	Banff	...	1,818	
Cullen, p.-tn.	Tipperary	1,986	856	
Cullen, p.	Cork	4,250	619	
Cullen, p.	Cork	13,674	3,096	
Cullenwaine, p.	King's	4,746	1,263	
Cullercoats, tns.	Northmb.	15	866	553
Cullercoats, ecl.-d.	Northmb.	...	1,566	553
Cullingworth, ecl.-d.	York	...	1,943	494
Cullompton, p.	Devon	7,370	3,185	293
Cullompton, tn. *s.*	Devon	...	2,205	293
Culmington, p.	Salop	3,476	517	352
Culmstock, p.	Devon	3,494	1,102	314
Culmullin, p.	Meath	5,564	563	
Culpho, p.	Suffolk	641	56	323

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1851.	No. of Union.
Culross, p.	Perth	8,949	1,423	
Culross, tn. R. P.	Perth	...	517	
Culsamond, p.	Aberdeen	...	1,165	
Culter, p.	Lanark	11,932	665	
Cults, p.	Fife	2,925	800	
Culverthorpe, ch.	Lincoln	...	120	[illegible]
Culworth, p.	Northmp.	2,246	652	164
Cumber, Lower, p.	Lond.	14,466	3,381	
Cumber, Upper, p.	Lond.	17,956	3,979	
Cumbernauld, p.	Dumb.	11,803	3,513	
Cumbernauld, tn.	Dumb.	...	1,561	
Cumberworth, tns.	York	930	2,414	497
Cumberworth, p.	Lincoln	950	266	430
Cumberworth Half, tns.	York	250	1,974	497
Cumbrae, Great and Little, p.	Bute	...	1,256	
Cumdivock, tns.	Cumb.	...	334	568
Cummer, p.	Galway	9,315	1,263	
Cummersdale, tns.	Cumb.	1,911	829	568
Cummertrees, p.	Dumfries	11,747	1,230	
Cumnor, p.	Berks	7,730	1,021	123
Cumnock, New, p.	Ayr	48,357	1,891	
Cumnock, Old, p.-v.	Ayr	14,209	3,721	
Cumrew, p.	Cumb.	2,694	136	566
Cumwhinton, h.	Cumb.	...	333	568
Cumwhitton, p.	Cumb.	5,400	529	566
Cundall, p.	York	3,351	392	491
Cunnah's Quay, ecl.-d.	Flint	...	1,422	610
Cunsall, tns.	Stafford	...	248	373
Cupar-Angus, p.	Per.-Forf.	5,737	2,929	
Cupar-Angus, tn. *th.*	Per.-Forf.	...	1,626	
Cupar-Fife, tn.-p. *th.* B.	Fife	5,737	6,750	
Curbar, tns.	Derby	...	332	449
Curborough, &c., tns.	Stafford	...	225	377
Curbridge, h.	Oxon	2,952	622	161
Curdworth, p.	Warwick	3,170	649	395
Curland, p.	Somerset	777	247	315
Curraclone, p.	Queen's	3,645	492	
Currans, p.-tn.	Kerry	5,945	1,104	
Currie, p.	Edinb	11,236	2,248	
Currin, p.	Monagh.	11,372	4,134	
Curry, p.	Cornwall	2,845	517	309
Curry Mallet, p.	Somerset	1,650	549	317
Curry, North, p.-v.	Somerset	5,556	1,839	315
Curry Rivell, p.-v.	Somerset	4,108	1,704	317
Currykippane, p.	Cork	2,709	862	
Curtain Road, St. James, ecl.-d.	Mddx.	...	11,249	20
Cushendall, tn.	Antrim	21	447	
Cushinstown, p.	Meath	1,200	212	
Cusop, p.	Hereford	2,294	218	602
Cutcombe, p.	Somerset	7,231	793	313*a*
Cuthbert, St., Edinburgh, p.	Edinb.	6,675	91,325	
Cuthbert, St., p.	Cumb.	8,740	13,961	568
Cuthbert, St., p.	Norf.-Suf.	260	1,695	249
Cuthbert, St., p.	Somerset	14,918	7,120	323
Cutsdean, ch.	Worces.	1,578	162	343
Cuxham, p.	Oxon	487	177	155
Cuxton, p.	Kent	1,756	441	52
Cuxwold, p.	Lincoln	1,563	83	432
Cwm, p.	Flint	3,702	495	613
Cwm-toyddwr, p.	Radnor	32,000	798	605
Cwmamman, ecl.-d.	Carm.-Gl.	...	4,353	588
Cwmcarvan, p.	Monm.	2,875	332	577
Cwmdd, p.	Brecon	10,068	1,056	601
Cwmdd, h.	Glamor.	...	4,154	583
Cwmrheidol, tns.	Cardigan	7,824	1,304	597
Cwmyoy, p.	Mo.-Her.	10,366	649	578*a*
Cydplwyf, h.	Cardigan	...	239	596
Cyfartha, ecl.-d.	Glamor.	...	7,888	582
Cyffic, p.	Carmar.	4,556	468	590
Cyfoethybrenin, tns.	Cardigan	2,514	1,089	597
Cylch-Bychan, h.	Pemb.	...	278	592
Cynnillmawr, tns.	Cardigan	3,748	616	597
Cyrus, St., p.	Kincar.	...	1,552	
Dacre, p.-v.	Cumb.	8,205	967	565
Dacre, tns.	York	5,290	739	[illegible]
Dadlington, ch.	Leices.	870	216	413
Dagenham, p.	Essex	6,608	2,708	197
Daglingworth, p.	Glouces.	1,884	355	340
Dailly, p.	Ayr	18,078	2,050	
Dairsie, p.	Fife	2,560	638	
Dalbury, p.	Derby	1,172	263	375
Dalby, p.	Lincoln	1,320	115	430
Dalby, p.	York	1,298	149	527
Dalby, Little, p.	Leices.	1,848	183	418
Dalby Magna, p.	Leices.	2,328	484	418
Dalby-on-the-Wolds, p.	Leices.	3,430	359	418
Dalderby, p.	Lincoln	408	40	429
Dale, p.	Pemb.	3,038	463	592
Dale Abbey, p.	Derby	1,530	366	444
Dalham, p.	Suffolk	1,340	539	189
Dalgetty, p.	Fife	3,710	1,569	
Dalkeith, tn.-p. *m. th.*	Edinb.	2,345	7,114	
Dalkey, v.-p.	Dublin	467	1,190	
Dallaghill, St. Peter, ecl.-d.	York	...	326	491
Dallas, p.	Elgin	...	1,102	
Dallinghoe, p.	Suffolk	1,530	370	223
Dallington, p.	Northmp.	1,520	686	168
Dallington, p.	Sussex	2,373	591	77
Dalmellington, p.-v.	Ayr	17,927	4,194	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Dalmeny, p.	Linlith.	6,797	1,274	
Dalry, p.-v.	Kirkcud.	34,729	1,149	
Dalry, p.-v.	Ayr	19,361	11,156	
Dalrymple, p.-v.	Ayr	7,960	1,325	
Dalserf, p.-v.	Lanark	7,035	4,876	
Dalston, p.	Cumb.	10,890	2,568	568
Dalston, St. Philip, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	10,247	11
Dalton, p.	Dumfries	6,941	679	
Dalton, tns.	Lanc.	...	2,812	465
Dalton, tns.	Lanc.	2,090	453	465
Dalton, tns.	Lanc.	2,135	129	575
Dalton, tns.	Northmb.	1,034	114	554
Dalton-le-Dale, p.-v.	Durham	4,281	8,432	546
Dalton-in-Furness, p. *s.*	Lanc.	16,364	9,152	486
Dalton-Holme, p.	York	3,090	506	518
Dalton-by-Kirby-Hill, tns.	York	2,619	222	539
Dalton-by-Leatham, tns.	York	1,255	4,692	497
Dalton, North, p.	York	3,890	486	523
Dalton-Piercy, tns.	York	987	98	541*b*
Dalton-by-Rotherham, tns.	York	1,400	336	509
Dalton, South, p.	York	1,730	338	518
Dalton-upon-Tees, tns.	York	595	211	540
Dalton-by-Topcliffe, tns.	York	1,247	307	528
Dalton, Trinity, ecl.-d.	York	...	369	509
Dalwood, p.	Devon	1,709	492	279
Dalziell, p.	Lanark	3,085	5,438	
Damerham, South, p.	Wilts	4,310	697	103
Danbury, p.	Essex	2,950	1,113	200
Danby, p.	York	22,230	2,711	532
Danby-Wiske, p.-v.	York	4,547	557	534
Dane Hill, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Sussex	...	963	81
Danebridge, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	2,315	456
Danesfort, p.	Kilkenny	5,063	827	
Danestown, p.	Meath	1,645	203	
Dangandargan, p.	Tipperary	1,087	149	
Dangandonovan, p.	Cork	2,929	461	
Darcy Lever, tns.	Lanc.	540	2,071	468
Darenth, p.	Kent	2,189	626	50
Daresbury, tns.	Cheshire	599	136	455
Darfield, p.-v.	York	13,367	12,231	505
Darlaston, tn.-p.	Stafford	901	12,884	380
Darley, p.	Derby	7,104	2,156	449
Darley Abbey, ch.	Derby	...	967	445
Darlingscott, h.	Worces.	...	160	406
Darlington, p.	Durham	7,856	16,762	540
Darlington, tn.	Durham	...	15,781	540
Darlton, p.	Notts	1,507	163	435
Darnall, ecl.-d.	York	...	2,403	508
Darnhall, tns.	Cheshire	1,700	176	456
Darowen, p.	Montg.	10,000	1,227	606
Darragh, p.	Limerick	6,713	1,176	
Darrington, p.	York	4,820	744	504*a*
Darsham, p.	Suffolk	1,550	409	225
Dartford, p.	Kent	4,286	6,597	50
Dartford, tn. *s.*	Kent	...	5,314	50
Dartington, p.	Devon	3,248	626	284
Dartmoor-Forest, qr.	Devon	...	2,599	290
Dartmouth, M. and P. *f.*	Devon	...	4,444	284
Darton, v.-p.	York	4,206	4,592	505
Darwen, Lower, tns.	Lanc.	2,490	3,301	480
Darwen, Over, tns.	Lanc.	5,010	16,492	480
Darwen, Over, tn.	Lanc.	...	14,327	480
Datchett, p.	Bucks	1,630	982	149
Datchworth, p.	Herts	1,921	635	142
Dauntsey, p.	Wilts	3,301	578	252
Davenham, p.	Cheshire	9,449	6,855	456
Davenport, tns.	Cheshire	755	117	457
Daventry, tn.-p. M. *w.*	Northmp.	4,090	4,124	169
David, St., p.	Devon	...	4,486	282
David, St., p.	Brecon	2,789	1,418	600
David's, St., c.-p.	Pemb.	11,185	2,199	592
Davidstow, p.	Cornwall	6,750	394	300
Davidstown, p.	Kildare	3,906	720	
Davington, p.	Kent	537	149	67
Daviot, p.	Aberdeen	...	614	
Daviot and Dunlichty, p.	Inverness	...	1,741	
Dawdon, tns.	Durham	987	6,137	546
Dawley, Little, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	2,327	358
Dawley-Magna, p.	Salop	2,743	11,013	358
Dawley-Magna, tn.	Salop	...	6,365	358
Dawlish, p.	Devon	5,512	4,014	283
Dawlish, tn.	Devon	...	3,505	283
Daylesford, p.	Worces.	653	108	342
Dayrell-Lillingstone, p.	Bucks	2,223	198	154
Deal, tn.-p. M. *t. s.*	Kent	1,217	7,531	71
Deal, St. Andrew, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	2,697	71
Deal, St. George, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	2,731	71
Dean, p.	Cumb.	6,360	829	570
Dean, East, p.	Hants	1,060	223	107
Dean, East, tns.	Glouces.	12,487	9,212	334
Dean, East, p.	Sussex	2,431	334	78
Dean, East, p.	Sussex	4,647	343	91
Dean, Little, p.	Glouces.	510	887	334
Dean, Nether and Upper, p.	Beds	2,370	552	178
Dean Prior, p.	Devon	4,165	422	284
Dean, West, p.	Hants	1,518	1[illegible]	112
Dean, West, p.	Sussex	2,290	681	[illegible]
Dean, West, p.	Sussex	2,464	153	78
Dean, West, p.	Wilts	4,382	446	108

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Dean, West, tns.	Glouces.	10,035	8,254	577
Deane, p.	Lanc.	19,340	35,746	468
Deane, p.	Hants	1,557	135	116
Dearham, p.	Cumb.	3,377	2,595	570
Debach, p.	Suffolk	464	144	223
Debden, p.-v.	Essex	4,404	942	210
Debenham, p.-tn. *f.*	Suffolk	3,271	1,488	220
Debtling, p.	Kent	1,576	344	59
Decuman's, St., p.	Somerset	4,281	3,196	313*a*
Deddington, p.-tn. *s.*	Oxon	3,990	2,024	160
Dedham, p.-v.	Essex	2,551	1,734	205
Dedworth, h.	Berks	347	195	131
Deene, p.	Northmp.	3,152	540	174
Deenthorpe, h.	Northmp.	3,152	259	174
Deeping-Gate, h.	Northmp.	...	224	175
Deeping, St. James, p.	Lincoln	6,470	1,763	423
Deeping, Market, p.	Lincoln	1,290	1,337	423
Deeping, St. Nicholas, p.	Lincoln	16,290	1,180	422
Deeping, West, p.-v.	Lincoln	1,170	349	421
Deer, New, p.-v.	Aberdeen	...	4,385	
Deer, Old, p.-v.	Aberdeen	...	5,174	
Deerhurst, p.	Glouces.	2,930	930	345
Deerness, p.	Orkney	...	804	
Defford, ch.	Worces.	...	463	390
Deighton, ch.	York	2,052	141	534
Deighton-in-Escrick, tns.	York	1,947	201	515
Deighton-Kirk, p.	York	3,611	485	492*d*
Deighton, North, tns.	York	1,407	121	492*c*
Delamere, p.	Chester	8,770	1,146	456
Delamere, Tedstone, p.	Hereford	1,677	205	350
Delgany, p.	Wicklow	3,978	1,949	
Delting, p.	Shetland	...	1,975	
Dembleby, p.	Lincoln	1,071	51	426
Denaby, tns.	York	1,035	203	510
Denardiston, p.	Suffolk	1,230	277	211
Denbigh, M. *w. s.*	Denbigh	...	5,946	613
,, P.	Denbigh	...	17,888	613
Denbigh, p.	Denbigh	1,500	4,054	613
Denbury, p.	Devon	1,068	410	283
Denby, p.	Derby	2,395	1,338	446
Denby, tns.	York	2,870	1,813	506
Denby, St. John, ecl.-d.	York	...	2,262	506
Denchworth, p.	Berks	1,060	257	124
Denford, p.	Northmp.	1,940	429	173
Dengie, p.	Essex	3,319	298	202
Denham, p.-v.	Bucks	3,905	1,068	149
Denham, p.	Suffolk	1,267	282	219
Denham, p.	Suffolk	1,267	200	214
Denholme Gate, ecl.-d.	York	...	2,816	499
Denino, p.	Fife	...	370	
Denio, p.-v.	Carnar.	1,278	2,420	619
Denmark Hill, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	5,249	31
Denn, p.	Cavan	11,600	4,197	
Dennington, p.	Suffolk	3,262	895	219
Dennis, St., p.	Cornwall	3,100	993	306
Denny, tn.-p.	Stirling	8,356	4,988	
Denstone, tns.	Stafford	...	241	373
Dent, tns. *f.*	York	...	1,427	487
Denton, tns.	Lanc.	1,647	3,335	474
Denton, p.	Hunts	890	87	175
Denton, p.	Kent	1,062	183	72
Denton, p.	Kent	1,320	101	52
Denton, p.	Lincoln	2,600	637	427
Denton, p.	Norfolk	2,437	518	239
Denton, p.	Northmp.	1,970	573	167
Denton, p.	Sussex	10,000	206	84
Denton, tns.	Durham	966	111	540
Denton, tns.	Oxon	527	157	157
Denton, tns.	York	3,100	170	493*a*
Denton, East, tns.	Northmb.	809	600	554
Denton, Nether, p.	Cumb.	4,530	302	566
Denton, Upper, p.	Cumb.	860	100	566
Denton, West, tns.	Northmb.	329	466	554
Denver, p.	Norfolk	3,149	932	247
Denwick, tns.	Northmb.	1,550	183	559
Deopham, p.	Norfolk	1,616	483	235
Depden, p.	Suffolk	1,595	265	214
Deptford, St. Andrew, ecl.-d.	Durham	...	10,908	549
Deptford, St. John, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	7,626	35
Deptford, St. Nicholas, p.	Kent	...	8,139	35
Deptford, St. Paul, p.-tn.	Kent-Sur.	939	37,834	35
Derby, M. and P. *w. f.*	Derby	...	43,091	445
Derby, West, p.	Lanc.	6,123	52,694	462
Dereham, tn. *f.*	Norfolk	...	3,070	242
Dereham, East, p.	Norfolk	5,222	4,368	242
Dereham, West, p.	Norfolk	3,440	679	247
Deritend, h.	Warwick	...	10,449	395
Derry-Aghy, p.	Antrim	12,480	4,734	
Derry-Brusk, p.	Fermgh.	4,656	850	
Derry-Galvin, p.	Limerick	1,719	389	
Derry-Grath, p.	Tipperary	3,777	757	
Derry Hill, Ch.ch., ecl.-d.	Wilts	...	1,388	254
Derry-Keighan, p.	Antrim	7,678	2,381	
Derry-Loran, p.	Lon.-Tyr.	12,100	7,722	
Derry-Lossary, p.	Wicklow	45,966	3,790	
Derry-Nahinch, p.	Kilkenny	8,340	1,277	
Derry-Noose, p.	Armagh	15,049	5,792	
Derry-Patrick, p.	Meath	1,951	231	
Derry-Villane, p.	Cork	1,828	336	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Derry-Vullan, p.	Fermgh.	21,079	6,348	
Dersingham, p.	Norfolk	3,472	822	244
Derwen, p.	Denbigh	3,912	573	612
Derwent, tns.	Derby	...	165	450
Desborough, v.-p.	Northmp.	2,410	1,428	172
Desert, p.	Cork	725	329	
Desertcreat, p.	Tyrone	14,399	5,520	
Desert-Egny, p.	Donegal	7,577	1,524	
Desert-Lyn, p.	Lond.	5,561	2,098	
Desert-Martyn, p.	Lond.	9,580	3,628	
Desert-More, p.	Cork	3,943	682	
Desert-Oghill, p.	Lond.	11,466	3,680	
Desert-Serges, p.	Cork	15,730	3,054	
Desford, p.	Leices.	3,830	981	413
Deskford, p.	Banff	...	1,031	
Detchant, tns.	Northmb.	...	145	560
Dethvick and Lea, ch.	Derby	2,110	935	446
Deuschill, p.	Salop	487	43	356
Devenisch, p.	Fermgh.	30,614	5,402	
Devereaux, St., p.	Hereford	1,095	242	348
Deverill Longbridge, p.	Wilts	4,156	1,197	260
Deverill Monkton, p.	Wilts	1,735	180	267
Devizes, m. and p. *th.*	Wilts	...	6,638	256
Devonport, m. *t. th.*	Devon	...	50,440	289
,, p.	Devon	...	64,783	289
St. James, ecl.-d.	Devon	...	6,655	289
St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Devon	...	5,997	289
St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Devon	...	8,750	289
St. Stephen, ecl.-d.	Devon	...	3,306	289
Devynnoch, v.-p.	Breckn.	28,883	1,798	[illegible]
Dewchurch, Little, p.	Hereford	1,652	322	348
Dewchurch, Much, p.	Hereford	4,878	608	348
Dewlish, p.	Dorset	2,090	458	275
Dewsall, p.	Hereford	676	36	348
Dewsbury, p.	York	9,768	34,988	502
Dewsbury, tn. m. *w.*	York	...	18,148	502
Dewsbury Moor, ecl.-d.	York	...	3,256	502
Dianor, p.	Meath	5,468	368	
Dibden, p.	Hants	3,837	513	104
Dicker Common, Trin., ecl.-d.	Sussex	...	550	79
Dicklesburgh, p.	Norfolk	2,343	895	239
Didbrook, p.	Glouces.	2,578	221	343
Didcot, p.	Berks	1,094	349	125
Diddington, p.	Hunts	1,450	204	178
Diddlebury, p.	Salop	9,535	829	352
Didling, p.	Sussex	814	85	93
Didlington, p.	Norfolk	1,854	80	248
Didmarton, p.-tns.	Glouces.	719	92	339
Didsbury, v.-tns.	Lanc.	1,527	1,829	471
Digby, p.	Lincoln	2,382	330	426
Digswell, p.	Herts	1,623	243	143
Dikewid, p.	Cardigan	3,215	454	596
Dilham, p.	Norfolk	1,563	425	230
Dilhorne, p.	Stafford	3,648	1,573	373
Dillicar, tns.	Westml.	...	205	575
Dilston, tns.	Northmb.	2,904	241	555
Dilton Marsh, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Wilts	...	1,561	259
Dilworth, tns.	Lanc.	1,226	959	482
Dilwyn, p.	Hereford	6,067	11,069	349
Dinas, p.	Pemb.	2,328	820	593
Dinder, p.	Somerset	1,071	244	323
Dinedor, p.	Hereford	1,678	270	348
Dingestow, p.	Monm.	1,930	231	577
Dingle, p.	Kerry	9,097	3,624	
Dingle, tn. *s.*	Kerry	85	2,260	
Dingley, p.	Northmp.	1,317	111	409
Dingwall, p.	Ross	...	2,412	
Dingwall, tn. B. P. *f.*	Ross	...	2,084	
Dinkley, tns.	Lanc.	500	120	480
Dinnington, p.	Northmb.	5,538	774	554
Dinnington, p.	York	1,540	272	436
Dinnington, p.	Somerset	514	146	318
Dinsdale, Low, p.	Durham	1,150	208	540
Dinting, tns.	Derby	...	730	451
Dinton, p.	Bucks	4,100	814	151
Dinton, p.	Wilts	4,086	509	265
Dionis, St, Backchurch, p.	Mddlx.	3	534	19
Dippenhall, tg.	Hants	...	522	115
Dipford, p.	Devon	4,154	659	284
Dirham and Hinton, p.	Glouces.	3,005	457	331
Dirleton, v.-p.	Hadding.	10,798	1,540	
Discoyd, tns.	Radnor	866	111	603
Diseworth, p.	Leices.	1,880	567	444
Dishforth, tns.	York	1,714	401	491
Dishley-with-Thorpacre, p.	Leices.	890	195	415
Disley Stanley, ch.	Cheshire	2,700	2,265	451
Diss, p.	Norfolk	3,627	3,710	239
Diss, tn. *f.*	Norfolk	...	3,164	239
Disserth, p.	Radnor	6,650	521	599
Distington, p.	Cumb.	2,910	785	571
Ditcheat, p.	Somerset	4,511	1,218	322
Ditchingham, p.	Norfolk	2,083	1,100	238
Ditchling, p.	Sussex	4,183	1,082	84
Ditteridge, p.	Wilts	374	110	253
Dittisham, p.	Devon	3,438	762	284
Ditton, p.	Kent	1,075	255	55
Ditton, tns.	Lanc.	2,072	764	[illegible]
Ditton, h.	Bucks	...	95	149
Ditton, Long, p.	Surrey	2,116	1,445	47
Ditton Priors, p.	Salop	5,530	613	356
Ditton, Thames, p.	Surrey	2,865	2,253	47
Dixton, Newton, p.	Monm.	3,843	753	577
Dobcross, Trinity, ecl.-d.	York	...	1,972	496
Dockenfield, p.	Hants	566	224	[illegible]
Docking, p.	Norfolk	5,113	1,625	244
Docklow, p.	Hereford	1,715	185	351
Dodbrooke, v.-p. *w.*	Devon	464	1,183	285
Dodcott-cum-Wilkesley, tns.	Cheshire	5,696	672	458
Doddenham, p.	Worces.	916	278	386
Dodderhill, p.	Worces.	5,450	2,141	391
Doddinghurst, p.	Essex	1,892	[illegible]	[illegible]
Doddington, p.	Camb.	36,985	8,722	191
Doddington, p.	Kent	1,918	476	67
Doddington, p.	Lincoln	4,044	264	428
Doddington, p.	Northmb.	9,110	795	562
Doddington, Dry, p.	Lincoln	2,160	283	442
Doddington, Great, p.	Northmp.	1,310	580	171
Doddington, St. John, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Doddington, St. John, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	356	355
Doddiscombsleigh, p.	Devon	2,391	343	281
Doddleston, p.	Fl.-Ches.	4,013	814	[illegible]
Dodford, p.	Northmp.	1,180	238	169
Dodington, p.	Glouces.	1,473	126	331
Dodington, p.	Somerset	543	98	313*a*
Dodworth, tns.	York	1,947	2,117	505
Dogdyke, tns.	Lincoln	850	289	425
Dogmells, St., p.	Pemb.	6,220	2,438	593
Dogmersfield, p.	Hants	1,728	251	115
Dogsthorpe, h.	Northmp.	2,130	425	175
Dogstown, p.	Tipperary	406	20	
Dogwells, St., p.	Pemb.	3,347	436	592
Dol-ben-maen, p.	Carnar.	2,145	387	618
Dolgarrog, tns.	Carnar.	...	134	622
Dolgelly, p.	Merion.	25,607	3,457	617
Dolgelly, tn. P. *t. s.*	Merion.	...	2,217	617
Dolla, p.	Tipperary	7,354	995	
Dollar, v.-p.	Clack.	...	1,776	
Dolphinton, p.	Lanark	5,381	260	
Dolton, p.	Devon	3,553	938	296
Dolwyddelan, p.	Carnar.	14,384	811	614
Dominick, St., p.	Cornwall	3,226	862	308
Donabate, p.	Dublin	2,715	362	
Donacavey, p.	Tyrone	23,552	8,042	
Donadea, p.	Kildare	2,110	283	
Donagh, p.	Donegal	25,259	4,474	
Donagh, p.	Monagh.	16,202	6,120	
Donaghadee, p.	Down	9,593	7,499	
Donaghadee, tn. *w.*	Down	79	2,671	
Donaghcloney, p.	Down	6,698	5,812	
Donaghcumper, p.	Kildare	2,322	1,082	
Donaghedy, p.	Tyrone	39,424	8,321	
Donaghenry, p.	Tyrone	7,155	4,749	
Donaghmore, p.	Tyrone	18,411	9,087	
Donaghmore, p.	Kildare	301	46	
Donaghmore, p.	Kilkenny	5,270	1,684	
Donaghmore, p.	Meath	3,955	1,081	
Donaghmore, p.	Meath	3,413	268	
Donaghmore, p.-tn.	Queen's	3,529	776	
Donaghmore, p.	Wexford	7,478	1,382	
Donaghmore, p.	Wicklow	23,428	2,077	
Donaghmore, p.	Cork	22,308	8,999	
Donaghmore, p.	Cork	312	206	
Donaghmore, p.	Limerick	943	289	
Donaghmore, p.	Tipperary	1,797	317	
Donaghmore, p.	Donegal	46,378	9,188	
Donaghmore, p.	Down	8,396	2,842	
Donaghmoyne, p.	Monagh.	25,502	8,694	
Donaghpatrick, p.	Meath	4,028	449	
Donaghpatrick, p.	Galway	10,342	1,980	
Donanaghta, p.	Galway	2,634	1,255	
Donard, p.-v.	Wicklow	4,809	819	
Donats, St., p.	Glamor.	1,018	[illegible]	583
Donats, Welsh, p.	Glamor.	2,175	275	581
Doncaster, m. *s.*	York	...	16,406	510
Doncaster, p.	York	6,527	17,632	510
Donegal, tn. *s.*	Donegal	...	1,541	
Donegal, p.	Donegal	22,816	5,529	
Donegore, p.	Antrim	6,650	1,739	
Doneraile, p.	Cork	20,442	4,111	
Doneraile, tn. *s.*	Cork	108	1,475	
Donhead, St. Andrew, p.	Wilts	3,540	[illegible]	266
Donhead, St. Mary, p.	Wilts	5,247	1,482	[illegible]
Donington-on-Bain, p.	Lincoln	1,890	[illegible]	431
Donington, p.	Salop	2,641	456	357
Donington, tn.-p.	Lincoln	6,180	1,690	423
Donington, Castle, p.	Leices.	4,250	2,445	444
Donisthorpe, h.	Derby	...	[illegible]	414
Donnington, p.	Hereford	808	105	[illegible]
Donnington, p.	Sussex	1,029	[illegible]	91
Donnington, h.	Glouces.	...	141	342
Donnington-with-Shaw, p.	Berks	1,989	660	120
Donnington Wood, St. Geo., ecl.-d.	Salop	...	614	366
Donnington Wood, St. Matt., ecl.-d.	Salop	...	1,351	[illegible]
Donnybrook, p.-v.	Dublin	735	12,151	
Donohill, p.	Tipperary	13,914	2,808	
Donore, p.	Meath	3,662	958	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Donyatt, p.	Somerset	1,223	494	318
Donyland, East, p.	Essex	1,067	1,052	205
Doon, p.-tn.	Lim.-Tip.	27,683	5,826	
Doondonnell, p.	Limerick	1,394	328	
Doonfeeny, p.	Mayo	31,251	2,582	
Doonmooney, p.	Wexford	1,081	134	
Doora, p.	Clare	5,918	1,281	
Dorchester, M. and P. *w.*	Dorset	...	6,823	275
Dorchester, p.-*v.*	Oxon	3,194	1,097	125
Dore, tns.	Derby	...	610	507
Dore, Abbey, p.	Hereford	5,390	551	348
Dore-with-Totley, ecl.-d.	Derby	...	1,006	507
Dores, p.	Invern.	...	1,506	
Dorking, p.	Surrey	10,020	6,997	43
Dorking, tn. *th.*	Surrey	...	4,061	43
Dormington, p.	Hereford	1,381	138	348
Dormston, p.	Worces.	830	97	390
Dorney, p.	Bucks	1,550	367	149
Dornoch, tn. R. P. *f.*	Sutherl.	...	647	
Dornoch, p.	Sutherl.	...	2,885	
Dornock, p.	Dumfries	5,780	856	
Dorrha, p.	Tipperary	15,751	1,878	
Dorrington, p.	Lincoln	680	467	426
Dorrington, St. Edward, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	382	359
Dorsington, p.	Glouces.	910	118	404
Dorstone, p.	Hereford	5,385	547	602
Dorton, p.	Bucks	1,431	137	156
Dothie-Camddwr, tns.	Cardigan	7,467	136	598
Dothie-Piscottwr, tns.	Cardigan	7,769	121	598
Douglas, tn.-p.	Lanark	34,317	2,490	
Douglas, tn. *s.*	Isl. Man	...	12,511	
Douglas, tn.	Cork	15	643	
Doulting, p.	Somerset	3,600	667	322
Doune, tn.	Perth	...	1,256	
Dovenby, tns.	Cumb.	1,886	272	570
Dover, M. and P. *w. s.*	Kent	...	25,325	72
Dover Castle, p.	Kent	137	954	72
Dovercourt, p.	Essex	2,966	1,231	203
Doverdale, p.	Worces.	743	43	391
Doveridge, p.	Derby	4,278	737	374
Dowally and Dunkeld, p.	Perth	...	971	
Dowdeswell, p.	Glouces.	2,246	350	341
Dowdstown, p.	Meath	869	111	
Dowlais, ecl.-d.	Glamor.	...	15,590	582
Dowland, p.	Devon	1,735	205	296
Dowles, p.	Salop	679	93	384
Dowlish-Wake, p.	Somerset	...	319	318
Dowlish, West, p.	Somerset	...	52	318
Down, p. *s.*	Down	11,485	6,996	
Down, p.	Kent	1,654	496	49
Down-Ampney, p.	Glouces.	2,510	429	340
Down, East, p.	Devon	3,643	418	295
Down-Holland, tns.	Lanc.	3,474	748	464
Down St. Mary, p.	Devon	3,229	426	292
Down Stonebeck, tns.	York	2,710	400	490
Down, West, p.	Devon	4,059	554	295
Downham, p.	Camb.	9,789	2,158	190
Downham, p.	Essex	2,223	247	199
Downham, tns.	Lanc.	1,870	292	479
Downham Market, p.	Norfolk	2,490	3,133	247
Downham Market, tn. *s.*	Norfolk	...	2,458	247
Downham, Santon, p.	Suffolk	3,860	81	249
Downhead, p.	Somerset	1,525	249	322
Downholme, p.	York	5,915	241	539
Downings, p.	Kildare	4,729	777	
Downpatrick, tn. P. *s.*	Down	1,487	4,317	
Downside, ecl.-d.	Somerset	...	697	325
Downton, p.	Wilts	13,221	3,566	263
Downton, p.	Hereford	1,201	184	352
Dowsby, p.	Lincoln	1,809	195	422
Dowth, p.	Meath	1,464	280	
Doynton, p.-*v.*	Glouces.	1,703	448	331
Drainie, p.	Elgin	...	2,991	
Drakestown, p.	Meath	2,693	303	
Drangan, p.-tn.	Tipperary	5,427	1,142	
Draughton, p.	Northmp.	1,477	190	170
Draughton, tns.	York	2,257	178	489
Drax, p.	York	6,474	1,231	513
Draycott, lib.	Derby	...	1,016	444
Draycott Cerne, p.	Wilts	1,066	158	253
Draycott-in-Clay, tns.	Stafford	...	484	374
Draycott Foliatt, p.	Wilts	702	27	250
Draycott Moor, h.	Berks	1,041	261	123
Draycott-in-Moors, p.	Stafford	3,690	451	373
Drayton, p.	Berks	1,950	605	123
Drayton, p.	Norfolk	1,332	451	233
Drayton, p.	Oxon	1,260	186	163
Drayton, p.	Oxon	1,260	327	123
Drayton, p.	Somerset	2,165	557	317
Drayton, p.	Notts	1,390	[illegible]	435
Drayton, tns.	Leices.	...	126	420
Drayton Basset, p.	Stafford	3,315	441	376
Drayton Beauchamp, p.	Bucks	1,874	268	151
Drayton, Dry, p.	Camb.	2,389	470	186
Drayton, East, p.	Not s	1,543	[illegible]	435
Drayton, Fen, p.	Camb.	1,496	[illegible]	177
Drayton, Fenny, p.	Leices.	1,280	134	[illegible]
Drayton-in-Hales, p. *w.*	Sal.-Staf.	14,216	5,242	[illegible]
Drayton Parslow, p.	Bucks	1,680	[illegible]	[illegible]

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Drayton, West, p.	Mddlx.	850	951	133
Dreghorn, p.	Ayr	...	3,283	
Drehidtarsna, p.	Limerick	1,055	254	
Drewsteignton, p.	Devon	6,937	1,067	291
Drewton-with-Everthorpe, tns.	York	...	186	517
Driby, p.	Lincoln	1,338	79	430
Driffield, p.	Glouces.	1,310	132	340
Driffield, p.	York	7,434	4,784	523
Driffield, Great, tn. *th.*	York	...	4,244	523
Drigg, p.	Cumb.	5,347	440	572
Drighlington, tns.	York	1,130	4,274	499
Drimnagh, p.	Dublin	732	355	
Drinagh, p.	Wexford	1,171	356	
Drinagh, p.	Cork	12,869	2,398	
Dringhoe, &c., tns.	York	1,700	157	53[illegible]
Dringhouses, tns.	York	...	379	515
Drinkstone, p.	Suffolk	2,172	496	217
Drishane, p.	Cork	33,035	6,289	
Drogheda, tn. *th. s.*	Me.-Lou.	415	14,051	
,, P.	Me.-Lou.	5,676	17,436	
Droitwich, M. *f.*	Worces.	...	3,124	391
,, P.	Worces.	...	7,086	391
Drom, p.	Tipperary	4,480	997	
Dromara, p.-tn.	Down	21,193	5,646	
Dromard, p.	Sligo	7,422	1,379	
Dromcolliher, p.	Limerick	4,846	1,494	
Dromdaleague, p.	Cork	18,708	3,011	
Dromdowney, p.	Cork	659	94	
Dromin, p.-tn.	Louth	2,042	517	
Dromin, p.	Limerick	4,096	666	
Dromineer, p.	Tipperary	1,739	373	
Dromiskin, p.	Louth	5,312	1,902	
Dromkeen, p.	Limerick	860	281	
Dromod, p.	Kerry	48,325	4,316	
Dromore, tn. *s.*	Down	67	2,531	
Dromore, p.	Tyrone	25,494	7,190	
Dromore, tn.	Tyrone	13	579	
Dromore, p.	Down	20,488	13,559	
Dron, p.	Perth	4,192	376	
Dronfield, tn.-p.	Derby	15,580	6,013	448
Drove End, ecl.-d.	Lincoln	...	778	424
Droxford, p.	Hants	6,986	2,194	110
Droylsden, v. tns.	Lanc.	...	8,798	474
Drum, p.	Mayo	7,768	2,565	
Drum, p.	Roscom.	15,991	3,414	
Drumachose, p.	Lond.	11,683	4,654	
Drumacoo, p.	Galway	1,932	545	
Drumatemple, p.	Gal.-Ros.	6,531	1,681	
Drumballyrony, p.	Down	12,339	7,493	
Drumbeg, p.	Do.-Ant.	2,705	1,751	
Drumblade, p.	Aberdeen	...	926	
Drumbo, p.	Down	13,793	7,073	
Drumburg, tns.	Cumb.	...	421	590
Drumcannon, p.	Waterf.	7,672	3,733	
Drumcar, p.	Louth	4,041	1,166	
Drumcliff, p.	Clare	9,938	9,708	
Drumcliff, p.	Sligo	26,598	7,982	
Drumcolumb, p.	Sligo	4,529	1,133	
Drumcondra, p.	Meath	7,926	1,385	
Drumcondra, v.	Dublin	...	199	
Drumcree, p.	Armagh	13,386	14,140	
Drumcreehy, p.	Clare	6,285	1,580	
Drumcullen, p.	King's	13,904	1,474	
Drumgath, p.	Down	5,331	3,625	
Drumglass, p.	Tyrone	3,502	5,632	
Drumgooland, p.	Down	19,653	8,457	
Drumgoon, p.	Cavan	15,509	7,945	
Drumhome, p.	Donegal	35,885	7,493	
Drumkay, p.	Wicklow	1,655	337	
Drumkeeran, p.	Fermgh.	23,667	5,817	
Drumkeeran, tn.	Leitrim	16	426	
Drumlane, p.	Cavan	18,801	5,036	
Drumlargan, p.	Meath	1,276	78	
Drumlease, p.	Leitrim	14,773	3,383	
Drumline, p.	Clare	2,955	661	
Drumlish, v.	Longford	30	380	
Drumlithie, v.	Kincar.	...	332	
Drumlumman, p.	Cavan	16,345	5,608	
Drummaul, p.	Antrim	21,092	9,511	
Drummelzier, p.	Peebles	18,029	209	
Drummully, p.	Fer.-Mon.	7,290	2,494	
Drumoak, p.	Aberdeen	...	996	
Drumore, *v.*	Wigtown	...	429	
Drumragh, p.	Tyrone	20,164	9,449	
Drumraney, p.	Westmth.	9,103	1,730	
Drumrat, p.	Sligo	3,731	1,090	
Drumreilly, p.	Cav.-Lei.	3,139	7,818	
Drumshallon, p.	Louth	3,580	779	
Drumshambo, *v.*	Leitrim	17	[illegible]	
Drumsnat, p.	Monagh.	5,019	2,051	
Drumtarriff, p.	Cork	15,224	3,804	
Drumtullagh-Grange, p.	Antrim	3,753	1,144	
Drung, p.	Cavan	11,475	4,212	
Dryfesdale, p.	Dumfries	10,372	2,509	
Drymen, p.	Stirling	30,973	1,619	
Drypool, p.	York	2,206	6,241	519
Duagh, p.-tn.	Kerry	19,701	3,820	
Dublin, tn. c. *m. th.*	Dublin	3,304	237,687	
,, P.	Dublin	4,965	263,751	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Ducklington, p.	Oxon	2,440	606	161
Dudcott, p.	Berks	1,094	349	125
Duddeston, h.	Warwick	...	38,760	395
Duddeston, St. Matthew, ecl.-d.	Warwick	...	18,693	395
Duddingston, v.-p.	Edinb.	1,899	5,159	
Duddington, p.	Northmp.	1,400	422	421
Duddo, tns.	Northmb.	1,651	311	561
Duddon, tns.	Cheshire	661	168	459
Dudley, p.-tn. P. *s.*	Worces.	3,930	44,975	382
Duffield, v.-p.	Derby	17,390	16,778	446
Duffield, North, tns.	York	3,220	470	513
Duffield, South, tns.	York	1,280	236	513
Duffryn, h.	Monm.	...	275	580
Dufftown, v.	Banff	...	1,249	
Duffus, p.	Elgin	...	3,308	
Dufton, p.	Westmd.	18,129	495	573
Duggleby, tns.	York	1,706	272	526
Duirinish, p.	Invern.	...	4,775	
Dukinfield, tns. v.	Lanc.	...	29,953	474
Dulane, p.	Meath	4,243	713	
Dulas, p.	Here'ord	845	76	348
Duleek, p.	Meath	16,554	2,942	
Duleek, tn.	Meath	81	200	
Duleek Abbey, p.	Meath	1,030	108	
Dull, p.	Perth	...	2,945	
Dullingham, p.	Camb.	3,240	800	189
Duloe, p.	Cornwall	5,844	1,096	303
Dulver'on, tn.-p. *s.*	Somerset	8,337	1,552	313*b*
Dulwich, h.	Surrey	...	1,723	33
Dumbarton, p.	Dumb.	8,563	6,304	
Dumbarton, tn. R. *t.*	Dumb.	...	6,090	
" P.	Dumb.	...	8,253	
Dumbleton, p.	Glouces.	2,100	465	343
Dumfries, R. *w. s.*	Dumfries	...	12,313	
" P.	Dumfries	...	14,023	
Dumfries, p.	Dumfries	10,200	13,523	
Dummer, p.	Hants	2,180	400	116
Dun, p.	Forfar	...	765	
Dunaghy, p.	Antrim	13,726	3,930	
Dunamon, p.	Gal.-Ros.	4,656	552	
Dunany, p.	Louth	1,662	520	
Dunbar, p.	Hadding.	8,803	4,944	
Dunbar, tn. R.	Hadding.	...	3,796	
Dunbarny, p.	Perth	4,136	1,035	
Dunbell, p.-tn.	Kilkenny	2,579	427	
Dunbin, p.	Louth	2,169	672	
Dunblane, p.	Perth	...	2,528	
Dunblane, tn. *th.*	Pert	...	1,709	
Dunboe, p.	Lond.	10,577	2,607	
Dunbog, p.	Fife	2,396	207	
Dunboyne, v.-p.	Meat	13,686	1,845	
Dunbrody and St. James, p.	Wexford	8,489	2,772	
Dunbulloge, p.	Cork	16,783	2,541	
Duncannon, v.	Wexford	36	519	
Dunchideock, p.	Devon	250	155	281
Dunchurch, v.-p.	Warwick	4,846	1,309	401
Duncormick, p.-tn.	Wexford	5,711	1,414	
Duncton, p.	Sussex	1,324	258	92
Dundalk, p.	Louth	6,202	12,731	
Dundalk, tn. P. *m.*	Louth	451	10,428	
Dundee, M. R. *f.*	Forfar	...	29,165	
" P.	Forfar	...	90,417	
Dundee, p.	Forfar	4,582	68,986	
Dundermot Grange, p.	Antrim	3,008	1,099	
Dunderrow, p.-tn.	Cork	6,435	1,336	
Dundonald, v.-p.	Ayr	13,405	7,606	
Dundonald, v.-p.	Down	4,635	1,333	
Dundrum, v.	Dublin	35	487	
Dundrum, v.	Down	16	314	
Dundry, p.	Somerset	2,799	556	328
Duneane, p.	Antrim	11,257	5,658	
Duneany, p.	Kildare	3,085	381	
Dunfanaghy, tn.	Donegal	11	657	
Dunfermline, p.	Fife	21,263	21,187	
Dunfermline, tn. *t. f.*	Fife	...	8,402	
Dunfierth, p.	Kildare	5,548	663	
Dungannon, tn. P. *m. th.*	Tyrone	230	3,994	
Dunganstown, p.	Wicklow	14,287	2,280	
Dungarvan, tn. *w. s.*	Waterf.	392	5,886	
" P.	Waterf.	8,499	8,645	
Dungarvan, p.	Waterf.	9,413	8,720	
Dungarvan, p.	Kilkenny	5,881	990	
Dungiven, p.	Lond.	29,308	4,248	
Dungiven, tn. *m.*	Lond.	36	845	
Dunglow, v.	Donegal	15	399	
Dungourney, p.-tn.	Cork	8,231	1,225	
Dunham, p.	Notts	2,030	327	435
Dunham, Great, p.	Norfolk	1,968	493	242
Dunham-on-the-Hill, tns.	Cheshire	1,458	320	459
Dunham, Little, p.	Norfolk	1,835	327	242
Dunham-Massey, tns.	Cheshire	3,470	1,535	454
Dunhill, p.	Waterf.	6,287	1,369	
Dunholm, p.	Lincoln	2,190	453	428
Dunino, p.	Fife	2,737	370	
Dunipace, p.	Stirling	5,628	1,731	
Dunipace, v.	Stirling	...	1,007	
Duniry, p.	Galway	6,848	969	
Dunisky, p.	Cork	1,187	150	
Dunkeld and Dowally, p.	Perth	...	971	
Dunkeld, Little, p.	Perth	...	2,104	
Dunkeld, tn. *s.*	Perth	...	929	
Dunkerrin, p.	King's	7,770	1,410	
Dunkerton, p.	Somerset	1,233	1,060	326
Dunkeswell, p.	Devon	5,160	492	280
Dunkeswell, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Devon	...	244	314
Dunkeswick, tns.	York	1,230	210	493*a*
Dunkirk, v.	Kent	...	721	67
Dunkitt, p.	Kilkenny	6,773	2,042	
Dunlavin, tn.-p. *w.*	Wicklow	5,853	1,401	
Dunleckny, p.	Carlow	7,956	1,644	
Dunleer, p.	Louth	2,379	992	
Dunleer, tn.	Louth	35	524	
Dunlichty-with-Daviot, p.	Invern.	...	1,741	
Dunlop, v.-p.	Ayr	...	3,690	
Dunluce, p.	Antrim	9,370	2,506	
Dunmahon, p.	Cork	2,303	517	
Dunmanoge, p.	Kildare	2,961	374	
Dunmanway, tn. *t.*	Cork	225	2,068	
Dunmoe, p.	Meath	976	129	
Dunmore, p.	Galway	34,939	8,440	
Dunmore, tn. *th.*	Galway	51	652	
Dunmore, p.	Kilkenny	2,380	357	
Dunmow, Great, p.-tn.	Essex	6,746	2,976	346
Dunmow, Little, p.	Essex	1,715	379	209
Dunmoylan, p.	Limerick	6,190	1,217	
Dunmurraghill, p.	Kildare	502	109	
Dunmurry, p.	Kildare	1,101	152	
Dunmurry, tn.	Antrim	18	401	
Dunnamaggan, p.-v.	Kilkenny	3,547	686	
Dunnerdale, tns.	Lanc.	3,940	118	486
Dunnet, p.-v.	Caithness	...	1,861	
Dunnichen, p.	Forfar	4,922	1,932	
Dunning, v.-p.	Perth	14,927	2,084	
Dunning, v.	Perth	...	1,105	
Dunnington, p.	York	3,199	906	515
Dunnockshaw, tns.	Lanc.	350	167	478
Dunnottar, p.	Kincar.	...	1,828	
Dunoon, tn.	Argyle	...	2,968	
Dunoon-with-Kilmun, p.	Argyle	...	5,461	
Dunquin, p.	Kerry	4,397	617	
Dunrossness, p.	Shetland	...	4,830	
Dunsany, p.	Meath	964	157	
Dunsby, p.	Lincoln	2,695	195	422
Dunscore, p.	Dumfries	14,923	1,554	
Dunse, tn.-p.	Berwick	11,475	3,595	
Dunsfold, p.	Surrey	4,293	716	42
Dunsfold, p.	Devon	5,948	921	281
Dunsfort, p.	Down	4,239	1,093	
Dunsforth, Lower, tns.	York	960	144	492*a*
Dunsforth, Upper, tns.	York	900	151	492*a*
Dunshalt, v.	Fife	...	567	
Dunshaughlin, tn.-p.	Meath	5,264	1,013	
Dunstable, tn.-p. *w. s.*	Beds	390	4,470	184
Dunstall, tns.	Stafford	...	240	375
Dunstan, St., p.	Kent	365	1,520	66
Dunster, tn.-p. *f.*	Somerset	3,455	1,112	313*a*
Dunstew, p.	Oxon	1,370	407	160
Dunston, tns.	Northmb.	1,663	303	559
Dunston, tns.	Stafford	...	275	378
Dunston, p.	Lincoln	4,620	575	428
Dunston, p.	Norfolk	616	83	236
Dunsyre, p.	Lanark	10,759	312	
Dunterton, p.	Devon	1,161	181	290
Duntisborne Abbots, p.	Glouces.	3,290	354	340
Duntisborne Leer, tg.	Glouces.	...	117	340
Duntisborne Rouse, p.	Glouces.	1,730	127	340
Duntocher, tn.	Dumb.	...	2,360	
Dunton, p.	Beds	2,840	518	180
Dunton, p.	Bucks	1,550	106	152
Dunton, p.	Essex	2,338	174	199
Dunton-Basset, p.	Leices.	1,860	524	408
Dunton-with-Doughton, p.	Norfolk	1,721	126	243
Dunurlin, p.	Kerry	4,700	887	
Dunwich, tn.-p.	Suffolk	1,465	227	225
Durham, C. M. and P. *s.*	Durham	...	14,088	545
Durham, St. Cuthbert, ecl.-d.	Durham	...	3,486	545
Durhamtown, v.	Linlith.	...	511	
Durinish, p.	Invern.	...	4,775	
Durisdeer, p.	Dumfries	19,852	1,320	
Durleigh, p.	Somerset	886	158	316
Durley, p.	Hants	2,474	411	110
Durness, p.	Sutherl.	...	1,109	
Durnford, p.	Wilts	3,423	553	262
Durrington, p.	Sussex	891	171	90
Durrington, p.	Wilts	2,682	440	262
Durris, p.	Kincar.	...	1,109	
Durrow, p.-tn. *f.*	Kil.-Qu.	6,529	1,759	
Durrow, tn. *f.*	Queen's	51	869	
Durrow, p.	Kin.-Wes.	9,773	1,423	
Durrus, p.	Cork	11,138	2,137	
Dursley, tn.-p. *th.*	Glouces.	1,059	2,477	333
Durston, p.	Somerset	1,022	223	315
Durweston, p.	Dorset	1,763	364	270
Duseford, p.	Camb.	3,132	841	188
Duston, p.	Northmb.	1,760	1,162	168
Duthill, p.	Elg.-Inv.	...	1,928	
Dutton, tns.	Lanc.	1,809	312	482
Dutton, tns.	Cheshire	2,076	442	455

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Dutton-y-bran, tns.	Denbigh	587	43	611
Dutton Cacca, tns.	Denbigh	410	93	611
Dutton Diffeth, tns.	Denbigh	612	148	611
Duxbury, tns.	Lanc.	1,011	341	481
Duxford, p.	Camb.	3,132	841	188
Dwy-Gyfylchi, p.	Carnar.	5,794	1,386	622
Dyce, p.	Aberdeen	...	585	
Dyer's Hill, ecl.-d.	York	...	7,717	508
Dyffrin, h.	Brecon	...	318	600
Dyffryn-Clydach, h.	Glamor.	...	1,022	584
Dyffrynhonddu, Lower, h.	Brecon	...	196	600
Dyffrynhonddu, Upper, h.	Brecon	...	187	600
Dyffryncridrich, h.	Carmar.	...	689	587
Dyffrynelan, tns.	Radnor	32,000	338	605
Dyffryngwy, tns.			460	605
Dyke, h.	Lincoln	...	266	422
Dyke and Moy, p.	Elgin	...	1,247	
Dykehead, v.	Lanark	...	573	
Dylais, Lower, h.	Glamor.	...	348	584
Dylais, Upper, h.	Glamor.	...	622	584
Dyliffe, ecl.-d.	Montg.	...	858	606
Dymchurch, p.	Kent	1,534	618	74
Dymerchion, p.	Flint	...	707	613
Dymock, p.	Glouces.	6,875	1,870	335
Dysart, p.	Kilkenny	7,938	1,384	
Dysart, p.	Louth	1,912	424	
Dysart, p.	Westmth.	6,242	719	
Dysart, p.	Roscom.	6,569	1,113	
Dysart, p.	Fife	4,317	8,842	
Dysart, tn. R.	Fife	...	1,755	
" P.	Fife	...	3,066	
Dysartgallen, p.	Queen's	10,781	2,544	
Dysartmoon, p.	Kilkenny	6,208	1,156	
Dysartnos, p.	Queen's	6,096	1,006	
Dysert, p.	Clare	7,251	1,337	
Dysert, p.	Kerry	6,054	962	
Dysert, p.	Kerry	6,074	941	
Dysert, p.	Limerick	910	145	
Dysert, p.	Waterf.	5,396	887	
Dyserth, p.	Flint	3,348	1,008	613
Eagle with Eagle Hall, p.	Lincoln	2,450	614	428
Eaglescliffe, p.	Durham	4,821	900	
Eaglesfield, v.	Dumfries	...	499	
Eaglesfield, tns.	Cumb.	...	304	570
Eaglesham, p.-v.	Renfrew	16,003	2,328	
Eakring, p.	Notts	2,297	650	441
Ealing, p.	Mddlx.	3,814	11,963	134
Ealing, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	3,324	134
Eardington, tns.	Salop	1,301	370	356
Eardisland, p.	Hereford	4,455	894	319
Eardisley, p.	Hereford	4,533	826	603
Eardley-End, tns.	Stafford	...	190	369
Earith, h.	Hunts	...	631	177
Earl-Framingham, p.	Norfolk	560	136	236
Earl-Shilton, v. ch.	Leices.	...	2,176	412
Earl-Soham, p.	Suffolk	1,944	745	224
Earl-Stoke, p.	Wilts	2,400	378	256
Earley, lib.	Berks	...	566	128
Earlham, St. Mary, p.	Norfolk	...	195	234
Earl's Barton, p.	Northmp.	1,760	1,557	171
Earl's Court, St. Philip, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	5,264	1
Earl's Heaton, St. Peter, ecl.-d.	York	...	4,019	502
Earlsferry, tn. R.	Fife	...	395	
Earlston, v.-p.	Berwick	10,010	1,825	
Earlstown, p.	Kilkenny	2,938	370	
Earnley, p.	Sussex	1,182	116	91
Earnshill, p.	Somerset	375	17	317
Earsdon, p.	Northmp.	11,646	12,444	553
Earsham, p.	Norfolk	3,052	697	239
Eartham, p.	Sussex	1,504	121	91
Easby, p.	York	5,090	844	539
Easby, tns.	Cumb.	...	95	566
Easby, tns.	York	1,241	124	533
Easdale, v.	Argyle	...	449	
Easebourne, p.	Sussex	4,043	859	93
Easenhall, tns.	Warwick	1,112	179	401
Easington, p.	Durham	13,730	7,336	546
Easington, p.	Oxon	232	26	156
Easington, p.	York	5,228	666	521
Easington, p.	York	6,293	752	532
Easington, tns.	York	9,090	338	479
Easington, tns.	Northmb.	848	192	560
Easington Grange, tns.	Northmb.	547	71	560
Easingwold, tn.-p. *f.*	York	11,953	2,724	527
Easky, p.-tn.	Sligo	13,286	3,975	
Eass.e and Nevay, p.	Forfar	...	748	
East Ham, p.	Essex	...	2,264	194
East-Leach-Martin, p.	Glouces.	1,960	216	341
East-Leach-Turville, p.	Glouces	2,670	509	341
Eastbourne, p.-tn.	Sussex	5,512	5,795	78
Eastbourne, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Sussex	...	3,796	78
Eastbridge, p.	Kent	1,135	45	74
Eastbury, tg.	Berks	...	480	121
Eastchurch, p.	Kent	3,621	996	69
Easter, Good, p.	Essex	2,081	539	200
Easter, High, p.	Essex	4,725	947	209
Eastergate, p.	Sussex	912	162	91
Easterton, tg.	Wilts	...	461	256
Eastfield, h.	Northmp.	...	150	175
Eastham, p.	Cheshire	10,834	2,643	460a
Eastham, p.	Worces.	3,846	645	385
Easthampstead, p.	Berks	5,186	789	130
Easthope, p.	Salop	814	109	354
Easthorpe, p.	Essex	1,300	144	205
Eastington, p.	Glouces.	2,042	1,717	337
Eastington, tg.	Glouces.	...	412	341
Eastling, p.	Kent	1,915	399	67
Eastmuir, v.	Lanark	...	510	
Eastnor, p.	Hereford	3,186	478	316
Eastoft, tns.	Lincoln	...	534	511
Eastoft, tns.	York	1,389	90	512
Eastoft, St. Barth., ecl.-d.	York-Lin.	...	624	511
Easton, p.	Hunts	1,310	155	176
Easton, p.	Norfolk	1,576	233	235
Easton, p.	Northmp.	3,170	984	421
Easton, p.	Hants	2,734	455	109
Easton, p.	Suffolk	1,462	400	224
Easton, p.	Wilts	2,080	463	261
Easton, tns.	Lincoln	...	150	427
Easton, ecl.-d.	Somerset	...	259	323
Easton-Bavents, p.	Suffolk	381	7	225
Easton-in-Gordano, p.	Somerset	1,931	2,028	328
Easton, Great, p.	Essex	2,532	891	209
Easton, Grey, p.	Wilts	1,046	177	252
Easton, Little, p.	Essex	7,548	357	209
Easton-Magna, tns.	Leices.	...	590	420
Easton, St. Mark, ecl.-d.	Glouces.	...	2,939	330
Easton-Maudit, p.	Northmp.	1,764	207	171
Easton-Neston, p.	Northmp.	1,703	160	165
Eastover, St. John, ecl.-d.	Somerset	...	4,792	316
Eastridge, tg.	Wilts	...	183	121
Eastrington, v.-p.	York	7,022	1,906	517
Eastrop, p.	Hants	438	130	116
Eastrop, tg.	Wilts	...	876	250
Eastry, p.	Kent	2,715	1,505	71
Eastville, tns.	Lincoln	1,260	246	430
Eastwell, p.	Kent	894	126	63
Eastwell, p.	Leices.	1,346	160	418
Eastwick, p.	Herts	810	116	138
Eastwood, p.	Essex	2,962	573	201
Eastwood p.	Notts	940	1,860	438
Eastwood, p.	Renfrew	5,690	11,314	
Eathorpe, tns.	Warwick	...	153	403
Eatington, p.	Warwick	4,080	713	404
Eaton, p.	Leices.	2,470	421	418
Eaton, p.	Notts	1,540	184	435
Eaton, p.	Salop	6,201	514	354
Eaton, tns.	Berks	...	106	123
Eaton, St. Andrew, p.	Norfolk	...	930	234
Eaton Bishop, p.	Hereford	2,229	465	348
Eaton Bray, p.	Beds	2,650	1,440	183
Eaton, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	1,224	485	453
Eaton Constantine, p.	Salop	874	242	359
Eaton Hastings, p.	Berks	1,330	185	122
Eaton, Little, ch.	Derby	490	775	444
Eaton, Long, tns.	Derby	...	1,551	444
Eaton Socon, p.	Beds	7,530	2,766	178
Eaton-by-Tarporley, tns.	Cheshire	1,314	465	458
Eaton-on-Tern, tns.	Salop	...	152	364
Eaves Bucknall, tns.	Stafford	...	248	371
Ebbe, St., p.	Oxon	...	4,899	158
Ebberston, p.	York	6,350	572	530
Ebbesborne-Wake, p.	Wilts	2,762	326	265
Ebchester, tns.	Durham	550	697	545
Ebony, p.	Kent	2,209	184	61
Ebrington, p.	Glouces.	2,960	570	406
Ecchinswell, p.	Hants	2,319	452	119
Eccles, p.	Lanc.	20,240	52,679	472
Eccles, p.	Norfolk	1,685	194	240
Eccles, p.	Norfolk	397	28	230
Eccles, p.	Berwick	12,489	1,861	
Ecclesall-Bierlow, tns.	York	4,400	38,771	507
Ecclesfechan, v.	Dumfries	...	884	
Eccleshield, p.	York	43,540	21,568	506
Eccleshall, p.	Stafford	21,460	4,882	368
Eccleshall, tn. *f.*	Stafford	...	1,491	368
Eccleshill, tns.	Lanc.	792	543	480
Eccleshill, tns.	York	1,070	4,482	499
Ecclesmachan, p.	Linlith.	2,647	309	
Eccleston, p.	Cheshire	2,402	349	459
Eccleston, p.	Lanc.	8,361	3,496	465
Eccleston, tns.	Lanc.	2,085	965	481
Eccleston, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	2,328	463
Eccleston, Great, tns.	Lanc.	...	641	484
Eccleston, Little, tns.	Lanc.	1,198	209	483
Eccleston-by-Prescot, tns.	Lanc.	3,387	11,610	463
Eccleston, St. Thomas, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	8,206	463
Echt, p.	Aberdeen	...	1,287	
Eckford, p.	Roxburgh	10,097	957	
Eckington, p.	Derby	6,610	6,064	448
Eckington, p.	Worces.	2,260	748	390
Ecton, p.	Northmp.	1,790	610	171
Edale, tns.	Derby	...	386	450
Eday, isl.	Orkney	...	897	
Edburton, p.	Sussex	2,651	300	86
Eddertoun, p.	Ross	...	836	
Eddisbury, tns.	Cheshire	3,890	228	456
Eddlestone, p.	Peebles	18,590	753	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Eldrachillis, p.	Sutherl.	...	1,641	
Edenbridge, p.	Kent	7,020	1,736	56
Edenderry, tn. *s.*	King's	75	1,661	
Edenhall, p.	Cumb.	3,354	287	565
Edenham, p.	Lincoln	6,844	644	422
Edensor, p.	Derby	4,829	592	449
Edensor, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	4,943	371
Edermine, p.	Wexford	4,131	956	
Edeyrn, p.	Carnar.	1,380	613	619
Edgbaston, p.	Warwick	2,545	12,907	393
Edgcott, p.	Northmp.	1,344	103	163
Edgcott, p.	Bucks	650	182	154
Edge, tns.	Cheshire	1,572	270	363*b*
Edge, tg.	Glouces.	...	1,176	338
Edge, High, ecl.-d.	Derby	...	2,286	446
Edge Hill, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	8,003	462
Edgefield, p.	Norfolk	2,435	624	231
Edgeworth, p.	Glouces.	1,566	139	340
Edgeworth, tns.	Lanc.	2,480	1,350	468
Edgeworthstown, v.	Longford	39	860	
Edgmond, p.	Salop	9,598	2,598	366
Edgton, p.	Salop	1,332	186	353
Edgware, p.-tn.	Mddlx.	1,979	705	135
Edicliff, p. d.	Salop	...	519	353
Edinburgh, r. m. *w.*	Edinb.	...	66,429	
,, P.	Edinb.	...	168,121	
Edingale, p.	Stafford	900	208	376
Edingley, p.	Notts	1,800	390	441
Edingthorpe, p.	Norfolk	710	181	230
Edington, p.	Wilts	5,705	994	259
Edington, tg.	Berks	...	552	121
Edington, ch.	Somerset	2,167	432	316
Edinkillie, p.	Elgin	...	1,303	
Edith-Weston, p.	Rutland	1,723	387	419
Edlaston, p.	Derby	1,360	207	447
Edlesborough, p.	Bucks	4,579	1,671	185
Edlingham, p.	Northmb.	12,348	676	559
Edlington, p.	Lincoln	2,900	212	429
Edlington, p.	York	1,727	149	510
Edmondbyres, p.	Durham	4,880	455	544
Edmondsley, tns.	Durham	1,964	434	548
Edmondthorpe, p.	Leices.	1,753	233	418
Edmonsham, p.	Dorset	1,671	279	271
Edmonton, v.-p.	Mddlx.	7,480	10,930	137
Edmonton, Up., St. Jas., ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	2,945	137
Edmund, St., p.	Norfolk	...	753	234
Edmund, St., p.	Wilts	...	4,458	264
Edmund, St., p.	Devon	...	1,525	282
Edmund, St., p.	Mddlx.	...	333	19
Ednam, p.	Roxburgh	3,919	599	
Edrens, St., p.	Pemb.	916	118	592
Edrom, p.	Berwick	9,634	1,592	
Edstaston, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	799	363*a*
Edstone, Great, p.	York	1,800	152	529
Edvin-Loach, p.	Worces.	534	53	350
Edvin-Ralph, p.	Hereford	1,590	165	350
Edwalton, p.	Notts	813	115	443
Edward, St., p.	Camb.	...	605	187
Edwardstone, p.	Suffolk	1,872	462	213
Edwinstowe, p.	Notts	17,270	2,651	441
Edworth, p.	Beds	1,099	99	180
Edzell, p.	Forfar	...	1,025	
Efenechtyd, p.	Denbigh	1,217	211	612
Effin, p.	Limerick	5,268	1,260	
Effingham, p.-v.	Surrey	3,148	633	43
Egdean, p.	Sussex	710	85	92
Egerton, p.	Kent	2,780	816	62
Egerton, tns.	Cheshire	911	115	458
Egg-Buckland, p.	Devon	3,304	1,348	286
Eggborough, tns.	York	1,997	299	504*a*
Eggesford, p.	Devon	2,500	126	292
Egginton, p.	Derby	2,289	355	375
Eggington, h.	Beds	...	439	183
Eggliscliffe, p.	Durham	4,821	698	541*a*
Egglestone, tns.	Durham	7,919	788	543
Eggleton, tns.	Hereford	630	164	346
Egham, p.-v.	Surrey	7,435	4,864	131
Egleton, p.	Rutland	1,450	131	419
Eglingham, p.	Northmb.	23,361	1,845	559
Eglish, p.	King's	14,800	1,596	
Eglish, p.	Armagh	10,575	3,700	
Egloshayle, p.	Cornwall	5,748	1,479	304
Egloskerry, p.	Cornwall	3,235	510	301
Eglwysbrewis, p.	Glamor.	367	21	583
Eglwyscymmin, p.	Carmar.	3,634	260	590
Eglwysfach, p.	Den.-Carn.	10,740	1,530	614
Eglwysfach, h.	Denbigh	7,838	1,157	614
Eglwysfaurachyrig, ch.	Carmar.	2,618	268	590
Eglwysilan, p.	Glamor.	13,619	6,383	581
Eglwysrhôs, p.	Carnar.	3,735	832	622
Eglwyswrw, p.	Pemb.	3,634	490	593
Egmanton, p.	Notts	2,220	386	441
Egmere, p.	Norfolk	1,237	56	243
Egremont, p.	Carmar.	1,006	124	590
Egremont, p.	Cumb.	2,708	3,481	571
Egremont, tn. *s.*	Cumb.	...	2,511	571
Egton, tns.	York	15,146	1,115	531
Egton-with-Newland, tns.	Lanc.	3,390	1,231	486
Ridda, tns.	Carnar.	...	396	614

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Eirias, tns.	Carnar.	941	295	622
Eisey, p.	Wilts	1,840	198	251
Elberton, p.	Glouces.	1,673	180	302
Elden, p.	Suffolk	5,290	193	216
Eldersfield, p.	Worces.	3,307	782	388
Eldon, tns.	Durham	1,540	311	542
Eldon, ecl.-d.	York	...	6,030	567
Elerch, tns.	Cardigan	4,173	238	597
Elford, tns.	Northmb.	1,062	103	560
Elford, p.	Stafford	2,070	461	377
Elgin, M. B. *t. f.*	Elgin	...	6,403	
,, P.	Elgin	...	7,543	
Elham, p.-tn.	Kent	6,570	1,159	78
Elie, p.-tn.	Fife	2,241	826	
Eling, p.	Hants	18,459	5,947	104
Eling, North, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	1,239	104
Elkington, p.	Northmp.	1,720	60	401
Elkington, North, p.	Lincoln	991	108	431
Elkington, South, p.	Lincoln	3,049	333	431
Elksley, p.	Notts	2,500	362	435
Elkstone, p.	Glouces.	2,058	320	340
Elkstone and Warslow, tns.	Stafford	...	689	372
Ella, Kirk, p.	York	4,390	1,148	519
Ella, West, tns.	York	570	154	519
Elland, tn.	York	...	3,643	498
Elland-with-Greetland, tns.	York	3,360	8,716	498
Ellastone, p.	Stafford	7,970	1,230	447
Ellel, tns.	Lanc.	5,620	1,968	485
Ellel, St. John, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	1,877	485
Ellenboro' and Ewanrigg, tns.	Cumb.	1,224	1,086	570
Ellenhall, p.	Stafford	1,750	300	367
Ellerburn, p.	York	4,590	648	530
Ellerby, tns.	York	3,470	304	522
Ellerby, tns.	York	739	103	531
Ellerker, tns.	York	...	341	518
Ellerton Priory, p.	York	2,552	338	517
Ellerton-on-Swale, tns.	York	1,609	153	519
Ellesborough, p.	Bucks	3,310	724	150
Ellesmere, p.	Sal.-Flint	26,633	6,453	362
Ellesmere, tn. P. *t.*	Salop	...	2,114	362
Ellingham, p.	Hants	2,545	306	102
Ellingham, p.	Norfolk	1,779	386	238
Ellingham, p.	Northmb.	9,124	813	559
Ellingham, tns.	Northmb.	3,109	280	560
Ellingham, Great, p.	Norfolk	2,670	717	241
Ellingham, Little, p.	Norfolk	1,540	382	241
Ellingstring, tns.	York	402	164	536
Ellington, p.	Hunts	2,910	413	176
Ellington, tns.	Northmb.	2,189	264	558
Ellingtons, tns.	York	1,710	114	536
Ellisfield, p.	Hants	2,360	255	116
Ellon, p.	Aberdeen	...	3,913	
Ellough, p.	Suffolk	1,097	126	226
Elloughton, p.	York	2,988	688	518
Elm, p.	Camb.	11,105	1,729	193
Elm, p.	Somerset	893	377	321
Elmbridge, ch.	Worces.	...	391	391
Elmdon, p.	Essex	2,840	731	210
Elmdon, p.	Warwick	1,127	206	402
Elmham, North, p.	Norfolk	4,631	1,251	242
Elmham, South :—				
All Saints, p.	Norfolk	1,150	197	226
St. Cross, p.	Norfolk	1,110	238	226
St. James, p.	Norfolk	1,530	294	226
St. Margaret, p.	Norfolk	710	152	226
St. Michael, p.	Norfolk	930	156	226
St. Nicholas, p.	Norfolk	450	103	226
St. Peter, p.	Norfolk	900	88	226
Elmley, p.	Kent	2,341	140	69
Elmley Castle, p.	Worces.	1,027	373	390
Elmley Lovett, p.	Worces.	2,381	353	391
Elmore, p.	Glouces.	1,486	374	336
Elmsall, North, tns.	York	2,071	236	504*b*
Elmsall, South, tns.	York	1,740	468	504*b*
Elmsett, p.	Suffolk	1,973	459	213
Elmstead, p.	Essex	3,644	953	203
Elmsted, p.	Kent	2,692	492	73
Elmsthorpe, p.	Leices.	1,650	45	413
Elmstone, p.	Kent	432	75	71
Elmstone Hardwicke, p.	Glouces.	2,610	440	345
Elmswell, p.	Suffolk	2,066	759	217
Elmton, p.	Derby	2,970	469	436
Elphin, p.	Roscom.	12,545	4,260	
Elphin, tn.	Roscom.	56	1,007	
Elsdon, p.	Northmb.	74,917	1,521	557
Elsdon Ward, tns.	Northmb.	6,404	266	563
Elsecar, ecl.-d.	York	...	1,912	505
Elsenham, p.	Essex	1,829	480	139
Elsfield, p.	Oxon	1,280	179	157
Elsham, p.	Lincoln	4,110	409	[illegible]
Elsing, p.	Norfolk	1,511	392	242
Elslack, h.	York	1,762	112	489
Elson, St. Thomas, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	1,530	97
Elstead, p.	Surrey	4,119	818	[illegible]
Elsted, p.	Sussex	1,789	174	93
Elston, p.	Notts	1,640	262	441
Elstow, p.	Beds	1,522	618	179
Estree, p.	Herts	1,370	402	136
Elstronwick, tns.	York	910	130	522

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1801.	No. of Union.
Elswick, tns.	Lanc.	1,009	290	483
Elswick, tns.	Northmb.	783	14,345	552
Elswick, High, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Northmb.	...	22,275	552
Elsworth, p.	Camb.	3,700	787	185
Eltham, p.	Kent	4,350	3,009	36
Eltisley, p.	Camb.	1,922	478	185
Elton, tns.	Cheshire	1,027	507	457
Elton, tns.	Cheshire	1,090	190	459
Elton, tns.	Derby	...	491	449
Elton, p.	Durham	1,419	108	541*a*
Elton, p.	Hereford	1,470	108	352
Elton, p.	Hunts	3,250	947	174
Elton, tns.	Lanc.	2,521	8,172	469
Elton, p.	Notts	980	94	443
Elton, All Saints, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	7,716	469
Elvanham, tns.	Northmb.	320	159	555
Elvaston, p.	Derby	2,760	499	444
Elveden, p.	Suffolk	5,290	193	216
Elvet, tns.	Durham	3,800	4,140	545
Elvetham, p.	Hants	3,200	475	115
Elvington, p.	York	2,256	472	515
Elvis, St., p.	Pemb.	414	33	592
Elwick, tns.	Durham	1,500	240	541*b*
Elwick, tns.	Northmb.	819	73	560
Elwick-Hall, p.	Durham	4,321	206	541*b*
Elworth, St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	1,153	457
Elworthy, p.	Somerset	1,635	197	313*a*
Ely, c. *th.*	Camb.	...	7,428	190
Ely, St. Mary, p.	Camb.	...	2,696	190
Ely, Trinity, p.	Camb.	7,249	5,185	190
Emaris, p.	Monagh.	12,298	4,169	
Ember-with-Weston, h.	Surrey	...	1,718	47
Emberton, p.	Bucks	1,860	624	153
Embleton, p.	Northmb.	13,228	2,302	559
Embleton, tns.	Cumb.	3,870	363	570
Embleton, tns.	Durham	3,358	136	541*a*
Emborrow, p.	Somerset	2,039	173	322
Emsay-with-Eastby, tns.	York	2,522	1,028	489
Emlagh, p.	Meath	2,119	249	
Emlaghfad, p.	Sligo	9,309	4,321	
Emley, p.	York	3,715	2,771	503
Emly, p.-tn.	Tipperary	9,184	2,551	
Emlygrennan, p.	Limerick	2,513	739	
Emmington, p.	Oxon	726	88	156
Emneth, p.	Norfolk	3,449	1,023	193
Empingham, p.	Rutland	2,780	921	419
Empshott, p.	Hants	1,320	167	112
Emswell, &c., tns.	York	2,376	132	523
Emsworth St. James, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	1,655	95
Emyvale, tn.	Monagh.	27	512	
Enborne, p.	Berks	1,839	412	120
Endellion, St., p.	Cornwall	3,729	1,192	304
Enderby, p.	Leices.	1,810	1,333	411
Enderby, Bag, p.	Lincoln	617	81	429
Endon, tns.	Stafford	...	1,241	372
Energlyn, h.	Glamor.	...	1,047	581
Enfield tn.-p. *s.*	Middx.	12,460	12,424	137
Enfield, Jesus Chapel, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	927	137
Enfield, St. James, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	4,954	137
Enford, p.	Wilts	7,880	893	261
Englefield, p.	Berks	1,427	392	126
English Combe, p.	Somerset	1,852	559	326
English Street, tns.	Cumb.	1,542	2,967	568
Enham, Knight's, p.	Hants	787	159	118
Enmore, p.	Somerset	1,112	314	316
Ennerdale, tns.	Cumb.	17,782	254	571
Ennereilly, p.	Wicklow	3,214	390	
Ennis, tn. P.	Clare	469	7,175	
Enniscoffey, p.	Westmth.	4,467	657	
Enniscorthy, tn. *th. s.*	Wexford	...	5,396	
Enniskeen, p.	Mea.-Cav.	20,810	6,155	
Enniskillen, tn. P. *th.*	Fermgh.	210	5,820	
Enniskillen, p.	Fermgh.	26,516	12,684	
Ennismag, p.	Kilkenny	1,736	479	
Ennistymon, tn.	Clare	58	1,450	
Enoder, St., p.	Cornwall	7,037	1,151	305
Ensham, p.	Oxon	5,060	2,096	161
Enstone, p.	Oxon	6,177	1,198	162
Entwisle, tns.	Lanc.	1,450	422	468
Enville, p.	Stafford	4,925	850	379
Epperstone, p.	Notts	2,300	518	441
Epping, p.-tn. *f.*	Essex	5,281	2,105	195
Epsley, tns.	York	1,060	245	539
Epsom, p.	Surrey	4,389	4,890	37
Epwell, tns.	Oxon	1,270	358	163
Epworth, p.-tn. *t.*	Lincoln	8,140	2,097	511
Eresbeck, p.	Flt.-Den.	1,602	337	611
Erewall, Child's, p.	Salop	3,633	470	364
Erewall Magna, p.	Salop	10,593	1,969	365
Erlington, v. ecl.-d.	Warwick	...	3,906	395
Erridge Green, ecl.-d.	Sussex	...	575	81
Eriswell, p.	Suffolk	6,620	473	216
Erith, p.	Kent	4,585	4,143	[illegible]
Erne, p.	Kil.-Qu's.	18,584	2,629	
Erne, St., p.	Cornwall	4,507	[illegible]1	307
Errington, p.	Devon	4,952	1,785	286
Erney, St., p.	Cornwall	...	79	302
Erpingham, p.	Norfolk	1,381	423	232
Errigal, p.	Lond.	19,625	4,538	

Place.	County	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1801.	No. of Union.
Errigal Keerogue, p.	Tyrone	21,140	6 400	
Errigal Trough, p.	Mon.-Tyr.	24,792	6 861	
Errill, tn.	Queen's	12	152	
Errington, tns.	York	2,980	1,764	495
Errol, v.-p.	Perth	...	1,086	
Erry, p.	Tipperary	1,857	261	
Erskine, p.	Renfrew	9,092	1,457	
Erth, St., p.	Cornwall	4,092	2,558	311
Erthig, tns.	Denbigh	284	117	611
Ervan, St., p.	Cornwall	3,218	477	305
Erwarton, p.	Suffolk	2,978	243	221
Eryholme, tns.	York	2,198	176	540
Esclusham Above, tns.	Denbigh	2,104	493	611
Esclusham Below, tns.	Denbigh	1,687	745	611
Ecomb, p.	Durham	840	3,743	541
Escot, ecl.-d.	Devon	...	554	280
Escrick, p.	York	6,067	1,237	515
Esh, tns.	Durham	3,016	942	545
Esher, v.-p.	Surrey	2,079	1,460	47
Esholt, tns.	York	810	369	493*b*
Eshott, tns.	Northmb.	1,775	177	568
Eskdale, ch.	Cumb.	13,000	346	572
Eskdalemuir, p.	Dumfries	43,522	590	
Eskdaleside, tns.	York	3,740	814	531
Esker, p.	Dublin	2,509	539	
Espershields, tns.	Northmb.	3,569	182	556
Essendine, p.	Rutland	1,526	193	421
Essendon, p.	Herts	2,303	672	143
Essington, tns.	Stafford	2,957	976	378
Estersnow, p.	Roscom.	6,457	1,419	
Eston, tns.	York	2,754	2,835	532
Etchells, tns.	Cheshire	2,282	721	454
Etchells, tns.	Cheshire	1,582	860	452
Etchingham, p.	Sussex	3,750	864	80
Ethelburga, St., p.	Middx.	...	606	19
Etheldred, St., p.	Norfolk	...	614	234
Etherley, ecl.-d.	Durham	...	1,712	542
Eton, tn.-p.	Bucks	783	3,122	149
Etruria, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	2,922	149
Ettagh, p.	King's	7,102	1,128	
Etterby, tns.	Cumb.	297	319	568
Ettingshall, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	3,210	379
Etton, p.	Northmp.	1,270	160	175
Etton, p.	York	3,960	502	518
Ettrick, p.	Selkirk	42,682	454	
Etwall, p.	Derby	3,465	846	375
Euston-with-Rymer, p.	Suffolk	3,780	225	249
Euxton, tns.	Lanc.	2,924	1,491	481
Eval, St., p.	Cornwall	2,886	295	305
Evanton, v.	Ross-Cro.	...	584	
Eve Hill, St. James, ecl.-d.	Worces.	...	6,745	382
Evedon, p.	Lincoln	1,624	62	426
Evenjobb, &c., tns.	Radnor	...	334	603
Evenlode, p.	Worces.	1,563	276	342
Evenly, p.	Northmp.	3,104	525	164
Evercreech, p.	Somerset	4,078	1,321	322
Everdon, p.	Northmp.	1,900	740	169
Everingham, p.	York	3,080	321	516
Everley, p.	Wilts	3,275	294	261
Eversden, Great, p.	Camb.	1,200	314	185
Eversden, Little, p.	Camb.	670	239	185
Eversholt, p.	Beds	2,119	885	152
Evershot, p.	Dorset	1,409	595	277
Eversley, p.	Hants	5,224	829	115
Everton, p.	Beds	975	248	180
Everton, tns.	Lanc.	700	54,848	482
Everton, p.	Notts	4,679	849	455
Everton, St. Augustine, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	12,922	462
Everton, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	9,304	462
Everton, St. Chrysostom, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	9,453	462
Everton, St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	14,589	462
Evesbatch, p.	Hereford	973	87	350
Evesham, m. & p. *m.*	Worces.	...	4,680	389
Evesham, All Saints, p.	Worces.	2,150	1,722	389
Evesham, St. Lawrence, p.			1,699	389
Evesham, St. Peter, p.			1,259	389
Evie and Rendall, p.	Orkney	...	1,408	
Evington, p.	Leices.	1,360	275	410
Ewart, tns.	Northmb.	1,512	133	562
Ewe, St., p.	Cornwall	5,935	1,434	306
Ewell, p.	Kent	1,590	429	72
Ewell, p.	Surrey	4,221	2,195	37
Ewelme, p.	Oxon	2,376	684	125
Ewenny, p.	Glamor.	1,975	273	583
Ewerby, p.	Lincoln	2,520	473	426
Ewes, p.	Dumfries	25,010	356	
Ewhurst	Hants	479	12	119
Ewhurst, p.	Surrey	5,483	881	42
Ewhurst, p.	Sussex	5,719	1,043	77
Ewin, St., p.	Glouces.	...	76	329
Ewloe Town, tns.	Flint	2,299	1,252	459
Ewloe Wood, tns.			513	459
Ewshott, tg.	Hants	...	730	115
Ewyas-Harold, p.	Hereford	1,838	407	348
Exbourne, p.	Devon	2,121	459	291
Exbury, p.	Hants	3,066	373	104
Exelby, Leeming, &c., tns.	York	2,331	780	535
Exe, Nether, p.	Devon	450	73	281
Exe, West, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Devon	...	2,022	293

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Exeter, C. M. *t. f.*	Devon	...	33,738	282
,, P.	Devon	...	41,749	282
Exeter, St. James, ecl.-d.	Devon	...	4,200	282
Exford, p.	Somerset	5,699	546	313*b*
Exhall, p.	Warwick	1,990	964	399
Exhall, p.	Warwick	780	203	405
Exminster, p.	Devon	5,817	1,781	281
Exmoor, p.	Som.-Dev.	19,270	323	313*b*
Exmouth, tn.	Devon	...	5,228	281
Exning, p.	Suffolk	5,710	1,348	189
Exton, p.	Hants	2,464	257	110
Exton, p.	Rutland	...	805	419
Exton, p.	Somerset	4,045	410	313*b*
Eyam, p.	Derby	4,476	1,673	449
Eydon, p.	Northmp.	1,620	576	164
Eye, p.	Hereford	4,307	733	351
Eye, p.	Northmp.	2,670	1,375	175
Eye, p.	Suffolk	4,320	2,430	218
Eye, M. *t. s.*	Suffolk	...	2,430	218
,, P.	Suffolk	...	7,038	218
Eye and Dunsden, lib.	Oxon	3,102	799	155
Eyemouth, tn.-p.	Berwick	1,080	1,804	
Eyford, p.	Glouces.	1,380	44	342
Eyke, p.	Suffolk	2,749	486	224
Eynesbury, p.	Hunts	1,249	1,314	178
Eynesford, p.	Kent	3,503	1,738	50
Eyrecourt, tn. *s.*	Galway	97	968	
Eythorn, p.	Kent	1,318	461	71
Eyton, tns.	Denbigh	...	261	611
Eyton, p.	Hereford	964	155	351
Eyton-on-Wild-Moors, p.	Salop	1,038	451	365
Eyworth, p.	Beds	1,229	149	180
Faccombe, p.	Hants	2,630	243	118
Faceby, tns.	York	1,402	164	533
Faddiley, tns.	Cheshire	1,199	285	458
Fadmore, tns.	York	2,495	156	529
Fagan, St., p.	Glamor.	2,241	506	581
Fahan, Lower, p.	Donegal	24,783	4,891	
Fahan, Upper, p.	Donegal	10,430	2,148	
Fahy, p.	Galway	3,779	432	
Failinge and Henley, h.	Lanc.	...	9,867	476
Failsworth, tns.	Lanc.	1,064	5,113	473
Failsworth, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	5,113	473
Fair Isle, isl.	Shetland	...	380	
Fairburn, tns.	York	1,386	458	504*a*
Fairfield, tns.	Derby	3,914	1,075	450
Fairfield, p.	Kent	1,203	60	74
Fairfield St. John, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	4,289	462
Fairford, p.-tn. *th.*	Glouces.	3,879	1,654	340
Fairlight, p.	Sussex	3,309	501	76
Fairsted, p.	Essex	1,853	351	206
Faith, St., p.	Middx.	...	761	19
Faith, St., p.	Hants	...	1,391	109
Faithlegg, p.	Waterf.	1,494	520	
Fakenham, tn.-p. *th.*	Norfolk	2,208	2,456	243
Fakenham Magna, p.	Suffolk	2,155	196	249
Fala and Soutra, p.	Ed.-Had.	6,066	382	
Faldingworth, p.	Lincoln	1,820	365	428
Falfield-with-Moorton, tg.	Glouces.	...	884	332
Falkenham, p.	Suffolk	1,958	270	223
Falkingham, p.	Lincoln	1,861	650	422
Falkirk, p.	Stirling	19,822	17,026	
Falkirk, tn. M. & P. *th. s.*	Stirling	...	9,030	
Falkland, p.	Fife	8,265	2,937	
Falkland, tn. B.	Fife	...	1,184	
Falloden, tns.	Northmb.	...	104	559
Falmer, p.	Sussex	4,358	512	84
Falmouth, p.	Cornwall	989	9,392	308
Falmouth, tn. M. *t. s.*	Cornwall	...	5,709	308
Falmouth and Penryn, P.	Cornwall	...	14,485	308
Falsgrave, tns.	York	...	1,173	525
Falstone, p.	Northmb.	57,700	1,016	557
Fambridge, North, p.	Essex	1,248	191	202
Fambridge, South, p.	Essex	1,234	104	201
Fanmagh, p.	Kilkenny	492	57	
Fangfoss, p.	York	1,364	170	516
Fanlobbus, p.	Cork	35,606	6,950	
Farahy, p.	Cork	5,494	1,023	
Farcett, ch.	Hunts	3,408	778	175
Fareham, p.	Hants	6,705	6,197	98
Fareham, tn. *m.*	Hants	...	4,011	98
Fareham, Holy Trinity, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	2,308	98
Farewell, p.	Stafford	1,049	209	377
Farforth, p.	Lincoln	1,940	103	431
Faringdon, tn. *t.*	Berks	...	2,943	122
Faringdon, Great, p.	Berks	6,910	3,702	122
Faringdon, Little, tg.	Oxon	1,010	136	122
Farington, tns.	Lanc.	1,786	1,791	482
Farington, St. Paul	Lanc.	...	2,292	482
Farlam, p.	Cumb.	5,680	1,311	586
Farleigh, East, p.	Kent	2,023	1,559	58
Farleigh-Wallop, p.	Hants	1,675	118	116
Farleigh, West, p.	Kent	1,010	399	58
Farleigh-Hungerford, p.	Somerset	904	127	321
Farleton, tns.	Lanc.	1,036	75	485
Farleton, tns.	Westml.	1,175	92	575
Farley, tns.	Stafford	...	390	373
Farley, p.	Surrey	1,060	105	45
Farley, ch.	Wilts	...	241	263
Farley-Chamberlayne, p.	Hants	1,767	179	109
Farlington, p.	Hants	4,210	931	95
Farlington, ch.	York	1,163	174	527
Farlow, tns.	Salop	1,483	304	355
Farlow, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	593	355
Farlsthorpe, p.	Lincoln	1,043	135	430
Farmanby, tns.	York	2,530	467	530
Farmborough, p.	Somerset	1,494	965	325
Farmington, p.	Glouces.	2,470	284	341
Farnborough, p.	Berks	1,844	232	124
Farnborough, incorp.	Hants	...	8,337	41
Farnborough, p.	Hants	2,208	5,529	41
Farnborough, p.	Kent	1,412	955	49
Farnborough, p.	Warwick	1,953	401	163
Farncomb, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	2,084	39
Farndale East Side, tns.	York	9,103	390	529
Farndale High Quarter, tns.	York	8,950	338	529
Farndale Low Quarter, tns.	York	3,560	154	529
Farndish, p.	Beds	810	67	171
Farndon, p.	Cheshire	2,856	992	459
Farndon, p.	Notts	1,710	692	442
Farndon, East, p.	Northmp.	1,070	242	409
Farnell, p.	Forfar	...	703	
Farnham, p.	Dorset	402	121	271
Farnham, p.	Essex	1,966	556	139
Farnham, p.	Suffolk	1,177	184	224
Farnham, p.	Surrey	9,766	9,278	[illegible]
Farnham, tn. *th.*	Surrey	...	3,926	[illegible]
Farnham, p.	York	2,780	[illegible]	492*b*
Farnham-Royal, p.	Bucks	2,910	1,378	149
Farnham-Tollard, *tg.*	Dorset	897	217	271
Farnhill, tns.	York	583	464	489
Farnhurst, p.	Sussex	4,757	769	93
Farningham, p.	Kent	2,708	944	50
Farnley, tns.	York	1,822	186	493*b*
Farnley and Leeds, tns.	York	1,990	3,064	500
Farnley-Tyas, tns.	York	1,623	702	497
Farnsfield, p.	Notts	3,920	1,071	441
Farnworth, tns.	Lanc.	1,450	8,720	[illegible]
Farnworth & Kearsley, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	13,723	[illegible]
Farnworth, St. Luke, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	6,447	463
Farr, p.	Sutherl.	...	2,103	
Farringdon, p.	Devon	2,015	331	281
Farringdon, p.	Hants	2,297	535	114
Farrington Gurney, p.	Somerset	923	482	325
Farsley, St. John, ecl.-d.	York	...	3,117	499
Farthinghoe, p.	Northmp.	1,471	392	164
Farthingstone, p.	Northmp.	1,820	316	169
Farway, p.	Devon	2,578	373	280
Faskine, v.	Lanark	...	514	
Faugh and Fenton, tns.	Cumb.	...	412	[illegible]
Faughalstown, p.	Westmth.	6,152	997	
Faughanvale, p.	Lond.	20,466	5,194	
Faughart, p.	Louth	2,480	1,333	
Fauldhouse, v.	Linlith.	...	599	
Faulkbourn, p.	Essex	1,151	143	206
Fauls, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	504	363*a*
Faversham, p.	Kent	2,469	6,383	67
Faversham, tn. *w. s.*	Kent	...	5,858	67
Fawdon, tns.	Northmb.	522	486	554
Fawfieldhead, tns.	Stafford	...	817	372
Fawkham, p.	Kent	1,195	233	50
Fawler, h.	Berks	...	134	122
Fawler, h.	Oxon	980	143	162
Fawley, p.	Bucks	2,216	272	155
Fawley, p.	Hants	9,722	1,849	104
Fawley, North, p.	Berks	2,870	243	124
Fawsley, p.	Northmp.	1,550	64	160
Faxfleet, tns.	York	2,034	290	517
Fazakerley, tns.	Lanc.	1,688	407	462
Fazeley, tns.	Stafford	...	1,341	376
Feakle, p.-v.	Clare	3,599	5,375	
Fearby, tns.	York	853	242	536
Fearn, p.	Forfar	...	439	
Fearn, p.	Ross	...	2,083	
Featherstone, p.	York	4,273	353	504*a*
Featherstone, tns.	Northmb.	2,844	307	556
Feckenham, p.	Worces.	6,787	3,217	405
Fedamore, p.-v.	Limerick	6,739	2,409	
Feenagh, p.	Clare	2,840	411	
Feering, p.	Essex	3,230	804	206
Feighcullen, p.	Kildare	4,177	846	
Feighin's, St., p.	Westmth.	10,078	2,017	
Felbrigg, p.	Norfolk	1,557	136	231
Feliskirk, p.	York	8,381	878	528
Felixstow, p.	Suffolk	2,823	673	223
Felkington, tns.	Northmb.	1,431	122	561
Felkirk, p.	York	5,872	1,106	504*b*
Fellisciffe, tns.	York	2,320	347	492*b*
Fellside, tns.	Durham	...	1,602	551
Felmersham, p.	Beds	2,400	483	179
Felmingham, p.	Norfolk	1,886	434	260
Felpham, p.	Sussex	2,254	592	91
Felsham, p.	Suffolk	1,630	394	217
Felstead, p.	Essex	6,247	1,804	209
Feltham, p.	Middx.	2,620	1,837	132
Felthorpe, p.	Norfolk	2,286	514	288
Felton, p.	Hereford	1,699	149	350
Felton, p.	Northmb.	12,830	1,591	559

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1801.	No. of Union.
Felton, p.	Somerset	2,194	394	327
Felton, West, p.	Salop	5,991	1,067	361
Feltwell, St. Mary, p.	Norfolk	14,060	1,553	249
Fen-Ditton, p.	Camb.	1,862	581	186
Fen-Drayton, p.	Camb.	1,496	445	177
Fen-Stanton, p.	Hunts	2,400	1,120	177
Fenagh, p.	Leitrim	9,765	2,751	
Fence-in-Pendle, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	1,331	478
Fencot, h.	Oxon	...	313	159
Feniscowles, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	3,501	480
Fenit, isl. p.	Kerry	686	214	
Feniton, p.	Devon	1,822	361	280
Fennagh, p.	Carlow	10,524	2,949	
Fennor, p.	Meath	1,127	106	
Fennor, p.	Tipperary	7,918	1,281	
Fenoagh, p.	Waterf.	3,614	782	
Fenton, p.	Lincoln	1,220	103	442
Fenton, tns.	Lincoln	...	277	434
Fenton, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	5,348	371
Fenton, tns.	Stafford	...	7,882	371
Fenton, Kirk, p.	York	4,410	711	514
Fenton, Little, tns.	York	...	100	513
Fenwick, v.-p.	Ayr	18,161	1,532	
Fenwick, tns.	Northmb.	1,634	103	554
Fenwick, tns.	York	2,060	244	510
Fenwick, St. John, ecl.-d.	York	...	486	510
Feock, St., p.	Cornwall	3,765	2,411	307
Ferbane, tn.	King's	33	445	
Fergus, St., p.	Banff	...	1,608	
Fermoy, p.	Cork	3,481	9,519	
Fermoy, tn. *s.*	Cork	241	8,705	
Fernham, tns.	Berks	...	246	122
Fernhurst, p.	Sussex	4,757	769	93
Fernilee, tns.	Derby	2,240	767	450
Ferns, p.	Wexford	10,413	2,033	
Ferns, tn.	Wexford	61	586	
Ferriby, North, p.	York	6,052	948	519
Ferriby, South, p.	Lincoln	3,245	572	433
Ferring, p.	Sussex	1,055	253	90
Ferry-port-on-Craig, p.-v.	Fife	4,952	2,013	
Ferry, East, tns.	Lincoln	...	190	434
Ferry Frystone, p.	York	3,040	904	504*a*
Ferry Hill, tns.	Durham	2,495	1,423	541*a*
Ferryden, v.	Forfar	...	1,113	
Fersfield, p.	Norfolk	1,386	295	240
Fertagh, p.	Kilkenny	6,720	1,405	
Fertiana, p.	Tipperary	3,607	559	
Festiniog, p.	Merion.	16,456	4,553	618
Fetcham, p.	Surrey	1,723	390	37
Fethard, p.	Tipperary	1,530	2,535	
Fethard, tn. *m.*	Tipperary	203	2,303	
Fethard, p.	Wexford	3,930	1,295	
Fethard, tn.	Wexford	9	303	
Fetlar, isl.	Shetland	...	548	
Fetlar and North Yell, p.	Shetland	...	1,480	
Fetterangus, v.	Banff	...	345	
Fettercairn, p.-tn.	Kincar.	...	1,700	
Fetteresso, p.	Kincar.	...	5,527	
Fewcott, h.	Oxon	...	160	159
Fews, p.	Waterf.	6,818	841	
Fewston, p.	York	16,584	1,485	493*d*
Fforest, h.	Carmar.	...	310	595
Fiddington, p.	Somerset	825	213	316
Fiddown, p.-tn.	Kilkenny	9,688	3,028	
Field-Dalling, p.	Norfolk	1,619	342	243
Fifehead-Magdalen, p.	Dorset	976	200	269
Fifehead-Neville, p.	Dorset	791	87	269
Fifekeith, v.	Banff	...	897	
Fifield, p.	Oxon	1,148	234	162
Fifield, tg.	Wilts	...	83	261
Fifield Bavant, p.	Wilts	1,145	33	265
Figheldean, p.	Wilts	5,279	472	262
Filby, p.	Norfolk	1,425	517	229
Filey, p.	York	3,628	2,244	525
Filey, tn.	York	...	1,511	
Filkins, h.	Oxon	...	641	161
Filleigh, p.	Devon	2,038	311	294
Filley, p.	Cornwall	2,392	363	307
Fillingham, p.	Lincoln	3,980	316	434
Fillongley, p.	Warwick	4,731	1,105	396
Filton, p.	Glouces.	1,030	317	330
Fimber, tns.	York	...	204	523
Finbar, St., p.	Cork	...	12,963	
Finborough, Great, p.	Suffolk	1,831	419	217
Finborough, Little, p.	Suffolk	367	62	217
Fincham, p.	Norfolk	2,968	886	247
Finchampstead, p.	Berks	3,926	637	128
Finchingfield, p.	Essex	8,387	2,441	208
Finchley, p.	Middx.	2,899	4,937	136
Finchley, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	1,914	136
Findern, tns.	Derby	...	399	375
Findhorn, v.	Elgin	...	891	
Findo-Gask, p.	Perth	...	396	
Findochty, p.	Banff	...	392	
Findon, p.	Sussex	4,336	655	89
Finedon, p.	Northmp.	3,650	1,840	171
Fingest, p.	Bucks	1,304	352	150
Finghall, p.	York	4,436	406	536
Fingland, tns.	Cumb.	...	219	569

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1801.	No. of Union.
Finglass, p.-tn.	Dublin	4,696	1,880	
Finglass, p.	King's	702		
Fingringhoe, p.	Essex	3,433	670	205
Finmere, p.	Oxon	1,542	338	164
Finningham, p.	Suffolk	1,242	542	218
Finningley, p.	Notts	5,970	896	510
Finnoe, p.	Tipperary	5,054	786	
Finsbury, tn. P.	Middx.	...	387,278	10
Finstock, h.	Oxon	...	533	162
Fintona, tn. *f.*	Tyrone	44	1,410	
Fintray, p.	Aberdeen	...	1,003	
Fintry, v.-p.	Stirling	13,881	685	
Finuge, p.-tn.	Kerry	3,741	982	
Finvoy, p.	Antrim	16,369	5,341	
Firbank, tns.	Westml.	...	345	575
Firbeck, p.	York	1,330	195	436
Firle, West, p.	Sussex	3,392	631	84
Firsby, p.	Lincoln	910	237	430
Firsby, East, p.	Lincoln	2,292	108	428
Firth and Stenness, p.	Orkney	...	1,493	
Fishbourne, New, p.	Sussex	610	341	91
Fishburn, tns.	Durham	...	255	541*a*
Fisherton Anger, p.	Wilts	323	2,424	263
Fisherton-de-la-Mere, p.	Wilts	2,861	333	265
Fisherwick, tns.	Stafford	...	101	377
Fishguard, p.	Pemb.	4,208	2,084	592
Fishguard, tn. P. *th.*	Pemb.	...	1,593	592
Fishlake, p.	York	6,170	1,208	511
Fishley, p.	Norfolk	476	10	237
Fishtoft, p.	Lincoln	6,425	586	425
Fishwick, tns.	Lanc.	...	1,884	482
Fiskerton, p.	Lincoln	2,040	524	428
Fittleton, p.	Wilts	3,175	393	261
Fittleworth, p.	Sussex	2,367	683	92
Fitz, p.	Salop	1,512	323	359
Fitzhead, p.	Somerset	1,208	309	314
Five-Mile-Town, tn. *f.*	Tyrone	21	616	
Fivehead, p.	Somerset	1,721	489	317
Fixby, tns.	York	...	388	498
Fladbury, p.	Worces.	7,862	1,514	390
Flagg, tns.	Derby	...	238	449
Flamborough, v.-p.	York	3,578	1,287	524
Flamstead, p.	Herts	5,929	1,919	146
Flasby, &c., tns.	York	...	113	489
Flaskbrook, tns.	Stafford	...	111	366
Flaunden, p.	Herts	899	244	146
Flaxbourton, p.	Somerset	621	215	328
Flaxley, p.	Glouces.	1,375	272	334
Flaxton-on-Moor, tns.	York	...	367	515
Fleckney, p.	Leices.	1,630	581	409
Fledborough, p.	Notts	1,427	115	435
Fleet, p.	Dorset	1,385	160	274
Fleet, p.	Lincoln	667	1,312	424
Fleetwood, St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	4,258	483
Fleetwood-on-Wyre, tn. *m.*	Lanc.	...	3,834	483
Flegg Burgh, p.	Norfolk	...	554	229
Flemingston, p.	Glamor.	672	63	583
Flempton, p.	Suffolk	789	190	214
Fletching, p.	Sussex	8,463	2,028	81
Fletton, p.	Hunts	780	1,149	175
Flimby, p.	Cumb.	1,842	1,178	570
Flimwell, ecl.-d.	Suss.-Kent	...	811	80
Flint, M. & P.	Flint	...	3,428	610
Flint, p.	Flint	...	3,088	610
Flintham, p.	Notts	2,450	524	443
Flinton, tns.	York	...	125	522
Flisk, p.	Fife	2,854	313	
Flitcham, p.	Norfolk	4,200	533	245
Flitton, p.	Beds	3,185	1,210	181
Flitwick, p.	Beds	1,700	773	181
Flixborough, p.	Lincoln	2,650	236	433
Flixton, p.	Lanc.	2,549	2,050	470
Flixton, p.	Suffolk	1,761	165	226
Flixton, p.	Suffolk	602	37	227
Flixton, tns.	York	...	362	525
Flockton, ch.	York	...	1,490	503
Flockton, St. James, ecl.-d.	York	...	2,057	503
Floore, p.	Northmp.	3,390	1,148	169
Flordon, p.	Norfolk	929	165	236
Florence, St., p.	Pemb.	2,490	450	591
Flotta, isl.	Orkney	...	420	
Flowton, p.	Suffolk	495	151	220
Flushing, St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Cornwall	...	1,006	308
Flyford, Flavel, p.	Worces.	730	173	390
Flyford, Grafton, p.	Worces.	1,640	225	390
Fobbing, p.	Essex	2,954	392	198
Fochabers, v.	Elgin	...	1,145	
Fockerby, tns.	York	...	108	512
Fodderty, p.	Ross	...	2,247	
Fofflfoot, tns.	York	...	419	492*b*
Foggathorpe, tns.	York	...	128	517
Fogo, p.	Berwick	4,669	559	
Fohanagh, p.	Galway	8,686	822	
Foleshill, p.	Warwick	2,594	8,140	399
Folke, p.	Dorset	1,722	332	276
Folkestone, p.	Kent	4,690	9,674	73
Folkestone, M. *th.*	Kent	...	8,507	73
Folkington, p.	Sussex	1,521	154	73
Folksworth, p.	Hunts	867	207	175

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Folkton, p.	York	5,010	559	525
Follistown, p.	Meath	653	72	
Fonthill, Bishop's, p.	Wilts	1,735	187	266
Fonthill Gifford, p.	Wilts	1,961	430	266
Fontmell-Magna, p.	Dorset	2,853	875	268
Fontstown, p.	Kildare	5,280	707	
Foolow, h.	Derby	...	243	449
Foot's Cray, p.	Kent	...	286	49
Forcett, p.	York	5,815	776	539
Ford, p.	Salop	1,773	351	359
Ford, p.	Sussex	478	82	90
Ford, p.	Northmb.	11,464	2,072	562
Ford, tns.	Durham	...	2,036	549
Fordel, v.	Fife	...	813	
Forden, p.	Montg.	5,270	926	608
Fordham, p.	Camb.	4,050	1,406	189
Fordham, p.	Essex	2,517	782	205
Fordham, p.	Norfolk	2,204	211	247
Fordingbridge, tn.-p. *f.*	Hants	6,292	2,925	103
Fordington, p.	Dorset	2,749	3,258	275
Fordoun, p.	Kincar.	...	2,297	
Fordwich, p.	Kent	459	202	64
Fordyce, p.	Banff	...	4,145	
Forebridge, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	2,531	367
Foremark, p.	Derby	2,870	233	375
Forenaughts, p.	Kildare	564	45	
Forest, h.	Brecon	...	172	602
Forest, h.	Carmar.	...	195	587
Forest-with-Frith, tns.	Durham	...	862	543
Forest-Gate, ecl.-d.	Essex	...	3,792	194
Forest-Hill, p.	Oxon	650	191	157
Forest-Hill, Ch.ch., ecl.-d.	Kent	...	4,640	36
Forest-Quarter, tns.	Durham	...	4,600	544
Forest-Row, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Sussex	...	1,411	82
Forfar, p.	Forfar	8,379	10,838	
Forfar, tn. R. P. *w. s*	Forfar	...	9,258	
Forgan, p.	Fife	5,082	1,326	
Forgandenny, p.	Perth,&c.	8,997	739	
Forglen, p.	Banff	...	783	
Forgney, p.	Longford	5,455	1,207	
Forgue, p.	Aberdeen	...	2,686	
Forkill, tn.-p.	Armagh	12,530	5,619	
Formby, tns.	Lanc.	...	1,780	464
Formoyle, p.	Lond.	4,270	830	
Forncett, St. Mary, p.	Norfolk	728	299	239
Forncett, St. Peter, p.	Norfolk	128	665	239
Fornham, All Saints, p.	Suffolk	1,698	381	214
Fornham, St. Genevieve, p.	Suffolk	790	64	214
Fornham, St. Martin, p.	Suffolk	1,230	350	214
Forrabury, p.	Cornwall	508	366	300
Forres, p.	Elgin	...	4,112	
Forres, tn. R. P. *t. f.*	Elgin	...	3,508	
Forsbrook, tns.	Stafford	...	724	373
Forscote, p.	Somerset	590	46	321
Fort-William, v.	Inverness	...	1,104	
Forteviot, p.	Perth	7,950	595	
Forthampton, p.	Glouces.	2,440	442	345
Fortherley, High, tns.	Northmb.	1,629	104	555
Fortingall, p.	Perth	...	2,181	
Forton, p.	Stafford	3,718	729	366
Forton, tns.	Lanc.	1,278	574	484
Forton, St. John, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	6,425	97
Fortrose, tn. R. P. *f.*	Ross	...	928	
Forty-foot-Bank, p.	Lincoln	3,990	300	425
Fosbury, ecl.-d.	Brks-Wlts	...	336	121
Fosdyke, p.	Lincoln	2,761	549	425
Fossaway and Tullibole, p.	Per.-Kin.	17,356	1,584	
Fossy, p.	Queen's	10,654	1,366	
Foston, p.	Leices.	840	27	411
Foston, p.	Lincoln	2,180	479	442
Foston, p.	York	2,090	355	526
Foston, tns.	Derby	...	239	375
Foston-upon-the-Wolds, p.	York	4,934	759	523
Fotherby, p.	Lincoln	1,400	267	431
Fotheringhay, p.-v.	Northmp.	2,110	246	174
Foulby, &c., p.	York	...	145	504*b*
Foulden, p.	Norfolk	3,395	517	248
Foulden, p.	Berwick	3,298	431	
Foulis-Wester, p.	Perth	...	1,433	
Foulk-stapleford, tns.	Cheshire	1,321	245	459
Foulmire, p.	Camb.	2,210	560	140
Foulness, p.	Essex	28,505	681	201
Foulridge, tns.	Lanc.	2,450	988	478
Foulsham, p.	Norfolk	3,226	1,022	232
Fountains-Earth, tns.	York	6,833	415	390
Fovant, p.	Wilts	2,160	600	265
Foveran, p.	Aberdeen	...	1,891	
Fowey, tn.-p. *s.*	Cornwall	1,945	1,429	306
Fownhope, p.	Herts	4,728	1,112	348
Foxcott, p.	Bucks	714	96	154
Foxcott, p.	Hants	620	50	118
Foxearth, p.	Essex	1,640	400	212
Foxford, tn. *th.*	Mayo	23	562	
Foxhall, p.	Suffolk	1,872	190	223
Foxholes, p.	York	4,200	428	523
Foxley, p.	Norfolk	1,620	278	242
Foxley, p.	Wilts	750	[illegible]	252
Foxton, p.	Camb.	1,727	405	140
Foxton, p.	Leices.	2,020	388	[illegible]

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Foxton-with-Shotton, tns.	Durham	1,787	[illegible]	541
Foy, p.	Hereford	2,322	318	347
Foyran, p.	Westmth.	5,377	1,008	
Fradley, tns.	Stafford	...	333	377
Fradswell, tns.	Stafford	...	220	367
Fraisthorpe, p.	York	2,153	101	524
Framfield, p.	Sussex	6,700	1,355	81
Framlode, St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Glouces.	...	635	337
Framingham, Earl, p.	Norfolk	560	136	236
Framingham, Pigot, p.	Norfolk	608	312	236
Framlingham, tn.-p. *s.*	Suffolk	4,657	2,252	224
Framlington, Long, p.	Northmb.	4,962	447	563
Frampton, p.	Dorset	3,508	435	275
Frampton, p.	Lincoln	7,900	843	425
Frampton, tg.	Glouces.	...	237	340
Frampton Cotterell, p.	Glouces.	2,120	1,931	331
Frampton-on-Severn, p.	Glouces.	2,720	983	337
Framsden, p.	Suffolk	2,837	811	220
Framwellgate, tns.	Durham	3,467	4,326	545
Frankby, tns.	Cheshire	558	137	460*a*
Frankford, tn. *s.*	King's	61	850	
Frankley, p.	Worces.	1,901	122	392
Frankton, p.	Warwick	1,636	239	401
Fransham, Great, p.	Norfolk	1,901	295	242
Fransham, Little, p.	Norfolk	1,029	256	242
Frant, p.	Sussex	8,872	2,469	80
Fraserburgh, p.	Aberdeen	...	4,511	
Fraserburgh, tn. *f.*	Aberdeen	...	3,101	
Frating, p.	Essex	1,237	235	203
Freckenham, p.	Suffolk	2,520	476	216
Freckleton, tns.	Lanc.	2,659	879	483
Freeby, ch.	Leices.	1,546	126	418
Freefolk-Manor, p.	Hants	800	66	117
Freehay, St. Chad, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	643	373
Freeholders' Quarter, tns.	Northmb.	899	160	553
Freemount, tn.	Cork	16	268	
Freethorpe, p.	Norfolk	869	425	237
Fremington, p.	Devon	6,810	1,245	295
French Park, tn.	Roscom.	20	476	
Frenchay, &c., tg.	Glouces.	...	1,621	330
Frensham, p.	Surrey	8,691	1,750	40
Frenze, p.	Norfolk	399	49	239
Freshford, p.	Somerset	561	584	258
Freshford, p.	Kilkenny	2,171	1,404	
Freshford, tn.	Kilkenny	174	953	
Freshwater, p.	Hants	5,242	1,678	99
Fressingfield, p.	Suffolk	4,560	1,325	219
Freston, p.	Suffolk	1,531	256	221
Fretherne, p.	Glouces.	930	237	337
Frettenham, p.	Norfolk	1,581	221	233
Freuchie, v.	Fife	...	961	
Freynestown, p.	Wicklow	1,569	170	
Freystrop, p.	Pemb.	1,637	576	592
Friar Mere, St. Thomas, ecl.-d.	York	...	2,979	[illegible]
Friary, p.	Surrey	...	373	39
Friday Bridge, ecl.-d.	Camb.	...	869	193
Fridaythorpe, p.	York	2,070	332	516
Friesthorpe, p.	Lincoln	586	46	428
Frieston, p.	Lincoln	7,410	1,239	425
Friezland, ecl.-d.	Yk.-Ches.	...	2,191	[illegible]
Frilford, tns.	Berks	...	160	123
Frilsham, p.	Berks	989	183	126
Frimley, h.	Surrey	7,505	2,683	40
Frindsbury, p.	Kent	3,765	2,219	52
Fring, p.	Norfolk	1,710	173	244
Fringford, p.	Oxon	1,580	401	159
Frinsted, p.	Kent	1,273	219	59
Frinton, p.	Essex	820	29	203
Friockheim, v.	Forfar	...	1,239	
Frisby, p.	Leices.	1,080	424	418
Friskney, p.	Lincoln	13,083	1,604	430
Friston, p.	Suffolk	1,846	432	224
Friston, p.	Sussex	2,023	89	78
Frithelstock, p.	Devon	4,382	635	296
Frithville, p.	Lincoln	2,900	317	425
Frittenden, p.	Kent	3,318	898	60
Fritton, p.	Norfolk	889	235	239
Fritton, p.	Suffolk	1,562	209	227
Fritwell, p.	Oxon	1,230	542	159
Frocester, p.	Glouces.	1,833	262	337
Frodesley, p.	Salop	2,212	256	359
Frodingham, p.	Lincoln	5,770	910	433
Frodingham, North, p.	York	2,880	837	523
Frodsham, tn.-p. *s.*	Cheshire	14,288	5,890	465
Froggatt, tns.	Derby	...	129	449
Frogmore, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Herts	...	975	144
Frome, tn. P. *w. s.*	Somerset	...	9,522	321
Frome, p.	Somerset	7,092	11,200	321
Frome, Bishop's, p.	Hereford	4,550	1,014	350
Frome, St. Quintin, p.	Dorset	1,025	129	275
Frome Vauchurch, p.	Dorset	614	171	275
Fron Goch, St. Mark, ecl.-d.	Merion.	...	650	616
Frostenden, p.	Suffolk	1,310	409	225
Frosterley Quarter, tns.	Durham	...	486	544
Frowlesworth, p.	Leices.	1,496	291	408
Froxfield, p.	Hants	4,898	657	112
Froxfield, p.	Wilts	2,214	530	121
Froyle, p.	Hants	3,618	766	114
Fryerning, p.	Essex	1,370	707	200

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Frystone, Ferry, p.	York	3,040	904	504*a*
Frystone, Monk, p.	York	4,043	1,126	504*a*
Fryton, tns.	York	970	109	526
Fuerty, p.	Roscom.	13,476	2,907	
Fugglestone, St. Peter, p.	Wilts	1,684	609	265
Fulbeck, p.	Lincoln	3,900	728	442
Fulbourn, p.	Camb.	5,221	1,548	186
Fulbrook, p.	Oxon	1,670	392	161
Fulbrook, p.	Warwick	650	76	404
Fulfords-Ambo, v.-p.	York	2,062	2,478	515
Fulham, v.-p.	Mddlx.	1,834	15,539	1
Fulking, h.	Sussex	...	188	86
Fullarton, v.	Lanark	...	498	
Fulletby, p.	Lincoln	1,940	303	429
Fulletby, p.	York	950	174	516
Fulmer, p.	Bucks	1,780	351	149
Fulmodestan, p.	Norfolk	2,333	400	243
Fulshaw, tns.	Cheshire	451	532	454
Fulstone, tns.	York	1,200	2,414	497
Fulstow, p.	Lincoln	2,840	577	431
Fulwell, tns.	Durham	807	208	549
Fulwood, tns.	Lanc.	2,077	2,313	482
Fulwood, ecl.-d.	York	...	1,801	507
Fundenhall, p.	Norfolk	1,347	334	239
Funtington, p.	Sussex	3,685	1,099	94
Furtho, p.	Northmp.	480	16	166
Furze-Park, &c., p.	Pemb.	820	202	592
Fwthog, h.	Hereford	2,081	110	578*a*
Fyfield, p.	Berks	1,620	439	123
Fyfield, p.	Essex	2,450	629	196
Fyfield, p.	Hants	2,210	222	118
Fyfield, p.	Wilts	...	200	255
Fylingdales, p.	York	18,458	1,721	531
Fyvie, p.	Aberdeen	...	4,341	
Gaddesby, p.	Leices.	1,657	341	418
Gadebridge, Great, p.	Herts	4,074	1,147	146
Gadebridge, Little, p.	Herts	924	386	147
Gaile, p.	Tipperary	2,480	347	
Gainford, v.-p.	Durham	24,154	7,261	543
Gainsborough, p.	Lincoln	7,210	7,339	434
Gainsborough, tn. *t.*	Lincoln	...	6,320	434
Gairloch, p.	Ross	...	5,449	
Gairshiels, p.	Rox.-Sel.	8,588	3,379	
Gairshiels, tn.	Rox.-Sel.	...	6,433	
Galbally, p.-tn.	Limerick	15,457	4,062	
Galbooly, p.	Tipperary	1,268	218	
Galby, p.	Leices.	1,170	93	410
Galey, p.	Kerry	12,602	2,498	
Gallen, p.	King's	19,166	3,113	
Galloon, p.	Fermgh.	23,804	6,535	
Gallow, p.	Meath	2,584	434	
Galloway, New, tn. R.	Kirkcud.	...	452	
Galston, p.	Ayr	15,304	5,254	
Galston, tn.	Ayr	...	3,223	
Galtrim, p.	Meath	4,129	462	
GALWAY, tn. *w. s.*	Galway	617	16,867	
Galway, p.	Galway	22,193	25,161	
Gamblesby, tns.	Cumb.	4,786	262	505
Gamlingay, p.	Camb.	4,143	2,004	185
Gamrie, p.	Banff	...	6,086	
Gamston, p.	Notts	2,000	282	435
Ganarew, p.	Hereford	835	116	577
Ganton, p.	York	3,650	352	525
Garboldisham, p.	Norfolk	2,705	701	240
Gardenstown, v.	Banff	...	507	
Garfinny, p.	Kerry	3,915	461	
Garford, ch.	Berks	...	173	123
Garforth, p.	York	1,700	1,504	504*a*
Gargrave, p.	York	11,615	1,641	489
Gargunnock, p.	Stirling	9,913	728	
Garlieston, v.	Wigtown	...	685	
Garmondsway-Moor, tns.	Durham	1,040	125	541
Garmouth, v.	Elgin	...	802	
Garnkirk, v.	Lanark	...	554	
Garrabost, v.	Ross-Cro.	...	418	
Garranamanagh, p.	Kilkenny	529	83	
Garranekinnefeake, p.	Cork	1,571	821	
Garrangibbon, p.	Tipperary	4,713	728	
Garrigill, ch.	Cumb.	...	1,447	564
Garrison Side, p.	York	80	376	519
Garristown, v.-p.	Dublin	5,345	1,390	
Garrycloyne, p.	Cork	5,865	1,198	
Garryvoe, p.	Cork	1,698	614	
Garsdale, tns.	York	8,280	618	487
Garston, p.	Wilts	1,136	206	252
Garsington, p.	Oxon	2,230	643	157
Garstang, tn.-p. *th.*	Lanc.	31,403	7,221	484
Garston, tns.	Lanc.	3,293	4,720	462
Garston, East, p.	Berks	4,342	589	121
Gartan, p.	Donegal	44,124	1,643	
Garthbeibio, p.	Montg.	7,200	326	609
Garthbenegy, p.	Brecon	2,001	162	600
Garthely, ch.	Cardigan	2,475	296	598
Garthgynyd, h.	Glamor.	...	125	582
Garthorpe, p.	Leices.	1,714	113	418
Garthorpe, tns.	Lincoln	1,380	580	512
Gartly, p.	Buff-Abrd.	...	1,029	
Garton, p.	York	1,797	195	522
Garton-upon-the-Wolds, p.	York	4,380	572	523
Gartsherrie, v.	Lanark	...	1,505	
Garvagh, tn.	Lond.	35	798	
Garvaghy, p.	Down	10,257	3,602	
Garvald and Bara, p.	Haddng.	13,442	891	
Garveston, p.	Norfolk	802	383	242
Garvock, p.	Kincar.	...	458	
Garway, p.	Hereford	3,625	585	577
Gask, Trinity, p.	Perth	...	488	
Gasper, h.	Somerset	3,543	295	267
Gasthorpe, p.	Norfolk	864	87	240
Gatcombe, p.	Hants	1,392	201	99
Gateforth, tns.	York	1,410	174	513
Gatehouse-of-Fleet, v.	Kirkcud.	...	1,635	
Gately, p.	Norfolk	1,390	131	242
Gateshead, p.	Durham	3,255	32,749	551
GATESHEAD, M. & P.	Durham	...	33,587	551
Gateshead-Fell, ecl.-d.	Durham	...	4,613	551
Gateside, v.	Renfrew	...	455	
Gatton, tn.-p.	Surrey	1,280	191	44
Gaulskill, p.	Kilkenny	1,303	245	
Gautby, p.	Lincoln	1,444	113	429
Gawber, St. Thomas, ecl.-d.	York	...	1,421	505
Gawcott, ch.	Bucks	...	571	154
Gawsworth, p.	Cheshire	5,442	713	453
Gaydon, p.	Warwick	1,140	292	407
Gayhurst, p.	Bucks	810	129	153
Gayles, tns.	York	2,467	197	539
Gaystead, p.	Northmb.	18,003	250	
Gayton, p.	Norfolk	3,272	920	245
Gayton, p.	Northmp.	1,711	459	165
Gayton, p.	Stafford	1,270	249	367
Gayton, cn.	Cheshire	2,075	193	460*a*
Gayton-le-Marsh, p.	Lincoln	2,166	331	431
Gayton-le-Wold, p.	Lincoln	1,139	118	431
Gayton-Thorpe, p.	Norfolk	2,355	169	245
Gaywood, p.	Norfolk	2,495	1,368	245
Gazeley, p.	Suffolk	5,899	884	189
Geashill, v.-p.	Kng's	30,163	5,730	
Gedding, p.	Suffolk	521	150	217
Geddington, p.	Northmp.	2,110	888	172
Gedling, p.	Notts	4,490	3,130	438
Gedney, p.	Lincoln	25,257	2,459	424
Geldeston, p.	Norfolk	820	345	238
Gelli-Gaer, p.	Glamor.	16,573	5,778	582
Gembling, tns.	York	1,223	123	523
Gennys, St., p.	Cornwall	5,516	572	299
Gentleshawe, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	625	378
George, St., p.	Denbigh	4,053	469	613
George, St., p.	Glamor.	1,058	213	581
George, St., p.	Glouces.	1,831	10,276	330
George, St., p.	Dublin	1,859	18,774	
George, St., p.	Devon	...	596	282
George, St., p.	Lincoln	...	1,881	421
George, St., ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	20,324	33
George, St., Bloomsbury, p.	Mddlx.	122	17,392	12
George, St., Botolph Lane, p.	Mddlx.	1	217	19
George, St., Colegate, p.	Norfolk	...	1,607	234
George, St., -in-the-East, p.	Mddlx.	243	48,891	23
George, St., Hanover Square, p.	Mddlx.	1,161	87,771	3
George, St., Martyr, p.	Mddlx.	36	9,867	14
George, St., Martyr, p.	Kent	28	1,214	65
George, St., Southwark, p.	Surrey	282	55,510	29
George, St., Tombland, p.	Norfolk	159	687	234
George, St., York, p.	York	...	2,218	515
Georgeham, p.	Devon	4,229	874	295
German, p.	I. of Man	...	4,772	
German's, St., p.	Cornwall	...	2,842	302
Germansweek, p.	Devon	2,591	325	291
Germoe, p.	Cornwall	1,287	1,015	309
Gernonstown, p.	Louth	1,702	389	
Gernonstown, p.	Meath	2,838	476	
Gerrans, p.	Cornwall	2,870	935	307
Gestingthorpe, p.	Essex	2,630	769	212
Gidding, Great, p.	Hunts	2,050	513	174
Gidding, Little, p.	Hunts	713	45	174
Gidding, Steeple, p.	Hunts	1,091	118	176
Gidleigh, p.	Devon	3,449	134	291
Gifford, v.	Haddng.	...	458	
Giggleswick, p.	York	18,419	3,187	488
Giggleswick, v. tns.	York	...	727	488
Gigha, isl.	Argyle	..	460	
Gigha and Cara, p.	Argyle	...	467	
Gilberdike, tns.	York	570	725	517
Gilbertstown, p.	Carlow	3,169	457	
Gilcrux, p.	Cumb.	1,964	653	570
Gildersome, tns. ecl.-d.	York	1,120	2,701	500
Giles, St., p.	Berks	2,538	10,200	127
Giles, St., p.	Oxon	...	5,025	157
Giles, St., p.	Camb.	...	2,119	187
Giles, St., p.	Essex	...	2,736	204
Giles, St., p.	Norfolk	...	1,586	234
Giles, St., p.	Northmp.	...	6,314	168
Giles, St., -in-the-Fields, p.	Mddlx.	123	36,684	12
Giles, St., -on-Heath, p.	Devon	3,044	342	301
Giles, St., -in-Suburbs, p.	York	...	2,241	515
Giles, St., -in-the-Wood, p.	Devon	4,827	962	296
Gileston, p.	Glamor.	496	70	583
Gilford, tn.	Down	17	2,892	
Gillamoor, tns.	York	2,540	160	529

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Gilligate, or St. Giles, p.	Durham	1,661	6,135	545
Gilling, p.	York	4,547	401	529
Gilling, p.	York	10,095	1,554	539
Gillingham, v.-p.	Dorset	8,355	3,957	268
Gillingham, v.-p.	Kent	6,683	14,608	51
Gillingham, p.	Norfolk	2,008	390	238
Gillmorton, p.	Leices.	2,830	853	408
Gilltown, p.	Kildare	4,869	696	
Gilmerton, v.	Edinb.	...	596	
Gilsland, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Cumb.	...	224	566
Gilston, p.	Herts	980	270	138
Gimingham, p.	Norfolk	1,491	332	231
Girley, p.	Meath	5,060	662	
Girlington, ecl.-d.	York	...	2,227	499
Girsby, tns.	York	1,180	90	540
Girthon, p.	Kirkcud.	34,993	1,702	
Girton, p.	Camb.	1,674	469	186
Girton, p.	Notts	1,075	188	442
Girvan, p.	Ayr	14,954	7,053	
Girvan, tn. *m.*	Ayr	...	5,921	
Gisburn, p.	York	17,953	1,756	479
Gisleham, p.	Suffolk	1,344	267	227
Gislingham, p.	Suffolk	2,251	623	218
Gissing, p.	Norfolk	1,981	481	239
Gittisham, p.	Devon	2,067	355	280
Givendale, Great, p.	York	1,221	86	516
Gladestry, p.	Radnor	3,798	350	603
Gladsmuir, p.	Hadding.	7,165	1,945	
Glaisdale, tns.	York	8,370	1,074	531
Glammis, v.-p.	Forfar	...	1,980	
Glanbehy, p.	Kerry	30,259	2,793	
Glandford, p.	Norfolk	364	74	231
Glandford-Brigg, tns.	Lincoln	...	1,704	433
Glanmire, v.	Cork	22	277	
Glanogwen, Ch.ch., ecl.-d.	Carnar.	...	4,264	621
Glanton, tns.	Northmb.	1,329	619	559
Glanworth, v.-p.	Cork	9,681	2,465	
Glanworth, tn.	Cork	51	712	
Glapthorn, p.	Northmp.	1,370	396	174
Glapwell, tns.	Derby	720	103	437
Glasbury, p.	Brecon	9,216	1,264	602
Glascomb, p.	Radnor	6,984	463	603
Glasford, p.	Lanark	6,459	1,938	
Glasgow, c. p. *w.*	Lanark	...	394,864	
" *m.*	Lanark	...	162,029	
Glaseed, h.	Monm.	1,733	253	579
Glasnevin, p.	Dublin	953	1,556	
Glass, p.	Banff	...	1,049	
Glass-Houghton, tns.	York	1,500	489	504*a*
Glassary, p.	Argyle	...	4,473	
Glasserton, p.	Wigtown	13,889	1,472	
Glasshouse Yard, lib.	Middx.	...	1,455	17
Glasslough, tn.	Monagh.	36	340	
Glasson, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	857	485
Glassonby, tns.	Cumb.	1,643	147	565
Glasstoole, v.	Dublin	66	1,348	
Glaston, p.	Rutland	1,145	238	420
Glastonbury, p.	Somerset	7,083	3,593	323
" tn. *m. s.*	Somerset	...	3,496	323
Glatton, p.	Hunts	6,400	937	175
Glazeley, p.	Salop	636	67	356
Glemham, Great, p.	Suffolk	1,910	354	224
Glemham, Little, p.	Suffolk	1,268	325	224
Glemsford, p.	Suffolk	2,295	1,932	212
Glenarm, tn.	Antrim	29	937	
Glenavy, tn.-p.	Antrim	7,753	2,874	
Glenbane, p.	Tipperary	943	408	
Glenbehy, p.	Kerry	30,259	2,793	
Glenbervie, p.	Kincar.	...	1,219	
Glenbucket, p.	Aberdeen	...	552	
Glencairn, p.	Dumfries	30,239	1,867	
Glencolumbkille, p.	Donegal	32,184	4,296	
Glencross, p.	Edinb.	4,292	1,217	
Glendon-with-Barford, p.	Northmp.	1,490	63	172
Glendevon, p.	Perth	9,154	138	
Glenealy, p.-tn.	Wicklow	3,086	1,227	
Glenelg, p.	Invern.	...	1,843	
Glenfield, p.	Leices.	1,890	1,034	411
Glengarroch, v.	Ayr	...	943	
Glenholm, &c., p.	Peebles	18,121	723	
Gleninagh, p.	Clare	4,292	491	
Glenisla, p.	Forfar	...	1,008	
Glenkeen, p.	Tipperary	14,496	3,859	
Glenluce, v.	Wigtown	...	1,013	
Glenmuick, &c., p.	Aberdeen	...	1,668	
Glenn Magna, p.	Leices.	2,510	827	410
Glenn Parva, tns.	Leices.	...	119	411
Glenogra, p.	Limerick	4,253	692	
Glenorchy, &c., p.	Argyle	...	1,307	
Glenshiel, p.	Ross	...	485	
Glentham, p.	Lincoln	2,240	516	432
Glenties, v.	Donegal	14	423	
Glentworth, p.	Lincoln	3,043	340	434
Glenwhirry, p.	Antrim	11,365	1,329	
Glin, tn.	Limerick	36	999	
Glinton, p.	Northmp.	1,380	421	175
Globe Road, St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	12,139	24*b*
Glodwich, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	7,200	475
Glooston, p.	Leices.	660	157	409
Glossop, p.	Derby	49,960	31,140	451
" tn.	Derby	...	19,126	451
Glossop-Dale, tns.	Derby	...	6,130	451
Gloucester, c. m. & p. *w. s.*	Glouces.	...	16,512	336
Glusburn, tns.	York	1,516	1,475	489
Gluvias, St., p.	Cornwall	2,899	4,760	308
Glympton, p.	Oxon	1,232	153	160
Glyn, h.	Carmar.	...	851	586
Glyn-Corrwg, p.	Glamor.	11,294	602	584
Glynde, p.	Sussex	1,569	321	84
Glynn, p.-tn.	Antrim	4,501	1,850	
Glynn, h.	Brecon	...	273	600
Glynn Collwn, h.	Brecon	...	342	600
Glyntaff, h.	Glamor.	...	2,724	581
Glyntaff, ecl.-d.	Glamor.	...	7,443	581
Glyntawe, h.	Brecon	...	99	600
Glyntraian, div.	Denbigh	...	975	615
Gnosall, p.	Stafford	10,497	2,400	366
Goadby-Marwood, p.	Leices.	1,618	195	418
Goathill, p.	Somerset	300	57	276
Goathland, tns.	York	10,055	518	531
Goathurst, p.	Somerset	1,438	304	316
Godalming, p.	Surrey	9,093	5,778	39
" tn. *m. w. s.*	Surrey	...	2,321	39
Goddington, p.	Oxon	1,030	85	159
Godley, tns.	Cheshire	639	1,185	474
Godley, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	2,209	474
Godmanchester, p. m.	Hunts	5,590	2,438	176
Godmanstone, p.	Dorset	1,154	175	275
Godmersham, p.	Kent	3,077	388	63
Godolphin, ecl.-d.	Cornwall	...	1,884	309
Godshill, p.	Isl. Wht.	6,535	1,215	99
Godshill, p.	Hants	...	255	103
Godstone, p.	Surrey	6,783	1,853	45
Gogoyan, tns.	Cardigan	707	99	598
Golant, p.	Cornwall	1,470	311	306
Golborne, p.	Lanc.	1,634	2,776	467
Golbourn Bellow, tns.	Cheshire	607	108	459
Golbourn David, tns.	Cheshire	642	70	459
Golcar, tns.	York	1,560	5,110	487
Goldcliff, p.	Monm.	14,262	250	580
Golden-Bridge, v.	Dublin	...	2,633	
Goldhanger, p.	Essex	2,724	545	202
Goldington, p.	Beds	2,735	609	179
Goldsborough, p.	York	3,092	451	492*b*
Goldshaw-Booth, tns.	Lanc.	980	406	478
Golftyn, tns.	Flint	...	451	610
Golon, tns.	Radnor	...	573	605
Golspie, p.	Sutherl.	...	1,615	
Golspie, v.	Sutherl.	...	876	
Goltho, p.	Lincoln	2,540	151	428
Gomersal, tns.	York	3,119	11,230	502
Gonalstone, p.	Notts	950	107	441
Gonerby, Great, p.	Lincoln	2,230	1,145	427
Good-Easter, p.	Essex	2,081	539	200
Gooderstone, p.	Norfolk	2,781	571	248
Goodleigh, p.	Devon	1,167	294	295
Goodmanham, p.	York	2,930	294	516
Goodnestone, p.	Kent	334	78	67
Goodnestone, p.	Kent	1,864	344	71
Goodrich, p.	Hereford	2,421	796	347
Goodshaw, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	4,808	477
Goodworth-Clatford, p.	Hants	3,390	427	118
Goole, tn.	York	...	5,850	512
Goole, tns.	York	4,280	3,479	512
Goosey, ch.	Berks	958	202	124
Goosnargh, tns.	Lanc.	9,290	1,307	482
Goostrey-with-Barnshaw, tns.	Cheshire	1,697	268	456
Gorbals, p.	Lanark	28	10,494	
Gordon, v.-p.	Berwick	9,739	931	
Gordon Sq., All Saints, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	6,780	9
Gorebridge, v.	Edinb.	...	446	
Goresbridge, v.	Kilkenny	37	413	
Gorey, tn. *s.*	Wexford	...	2,673	
Goring, p.	Oxon	4,377	947	126
Goring, p.	Sussex	2,182	535	90
Gorleston, p.	Suffolk	2,175	4,472	227
Gornal, Lower, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	5,915	382
Gornal, Upper, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	4,044	382
Gorran, p.	Cornwall	4,725	1,054	306
Gorsedd, ecl.-d.	Flint	...	639	610
Gort, tn. *s.*	Galway	...	2,102	
Gorton, tns.	Lanc.	1,429	9,897	471
Gortroe, p.	Cork	9,043	1,379	
Gorwydd. tns.	Cardigan	6,604	667	598
Gosbeck, p.	Suffolk	1,466	301	220
Gosberton, p.	Lincoln	8,820	2,107	423
Gosfield, p.	Essex	2,990	620	207
Gosforth, p.	Cumb.	8,626	1,146	571
Gosforth, p.	Northmb.	6,355	2,943	554
Gosport, tn. *s.*	Hants	...	7,789	97
Gotham, p.	Notts	2,740	771	438
Gotherington, h.	Glouces.	...	387	343
Goudhurst, p.	Kent	9,685	2,778	60
Goulceby, p.	Lincoln	1,440	344	429
Gourdon, v.	Kincar.	...	497	
Gourock, tn.	Renfrew	...	2,076	
Govan, p.	Lnk.-Ren.	6,940	100,716	
Govan, tn.	Lnk.-Ren.	...	7,637	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1801.	No. of Union.
Gowdall, tns.	York	1,100	223	512
Gowran, tn.-p.	Kilkenny	6,347	1,905	
Goxhill, p.	Lincoln	8,790	1,192	433
Goxhill, p.	York	831	63	522
Goytrey, p.	Monm.	1,332	668	579
Grade, p.	Cornwall	1,981	327	309
Graffham, p.	Hunts	2,380	328	178
Graffham, p.	Sussex	1,658	416	91
Grafton, tns.	Hereford	440	93	348
Grafton, tns.	Oxon	980	80	122
Grafton, East, ecl.-d.	Wilts	...	1,011	121
Grafton-Flyford, p.	Worces.	1,640	225	390
Grafton-Regis, p.	Northmp.	1,510	232	166
Grafton-Temple, p.	Warwick	1,830	403	404
Grafton-Underwood, p.	Northmp.	2,050	294	172
Graig, h.	Monm.	...	684	580
Graigue, tn.	Queen's	127	1,552	
Graiguenamanagh, p.	Kilkenny	12,423	2,829	
Graiguenamanagh, tn. *m.*	Kilkenny	78	1,320	
Grain St. James, p.	Kent	9,431	255	53
Grainsby, p.	Lincoln	1,167	124	431
Grainthorpe, p.	Lincoln	4,955	738	431
Graitney, p.	Dumfries	9,090	1,620	
Grallagh, p.	Dublin	792	105	
Grampound, tns. *s.*	Cornwall	...	573	306
Granard, p.	Longford	18,038	6,129	
Granard, tn. *m.*	Longford	148	1,671	
Granby, p.	Notts	2,420	479	443
Grandborough, p.	Bucks	1,560	374	152
Grandborough, p.	Warwick	...	462	401
Grandpont, tg.	Berks	...	487	158
Graney, p.	Kildare	5,229	739	
Grange, p.	Banff	...	1,909	
Grange, p.	Kilkenny	1,935	404	
Grange, p.	Limerick	2,839	531	
Grange, p.	Armagh	6,795	2,976	
Grange, p.	Galway	4,697	519	
Grange, h.	Kent	415	206	54
Grange, tns.	Cheshire	907	93	460*a*
Grangeclare, p.	Kildare	533	61	
Grangeford, p.	Carlow	3,504	655	
Grangegeeth, p.	Meath	4,448	784	
Grangegorman, p.	Dublin	877	6,384	
Grangekilree, p.	Kilkenny	992	162	
Grangemaccomb, p.	Kilkenny	3,486	670	
Grangemockler, p.	Tipperary	2,803	622	
Grangemouth, p.-v.	Stirling	...	1,759	
Grangepans, v.	Linlith.	...	747	
Grangerosnolvan, p	Kildare	1,393	77	
Grangesilvia, p.	Kilkenny	4,807	1,454	
Gransden, Great, p.	Hunts	3,364	641	185
Gransden, Little, p.	Camb.	1,896	293	185
Gransmoor, tns.	York	1,234	108	524
Granston, p.	Pemb.	1,639	156	592
Grantchester, p.	Camb.	1,591	696	186
Grantham, tn.-p. P. *s.*	Lincoln	5,560	11,116	427
" M.	Lincoln	...	4,954	427
Grantley, tns.	York	743	235	491
Granton, v.	Edinb.	...	465	
Grantown, v.	Invern.	...	1,334	
Grappenhall, p.	Cheshire	2,550	3,586	466
Grasby, p.	Lincoln	1,720	433	432
Grasmere, p.	Westml.	22,100	2,347	575
Grassendale, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	912	462
Grassington, tns.	York	5,714	1,015	489
Grately, p.	Hants	1,541	176	114
Gratwich, p.	Stafford	856	101	374
Graveley, p.	Herts	1,817	422	141
Graveley, p.	Camb.	1,558	301	178
Graveney, p.	Kent	3,722	234	67
Gravenhurst, Lower, p.	Beds	1,240	60	181
Gravenhurst, Upper, p.	Beds	385	337	181
Gravesend, p.	Kent	683	7,885	51
Gravesend, tn. M. *w. s.*	Kent	...	18,782	51
Gravesend, St. James, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	3,215	51
Graveship, Nether, tns.	Westml.	...	441	575
Grayingham, p.	Lincoln	1,675	135	434
Grayrigg, tns.	Westml.	...	251	575
Gray's Inn, p.	Mddlx.	...	308	14
Grays-Thurrock, p.	Essex	...	2,209	198
Graysouthen, tns.	Cumb.	...	758	570
Graystown, p.	Tipperary	7,802	1,439	
Grazeley, ecl.-d.	Berks	...	648	128
Grean, p.	Limerick	7,191	2,405	
Greasbrough, ch.	York	...	2,937	509
Greasley, p.	Notts	8,010	6,230	438
Greatconnell, p.	Kildare	4,848	4,101	
Greatford, p.	Lincoln	1,540	280	421
Greatham, p.	Durham	4,176	779	541*b*
Greatham, p.	Hants	2,123	238	112
Greatham, p.	Sussex	769	51	92
Greatworth, p.	Northmp.	863	157	164
Greenburn, v.	Linlith.	...	481	
Greencroft, tns.	Durham	...	717	545
Greenford, Great, p.	Mddlx.	2,009	557	134
Greenham, tg.	Berks	...	1,167	120
Greenholm, v.	Ayr	...	497	
Greenhithe, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	1,039	50
Greenlaw, tn.-p.	Berwick	12,200	1,370	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1801.	No. of Union.
Greenock, M. & P. *f.*	Renfrew	4,613	42,098	
Greenoge, p.-tn.	Meath	1,488	124	
Greens-Norton, p.	Northmp.	2,490	903	165
Greenside, p.	Edinb.	...	4,532	
Greenstead, p.	Essex	1,498	125	196
Greenstead, p.	Essex	...	789	204
Greenwich, p.	Kent	213	40,002	35
Greenwich, tn. P. *w. s.*	Kent	...	139,436	35
Greet, p.	Salop	1,040	129	385
Greetham, p.	Lincoln	1,180	152	429
Greetham, p.	Rutland	2,800	706	419
Greetwell, p.	Lincoln	1,113	69	428
Gregory, st., p.	Suffolk	1,093	2,781	212
Gregory, St., v.	Kent	...	1,426	66
Gregory, St., p.	Norfolk	...	934	234
Gregory, St., -by-St.-Paul, p.	Mddlx.	11·7	1,154	19
Greinton, p.	Somerset	845	161	316
Grenagh, p.	Cork	13,558	2,229	
Grendon, p.	Northmp.	3,120	610	171
Grendon, p.	Warwick	2,360	561	397
Grendon, Bishop's, p.	Hereford	1,689	199	350
Grendon-under-Wood, p.	Bucks	3,670	451	151
Gresford, p.	Flint-Den.	13,058	4,417	611
Gresham, p.	Norfolk	1,303	345	231
Gressenhall, p.	Norfolk	2,541	991	242
Gressingham, tns.	Lanc.	1,934	158	485
Gretton, p.	Northmp.	4,450	909	420
Grewelthorpe, tns.	York	3,820	541	491
Greyabbey, v.-p.	Down	7,689	3,371	
Greystead, p.	Northmb.	18,003	290	557
Greystoke, p.	Cumb.	48,960	2,885	565
Greywell, p.	Hants	860	293	115
Grimley, p.	Worces.	2,459	776	386
Grimoldby, p.	Lincoln	1,729	321	431
Grimsargh, &c., tns.	Lanc.	1,945	247	482
Grimsbury, h.	Northmp.	...	979	163
Grimsby, Great, tn.-p. M. *f.*	Lincoln	748	11,067	432
" P.	Lincoln	...	15,060	432
Grimsby, Little, p.	Lincoln	950	55	431
Grimstead, East, ch.	Wilts	930	136	263
Grimstead, West, p.	Wilts	1,483	251	263
Grimston, p.	Leices.	920	190	418
Grimston, tns.	York	600	124	514
Grimstone, p.	Norfolk	4,240	1,300	245
Grimstone, North, p.	York	1,350	181	526
Grindall, tns.	York	2,415	174	524
Grindleton, tns.	York	3,733	666	479
Grindleton, ecl.-d.	York	...	920	479
Grindon, p.	Durham	4,187	343	541*a*
Grindon, p.	Stafford	3,229	371	372
Grindon, tns.	Northmb.	1,475	128	561
Gringley, v.-p.	Notts	4,280	874	435
Grinsdale, p.	Cumb.	890	100	568
Grinshill, p.	Salop	827	317	363*a*
Grinstead, East, tn.-p.	Sussex	15,071	4,266	82
Grinstead, West, p.	Sussex	6,658	1,403	87
Grinton, p.	York	48,961	4,537	538
Gristhorpe, tns.	York	1,070	207	525
Griston, p.	Norfolk	1,360	257	241
Grittenham, tg.	Wilts	...	192	252
Grittleton, p.	Wilts	2,010	349	253
Groby, h.	Leices.	...	461	413
Grosmont, v.-p.	Monm.	6,838	743	348
Grosmont, St. Matthew, ecl.-d.	York	...	841	531
Groton, p.	Suffolk	1,571	554	213
Grouville, p.	Jersey	1,935	2,628	
Grove, p.	Bucks	210	19	183
Grove, p.	Notts	1,287	113	435
Grove, tns.	Berks	...	540	124
Grundisburgh, p.	Suffolk	1,897	836	223
Gruver, v.	Ross	...	326	
Gueldable, tns.	York	...	114	534
Guernsey, isl.	Chan. Isles	16,005	29,804	
Guestling, p.	Sussex	3,564	731	76
Guestwich, p.	Norfolk	1,646	203	232
Guilcagh, p.	Waterf.	3,950	380	
Guilden Morden, p.	Camb.	2,506	906	140
Guilden Sutton, p.	Cheshire	931	223	459
Guildford, M. & P. *w. s.*	Surrey	...	8,020	39
Guildford, East, p.	Sussex	2,430	152	75
Guilsborough, p.	Northmp.	3,080	996	170
Guilsfield, p.	Montg.	14,835	2,634	609
Guisbrough, p.	York	10,357	4,617	532
Guisbrough, tn. *t.*	York	...	3,794	532
Guiseley, p.	York	8,719	14,874	493*b*
Guisley, tn.	York	...	2,226	493*b*
Guist, p.	Norfolk	1,674	361	242
Guiting, Temple, p.	Glouces.	6,180	584	343
Guldeforde, East, p.	Sussex	2,430	152	75
Gulval, p.	Cornwall	4,547	1,743	311
Gumfreston, p.	Pemb.	1,644	118	591
Gumley, p.	Leices.	1,550	214	409
Gunby, St. Nicholas, p.	Lincoln	666	164	427
Gunby, St. Peter, p.	Lincoln	606	82	430
Gunhouse, tns.	Lincoln	...	197	433
Gunnerton, &c., tns.	Northmb.	4,307	417	555
Gunthorpe, p.	Norfolk	1,087	249	243
Gunthorpe, tns.	Notts	...	331	441
Gunthwaite, tns.	York	1,080	81	506

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Gunton, p.	Norfolk	945	78	231
Gunton, p.	Suffolk	1,072	73	227
Gunwalloe, p.	Cornwall	1,429	244	309
Gussage, All Saints, p.	Dorset	2,907	496	271
Gussage, St. Michael, p.	Dorset	2,882	311	271
Guston, p.	Kent	1,421	436	72
Guthrie, p.	Forfar	10,768	476	
Guyson, tns.	Northmb.	1,332	217	550
Guyting, Lower, p.	Glouces.	3,380	647	343
Guyting Temple, p.	Glouces.	6,180	584	343
Gwaenysgor, p.	Flint	794	322	610
Gwastedin, tns.	Radnor	...	499	605
Gwehelog, h.	Monm.	2,819	331	579
Gwenddwr, p.	Brecon	8,262	528	599
Gwennap, p.	Cornwall	6,565	10,537	310
Gwernafield, tns.	Flint	...	836	610
Gwernesney, p.	Monm.	543	57	579
Gwernhowel, p.	Denbigh	728	107	614
Gwernybwlch, tns.	Montg.	...	545	606
Gwersyllt, tns.	Denbigh	...	1,356	611
Gwinear, p.	Cornwall	4,611	2,880	310
Gwithian, p.	Cornwall	2,633	774	310
Gwnnws, p.	Cardigan	17,959	1,295	598
Gwredog, p.	Anglesey	936	42	623
Gwsaney, tns.	Flint	...	252	610
Gwyddelwern, p.	Merion.	9,127	1,541	615
Gwydir, tns.	Carnar.	7,621	400	614
Gwyffyliog, p.	Denbigh	6,652	567	612
Gwynfe, h.	Carmar.	...	1,354	587
Gwynfil, tns.	Cardigan	1,522	386	598
Gwytherin, p.	Denbigh	6,117	438	614
Gyffin, p.	Carnar.	3,705	715	622
Habberley, p.	Salop	795	112	359
Habergham-Eaves, tns.	Lanc.	...	18,013	478
Habrough, p.	Lincoln	2,750	364	432
Habton, Great, tns.	York	1,700	182	526
Haccombe, p.	Devon	363	42	283
Hacconby, p.	Lincoln	3,220	408	422
Haceby, p.	Lincoln	705	66	427
Hacheston, p.	Suffolk	1,726	526	224
Hacketstown, tn.-p. *th.*	Car.-Wic.	11,618	2,944	
Hackford-by-Reepham, p.	Norfolk	754	761	232
Hackford-by-Wyndham, p.	Norfolk	754	222	235
Hackforth, tns.	York	...	167	535
Hackington, p.	Kent	1,984	616	66
Hackleton, h.	Northmp.	...	535	167
Hackmys, p.	Limerick	2,312	292	
Hackness, p.	York	9,857	658	525
Hackney, tn.-p.	Mddlx.	3,290	76,687	11
Hackney, South, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	15,458	11
Hackney, West, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	24,265	11
Hacthorn, p.	Lincoln	2,890	234	428
Haddenham, p.	Bucks	3,150	1,623	151
Haddenham, p.	Camb.	8,912	1,976	190
Haddington, p.	Hadding.	12,162	5,548	
Haddington, M. *f.*	Hadding.	...	3,013	
" P.	Hadding.	...	3,897	
Haddiscoe, p.	Norfolk	2,071	355	238
Haddlesey, West, tns.	York	...	213	513
Haddon, p.	Hunts	1,214	146	175
Haddon, East, p.	Northmp.	2,572	727	170
Haddon, Nether, p.	Derby	...	103	449
Haddon, Over, tns.	Derby	...	245	449
Haddon, West, p.	Northmp.	2,900	963	169
Hadfield, tns.	Derby	...	2,722	451
Hadham, Great, p.	Herts	4,457	1,172	139
Hadham, Little, p.	Herts	3,068	864	139
Hadleigh, p.	Essex	2,679	451	201
Hadleigh, p.	Suffolk	4,288	3,606	213
Hadleigh, tn. *m.*	Suffolk	...	2,779	213
Hadley, tg.	Berks	...	230	121
Hadley, p.	Mddlx.	2,530	1,053	136
Hadley, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	1,654	365
Hadlow, p.	Kent	5,866	2,568	57
Hadlow, St. Mark, ecl.-d.	Sussex	...	981	81
Hadnall, ch.	Salop	..	456	362
Hadsor, p.	Worces.	940	158	391
Hadspen, tg.	Somerset	...	218	320
Hadstock, p.	Essex	1,870	511	188
Hadstone, tns.	Northmb.	1,165	92	558
Hagbourne, p.	Berks	2,755	795	125
Haggardstown, p.	Louth	1,400	816	
Haggerstone, All Saints, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	5,930	20
Haggerstone, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	30,436	20
Haggerstone, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	4,204	20
Haggs, v.	Stirling	...	302	
Hagley, p.	Worces.	2,363	963	392
Hagnaby, p.	Lincoln	640	93	430
Hagworthingham, p.	Lincoln	2,430	666	429
Haigh, tns.	Lanc.	2,109	1,171	465
Haigh and Aspull, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	5,461	465
Haighton, tns.	Lanc.	1,054	222	482
Hail-Weston, p.	Hunts	1,553	440	178
Haile, p.	Cumb.	3,220	302	571
Hailes, p.	Glouces.	1,520	102	343
Hailey, tns.	Oxon	2,827	1,316	161
Hailsham, p.-tn. *w.*	Sussex	5,283	2,098	79
Hainford, p.	Norfolk	1,600	643	233
Hainton, p.	Lincoln	2 306	302	431
Haisthorpe, tns.	York	1,352	157	524
Halam, p.	Notts	1,310	382	441
Halbeath, v.	Fife	...	568	
Halberton, p.	Devon	5,755	1,663	293
Halden, High, p.	Kent	3,753	653	61
Hale, tns.	Cheshire	3,679	1,160	454
Hale, p.	Hants	1,672	153	103
Hale, Great, p.	Lincoln	510	1,059	426
Hale, St. John, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	2,864	40
Hale, Little, tns.	Lincoln	...	372	426
Hales, p.	Norfolk	980	315	238
Hales, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	318	364
Halesowen, p.	Worces.	12,245	29.293	383
Halesowen, tn. *m.*	Worces.	...	2,911	383
Halesworth, p.	Suffolk	1,445	2,521	225
Halesworth, tn. *t.*	Suffolk	...	2,382	225
Halewood, tns.	Lanc.	3,759	1,205	463
Halewood, St. Nicholas, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	1,184	463
Haley Hill, ecl.-d.	York	...	5,235	498
Halfmorton, p.	Dumfries	...	713	
Halford, ch.	Salop	1,062	141	352
Halford, p.	Warwick	1,010	314	406
Halghton, tns.	Flint	2,313	464	362
Halifax, p.	York	75,740	147,988	498
Halifax, tn. M. P. *s.*	York	...	37,014	498
Halkin, p.	Flint	3,140	1,334	610
Halkirk, p.	Caithness	...	2,864	
Hallam, Nether, tns.	York	5,480	19,758	507
Hallam, Upper, tns.	York	5,870	1,643	507
Hallam, West, p.	Derby	1.323	559	444
Hallaton, p.	Leices.	2,360	696	420
Halling, p.	Kent	1,917	760	52
Hallingbury, Great, p.	Essex	2,651	675	139
Hallingbury, Little, p.	Essex	1,612	514	139
Hallington, p.	Lincoln	860	82	431
Hallington, tns.	Northmb.	...	109	555
Halliwell, tns.	Lanc.	2,320	5,953	468
Halliwell, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	2,712	468
Halliwell, St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	3,241	468
Halloughton, p.	Notts	977	67	441
Hallow, p.	Worces.	3,356	1,507	386
Halmer End, lib.	Stafford	...	1,275	369
Halsall, p.	Lanc.	10,658	4,673	464
Halse, p.	Somerset	1,301	453	315
Halse Town, ecl.-d.	Cornwall	.	1,940	311
Halsham, p.	York	2,877	265	521
Halstead, p.	Essex	5,633	6,917	207
Halstead, tn. *f. s.*	Essex	...	5,707	207
Halstead, p.	Kent	918	323	56
Halstead, tns.	Leices.	1,432	211	410
Halstock, p.	Dorset	3,181	532	277
Halstow, High, p.	Kent	4,244	363	53
Halstow, Lower, p.	Kent	1,891	399	68
Haltham-upon-Bain, p.	Lincoln	2,610	215	429
Halton, p.	Bucks	1,452	147	151
Halton, tns.	Cheshire	1,779	1,505	455
Halton, p.	Lanc.	3,738	670	485
Halton, St. Clement, ecl.-d.	Sussex	...	1,035	76
Halton, East, p.	Lincoln	5,490	727	433
Halton, East, tns.	York	1,244	94	489
Halton-Gill, tns.	York	7,637	83	488
Halton-Holegate, p.	Lincoln	1,320	531	430
Halton, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	1,541	455
Halton, West, p.	Lincoln	4,870	422	433
Halton, West, tns.	York	2,209	131	488
Haltwhistle, p.-tn. *th.*	Northmb.	55.229	5,200	556
Halvergate, p.	Norfolk	2,675	541	237
Halwell, p.	Devon	3,666	357	284
Halwell, p.	Devon	3,426	257	298
Ham, tg.	Glouces.	...	577	332
Ham, p.	Kent	320	47	71
Ham, p.	Wilts	1,605	249	121
Ham, St. Andrew, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	1,265	47
Ham, East, p.	Essex	2,495	2,264	194
Ham-with-Hatch, h.	Surrey	...	1,420	47
Ham, High, p.	Somerset	4,229	1,283	317
Ham, West, p.	Essex	5,390	38,331	194
Hamble-le-Rice, p.	Hants	1,319	509	106
Hambleden, p.	Bucks	6,615	1,464	155
Hambledon, p.	Hants	9,040	1,891	110
Hambledon, p.	Surrey	1,556	557	42
Hambleton, ch.	Lanc.	...	266	484
Hambleton, p.	Rutland	1,154	323	419
Hambleton, tns.	York	1,603	544	513
Hambridge, St. James, ecl.-d.	Somerset	...	556	317
Hambrook-with-Frenchay, tg.	Glouces.	...	1,631	339
Hameringham, p.	Lincoln	1,370	188	429
Hamerton, p.	Hunts	2,150	167	176
Hamfallow, tg.	Glouces.	...	692	332
Hamilton, p.	Lanark	14,400	14,047	
Hamilton, tn. P. *f.*	Lanark	...	10,688	
Hammiog, tns.	Cardigan	...	895	597
Hammersmith, p.	Mddlx.	2,321	24,519	1
St. John, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	3,918	1
St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	5,415	1
St. Stephen, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	6,388	1
Hammerton, Green, tns.	York	1,070	333	492a
Hammerton, Kirk, p.	York	2,018	400	492a
Hammerwich, ch.	Stafford	...	991	377

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1801.	No. of Union.
Hammerwich, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	530	377
Hammoon, p.	Dorset	677	74	269
Hamnden, Great, p.	Bucks	1,710	266	150
Hampden, Little, p.	Bucks	508	68	150
Hampnett, p.	Glouces.	1,406	156	341
Hampnett, West, p.	Sussex	1,899	502	91
Hampole, tns.	York	1,420	160	510
Hampreston, p.	Dor.-Hnts.	4,948	1,341	271
Hampstead	Mddlx.	2,252	9,106	8
Hampstead, Christch., ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	2,557	8
Hampstead Marshall, p.	Berks	1,839	299	120
Hampstead Norris, p.	Berks	5,769	1,358	124
Hampstead, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	2,333	8
Hampstead, South, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	2,945	8
Hampshwaite, p.	York	9,600	2,422	492*b*
Hampton, tns.	Cheshire	1,219	332	360
Hampton, p.	Mddlx.	2,190	5,355	47
Hampton, p.	Worces.	1,670	513	389
Hampton-in-Arden, p.	Warwick	11,502	3,161	402
Hampton Bishop, p.	Hereford	2,845	1,047	348
Hampton and Claverton, hb.	Somerset	...	973	
Hampton Gay, p.	Oxon	620	67	160
Hampton, High, p.	Devon	3,039	386	291
Hampton, Little, p.	Sussex	1,222	2,350	90
Hampton Lovett, p.	Worces.	1,908	185	391
Hampton Lucy, p.	Warwick	3,050	435	401
Hampton Marsey, p.	Glouces.	1,920	352	340
Hampton Minchin, p.	Glouces.	4,895	4,147	338
Hampton, Nether, p.	Wilts	796	132	265
Hampton Poyle, p.	Oxon	830	125	160
Hampton, Welsh, p.	Salop	1,570	516	362
Hampton Wick, h.	Mddlx.	...	1,994	47
Hamsey, p.	Sussex	2,761	511	84
Hamstall Ridware, p.	Stafford	2,934	440	377
Hamsterley, tns.	Durham	4,003	522	512
Hamworthy, p.	Dorset	1,911	393	272
Hanbury, p.	Stafford	12,112	2,638	374
Hanbury, tns.	Stafford	3,195	543	375
Hanbury, p.	Worces.	7,533	1,044	391
Hanchurch, tns.	Stafford	...	187	368
Handborough, p.	Oxon	2,820	1,059	161
Handford, tns.	Stafford	...	832	368
Handforth-with-Bosden, tns.	Cheshire	1,781	2,408	452
Handley, p.	Cheshire	1,976	364	459
Handley, p.	Dorset	5,928	1,203	271
Handsworth, p.	Stafford	7,680	11,459	381
Handsworth, p.	York	3,510	3,951	508
Handsworth, St. James, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	3,691	381
Hanford, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	857	368
Hanging Heaton, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	York	...	2,219	502
Hangleton, p.	Sussex	1,318	51	86
Hanham, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Glouces.	...	1,271	327
Hankelow, tns.	Cheshire	656	197	458
Hankerton, p.	Wilts	2,150	393	252
Hanley, tns.	Stafford	...	14,678	371
Hanley, tn. m.	Stafford	...	31,953	371
Hanley Castle, p.	Worces.	5,630	1,733	388
Hanley Child, or Lower, ch.	Worces.	...	199	385
Hanley William, or Upper, p.	Worces.	1,155	120	385
Hanmer, p.	Flint	14,718	2,519	362
Hannah, p.	Lincoln	1,010	140	431
Hanney, p.	Berks	3,060	1,096	124
Hanningfield, East, p.	Essex	2,446	453	200
Hanningfield, South, p.	Essex	1,528	235	200
Hanningfield, West, p.	Essex	2,818	527	200
Hannington, p.	Hants	1,270	264	119
Hannington, p.	Northmp.	1,985	226	170
Hannington, p.	Wilts	2,412	378	250
Hanover Chapel, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	5,923	3
Hanover Square, St. George, p.	Mddlx.	1,161	87,771	3
Hanover Square, St. Mark, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	4,972	3
Hanslope, p.	Bucks	5,290	1,792	153
Hanthorpe, p.	Lincoln	...	154	422
Hanwell, p.	Mddlx.	1,042	2,687	134
Hanwell, p.	Oxon	1,240	285	163
Hanwood, Great, p.	Salop	590	288	359
Hanworth, p.	Mddlx.	1,390	763	132
Hanworth, p.	Norfolk	1,347	227	231
Hanworth, Cold, p.	Lincoln	707	91	428
Happisburgh, p.	Norfolk	2,163	584	230
Hapton, tns.	Lanc.	3,570	1,003	478
Hapton, p.	Norfolk	695	196	239
Harberton, p.	Devon	5,755	1,221	284
Harbertonford, ecl.-d.	Devon	...	533	284
Harbledown, p.	Kent	1,670	655	64
Harborne, p.	Stafford	3,296	16,996	393
Harborne Heath, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	2,289	393
Harborne, North, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	5,550	393
Harborough, Market, ch.	Leices.	...	2,302	409
Harborough Magna, tn.-p. *th.*	Warwick	1,580	295	401
Harbottle, tns.	Northmb.	412	159	563
Harbridge, p.	Hants	4,082	293	102
Harbury, p.	Warwick	2,060	1,206	407
Harby, p.	Leices.	2,800	655	418
Harby, tns.	Notts	...	428	442
Harden-huish, p.	Wilts	477	147	253
Hardham, p	Sussex	680	81	89

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1801.	No. of Union.
Hardhorn-with-Newton, tns.	Lanc.	2,605	386	483
Hardingham, p.	Norfolk	2,415	527	242
Hardingstone, p.	Northmp.	3,060	1,915	167
Hardington, p.	Somerset	831	22	321
Hardington-Mandeville, p.	Somerset	2,631	668	319
Hardley, p.	Norfolk	1,469	271	238
Hardmead, p.	Bucks	1,113	91	153
Hardres, Lower, p.	Kent	1,176	233	64
Hardres, Upper, p.	Kent	2,039	271	64
Hardwick, tns.	Lincoln	...	82	434
Hardwick, p.	Norfolk	855	227	240
Hardwick, p.	Northmp.	1,260	83	171
Hardwick, h.	Oxon	559	134	161
Hardwick, East, tns.	York	500	213	494*c*
Hardwick-with-Hawstead, p.	Suffolk	2,239	471	214
Hardwick-with-Teesmore, p.	Oxon	990	104	159
Hardwick, West, tns.	York	...	86	504*b*
Hardwicke, p.	Bucks	3,200	708	151
Hardwicke, p.	Camb.	1,410	240	185
Hardwicke, p.	Glouces.	2,378	625	337
Hardwicke, h.	Monm.	...	130	578*a*
Hardwicke, Prior's, p.	Warwick	1,600	323	407
Hareby, p.	Lincoln	750	93	430
Harefield, p.	Mddlx.	4,513	1,567	133
Harescomb, p.	Glouces.	478	138	337
Haresfield, p.	Glouces.	2,155	612	337
Harewood, p.	Hereford	664	101	347
Harewood, p.	York	12,193	2,396	493*a*
Harford, p.	Devon	2,050	158	286
Hargham, p.	Norfolk	1,080	88	241
Hargrave, p.	Northmp.	2,400	310	173
Hargrave, p.	Suffolk	1,108	520	214
Harkstead, p.	Suffolk	2,266	380	221
Harleston, tns.	Stafford	...	239	276
Harlaxton, p.	Lincoln	2,530	488	427
Harleston, ch. tn. m.	Norfolk	..	1,302	239
Harleston, p.	Suffolk	615	65	217
Harlestone, p.	Northmp.	2,530	651	170
Harlington, p.	Camb.	1,100	302	186
Harley, p.	Salop	1,955	220	359
Harling, East, p.	Norfolk	2,572	1,109	240
Harling, West, p.	Norfolk	3,034	124	240
Harlington, p.	Beds	1,815	529	182
Harlington, p.	Mddlx.	1,414	1,159	132
Harlow, p.	Essex	4,000	2,377	195
Harlow Hill, tns.	Northmb.	993	113	554
Harlow, St. John, ecl.-d.	Essex	...	694	195
Harlsey, East, p.	York	2,802	430	534
Harmby, tns.	York	860	263	536
Harmon, St., p.	Radnor	12,000	902	605
Harmondsworth, p.	Mddlx.	3,480	1,385	132
Harnston, p.	Lincoln	2,690	414	428
Harnham, East, ecl.-d.	Wilts	...	461	263
Harnham, West, p.	Wilts	1,130	285	263
Harnhill, p.	Glouces.	689	88	340
Harpenden, p.	Herts	5,061	2,164	144
Harpford, p.	Devon	1,518	213	280
Harpham, p.	York	1,970	274	523
Harpley, p.	Norfolk	2,193	479	215
Harpole, p.	Northmp.	1,560	833	168
Harpsden, p.	Oxon	1,400	261	155
Harpswell, p.	Lincoln	2,180	104	434
Harpton, Lower, tns.	Hereford	900	85	603
Harpton, Upper, tns.	Radnor	...	186	603
Harptree, East, p.	Somerset	2,770	657	325
Harptree, West, p.	Somerset	2,850	539	325
Harpurhey, tns.	Lanc.	192	827	473
Harpurhey-w.-Moston, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	5,126	473
Harraton, tns.	Durham	2,394	1,612	548
Harrietsham, p.	Kent	2,464	624	59
Harrington, p.	Cumb.	2,790	1,788	571
Harrington, p.	Lincoln	1,052	104	430
Harrington, p.	Northmp.	2,519	222	172
Harringworth, p.	Northmp.	3,060	360	420
Harris, p.	Invern.	...	4,183	
Harristown, p.	Kildare	4,680	591	
Harrogate, tn.	York	...	4,737	492*b*
Harrowgate-with-Bilton, tns.	York	4,800	4,563	492*b*
Harrogate, High, ecl.-d.	York	...	4,327	492*b*
Harrogate, Low, ecl.-d.	York	...	993	492*b*
Harrold, p.	Beds	3,240	1,119	179
Harroldston, East, p.	Pemb.	3,830	281	592
Harroldston, West, p.	Pemb.	1,718	149	592
Harrow-on-the-Hill, p.	Mddlx.	9,870	5,525	135
Harrow Weald, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	1,119	135
Harrowby, tns.	Lincoln	...	118	427
Harrowden, Great, p.	Northmp.	1,415	125	171
Harrowden, Little, p.	Northmp.	1,480	679	171
Harston, p.	Camb.	1,480	782	185
Harston, p.	Leices.	1,069	164	427
Harswell, p.	York	1,106	89	516
Hart, p.	Durham	7,880	1,420	541*b*
Hartburn, p.	Northmb.	25,778	1,526	558
Hartburn, East, tns.	Durham	1,020	163	541*a*
Hartest, p.	Suffolk	1,964	744	212
Hartfield, p.	Sussex	10,267	1,451	82
Hartford, tns.	Cheshire	1,102	987	456
Hartford, p.	Hunts	1,720	341	176
Hartgrove, tg.	Dorset	...	185	268

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Harthill, p.	Cheshire	481	122	459
Harthill-with-Woodall, p.	York	2,940	673	436
Harting, p.	Sussex	7,832	1,247	93
Hartington, p.	Derby	24,160	2,410	447
Hartland, p.	Devon	16,700	1,916	297
Hartlebury, p.	Worces.	5,493	2,115	391
Hartlepool, p.	Durham	990	12,245	541*b*
Hartlepool, tn. M. *s.*	Durham	990	12,245	541*b*
Hartlepool, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Durham	...	5,638	541*b*
Hartlepool, West, Ch.ch. ecl.-d.	Durham	...	9,708	541*b*
Hartlepool, West, tn.	Durham	...	12,603	541*b*
Hartley, p.	Kent	1,178	244	50
Hartley, tns.	Northmb.	...	1,567	553
Hartley, tns.	Westml.	3,350	215	573
Hartley Dummer, lib.	Berks	...	345	128
Hartley Mauditt, p.	Hants	1,339	92	114
Hartley Westpall, p.	Hants	1,401	343	116
Hartley Wintney, p.	Hants	2,405	1,746	115
Hartleyburn, tns.	Northmb.	2,676	489	556
Hartlington, tns.	York	1,351	107	489
Hartlip, p.	Kent	1,412	319	68
Hartoft, tns.	York	...	180	530
Harton, tns.	Durham	1,537	877	550
Harton, tns.	York	1,951	125	515
Hartpury, p.	Glouces.	3,618	843	335
Hartshead, p.-div.	Lanc.	...	12,454	474
Hartshead, h.	York	...	779	498
Hartsheath, tns.	Flint	...	188	610
Hartshill, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	1,835	371
Hartshill, h.	Warwick	...	1,129	397
Hartshorn, p.	Derby	2,510	1,541	414
Hartwell, p.	Bucks	680	137	151
Hartwell, p.	Northmp.	1,850	542	166
Hartwith-with-Winsley, tns.	York	5,470	1,227	490
Harty, p.	Kent	3,488	159	69
Harum, tns.	York	2,303	447	529
Harvington, p.	Worces.	1,238	452	389
Harwell, p.	Berks	2,482	876	124
Harwell, h.	Notts	...	127	435
Harwich, M. & P. *t. f.*	Essex	...	5,070	203
Harwood, tns.	Lanc.	1,100	2,055	468
Harwood, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	1,525	468
Harwood Dale, tns.	York	5,557	214	525
Harwood, Great, tns.	Lanc.	2,510	4,070	480
Harwood, Little, tns.	Lanc.	730	270	480
Harworth, p.	Notts	4,320	925	436
Hasbury, tns.	Worces.	...	1,485	383
Hascombe, p.	Surrey	1,539	396	42
Haselbeech, p.	Northmp.	1,648	180	170
Haselbury Bryan, p.	Dorset	2,359	761	269
Haselbury Plucknett, p.	Somerset	2,069	834	319
Haseley, p.	Warwick	1,152	209	403
Haseley, Great, p.	Oxon	3,219	714	156
Haseley, Little, tns.	Oxon	...	127	156
Haselor, p.	Warwick	1,950	355	405
Hasfield, p.	Glouces.	1,460	299	345
Hasguard, p.	Pemb.	1,475	145	592
Hasketon, p.	Suffolk	1,665	483	223
Hasland, tns.	Derby	...	1,999	448
Hasland, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Derby	...	1,107	448
Haslemere, p.-tn. *t.*	Surrey	1,877	952	42
Haslingden, tns.	Lanc.	4,420	10,109	477
Haslingden, tn. *s.*	Lanc.	...	6,929	477
Haslingfield, p.	Camb.	2,527	762	186
Haslington, tns.	Cheshire	3,670	1,215	458
Hassall, tns.	Cheshire	1,024	246	457
Hassingham, p.	Norfolk	574	118	237
Hassop, tns.	Derby	...	139	449
Hastingleigh, p.	Kent	1,498	198	63
Hastings, M. *w. s.*	Sussex	...	22,837	76
,, P.	Sussex	...	22,910	76
Haswell, tns.	Durham	2,108	4,165	546
Hatcham, St. James, ecl.-d.	Sur.-Kent	...	9,887	35
Hatch-Beauchamp, p.	Somerset	1,120	324	315
Hatch, West, p.	Somerset	1,681	432	315
Hatcliffe, p.	Lincoln	1,370	159	432
Hatfield, p.	Hereford	1,528	180	351
Hatfield, p.-tn. *th.*	Herts	12,619	3,871	143
Hatfield, p.	York	21,150	2,564	511
Hatfield Broad Oak, p.	Essex	8,810	1,960	209
Hatfield, Great, tns.	York	1,446	171	522
Hatfield Heath, ecl.-d.	Essex	...	622	209
Hatfield-Peverel, p.	Essex	4,728	1,311	206
Hatford, p.	Berks	999	122	122
Hatherleigh, p.-tn. *t. f.*	Devon	7,048	1,645	291
Hatherley, Down, p.	Glouces.	930	192	336
Hatherley, Up, p.	Glouces.	810	68	344
Hathern, p.	Leices.	1,340	1,112	415
Hatherop, p.	Glouces.	2,160	323	340
Hathersage, p.	Derby	13,630	2,391	449
Hatherton, tns.	Cheshire	1,632	377	458
Hatherton, tns.	Stafford	...	415	378
Hatley, East, p.	Camb.	1,166	139	185
Hatley, St. George, p.	Camb.	999	164	185
Hattersley, tns.	Cheshire	1,072	400	474
Hatton, tns.	Cheshire	1,381	146	459
Hatton, tns.	Cheshire	1,020	357	455
Hattor, tns.	Derby	...	346	375
Hatton, p.	Lincoln	1,831	199	429
Hatton, p.	Warwick	4,099	1,259	403
Haugham, p.	Lincoln	1,907	115	431
Haughley, p.	Suffolk	2,518	987	217
Haughmond Demesne, p.	Salop	...	141	359
Haughton, tns.	Cheshire	1,079	172	458
Haughton, tns.	Lanc.	1,130	3,371	474
Haughton, tns.	Northmb.	...	105	555
Haughton, p.	Notts	1,001	61	435
Haughton, p.	Stafford	1,860	516	367
Haughton-le-Skerne, p.	Durham	10,301	1,473	540
Haukswell, p.	York	4,030	273	536
Haulgh, tns.	Lanc.	...	2,018	468
Haunton, h.	Stafford	...	185	376
Hautbois, Great, p.	Norfolk	610	195	232
Hauxley, tns.	Northmb.	748	937	559
Hauxton, p.	Camb.	568	262	186
Havant, p.	Hants	3,201	2,470	95
Havercroft, &c., tns.	York	...	109	504*b*
Haverfordwest, M. P. *t. s.*	Pemb.	...	7,019	592
Haverfordwest, St. Thomas, p.	Pemb.	1,016	2,038	592
Haverhill, p.-tn. *w.*	Suf.-Esx.	2,549	2,434	211
Havering-atte-Bower, p.	Essex	...	429	197
Haveringland, p.	Norfolk	2,062	131	233
Haversham, p.	Bucks	1,430	288	153
Haverstock Hill, Trin., ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	16,821	9
Haverthwaite, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	1,099	486
Hawarden, p.-tn. *s.*	Flint	17,695	7,044	459
Hawerby-with-Beesby, p.	Lincoln	1,179	91	432
Hawes, tns. *s.*	York	16,872	1,727	537
Hawick, p.	Roxburgh	6,203	8,726	
Hawkchurch, p.	Dorset	4,130	706	279
Hawkedon, p.	Suffolk	1,461	321	212
Hawkesbury, p.	Glouces.	9,770	2,173	331
Hawkesdale, tns.	Cumb.	...	336	568
Hawkhurst, p.	Kent	6,492	2,715	60
Hawkinge, p.	Kent	521	133	73
Hawkley, p.	Hants	1,710	312	112
Hawkridge, p.	Somerset	3,725	110	313*b*
Hawkshead, p.	Lanc.	19,252	2,081	486
Hawksworth, p.	Notts	720	176	443
Hawksworth, tns.	York	2,451	237	493*a*
Hawkwell, p.	Essex	1,353	334	201
Hawkwell, tns.	Northmb.	567	165	554
Hawley, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	805	41
Hawley and Minley, tg.	Hants	...	1,119	41
Hawling, p.	Glouces.	1,846	171	343
Hawn, tns.	Worces.	...	194	383
Hawnby, p.	York	24,312	746	529
Hawnes, p.	Beds	2,561	932	181
Haworth, tns.	York	10,540	5,896	494
Hawridge, p.	Bucks	696	276	151
Hawsker-with-Stainsacre, tns.	York	4,396	914	531
Hawstead, p.	Suffolk	2,237	446	214
Hawthorn, tns.	Durham	1,552	227	546
Hawton, p.	Notts	2,160	246	442
Haxby, p.	York	1,840	597	515
Haxey, p.	Lincoln	8,470	2,157	434
Hay, p.	Brecon	2,602	1,998	602
Hay, tn. *th.*	Brecon	...	1,318	602
Haydock, tns.	Lanc.	2,362	3,615	466
Haydon, p.	Dorset	632	131	276
Haydon, p.	Northmb.	13,688	2,221	555
Haydor, p.	Lincoln	5,140	565	427
Hayes, p.	Kent	1,272	598	49
Hayes, or Heeze, p.	Middx.	5,670	7,134	133
Hayfield, tns.	Derby	...	2,156	451
Hayling, North, p.	Hants	2,539	262	95
Hayling, South, p.	Hants	8,123	777	95
Haynestown, p.	Kildare	459	30	
Haynestown, p.	Louth	1,980	317	
Hayscastle, p.	Pemb.	4,462	297	592
Hayton, p.	Cumb.	7,385	1,256	566
Hayton, p.	Notts	2,700	258	435
Hayton, p.	York	3,066	478	516
Hayton and Mealo, tns.	Cumb.	1,971	390	569
Haywood, p.	Hereford	1,395	102	348
Hazeleigh, p.	Essex	1,630	106	202
Hazlemere, ecl.-d.	Bucks	...	966	150
Hazleton, p.	Glouces.	2,530	308	341
Hazlewood, p.	Suffolk	1,937	91	224
Hazlewood, St. John, ecl.-d.	Derby	...	719	446
Hazlewood and Storiths, tns.	York	2,483	185	489
Hazley Heath, tg.	Hants	...	398	115
Hazon, tns.	Northmb.	1,409	116	559
Heacham, p.	Norfolk	4,853	990	244
Headbourne Worthy, p.	Hants	1,800	194	109
Headcorn, p.	Kent	5,011	1,339	59
Headingley-with-Burley, tns.	York	3,058	9,674	500
Headington, p.	Oxon	1,780	2,110	157
Headington Quarry, ecl.-d.	Oxon	...	684	157
Headlam, tns.	Durham	780	102	543
Headless Cross, ecl.-d.	Warwick	...	1,743	405
Headley, p.	Hants	6,977	1,520	41
Headley, p.	Surrey	1,630	322	44
Headon-with-Upton, p.	Notts	2,200	282	435
Heage, ch.	Derby	...	2,286	446
Healaugh, p.	York	2,800	228	492*c*
Healey, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	2,758	476
Healey, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	York	...	900	536

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Healey-with-Sutton, tns.	York	4,827	317	536
Healing, p.	Lincoln	1,327	96	432
Healyfield, tns.	Durham	1,221	336	515
Heanor, p.	Derby	6,870	8,080	438
Heanton Punchardon, p.	Devon	3,020	540	295
Heap, tns.	Lanc.	2,934	17,353	469
Heap, St. James, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	7,633	469
Heapey, tns.	Lanc.	1,456	396	481
Heapham, p.	Lincoln	1,250	129	434
Heath, p.	Derby	1,611	369	448
Heath, Charnock, tns.	Lanc.	1,596	772	481
Heath and Reach, h.	Beds	...	953	183
Heather, p.	Leices.	1,015	371	414
Heathfield, p.	Somerset	692	124	315
Heathfield, p.	Sussex	7,970	1,892	79
Heathylee, tns.	Stafford	...	504	372
Heaton, tns.	Lanc.	1,630	955	468
Heaton, tns.	Northmb.	911	376	552
Heaton, tns.	Stafford	...	396	372
Heaton, tns.	York	1,296	1,673	499
Heaton, Great, tns.	Lanc.	866	159	473
Heaton, Little, tns.	Lanc.	509	838	473
Heaton Mersey, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	1,875	452
Heaton Norris, tns.	Lanc.	2,108	16,333	452
Heaton-with-Oxcliffe, tns.	Lanc.	1,977	165	485
Heavitree, p.	Devon	3,469	3,133	281
Hebburn, p.	Northmb.	972	595	558
Hebden, tns.	York	3,583	435	489
Hebden Bridge, ecl.-d.	York	...	3,385	495
Heck, tns.	York	1,740	278	504*a*
Heckfield, p.	Hants	5,697	1,200	115
Heckingham, p.	Norfolk	1,102	317	238
Heckington, p.	Lincoln	5,720	1,725	426
Heckmondwike, tns.	York	663	6,344	502
Heckmondwike, tn.	York	...	8,680	502
Heddington, p.	Wilts	1,686	362	254
Heddon-on-Wall, p.	Northmb.	4,663	744	554
Hedenham, p.	Norfolk	1,770	280	238
Hedgeley, tns.	Northmb.	700	104	559
Hedgerley, p.	Bucks	1,065	153	149
Hedgerley Dean, h.	Bucks	480	227	149
Hedingham, Castle, p.	Essex	2,429	1,203	207
Hedingham, Sible, p.	Essex	5,394	2,123	207
Hedley, tns.	Northmb.	1,399	241	555
Hedon, p.	York	1,440	975	519
Hedsor, p.	Bucks	526	175	150
Hedworth, &c., tns.	Durham	2,826	6,494	550
Heeley, ecl.-d.	York	...	5,563	508
Heene, p.	Sussex	546	194	90
Heigham, p.	Norfolk	...	13,894	234
Heighington, p.	Durham	7,278	1,323	540
Heighington, tns.	Lincoln	...	624	428
Heighton, South, p.	Sussex	923	104	84
Helen, St., p.	Berks	3,184	5,958	123
Helen, St., Bishopsgate, p.	Middx.	8·7	558	19
Helen, St., -on-Walls, p.	York	...	436	515
Helen's, St., tn. *s.*	Lanc.	...	18,396	463
Helen's, St., p.	Hants	3,676	2,586	99
Helen's, St., p.	Wexford	671	186	
Helensburgh, tn.	Dumb.	...	4,613	
Helhoughton, p.	Norfolk	1,637	316	213
Helier, St., tn. *w. s.*	Jersey	2,125	29,528	
Helland, p.	Cornwall	2,475	224	304
Hellesdon, p.	Norfolk	2,013	496	234
Hellidon, p.	Northmp.	840	419	169
Hellifield, tns.	York	3,381	272	488
Hellingly, p.	Sussex	6,015	1,606	79
Helmdon, p.	Northmp.	3,560	602	164
Helme, ecl.-d.	York	...	787	497
Helmingham, p.	Suffolk	2,438	320	220
Helmington Row, tns.	Durham	1,244	3,469	542
Helmsdale, tn.	Sutherl.	...	762	
Helmsley, p.-tn. *s.*	York	44,382	3,429	529
Helmsley Gate, p.	York	520	200	515
Helmsley, Upper, p.	York	850	78	515
Helperby, tns.	York	1,900	639	492*a*
Helperthorpe, p.	York	2,620	146	523
Helpringham, p.	Lincoln	2,600	912	426
Helpstone, p.	Northmp.	1,860	763	175
Helsby, tns.	Cheshire	1,261	570	455
Helsington, tns.	Westml.	...	302	575
Helston, ch. M. *w. s.*	Cornwall	...	3,843	309
" P.	Cornwall	...	8,497	309
Helton, tns.	Westml.	...	180	574
Hemblington, p.	Norfolk	739	219	237
Hemel Hempstead, p.	Herts	7,136	7,948	146
Hemel Hempstead, tn. *th.*	Herts	...	2,974	146
Hemingbrough, p.	York	10,420	2,297	517
Hemingby, p.	Lincoln	2,430	473	429
Hemingford Abbotts, p.	Hunts	2,990	518	177
Hemingford Grey, p.	Hunts	1,610	1,103	177
Hemingstone, p.	Suffolk	1,444	395	220
Hemington, tns.	Leices.	...	385	444
Hemington, p.	Northmp.	1,240	152	174
Hemington, p.	Somerset	3,046	459	321
Hemley, p.	Suffolk	816	63	223
Hempnall, p.	Norfolk	3,636	1,094	239
Hempstead, p.	Essex	3,565	797	210
Hempstead, p.	Glouces.	1,311	424	336
Hempstead, p.	Norfolk	907	178	230
Hempstead-by-Holt, p.	Norfolk	1,756	280	231
Hempston, Little, p.	Devon	1,270	244	284
Hempton, p.	Norfolk	560	459	243
Hempton, h.	Oxon	970	229	160
Hempton and Patchway, tg.	Glouces.	...	548	332
Hemsby, p.	Norfolk	1,785	664	229
Hemswell, p.	Lincoln	2,890	465	434
Hemsworth, p.	York	4,120	975	504*b*
Hemyock, p.	Devon	5,437	1,068	314
Henbury, p.	Glouces.	5,409	2,482	330
Henbury-with-Pexhall, tns.	Cheshire	1,400	445	453
Henbury, St. Thomas, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	1,015	453
Henderskelf, tns.	York	1,620	157	526
Hendford, ecl.-d.	Somerset	...	3,997	319
Hendon, p.	Middx.	8,250	4,544	135
Hendon, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Durham	...	1,451	549
Hendrebiffa, tns.	Flint	...	320	610
Hendred, East, p.	Berks	3,099	889	124
Hendred, West, p.	Berks	1,973	351	124
Hendredenny, h.	Glamor.	...	555	581
Heneglwys, p.	Anglesey	2,062	510	623
Henfield, p.	Sussex	4,491	1,662	86
Henfynyw, p.	Cardigan	2,261	1,067	596
Hengoed, h.	Carmar.	...	2,024	586
Hengoed, h.	Glamor.	...	578	582
Hengoed, St. Barnabas, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	672	361
Hengrave, p.	Suffolk	1,044	219	214
Henham, p.	Essex	2,958	875	139
Henham, h.	Suffolk	1,752	161	225
Henheads, tns.	Lanc.	360	211	477
Henley, p.	Suffolk	1,232	293	220
Henley-in-Arden, tns. *m.*	Warwick	...	1,069	404
Henley-on-Thames, p.	Oxon	1,737	3,676	155
Henley-on-Thames, tn. P. *th.*	Oxon	...	3,419	155
Henllan, p.	Cardigan	387	133	594
Henllan, p.	Denbigh	14,283	2,607	613
Henllanamgoed, p.	Carmar.	3,651	445	590
Henllis, p.	Monm.	2,622	238	580
Henllys, tns.	Cardigan	5,144	483	597
Henlow, p.	Beds	2,450	1,011	180
Hennock, p.	Devon	3,469	1,004	283
Henny, Great, p.	Essex	1,120	363	212
Henny, Little, p.	Essex	410	81	212
Henry's Moat, p.	Pemb.	3,166	287	592
Hensall, tns.	York	1,150	264	504*a*
Hensall, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	York	...	633	504*a*
Henshaw, tns.	Northmb.	11,255	550	556
Hensingham, ch.	Cumb.	956	1,538	571
Hensington, h.	Oxon	340	271	160
Henstead, p.	Suffolk	1,918	534	225
Henstridge, p.	Somerset	4,252	1,173	320
Hentland, p.	Hereford	2,905	647	347
Henton, lib.,	Oxon	...	268	150
Henton, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Somerset	...	548	323
Hepscott, tns.	Northmb.	1,594	253	558
Heptonstall, tns.	York	5,320	3,497	495
Hepworth, p.	Suffolk	1,677	594	249
Hepworth, tns.	York	3,370	1,530	497
Herbrandston, p.	Pemb.	1,989	257	592
Hereford, C. M. & P. *w. s.*	Hereford	...	15,585	348
Hereford, Little, p.	Hereford	3,550	458	385
Heriot, p.	Edinb.	15,038	407	
Hermitage, ecl.-d.	Berks	...	434	124
Hermitage, p.	Dorset	751	131	275
Herne, p.	Kent	5,399	3,147	66
Herne Bay, Christch., ecl.-d.	Kent	...	1,503	66
Herne Hill, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	911	31
Hernhill, p.	Kent	2,816	701	67
Herod's Foot, All Saints, ecl.-d.	Cornwall	...	453	303
Herriard, p.	Hants	2,963	439	116
Herringfleet, p.	Suffolk	1,720	210	227
Herringswell, p.	Suffolk	2,540	203	216
Herrington, E & Mid., tns.	Durham	1,002	242	547
Herrington, West, tns.	Durham	969	752	547
Hersham, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	1,786	38
Herstmonceaux, p.	Sussex	5,039	1,287	79
Hertford, tn. M. & P. *s.*	Herts	...	6,769	142
Hertingfordbury, p.	Herts	2,586	799	142
Hesket-in-the-Forest, p.	Cumb.	14,961	1,983	565
Hesket-with-Becconsall, p.	Lanc.	3,632	804	464
Heskin, tns.	Lanc.	1,235	439	481
Heslerton, p.	York	6,170	603	526
Heslington St. Lawrence, tns.	York	1,371	307	515
Heslington St. Paul, p.	York	1,187	233	515
Hessay, tns.	York	1,120	127	492*a*
Hessenford, St. Anne, ecl.-d.	Cornwall	...	963	302
Hessett, p.	Suffolk	1,568	454	217
Hessle, p.	York	3,910	1,625	519
Heston, p.	Middx.	3,720	7,096	134
Heswall, p.	Cheshire	5,380	749	460*a*
Hethe, p.	Oxon	1,300	442	159
Hethel, p.	Norfolk	1,428	196	236
Hethersett, p.	Norfolk	2,674	1,169	236
Hethersgill, tns.	Cumb.	...	712	567
Hett, tns.	Durham	1,256	241	545
Hetton, tns.	York	...	124	489
Hetton-le-Hole, tns.	Durham	1,739	6,419	547
Heugh, tns.	Northmb.	2,281	430	554

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Heveningham, p.	Suffolk	1,659	354	225
Hever, p.	Kent	2,608	626	56
Heversham, p.	Westml.	19,749	4,300	575
Hevingham, p.	Norfolk	2,855	838	232
Hewelsfield, p.	Glouces.	1,189	417	576
Heworth, tns.	York	1,330	437	515
Heworth, St. Alban's, ecl.-d.	Durham	...	2,635	551
Hexham, p.	Northmb.	27,973	6,479	555
Hexham tn. *t.*	Northmb.	...	4,655	555
Hexhamshire:				
High Quarter, tns.	Northmb.	8,773	243	555
Low Quarter, tns.	Northmb.	3,608	454	555
Middle Quarter, tns.	Northmb.	5,700	255	555
West Quarter, tns.	Northmb.	5,117	257	555
Hexton, p.	Herts	1,453	234	141
Hey, St. John, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	3,132	496
Heybridge, p.	Essex	2,136	1,476	202
Heydon, p.	Essex	2,470	270	140
Heydon, p.-tn. *m.*	Norfolk	1,942	302	232
Heyford, Lower, p.	Oxon	1,650	625	159
Heyford, Nether, p.	Northmp.	1,690	807	168
Heyford, Upper, p.	Northmp.	726	116	168
Heyford, Upper, p.	Oxon	1,300	453	159
Heyhouses, tns.	Lanc.	320	128	478
Heyhouses, St. Nicho., ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	1,616	479
Heyop, p.	Radnor	1,180	283	604
Heysham, p.	Lanc.	1,704	567	485
Heyshott, p.	Sussex	2,171	396	92
Heytesbury, p.	Wilts	3,380	1,103	260
Heythrop and Dunthrop, p.	Oxon	1,664	122	162
Heywood, tn.	Lanc.	...	12,824	469
Heywood, Great, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	904	367
Heywood, St. Luke, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	9,231	469
Hibaldstow, p.	Lincoln	4,390	775	433
Hickleton, p.	York	1,047	127	510
Hickling, p.	Norfolk	4,334	767	230
Hickling, p.	Notts	2,930	642	443
Hiendley, South, tns.	York	...	282	504*b*
High Abbotside, tns.	York	11,150	552	537
Higham, p.	Derby	...	378	448
Higham, p.	Kent	3,155	1,064	52
Higham, &c., tns.	Lanc.	1,400	759	478
Higham, p.	Suffolk	880	229	221
Higham Ferrers, p.-tn. *s.*	Northmp.	2,260	1,152	171
Higham Gobion, p.	Beds	1,287	121	181
Higham Green, h.	Suffolk	...	407	189
Higham-on-the-Hill, p.	Leices.	2,880	559	412
Highampton, p.	Devon	3,039	386	291
Highbray, p.	Devon	4,273	295	295
Highbury, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	3,229	10
Highclere, p.	Hants	3,391	446	119
Highgate, St. Michael, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	4,547	137
Highley, p.	Salop	1,527	407	355
Highmore, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Oxon	...	333	155
Higman, ecl.-d.	Glouces.	...	357	336
Highway, p.	Wilts	813	121	254
Highweek, p.	Devon	2,422	1,571	283
Highworth, p.-tn. *w.*	Wilts	10,000	3,629	259
Hilborough, p.	Norfolk	3,101	365	248
Hildenborough, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	1,049	57
Hildersham, p.	Camb.	1,499	227	168
Hilderstone, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	448	368
Hilderthorpe, tns.	York	712	176	524
Hilfield, p.	Dorset	...	111	275
Higgay, p.	Norfolk	7,860	1,624	247
Hill, p.	Glouces.	2,476	216	332
Hill, tns.	Worces.	...	1,328	383
Hill Deverill, p.	Wilts	1,420	149	260
Hill, St. James, ecl.-d.	Warwick	...	1,246	395
Hill and Moor, h.	Worces.	...	346	390
Hill Top, St. James, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	8,521	381
Hillam, tns.	York	1,660	319	504*a*
Hillary, St., p.	Cornwall	3,657	3,459	311
Hillary, St., p.	Glamor.	1,200	139	583
Hillesdon, p.	Bucks	2,150	251	154
Hillesley, St. Giles, ecl.-d.	Glouces.	...	574	331
Hillfarrance, p.	Somerset	920	582	314
Hillhampton, h.	Worces.	786	158	386
Hillingdon, p.	Mddlx.	4,720	10,758	133
Hillington, p.	Norfolk	2,529	350	245
Hillington, p.	Norfolk	2,516	98	238
Hillmarton, p.	Wilts	4,182	787	254
Hillmorton, p.	Warwick	3,150	978	401
Hillsborough, p.-tn. *w.*	Down	8,485	5,515	
Hilperton, p.	Wilts	1,078	880	257
Hilston, p.	York	548	54	521
Hilton, tns.	Derby	...	719	375
Hilton, p.	Dorset	2,974	833	270
Hilton, p.	Hunts	1,280	387	177
Hilton, tns.	Westml.	4,182	253	573
Hilton, p.	York	1,340	127	533
Himbleton, p.	Worces.	2,040	410	391
Himley, p.	Stafford	1,185	367	379
Hincaster, tns.	Westml.	770	143	575
Hinckley, p.	Lei.-War.	6,200	7,315	412
Hinckley, tn. *m.*	Leices.	...	6,344	412
Hinckley, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Leices.	...	1,862	412
Hinderclay, p.	Suffolk	1,458	388	217
Hinderwell, p.	York	4,400	2,805	531
Hindley, tns.	Lanc.	...	8,477	465
Hindolveston, p.	Norfolk	2,490	705	242
Hindon, p.-tn. *th.*	Wilts	212	604	266
Hindringham, p.	Norfolk	3,313	781	243
Hingham, p.	Norfolk	3,649	1,605	235
Hinksey, North, p.	Berks	900	438	123
Hinksey, South, p.	Berks	550	636	123
Hinlip, p.	Worces.	1,054	136	391
Hinstock, p.	Salop	3,036	791	364
Hintlesham, p.	Suffolk	2,828	613	221
Hinton, tg.	Gl uces.	...	620	332
Hinton Ampner, p.	Hants	2,349	362	113
Hinton Blewett, p.	Somerset	1,102	302	325
Hinton, Broad, p.	Wilts	3,659	657	255
Hinton, St. George, p.	Somerset	1,500	761	318
Hinton, Great, tg.	Wilts	...	188	259
Hinton-on-Green, p.	Glouces.	2,259	192	389
Hinton-in-Hedges, p.	Northmp.	2,070	178	164
Hinton, Little, p.	Wilts	1,815	298	250
Hinton Martell, p.	Dorset	1,534	357	271
Hinton, St. Mary, p.	Dorset	982	342	269
Hinton Parva, p.	Dorset	439	54	271
Hinton Waldrist, p.	Berks	2,180	329	122
Hints, p.	Stafford	1,849	200	378
Hinxhill, p.	Kent	663	128	68
Hinxton, p.	Camb.	1,503	396	188
Hinxworth, p.	Herts	1,440	320	140
Hippelholme, &c, tns.	York	2,550	7,340	498
Hipswell, tns.	York	2,785	260	539
Hirnant, p.	Montg.	4,000	295	609
Hirst Courtney, tns.	York	605	126	513
Hirst Temple, tns.	York	680	104	513
Histon, p.	Camb.	2,300	971	186
Hitcham, p.	Bucks	1,370	205	149
Hitcham, p.	Suffolk	4,117	991	213
Hitchin, p.	Herts	6,457	7,677	141
Hitchin, tn. *t.*	Herts	...	6,330	141
Hittisleigh, p.	Devon	1,155	156	292
Hixon, St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	710	367
Hoath, p.	Kent	898	348	66
Hoathly, East, p.	Sussex	2,000	615	81
Hoathly, West, p.	Sussex	483	1,120	82
Hobkirk, p.	Roxburgh	16,242	771	
Hoby, p.	Leices.	1,060	369	418
Hockerill, All Saints, ecl.-d.	Herts	...	1,467	139
Hockering, p.	Norfolk	1,931	387	242
Hockerton, p.	Notts	1,373	108	441
Hockham, p.	Norfolk	3,406	629	241
Hockley, p.	Essex	4,614	798	201
Hockliffe, p.	Beds	1,021	416	182
Hockwold-with-Wilton, p.	Norfolk	7,478	803	249
Hockworthy, p.	Devon	2,526	373	293
Hoddesdon, tn. *t.*	Herts	2,582	1,898	138
Hoddesdon, ecl.-d.	Herts	...	2,203	138
Hodgeston, p.	Pemb.	709	43	591
Hodnet, p.	Salop	16,399	1,979	364
Hoe, p.	Norfolk	1,400	169	242
Hoff and Row, tns.	Westml.	1,383	107	573
Hoggeston, p.	Bucks	1,526	207	152
Hoghton, tns.	Lanc.	2,227	1,201	481
Hognaston, p.	Derby	1,384	295	447
Hogshaw-with-Fulbrook, p.	Bucks	1,030	50	152
Hog-thorpe, p.	Lincoln	3,325	874	430
Holbeach, p.	Lincoln	35,220	4,956	424
Holbeach, tn. *th.*	Lincoln	...	2,083	424
Holbeck, tns.	Notts	...	206	436
Holbeck, tns.	York	760	15,824	500
Holbeton, p.	Devon	4,748	965	286
Holborn, St. Andrew, p.	Mddlx.	95	28,721	14
Holbrook, ch.	Derby	...	956	446
Holbrook, p.	Suffolk	3,153	903	221
Holcombe, p.	Somerset	780	388	322
Holcombe Burnell, p.	Devon	1,836	242	281
Holcombe Rogus, p.	Devon	3,024	704	314
Holcot, p.	Northmp.	1,670	517	170
Holcutt, p.	Beds	880	71	182
Holdenby, p.	Northmp.	1,855	184	170
Holdenhurst, p.	Hants	7,390	2,488	101
Holdgate, p.	Salop	1,896	196	352
Holdingham, h.	Lincoln	...	142	426
Holford, p.	Somerset	796	170	313*a*
Holgate, tns.	York	250	170	515
Holgate Road, St. Paul	York	...	2,409	515
Holker, Lower, tns.	Lanc.	2,130	1,160	486
Holker, Upper, tns.	Lanc.	6,550	1,035	486
Holkam, p.	Norfolk	5,973	603	243
Hollacombe, p.	Devon	1,218	87	293
Holland, Great, p.	Essex	2,083	467	203
Holland, Little, p.	Essex	916	88	203
Hollesley, p.	Suffolk	4,026	603	223
Hollingbourn, p.	Kent	4,560	1,190	59
Hollinghill, tns.	Northmb.	5,264	169	563
Hollington, tns.	Derby	...	296	44*a*
Hollington, p.	Sussex	2,470	531	77
Hollingwood, St. Marg., ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	6,298	475
Hollingworth, tns.	Cheshire	2,041	2,155	474
Hollinsclough, tns	Stafford	...	283	572
Hollis Croft, ecl.-d.	York	...	6,229	503
Holloway, Low., St. Jas., ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	10,563	10

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Holloway, Up., St. John, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	7,2[illegible]	10
Hollym, p.	York	3,740	625	521
Hollywood, p.	Down	8,064	5.794	
Hollywood, tn.	Down	37	2.137	
Hollywood, p.	Wicklow	18,384	1,741	
Hollywood, p.	Dublin	3,998	597	
Holm Lacy, p.	Hereford	3,192	307	348
Holme, p.	Orkney	...	831	
Holme, ch.	Hunts	4,300	644	175
Holme, p.	Notts	1,330	121	441
Holme, tns.	Westmld.	1,616	750	575
Holme, tns.	York	3,490	807	497
Holme Abbey, tns.	Cumb.	...	982	569
Holme-in-Cliviger, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	1,770	478
Holme Cultram, p.	Cumb.	38,962	3,867	569
Holme, St. Cuthbert, ecl.-d.	Cumb.	...	821	569
Holme, East, p.	Dorset	1,200	50	273
Holme Eden, ecl.-d.	Cumb.	...	1,107	568
Holme Hale, p.	Norfolk	2,601	464	248
Holme Pierrepont, p.	Notts	2,120	150	443
Holme-by-Runcton, p.	Norfolk	1,096	273	247
Holme-by-Sea, p.	Norfolk	2,512	305	244
Holme-on-Spalding-Moor, p.	York	10,820	1,913	517
Holme-on-Wolds, p.	York	1,360	168	518
Holmebridge, St. Dav., ecl.-d.	York	...	2,708	497
Holmer, p.	Hereford	3,069	1,237	248
Holmesfield, tns.	Derby	...	529	418
Holmfirth, tn.	York	...	2,466	497
Holmfirth, Trinity, ecl.-d.	York	...	5,447	497
Holmpatrick, p.	Dublin	2,131	2,747	
Holmpton, p.	York	1,462	116	521
Holmside, tns.	Durham	2,860	1,048	545
Holmwood, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	1,211	43
Holne, p.	Devon	4,197	348	284
Holnest, p.	Dorset	2,062	147	276
Holsworthy, p.-tn. *w.*	Devon	8,836	1,724	293
Holt, p.	Denbigh	6,158	1,490	611
Holt, tns. P.	Denbigh	2,763	1,008	611
Holt, tg.	Dorset	...	1,394	271
Holt, p.-tn. *s.*	Norfolk	2,991	1,635	231
Holt, ecl.-d.	Wilts	...	809	258
Holt, p.	Worces.	2,911	503	386
Holtby, p.	York	1,046	165	515
Holton, p.	Oxon	1,524	245	157
Holton, p.	Somerset	491	208	320
Holton, p.	Suffolk	1,130	470	225
Holton Beckering, p.	Lincoln	1,862	179	428
Holton-le-Clay, p.	Lincoln	1,430	297	431
Holton, St. Mary, p.	Suffolk	837	167	221
Holton-le-Moor, ch.	Lincoln	...	180	432
Holverstone, p.	Norfolk	480	28	236
Holwell, p.	Beds	650	191	141
Holwell, p.	Dorset	2,356	495	276
Holwell, tns.	Leices.	...	147	418
Holwell, ch.	Oxon	1,044	110	161
Holwell, ecl.-d.	Oxon	...	193	161
Holwick, tns.	York	5,910	253	543
Holy Cross, p.	Worces.	2,950	2,578	390
Holy Cross and St. Giles, p.	Salop	...	2,234	360
Holy Cross, Westgate, p.	Kent	103	1,065	64
Holy Island, p.	Northmb.	8,296	935	561
Holy Rood, p.	Hants	...	1,571	105
Holy Sepulchre, p.	Camb.	...	547	187
Holybourne, p.	Hants	2,564	643	114
Holycross, p.	Tipperary	8,138	1,742	
Holyfield, h.	Essex	...	406	137
Holyhead, p.	Anglesey	6,988	8,773	623
Holyhead, tn. P. *s.*	Anglesey	...	6,193	623
Holystone, tns.	Northmb.	2,906	135	563
Holywell, p.	Flint	13,382	10,292	610
Holywell, tn. P. *f.*	Flint	...	5,335	610
Holywell, p.	Hunts	3,290	826	177
Holywell, tns.	Northmb.	1,180	1,261	553
Holywell, p.	Oxon	...	943	158
Holywell, St. James, ecl.-d.	Northmp.	...	266	170
Holywood, p.	Dumfries	8,940	1,115	
Homersfield, p.	Suffolk	981	208	226
Homerton, St. Barnab., ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	8,663	11
Homington, p.	Wilts	1,340	155	263
Honeychurch, p.	Devon	607	44	291
Honily, p.	Warwick	642	63	403
Honing, p.	Norfolk	1,400	304	230
Honingham, p.	Norfolk	2,563	328	233
Honington, p.	Lincoln	1,454	157	427
Honington, p.	Suffolk	1,203	363	249
Honington, p.	Warwick	2,441	250	406
Honiton, p.-tn. M. & P. *s.*	Devon	3,046	3,301	280
Honiton Clist, p.	Devon	1,725	416	281
Honley, tns.	York	2,790	4,626	497
Hoo, p.	Suffolk	1,185	182	224
Hoo, St. Mary, p.	Kent	2,866	284	53
Hoo, St. Werburgh, p.	Kent	6,032	1,065	53
Hooe, p.	Sussex	2,448	496	79
Hooe, St. John, ecl.-d.	Devon	...	1,082	286
Hook, p.	Dorset	1,237	247	277
Hook, p.	Wexford	1,065	417	
Hook, tns.	York	1,740	2,958	512
Hook-Norton, p.	Oxon	...	1,393	163
Hook, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	370	47

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union
Hoole, tns.	Cheshire	743	1 596	459
Hoole, p.	Lanc.	2,923	1,132	482
Hoose, tns.	Cheshire	2,270	664	460[illegible]
Hooton, tns	Cheshire	2,413	141	460[illegible]
Hooton Pagnell, p.	York	2,485	342	510
Hooton Roberts, p.	York	1,048	241	509
Hope, p.	Derby	38,563	5,107	450
Hope, ecl.-d.	Mont'g.	...	1,829	608
Hope, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	4,380	371
Hope, All Saints, p.	Kent	1,464	59	74
Hope Bagpot, p.	Salop	460	82	[illegible]
Hope Bowdler, p.	Salop	1,731	178	354
Hope-under-Dinmore, p.	Hereford	3,796	662	351
Hope or Estyn, p.	Flint	9,166	3,121	611
Hope Mansell, p.	Hereford	1,173	205	347
Hopebendrid, p.-div.	Salop	...	400	353
Hopesay, p.	Salop	4,060	676	353
Hopton, tns.	Derby	...	115	417
Hopton, p.	Suffolk	1,373	643	249
Hopton Castle, p.	Salop	2,552	138	353
Hopton and Coton, tns.	Stafford	...	1,174	[illegible]
Hopton Monk, p.	Salop	2,208	175	[illegible]
Hopton Mutford, p.	Suffolk	1,267	297	[illegible]
Hopton, Upr., St. John, ecl.-d.	York	...	1,211	502
Hopton Wafers, p.	Salop	1,610	440	355
Hopwas, h.	Stafford	...	277	376
Hopwood, tns.	Lanc.	2,043	2,281	469
Horbling, p.	Lincoln	2,620	546	422
Horbury, tns.	York	1,183	3,246	503
Hordle, p.	Hants	4,385	921	100
Hordley, p.	Salop	2,479	291	362
Horeabbey, p.	Tipperary	1,520	168	
Horetown, p.	Wexford	3,991	794	
Horfield, p.	Glouces.	1,287	1,746	330
Horham, p.	Suffolk	1,433	396	219
Horksley, Great, p.	Essex	3,084	769	205
Horksley, Little, p.	Essex	1,024	253	205
Horkstow, p.	Lincoln	2,085	245	433
Horley, p.	Oxon	970	337	163
Horley, p.	Surrey	7,215	1,587	44
Hormead, Great, p.	Herts	2,160	660	140
Hormead, Little, p.	Herts	1,040	103	140
Hornblotton, p.	Somerset	1,082	93	322
Hornby, tns.	Lanc.	2,115	317	485
Hornby, p.	York	3,713	360	536
Hornby, tns.	York	2,050	229	534
Hornby, St. Margaret, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	455	485
Horncastle, p.	Lincoln	2,510	4,944	429
Horncastle, tn. *s*	Lincoln	...	4,846	429
Hornchurch, p.	Essex	6,799	2,227	197
Horncliffe, tns.	Northmb.	606	299	561
Horndon, East, p.	Essex	1,477	475	199
Horndon-on-the-Hill, p.	Essex	2,634	522	198
Horndon, West, p.	Essex	470	94	199
Horne-with-Harrowsley, p.	Surrey	4,531	637	45
Horning, p.	Norfolk	2,567	441	230
Horninghold, p.	Leices.	1,205	105	420
Horninglow, tns.	Stafford	...	1,968	375
Horningsea, p.	Camb.	1,580	402	186
Horningsham, p.	Wilts	2,541	1,065	260
Horningsheath, p.	Suffolk	2,200	670	214
Horningtoft, p.	Norfolk	1,405	248	242
Hornsea-with-Burton, p.-tn. *m.*	York	3,348	1,063	522
Hornsey, p.	Mddlx.	2,895	11,082	137
Hornton, p.	Oxon	1,400	514	163
Horrington, ecl.-d.	Somerset	...	868	323
Horseheath, p.	Camb.	1,849	497	188
Horseley, tns.	Stafford	...	592	368
Horsell, p.	Surrey	2,890	788	38
Horsemonden, p.	Kent	4,517	1,385	57
Horsendon, p.	Bucks	517	45	150
Horsepath, p.	Oxon	1,164	334	157
Horsey-by-the-Sea, p.	Norfolk	1,883	206	230
Horsford, p.	Norfolk	4,177	665	233
Horsforth, tns.	York	2,729	5,281	493[illegible]
Horsham, p.-tn. P.	Sussex	10,770	6,747	87
Horsham, St. Faith's, p.	Norfolk	...	918	233
Horsington, p.	Lincoln	1,700	418	429
Horsington, p.	Somerset	3,591	869	320
Horsley, p.	Derby	2,792	2,250	446
Horsley, p.	Glouces.	4,082	2,558	338
Horsley, tns.	Northmb.	1,478	272	555
Horsley, East, p.	Surrey	1,824	228	39
Horsley, Long, p.	Northmb.	12,849	964	558
Horsley, West, p.	Surrey	2,993	706	39
Horsleydown, St. Mark, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	2,920	27
Horstead, &c., p.	Norfolk	2,733	608	233
Horsted Keynes, p.	Sussex	4,304	790	83
Horsted, Little, p.	Sussex	2,240	296	81
Horton, p.	Bucks	1,610	810	149
Horton, p.	Dorset	2,740	431	271
Horton, p.	Glouces.	3,540	454	331
Horton, p.	Northmp.	2,790	76	167
Horton, p.	Northmb.	5,550	6,787	553
Horton, p.	Stafford	4,570	1,046	372
Horton, tns.	York	2,070	30,189	499
Horton, tns.	York	2,018	129	479
Horton, St. James, ecl.-d.	York	...	1,985	[illegible]
Horton Kirby, p.	Kent	2,813	867	60

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Horton-by-Malpas, tns.	Cheshire	860	122	459
Horton-in-Ribblesdale, p.	York	18,970	417	488
Horton-with-Studley, h.	Oxon	1,800	347	157
Horwich, tns. ecl.-d.	Lanc.	3,230	3,471	468
Horwood, p.	Devon	860	109	295
Horwood, Great, p.	Bucks	3,109	846	152
Horwood, Little, p.	Bucks	1,950	449	152
Hose, p	Leices.	2,140	477	418
Hospital, p.	Limerick	3,999	1,676	
Hotham, p.	York	2,670	333	517
Hothersall, tns.	Lanc.	1,033	159	482
Hothfield, p.	Kent	1,777	336	62
Hoton, tns.	Leices.	...	401	415
Hough, tns.	Cheshire	980	346	458
Hough-on-Hill, p.	Lincoln	3,600	655	427
Hougham, p.	Kent	3,275	3,372	72
Hougham, p.	Lincoln	2,590	349	442
Hougham, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	1,803	72
Houghton, tns.	Cumb.	1,478	369	568
Houghton, ecl.-d.	Cumb.	...	565	568
Houghton, p.	Hants	2,642	428	108
Houghton, p.	Hunts	1,640	484	177
Houghton, &c., tns.	Lanc.	839	253	466
Houghton, p.	Sussex	1,455	165	90
Houghton, &c., tns.	Northmb.	597	147	554
Houghton Conquest, p.	Beds	3,345	784	181
Houghton, Great, p.	Northmp.	1,783	365	167
Houghton, Great, tns.	York	1,637	309	504*b*
Houghton-on-Hill, p.	Leices.	2,450	449	410
Houghton-on-Hill, p.	Norfolk	601	49	248
Houghton-in-Hole, p.	Norfolk	978	191	243
Houghton, Little, p.	Northmp.	1,070	578	167
Houghton, Little, tns.	Northmb.	753	130	559
Houghton, Little, tns.	York	644	93	504*b*
Houghton, Long, p.	Northmb.	4,113	777	559
Houghton, New, p.	Norfolk	1,495	227	244
Houghton Regis, p.	Beds	4,500	2,169	184
Houghton-le-Side, tns.	Durham	1,060	133	540
Houghton-le-Spring, p.	Durham	15,494	22,582	547
Houghton-le-Spring, tn. *f.*	Durham	...	3,824	547
Houghton, West, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	3,879	468
Houghton Winterborne, p.	Dorset	1,923	284	270
Houmam, p.	Roxburgh	15,107	289	
Hound, p.	Hants	4,691	2,039	106
Hounslow, tn. *th.*	Mddlx.	...	5,760	134
Houston, p.	Renfrew	7,644	2,490	
Hove, p.	Sussex	872	9,624	86
Hoveringham, p.	Notts	1,050	387	441
Hoveton St. John, p.	Norfolk	1,541	285	230
Hoveton St. Peter, p.	Norfolk	952	131	230
Hovingham, p.	York	9,044	1,208	526
How Bound, tns.	Cumb.	...	219	565
How Caple, p.	Hereford	1,018	161	347
Howden, p.	York	16,292	5,209	517
Howden, tn. *s.*	York	...	2,376	517
Howden Fee, h.	York	...	356	518
Howdon Pans, ecl.-d.	Northmb.	...	3,443	553
Howe, p.	Norfolk	757	113	238
Howell, p.	Lincoln	1,650	72	426
Howick, p.	Northmb.	1,692	265	559
Howsham, tns.	York	2,056	188	526
Howtell, tns.	Northmb.	1,145	141	562
Howth, p.	Dublin	2,670	1,649	
Hoxne, p.	Suffolk	4,257	1,218	219
Hoxton, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	14,610	20
Hoxton, St. John, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	24,879	20
Hoxton, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	10,911	20
Hoy-with-Graemsay, p.	Orkney	...	556	
Hoylake, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	1,017	460*a*
Hoyland, High, p.	York	1,934	3,357	506
Hoyland, Nether, tns.	York	2,012	5,352	505
Hoyland-Swaine, tns.	York	1,936	689	506
Hubberston, p.	Pemb.	1,880	1,270	592
Huby, tns.	York	4,515	572	527
Hucclecote, ecl.-d.	Glouces.	...	359	336
Hucking, p.	Kent	1,188	119	59
Hucklow, Great, h.	Derby	...	242	449
Hucklow, Little, h.	Derby	...	237	449
Hucknall, Ault, p.	Derby	3,730	686	437
Hucknall-under-Huthwaite, tns.	Notts	...	1,160	437
Hucknall Torkard, p.	Notts	3,270	2,836	438
Huddersfield, p.	York	15,080	52,254	497
Huddersfield, tn. *p. h.*	York	...	34,877	497
Holy Trinity, ecl.-d.	York	...	3,316	497
St. Paul, ecl.-d.	York	...	5,219	497
St. Thomas, ecl.-d.	York	...	4,814	497
Huddington, p.	Worces.	890	87	391
Huddleston and Lumby, tns.	York	1,381	267	504*a*
Hudswell, tns.	York	2,831	249	539
Huggate, p.	York	6,500	589	516
Hugglescote, &c., tns.	Leices.	2,589	1,227	414
Hughenden, p.	Bucks	5,751	1,653	150
Hughley, p.	Salop	1,110	98	359
Hugil, tns.	Westml.	...	391	575
Huish, p.	Devon	986	171	296
Huish, p.	Wilts	754	133	261
Huish Champflower, p.	Somerset	2,909	444	313*b*
Huish Episcopi, p.	Somerset	2,314	679	317
Huish, North, p.	Devon	2,662	432	284
Huish, South, p.	Devon	1,150	346	285
Hulcott, p.	Bucks	850	143	151
Hull, tn. *m.*	York	...	97,661	520
St. Mark, ecl.-d.	York	...	7,172	519
St. Paul, ecl.-d.	York	...	9,480	519
St. Stephen, ecl.-d.	York	...	11,428	520
Hull and Appleton, tns.	Cheshire	3,324	1,828	455
Hull-Bishop, p.	Somerset	1,341	659	252
Hulland, tg.	Derby	...	189	447
Hulland Ward, tns.	Derby	1,871	374	447
Hullavington, p.	Wilts	3,121	700	252
Hulme, tns.	Lanc.	440	68,433	471
Holy Trinity, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	12,067	471
St. George, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	27,795	471
St. John, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	8,370	471
St. Mark, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	5,637	471
St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	6,730	471
St. Paul ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	6,375	471
St. Philip, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	8,711	471
Hulme Church	Cheshire	864	573	
Hulme Walfield, tns.	Cheshire	1,047	111	457
Hulne Park, tns.	Northmb.	...	117	559
Hulton, Little, tns.	Lanc.	1,470	3,390	468
Hulton, Middle, tns.	Lanc.	1,280	790	468
Hulton, Over, tns.	Lanc.	1,300	447	468
Humber, p.	Hereford	1,494	251	351
Humbefshoe, h.	Beds	150	418	184
Humberstone, p.	Leices.	2,630	515	410
Humberstone, p.	Lincoln	8,145	277	432
Humbie, p.	Hadding.	9,315	997	
Humbleton, tns.	Northmb.	784	152	562
Humbleton, p.	York	6,017	594	522
Hume, p.	Berwick	4,103	845	
Humshaugh, tns.	Northmb.	...	443	555
Huncoat, tns.	Lanc.	960	839	478
Huncote, h.	Leices.	...	440	411
Hundersfield, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	10,610	476
Hunderthwaite, tns.	York	6,299	304	543
Hundleby, p.	Lincoln	980	704	430
Hundon, p.	Suffolk	4,461	1,132	211
Hungerford, p.	Brks-Wlts	6,940	3,001	121
Hungerford, tn. *w.*	Berks	...	2,031	121
Hungerton, p.	Leices.	2,910	302	410
Hunmanby, p.	York	8,882	1,425	524
Hunningham, p.	Warwick	1,170	253	403
Hunnington, tns.	Worces.	...	147	392
Hunsdon, p.	Herts	1,928	516	138
Hunshelf, tns.	York	3,120	1,150	506
Hunsingore, p.	York	3,660	561	492*d*
Hunslet, p.	York	1,100	25,763	500
Hunslet, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	York	...	17,368	500
Hunsonby and Winskel, tns.	Cumb.	...	208	565
Hunstanton, p.	Norfolk	2,294	490	244
Hunsterson, tns.	Cheshire	1,510	212	458
Hunston, p.	Suffolk	957	172	217
Hunston, p.	Sussex	1,003	176	91
Hunstonworth, p.	Durham	10,380	778	544
Hunsworth, tns.	York	1,310	1,199	497
Huntingdon, m. *s.*	Hunts	...	3,816	176
,, p.	Hunts	...	6,254	176
Huntingfield, p.	Suffolk	2,134	369	225
Huntington, tns.	Cheshire	...	113	459
Huntington, p.	Hereford	1,937	279	351
Huntington, tns.	Stafford	...	161	378
Huntington, p.	York	4,607	671	515
Huntley, p.	Glouces.	1,409	533	334
Huntly, p.-tn. *th.*	Aberdeen	...	4,329	
Hunton, ch.	Hants	...	105	109
Hunton, p.	Kent	2,061	935	58
Hunton, tns.	York	...	524	536
Huntsham, p.	Devon	1,875	248	293
Huntshaw, p.	Devon	2,050	233	296
Huntspill, p.	Somerset	9,289	1,695	316
Huntspill, All Saints, ecl.-d.	Somerset	...	678	316
Hunwick, &c., tns.	Durham	...	1,203	542
Hunworth, p.	Norfolk	838	206	231
Hurdsfield, tns.	Cheshire	...	3,836	453
Hurdsfield, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	3,836	453
Hurleston, tns.	Cheshire	...	181	458
Hurley, p.	Berks	4,097	1,184	129
Hursley, p.	Hants	10,493	1,540	109
Hurst, p.	Berks	6,845	2,630	128
Hurst, p.	Kent	459	51	63
Hurst, Old, p.	Hunts	1,350	174	177
Hurst, St. John, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	6,214	474
Hurstbourne-Priors, p.	Hants	3,132	437	117
Hurstbourne-Tarrant, p.	Hants	5,036	839	118
Hurstley, tns.	Hereford	...	101	349
Hurstmonceaux, p.	Sussex	...	1,287	79
St. John, ecl.-d.	Sussex	...	763	79
Hurstpierpoint, p.	Sussex	5,046	2,558	83
Hurworth, p.	Durham	3,930	1,525	540
Husborne-Crawley, p.	Beds	1,520	535	182
Husthwaite, p.	York	2,431	616	527
Huttoft, p.	Lincoln	3,310	710	430
Hutton, p.	Essex	1,699	400	199
Hutton, tns.	Lanc.	...	461	482
Hutton, p.	Somerset	1,876	369	324

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1851.	No. of Union.
Hutton, p.	Berwick	...	5,616	
Hutton Bonville, ch.	York	...	129	534
Hutton Bushell, p.	York	5,070	912	525
Hutton Conyers, tns.	York	...	158	491
Hutton and Corrie, p.	Dumfries	...	23,991	
Hutton Cranswick, p.	York	6,303	1,415	523
Hutton-in-Forest, p.	Cumb.	2,300	255	565
Hutton Henry, tns.	Durham	...	392	546
Hutton-le-Hole, tns.	York	...	277	529
Hutton Lowcross, tns.	York	...	271	532
Hutton Magna, p.	York	2,080	266	543
Hutton, New, tns.	Westml.	...	127	575
Hutton, Old, &c., tns.	Westml.	...	406	575
Hutton Roof, tns.	Westml.	...	284	575
Hutton Rudby, tns.	York	...	769	533
Hutton Sessay, tns.	York	...	136	528
Hutton Wandesley, tns.	York	...	122	515
Huttons-Ambo, p.	York	2,300	444	526
Huxham, p.	Devon	761	134	281
Huxley, tns.	Cheshire	...	253	459
Huyton, p.	Lanc.	9,087	4,054	463
Hyckham, North, p.	Lincoln	990	464	428
Hyckham, South, p.	Lincoln	1,804	155	428
Hyde, tns. *s.*	Cheshire	...	13,722	452
Hyde Common, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	837	103
Hyde, East, ecl.-d.	Beds	...	419	184
Hyde, East and West, p.	Beds	...	869	184
Hyde, St. George, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	8,287	452
Hyde, St. Thomas, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	5,435	452
Hyde, West, ecl.-d.	Herts	...	466	145
Hylton, tns.	Durham	...	487	549
Hylton, South, ecl.-d.	Durham	...	2,036	549
Hyson Green, ecl.-d.	Notts	...	2,858	439
Hyssington, p.	Mont.-Sal.	2,382	341	353
HYTHE, tn. M. *s.*	Kent	...	3,001	73
" P.	Kent	...	21,367	73
Hythe, St. John, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	654	104
Hythe, St. Leonard, p.	Kent	...	2,871	73
Hythe, West, p.	Kent	1,423	130	74
Ibberton, p.	Dorset	1,383	237	269
Ibsley, p.	Hants	1,784	286	102
Ibstock, p.	Leices.	2,846	2,334	413
Ibstone, p.	Bucks-Ox.	1,112	325	150
Iccomb, p.	Glouces.	970	164	342
Ickenham, p.	Mddlx.	1,400	351	133
Ickford, p.	Bucks-Ox.	1,249	437	156
Ickham, p.	Kent	2,440	588	64
Ickleford, p.	Herts	2,440	546	141
Icklesham, p.	Sussex	5,700	816	75
Ickleton, p.	Camb.	2,672	721	188
Icklingham, p.	Suffolk	6,560	625	216
Ickworth, p.	Suffolk	1,350	65	214
Idbury, p.	Oxon	1,370	233	162
Iddesleigh, p.	Devon	2,952	529	291
Ide, p.	Devon	1,435	665	281
Ide Hill, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	706	56
Ideford, p.	Devon	1,471	358	283
Iden, p.	Sussex	2,947	600	75
Idle, tns.	York	...	9,155	499
Idlicote, p.	Warwick	1,408	115	406
Idmiston, p.	Wilts	5,520	542	262
Idridgehay and Alton, tns.	Derby	...	233	446
Idridgehay, St. James, ecl.-d.	Derby	...	639	446
Idstone, tg.	Berks	...	142	122
Idsworth, ch.	Hants	...	333	111
Iffley, p.	Oxon	1,769	1,004	157
Ifield, p.	Kent	312	88	52
Ifield, p.	Sussex	4,116	1,307	87
Iford, p.	Sussex	2,173	167	84
Ifton, p.	Monm.	1,155	20	576
Ifton-Rhyn, tns.	Salop	...	975	361
Igborough, p.	Norfolk	1,599	192	248
Ightenhill-Park, tns.	Lanc.	...	161	478
Ightenmurragh, p.	Cork	5,556	1,489	
Ightfield, p.	Salop	1,568	344	363*b*
Igtham, p.	Kent	2,540	1,152	55
Iken, p.	Suffolk	2,597	336	224
Ilam, p.	Stafford	2,939	243	447
Ilchester, p.-tn. *s.*	Somerset	653	781	319
Ilderton, p.	Northmb.	9,870	571	562
Ilford, Great, tns.	Essex	...	4,523	197
Ilford, Great, ecl.-d.	Essex	...	3,688	197
Ilford, Little, p.	Essex	763	594	194
Ilfracombe, p.	Devon	5,583	3,851	295
Ilfracombe, tns. *s.*	Devon	...	3,034	295
St. Philip & St. Jas., ecl.-d.	Devon	...	1,291	295
Ilkeston, p.	Derby	2,290	8,374	438
Ilkeston, tn. *th.*	Derby	...	3,330	438
Ilketshall, St. Andrew, p.	Suffolk	1,694	515	226
Ilketshall, St. John, p.	Suffolk	742	77	226
Ilketshall, St. Lawrence, p.	Suffolk	1,073	202	226
Ilketshall, St. Margaret, p.	Suffolk	2,085	326	226
Ilkley, p.	York	8,885	1,407	493*a*
Illington, p.	Norfolk	1,298	88	241
Illmire, p.	Bucks	674	79	150
Illogan, p.	Cornwall	8,317	9,683	310
Illsfield, p.	Hants	...	255	116
Ilmington, p.	War.-Glo.	4,000	1,000	406
Ilminster, p.	Somerset	4,050	3,241	318

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1851.	No. of Union.
Ilminster, tn. *w.*	Somerset	...	1 191	318
Ilsington, p.	Devon	7,563	1 209	283
Ilsley, East, p.	Berks	2,979	746	121
Ilsley, West, p.	Berks	3,610	472	121
Ilston, p.	Glamor.	2,870	295	585
Ilston-on-Hill, tns.	Leices.	...	235	410
Ilton, p.	Somerset	1,719	492	318
Ilton-with-Pott, tns.	York	...	200	535
Imber, p.	Wilts	3,093	382	260
Inamingham, p.	Lincoln	3,715	261	432
Imphrick, p.	Cork	4,113	780	
Impington, p.	Camb.	1,200	385	186
Inagh, p.	Clare	19,888	2,929	
Ince, p.	Cheshire	3,845	371	459
Ince-Blundell, tns.	Lanc.	2,258	572	462
Ince-in-Mackerfield, tns.	Lanc.	2,314	8,266	465
Inch, p.	Wigtown	31,919	3,469	
Inch, p.	Wex.-Wic.	6,803	1,230	
Inch, p.	Wexford	1,389	378	
Inch, p.	Cork	3,823	1,139	
Inch, p.	Tipperary	4,889	1,035	
Inch, p.	Donegal	3,102	698	
Inch, p.	Down	6,494	1,742	
Inch, p.	Aberdeen	...	1,565	
Inch, Barr of, p.	Donegal	3,259	271	
Inch, St. Lawrence, p.	Limerick	2,203	520	
Inchicronan, p.	Clare	17,438	2,637	
Inchigeelagh, p.	Cork	45,415	4,620	
Inchinabacky, p.	Cork	1,475	319	
Inchinnan, p.	Renfrew	3,527	619	
Inchmarnock, isle	Bute	...	27	
Inchture, p.	Perth	...	659	
Inchyolaghan, p.	Kilkenny	2,367	311	
Ingatestone, tn.-p.	Essex	2,678	852	200
Ingbirchworth, tns.	York	820	368	506
Ingestrie, p.	Stafford	868	151	367
Ingham, p.	Lincoln	750	646	428
Ingham, p.	Norfolk	1,503	461	250
Ingham, p.	Suffolk	1,808	236	214
Ingleby, tns.	Derby	...	140	375
Ingleby, Arncliffe, p.	York	1,875	326	533
Ingleby, Greenhow, p.	York	7,066	481	533
Inglesham, p.	Wilts	927	119	250
Ingleton, tns.	Durham	813	300	543
Ingleton, tns.	York	17,858	1,247	483
Ingleton, St. John, ecl.-d.	Durham	...	667	543
Ingoe, tns.	Northmb.	2,165	243	554
Ingoldesthorpe, p.	Norfolk	1,395	372	244
Ingoldsby, p.	Lincoln	2,237	427	427
Ingoldsmells, p.	Lincoln	1,857	319	430
Ingram, p.	Northmb.	11,304	200	562
Ingrave, p.	Essex	1,792	516	199
Ingrow-w.-Hainworth, ecl.-d.	York	...	4,072	494
Ingworth, p.	Norfolk	512	152	232
Inishail and Glenurchy, p.	Argyle	...	1,307	
Inkberrow, p.	Worces.	6,791	1,573	405
Inkerman, v.	Renfrew	...	610	
Inkpen, p.	Berks	2,850	748	121
Innerkip, v.-p.	Renfrew	13,237	3,195	
Innerleithen, v.-p.	Peebles	22,132	1,823	
Innerleven, v.	Fife	...	337	
Innerwick, p.	Hadding.	13,421	937	
Innishannon, tn.-p.	Cork	7,152	2,013	
Innishargy, p.	Down	5,516	2,565	
Innishboffin, p.	Mayo	3,152	1,236	
Innishcaltra, p.	Cla.-Gal.	9,472	1,118	
Innishcarra, p.	Cork	10,190	2,786	
Innisheer, isl.-p.	Galway	1,400	552	
Innishkeel, p.	Donegal	101,351	11,179	
Innishkeen, p.	Lou.-Mon.	6,193	2,260	
Innishkenny, p.	Cork	3,858	766	
Innishlounaght, p.	Tip.-Wat.	9,378	2,547	
Innishmaan, p.	Galway	2,253	478	
Innishmacsaint, p.	Don.-Fer.	44,104	10,445	
Innishmagrath, p.	Leitrim	23,413	6,713	
Innishmore, p.	Galway	7,635	2,289	
Innishmot, p.	Meath	1,438	299	
Innispollan Grange, p.	Antrim	933	78	
Innistioge, p.	Kilkenny	9,741	2,047	
Innistioge, tn.	Kilkenny	25	650	
Insch, p.	Aberdeen	...	411	
Inskip, tns.	Lanc.	2,888	663	484
Instow, p.	Devon	1,916	614	295
Intwood, p.	Norfolk	617	68	236
Inver, p.	Antrim	1,774	821	
Inver, p.	Donegal	36,811	10,082	
Inver, v.	Ross-Cro.	...	391	
Inverallochy, v.	Aberdeen	...	652	
Inveraray, p.	Argyle	...	2,095	
INVERARAY, M. R.	Argyle	...	1,075	
" P. *f.*	Argyle	...	972	
Inverarity, p.	Forfar	9,596	961	
Inveravon, p.	Banff	...	2,639	
Inverchaolain, p.	Argyle	...	424	
Inveresk, p.	Edinb.	5,925	9,525	
Invergordon, v.	Ross	...	1,122	
Inverkeillor, p.	Forfar	...	1,792	
Inverkeithing, p.	Fife	5,020	3,124	
INVERKEITHING, R. M. *m.*	Fife	...	1,512	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Inverkeithing, p.	Fife	...	1,877	
Inverkeithny, p.	Banff	...	880	
Inverness, p.	Invern.	...	16,162	
Inverness, M. t. f.	Invern.	...	9,393	
,, P.	Invern.	...	12,509	
Inverury, p.	Aberdeen	...	2,668	
Inverury, M. R.	Aberdeen	...	2,232	
,, P.	Aberdeen	...	2,520	
Inwardleigh, p.	Devon	6,281	635	291
Inworth, p.	Essex	1,554	655	206
Iona, isl.	Argyle	...	264	
Iping, p.	Sussex	1,925	404	93
Ipplepen, p.	Devon	4,675	977	283
Ippolitts, p.	Herts	2,970	952	141
Ipsden, p.	Oxford	3,374	623	155
Ipsley, p.	Warwick	2,514	1,127	405
Ipstones, p.	Stafford	6,490	1,904	373
Ipswich, M. and P. w. s.	Suffolk	...	37,950	222
Irby, tns.	Cheshire	574	177	460a
Irby-upon-Humber, p.	Lincoln	1,811	235	432
Irby-in-the-Marsh, p.	Lincoln	1,090	169	430
Irchester, p.	Northmp.	1,980	1,168	171
Ireby, tn.-p.	Cumb.	3,532	465	569
Ireby, tns.	Lanc.	1,810	113	485
Ireton Kirk, p.	Derby	2,290	671	447
Ireton Wood, tns.	Derby	...	156	446
Irishtown, tn.	Dublin	57	1,390	
Irmingland, p.	Norfolk	714	15	232
Irnham, p.	Lincoln	3,520	347	422
Iron-Acton, p.	Glouces.	2,927	1,234	331
Ironbridge, tns.	Salop	...	3,095	358
Ironville, ecl. d.	Derby	...	2,293	446
Irstead, p.	Norfolk	1,065	149	230
Irthington, p.	Cumb.	6,050	977	566
Irthlingborough, p.	Northmp.	3,720	1,800	171
Irton, p.	Cumb.	5,270	555	572
Irton, tns.	York	610	125	525
Irvine, p.	Ayr	4,191	5,695	
Irvine, M. R. m. s.	Ayr	...	4,226	
,, P.	Ayr	...	7,060	
Irvinestown, tn. w.	Fermgh.	36	958	
Iscoyd, tns.	Flint	2,607	435	363b
Isell, p.	Cumb.	6,760	492	570
Iserthieran, p.	Tipperary	1,429	239	
Isertkelly, p.	Galway	1,894	118	
Isfield, p.	Sussex	1,862	458	81
Isgraig, tns.	Merion.	...	264	617
Isham, p.	Northmp.	1,150	433	171
Ishartmon, p.	Wexford	966	161	
Ishlawrcoed, h.	Monm.	...	2,962	575b
Ishmaels, St., p.	Carmar.	8,081	1,211	589
Ishmaels, St., p.	Pemb.	4,167	469	592
Island, p.	Cork	2,577	869	
Islandbridge, v.	Dublin	...	1,087	
Islandeady, p.	Mayo	23,704	4,209	
Islandikane, p.	Waterf.	4,538	952	
Islandmagee, p.	Antrim	7,037	2,786	
Islandshire, p.	Durham	26,791	4,980	90
Islay, isle	Argyle	...	10,332	
Isle, Abbot's, p.	Somerset	1,935	397	317
Isle, Brewer's, p.	Somerset	1,243	314	317
Isle of Elmley, p.	Kent	2,341	140	69
Isle of Whithorn, v.	Wigtown	...	458	
Isleham, p.	Camb.	5,211	1,925	189
Islehampstead-Cheynes, p.	Bucks	...	469	148
Isleworth, v.-p. t. th.	Middx.	3,128	8,437	134
Isleworth, St. John, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	1,387	134
Islington, p.	Middx.	3,127	155,341	10
All Saints, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	17,489	10
St. Andrew, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	18,091	10
Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	3,229	10
St. James, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	10,563	10
St. John, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	7,286	10
St. Jude, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	6,620	10
St. Luke, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	6,843	10
St. Mark, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	6,873	10
St. Matthew, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	6,791	10
St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	11,789	10
St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	13,509	10
St. Philip, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	9,015	10
St. Stephen, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	7,321	10
Trinity, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	11,704	10
Islip, p.	Northmp.	1,370	627	173
Islip, p.	Oxford	1,960	688	159
Issayndre, tns.	Cardigan	...	360	597
Issels, St., p.	Pemb.	3,830	2,022	590
Issey, St., p.	Cornwall	4,865	756	305
Isygarreg, tns.	Montg.	...	402	606
Itchenor, West, p.	Sussex	782	167	91
Itchin Abbas, p.	Hants	2,100	214	109
Itchin Stoke, p.	Hants	2,921	295	113
Itchingfield, p.	Sussex	2,460	377	87
Itchingswell, or Ecchinswell, p.	Hants	2,319	452	119
Itchington, Bishop's, p.	Warwick	3,026	598	407
Itchington, Long, p.	Warwick	4,510	1,150	407
Itonfield, tns.	Cumb.	2,940	241	565
Itteringham, p.	Norfolk	1,442	364	232
Itton, p.	Monm.	1,738	196	576
Ive, St., p.	Cornwall	5,780	2,593	303
Ivegill, tns.	Cumb.	...	126	568
Iver, p.	Bucks	6,149	2,114	149
Iveruss, p.	Limerick	2,765	913	
Ives, St., p. M. w. s.	Cornwall	1,876	7,027	311
,, P.	Cornwall	...	10,353	311
Ives, St., tn.-p. P. m.	Hunts	2,330	3,395	177
Ivestone, tns.	Durham	1,925	3,527	545
Ivinghoe, tn.-p. s.	Bucks	5,260	1,849	183
Ivington, St. John, tns.	Hereford	...	750	351
Ivybridge, St. John, ecl.-d.	Devon	...	1,348	286
Ivychurch, p.	Kent	4,542	273	74
Iwade, p.	Kent	3,762	182	68
Iwerne-Courtney, p.	Dorset	1,953	620	270
Iwerne-Minster, p.	Dorset	2,949	712	268
Iwerne-Steepleton, p.	Dorset	773	59	270
Ixworth, tn.-p.	Suffolk	2,243	1,074	214
Jacobstow, p.	Cornwall	455	462	299
Jacobstowe, p.	Devon	2,856	232	291
Jago, p.	Kildare	1,521	168	
James, St., p.	Glouces.	...	10,325	329
James, St., p.	Kent	199	4,122	72
James, St., p.	Dublin	14,523	18,495	
James, St., p.	Wexford	8,489	2,772	
James, St., Grain, p.	Kent	9,431	255	53
James, St., and St. Paul, p.	Glouces.	490	9,944	330
Jamestown, v.	Dumb.	...	869	
Jarrow, v.-p.	Durham	9,782	52,925	550
Jeantown, v.	Ros.-Cro.	...	418	
Jedburgh, p.	Roxburgh	22,669	5,263	
Jedburgh, M. t. s.	Roxburgh	...	2,450	
,, P.	Roxburgh	...	3,428	
Jeffreston, p.	Pemb.	2,343	634	590
Jerpoint Abbey, p.	Kilkenny	1,008	224	
Jerpoint Church, p.	Kilkenny	5,995	776	
Jerpoint, West, p.	Kilkenny	5,517	677	
Jesmond, tns.	Northmb.	...	2,230	552
Jevington, p.	Sussex	2,099	263	78
Jock's Lodge, v.	Edinb.	...	936	
John, St., p.	Cornwall	823	213	302
John, St., p.	Limerick	...	11,360	
John, St., p.	Northmb.	2,358	46,533	552
John, St., p.	York	8,280	1,315	518
John, St., p.	Jersey	2,154	1,815	
John, St., p.	Glamor.	431	2,738	585a
John the Baptist, p.	Hereford	436	1,119	348
John the Baptist, p.	Northmp.	6,310	11,497	175
John the Baptist, St., p.	Tipperary	...	5,169	
John, St., Beckermet, p.	Cumb.	2,752	492	571
John, St., Delpike, p.	York	...	428	515
John, St., Lee, p.	Northmb.	15,090	2,254	555
John, St., -with-St.-Michael	Warwick	4,723	22,166	400
John's, St., p.	Wexford	2,207	482	
John's, St., p.	Qu.-Kild.	...	1,947	
John's, St., p.	Edinb.	...	2,695	
John's, St., p.	Sligo	6,506	10,603	
John's, St., p.	Kilkenny	...	5,010	
John's, St., Dublin, p.	Dublin	14	3,043	
John's, St., Glasgow, p.	Lanark	...	27,743	
Johnshaven, v.	Kincar.	...	1,088	
Johnston, p.	Pemb.	1,293	275	592
Johnstone, tn.	Renfrew	...	6,404	
Johnstone, p.	Dumfries	13,607	1,149	
Johnstown, p.	Kildare	1,243	219	
Johnstown, tn.	Kilkenny	82	618	
Johnstown, St., p.	Tipperary	2,180	377	
Johnstown, St., tn.	Donegal	16	316	
Jonesborough, p.	Armagh	2,186	1,223	
Jordanston, p.	Pemb.	1,876	131	592
Julianstown, p.	Meath	3,019	606	
Juliot, St., p.	Cornwall	2,699	226	300
Juniper Green, v.	Edinb.	...	531	
Jura, isle	Argyle	...	844	
Jura and Collonsay, p.	Argyle	...	1,052	
Jurby, p.	Isl. Man	185	911	
Just, St., v.-p.	Cornwall	7,421	9,290	311
Just-in-Roseland, St., p.	Cornwall	4,192	1,546	307
Kaber, tns.	Westml.	3,962	268	573
Kamesburgh, v.	Bute	...	504	
Kane, p.	Louth	750	265	
Kanturk, tn. s.	Cork	...	2,286	
Kate Hill, St. John, ecl.-d.	Worces.	...	6,370	382
Kea, p.	Cornwall	6,938	3,949	307
Keadby, tns.	Lincoln	...	551	511
Keady, p.	Armagh	15,352	8,057	
Keady, tn.	Armagh	34	1,566	
Keal, East, p.	Lincoln	1,860	393	430
Keal, West, p.	Lincoln	2,020	511	430
Kearby-with-Netherby, tns.	York	1,348	207	492c
Keckwick, tns.	Cheshire	522	115	455
Keddington, p.	Lincoln	1,190	138	431
Kedington, or Ketton, p.	Suff.-Esx.	2,342	996	211
Kedleston, p.	Derby	950	116	446
Keel, p.	Stafford	2,579	1,062	369
Keelby, p.	Lincoln	1,861	842	432
Keevil, p.	Wilts	2,883	669	259
Kegidog, St. George, p.	Denbigh	...	469	613
Kegworth, v.-p.	Leices.	2,260	1,819	444
Keig, p.	Aberdeen	7,900	811	
Keighley, tn. w.	York	...	15,005	494

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Keighley, or Keithley, p.	York	10,350	18,819	494
Keinton-Mandeville, p.	Somerset	770	538	317
Keir, p.	Dumfries	7,891	849	
Keith, p.	Bnf.-Elg.	...	5,943	
Keith, tn. *f.*	Bnf.-Elg.	...	2,646	
Keithall and Kinkell, p.	Aberdeen	...	933	
Kelfield, tns.	York	1,729	388	513
Kelham, p.	Notts	1,857	178	441
Kelk, Great, tns.	York	1,131	211	523
Kelk, Little, p.	York	640	57	523
Kellet, Nether, tns.	Lanc.	2,018	284	485
Kellet, Over, tns.	Lanc.	3,202	425	485
Kelling, p.	Norfolk	2,211	211	231
Kellington, p.	York	7,233	1,443	504*a*
Kellistown, p.	Carlow	4,406	318	
Kelloe, p.	Durham	11,119	12,867	545
Kells, tn.-p. *s.*	Meath	8,597	4,561	
Kells, p.	Kilkenny	4,410	1,280	
Kells, p.	Kirkcud.	49,376	1,170	
Kelly, p.	Devon	1,721	217	290
Kelmarsh, p.	Northmp.	2,751	167	409
Kelmscott, tns.	Oxon	910	141	122
Kelsale, p.	Suffolk	3,047	1,084	225
Kelsall, tns.	Cheshire	...	542	459
Kelsey, North, p.	Lincoln	5,370	870	432
Kelsey, South, p.	Lincoln	4,980	633	432
Kelshall, p.	Herts	2,090	318	140
Kelso, p.	Roxburgh	5,542	5,192	
Kelso, tn. *f.*	Roxburgh	...	4,309	
Kelstern, p.	Lincoln	2,700	196	431
Kelsterton, tns.	Flint	...	107	610
Kelston, p.	Somerset	1,095	212	327
Kelton, p.	Kirkcud.	...	3,436	
Kelvedon, p.	Essex	3,167	1,741	206
Kelvedon-Hatch, p.	Essex	1,665	454	196
Kemback, p.	Fife	2,602	896	
Kemberton, p.	Salop	1,387	244	357
Kemble, p.	Wilts	3,600	466	340
Kemerton, p.	Glouces.	1,590	559	345
Kemeys Commander, p.	Monm.	500	76	579
Kemeys Inferior, p.	Monm.	1,676	122	580
Kemnay, p.	Aberdeen	...	832	
Kempley, p.	Glouces.	1,564	311	335
Kempsey, v.-p.	Worces.	3,105	1,433	388
Kempsford, p.	Glouces.	4,790	1,007	340
Kempston, p.	Beds	5,160	2,191	179
Kempston, p.	Norfolk	814	48	242
Kemsing, p.	Kent	1,867	366	56
Kenardington, p.	Kent	2,160	221	61
Kenarth, p.	Carmar.	6,429	1,744	594
Kenchester, p.	Hereford	533	100	348
Kencott, p.	Oxon	770	214	161
Kendal, p.	Westml.	...	18,600	575
Kendal, M. and P. *s.*	Westml.	...	12,029	575
Kenderchurch, p.	Hereford	783	99	348
Kenfigg, p.	Glamor.	...	278	583
Kenfigg, P.	Glamor.	...	412	583
Kenilworth, p.	Warwick	...	3,680	403
Kenilworth, tn. *w.*	Warwick	...	3,013	403
Kenley, p.	Salop	1,897	235	359
Kenmare, p.	Kerry	22,508	3,588	
Kenmare, tn.	Kerry	23	1,200	
Kenmore, p.	Perth	...	1,984	
Kenn, p.	Devon	5,412	1,064	281
Kenn, p.	Somerset	1,018	282	328
Kennarth or Cenarth, tns.	Radnor	...	500	605
Kennerleigh, p.	Devon	732	106	292
Kennet, East, p.	Wilts	808	78	255
Kennethmont, p.	Aberdeen	...	1,187	
Kennett, p.	Camb.	1,425	207	189
Kenninghall, tn.-p.	Norfolk	3,600	1,405	240
Kennington, p.	Kent	1,380	567	63
Kennington, tns.	Berks	...	138	123
Kennington, St. Barnab., ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	9,722	31
Kennington, St. Mark, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	26,345	31
Kennoway, p.-v.	Fife	3,964	2,012	
Kensal Green, St. John's, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	4,662	2
Kensington, v.-p.	Mddlx.	1,942	70,108	1
Kensington, St. Barnab., ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	2,584	1
Kenstoun, p.	Meath	2,521	349	
Kensworth, p.	Herts	2,280	925	184
Kent-Town, St. Paul's, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	887	47
Kentchurch, p.	Hereford	3,286	325	348
Kentford, p.	Suffolk	798	210	216
Kentisbeare, p.	Devon	3,720	1,088	293
Kentisbury, p.	Devon	3,129	285	295
Kentish-Town, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	11,595	1
Kentmere, tns.	Westml.	...	186	575
Kenton, p.	Devon	6,811	1,961	281
Kenton, p.	Suffolk	1,208	308	224
Kenton, East and West, tns.	Northmb.	...	658	554
Kenwyn, p.	Cornwall	8,997	10,639	307
Kenyon, tns.	Lanc.	1,597	274	467
Kepwick, tns.	York	2,520	161	528
Kerdiffstown, p.	Kildare	703	43	
Kerdiston, p.	Norfolk	1,680	207	232
Keresley, h.	Warwick	1,058	567	399
Kerloge, p.	Wexford	269	62	
Kermincham, tns.	Cheshire	1,209	163	457

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Kerry, p.	Montg.	21,430	2,075	607
Kersall Moor, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	976	472
Kersey, p.	Suffolk	1,510	604	213
Kersley, tns.	Lanc.	900	5,003	468
Kesgrave, p.	Suffolk	1,610	93	223
Kessingland, p.	Suffolk	1,691	872	227
Keston, p.	Kent	1,474	690	49
Keswick, tn. *s.*	Cumb.	...	2,610	570
Keswick, p.	Norfolk	729	154	236
Keswick, East, tns.	York	1,460	468	492
Keswick, St. John, ecl.-d.	Cumb.	...	1,583	570
Kettering, tn.-p.	Northmp.	2,840	5,845	172
Ketteringham, p.	Norfolk	1,680	198	236
Kettins, p.	Forfar	7,480	962	
Kettle, p.-v.	Fife	7,612	2,474	
Kettle-Bridge, v.	Fife	...	417	
Kettlebaston, p.	Suffolk	1,063	198	213
Kettleburgh, p.	Suffolk	1,435	359	224
Kettleshulme, tns.	Cheshire	1,207	357	453
Kettlestone, p.	Norfolk	1,168	223	243
Kettlethorpe, p.	Lincoln	3,280	486	434
Kettlewell, p.	York	8,455	646	489
Ketton, p.	Rutland	2,740	1,053	421
Kew, v.-p.	Surrey	230	1,099	48
Kew, St., p.	Cornwall	7,514	1,182	304
Kewstoke, p.	Somerset	4,008	550	324
Kexborough, tns.	York	...	605	506
Kexby, tns.	Lincoln	...	272	434
Kexby, tns.	York	1,751	182	515
Keyham, tns.	Leices.	940	122	410
Keyingham, p.	York	1,890	639	521
Keymer, p.	Sussex	3,538	1,612	83
Keyne, St., p.	Cornwall	944	181	303
Keynsham, tn.-p.	Somerset	4,171	2,190	327
Keysoe, p.	Beds	3,564	867	179
Keyston, p.	Hunts	2,535	223	173
Keyworth, p.	Notts	1,530	736	443
Kibblesworth, tns.	Durham	...	819	548
Kibworth-Beauchamp, p.	Leices.	3,220	1,867	409
Kibworth-Harcourt, tns.	Leices.	...	466	409
Kidbrooke, lib.	Kent	755	804	36
Kidderminster, p.	Worces.	11,546	20,870	384
Kidderminster, M. & P. *th. s.*	Worces.	...	15,399	384
Kiddington, p.	Oxon	2,450	305	160
Kidlington, p.	Oxon	5,000	1,507	160
Kidmore End, St. John, ecl.-d.	Oxon	...	605	155
Kidsgrove, St. Thomas, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	3,697	370
Kidwelly, p. *tw. f.*	Carmar.	5,140	1,652	586
Kilbaha, tn.	Clare	34	468	
Kilballyowen, p.	Clare	10,835	2,917	
Kilbarchan, p.	Renfrew	9,098	6,348	
Kilbarchan, tn.	Renfrew	...	2,530	
Kilbarrack, p.	Dublin	740	271	
Kilbarron, p.	Tip.-Gal.	7,921	1,313	
Kilbarron, p.	Donegal	23,905	7,188	
Kilbarry, p.	Waterf.	2,631	343	
Kilbarrymeaden, p.	Waterf.	6,264	2,194	
Kilbeacanty, p.	Galway	12,226	1,791	
Kilbeacon, p.	Kilkenny	3,403	1,100	
Kilbeagh, p.	Mayo	33,825	10,733	
Kilbeg, p.	Meath	5,185	1,095	
Kilbeggan, p.	Westmth.	6,086	2,428	
Kilbeggan, tn.	Westmth.	68	1,283	
Kilbegnet, p.	Galway	10,866	2,714	
Kilbeheny, p.	Limerick	15,376	2,348	
Kilbelfad, p.	Mayo	7,261	2,313	
Kilbennan, p.	Galway	7,656	2,047	
Kilberry, p.	Meath	4,818	1,155	
Kilberry, p.	Kildare	10,540	1,262	
Kilbirnie, p.	Ayr	10,642	5,265	
Kilbirnie, tn.	Ayr	...	3,245	
Kilbixy, p.	Westmth.	6,240	1,513	
Kilbolane, p.	Cork-Lim.	10,015	2,067	
Kilbonane, p.	Cork	4,710	929	
Kilbonane, p.	Kerry	8,669	2,149	
Kilbourne, tns.	Derby	...	951	44
Kilbradran, p.	Limerick	2,902	650	
Kilbragh, p.	Tipperary	1,100	111	
Kilbrandon and Kilchattan, p.	Argyle	...	1,859	
Kilbreedy Major, p.	Limerick	3,385	856	
Kilbreedy Minor, p.	Limerick	2,110	285	
Kilbrew, p.	Meath	2,531	237	
Kilbride, p.	Dublin	846	38	
Kilbride, p.	Kilkenny	1,697	266	
Kilbride, p.	King's	10,153	7,480	
Kilbride, p.	King's	7,618	2,713	
Kilbride, p.	Meath	3,096	279	
Kilbride, p.	Mea.-Cav.	8,778	2,510	
Kilbride, p.	Westmth.	1,980	416	
Kilbride, p.	Wexford	4,474	597	
Kilbride, p.	Wicklow	6,694	1,070	
Kilbride, p.	Wicklow	11,641	780	
Kilbride, p.	Waterf.	1,801	340	
Kilbride, p.	Antrim	5,644	1,881	
Kilbride, p.	Mayo	4,457	963	
Kilbride, p.	Roscom.	19,287	3,717	
Kilbride, p.	Bute	...	2,441	
Kilbride, East, v.-p.	Lanark	22,797	4,004	
Kilbride and Kilmore, p.	Argyle	...	2,962	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Kilbride, Pass of, p.	Westmth.	4,032	655	
Kilbride, West, v.-p.	Ayr	11,535	1,968	
Kilbridgelynn, p.	Wexford	4,110	653	
Kilbrin, p.	Cork	12,630	2,261	
Kilbrittain, p.	Cork	4,750	737	
Kilbrogan, p.	Cork	7,578	3,767	
Kilbroney, p.	Cork	1,876	325	
Kilbroney, p.	Down	13,208	3,583	
Kilbryan, p.	Roscom.	2,871	610	
Kilbucho and Broughton, p.	Peebles	...	723	
Kilburn, p.	York	4,970	700	528
Kilburne, p.	Waterf.	3,515	610	
Kilby, p.	Leices.	1,060	362	411
Kilcalmonell and Kilberry, p.	Bute-Arg.	...	2,312	
Kilcar, p.	Donegal	18,883	4,154	
Kilcaragh, p.	Kerry	2,911	712	
Kilcaragh, p.	Waterf.	652	123	
Kilcarn, p.	Meath	2,337	325	
Kilcash, p.	Tipperary	3,754	663	
Kilcashan, p.	Cork-Ker.	51,491	4,471	
Kilcatherine, p.	Cork	21,778	4,125	
Kilcavan, p.	Wexford	9,529	1,864	
Kilcavan, p.	Wexford	3,205	627	
Kilchoman, p.	Argyle	...	3,436	
Kilchreest, p.	Clare	7,060	1,548	
Kilchreest, p.	Galway	3,419	709	
Kilchrenan and Dalavick, p.	Argyle	...	615	
Kilcleagh, p.	Westmth.	15,242	3,668	
Kilclief, p.	Down	1,853	809	
Kilclonagh, p.	Tipperary	759	43	
Kilclone, p.	Meath	2,717	162	
Kilclonfert, p.	King's	10,267	1,113	
Kilclooney, p.	Galway	7,289	5,313	
Kilclooney, p.	Armagh	12,834	5,697	
Kilcoan, p.	Kilkenny	1,583	403	
Kilcock, p.	Kildare	4,064	1,388	
Kilcock, tn. *w.*	Kildare	43	873	
Kilcockan, p.	Waterf.	4,538	847	
Kilcoe, p.	Cork	5,272	1,149	
Kilcolagh, p.	Roscom.	7,218	1,945	
Kilcolgan, p.	Galway	5,548	535	
Kilcolman, p.	King's	8,203	1,191	
Kilcolman, p.	Kerry	7,751	2,532	
Kilcolman, p.	Limerick	2,762	497	
Kilcolman, p.	Mayo	23,740	6,936	
Kilcolman, p.	Ma.-Ro. / Sligo	17,027	6,576	
Kilcolmanbane, p.	Queen's	3,693	592	
Kilcolmanbrack, p.	Queen's	906	40	
Kilcolumb, p.	Kilkenny	8,274	1,552	
Kilcomb, p.	Wexford	5,441	720	
Kilcomenty, p.	Tipperary	6,892	1,455	
Kilcomin, p.	King's	3,583	924	
Kilcommock, p.	Longford	11,872	2,106	
Kilcommon, p.	Wicklow	4,807	1,025	
Kilcommon, p.	Wicklow	11,209	2,109	
Kilcommon, p.	Mayo	200,960	12,945	
Kilcommon, p.	Mayo	17,396	4,529	
Kilconduff, p.	Mayo	16,524	7,271	
Kilconickny, p.	Galway	8,353	1,444	
Kilconierin, p.	Galway	5,479	705	
Kilconla, p.	Galway	9,678	1,985	
Kilconly, p.	Kerry	5,742	1,502	
Kilconnell, p.	Tipperary	2,345	346	
Kilconnell, p.	Galway	6,082	1,006	
Kilconquhar, p.	Fife	7,271	2,431	
Kilconry, p.	Clare	2,927	508	
Kilcoo, p.	Down	18,206	5,052	
Kilcoole, p.-v.	Wicklow	4,476	1,729	
Kilcooley, p.	Roscom.	3,477	1,097	
Kilcooly, p.	Meath	2,155	237	
Kilcooly, p.	Kil.-Tip.	11,509	2,303	
Kilcooly, p.	Galway	1,616	239	
Kilcoona, p.	Galway	5,723	778	
Kilcop, p.	Waterf.	389	107	
Kilcorcoran, p.	Cork	1,292	283	
Kilcorkey, p.	Roscom.	9,090	1,771	
Kilcormick, p.	Wexford	10,055	1,708	
Kilcornan, p.	Limerick	9,346	2,291	
Kilcornan, p.	Tipperary	1,157	252	
Kilcorney, p.	Clare	3,353	170	
Kilcorney, p.	Cork	8,836	1,131	
Kilcowan, p.	Wexford	2,082	385	
Kilcowanmore, p.	Wexford	2,760	501	
Kilcredan, p.	Cork	1,014	332	
Kilcroan, p.	Galway	7,701	1,514	
Kilcrodane, p.	Kerry	2,486	373	
Kilcrohane, p.	Cork	14,588	2,567	
Kilcrohane, p.	Kerry	62,912	7,785	
Kilcronaghan, p.	Lond.	7,979	3,380	
Kilcrumper, p.	Cork	3,516	645	
Kilcullane, p.	Limerick	1,390	763	
Kilcullen, p.	Kildare	7,345	2,138	
Kilcullen, tn.	Kildare	...	965	
Kilcullihcen, p.	Waterf.	2,238	1,783	
Kilcully, p.	Cork	1,760	380	
Kilcummer, p.	Cork	2,613	371	
Kilcummin, p.	Kerry	38,953	5,502	
Kilcummin, p.	Galway	98,510	8,528	
Kilcummin, p.	Mayo	4,195	1,491	
Kilcumny, p.	Westmth.	2,921	615	
Kilcumreragh, p.	Kg.'s-Wth.	9,257	1,981	
Kildacommoge, p.	Mayo	7,553	2,320	
Kildale, p.	York	5,730	221	533
Kildalkey, p.	Meath	10,416	2,073	
Kildallan, p.	Cavan	11,979	2,725	
Kildalton, p.	Argyle	...	2,956	
Kildangan, p.	Kildare	989	91	
Kildare, p.	Kildare	9,216	2,369	
Kildare, tn. *th.*	Kildare	90	1,309	
Kildavin, p.	Wexford	3,411	821	
Kildellig, p.	Queen's	1,251	124	
Kildemock, p.	Louth	3,246	698	
Kilderry, p.	Kilkenny	2,192	299	
Kildimo, p.	Limerick	6,111	1,844	
Kildollagh, p.	Ant.-Ldy.	1,958	642	
Kildonan, p.	Sutherl.	...	2,132	
Kildorrery, tn.-p.	Cork	3,337	1,114	
Kildress, p.	Tyrone	26,269	7,037	
Kildrought, p.	Kildare	1,844	1,883	
Kildrum, p.	Kerry	2,889	744	
Kildrummy, p.	Aberdeen	...	590	
Kildrumsherdan, p.	Cavan	16,619	5,651	
Kildwick, p.	York	22,079	10,893	489
Kilfane, p.	Kilkenny	3,972	570	
Kilfarboy, p.	Clare	13,982	5,177	
Kilfaughnabeg, p.	Cork	3,127	1,314	
Kilfeakle, p.	Tipperary	6,501	975	
Kilfearagh, p.	Clare	9,871	4,827	
Kilfeighny, p.	Kerry	11,408	1,649	
Kilfenora, p.	Clare	10,777	1,923	
Kilfenora, tn.	Clare	— 21	343	
Kilferagh, p.	Kilkenny	965	131	
Kilfergus, p.	Limerick	14,207	3,524	
Kilfian, p.	Mayo	28,736	2,791	
Kilfiddane, p.	Clare	13,733	2,591	
Kilfinan, p.	Argyle	...	1,891	
Kilfinaughta, p.	Clare	8,110	1,859	
Kilfinichen and Kilvicenen, p.	Argyle	...	2,518	
Kilfinnane, tn.-p. *t.*	Limerick	6,487	2,657	
Kilfinny, p.	Limerick	2,438	611	
Kilfintinan, p.	Clare	6,099	1,141	
Kilfithmone, p.	Tipperary	1,330	324	
Kilflyn, p.	Kerry	6,697	1,107	
Kilflyn, p.	Limerick	4,819	744	
Kilfree, p.	Sligo	14,019	5,079	
Kilfrush, p.	Limerick	1,526	136	
Kilgarriff, p.	Cork	4,327	4,379	
Kilgarrylander, p.	Kerry	14,630	2,198	
Kilgarvan, p.	Kerry	43,631	2,727	
Kilgarvan, p.	Wexford	4,275	674	
Kilgarvan, p.	Mayo	19,880	3,171	
Kilgeever, p.	Mayo	58,098	6,442	
Kilgefin, p.	Roscom.	6,060	1,934	
Kilgerran, tn.-p.	Pemb.	2,672	1,236	363
Kilgerrill, p.	Galway	6,833	875	
Kilglass, p.	Longford	5,744	1,432	
Kilglass, p.	Roscom.	14,219	4,309	
Kilglass, p.	Sligo	12,885	3,282	
Kilgobban, p.	Kerry	10,416	1,188	
Kilgobbin, p.	Dublin	3,258	1,207	
Kilgobnet, p.	Waterf.	16,109	2,077	
Kilgorman, p.	Wexford	5,165	927	
Kilgrant, p.	Tipperary	3,071	745	
Kilgrogan, p.	Cork	231	9	
Kilgullane, p.	Cork	3,569	622	
Kilham, v.-p.	York	7,660	1,252	523
Kilham, tns.	Northmb.	2,855	209	562
Kilhampton, p.	Cornwall	8,272	1,198	299
Kilie-Aeron, p.	Cardigan	1,914	301	596
Kilkea, p.	Kildare	3,096	344	
Kilkeary, p.	Tipperary	2,727	292	
Kilkeasy, p.	Kilkenny	3,318	550	
Kilkee, v.	Clare	66	1,856	
Kilkeedy, p.	Clare	18,629	1,877	
Kilkeedy, p.	Limerick	8,728	2,837	
Kilkeel, p.	Down	47,883	13,070	
Kilkeel, tn.	Down	47	1,145	
Kilkeevin, p.	Roscom.	26,904	8,989	
Kilkenny, *c. w. s.*	Kilkenny	921	14,174	
Kilkenny, West, p.	Westmth.	9,513	2,425	
Kilkerranmore, p.	Cork	6,127	1,566	
Kilkerrin, p.	Galway	20,247	3,712	
Kilkieran, p.	Kilkenny	1,106	138	
Kilkilvery, p.	Galway	2,736	593	
Kilkishen, tn.	Clare	23	489	
Kill, p.	Kildare	4,850	792	
Kill, p.	Dublin	2,703	2,075	
Kill, St. Lawrence, p.	Waterf.	308	35	
Kill, St. Nicholas, p.	Waterf.	2,884	1,475	
Killaan, p.	Galway	7,866	697	
Killabban, p.	Queen's	25,995	6,734	
Killaconenagh, p.	Cork	19,295	4,595	
Killaconnigan, p.	Meath	11,561	1,609	
Killaderry, p.	King's	5,555	2,012	
Killadoon, p.	Sligo	3,345	854	
Killadoon, p.	Kildare	1,766	268	
Killadysert, p.	Clare	12,859	3,005	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Killag, p.	Wexford	1,953	283	
Killagally, or Wheery, p.	King's	17,557	2,264	
Killagan, p.	Antrim	3,838	1,331	
Killagh, p.	Westmth.	2,011	231	
Killagholehane, p.	Limerick	4,847	1,161	
Killaghtee, p.	Donegal	13,368	4,537	
Killaha, p.	Kerry	34,843	1,902	
Killahan, p.	Kerry	4,545	1,015	
Killahurler, p.	Wicklow	3,736	518	
Killahy, p.	Kilkenny	1,585	164	
Killahy, p.	Kilkenny	2,804	614	
Killala, p.	Mayo	5,634	1,650	
Killala, tn. *s.*	Mayo	39	942	
Killallaghtan, p.	Galway	11,869	1,359	
Killallon, p.	Meath	7,614	1,278	
Killaloan, p.	Tip.-Wat.	3,208	497	
Killaloe, p.	Kilkenny	5,435	809	
Killaloe, p.	Clare	9,976	2,803	
Killaloe, tn.	Clare	...	1,677	
Killamarsh, p.	Derby	1,646	1,053	448
Killamery, p.	Kilkenny	6,526	1,146	
Killaney, p.	Down	2,859	962	
Killann, p.	Wexford	11,424	1,875	
Killannin, p.	Galway	67,156	7,956	
Killanny, p.	Lou.-Mon.	7,027	2,522	
Killanully, p.	Cork	2,056	376	
Killanummery, p.	Leitrim	14,087	3,682	
Killaraght, p.	Sligo	6,903	1,969	
Killard, p.	Clare	17,023	4,062	
Killardry, p.	Tipperary	5,624	963	
Killare, p.	Westmth.	11,282	2,011	
Killarga, p.	Leitrim	14,894	3,594	
Killarney, p.	Kerry	34,789	8,997	
Killarney, tn. *s.*	Kerry	77	5,204	
Killarney, p.	Kilkenny	155	52	
Killarrow and Kilmeny, p.	Argyle	...	3,969	
Killary, p.	Meath	6,206	1,225	
Killashandra, p.	Cavan	22,167	8,257	
Killashandra, tn. *w.*	Cavan	48	856	
Killashee, p.	Longford	14,170	2,272	
Killashee, p.	Kildare	4,145	525	
Killasnet, p.	Leitrim	26,918	4,314	
Killaspugbrone, p.	Sligo	5,624	1,491	
Killaspuglonane, p.	Clare	3,548	917	
Killaspugmullane, p.	Cork	1,852	264	
Killasser, p.	Mayo	19,677	5,682	
Killathy, p.	Cork	3,217	705	
Killavinoge, p.	Tipperary	8,160	1,635	
Killea, p.	Tipperary	4,773	761	
Killea, p.	Waterf.	3,953	1,521	
Killea, p.	Donegal	1,869	657	
Killead, p.	Antrim	23,202	5,213	
Killeagh, p.-tn.	Cork	5,854	1,648	
Killeagh, p.	Meath	6,934	1,176	
Killean and Kilchenzie, p.	Argyle	...	1,890	
Killeany, p.	Galway	4,560	812	
Killeany, p.	Clare	3,307	288	
Killeany, tn.	Galway	12	459	
Killearn, v.-p.	Stirling	...	1,171	
Killearnan, p.	Ross-Cro.	...	1,494	
Killedan, p.	Mayo	14,515	5,639	
Killeedy, p.	Limerick	25,456	4,265	
Killeek, p.	Dublin	808	127	
Killeely, p.	Clare-Lim.	6,578	3,108	
Killeely, p.	Galway	6,233	932	
Killeen, p.	Meath	3,347	411	
Killeenadeema, p.	Galway	21,214	1,823	
Killeenagarriff, p.	Limerick	4,455	1,254	
Killeenasteena, p.	Tipperary	730	123	
Killeenavarra, p.	Galway	5,174	854	
Killeeneen, p.	Galway	4,967	842	
Killeenemer, p.	Cork	414	75	
Killeenoghty, p.	Limerick	858	153	
Killeentierna, p.	Kerry	10,231	1,888	
Killeeshil, p.	Tyrone	9,840	3,444	
Killeevan, p.	Monagh.	11,572	4,948	
Killegland, p.	Meath	716	286	
Killegny, p.	Wexford	6,686	969	
Killehenny, p.	Kerry	4,651	1,842	
Killelagh, p.	Lond.	13,288	3,486	
Killelan, p.	Kildare	7,379	1,036	
Killemlagh, p.	Kerry	11,860	2,201	
Killenagh, p.	Wexford	3,232	491	
Killenaule, p.	Tipperary	7,711	2,094	
Killenaule, tn.	Tipperary	34	1,065	
Killenny, p.	Queen's	946	94	
Killerby, tns.	Durham	605	109	510
Killererin, p.	Galway	14,535	2,804	
Killermogh, p.	Queen's	2,765	451	
Killeroran, p.	Galway	12,595	3,116	
Killerrig, p.	Carlow	5,319	600	
Killerry, p.	Sligo	8,250	1,809	
Killesher, p.	Fermgh.	24,295	3,528	
Killeshin, p.	Queen's	10,905	3,416	
Killesk, p.	Wexford	2,820	681	
Killester, p.	Dublin	279	398	
Killevy, p.	Armagh	28,157	15,735	
Killgwrrwg, p.	Monm.	659	121	576
Killian, p.	Galway	13,565	3,689	..

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Killiane, p.	Wexford	1,074	257	
Killila, p.	Wexford	1,811	572	
Killilagh, p.	Clare	12,357	2,377	
Killimer, p.	Clare	6,303	1,720	
Killimorbologue, p.	Galway	9,220	1,953	
Killimorduly, p.	Galway	10,213	1,186	
Killin, v.-p.	Perth	...	1,520	
Killinaboy, p.	Clare	17,967	2,314	
Killinagh, p.	Cavan	23,935	5,316	
Killinan, p.	Galway	5,860	287	
Killinane, p.	Carlow	2,264	425	
Killinane, p.	Kerry	26,868	2,646	
Killinchy, tn.-p.	Down	13,866	5,399	
Killincoole, p.	Louth	1,398	427	
Killincooly, p.	Wexford	4,431	936	
Killiney, p.	Dublin	1,335	1,230	
Killiney, p.	Kerry	14,654	2,699	
Killinghall, tns.	York	3,250	746	4926
Killinick, p.	Wexford	1,284	485	
Killingholme, p.	Lincoln	7,225	736	433
Killington, tns.	Westml.	4,875	273	575
Killingworth, tns.	Northmb.	...	1,731	553
Killinkere, p.	Cavan	15,962	5,231	
Killinny, p.	Galway	6,117	710	
Killinvoy, p.	Roscom.	5,643	1,306	
Killisk, p.	Wexford	4,038	802	
Killiskey, p.	Wicklow	9,231	1,369	
Killodiernan, p.	Tipperary	3,307	551	
Killoe, p.	Longford	41,181	13,443	
Killofin, p.	Clare	6,693	1,883	
Killogilleen, p.	Galway	3,605	542	
Killokennedy, p.	Clare	11,656	1,619	
Killonaghan, p.	Clare	7,351	695	
Killonahan, p.	Limerick	2,069	591	
Killone, p.	Clare	5,719	1,214	
Killora, p.	Galway	5,372	903	
Killoran, p.	Galway	5,394	967	
Killoran, p.	Sligo	13,999	2,491	
Killorglin, p.	Kerry	30,847	7,268	
Killoscobe, p.	Galway	8,208	1,501	
Killoscully, p.	Tipperary	14,439	1,811	
Killoskehan, p.	Tipperary	2,542	356	
Killosolan, p.	Galway	11,483	2,460	
Killossery, p.	Dublin	2,731	251	
Killoteran, p.	Waterf.	2,493	417	
Killough, tn.	Down	47	811	
Killoughy, p.	King's	18,133	2,353	
Killowen, p.	Cork	1,264	257	
Killowen, p.	Lond.	1,806	1,990	
Killower, p.	Galway	3,597	547	
Killpeck, p.	Hereford	2,135	267	548
Killua, p.	Westmth.	5,259	1,055	
Killucan, tn.-p.	Westmth.	35,590	6,566	
Killukin, p.	Roscom.	4,752	2,011	
Killukin, p.	Roscom.	5,957	1,682	
Killulagh, p.	Westmth.	8,146	848	
Killummod, p.	Roscom.	5,067	1,346	
Killuran, p.	Clare	6,810	1,471	
Killure, p.	Waterf.	627	70	
Killurin, p.	Wexford	1,874	493	
Killursa, p.	Galway	6,371	2,721	
Killury, p.	Kerry	11,090	3,251	
Killybebill, p.	Glamor.	4,014	1,346	584
Killybegs, p.	Kildare	2,629	743	
Killybegs, tn.-p. *f.*	Donegal	15,584	3,643	
Killybegs, Lower, p.	Donegal	15,378	3,151	
Killygarvan, p.	Donegal	9,132	2,531	
Killyglen-Grange, p.	Antrim	2,301	421	
Killyleagh, tn.-p. *f.*	Down	11,759	5,593	
Killyman, p.	Arm.-Tyr.	10,559	5,976	
Killymard, p.	Donegal	27,758	3,589	
Killyon, p.	Meath	4,317	386	
Kilmacabea, p.	Cork	13,755	3,149	
Kilmacahill, p.	Kilkenny	4,583	899	
Kilmacallan, p.	Sligo	9,687	3,053	
Kilmacanoge, p.	Wicklow	5,401	1,446	
Kilmacar, p.	Kilkenny	4,816	1,153	
Kilmacdonogh, p.	Cork	6,243	2,549	
Kilmacduagh, p.	Galway	8,805	1,940	
Kilmacduane, p.	Clare	16,868	4,428	
Kilmaclasser, p.	Mayo	6,866	1,274	
Kilmacleague, p.	Waterf.	3,462	537	
Kilmaclenine, p.	Cork	1,042	163	
Kilmacnevan, p.	Westmth.	5,016	989	
Kilmacomb, p.	Waterf.	2,401	562	
Kilmacow, p.	Kilkenny	4,445	1,657	
Kilmacowen, p.	Sligo	3,544	1,400	
Kilmacredock, p.	Kildare	479	28	
Kilmacree, p.	Wexford	1,112	145	
Kilmacrehy, p.	Clare	7,403	2,741	
Kilmacrenan, tn.-p.	Donegal	35,611	6,969	
Kilmacshalgan, p.	Sligo	25,984	2,737	
Kilmactalway, p.	Dublin	2,193	320	
Kilmacteige, p.	Sligo	32,362	6,473	
Kilmacthomas, tn.	Waterf.	...	572	
Kilmactranny, p.	Sligo	12,380	2,697	
Kilmacud, p.	Dublin	286	86	
Kilmacumsy, p.	Roscom.	5,454	1,575	
Kilmademoge, p.	Kilkenny	1,726	469	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Kilmadock, p.	Perth	...	3,312	
Kilmadum, p.	Kilkenny	3,425	596	
Kilmaganny, p.	Kilkenny	7,455	1,370	
Kilmahon, p.	Cork	2,849	1,076	
Kilmahuddrick, p.	Dublin	181	18	
Kilmainebeg, p.	Mayo	3,614	733	
Kilmainemore, p.	Mayo	13,792	2,696	
Kilmainham, p.	Meath	3,716	851	
Kilmainham, v.	Dublin	265	602	
Kilmakevoge, p.	Kilkenny	3,232	685	
Kilmakilloge, p.	Wexford	5,315	3,629	
Kilmalcolm, p.	Renfrew	20,405	1,455	
Kilmaleery, p.	Clare	2,267	496	
Kilmaley, p.	Clare	23,937	2,924	
Kilmalie, p.	Argy.-Inv.	...	4,272	
Kilmalinoge, p.	Galway	3,476	586	
Kilmalkedar, p.	Kerry	5,900	1,197	
Kilmallock, p.	Wexford	4,094	793	
Kilmallock, tn.-p.	Limerick	4,074	2,512	
Kilmaloda, p.	Cork	7,348	1,423	
Kilmanagh, p.	Kilkenny	5,621	1,091	
Kilmanaghan, p.	Kg.'s-Wth.	8,197	2,365	
Kilmanaheen, p.	Clare	8,177	4,183	
Kilmanman, p.	Queen's	16,849	2,371	
Kilmannan, p.	Wexford	4,251	901	
Kilmany, p.	Fife	5,343	656	
Kilmarnock, p.	Ayr	9,552	23,556	
Kilmarnock, M. *t. f.*	Ayr	...	20,703	
" P.	Ayr	...	22,619	
Kilmaronock, p.	Dumb.	14,561	1,085	
Kilmartin, v.-p.	Argyle	...	949	
Kilmastulla, p.	Tipperary	4,805	967	
Kilmaurs, p.	Ayr	5,940	3,526	
Kilmaurs, tn.	Ayr	...	1,174	
Kilmeadan, p.	Waterf.	9,243	1,836	
Kilmeage, p.	Kildare	10,881	2,570	
Kilmeane, p.	Roscom.	8,002	1,461	
Kilmeedy, p.	Limerick	9,037	2,280	
Kilmeen, p.	Cork	36,710	6,213	
Kilmeen, p.	Cork	8,661	1,918	
Kilmeen, p.	Galway	5,025	427	
Kilmeena, p.	Mayo	10,762	3,542	
Kilmegan, p.	Down	13,978	5,668	
Kilmenan, p.	Kilkenny	1,008	214	
Kilmeny and Killarrow, p.	Argyle	...	3,969	
Kilmersdon, p.	Somerset	3,460	2,194	321
Kilmessan, p.	Meath	3,337	724	
Kilmichael, p.	Cork	20,868	3,405	
Kilmihil, p.	Clare	18,773	3,182	
Kilmington, p.	Devon	1,760	518	279
Kilmington, p.	Somerset	2,746	587	267
Kilmiston, p.	Hants	1,912	193	113
Kilmocomoge, p.	Cork	64,586	9,817	
Kilmodan, p.	Argyle	...	433	
Kilmoe, p.	Cork	13,974	3,803	
Kilmokea, p.	Wexford	3,420	959	
Kilmolara, p.	Mayo	3,961	849	
Kilmolash, p.	Waterf.	3,588	656	
Kilmoleran, p.	Waterf.	1,938	1,809	
Kilmoney, p.	Cork	1,431	601	
Kilmonivaig, p.	Invern.	...	2,276	
Kilmonoge, p.	Cork	3,061	587	
Kilmood, p.	Down	4,635	1,675	
Kilmoon, p.	Meath	1,834	378	
Kilmoon, p.	Clare	6,461	758	
Kilmorack, p.	Invern.	...	2,852	
Kilmore, p.	Kildare	1,908	267	
Kilmore, p.	Meath	6,608	702	
Kilmore, p.	Wexford	4,234	1,774	
Kilmore, p.	Tipperary	13,535	2,793	
Kilmore, p.	Tipperary	2,004	519	
Kilmore, p.	Armagh	17,275	10,981	
Kilmore, p.	Cavan	14,731	4,557	
Kilmore, p.	Down	12,854	4,999	
Kilmore, p.	Monagh.	8,690	3,134	
Kilmore, p.	Mayo	29,493	6452	
Kilmore, p.	Roscom.	8,554	2,628	
Kilmore and Kilbride, p.	Argyle	...	2,962	
Kilmoremoy, p.	Mayo-Sli.	12,331	9,311	
Kilmorgan, p.	Sligo	5,768	1,451	
Kilmorich, p.	Argyle	...	388	
Kilmorie, p.	Bute	...	3,151	
Kilmovee, p.	Mayo	20,757	6,515	
Kilmoylan, p.	Limerick	15,091	2,476	
Kilmoylan, p.	Galway	8,568	1,510	
Kilmoyly, p.	Kerry	7,743	2,199	
Kilmuckbridge, p.	Wexford	3,899	929	
Kilmucklin, p.	Tipperary	588	122	
Kilmuir, p.	Invern.	...	2,846	
Kilmuir Easter, p.	Ross	...	1,295	
Kilmurry, p.	Clare	2,904	431	
Kilmurry, p.	Clare	10,458	2,417	
Kilmurry, p.	Clare	25,526	6,450	
Kilmurry, p.	Cork	9,109	1,884	
Kilmurry, p.	Limerick	3,505	912	
Kilmurry, p.	Tipperary	7,276	1,416	
Kilmurryely, p.	King's	5,386	675	
Kilnaglory, p.	Cork	3,942	704	
Kilnagross, p.	Cork	3,761	898	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Kilnahue, p.	Wexford	15,361	2,122	
Kilnaleck, tn.	Cavan	11	335	
Kilnamanagh, p.	Wexford	2,679	514	
Kilnamanagh, p.	Cork	13,809	4,223	
Kilnamanagh, p.	Roscom.	6,875	2,073	
Kilnamartery, p.	Cork	11,680	1,726	
Kilnamona, p.	Clare	5,419	1,029	
Kilnanare, p.	Kerry	5,130	1,093	
Kilnaneave, p.	Tipperary	6,608	878	
Kilnarath, p.	Tipperary	10,450	1,492	
Kilnasoolagh, p.	Clare	5,131	682	
Kilnaughtin, p.	Kerry	9,165	3,592	
Kilndown, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	904	60
Kilnenor, p.	Wexford	6,436	857	
Kilnhurst, St. Thomas, ecl.-d.	York	...	1,247	509
Kilninian and Kilmore, p.	Argyle	...	3,433	
Kilninver and Kilmelford, p.	Argyle	...	800	
Kilnoe, p.	Clare	10,513	1,842	
Kilnsea, p.	York	11,036	179	521
Kilnwick, p.	York	4,355	693	518
Kilnwick Percy, p.	York	1,561	132	516
Kilpatrick, p.	Kildare	7,076	724	
Kilpatrick, p.	Westmth.	1,892	300	
Kilpatrick, p.	Wexford	2,739	571	
Kilpatrick, p.	Cork	2,664	538	
Kilpatrick, p.	Tipperary	2,785	590	
Kilpatrick, New or East, p.	Stir.-Dum.	...	4,910	
Kilpatrick, Old or West, v.-p.	Dumb.	13,364	5,577	
Kilpeacon, p.	Limerick	1,214	244	
Kilphelan, p.	Cork	524	88	
Kilpin, tns.	York	836	476	517
Kilpipe, p.	Wex.-Wi.	15,631	1,902	
Kilpoole, p.	Wicklow	3,029	2,516	
Kilquain, p.	Galway	6,859	952	
Kilquane, p.	Cork	6,047	862	
Kilquane, p.	Cork-Lim.	2,776	495	
Kilquane, p.	Kerry	9,709	1,018	
Kilraghtis, p.	Clare	5,588	977	
Kilraghts, p.	Antrim	5,133	1,246	
Kilrainy, p.	Kildare	2,618	363	
Kilrane, p.	Wexford	2,052	582	
Kilranelagh, p.	Wicklow	4,471	882	
Kilrea, tn.-p.	Lond.	6,760	2,963	
Kilree, p.	Kilkenny	1,947	292	
Kilreekill, p.	Galway	5,947	704	
Kilrenny, p.	Fife	3,931	2,534	
Kilrenny, M. and P.	Fife	...	2,145	
Kilrhedin, p.	Carmar.	7,856	1,074	594
Kilroan, p.	Cork	1,140	308	
Kilroe, p.	Cork	919	448	
Kilronan, p.	Waterf.	16,702	2,641	
Kilronan, p.	Waterf.	546	86	
Kilronan, p.	Roscom.	15,003	4,799	
Kilronan, tn.	Galway	17	625	
Kilroot, p.	Antrim	2,418	602	
Kilross, p.	Sligo	3,932	876	
Kilrossanty, p.	Waterf.	17,416	2,388	
Kilruane, p.	Tipperary	3,911	697	
Kilrush, p.	Kildare	4,077	450	
Kilrush, p.	Wexford	11,386	1,839	
Kilrush, p.	Waterf.	1,523	1,051	
Kilrush, p.	Clare	15,659	8,502	
Kilrush, tn. *s.*	Clare	145	4,593	
Kilsallaghan, p.	Dublin	2,731	406	
Kilsaran, p.	Louth	3,394	1,020	
Kilsby, p.	Northmp.	3,200	539	401
Kilscanlan, p.	Wexford	1,154	263	
Kilscannell, p.	Limerick	3,203	693	
Kilscoran, p.	Wexford	2,152	509	
Kilseily, p.	Clare	11,003	1,976	
Kilshalvy, p.	Sligo	5,505	1,673	
Kilshanahan, p.	Cork	4,842	565	
Kilshane, p.	Tipperary	1,424	372	
Kilshannig, p.	Cork	27,595	4,967	
Kilshanny, p.	Clare	5,805	1,122	
Kilsharvan, p.	Meath	2,097	298	
Kilsheelan, p.	Tip.-Wat.	8,978	1,435	
Kilshenane, p.	Kerry	13,478	1,675	
Kilshine, p.	Meath	1,544	335	
Kilsillagh, p.	Cork	215	105	
Kilskeer, p.	Meath	11,724	2,635	
Kilskeery, p.	Tyrone	20,439	6,273	
Kilspindie, p.	Perth	...	665	
Kilsyth, p.	Stirling	13,248	6,112	
Kilsyth, tn.	Stirling	...	4,692	
Kiltale, p.	Meath	1,018	344	
Kiltallagh, p.	Kerry	4,740	773	
Kiltamagh, tn.	Mayo	12	849	
Kiltarlity, p.	Invern.	...	2,839	
Kiltartan, p.	Galway	5,725	1,714	
Kilteale, p.	Queen's	3,554	943	
Kiltearn, p.	Ross	...	1,634	
Kilteel, p.	Kildare	3,435	560	
Kilteely, p.	Limerick	3,185	1,287	
Kilteevan, p.	Roscom.	7,451	1,645	
Kilteevoge, p.	Donegal	41,132	4,719	
Kiltegan, p.	Cav.-Wic.	1,591	2,384	
Kiltegan, p.	Tipperary	1,069	219	
Kiltenanlea, p.	Clare	7,385	1,878	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Kiltennell, p.	Carlow	11,170	2,116	
Kiltennell, p.	Wexford	4,126	781	
Kilteskill, p.	Galway	4,696	503	
Kilthomas, p.	Galway	11,710	1,739	
Kiltiernan, p.	Dublin	3,166	775	
Kiltinan, p.	Tipperary	5,102	665	
Kiltoghert, p.	Leitrim	28,185	10,861	
Kiltomy, p.	Kerry	5,866	1,158	
Kilton, p.	Somerset	1,691	174	315*a*
Kilton, tns.	York	1,643	93	532
Kiltoom, p.	Roscom.	10,458	2,819	
Kiltorught, p.	Clare	3,092	587	
Kiltormer, p.	Galway	6,798	1,069	
Kiltrisk, p.	Wexford	3,244	507	
Kiltrustan, p.	Roscom.	6,208	1,865	
Kiltubbrid, p.	Leitrim	15,608	4,638	
Kiltullagh, p.	Galway	8,948	1,332	
Kiltullagh, p.	Roscom.	24,340	7,059	
Kilturk, p.	Wexford	2,207	670	
Kilturra, p.	Mayo-Sli.	6,883	2,037	
Kiltycloghier, tn.	Leitrim	14	427	
Kilvarnet, p.	Sligo	6,593	1,977	
Kilve, p.	Somerset	1,770	226	313*a*
Kilvellane, p.	Tipperary	8,679	2,888	
Kilvemnon, p.	Tipperary	10,551	3,092	
Kilverstone, p.	Norfolk	2,026	39	249
Kilvine, p.	Mayo	5,426	1,595	
Kilvington, p.	Notts	900	77	442
Kilvington, South, p.	York	2,871	360	528
Kilwatermoy, p.	Waterf.	6,550	1,125	
Kilwaughter, p.	Antrim	9,804	1,299	
Kilwinning, p.	Ayr	11,069	7,717	
Kilwinning, tn.	Ayr	...	3,921	
Kilworth, tn.-p. *f.*	Cork	5,458	1,440	
Kilworth, North, p.	Leices.	2,230	409	408
Kilworth, South, p.	Leices.	1,470	421	408
Kilybebill, p.	Glamor.	4,014	1,346	584
Kimberley, p.	Norfolk	1,460	112	235
Kimberley, ecl.-d.	Notts	...	2,821	438
Kimberworth, tns.	York	...	10,610	509
Kimberworth, St. Thos., ecl.-d.	York	...	3,848	509
Kimble, Great, p.	Bucks	2,473	408	150
Kimble, Little, p.	Bucks	750	182	150
Kimbolton, tn.-p. *f.*	Hunts	5,061	1,661	178
Kimbolton, p.	Hereford	4,061	723	351
Kimcote, p.	Leices.	1,710	501	408
Kimmeridge, p.	Dorset	1,570	185	273
Kimpton, p.	Hants	2,753	305	118
Kimpton, p.	Herts	3,579	1,014	141
Kinard, p.	Kerry	5,002	684	
Kinawley, p.	Cav.-Fer.	51,004	12,615	
Kincardine, p.-tn. *w.*	Perth	...	1,778	
Kincardine, p.	Ross	...	1,746	
Kincardine-O'Neil, p.	Aberdeen	...	2,186	
Kincraven, p.	Perth	...	758	
Kinderton, tns.	Cheshire	...	477	456
Kineagh, p.	Car.-Kil.	6,299	753	
Kinellar, p.	Aberdeen	...	691	
Kineton, p.	Warwick	3,810	1,305	404
Kinfare, or Kinver, p.	Stafford	8,790	3,551	379
,, tn.	Stafford	...	2,163	379
Kinfauns, p.	Perth	4,449	657	
King Edward, p.	Aberdeen	...	2,843	
King Moor, p.	Cumb.	1,110	496	568
Kingarth, p.	Bute	...	905	
Kingerby, p.	Lincoln	1,435	106	432
Kingham, p.	Oxon	1,877	678	162
Kinghorn, p.	Fife	5,596	2,981	
Kinghorn, tn. M. B.	Fife	...	1,230	
,, P.	Fife	...	1,426	
Kinglassie, p.	Fife	7,716	1,266	
Kingoldrum, p.	Forfar	...	473	
King's-Caple, p.	Hereford	1,697	320	347
King's-Cross, St. Luke, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	8,020	9
King's-Cross, ecl.-d.	York	...	3,782	498
King's-Langley, v.-p.	Herts	3,461	1,509	146
King's-Meaburn, tns.	Westml.	2,381	189	574
King's-Norton, v.-p.	Worces.	12,132	13,654	393
King's-Norton, p.	Leices.	...	154	410
King's-Nympton, p.	Devon	5,539	697	294
King's-Pion, p.	Hereford	2,407	489	349
King's-Ripton, p.	Hunts	1,210	267	176
King's-Sheistey, h.	Worces.	...	267	386
King's-Sombourn, p.	Hants	7,425	1,241	108
King's-Stanley, p.	Glouces.	1,679	2,038	338
King's-Sterndale, ecl.-d.	Derby	...	200	450
King's-Sutton, p.	Northmp.	3,850	1,145	164
King's-Walden, p.	Herts	4,180	1,183	141
Kingsbarns, p.	Fife	4,370	937	
Kingsbridge, tn.-p. P. *s.*	Devon	150	1,585	285
Kingsbury, p.	Mddlx.	1,765	509	135
Kingsbury, p.	Warwick	9,070	1,428	376
Kingsbury Episcopi, p.	Somerset	3,646	1,638	317
Kingsclere, tn.-p. *t.*	Hants	12,917	2,774	119
Kingscliffe, p.	Northmp.	4,460	1,360	174
Kingscotte, p.	Glouces.	1,810	311	339
Kingscourt, tn.	Cavan	68	1,020	
Kingsdon, p.	Somerset	2,064	472	317
Kingsdown, p.	Kent	695	96	68
Kingsdown, p.	Kent	2,780	428	50
Kingsdown, St. John, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	508	72
Kingsey, p.	Bucks-Ox.	1,405	237	156
Kingsholme St. Catherine, h.	Glouces.	...	955	336
Kingsholme St. Mary, h.	Glouces.	...	1,035	336
King-kerswell, p.	Devon	1,744	903	283
Kingsland, p.	Hereford	4,735	1,150	351
Kingsley, p.	Hants	1,776	441	41
Kingsley, p.	Stafford	4,714	2,040	373
Kingsley, tns.	Cheshire	...	995	455
Kingsmarsh, p.	Cheshire	821	68	459
Kingsnorth, p.	Kent	3,245	416	62
Kingsteignton, p.	Devon	4,021	1,652	283
Kingsthorpe, p.	Northmp.	1,800	1,906	168
Kingston, p.	Camb.	1,807	313	185
Kingston, p.	Devon	2,373	451	285
Kingston, p.	Hants	883	68	99
Kingston, p.	Stafford	2,009	312	374
Kingston, p.	Sussex	582	45	90
Kingston, p.	Somerset	3,477	892	315
Kingston Bagpuise, p.	Berks	1,097	283	123
Kingston Deverill, p.	Wilts	2,060	376	267
Kingston-by-Lewes, p.	Sussex	1,653	137	84
Kingston Lisle, ch.	Berks	2,060	236	122
Kingston Russell, p.	Dorset	1,147	63	275
Kingston-by-Sea, p.	Sussex	799	93	86
Kingston Seymour, p.	Somerset	3,422	336	328
Kingston-upon-Soar, p	Notts	1,200	197	444
Kingston-on-Thames, p.	Surrey	4,765	17,792	47
Kingston-upon-Thames, M. *w. s.*	Surrey	...	9,790	47
Kingston Vale, St. John, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	270	47
Kingstone, p.	Somerset	3,477	276	318
Kingstone, p.	Hereford	1,991	460	348
Kingstone, p.	Kent	1,525	273	64
Kingstone Winslow, h.	Berks	...	146	122
Kingstown, tn.	Dublin	387	12,469	
Kingswear, p.	Devon	152	274	284
Kingswinford, p.	Stafford	7,315	34,257	383
Kingswood, p.	Glouces.	2,350	1,061	333
Kingswood, h.	Bucks	150	54	151
Kingswood, tns.	Cheshire	100	160	455
Kingswood, St. Andrew, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	838	37
Kingswood, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Glouces.	...	4,699	327
Kingsworthy, p.	Hants	2,216	359	109
Kington, p.	Worces.	1,000	172	390
Kington, tn.-p. *w.*	Hereford	8,313	3,076	603
Kington, tg.	Glouces.	...	1,156	332
Kington, tns.	Hereford	...	284	352
Kington, or Kineton, tn.-p. *t.*	Warwick	3,810	1,305	404
Kington Magna, p.	Dorset	1,891	552	320
Kington St. Michael, p.	Wilts	4,136	1,089	253
Kington, West, p.	Wilts	2,414	405	253
Kingussie, p.	Invern.	...	2,033	
Kingwater, tns.	Cumb.	...	391	566
Kingweston, p.	Somerset	1,166	172	317
Kinlet, p.	Salop	6,692	424	355
Kinloch and Lethendy, p.	Perth	...	542	
Kinloss, p.	Elgin	...	1,315	
Kinnaird, p.	Perth	...	318	
Kinneff and Catterline, p.	Kincar.	...	1,054	
Kinnegad, tn.	Westmth.	31	478	
Kinneigh, p.	Cork	15,096	3,259	
Kinnell, p.	Forfar	...	816	
Kinnerley, p.	Salop	5,891	1,310	361
Kinnersley, p.	Hereford	2,199	313	349
Kinnersley, p.	Salop	1,789	208	365
Kinnerton, &c., tns.	Radnor	...	193	603
Kinnerton, Higher, tns.	Flint	1,817	411	459
Kinnerton, Lower, tns.	Cheshire	519	99	459
Kinnesswood, v.	Kinross	...	447	
Kinnethmont, p.	Aberdeen	...	1,187	
Kinnettles, p.	Forfar	3,078	447	
Kinniside, tns.	Cumb.	11,950	245	571
Kinnitty, tn.-p.	King's	13,895	1,173	
Kinnoull, p.	Perth	3,389	3,219	
Kinoulton, p.	Notts	3,070	430	443
Kinross, p.	Kinross	10,588	2,649	
Kinross, tn.	Kinross		2,083	
Kinsale, tn. *w. s.*	Cork	...	4,850	
Kinsale, p.	Cork	378	3,881	
Kinsalebeg, p.	Waterf.	5,789	1,857	
Kinsaley, p.	Dublin	2,130	606	
Kinsham, Upper, p.	Hereford	1,243	88	603
Kinson, tg.	Dorset	4,715	1,201	272
Kintail, p.	Ross	...	890	
Kintbury, p.	Berks	7,645	1,893	121
Kintore, p.	Aberdeen	...	1,895	
Kintore, M. & P.	Aberdeen	...	568	
Kinure, p.	Cork	1,988	525	
Kinvarra, tn.	Galway	46	980	
Kinvarradoorus, p.	Galway	11,244	3,769	
Kinwarton, p.	Warwick	480	64	405
Kiplin, tns.	York	993	114	534
Kippax, p.	York	3,344	2,901	504*a*
Kippen, p.	Per.-Stir.	...	1,722	
Kirby-Bedon, p.	Norfolk	628	277	236
Kirby-Bellars, p.	Leices.	2,590	243	418
Kirby-Cane, p.	Norfolk	1,475	448	238

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Kirby-in-Cleveland, p.	York	4,716	804	533
Kirby, Cold, p.	York	1,620	193	529
Kirby-under-Dale, p.	York	5,049	333	516
Kirby-Grindalyth, p.	York	7,979	571	526
Kirby-Kendal, p.	Westml.	6,830	18,600	575
Kirby-Knowle, p.	York	4,101	504	528
Kirby-Misperton, p.	York	7,544	1,002	530
Kirby-on-the-Moor, p.	York	1,956	462	492*a*
Kirby-Muxloe, ch.	Leices.	...	315	411
Kirby-Sigston, p.	York	3,369	257	534
Kirby-le-Soken, p.	Essex	4,757	879	203
Kirby-West, p.	Cheshire	34,286	2,059	460*a*
Kirby-Wiske, p.	York	5,853	866	528
Kircubbin, tn.	Down	25	632	
Kirdford, p.	Sussex	12,275	1,784	88
Kirk-Andrew's-upon-Esk, p.	Cumb.	17,246	2,383	567
Kirk-Andrew's-upon-Eden, p.	Cumb.	1,050	120	568
Kirk St. Ann, p.	Isl. Man	...	693	
Kirk-Arbory, p.	Isl. Man	...	1,410	
Kirk-Bampton, p.	Cumb.	3,502	497	569
Kirk-Braddan, p.	Isl. Man	...	2,794	
Kirk-Bramwith, p.	York	1 260	226	510
Kirk-Burn, p.	York	6,002	580	523
Kirk-Burton, p.	York	15,990	20,526	497
Kirk-Conchan, p.	Isl. Man	...	14,195	
Kirk-Deighton, p.	York	3,611	485	492*d*
Kirk-Ella, p.	York	4,390	1,148	519
Kirk-Fenton, p.	York	4,410	711	514
Kirk-Hallam, p.	Derby	1,699	536	444
Kirk-Harle, p.	Northmb.	3,290	123	557
Kirk-Haugh, p.	Northmb.	6,685	223	556
Kirk-Heaton, p.	York	6,468	11,923	497
Kirk-Heaton, p.	Northmb.	1,760	161	554
Kirk-Ireton, p.	Derby	2,290	671	447
Kirk-Langley, p.	Derby	2,900	648	446
Kirk-Leatham, p.	York	12,407	2,034	532
Kirk-Leavington, p.	York	5,491	543	541*a*
Kirk-Linton, p.	Cumb.	7,800	1,749	567
Kirk-Maughold, p.	Isl. Man	...	4,545	
Kirk-Newton, p.	Northmb.	37,976	1,503	562
Kirk-Sandall, p.	York	990	233	510
Kirk-Smeaton, p.	York	1,770	333	504*b*
Kirkbean, p.	Kirkcud.	19,792	942	
Kirkbride, p.	Cumb.	1,654	311	569
Kirkby, tns.	Lanc.	3,920	1,415	462
Kirkby-in-Ashfield, p.	Notts	5,590	2,886	438
Kirkby-upon-Bain, p.	Lincoln	5,110	683	429
Kirkby-in-Cleveland, p.	York	4,716	804	533
Kirkby, East, p.	Lincoln	1,670	432	430
Kirkby-Fleetham, p.	York	2,974	606	535
Kirkby-Green, p.	Lincoln	437	175	426
Kirkby-Hill, tns.	York	790	158	492*a*
Kirkby-on-Hill, p.	York	1,164	1,248	539
Kirkby-Ireleth, p.	Lanc.	26,990	3,138	486
Kirkby-Lonsdale, tn.-p. *th.*	Westml.	35,569	4,365	575
Kirkby-Malham, tns.	York	...	128	488
Kirkby-Mallory, p.	Leices.	3,110	1,392	413
Kirkby-Malzeard, p.	York	57,040	4,680	491
Kirkby-Moorside, tn.-p. *w.*	York	21,681	2,659	529
Kirkby-cum-Osgodby, p.	Lincoln	1,710	477	432
Kirkby-Overblow, p.	York	10,704	1,569	492*c*
Kirkby-Ravensworth, p.	York	15,911	1,248	539
Kirkby, South, p.	York	7,248	1,284	504*b*
Kirkby-Stephen, tn.-p. *m.*	Westml.	27,921	3,531	573
Kirkby-Thore, p.	Westml.	11,030	1,153	573
Kirkby-le-Thorpe, p.	Lincoln	1,570	208	426
Kirkby-Underwood, p.	Lincoln	1,340	189	422
Kirkby-Wharf, p.	York	3,139	739	514
Kirkcaldy, p.	Fife	1,248	6,100	
KIRKCALDY, M. *s.*	Fife	...	5,195	
" P.	Fife	...	10,841	
Kirkcolm, p.	Wigton	14,165	1,860	
Kirkconnell, p.	Dumfries	26,803	996	
Kirkcowan, p.	Wigton	36,234	1,434	
Kirkcudbright, p.	Kirkcud.	13,668	3,407	
KIRKCUDBRIGHT, tn. R. *t. f.*	Kirkcud.	...	2,638	
" P.	Kirkcud.	...	2,552	
Kirkdale, tns. *f.*	Lanc.	...	16,135	462
Kirkdale, p.	York	12,554	1,043	529
Kirkden, p.	Forfar	5,018	1,862	
Kirkgunzeon, p. *th.*	Kirkcud.	11,956	793	
Kirkham, tn.	Lanc.	...	3,380	483
Kirkham, p.	Lanc.	48,530	11,445	483
Kirkhill, p.	Invern.	...	1,757	
Kirkhope, p.	Selkirk	...	555	
Kirkinner, p.	Wigtown	17,949	1,716	
Kirkinriola, p.	Antrim	6,390	9,599	
Kirkintilloch, p.	Dumb.	7,206	8,179	
Kirkintilloch, tn.	Dumb.	...	6,096	
Kirkland, p.	Cumb.	12,150	804	565
Kirkland, tns.	Westml.	...	1,170	575
Kirkland, tns.	Lanc.	894	388	484
Kirkland and Methil, v.	Fife	...	448	
Kirkley, tns.	Northmb.	...	181	554
Kirkley, p.	Suffolk	579	1,129	227
Kirklington, p.	Notts	1,976	241	441
Kirklington, p.	York	3,807	471	535
Kirkliston, p.	Lin.-Edin.	9,609	1,917	
Kirkmabreck, p.	Kirkcud.	25,011	1,851	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Kirkmahoe, p.	Dumfries	12,700	1,462	
Kirkmaiden, p.	Wigtown	14,566	2,333	
Kirkmichael, v.-p.	Isl. Man	...	1,314	
Kirkmichael, p.	Ayr	16,115	2,823	
Kirkmichael, p.	Banff	...	1,511	
Kirkmichael, p.	Dumfries	17,131	1,026	
Kirkmichael, p.	Perth	...	1,224	
Kirkmichael, p.	Ross	...	1,568	
Kirknewton, p.	Edinb.	9,491	1,579	
Kirkoswald, tn.-p. *m. th.*	Cumb.	10,472	914	565
Kirkoswald, v.-p.	Ayr	15,444	2,060	
Kirkpatrick-Durham, p.	Kirkcud.	18,389	1,479	
Kirkpatrick-Fleming, p.	Dumfries	11,573	1,925	
Kirkpatrick-Irongray, p.	Kirkcud.	13,710	913	
Kirkpatrick-Juxta, p.	Dumfries	22,469	1,025	
Kirkstall, St. Stephen, ecl.-d.	York	...	3,345	500
Kirkstead, p.	Lincoln	1,540	158	429
Kirkton, p.	Notts	1,090	170	441
Kirktown, p.	Roxburgh	6,222	421	
Kirkurd, p.	Peebles	5,705	362	
Kirkwall, p.	Orkney	...	4,422	
KIRKWALL, tn. M. R.	Orkney	...	2,444	
" P.	Orkney	...	3,519	
Kirkwhelpington, p.	Northmb.	13,351	644	557
Kirmington, p.	Lincoln	1,815	405	433
Kirmond-le-Mire, p.	Lincoln	1,051	73	432
Kirriemuir, p.	Forfar	...	7,359	
Kirriemuir, tn. *f.*	Forfar	...	3,275	
Kirstead, p.	Norfolk	1,011	245	238
Kirtling, p.	Cumb.	3,016	820	199
Kirtlington, p.	Oxon	2,500	725	159
Kirton, p.	Lincoln	5,820	2,255	425
Kirton, p. *s.*	Suffolk	1,898	541	223
Kirton, p.	Notts	1,090	170	441
Kirton-in-Lindsey, tn.-p.	Lincoln	4,210	2,058	433
Kislingbury, p.	Northmp.	2,170	723	168
Kittisford, p.	Somerset	952	133	314
Knaith, p.	Lincoln	1,640	105	434
Knapdale, North, p.	Argyle	...	1,327	
Knapdale, South, p.	Argyle	...	2,519	
Knaptoft, p.	Leices.	4,940	841	408
Knapton, p.	Norfolk	1,480	310	231
Knapton, tns.	York	833	110	492*a*
Knapton, tns.	York	2,740	271	526
Knapwell, p.	Camb.	2,000	156	185
Knaresborough, p.	York	12,418	11,277	492*b*
KNARESBOROUGH, P. *w.*	York	...	5,402	492*b*
Knaresdale, p.	Northmb.	7,144	532	556
Knavinstown, p.	Kildare	619	31	
Knayton-with-Brawith, tns.	York	1,390	368	528
Knebworth, p.	Herts	2,696	250	141
Knedlington, tns.	York	668	138	517
Kneesal, p.	Notts	3,360	553	441
Kneesworth, h.	Camb.	948	280	140
Kneeton, p.	Notts	924	116	443
Knelston, p.	Glamor.	537	113	585*b*
Knettishall, p.	Suffolk	1,024	84	249
Knigh, p.	Tipperary	4,515	689	
Knighton, p.	Radnor	2,461	1,853	604
KNIGHTON, tn. P. *th.*	Radnor	...	1,655	604
Knighton, ch.	Leices.	1,020	641	411
Knighton, tns.	Stafford	...	143	364
Knighton-on-Teme, ch.	Worces.	...	570	385
Knighton, West, p.	Dorset	2,339	268	275
Knights-Enham, p.	Hants	787	159	118
Knightsbridge, All Snts., ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	7,041	1
Knightsbridge, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	14,501	3
Knightwick, p.	Worces.	858	166	386
Knill, p.	Hereford	798	84	603
Knip'on, p.	Leices.	1,430	369	427
Kniveton, p.	Derby	2,240	315	447
Knock, p.	Meath	976	219	
Knock, p.	Mayo	11,705	3,271	
Knockainey, p.	Limerick	9,248	2,741	
Knockando, p.	Elgin	...	1,736	
Knockane, p.	Kerry	57,543	3,922	
Knockanure, p.	Kerry	5,950	990	
Knockavilly, p.	Cork	6,210	1,855	
Knockbain, p.	Ross-Cro.	...	2,485	
Knockbreda, p.	Ant.-Dwn.	8,020	11,957	
Knockbride, p.	Cavan	18,693	6,314	
Knockcommon, p.	Meath	3,500	521	
Knockgraffon, p.	Tipperary	9,873	1,022	
Knockholt, p.	Kent	1,683	617	49
Knockin, p.	Salop	1,561	289	361
Knocklong, p.	Limerick	4,442	1,167	
Knockmahon, tn.	Waterf.	50	259	
Knockmark, p.	Meath	2,877	469	
Knockmourne, p.	Cork	8,836	1,629	
Knocknagaul, p.	Limerick	2,172	558	
Knockrath, p.	Wicklow	18,854	1,419	
Knocktemple, p.	Cork	4,618	932	
Knocktopher, tn.-p.	Kilkenny	4,722	1,167	
Knodishall, p.	Suffolk	1,843	442	225
Knook, p.	Wilts	1,440	208	260
Knossington, p.	Leices.	1,443	251	419
Knotting, p.	Beds	1,724	185	179
Knottingley, v.-th.	York	...	4,379	504*a*
Knottingley, East, ecl.-d.	York	...	2,181	504

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Knowbury, St. Paul, ecl.-d. ...	Salop	...	655	352
Knowl End, tns. ...	Stafford	...	255	369
Knowl Hill, ecl.-d. ...	Berks	...	850	129
Knowle, h. ...	Warwick	...	1,200	402
Knowle, St. Giles, p. ...	Somerset	540	104	318
Knowlton, p. ...	Kent	428	31	71
Knowsley, tns. ecl.-d. ...	Lanc.	...	1,349	463
Knowstone, p. ...	Devon	4,989	511	294
Knoyle, East, p. ...	Wilts	5,553	1,034	267
Knoyle, West, p. ...	Wilts	1,913	187	267
Knuclas, tn. p. ...	Radnor	...	377	604
Knutsford, tn.-p. *s.* ...	Cheshire	4,832	4,194	454
Kyle, p. ...	Queen's	7,146	969	
Kyloe, v. ...	Northmb.	...	1,004	561
Kyme, North, tns. ...	Lincoln	3,490	455	426
Kyme, South, p. ...	Lincoln	8,358	1,004	426
Kyo, tns. ...	Durham	1,230	1,679	545
Kyre, Great, p. ...	Worces.	1,520	152	385
Kyre, Little, h. ...	Worces.	930	123	385
Laceby, p. ...	Lincoln	2,037	1,021	432
Lacey-Stoke, p. ...	Hereford	2,005	348	350
Lache-with-Saltney, ecl.-d. ...	Cheshire	...	2,194	459
Lackagh, p. ...	Kildare	8,317	1,136	
Lackagh, p. ...	Galway	12,997	1,908	
Lackan, p. ...	Westmth.	3,127	724	
Lackan, p. ...	Mayo	7,339	1,102	
Lackeen, p. ...	Cork	280	44	
Lackford, p. ...	Suffolk	2,243	197	214
Lackington, White, p. ...	Somerset	1,465	260	318
Lacy-Green, St. John, ecl.-d.	Bucks	...	952	150
Ladbrooke-with-Hodnell, p. ...	Warwick	3,951	274	407
Ladock, p. ...	Cornwall	5,691	742	307
Lady, p. ...	Orkney	...	1,122	
Lady, St. Mary, p. ...	Dorset	823	1,643	273
Ladykirk, p. ...	Berwick	3,117	564	
Ladysisland, p. ...	Wexford	597	257	
Ladytown, p. ...	Kildare	2,632	215	
Ladywood, St. John, ecl.-d. ...	Warwick	...	9,389	394
Laggan, p. ...	Invern.	...	986	
Laindon, p. ...	Essex	3,999	586	199
Laindon Hills, p. ...	Essex	1,775	289	198
Lairg, p. ...	Sutherl.	...	961	
Laithkirk, ecl.-d. ...	York	...	1,330	543
Lakenham, p. ...	Norfolk	...	4,866	234
Lakenham, St. Mark, ecl.-d...	Norfolk	...	3,803	234
Lakenheath, p. ...	Suffolk	10,550	1,797	216
Laleham, p. ...	Middx.	1,214	613	132
Laleston, p. ...	Glamor.	1,631	536	583
Lamarsh, p. ...	Essex	1,245	329	212
Lambeg, p. ...	Ant.-Dwn.	1,567	2,693	
Lamberhurst, p. ...	Kent-Sus.	5,290	1,005	80
Lambeth, p. ...	Surrey	4,015	162,044	31
Lambeth, tn. p. ...	Surrey	...	294,883	31
Lambeth, All Saints, ecl.-d. ...	Surrey	...	5,452	31
St. Andrew, ecl.-d. ...	Surrey	...	8,467	31
St. Mary Less, ecl.-d. ...	Surrey	...	16,305	31
St. Thomas, ecl.-d. ...	Surrey	...	9,660	31
Trinity, ecl.-d. ...	Surrey	...	7,079	31
Lambley, p. ...	Northmb.	2,698	357	556
Lambley, p. ...	Notts	2,170	836	438
Lambourn, p.-tn. *f.* ...	Berks	14,830	2,529	121
Lambourne, p. ...	Essex	2,440	590	196
Lambrigg, tns. ...	Westml.	...	165	575
Lambston, p. ...	Pemb.	1,761	216	592
Lambton, tns. ...	Durham	652	130	548
Lamerton, p. ...	Devon	7,232	1,517	290
Lamesley, ch. ...	Durham	...	2,233	548
Lamington and Wandell, p. ...	Lanark	12,918	380	
Lammas, p. ...	Norfolk	829	291	232
Lamonby, tns. ...	Cumb.	...	258	565
Lamorran, p. ...	Cornwall	1,234	92	307
Lampeter, p. ...	Cardigan	6,204	1,542	595
Lampeter, tn. p. ...	Cardigan	...	989	595
Lampeter-Velfrey, p. ...	Pemb.	5,667	951	590
Lampha, h. ...	Glamor.	...	135	583
Lamphey, p. ...	Pemb.	1,976	365	591
Lamplugh, p. ...	Cumb.	6,354	808	571
Lamport, p. ...	Northmp.	1,440	291	170
Lamyatt, p. ...	Somerset	1,000	240	322
Lanark, p. ...	Lanark	10,560	7,891	
Lanark, tn. R. M. *s.* ...	Lanark	...	5,384	
,, P. ...	Lanark	...	5,047	
Lanarth, p. ...	Cardigan	15,044	2,216	596
Lancaster, M. *w. s.* ...	Lanc.	...	14,487	485
,, P. ...	Lanc.	...	16,005	485
Lancaster, p. ...	Lanc.	73,732	27,430	485
St. Anne, ecl.-d. ...	Lanc.	...	3,032	485
St. John, ecl.-d. ...	Lanc.	...	1,885	485
St. Thomas, ecl.-d. ...	Lanc.	...	2,908	485
Lanchester, p. ...	Durham	38,867	22,338	545
Lanchester, v. ...	Durham	...	876	545
Lancing, p. ...	Sussex	3,282	950	90
Landbeach, p. ...	Camb.	2,490	411	115
Landcross, p. ...	Devon	331	109	297
Landewednack, p. ...	Cornwall	1,999	429	309
Landford, p. ...	Wilts	1,689	278	263
Landkey, p. ...	Devon	3,162	699	295
Landrake-with-St. Erney, p...	Cornwall	3,745	714	302
Landscove, St. Matthew, ecl.-d.	Devon	...	397	284

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Landulph, p. ...	Cornwall	2,689	547	302
Landwade, p. ...	Camb.	120	36	189
Lane Bridge, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	4,420	478
Lane-End, ecl.-d. ...	Bucks	...	1,162	150
Lane-End-with-Longton, tns.	Stafford	...	16,690	371
Laneast, p. ...	Cornwall	2,487	244	301
Lancham, p. ...	Notts	1,605	376	435
Lanercost, p. ...	Cumb.	36,510	1,519	566
Lane, Stoke, p. ...	Somerset	2,071	734	322
Langar, p. ...	Notts	3,442	320	413
Langcliffe, tns. ...	York	2,550	376	488
Langdale, ch. ...	Westml.	7,702	534	575
Langdon, East, p. ...	Kent	1,065	362	72
Langdon-Hills, p. ...	Essex	1,775	289	198
Langdon, West, p. ...	Kent	698	106	72
Langenhoe, p. ...	Essex	2,104	169	205
Langfield, tns. ...	York	...	4,391	495
Langford, p. ...	Beds	2,100	1,086	180
Langford, p. ...	Berks-Ox.	4,200	701	122
Langford, p. ...	Essex	1,076	279	202
Langford, p. ...	Norfolk	1,405	62	248
Langford, p. ...	Notts	2,182	161	442
Langford Budeville, p. ...	Somerset	1,853	457	314
Langford, Little, p. ...	Wilts	1,011	39	265
Langford Steeple, p. ...	Wilts	3,941	628	265
Langham, p. ...	Essex	2,896	862	205
Langham, p. ...	Norfolk	1,950	399	243
Langham, p. ...	Rutland	3,250	636	419
Langham, p. ...	Suffolk	951	242	217
Langho, St. Leonard, ecl.-d....	Lanc.	...	1,038	480
Langholm, p.-tn. *w.* ...	Dumfries	14,130	2,979	
Langley, p. ...	Essex	1,617	410	210
Langley, p. ...	Kent	1,474	386	59
Langley, p. ...	Norfolk	2,723	316	238
Langley, tns. ...	Durham	2,378	129	545
Langley, h. ...	Warwick	...	194	404
Langley, tg. ...	Wilts	...	549	253
Langley, ecl.-d. ...	Worces.	...	5,825	381
Langley-Burrell, p. ...	Wilts	1,725	1,100	253
Langley-Marish, p. ...	Bucks	3,895	1,874	149
Langleydale, &c., tns. ...	Durham	4,685	220	513
Langport-Eastover, tn.-p. *s.* ...	Somerset	171	1,133	317
Langrick-Ville, p. ...	Lincoln	1,630	312	425
Langridge, p. ...	Somerset	655	102	326
Langrigg, tns. ...	Cumb.	...	324	569
Langsett, tns. ...	York	4,370	280	506
Langthorne, tns. ...	York	800	147	535
Langthorpe, tns. ...	York	556	252	492*a*
Langtoft, p. ...	Lincoln	2,520	746	422
Langtoft, p. ...	York	5,680	783	523
Langton, p. ...	Berwick	7,151	502	
Langton, p. ...	York	2,822	264	526
Langton, tns. ...	Durham	1,061	116	543
Langton, St. Andrew, ecl.-d...	Lincoln	...	610	429
Langton Church, p. ...	Leices.	4,280	842	409
Langton, East, tns. ...	Leices.	...	303	409
Langton, Great, p. ...	York	1,840	239	534
Langton Herring, p. ...	Dorset	1,202	241	274
Langton-by-Horncastle, p. ...	Lincoln	980	226	429
Langton, Little, tns. ...	York	984	102	534
Langton, Long, p. ...	Dorset	1,808	174	270
Langton Matravers, p. ...	Dorset	2,250	733	273
Langton-by-Spilsby, p. ...	Lincoln	1,590	188	430
Langton-by-Wragby, p. ...	Lincoln	2,249	321	429
Langtree, p. ...	Devon	4,594	837	296
Langwathby, p. ...	Cumb.	1,987	346	565
Langwith, tns. ...	Notts	...	328	436
Langwith, Upper, p. ...	Derby	1,600	183	437
Lanhydrock, p. ...	Cornwall	1,755	197	304
Lanihorne-Ruan, p. ...	Cornwall	2,250	325	307
Lanivet, p. ...	Cornwall	5,936	1,151	304
Lanlivery, p. ...	Cornwall	6,790	1,057	304
Lannarth, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Cornwall	...	2,615	310
Lanreath, p. ...	Cornwall	4,878	649	303
Lansalloes, p. ...	Cornwall	2,985	659	303
Lanteglos-by-Camelford, p. ...	Cornwall	3,951	1,620	300
Lanteglos-by-Fowey, p. ...	Cornwall	3,220	1,271	303
Lantwit, Lower, p. ...	Glamor.	10,990	2,232	584
Lantwit-Major, v.-p. ...	Glamor.	5,298	1,122	583
Lapal, tns. ...	Worces.	...	360	383
Lapford, p. ...	Devon	3,819	677	292
Lapley, p. ...	Stafford	3,450	828	378
Lapworth, p. ...	Warwick	2,971	639	402
Laracor, p. ...	Meath	8,335	1,918	
Laraghbryan, p. ...	Kildare	8,041	2,628	
Larah, p. ...	Cavan	17,283	5,176	
Larbert, p. ...	Stirling	4,054	4,999	
Largo, p.-vls. ...	Fife	7,585	2,626	
Largoward, v. ...	Fife	...	323	
Largs, p. ...	Ayr	22,382	3,620	
Largs, tn. *th.* ...	Ayr	...	2,638	
Larkall, v. ...	Lanark	...	2,685	
Larling, p. ...	Norfolk	1,548	131	241
Larne, tn.-p. ...	Antrim	2,210	3,197	
Lartington, tns. ...	York	5,299	192	543
Lasham, p. ...	Hants	1,769	235	114
Laskill Pasture, tns. ...	York	...	105	529
Lassington, p. ...	Glouces.	535	73	336
Lasswade, v.-p. ...	Edinb.	10,678	5,688	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Lastingham, p.	York	24,663	1,597	530
Latchford, tns.	Cheshire	1,010	2,885	466
Latchingdon, p.	Essex	3,672	430	202
Lathbury, p.	Bucks	1,294	147	153
Latheron, p.	Caithness	...	8,571	
Lathom, tns.	Lanc.	8,651	3,385	464
Latteragh, p.	Tipperary	4,065	466	
Lattin, p.	Tipperary	2,276	394	
Latton, p.	Essex	1,605	196	195
Latton, p.	Wilts	1,680	308	251
Lauder, p.	Berwick	34,981	2,198	
Lauder, m. & p.	Berwick	...	1,137	
Laugharne, p.-tn.	Carmar.	14,703	1,868	589
Laughton, p.	Leices.	1,109	152	409
Laughton, p.	Lincoln	4,598	515	434
Laughton, p.	Lincoln	1,136	71	422
Laughton, p.	Sussex	5,075	742	79
Laughton-on-le-Morthen, p.	York	3,545	1,033	509
Launcelles, p.	Cornwall	6,179	693	290
Launceston, tn. m. *w. s.*	Cornwall	...	2,790	301
" p.	Cornwall	...	5,140	301
Launceston, p.	Cornwall	2,180	2,069	301
Launton, p.	Oxon	3,550	711	159
Laurence, St., p.	Jersey	2,337	2,255	
Laurencekirk, p. *m.*	Kincar.	...	2,110	
Lauriston, v.	Stirling	...	1,265	
Lavant, East, p.	Sussex	2,284	421	91
Lavant, Mid, p.	Sussex	250	257	91
Lavendon, p.	Bucks	2,320	820	153
Lavenham, tn.-p. *t.*	Suffolk	2,887	1,823	213
Laver, High, p.	Essex	1,894	471	196
Laver, Little, p.	Essex	968	111	196
Laver, Magdalen, p.	Essex	1,228	213	195
Lavernock, p.	Glamor.	1,014	89	581
Laversdale, tns.	Cumb.	3,415	428	566
Laverstock, p.	Wilts	1,675	122	117
Laverstoke, p.	Hants	1,530	470	263
Laverton, p.	Somerset	1,034	164	321
Laverton, tns.	York	6,707	387	491
Lavey, p.	Cavan	10,679	3,496	
Lavington, p.	Lincoln	4,193	330	427
Lavington, East, tn.-p. *w.*	Wilts	4,721	1,583	256
Lavington, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Sussex	...	172	93
Lavington, West, p.	Wilts	6,283	1,589	256
Lawford, p.	Essex	2,679	842	203
Lawford, Church, p.	Warwick	1,865	311	401
Lawford, Long, tns.	Warwick	...	601	401
Lawhitton, p.	Cornwall	2,629	435	301
Lawkland, tns.	York	4,220	338	488
Lawrence, St., p.	Berks	340	4,736	127
Lawrence, St., p.	Hants	332	85	99
Lawrence, St., p.	Kent	4,431	3,287	70
Lawrence, St, p.	Pemb.	1,751	205	592
Lawrence, St., p.	York	...	2,220	515
Lawrence, St., p.	Limerick	280	1,648	
Lawrence, St., p.	Essex	2,820	184	202
Lawrence Weston, tg.	Glouces.	...	334	330
Lawrenny, p.	Pemb.	2,672	339	591
Lawshall, p.	Suffolk	2,969	903	212
Laxfield, p.	Suffolk	3,630	1,031	219
Laxton, p.	Northmp.	1,370	119	420
Laxton, ecl.-d.	York	...	790	517
Laxton, or Lexington, p.	Notts	3,610	613	441
Laycock, p.	Wilts	3,639	1,499	253
Layd, p.	Antrim	20,076	3,742	
Layd-Grange, p.	Antrim	7,734	237	
Layer Breton, p.	Essex	954	298	205
Layer-de-la-Hay, p.	Essex	2,577	807	205
Layer Marney, p.	Essex	1,973	276	205
Layham, p.	Suffolk	2,488	534	213
Laysters, p.	Hereford	1,989	283	351
Layston, p.	Herts	2,208	998	140
Laytham, tns.	York	1,565	115	517
Layton, East, tns.	York	1,046	133	539
Layton-with-Warbreck, tns.	Lanc.	3,241	3,907	483
Layton, West, tns.	York	570	82	539
Lazonby, p.	Cumb.	11,175	896	565
Lea, p.	Gl.-Heref.	702	226	347
Lea, p.	Lincoln	2,149	194	434
Lea, p.	Wilts	1,739	432	252
Lea, p.	Queen's	18,488	5,590	
Lea, tns.	Lanc.	3,522	911	482
Lea Bailey, tg.	Glouces.	54	231	347
Lea Marston, p.	Warwick	1,438	261	396
Leadbrooke Major, tns.	Flint	...	106	610
Leadenham, p.	Lincoln	2,260	688	426
Leadhills, v.	Lanark	...	842	
Leafield, ch.	Oxon	...	868	162
Leagrim, tns.	Lanc.	...	111	479
Leake, p.	Lincoln	7,658	1,972	425
Leake, p.	York	7,520	1,092	534
Leake, East, p.	Notts	2,540	1,059	415
Leake, West, p.	Notts	1,390	171	415
Leamington, tn. *w.*	Warwick	...	17,958	403
Leamington-Hastings, p.	Warwick	3,224	450	401
Leamington-Priors, p.	Warwick	1,720	17,402	403
Learmount, p.	Ldy.-Tyr.	17,626	3,516	
Leasingham, p.	Lincoln	2,959	473	426
Leatherhead, p.-tn.	Surrey	3,597	2,079	37
Leathley, p.	York	2,095	272	493*b*
Leaton, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	434	360
Leaveland, p.	Kent	372	94	67
Leavening, tns.	York	1,110	408	526
Leavesden, All Saints, ecl.-d.	Herts	...	756	145
Lebberston, tns.	York	1,590	156	525
Lechlade, tn.-p. *f.*	Glouces.	3,542	1,328	122
Leck, p.	Donegal	10,481	2,523	
Leck, tns. ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	324	485
Leckford, p.	Hants	2,236	279	108
Leckhampstead, p.	Bucks	2,522	482	154
Leckhampton, p.	Glouces.	1,330	2,523	344
Leckonfield, p.	York	4,030	348	518
Leckpatrick, p.	Tyrone	13,347	4,461	
Leckwith, p.	Glamor.	1,302	133	581
Lecr , p.	Per.-Stir.	...	538	
Ledbury, p.	Hereford	8,194	5,598	346
Ledbury, tn. *t.*	Hereford	...	3,263	346
Ledsham, p.	York	5,176	1,146	504*a*
Ledstone, tns.	York	1,926	229	504*a*
Lee, p.	Bucks	500	116	148
Lee, v.-p.	Kent	1,273	6,162	36
Lee Botwood, p.	Salop	1,267	210	354
Lee Brockhurst, p.	Salop	664	133	363*a*
Lee St. John, p.	Northmb.	15,090	2,254	555
Lee Park, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	2,333	36
Leeds, p.	Kent	1,610	656	59
Leeds, p.-tn. m. & p. *t. s.*	York	19,221	207,165	501
Leegrave, h.	Beds	...	426	184
Leek, p.	Stafford	34,370	14,826	372
Leek, tn. *w.*	Stafford	...	10,045	372
Leek, St. Luke, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	5,081	372
Leek-Wooton, p.	Warwick	1,860	389	403
Leemailing, tns.	Northmb.	...	234	557
Leese, tns.	Cheshire	386	121	457
Leesfield, St. Thomas, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	5,358	474
Leeswood, tns.	Flint	...	1,190	610
Leftwich, tns.	Cheshire	972	2,627	456
Legbourne, p.	Lincoln	1,910	512	431
Legerwood, p.	Berwick	8,817	599	
Legoniel, tn.	Antrim	10	1,968	
Legsby, p.	Lincoln	2,886	365	432
Lehinch, tn.	Clare	17	387	
Leicester, tn. m. & p. *s.*	Leices.	...	68,056	417
Leigh, p.	Lanc.	13,194	30,052	467
Leigh, tn.	Lanc.	...	10,621	467
Leigh, tn.-p. *s.*	Stafford	7,055	986	374
Leigh, v.-p.	Essex	2,331	1,473	201
Leigh, p.	Glouces.	1,720	428	345
Leigh, p.	Kent	4,660	1,256	56
Leigh, p.	Surrey	3,710	596	44
Leigh, p.	Worces.	6,129	3,330	586
Leigh, ch.	Dorset	1,984	465	276
Leigh, ch.	Wilts	...	312	251
Leigh, High, tns.	Cheshire	4,257	1,004	454
Leigh, Little, tns.	Cheshire	1,529	409	456
Leigh, Little, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	914	455
Leigh-upon-Mendip, p.	Somerset	1,425	534	321
Leigh-de-la-Mere, p.	Wilts	1,227	113	253
Leigh, North, p.	Devon	994	253	280
Leigh, North, p.	Oxon	2,460	738	161
Leigh, South, p.	Devon	2,579	331	280
Leigh, South, p.	Oxon	2,074	319	161
Leigh, West, tns.	Lanc.	1,894	4,434	467
Leigh, West, p.	Devon	2,616	491	295
Leighlin-Bridge, tn. *m. s.*	Carlow	...	1,245	
Leighlin, Old, v.-p.	Carlow	9,920	2,269	
Leighmoney, p.	Cork	2,716	464	
Leighs, Great, p.	Essex	3,125	909	200
Leighs, Little, p.	Essex	1,080	171	200
Leighton, p.	Hunts	2,770	450	176
Leighton, p.	Salop	2,151	340	359
Leighton, tns.	Cheshire	1,244	217	458
Leighton, tns.	Cheshire	1,605	363	460*a*
Leighton, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	619	458
Leighton, tns.	Montg.	1,870	431	608
Leighton-Buzzard, p.	Beds	8,768	7,312	183
Leighton-Buzzard, tn. *t.*	Beds	...	4,330	183
Leinthall-Starkes, p.	Hereford	990	144	352
Leintwardine, p.	Hereford	8,576	1,112	352
Leire, p.	Leices.	870	433	408
Leiston, p.	Suffolk	4,640	2,227	225
Leith, m. & p.	Edinb.	...	33,628	
Leith, North	Edinb.	517	10,903	
" South	Edinb.	2,265	26,170	
Leitrim, p.	Cork-Wat.	7,128	1,369	
Leitrim, p.	Galway	4,099	708	
Leixlip, p.	Dub.-Kild.	3,202	1,412	
Leixlip, tn. *s.*	Kildare	26	788	
Lelley, tns.	York	800	159	522
Lemanaghan, p.	King's	19,615	3,202	
Lemington, Lower, p.	Glouces.	855	57	406
Lemmington, tns.	Northmb.	2,071	142	559
Lemsford, ecl.-d.	Herts	...	490	143
Lench, Church, p.	Worces.	2,523	422	389
Lench, Rouse, p.	Worces.	1,380	306	389
Lenham, p.	Kent	6,963	2,016	59
Lennoxtown, v.	Stirling	...	3,209	
Lenton, p.-tn.	Notts	5,080	3,828	439

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union
Lenton, p.	Lincoln	4,193	330	427
Lentrathen, p.	Forfar	...	898	
Leny, p.	Westmth.	3,796	899	
Leochel-and-Cushnie, p.	Aberdeen	...	1,173	
Leominster, tn.-p.	Hereford	9,290	5,658	351
Leominster, M. & P. *f.*	Hereford	...	4,630	351
Leonard, St., p.	Devon	172	1,576	281
Leonard, St., p.	York	1,490	2,221	526
Leonard, St., p.	Berks	211	1,030	125
Leonard, St., p.	Essex	...	1,492	204
Leonard, St., p.	Kent	882	2,871	73
Leonard, St., p.	Leices.	...	441	417
Leonard, St., p.	Salop	500	3,044	356
Leonard, St., Eastcheap, p.	Middx.	1·5	111	19
Leonard, St., Foster-lane, p.	Middx.	2·5	297	19
Leonard's, h.	Bucks	970	189	151
Leonard's, St., tn.-p.	Sussex	994	1,693	76
Leonard's, St., p.	Fife	1,008	513	
Leonard's, St., Stanley, p.	Glouces.	1,070	104	329
Leppington, tns.	York	1,163	132	526
Lepton, tns.	York	1,651	3,273	497
Lerwick, p.	Ork.-Shet.	...	3,631	
Lerwick, tn.	Shetland	...	3,061	
Lesbury, p.	Northmb.	2,624	1,202	559
Leslie, tn.-p.	Fife	5,028	4,332	
Leslie, p.	Aberdeen	...	577	
Lesmahagow, p.	Lanark	41,533	9,266	
Lesnewth, p.	Cornwall	2,028	114	300
Lessingham, p.	Norfolk	639	175	230
Lessudden, v.	Roxburgh	...	417	
Leswalt, p.	Wigtown	13,018	2,701	
Letchworth, p.	Herts	1,027	68	141
Letcombe-Bassett, p.	Berks	1,260	283	124
Letcombe-Regis, p.	Berks	3,720	1,014	124
Letham, v.	Fife	...	316	
Letham, v.	Forfar	...	1,231	
Lethendy and Kinloch, p.	Perth	...	542	
Letheringham, p.	Suffolk	1,134	208	224
Letheringsett, p.	Norfolk	853	323	231
Lethnot and Navar, p.	Forfar	...	446	
Letterkenny, tn. *f.*	Donegal	66	2,195	
Letterluna, p.	King's	8,430	720	
Lettermacaward, p.	Donegal	20,289	2,497	
Letterston, p.	Pemb.	2,216	511	592
Letton, p.	Hereford	1,196	238	349
Letton, p.	Norfolk	1,274	111	212
Letwell, tns.	York	1,090	139	486
Leuchars, p.	Fife	15,131	1,903	
Leurbost, v.	Ross-Cro.	...	436	
Levan, St., p.	Cornwall	2,328	447	311
Leven, p.	York	4,837	990	518
Leven, tn.	Fife	...	2,723	
Levens, tns.	Westmd.	3,953	936	575
Levenshulme, tns.	Lanc.	605	2,095	471
Lever-Bridge, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	2,844	468
Lever-Darcy, tns.	Lanc.	540	2,071	468
Lever, Great, tns.	Lanc.	770	722	468
Lever, Little, tns.	Lanc.	1,020	3,890	468
Leverington, p.	Camb.	7,871	2,143	193
Leverton, p.	Lincoln	7,100	770	425
Leverton, North, p.	Notts	1,050	329	435
Leverton, South, p.	Notts	2,530	494	435
Levington, p.	Suffolk	1,098	228	223
Levisham, p.	York	2,962	148	530
Lew, h.	Oxon	...	182	161
Lewannick, p.	Cornwall	4,000	685	301
Lewes, tn. P. *t.*	Sussex	...	9,716	84
Lewisham, v.-p.	Kent	5,789	22,808	36
Lewknor, p.	Bucks-Ox.	2,688	833	156
Lewknor Uphill, h.	Bucks-Ox.	2,002	235	150
Lewtrenchard, p.	Devon	2,818	353	290
Lexden, p.	Essex	...	1,513	204
Lexham, East, p.	Norfolk	1,190	226	242
Lexham, West, p.	Norfolk	1,155	152	242
Lexington, p.	Notts	3,610	613	441
Leybourn, p. *f.*	Kent	1,510	289	55
Leyburn, tns.	York	2,407	886	536
Leyland, tn.-p.	Lanc.	19,091	13,684	481
Leyland, St. James, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	1,427	481
Leysdown, p.	Kent	4,302	215	69
Leyton, Low, v.-p.	Essex	2,241	4,791	194
Leyton-with-Warbreck, tns.	Lanc.	3,241	3,907	483
Leytonstone, ecl.-d.	Essex	...	2,396	194
Lezant, p.	Cornwall	4,560	815	301
Lezayre, p.	Isl. Man	457	2,520	
Leziate, p.	Norfolk	1,469	197	245
Lhanbryde, St. Andrew's, p.	Elgin	...	1,402	
Libberton, p.	Lanark	8,319	836	
Liberton, p.	Edinb.	6,617	3,507	
Lichfield, C. M. & P. *f.*	Stafford	...	6,893	377
Lichfield, St. Chad, p.	Stafford	2,080	2,145	377
Lichfield, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	726	377
Lichfield, St. Michael, p.	Stafford	11,906	5,112	377
Lickbla, p.	Westmth.	8,838	1,283	
Lickerrig, p.	Galway	4,469	452	
Lickey, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Worces.	...	1,361	392
Lickfinn, p.	Tipperary	680	74	
Lickmolassy, p.	Galway	9,888	2,789	
Lickoran, p.	Waterf.	2,415	405	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union
Liddiard, Millicent, p.	Wilts	2,321	588	251
Liddiard, Tregooze, p.	Wilts	5,142	795	251
Liddington, p.	Rutland	2,020	613	420
Liddington, p.	Wilts	2,767	440	250
Lidford, p.	Devon	56,333	2,815	290
Lidgate, p.	Suffolk	1,780	443	189
Lidlington, p.	Beds	2,520	845	181
Lidsing, h.	Kent	479	30	54
Lidstone, h.	Oxon	...	162	162
Liff and Benvie, p.	Per.-For.	8,049	24,108	
Lifford, or Clonleigh, p.	Donegal	12,364	3,797	
Lifford and Strabane, tn.	Donegal	...	4,911	
Lifton, p.	Devon	5,982	1,441	290
Lightcliffe, St. Matthew, ecl.-d.	York	...	2,347	498
Lighthorne, p.	Warwick	2,007	391	407
Ligno, v.	Lanark	...	333	
Lilbourne, p.	Northmp.	1,920	292	401
Lilburn, East, tns.	Northmb.	868	85	562
Lilburn, West, tns.	Northmb.	1,965	215	562
Lilford, p.	Northmp.	1,940	179	174
Lilleshall, p.	Salop	6,140	3,746	366
Lilley, p.	Herts	1,822	480	141
Lilliesleaf, p.	Roxburgh	6,707	772	
Lindings Ambo, tns.	York	1,530	196	515
Lillingstone Dayrell, p.	Bucks	2,223	198	154
Lillingstone Lovell, p.	Oxon	1,296	185	154
Lillington, p.	Warwick	1,324	480	403
Lillington, p.	Dorset	1,807	163	276
Lilstock, p.	Somerset	1,160	71	31*a*
Lilwall, tns.	Hereford	...	346	603
Limber Magna, p.	Lincoln	5,180	514	432
Limbury-with-Biscott, h.	Beds	...	355	184
Limehouse, p.	Middx.	265	27,161	24*a*
Limehouse, St. John, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	9,531	24*a*
Limekilns, v.	Fife	...	828	
Limerick, C. M. & S.	Limerick	2,075	44,476	
Limington, p.	Somerset	1,602	341	319
Limpenhoe, p.	Norfolk	1,075	227	237
Limpsfield, p.	Surrey	3,904	1,216	45
Linbriggs, tns.	Northmb.	9,500	69	563
Linby, p.	Notts	1,190	257	438
Linch, p.	Sussex	1,220	111	93
Linchmere, p.	Sussex	2,101	283	93
Lincoln, C. M. & P. *f.*	Lincoln	...	20,999	428
Lindeth-with-Warton, tns.	Lanc.	...	581	485
Lindfield, p.	Sussex	5,776	1,917	83
Lindley, tns.	York	1,499	108	493*b*
Lindley-with-Quarmby, tns.	York	2,210	4,259	497
Lindridge, p.	Worces.	6,252	1,760	385
Lindsell, p.	Essex	1,959	385	209
Lindsey, p.	Suffolk	1,216	316	213
Linehan, p.	Wilts	3,242	1,034	251
Linford, Great, p.	Bucks	1,787	557	153
Linford, Little, p.	Bucks	550	58	153
Lingarths, tns.	York	500	783	497
Lingen, p.	Hereford	2,283	287	603
Lingfield, p.	Surrey	9,010	2,202	82
Lingwood, p.	Norfolk	661	509	237
Link, St. Matthias, ecl.-d.	Worces.	...	1,670	386
Linkenholt, p.	Hants	1,074	88	118
Linkinhorne, p.	Cornwall	7,894	2,551	303
Linley, p.	Salop	628	94	358
Linlithgow, p.	Linlith.	11,603	5,784	
Linlithgow, tn. R. *f.*	Linlith.	...	3,693	
,, P.	Linlith.	...	3,843	
Linlithgow-Bridge, v.	Linl.-Stir.	...	560	
Linshiedles, tns.	Northmb.	...	89	563
Linslade, p.	Bucks	1,830	1,511	183
Linstead, p.	Kent	1,806	1,029	67
Linstead Magna, p.	Suffolk	1,304	115	225
Linstead Parva, p.	Suffolk	554	227	225
Linstock, tns.	Cumb.	1,133	205	568
Linthorpe, tns.	York	...	702	541*a*
Linthwaite, tns.	York	809	4,300	497
Linton, tn.-p. *th.*	Camb.	3,775	1,833	188
Linton, tns.	Derby	...	365	375
Linton, p.	Hereford	2,775	915	335
Linton, p.	Kent	1,383	873	58
Linton, p.	York	13,142	1,911	489
Linton, v.-p.	Peebles	23,421	1,534	
Linton, p.	Roxburgh	6,427	608	
Linton, tns.	York	1,214	166	492*c*
Linton, Kirk, p.	Cumb.	7,800	1,749	567
Linton-upon-Ouse, tns.	York	2,030	253	527
Linton, West, tns.	Cumb.	...	565	567
Lintrathen, p.	Forfar	...	898	
Linwood, v.	Renfrew	...	1,514	
Linwood, p.	Lincoln	2,316	201	432
Lisbunny, p.	Tipperary	4,393	529	
Lisburn, tn. *t.*	Ant.-Down	...	7,503	
Liscanor, v.	Clare	24	397	
Liscard, tns.	Cheshire	4,236	5,625	606
Liscarroll, p.-tn.	Cork	4,028	1,278	
Liscartan, p.	Meath	1,304	202	
Liscleary, p.	Cork	4,305	842	
Liscolman, p.	Wicklow	2,483	369	
Lisgenan, p.	Waterf.	5,710	1,223	
Lisgoold, p.	Cork	3,154	501	
Liskeard, p.	Cornwall	8,129	6,504	306

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Liskeard, M. *s.*	Cornwall	...	4,689	303
P.	Cornwall	...	6,585	303
Liskeevy, p.	Galway	7,207	1,596	
Liskinfere, p.	Wexford	5,381	712	
Lislee, p.	Cork	6,302	3,221	
Lismakeery, p.	Limerick	3,032	435	
Lismalin, p.	Tipperary	4,242	829	
Lismateige, p.	Kilkenny	1,644	320	
Lismore, tn. *w.*	Waterf.	99	2,085	
Lismore and Appin, p.	Argyle	...	3,595	
Lismore and Mocollop, p.	Cork-Wat.	640,111	13,146	
Lismullin, p.	Meath	939	195	
Lisnadill, p.	Armagh	18,557	7,173	
Lisnakill, p.	Waterf.	2,534	494	
Lisnaskea, tn.	Fermgh.	36	878	
Lisronagh, p.	Tipperary	3,046	519	
Liss, p.	Hants	3,679	806	112
Lissan, p.	Ldy.-Tyr.	24,684	4,987	
Lisselton, p.	Kerry	6,882	1,837	
Lissington, p.	Lincoln	1,526	215	432
Lissonuffy, p.	Roscom.	11,510	2,475	
Listerlin, p.	Kilkenny	5,432	871	
Liston, p.	Essex	631	95	212
Listowell, p.	Kerry	8,232	4,961	
Listowell, tn. *w.*	Kerry	73	2,273	
Lisvane, p.	Glamor.	1,338	226	581
Litcham, p.	Norfolk	1,932	903	242
Litchborough, p.	Northmp.	1,704	449	165
Litchfield, p.	Hants	1,806	102	119
Litchurch, tns.	Derby	...	6,560	445
Litherland, tns.	Lanc.	1,914	3,632	462
Litter, p.	Cork	5,404	1,046	
Little Island, p.	Cork	1,692	851	
Littleborough, p.	Notts	290	60	435
Littlebourn, p.	Kent	2,102	757	64
Littlebredy, p.	Dorset	1,636	199	275
Littlebury, p.	Essex	2,300	974	210
Littleham, p.	Devon	1,250	408	297
Littleham, p.	Devon	3,651	3,904	281
Littlehampton, tn.-p.	Sussex	1,222	2,350	90
Littlemore, lib. ecl.-d.	Oxon	...	1,126	123
Littleover, tns.	Derby	...	604	444
Littleport, p.	Camb.	16,136	3,728	190
Littleton, p.	Hants	1,293	109	109
Littleton, p.	Middx.	1,060	111	132
Littleton St. Andrew, p.	Wilts	971	233	253
Littleton Drew, p.	Wilts	971	233	253
Littleton, High, p.	Somerset	1,273	860	325
Littleton, North, p.	Worces.	1,610	303	389
Littleton Pannell, tg.	Wilts	...	615	256
Littleton-on-Severn, p.	Glouces.	1,665	195	332
Littleton, West, p.	Glouces.	1,009	120	331
Littleworth, ecl.-d.	Berks	...	337	122
Littleworth, p.	Glouces.	30	501	336
Littlington, p.	Camb.	2,093	693	140
Littlington, p.	Sussex	893	134	78
Litton, p.	Somerset	1,171	313	325
Litton, h.	Derby	...	974	449
Litton, tns.	York	4,400	93	488
Litton-with-Cascob, tns.	Radnor	1,208	90	603
Litton-Cheney, p.	Dorset	3,817	501	278
Livermere Magna, p.	Suffolk	1,549	290	214
Livermere Parva, p.	Suffolk	1,433	167	214
Liverpool, p.	Lanc.	2,220	269,742	461
Liverpool, M. & P. *dy.*	Lanc.	...	443,938	461
Liversedge, tns.	York	2,144	8,176	502
Liversedge, Christch., ecl.-d.	York	...	5,848	502
Liverstock Green, ecl.-d.	Herts	...	1,247	145
Liverton, tns.	York	2,400	186	532
Livesey, tns.	Lanc.	1,890	3,581	480
Livingstone, p.	Linlith.	5,390	1,366	
Llan, tns.	Flint	...	334	610
Llanaber, p.	Merion.	12,679	1,600	617
Llanaelhaiarn, p.	Carnar.	6,698	736	619
Llanafan, p.	Cardigan	2,588	567	597
Llanafanfawr, p.	Brecon	10,447	936	599
Llanafanfechan, p.	Brecon	2,783	163	599
Llanallgo, p.	Anglesey	659	430	623
Llananno, p.	Radnor	4,400	358	604
Llanarmon, p.	Carnar.	3,753	556	619
Llanarmon, p.	Denbigh	11,241	2,019	612
Llanarmondyffryneiriog, p.	Denbigh	6,557	315	615
Llanarmonmynyddmawr, p.	Denbigh	2,590	140	609
Llanarth, p.	Cardigan	15,043	2,216	596
Llanarth, p.	Monm.	3,793	679	578*a*
Llanarthney, p.	Carmar.	10,994	2,001	589
Llanasa, p.	Flint	10,809	2,682	610
Llanbabo, p.	Anglesey	1,723	138	623
Llanbadarnfawr, p.	Cardigan	52,750	13,724	597
Llanbadarnfawr, p.	Radnor	3,646	475	605
Llanbadarnfynydd, p.	Radnor	8,965	609	604
Llanbadarnodwyn, p.	Cardigan	4,425	527	598
Llanbadarntrefeglwys, p.	Cardigan	6,283	918	596
Llanbadarnycroyddin, Lo., tns.	Cardigan	6,592	773	597
Llanbadarnycroyddin, Up., tns.	Cardigan	15,961	980	597
Llanbadarnygarreg, p.	Radnor	900	59	599
Llanbaddock, p.	Monm.	3,465	452	579
Llanbadrig, p.	Anglesey	4,097	1,187	623
Llanbeblig, p.	Carnar.	6,792	9,837	620

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Llanbedr, p.	Brecon	3,831	280	601
Llanbedr, p.	Merion.	7,312	370	618
Llanbedr, p.	Denbigh	2,900	431	612
Llanbedrgoch, p.	Anglesey	3,193	356	623
Llanbedrog, p.	Carnar.	2,548	469	619
Llanbedrpainscastle, p.	Radnor	3,877	306	602
Llanbedrycennin, p.	Carnar.	4,909	489	622
Llanberis, p.	Carnar.	10,431	1,364	620
Llanbeulan, p.	Anglesey	2,943	315	623
Llanbister, p.	Radnor	14,837	1,045	604
Llanblethian, p.	Glamor.	3,148	753	583
Llanboidy, p.	Carmar.	10,666	1,744	590
Llanbrynmair, p.	Montg.	19,006	2,061	606
Llancadwalladr, p.	Denbigh	2,792	223	609
Llancarvan, p.	Glamor.	4,500	668	581
Llancillo, p.	Hereford	1,085	74	348
Llancwnlle, p.	Cardigan	4,603	803	598
Llancynfelin, p.	Cardigan	6,556	967	597
Llandaff, p. c.	Glamor.	4,352	6,585	581
Llandanwg, p.	Merion.	4,964	739	618
Llandawke, p.	Carmar.	513	38	589
Llanddanielfab, p.	Anglesey	1,679	442	621
Llanddarog, p.	Carmar.	4,501	970	589
Llanddausaint, p.	Anglesey	2,011	565	623
Llanddausaint, p.	Carmar.	10,307	848	587
Llanddeiniolen, p.	Carnar.	9,024	5,747	620
Llanddeinol, p.	Cardigan	2,077	260	597
Llanderfel, p.	Merion.	7,794	918	616
Llanddewiaberarth, p.	Cardigan	3,595	1,463	596
Llanddewiabergwessin, p.	Brecon	10,511	111	599
Llanddewibrefi, p.	Cardigan	36,252	2,754	598
Llanddewircwm, p.	Brecon	3,101	215	599
Llanddoget, p.	Denbigh	758	276	614
Llanddona, p.	Anglesey	2,387	567	621
Llanddulas, p.	Denbigh	716	619	613
Llanddwywe, p.	Merion.	9,348	368	617
Llanddyfnan, p.	Anglesey	3,506	720	623
Llandebie, p.	Carmar.	10,710	2,821	588
Llandecwyn, p.	Merion.	6,915	436	618
Llandefailogfach, p.	Brecon	4,211	400	600
Llandefailogtregraig, p.	Brecon	540	38	600
Llandefalley, p.	Brecon	8,509	687	600
Llandefeilog, p.	Carmar.	7,320	1,247	589
Llandegai, p.	Carnar.	16,100	3,381	621
Llandegai, St. Anne, ecl.-d.	Carnar.	...	1,745	621
Llandegfan, p.	Anglesey	2,760	900	621
Llandegla, p.	Denbigh	3,390	425	612
Llandegley, p.	Radnor	3,729	382	603
Llandegveth, p.	Monm.	789	116	579
Llandegwning, p.	Carnar.	1,488	142	619
Llandeloy, p.	Pemb.	1,843	208	592
Llandenny, p.	Monm.	2,228	418	577
Llandewy, p.	Glamor.	1,853	149	585*b*
Llandewyfach, p.	Radnor	2,297	115	602
Llandewyvelfrey, p.	Pemb.	4,022	790	590
Llandewyystradenny, p.	Radnor	8,075	669	604
Llandilo, p.	Pemb.	1,132	126	590
Llandilofawr, p.-tn. *s.*	Carmar.	25,628	5,440	588
Llandiloabercowin, p.	Pemb.	922	77	589
Llandilograban, p.	Radnor	3,059	263	602
Llandilotalybont, p.	Glamor.	7,401	1,331	585*a*
Llandilovane, p.	Brecon	10,491	496	600
Llandinabo, p.	Hereford	494	63	347
Llandinam, p.	Montg.	18,064	1,574	607
Llandingat, p.	Carmar.	8,107	2,389	587
Llandinorwig, ecl.-d.	Carnar.	...	3,346	620
Llandisilogogo, p.	Cardigan	10,224	1,315	596
Llandissilio, p.	Carm. Pm.	6,467	1,036	590
Llandogo, p.	Monm.	1,843	648	577
Llandough, p.	Glamor.	683	119	583
Llandough-by-Penarth, p.	Glamor.	689	234	581
Llandovery, tn. M. *w. s.*	Carnar.	...	1,855	587
Llandow, p.	Glamor.	1,086	133	583
Llandowror, p.	Carmar.	1,783	339	589
Llandrillo, p.	Merion.	28,200	776	615
Llandrilloynrhos, p.	Carn.-Den.	6,081	1,321	622
Llandrindod, p.	Radnor	2,689	243	599
Llandrinio, p.	Montg.	3,832	910	609
Llandrygarn, p.	Anglesey	2,430	359	623
Llandudno, p.	Carnar.	2,729	2,316	622
Llandudwen, p.	Carnar.	1,331	94	619
Llandulas-in-Tyr-Abbot, p.	Anglesey	...	124	587
Llandwrog, p.	Carnar.	9,516	2,825	620
Llandwrog, St. Thomas, ecl.-d.	Carnar.	...	2,114	620
Llandyfeisant, p.	Carmar.	1,551	258	588
Llandyfodog, p.	Glamor.	6,508	254	583
Llandyfriog, p.	Cardigan	2,867	807	594
Llandyfrydog, p.	Anglesey	3,819	706	623
Llandygwydd, p.	Cardigan	5,595	1,028	593
Llandyrnog, p.	Denbigh	3,223	653	612
Llandysilio, p.	Anglesey	917	1,359	621
Llandysilio, p.	Montg.	3,141	689	609
Llandyssil, p.	Cardigan	17,556	2,788	594
Llandyssil, p.	Montg.	4,071	790	608
Llanedarn, p.	Glamor.	2,636	289	581
Llanedwen, p.	Anglesey	1,939	273	621
Llanedy, p.	Carmar.	5,632	1,086	586
Llanegryn, p.	Merion.	6,819	652	617
Llanegwad, p.	Carmar.	12,330	1,920	588

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Llaneilian, p.	Anglesey	2,398	1,282	623
Llaneilian, p.	Denbigh	3,382	548	622
Llaneilidan, p.	Denbigh	4,900	848	612
Llaneilieu, p.	Brecon	5,537	93	602
Llaneilien, p.	Monm.	2,536	373	578*a*
Llaneilltyd, p.	Merion.	6,736	465	617
Llanelly, p.	Brecon	5,183	9,603	601
Llanelly, p.	Carmar.	18,075	17,279	586
Llanelly, p.	Carmar.	...	11,446	586
Llanelly, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Carmar.	...	5,009	586
Llanelwedd, p.	Radnor	2,020	227	599
Llanenddwyn, p.	Merion.	7,777	891	617
Llanengan, p.	Carnar.	4,354	1,021	619
Llanerchayron, p.	Cardigan	1,606	228	596
Llanerchymedd, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Anglesey	...	1,164	623
Llanerfyl, p.	Montg.	16,255	885	609
Llaneugrad, p.	Anglesey	2,095	276	623
Llanfabon, p.	Glamor.	5,369	2,360	582
Llanfachreth, p.	Anglesey	1,881	532	623
Llanfachreth, p.	Merion.	10,000	862	617
Llanfaelog, p.	Anglesey	2,732	763	623
Llanfaelrhys, p.	Carnar.	1,679	208	619
Llanfaes, p.	Anglesey	2,287	243	621
Llanfaethly, p.	Anglesey	2,629	445	623
Llanfaglan, p.	Carnar.	1,884	253	620
Llanfairarybryn, p.	Carmar.	23,457	1,559	587
Llanfaircaereinion, p. *s.*	Montg.	16,157	2,584	609
Llanfairclydogau, p.	Cardigan	4,815	614	595
Llanfairdyffrynclwyd, p.	Denbigh	5,028	1,263	612
Llanfairfechan, p.	Carnar.	6,521	1,199	621
Llanfair-in-Buallt, p.	Brecon	712	1,110	599
Llanfairisgaer, p.	Carnar.	2,474	1,060	620
Llanfair-by-Harlech, p.	Merion.	5,196	426	618
Llanfairmathafarneithaf, p.	Anglesey	1,949	757	623
Llanfairnantgwyn, p.	Pemb.	1,668	189	593
Llanfairnantygof, p.	Pemb.	2,597	245	592
Llanfairorllwyn, p.	Cardigan	1,744	427	594
Llanfairpwllgwyngyll, p.	Anglesey	952	695	621
Llanfairtalhaiarn, p.	Denbigh	11,114	1,309	613
Llanfairtrefhelygen, p.	Cardigan	648	81	594
Llanfairyneubwll, p.	Anglesey	1,279	357	623
Llanfairynghornwy, p.	Anglesey	2,135	293	623
Llanfairynycwmmwd, p.	Anglesey	166	37	620
Llanfallteg, p.	Carm. Pm.	1,866	353	590
Llanfechan, p.	Brecon	2,783	163	599
Llanfechan, p.	Montg.	4,462	649	609
Llanfechell, p.	Anglesey	3,637	958	623
Llanferras, p.	Denbigh	3,754	754	612
Llanffinan, p.	Anglesey	1,267	138	621
Llanfflewyn, p.	Anglesey	1,265	128	623
Llanfigael, p.	Anglesey	484	121	623
Llanfihangel, h.	Brecon	3,395	246	599
Llanfihangel, p.	Montg.	10,005	950	609
Llanfihangelaberbythych, p.	Carmar.	6,036	824	588
Llanfihangelabercowin, p.	Carmar.	5,180	893	589
Llanfihangelabergwessin, p.	Brecon	6,836	355	599
Llanfihangelararth, p.	Carmar.	15,993	1,795	594
Llanfihangelbachellaeth, p.	Carnar.	2,915	312	619
Llanfihangelbeguildy, p.	Radnor	16,645	1,203	604
Llanfihangelbrynpabuan, p.	Brecon	4,715	341	599
Llanfihangelcilfargen, p.	Carmar.	516	58	588
Llanfihangelcwmdd, p.	Brecon	10,068	1,056	601
Llanfihangelesceifiog, p.	Anglesey	2,889	1,026	621
Llanfihangelfechan, ch.	Brecon	2,211	178	600
Llanfihangelgeneurglynn, p.	Cardigan	32,825	3,979	597
Llanfihangelglynmyfyr, p.	Den.-Mer.	4,202	464	615
Llanfihangelhelygen, p.	Radnor	1,459	110	605
Llanfihangel-lledrod, p.	Cardigan	8,692	1,125	598
Llanfihangelnantbrane, p.	Brecon	9,161	453	600
Llanfihangelpenbedw, p.	Pemb.	2,410	287	593
Llanfihangelrhosycorn, p.	Carmar.	9,012	634	595
Llanfihangelrhydithon, p.	Radnor	3,204	378	604
Llanfihangeltalyllyn, p.	Brecon	1,233	149	600
Llanfihangeltre'rbeirdd, p.	Anglesey	1,570	356	623
Llanfihangeltynsylw, p.	Anglesey	833	54	621
Llanfihangelycroyddin, p.	Cardigan	22,553	2,774	597
Llanfihangelynhowyn, p.	Anglesey	1,404	222	623
Llanfihangelypennant, p.	Carnar.	8,844	753	618
Llanfihangelypennant, p.	Merion.	8,321	368	617
Llanfihangelystrad, p.	Cardigan	7,467	1,162	596
Llanfihangelytraethau, p.	Merion.	7,567	1,687	618
Llanfoist, p.	Monm.	3,288	1,472	578*a*
Llanfor, p.	Merion.	20,030	1,531	616
Llanfrothen, p.	Merion.	7,482	830	618
Llanfwrog, p.	Anglesey	2,017	246	623
Llanfwrog, p.	Denbigh	3,068	1,425	612
Llanfyllin, p.	Montg.	7,923	1,880	609
Llanfyllin, tn. p.	Montg.	...	1,068	609
Llanfynydd, p.	Carmar.	1,074	1,230	588
Llanfynydd, St. Mich'l, ecl.-d.	Flint	...	1,133	611
Llanfynnach, p.	Pemb.	6,328	934	594
Llangadfan, p.	Montg.	16,929	1,028	609
Llangadock, p.-tn. *th.*	Carmar.	15,642	2,789	587
Llangadwaladr, p.	Anglesey	4,718	526	621
Llangafelach, p.	Glamor.	27,305	13,219	585*a*
Llangaffo, p.	Anglesey	1,590	192	623
Llangain, p.	Carmar.	2,660	393	589
Llangammarch, p.	Brecon	11,743	1,073	599

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Llangan, p.	Carm. Pm.	4,952	641	590
Llangan, p.	Glamor.	1,175	223	583
Llanganhafal, p.	Denbigh	2,363	497	612
Llanganten, p.	Brecon	2,258	159	599
Llangar, p.	Merion.	3,578	211	615
Llangarren, p.	Hereford	3,605	1,215	347
Llangastytalyllyn, p.	Brecon	2,119	200	600
Llangathen, p.	Carmar.	5,513	977	588
Llangattock, p.	Brecon	9,597	5,759	601
Llangattock, p.	Monm.	2,937	1,544	580
Llangattock-Llingoed, p.	Monm.	1,926	206	578*a*
Llangattock-by-Usk, p.	Monm.	1,613	252	578*a*
Llangattock-Vibon-Avel, p.	Monm.	4,194	497	577
Llangedwyn, p.	Denbigh	1,627	297	609
Llangefni, p.	Anglesey	2,426	1,696	623
Llangefni, tn. p. *th.*	Anglesey	...	1,317	623
Llangeinor, p.	Glamor.	6,710	363	583
Llangeinwen, p.	Anglesey	5,388	913	620
Llangeitho, p.	Cardigan	2,150	453	598
Llangeler, p.	Carmar.	7,999	1,573	594
Llangelynin, p.	Carnar.	2,017	234	622
Llangelynin, p.	Merion.	11,004	891	617
Llangendeirne, p.	Carmar.	11,810	2,355	589
Llangennech, p.	Carmar.	2,394	923	586
Llangennith, p.	Glamor.	3,479	384	585*b*
Llangenny, p.	Brecon	2,783	470	601
Llangerniew, p.	Denbigh	7,753	1,245	614
Llangeview, p.	Monm.	1,454	159	579
Llangian, p.	Carnar.	4,835	1,088	619
Llangibby, p.	Monm.	1,443	525	579
Llanginning, p.	Carmar.	3,270	378	589
Llanglydwen, p.	Carmar.	1,834	286	590
Llangoed, p.	Anglesey	1,343	618	621
Llangoedmore, p.	Cardigan	4,948	902	593
Llangollen, p.-tn. *s.*	Denbigh	20,176	5,799	615
Llangolman, p.	Pemb.	2,912	282	590
Llangorse, p.	Brecon	2,806	414	600
Llangoven, p.	Monm.	1,889	137	577
Llangower, p.	Merion.	5,600	345	616
Llangranog, p.	Cardigan	4,383	880	594
Llangristiolus, p.	Anglesey	3,936	881	621
Llangrwyddon, p.	Cardigan	3,816	557	597
Llangstone, p.	Monm.	1,314	212	580
Llangua, p.	Monm.	695	114	348
Llanguick, p.	Glamor.	12,550	7,983	584
Llangunider, p.	Brecon	13,908	3,594	601
Llangunllo, p.	Cardigan	3,650	587	594
Llangunllo, p.	Radnor	5,627	599	604
Llangunnock, p.	Carmar.	4,879	717	589
Llangunnor, p.	Carmar.	5,795	1,250	589
Llangurig, p.	Montg.	50,000	1,641	607
Llangwm, p.	Denbigh	10,578	986	615
Llangwm, p.	Monm.	3,159	385	576
Llangwm, p.	Pemb.	2,434	900	592
Llangwnadle, p.	Carnar.	1,243	272	619
Llangwstennin, p.	Carnar.	1,314	674	622
Llangwyfan, p.	Anglesey	1,828	200	623
Llangwyfan, p.	Denbigh	1,136	246	612
Llangwyllog, p.	Anglesey	2,301	207	623
Llangybi, p.	Carnar.	4,519	622	619
Llangyby, p.	Cardigan	1,809	292	595
Llangynnew, p.	Montg.	4,513	602	609
Llangynog, p.	Brecon	1,429	51	599
Llangynog, p.	Montg.	3,223	601	609
Llangynwyd, p.	Glamor.	15,460	7,002	583
Llangynwyd, Higher, h.	Glamor.	6,544	2,187	584
Llanhamlach, p.	Brecon	1,867	304	600
Llanharan, p.	Glamor.	3,050	299	583
Llanhary, p.	Glamor.	1,554	275	583
Llanhennock, p.	Monm.	1,506	228	580
Llanhilleth, p.	Monm.	2,013	1,020	579
Llanhowell, p.	Pemb.	1,381	184	592
Llanidan, p.	Anglesey	4,615	1,323	620
Llanidloes, p.	Montg.	1,579	3,987	607
Llanidloes, tn. M. P. *s.*	Montg.	...	3,127	607
Llaniestyn, p.	Anglesey	1,663	212	621
Llaniestyn, p.	Carnar.	4,256	1,012	619
Llanigon, p.	Brecon	9,256	484	602
Llanilar, p.	Cardigan	6,403	947	597
Llanilid, p.	Glamor.	1,574	150	583
Llanina, p.	Cardigan	1,998	498	596
Llanio, tns.	Cardigan	1,228	122	598
Llanishen, p.	Glamor.	2,915	449	581
Llanishen, p.	Monm.	1,742	320	577
Llanllawddog, p.	Carmar.	7,013	696	589
Llanllawer, p.	Pemb.	1,202	117	592
Llanllechid, p.	Carnar.	18,111	7,346	621
Llanlleonvel, p.	Brecon	2,900	250	599
Llanlibio, p.	Anglesey	826	59	623
Llanllowell, p.	Monm.	796	87	579
Llanllugan, p.	Montg.	3,945	304	607
Llanllwch, ecl.-d.	Carmar.	...	896	589
Llanllwchaiarn, p.	Cardigan	3,249	1,976	596
Llanllwchaiarn, p.	Montg.	4,426	2,394	607
Llanllwny, p.	Carmar.	6,624	776	595
Llanllyfni, p.	Carnar.	7,521	2,362	620
Llanmadock, p.	Glamor.	6,727	225	585*b*
Llanmaes, p.	Glamor.	1,085	164	583
Llanmartin, p.	Monm.	911	181	580

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Llanmerewig, p.	Montg.	978	148	608
Llanmihangel, p.	Glamor.	536	29	583
Llannefydd, p.	Denbigh	7,444	1,136	613
Llannon, p.	Carmar.	11,446	1,656	586
Llannor, p.	Carnar.	5,553	1,023	519
Llanover, p.	Monm.	4,742	4,290	578*a*
Llanpumpsaint, p.	Carmar.	4,079	543	589
Llanrhaiadr-in-Kinmerch, p.	Denbigh	16,976	1,888	612
Llanrhaiadrynmochnant, p.	Den.-Mtg.	23,294	2,304	609
Llanrhidian, p.	Glamor.	22,084	1,993	585*b*
Llanrhwydrys, p.	Anglesey	1,143	136	623
Llanrhychwyn, p.	Carnar.	...	532	614
Llanrhydd, p.	Denbigh	1,989	965	612
Llanrhyddlad, p.	Anglesey	2,679	790	623
Llanrhystyd, p.	Cardigan	8,770	1,533	597
Llanrian, p.	Pemb.	3,683	1,017	592
Llanrithan, p.	Pemb.	1,719	188	592
Llanrothall, p.	Hereford	1,630	107	577
Llanrug, p.	Carnar.	4,516	2,139	620
Llanrwst, p.	Den. Carn.	22,918	3,993	614
Llanrwst, tns. *t.*	Denbigh	15,297	3,593	614
Llansadurnen, p.	Carmar.	1,644	194	589
Llansadwrn, p.	Anglesey	2,891	419	621
Llansadwrn, p.	Carmar.	7,064	1,099	587
Llansaintffraid, p.	Cardigan	5,443	1,309	596
Llansaintffraid, p.	Montg.	6,065	1,255	609
Llansaintffraid-glanconway, p.	Denbigh	5,726	1,304	622
Llansaintffraid-glynceiriog, p.	Denbigh	2,612	738	615
Llansaintffraid-glyndyfrdwy p.	Merion.	693	161	615
Llansaintfraed, p.	Brecon	2,247	255	600
Llansaintfraed, p.	Monm.	289	16	578*a*
Llansaintfraed-in-Elvel, p.	Radnor	4,000	340	599
Llansamlet, p.	Glamor.	8,835	5,103	584
Llansannan, p.	Denbigh	14,973	1,256	613
Llansannor, p.	Glamor.	1,798	197	583
Llansawel, p.	Carmar.	10,017	1,003	588
Llansilin, p.	Den.-Salop	12,731	2,002	361
Llansilin, tns.	Denbigh	11,285	1,795	361
Llansoy, p.	Monm.	1,410	168	576
Llanspyddid, p.	Brecon	8,435	408	600
Llanstadwell, p.	Pemb.	3,971	1,745	591
Llanstephan, p.	Carmar.	6,710	1,229	589
Llanstephan, p.	Radnor	2,407	231	602
Llanstinan, p.	Pemb.	1,579	174	592
Llanthetty, p.	Brecon	5,930	631	600
Llanthew, p.	Brecon	2,695	292	600
Llanthewyrhytherch, p.	Monm.	12,187	339	578*a*
Llanthewyskirrid, p.	Monm.	1,060	88	578*a*
Llanthewyvach, p.	Monm.	1,350	172	579
Llantilliocrossenny, p.	Monm.	5,951	748	577
Llantilliopertholey, p.	Monm.	6,859	984	578*a*
Llantood, p.	Pemb.	1,792	264	593
Llantrisaint, p.	Anglesey	4,447	488	623
Llantrisaint, p.	Glamor.	16,669	5,492	581
Llantrisaint, tn. p. *f.*	Glamor.	...	1,493	581
Llantrissent, p.	Monm.	2,762	308	579
Llantrithyd, p.	Glamor.	1,391	204	581
Llantwitvairdre, p.	Glamor.	5,311	4,415	581
Llantysilio, p.	Denbigh	7,919	1,129	615
Llanuwchyllyn, p.	Merion.	12,000	1,145	616
Llanvaches, p.	Monm.	2,108	235	580
Llanvair-Discoed, p.	Monm.	1,986	187	576
Llanvairkilgidin, p.	Monm.	1,801	296	578*a*
Llanvair-Waterdine, p.	Salop	7,720	611	604
Llanvapley, p.	Monm.	819	156	578*a*
Llanvareth, p.	Radnor	2,245	155	599
Llanvedw, h.	Glamor.	2,299	309	580
Llanvetherine, p.	Monm.	2,153	222	578*a*
Llanveynoe, tns.	Hereford	...	283	348
Llanvigan, p.	Brecon	12,642	674	600
Llanvihangel-crucorney, p.	Monm.	3,264	479	578*a*
Llanvihangel-lantarnam, p.	Monm.	4,092	1,301	580
Llanvihangel-nantmellan, p.	Radnor	8,150	348	603
Llanvihangel-near-Roggiett, p.	Monm.	557	36	576
Llanvihangel-nigh-Usk, p.	Monm.	385	112	578*a*
Llanvihangel-pontymoile, p.	Monm.	1,651	300	579
Llanvihangel-torymynydd, p.	Monm.	1,031	197	576
Llanvihangel - ystern llewern, p.	Monm.	1,864	183	577
Llanville, p.	Brecon	3,305	263	600
Llanvithyn, p.	Glamor.	466	28	581
Llanvrechva, p.	Monm.	4,320	2,554	579
Llanvrynach, p.	Brecon	7,127	352	600
Llanwarne, p.	Hereford	2,469	383	347
Llanwddyn, p.	Montg.	20,190	529	609
Llanwenarth, p.	Monm.	5,340	2,326	578*a*
Llanwenllwyfo, p.	Anglesey	1,756	546	623
Llanwenog, p.	Cardigan	10,720	1,521	595
Llanwinio, p.	Carmar.	7,069	944	589
Llanwnda, p.	Carnar.	11,459	1,660	620
Llanwnda, p.	Pemb.	5,701	1,138	592
Llanwnen, p.	Cardigan	2,480	344	595
Llanwneg, p.	Montg.	10,701	1,631	607
Llanwonno, p.	Glamor.	13,013	8,702	582
Llanwrda, p.	Carmar.	4,441	611	587
Llanwrin, p.	Montg.	10,351	720	606
Llanwrthwl, p.	Brecon	18,851	556	605
Llanwrtyd, p.	Brecon	11,335	697	587
Llanwyddelan, v.	Montg.	3,784	476	607
Llanyblodwell, p.	Salop	4,694	1,008	361
Llanybyther, p.	Carmar.	10,031	1,131	595
Llanycefn, p.	Pemb.	2,684	416	590
Llanychaer, p.	Pemb.	2,053	194	592
Llanychaiarn, p.	Cardigan	4,181	580	597
Llanychan, p.	Denbigh	566	107	612
Llanychlwydog, p.	Pemb.	2,283	206	593
Llanycil, p.	Merion.	12,868	2,383	616
Llanycrwys, p.	Carmar.	3,379	524	595
Llanymowddwy, p.	Merion.	15,290	595	617
Llanymynech, p.	Sal.-Mntg.	2,504	951	361
Llanymynech, tns.	Salop	1,281	551	361
Llanynghenedl, p.	Anglesey	2,965	427	623
Llanynys, p.	Brecon	2,250	152	599
Llanynys, p.	Denbigh	4,921	723	612
Llanyre, p.	Radnor	5,901	744	605
Llanystymdwy, p.	Carnar.	6,780	1,126	619
Llanywern, p.	Brecon	1,430	139	600
Llawhaden, p.	Pemb.	4,490	647	590
Llay, tns.	Denbigh	2,161	489	611
Llechgwenfarwydd, p.	Anglesey	1,964	366	623
Llechryd, p.	Cardigan	943	454	593
Llechweddor, h.	Brecon	...	320	587
Llechylched, p.	Anglesey	...	635	623
Lledrod, Lower, tns.	Cardigan	...	588	598
Lledrod, Upper, tns.	Cardigan	...	537	598
Llowes, p.	Radnor	3,319	324	602
Lloyndu, h.	Monm.	...	155	578*a*
Llwydiarth, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Montg.	...	322	609
Llwynegrin, tns.	Flint	...	160	610
Llysdanhunedd, tns.	Flint	...	83	610
Llysdinam, h.	Brecon	...	242	599
Llysfaen, p.	Carnar.	1,900	908	622
Llyswen, p.	Brecon	2,067	226	602
Llysworney, p.	Glamor.	897	189	583
Llysycoed, tns.	Flint	...	74	610
Llysyfraue, p.	Pemb.	1,466	168	590
Llywell, p.	Brecon	22,295	1,503	600
Loan End, tns.	Northmb.	...	139	561
Lobthorpe, h.	Lincoln	...	62	427
Lochalsh, p.	Ross	...	2,413	
Lochbroom, p.	Ross	...	4,862	
Lochcarron, p.	Ross	...	1,792	
Lochgelly, v.	Fife	...	1,629	
Lochgilphead, v.	Argyle	...	1,674	
Lochgoilhead & Kilmorich, p.	Argyle	...	702	
Lochlee, p.	Forfar	...	495	
Lochmaben, p.	Dumfries	11,368	3,087	
Lochmaben, tn. m.	Dumfries	...	1,544	
" p.	Dumfries	...	1,194	
Lochrutton, p.	Kirkcud.	7,561	677	
Lochs, p.	Ross	...	4,901	
Lochwinnoch, p.	Renfrew	19,877	3,821	
Lochwinnoch, tn.	Renfrew	...	1,910	
Lockerbie, tn. *th.*	Dumfries	...	1,709	
Lockeridge, tg.	Wilts	...	274	255
Lockerley, p.	Hants	1,723	581	107
Locking, p.	Somerset	1,016	152	324
Lockinge, p.	Berks	1,822	318	124
Lockington, p.	Leices.	2,135	571	444
Lockington, p.	York	3,200	486	518
Lockton, ch.	York	6,610	396	530
Lockwood, v.-tns.	York	804	6,755	497
Loddington, p.	Leices.	1,840	142	410
Loddington, p.	Northmp.	1,224	289	172
Loddiswell, p.	Devon	3,568	899	285
Loddon, tn.-p. *t.*	Norfolk	3,020	1,153	238
Loders, p.	Dorset	2,241	1,053	278
Lodsworth, p.	Sussex	1,805	629	93
Lofthouse, p.	York	3,935	1,103	532
Lofthouse, Christch., ecl.-d.	York	...	2,099	503
Loghill, p.	Limerick	5,154	1,259	
Logie, p.	Fife	...	410	
Logie, p.	Per.-Stir.	...	3,483	
Logie-Buchan, p.	Aberdeen	...	762	
Logie-Coldstone, p.	Aberdeen	...	932	
Logie-Easter, p.	Ross	...	932	
Logie-Pert, p.	Forfar	...	1,483	
Logie-Rait, p.	Perth	...	2,592	
Logie-Wester-w.-Urquhart, p.	Ross	...	3,147	
Lolworth, p.	Camb.	1,076	133	177
Lonan, p.	Isl. Man	...	2,909	
Londesborough, p.	York	...	306	516
London, c. m. & p.	Middx.	...	112,063	19
London, Little, S. Matt., ecl.-d.	York	...	4,490	501
Londonderry, c. p. *w. th. s.*	Lond.	497	20,875	
Londonthorpe, p.	Lincoln	1,520	228	427
Longborough, p.	Glouces.	2,770	655	342
Longbredy, p.	Dorset	2,117	250	275
Longburgh, tns.	Cumb.	...	116	563
Longburton, p.	Dorset	1,025	336	276
Longcott, tns.	Berks	...	446	122
Longcross, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	133	33
Longdon, p.	Stafford	4,511	1,220	377
Longdon, p.	Worces.	3,903	626	388
Longdon-upon-Terne, p.	Salop	796	88	365
Long-Drax, tns.	York	1,572	162	513
Longfield, p.	Kent	681	188	50
Longfield, East, p.	Tyrone	9,718	2,338	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1891.	No. of Union.
Longfield, West, p.	Tyrone	23,904	3,848	
Longfleet, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Dorset	...	1,598	272
Longford, p.	Derby	3,920	1,157	447
Longford, p.	Salop	1,306	214	366
Longford, tn. *s.*	Longford	...	4,872	
Longford St. Catherine, h.	Glouces.	200	213	336
Longford St. Mary, h.	Glouces.	...	418	336
Longforgan, p.	Perth		1,823	
Longformacus and Elim, p.	Berwick	19,695	448	
Longham, p.	Norfolk	1,304	320	242
Longhirst, tns.	Northmb.	1,703	253	558
Longhope, p.	Glouces.	3,070	1,104	334
Longney, p.	Glouces.	1,070	486	337
Longnor, p.	Salop	1,200	244	354
Longparish, p.	Hants	5,250	803	118
Longridge, v.	Linlith.	...	413	
Longridge, St. Lawr., ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	2,057	482
Longsdon, &c., tns.	Stafford	...	1,241	372
Longside, p.	Aberdeen	...	3,008	
Longsight, St. John, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	2,927	471
Longstanton, p.	Salop	1,837	234	356
Longstanton, All Saints, p.	Camb.	885	440	186
Longstanton, St. Michael, p.	Camb.	830	145	186
Longstock, p.	Hants	2,962	445	108
Longstone, Great, tns.	Derby	...	683	449
Longstone, Little, tns.	Derby	...	185	449
Longstow, p.	Camb.	1,412	264	185
Longthorpe, h. ecl.-d.	Northmp.	294	175	
Longton, tns.	Lanc.	3,692	1,637	482
Longton Town, tns.	Stafford	...	16,690	371
Longtown, tn. *m. th.*	Cumb.	...	2,717	567
Longtown, tns.	Hereford	...	892	348
Longwood, v.-tns.	York	...	3,402	497
Longworth, p.	Berks	4,415	1,131	122
Lonmay, p.	Aberdeen	...	2,142	
Looe, East, tn. *s.*	Cornwall	...	1,154	303
Looe, West, tn.	Cornwall	...	770	303
Loose, p.	Kent	960	1,573	58
Lopen, p.	Somerset	489	419	318
Lopham, North, p.	Norfolk	2,000	771	240
Lopham, South, p.	Norfolk	1,937	630	240
Loppington, p.	Salop	3,414	575	363*a*
Lorbottle, tns.	Northmb.	2,409	110	563
Lorrha, p.	Tipperary	15,680	2,056	
Lorton, p.	Cumb.	5,264	658	570
Lorum, p.	Carlow	5,345	1,044	
Loscoe, h.	Derby	...	670	438
Lossiemouth, v.	Elg.-Mor.	...	1,333	
Lostock, tns.	Lanc.	...	580	468
Lostock Gralam, tns.	Cheshire	...	467	456
Lostwithiel, tn.-p. *f.*	Cornwall	110	1,017	304
Loth, p.	Sutherl.	...	610	
Lothersdale Christch., ecl.-d.	York	...	819	489
Lotherton-with-Aberford, tns.	York	...	517	514
Loudoun, p.	Ayr	15,544	4,840	
Loughan, p.	Mea.-Cav.	9,328	2,362	
Loughborough, p.	Leices.	5,460	10,955	415
Loughborough, tn. *th.*	Leices.	...	10,830	415
Loughbrackan, p.	Meath	2,160	395	
Loughbrickland, tn.	Down	42	417	
Loughcrew, p.	Meath	5,932	805	
Loughgall, v.-p.	Armagh	10,925	7,169	
Loughgilly, p.	Armagh	16,030	6,456	
Loughguile, p.	Antrim	26,819	5,045	
Loughinisland, p.	Down	12,486	4,237	
Loughkeen, p.	Tipperary	10,661	1,482	
Loughmoe, East, p.	Tipperary	6,014	1,347	
Loughmoe, West, p.	Tipperary	4,865	1,021	
Loughor, p.	Glamor.	3,999	1,238	586
Loughor, tn. p.	Glamor.	...	876	586
Loughrea, p.	Galway	5,957	4,128	
Loughrea, tn. *th.*	Galway	...	3,074	
Loughton, p.	Bucks	1,620	386	153
Loughton, p.	Essex	3,170	1,527	195
Loughton, ch.	Salop	1,015	100	355
Lound, tns.	Notts	...	458	435
Lound, p.	Suffolk	1,264	466	227
Louth, p.	Louth	3,620	10,667	431
Louth, tn. m. *w. s.*	Louth	...	10,560	431
Loversall, p.	York	2,132	175	510
Loveston, p.	Pemb.	1,233	122	590
Lovington, p.	Somerset	822	239	320
Low-Torry, v.	Fife	...	371	
Lowdham, v.-p.	Notts	3,010	1,503	441
Lowesby, p.	Leices.	2,350	259	410
Lowestoft, p.	Suffolk	1,685	9,534	227
Lowestoft, tn. *w.*	Suffolk	...	10,663	227
Lowestoft, St. John, ecl.-d.	Suffolk	...	2,829	227
Loweswater, p.-ch.	Cumb.	6,473	392	570
Lowick, tns.	Lanc.	1,900	468	486
Lowick, p.	Northmp.	2,200	427	173
Lowick, p.	Northmb.	12,526	1,946	562
Lowside, tns.	Durham	...	1,563	551
Lowside Quarter, tns.	Cumb.	...	264	571
Lowther, p.	Westml.	3,520	427	574
Lowthorpe, p.	York	1,960	171	523
Lowton, p.	Lanc.	1,824	2,384	467
Loxbear, p.	Devon	761	126	293
Loxhore, p.	Devon	1,530	250	293

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1891.	No. of Union.
Loxley, p.	Warwick	1,620	368	404
Loxton, p.	Somerset	1,203	154	324
Lozells, ecl.-d.	Warwick	...	10,923	395
Lubbenham, p.	Leices.	2,400	640	409
Lucan, p.	Dublin	1,126	801	
Lucan, tn.	Dublin	33	552	
Luce, New, v.-p.	Wigtown	28,929	731	
Luce, Old, v.-p.	Wigtown	33,798	2,800	
Lucker, tns.	Northmb.	1,808	281	560
Luckham, p.	Somerset	4,126	474	313*a*
Luckington, p.	Wilts	1,625	316	252
Lucton, p.	Hereford	1,017	174	351
Ludborough, p.	Lincoln	2,250	401	431
Ludchurch, p.	Pemb.	1,607	264	590
Ludden, p.	Limerick	1,954	449	
Luddenham, p.	Kent	1,438	264	67
Luddesdown, p.	Kent	1,983	279	52
Luddington, p.	Lincoln	3,680	1,264	512
Luddington, h.	Warwick	...	121	404
Luddington-in-the-Brook, p.	Hu.-N'ton	580	128	174
Ludford, p.	Sal.-Heref.	1,867	319	352
Ludford Magna, p.	Lincoln	3,310	356	431
Ludford Parva, p.	Lincoln		462	431
Ludgershall, tn.-p.	Wilts	1,773	595	118
Ludgershall-w.-Kingswood, p.	Bucks	2,130	536	151
Ludgvan, p.	Cornwall	4,584	3,480	311
Ludham, p.	Norfolk	2,977	884	230
Ludlow, tn.-p. M.	Salop	240	5,178	352
" P.	Salop	...	6,033	352
Ludworth, tns.	Derby	...	1,640	451
Luffenham, North, p.	Rutland	1,999	491	420
Luffenham, South, p.	Rutland	1,417	400	420
Luffincott, p.	Devon	971	71	298
Lufton, p.	Somerset	292	31	319
Lugar, v.	Ayr	...	753	
Lugwardine, p.	Hereford	2,097	748	348
Luke's, St., p.	Dublin	39	4,098	
Lullingstone, p.	Kent	1,530	63	50
Lullington, p.	Derby	2,983	625	375
Lullington, p.	Somerset	687	137	321
Lullington, p.	Sussex	1,162	16	78
Lullymore, p.	Kildare	2,656	43	
Lulsley, tns.	Worces.	...	149	386
Lulworth, East, p.	Dorset	4,364	453	273
Lulworth, West, p.	Dorset		446	273
Lumb, St. Michael, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	2,647	477
Lumley, Great, tns.	Durham	...	1,555	548
Lumley, Little, tns.	Durham	...	373	548
Lumphanan, p.	Aberdeen	...	1,251	
Lumsden, v.	Aberdeen	...	478	
Lunan, p.	Forfar	...	259	
Lund, p.	York	2,950	505	518
Lund, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	733	483
Lundie-and-Fowlis, p.	Forfar	4,296	759	
Lundinmill, v.	Fife	...	593	
Lundy Island, ext.-p.	Devon	...	48	297
Lune, ecl.-d.	York	...	1,330	543
Lunedale, tns.	York	21,680	389	543
Luppitt, p.	Devon	4,293	714	230
Lupton, tns.	Westml.	3,439	229	575
Lurgan, tn. *f.*	Armagh	121	7,772	
Lurgan, p.	Cavan	10,553	4,172	
Lurgashall, p.	Sussex	4,850	727	93
Lusby, p.	Lincoln	760	132	429
Lusk, p.	Dublin	16,184	5,044	
Lusk, tn.	Dublin	87	639	
Lusmagh, p.	King's	8,732	1,484	
Lustleigh, p.	Devon	2,039	322	283
Luston, tns.	Hereford	...	431	351
Luthermuir, v.	Kincar.	...	868	
Lutley, tns.	Worces.	430	130	383
Luton, p.	Beds	15,750	17,821	184
Luton, tn.	Beds	...	15,329	184
Luton, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Beds	...	6,658	184
Luton, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	2,730	54
Lutterworth, tn.-p. *th.*	Leices.	1,890	2,289	408
Lutton, p.	Northmp.	1,509	196	174
Lutton, East and West, tns.	York	2,130	432	523
Luxborough, p.	Somerset	3,740	521	313*a*
Luxullion, p.	Cornwall	5,354	1,329	304
Lybster, v.	Caithness	...	745	
Lydbrook, ecl.-d.	Mmn.-Glo.	...	1,776	577
Lydbury, p.	Salop	7,520	1,025	353
Lydd, tn.-p. *th.*	Kent	13,503	1,667	74
Lydden, p.	Kent	1,122	198	72
Lydeard, Bishop's, p.	Somerset	4,686		
Lydeard St. Lawrence, p.	Somerset	2,697	664	315
Lydford, East, p.	Somerset	706	178	322
Lydford, West, p.	Somerset	1,900	320	322
Lydgate, St. Anne, ecl.-d.	York	...	6,124	496
Lydham, p.	Sal.-Mont.	3,068	205	353
Lydiate, ch.	Lanc.	1,995	848	464
Lydlinch, p.	Dorset	2,446	404	269
Lydney, p.	Glouces.	8,073	2,889	576
Lye, tns.	Worces.	...	5,255	383
Lye, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Worces.	...	6,772	383
Lyford, ch.	Berks	1,070	149	123
Lyme-Handley, tns.	Cheshire	3,920	237	453
Lyme-Regis, p.	Dorset	1,499	2,567	279

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Lyme-Regis, M. *f.*	Dorset	...	2,318	279
" P.	Dorset	...	3,215	279
Lyminge, p.	Kent	4,594	938	73
Lymington, p.	Hants	2,377	4,098	100
Lymington, M. *s.*	Hants	...	2,621	100
" P.	Hants	...	5,179	100
Lymm, p.	Cheshire	4,284	3,769	454
Lympne, p.	Kent	2,658	540	73
Lympsham, p.	Somerset	1,966	496	324
Lympstone, p.	Devon	1,400	1,122	281
Lynally, p.	King's	5,999	1,061	
Lynby, p.	Notts	1,190	257	438
Lyncombe and Widcome, p.	Somerset	1,845	9,900	326
Lyndhurst, v.-p.	Hants	3,618	1,522	104
Lyndon, p.	Rutland	902	126	419
Lyne-and-Megget, p.	Peebles	17,293	134	
Lyneham, p.	Wilts	3,212	1,034	251
Lyneham, h.	Oxon	...	237	162
Lynesack, tns.	Durham	...	1,120	542
Lyneside, tns.	Cumb.	1,444	116	567
Lynford, p.	Norfolk	1,500	95	249
Lyng, p.	Norfolk	1,899	590	242
Lyng, p.	Somerset	1,409	390	316
Lynn, p.	Westmth.	4,727	860	
Lynn, North, St. Edmund, p.	Norfolk	1,205	62	246
Lynn, West, St. Peter, p.	Norfolk	1,619	469	246
Lynn, South, All Saints, p.	Norfolk	...	4,534	246
Lynn-Regis, M. & P. *t. s.*	Norfolk	...	16,170	246
Lynton, p.	Devon	7,193	1,043	295
Lyons, p.	Kildare	1,635	310	
Lyonshall, p.	Hereford	4,658	960	603
Lytchett Matravers, p.	Dorset	3,329	855	272
Lytchett Minster, p.	Dorset	3,344	802	272
Lytham, p.	Lanc.	15,542	3,194	483
Lytham, tn.	Lanc.	...	2,556	483
Lytham, St. John, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	1,579	483
Lythan's, St., p.	Glamor.	1,248	136	581
Lythe, v.-p.	York	29,130	3,233	531
Mabe, p.	Cornwall	2,569	613	308
Mablethorpe, St. Mary and St. Peter, p.	Lincoln	3,803	418	431
Mabyn, St., p.	Cornwall	4,067	714	304
Macclesfield, tn. M. & P. *t. s.*	Cheshire	...	36,101	453
Macclesfield, tns.	Cheshire	2,410	27,475	453
Macclesfield Forest, tns.	Cheshire	4,000	242	453
Maccosquin, p.	Lond.	17,749	4,701	
Macetown, p.	Meath	1,991	224	
Machar, New, p.	Aberdeen	...	1,511	
Machar, Old, p.	Aberdeen	...	33,236	
Machen, p.	Gla.-Mnm.	5,166	2,700	580
Machynlleth, p.	Montg.	14,861	2,396	606
Machynlleth, tn. P. *w.*	Montg.	...	1,645	606
Mackworth, p.	Derby	3,400	525	446
Macloneigh, p.	Cork	3,808	1,114	
Macroney, p.	Cork	8,371	1,546	
Macroom, p.	Cork	12,667	5,112	
Macroom, tn. *s.*	Cork	202	3,289	
Maddarty, p.	Perth	...	536	
Maddington, p.	Wilts	3,793	396	262
Madehurst, p.	Sussex	1,908	208	91
Madeley, p.	Stafford	5,734	1,940	369
Madeley-Market, tn.-p. *f.*	Salop	2,809	9,469	358
Madingley, p.	Camb.	1,763	279	186
Madley, p.	Hereford	5,360	970	348
Madoes, St., p.	Perth	1,412	280	
Madresfield, p.	Worces.	1,192	271	388
Madron, p.	Cornwall	5,991	11,926	311
Maenan, tns	Carnar.	2,902	373	614
Maenclochog, p.	Pemb.	2,754	396	590
Maentwrog, p.	Merion.	5,465	883	618
Maer, p.	Stafford	2,736	473	369
Maescar, h.	Brecon	...	637	600
Maesgwyn, tns.	Radnor	...	384	605
Maes-Mynis, p.	Brecon	4,012	239	599
Maesygroes, tns.	Flint	...	154	610
Magdalen Laver, p.	Essex	1,228	213	195
Maghera, p.	Lond.	21,757	10,787	
Maghera, tn. *t.*	Lond.	31	1,137	
Maghera, p.	Down	3,214	1,110	
Magheraboy, tn.	Sligo	8	126	
Magheracloone, p.	Monagh.	14,952	4,604	
Magheracross, p.	Fer.-Tyr.	9,452	3,367	
Magheraculmoney, p.	Fermgh.	14,733	4,815	
Magheradrool, p.	Down	12,552	6,406	
Magherafelt, p.	Lond.	8,292	6,223	
Magherafelt, tn. *m. th.*	Lond.	46	1,293	
Magheragall, p.	Antrim	6,552	2,847	
Magherahamlet, p.	Down	7,024	2,355	
Magheralin, p.-tn.	Arm.-Dow.	7,294	5,490	
Magherally, p.	Down	5,244	2,610	
Magheramesk, p.	Antrim	3,152	1,772	
Magheross, p.	Monagh.	16,702	8,034	
Maghull, ch.	Lanc.	2,073	1,144	464
Magilligan, p.	Lond.	13,130	2,587	
Magor, p.	Monm.	10,514	740	580
Magorban, p.	Tipperary	4,149	649	
Magourney, p.	Cork	5,869	1,519	
Magowry, p.	Tipperary	1,932	355	
Maguire's Bridge, tn. *w.*	Fermgh.	50	679	
Mahoonagh, p.-v.	Limerick	12,687	2,350	
Maiden Bradley, p.	Som.-Wil.	4,546	653	267
Maiden Newton, p.	Dorset	2,853	844	275
Maidenhead, tn. M. *w.*	Berks	...	3,895	129
Maidford, p.	Northmp.	1,930	344	165
Maids-Morton, p.	Bucks	1,260	543	154
Maidstone, P. tn.-p. *th. s.*	Kent	4,632	23,058	58
" M.	Kent	...	23,016	58
Maidwell, p.	Northmp.	1,650	290	170
Mainham, p.	Kildare	2,824	621	
Mains and Strathmartine, p.	Forfar	6,320	2,181	
Mainstone, p.	Salop	6,263	365	353
Maisemore, p.	Glouces.	1,930	516	336
Maker, p.	Corn.-Dev.	3,204	2,986	302
Makerston, p.	Roxburgh	2,912	380	
Malahide, p.	Dublin	1,126	1,366	
Malahide, tn.	Dublin	28	710	
Malborough, p.	Devon	5,310	2,388	285
Malden, p.	Surrey	1,272	320	47
Maldon, tn. M. *s.*	Essex	...	4,785	202
" P.	Essex	...	6,261	202
Malew, p.	Isl. Man	...	5,065	
Malham, tns.	York	3,870	184	488
Malham Moor, tns.	York	8,880	115	488
Malin, tn.	Donegal	9	200	
Malinsiee, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	4,512	358
Mallardstown, p.	Kilkenny	2,526	357	
Mallerstang, tns.	Westml.	4,944	232	573
Malling, East, p.	Kent	2,765	1,974	55
Malling, South, p.	Sussex	2,680	716	84
Malling, West, tn.-p.	Kent	1,366	2,086	55
Mallow, p.	Cork	8,820	6,725	
Mallow, tn. P. *t. f.*	Cork	390	4,848	
Mallwyd, p.	Mer.-Mtg.	16,450	1,049	617
Malmesbury, tn. P.	Wilts	...	6,881	252
Malmesbury, St. Paul, p. *s.*	Wilts	5,332	2,400	252
Malpas, tn.-p.	Flint-Che.	27,094	5,598	363
Malpas, p.	Monm.	988	304	580
Malpas, St. Chad, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	871	363
Maltby, p.	York	4,517	858	509
Maltby, tns.	Durham	1,093	141	541
Maltby-le-Marsh, p.	Lincoln	1,371	332	431
Malton, tn. P. *t. s.*	York	...	8,072	526
Malton, New, St. Leonard, p.	York	100	2,221	526
Malton, New, St. Michael, p.	York		1,566	526
Malton, Old, p.	York	3,983	1,302	526
Malvern, Great, p.	Worces.	5,021	6,245	388
Malvern, Great, tn.	Worces.	...	4,484	388
Malvern, Little, p.	Worces.	943	104	388
Malvern Wells, St. Peter	Worces.	...	558	388
Mamble, p.	Worces.	2,658	307	355
Mamhead, p.	Devon	1,165	218	281
Mamhilad, p.	Monm.	1,987	339	579
Manaccan, p.	Cornwall	1,843	505	309
Manafon, p.	Montg.	6,635	701	607
Manaton, p.	Devon	6,393	415	283
Manby, p.	Lincoln	1,460	210	431
Mancetter, p.	Warwick	4,120	5,408	397
Manchester, p. *t. th. s.*	Lanc.	...	529,245	473
Manchester, M.	Lanc.	...	338,722	473
" P.	Lanc.	...	357,979	473
Mancott, tns.	Flint	282	276	459
Manea, ch.	Camb.	4,768	1,206	191
Manerdivy, p.	Pemb.	3,506	896	593
Manfield, p.	York	3,455	405	540
Mangotsfield, p.	Glouces.	2,591	4,222	327
Manley, tns.	Cheshire	1,326	294	455
Manmoel, h.	Monm.	...	11,510	578
Manner, p.	Peebles	16,672	247	
Manningford Abbots, p.	Wilts	919	139	261
Manningford Bohun, tg.	Wilts	1,305	254	261
Manningford Bruce, p.	Wilts	1,088	252	261
Manningham, tns.	York	1,295	12,889	499
Manningham, St. Jude, ecl.-d.	York	...	5,891	499
Manningham, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	York	...	5,283	499
Mannington, p.	Norfolk	548	6	232
Manningtree, tn.-p. *t.*	Essex	115	831	203
Manor, p.	Peebles	16,672	247	
Manor-Hamilton, tn. *th.*	Leitrim	45	1,168	
Manorbier, p.	Pemb.	3,493	715	591
Manorowen, p.	Pemb.	1,263	186	592
Mansell Gamage, p.	Hereford	1,323	131	349
Mansell Lacy, p.	Hereford	1,547	331	349
Mansergh, tns.	Westml.	2,568	190	575
Mansfield, p.	Notts	9,070	10,225	437
Mansfield, tn.	Notts	...	8,346	437
Mansfield, St. John, ecl.-d.	Notts	...	4,192	437
Mansfield-Woodhouse, v.-p.	Notts	2,860	2,263	437
Mansfieldstown, p.	Louth	2,418	471	
Manston, p.	Dorset	1,323	152	269
Manston, ecl.-d.	York	...	606	514
Manthorpe, h.	Lincoln	...	107	422
Manthorpe, &c., tns.	Lincoln	...	2,241	427
Manthorpe, St. John, ecl.-d.	Lincoln	...	434	427
Manton, p.	Lincoln	4,630	281	433
Manton, p.	Rutland	1,290	274	419
Manuden, p.	Essex	2,486	740	139
Manulla, p.	Mayo	5,464	1,492	
Mapastown, p.	Louth	1,446	242	4

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Maperton, p.	Somerset	1,534	207	320
Maplebeck, p.	Notts	1,136	136	441
Maplederwell, p.	Hants	818	223	116
Maple-Durham, p.	Oxon	2,878	486	126
Maplestead, Great, p.	Essex	1,929	462	207
Maplestead, Little, p.	Essex	1,062	325	207
Mapperley, tns.	Derby	972	435	446
Mapperton, p.	Dorset	804	[illegible]	277
Mappleton, p.	Derby	778	185	447
Mappleton, p.	York	4,271	475	522
Mappowder, p.	Dorset	1,187	238	275
Marazion, ch.-tn. *th.*	Cornwall	...	1,545	311
Marbury, p.	Cheshire	3,638	779	3636
March, tn. *f.*	Camb.	...	3,600	191
March, ch.	Camb.	19,141	5,455	191
Marcham, p.	Berks	4,940	1,111	123
Marchington, tns.	Stafford	...	484	374
Marchington-Woodlands, tns.	Stafford	...	339	374
Marchwiel, p.	Denbigh	3,316	536	611
Marchwood, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	1,185	104
Marcle, Little, p.	Hereford	1,218	168	346
Marcle, Much, p.	Hereford	6,349	1,209	346
Marcross, p.	Glamor.	1,041	91	583
Marden, p.	Hereford	4,048	929	348
Marden, p.	Kent	7,607	2,295	58
Marden, p.	Wilts	1,278	235	256
Marden, East, p.	Sussex	968	63	94
Marden, North, p.	Sussex	682	28	94
Marden, Up, p.	Sussex	2,928	366	94
Mareham-le-Fen, p.	Lincoln	1,560	937	429
Mareham-on-Hill, p.	Lincoln	1,380	215	429
Maresfield, p.	Sussex	7,750	1,911	81
Marfleet, p.	York	2,138	176	519
Margam, p.	Glamor.	18,725	5,528	584
Margaret, St., p.	Mddlx.	657	30,407	4
Margaret, St., p.	Norfolk	2,675	11,636	246
Margaret, St., p.	Kent	...	8,130	54
Margaret, St., p.	Kent	4	660	65
Margaret, St., p.	Leices.	...	41,835	417
Margaret, St., p.	Norfolk	...	664	234
Margaret, St., p.	Suffolk	...	8,108	222
Margaret-at-Cliffe, p.	Kent	1,924	831	72
Margaret-Marsh, p.	Dorset	525	71	268
Margaret-Roothing, p.	Essex	1,222	236	209
Margaret's, St., p.	Hereford	2,582	343	348
Margaret's, St., p.	Dublin	2,401	345	
Margaret's, St., p.	Wexford	2,424	804	
Margaret's, St., p.	Wexford	468	74	
Margaret's Close, St., p.	Lincoln	...	452	428
Margaret's Walmgate, p.	York	...	1,704	515
Margaretting, p.	Essex	2,259	483	200
Margate, p.	Kent	4,572	10,019	70
Margate, tn. *m. w. s.*	Kent	...	8,874	70
Margate, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	4,818	70
Marham-Cherry, p.	Norfolk	3,966	870	247
Marham-Church, p.	Cornwall	2,720	581	299
Marhin, p.	Kerry	2,794	502	
Marholm, p.	Northmp.	1,790	172	175
Marianstleigh, p.	Devon	1,963	281	294
Marino, tn.	Dublin	...	136	
Marishes, tns.	York	2,289	287	530
Mark, p.	Somerset	4,354	1,217	324
Mark-Beech, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	289	56
Markby, p.	Lincoln	652	111	430
Markethill, tn. *f.*	Armagh	...	1,164	
Markfield, p.	Leices.	2,534	1,391	413
Markham, East, p.	Notts	2,820	807	435
Markham, West, p.	Notts	940	193	435
Markheaton, tns.	Derby	...	247	446
Markinch, p.	Fife	9,876	5,375	
Markinch, v.	Fife	...	1,230	
Markington, tns.	York	3,056	496	491
Mark's, St., p.	Dublin	350	20,887	
Marksbury, p.	Somerset	1,277	307	327
Markshall, p.	Essex	804	42	206
Markshall, p.	Norfolk	2,280	34	236
Marks-Tey, p.	Essex	1,214	396	205
Marland-Peters, p.	Devon	2,237	332	296
Marlborough, tn. *m.*	Wilts	...	3,684	255
,, *p. w. s.*	Wilts	...	4,893	255
Marlborough, St. Mary, p.	Wilts	115	1,903	255
Marlborough, St. Peter, p.	Wilts	79	1,781	255
Marlborough-Preshute, p.	Wilts	5,351	1,209	255
Marldon, p.	Devon	2,327	554	284
Marlesford, p.	Suffolk	1,277	412	224
Marlestown, p.	Louth	759	100	
Marlingford, p.	Norfolk	674	224	235
Marloes, p.	Pemb.	2,478	443	592
Marlow, tns.	Hereford	...	107	352
Marlow, Great, p.	Bucks	6,152	4,661	150
Marlow, Great, tn. p.	Bucks	...	6,496	150
Marlow, Little, p. *s.*	Bucks	3,346	790	150
Marlston-with-Leach, tns.	Cheshire	975	163	459
Marmullane, p.	Cork	529	1,613	
Marnham, p.	Notts	2,890	348	435
Marnhull, p.	Dorset	3,751	1,444	269
Marnoch, p.	Banff	...	3,289	
Marown, p.	Isl. Man	...	2,848	
Marple, tns.	Cheshire	3,210	3,338	452

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Marr, p.	York	1,807	222	510
Marrick, p.	York	5,560	462	538
Marros, p.	Carmar.	2,574	130	590
Marsden, tns.	York	...	2,689	497
Marsden, Great, tns.	Lanc.	...	5,162	478
Marsden, Little, tns.	Lanc.			
Marsden, St. John, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	3,057	478
Marsfield, tn.-p. *t.*	Glouces.	5,845	1,742	331
Marsfield, p.	Monm.	1,270	509	580
Marsh-Chapel, p.	Lincoln	4,291	671	431
Marsh-Gibbon, p.	Bucks	2,752	858	154
Marshalstown, p.	Cork	7,291	1,794	
Marsham, p.	Norfolk	1,819	622	232
Marshwood, p.	Dorset	3,396	473	277
Marske-by-Redcar, p.	York	4,323	2,314	532
Marske-by-Richmond, p.	York	6,557	263	539
Marston, p.	Lincoln	2,430	403	442
Marston, p.	Oxon	1,212	452	157
Marston, p.	Hereford	1,438		
Marston, tns.	Cheshire	1,045	745	456
Marston, tns.	Stafford	...	345	367
Marston-Bigott, p.	Somerset	2,238	379	321
Marston-upon-Dove, p.	Derby	4,775	1,211	375
Marston-Fleet, p.	Bucks	929		
Marston St. Lawrence, p.	Northmp.	1,230	535	164
Marston, Long, p.	York	4,281	586	514
Marston-Magna, p.	Somerset	1,068	379	276
Marston-Maisey, p.	Wilts	1,276	215	340
Marston-Montgomery, p.	Derby	2,471	405	374
Marston-Moretaine, p.	Beds	4,171	1,270	181
Marston, North, p.	Bucks	1,910	644	152
Marston-by-Potterne, tg.	Wilts	...	190	256
Marston-Priors, p.	Warwick	3,630	739	
Marston-Sicca, p.	Glouces.	1,680	371	404
Marston, South, tg.	Wilts	...	370	250
Marston-Trussel, p.	Northmp.	1,640	219	409
Marstow, p.	Hereford	809	142	347
Marsworth, p.	Bucks	...	549	147
Martha-on-the-Hill, St., p.	Surrey	1,070	168	42
Marthall, tns.	Cheshire	1,733	253	454
Marthall, All Saints, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	525	454
Martham, p.	Norfolk	2,644	1,092	229
Martin, p.	Lincoln	764	56	429
Martin, h.	Lincoln	...	909	426
Martin, p.	Wilts	...	574	103
Martin, St., p.	Cornwall	2,003	1,497	303
Martin, St., p.	Guernsey	1,799	2,000	
Martin, St., p.	Hereford	2,310	1,457	348
Martin, St., p.	Jersey	2,455	3,558	
Martin, St., p.	Pemb.	1,955	2,120	592
Martin, St., p.	Salop	5,314	2,351	361
Martin, St., p.	Wilts	1,336	2,997	264
Martin, St., p.	Worces.	1,392	5,601	387
Martin, St., p.	York	760	4,413	518
Martin, St., p.	Worces.	1,392	5,601	387
Martin, St., p.	Devon	...	207	282
Martin, St., p.	Cheshire	16	694	459
Martin, St., isl.	Scilly Isles	...	185	312
Martin, St., p.	Dorset	4,873	617	273
Martin, St., p.	Essex	...	994	204
Martin, St., p.	Kent	627	199	65
Martin, St., p.	Leices.	...	2,778	417
Martin, St., p.	Lincoln	...	3,232	428
Martin, St., p.	Northmp.	2,170	1,606	421
Martin, St., p.	Oxon	...	377	158
Martin, St., -in-Meneage, p.	Cornwall	2,369	419	309
Martin-Coney, St., p.	York	...	460	515
Martindale, ch.	Westml.	8,060	174	574
Martin-in-the-Fields, St., p.	Mddlx.	305	22,639	5
Martinhoe, p.	Devon	2,549	219	295
Martin-Hussingtree, p.	Worces.	908	170	391
Martin-Ludgate, St., p.	Mddlx.	...	1,080	19
Martin-Micklegate, St., p.	York	...	727	515
Martin's, St., p.	Kilkenny	783	208	
Martin's, St., and Cambus-michael, p.	Perth	...	904	
Martinsthorpe, p.	Rutland	533	6	419
Martlesham, p.	Suffolk	2,709	465	223
Martletwy, p.	Pemb.	3,551	703	590
Martley, p.	Worces.	5,124	1,298	386
Martock, tn.-p.	Somerset	7,302	3,155	319
Marton, p.	York	3,375	587	533
Marton, p.	York	2,793	256	489
Marton, p.	Lincoln	1,310	487	434
Marton, p.	Warwick	910	410	401
Marton, tns.	Cheshire	...	639	456
Marton, tns.	York	950	117	522
Marton-in-Forest, p.	York	2,370	168	527
Marton-cum-Grafton, p.	York	1,198	454	492*a*
Marton, Great, h.	Lanc.	5,452	1,258	483
Marton, Little, h.	Lanc.	...	433	483
Marton, Long, p.	Westml.	3,200	762	573
Marton, St. Mark, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	328	608
Marton-le-Moor, tns.	York	1,614	205	491
Marton-by-Prestbury, tns.	Cheshire	1,947	296	433
Martry, p.	Meath	3,891	459	
Martyr-Worthy, p.	Hants	1,974	259	109
Marwood, p.	Devon	5,396	1,009	295
Marwood, tns.	Durham	3,671	241	513

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Mary, St., p.	Berks	1,846	10,940	127
Mary, St., p.	Cumb.	6,963	18,762	568
Mary, St., p.	Essex	1,827	1,278	202
Mary, St., p.	Jersey	1,602	1,040	
Mary, St., p.	Leices.	...	13,264	417
Mary, St., p.	Salop	4,302	8,360	360
Mary, St., p.	Beds	265	1,869	179
Mary, St., p.	Westmth.	10,070	5,868	
Mary, St., p.	Westmth.	4,190	833	
Mary, St., p.	Wexford	4,922	7,916	
Mary, St., p.	Cardigan	2,517	2,706	593
Mary, St., - Bishop - Hill - Junior, p.	York	3,200	5,278	515
Mary, St., - Bishop - Hill - Senior, p.	York	1,358	2,427	515
Mary, St., -in-Castle, p.	Sussex	281	4,809	76
Mary, St., -Church, p.	Devon	2,589	3,231	283
Mary, St., -Church, p.	Glamor.	727	119	583
Mary, St., Clonmel, p.	Tip.-Wat.	...	14,550	
Mary, St., Drogheda, p.	Lou.-Mea.	...	5,152	
Mary, St., -Extra, p.	Hants	2,980	2,468	106
Mary, St., -on-Hill, p.	Cheshire	4,043	5,464	459
Mary, St., -Hill, p.	Glamor.	1,404	252	583
Mary, St., Kilkenny, p.	Kilkenny	66	3,945	
Mary, St., Lode, p.	Glouces.	3,510	8,616	336
Mary, St., -le-Port, p.	Glouces.	...	196	329
Mary, St., Shandon, p.	Cork	2,378	14,529	
Mary, St., -le-Strand, p.	Mddlx.	22	...	
Maryborough, p.	Queen's	7,049	4,102	
Maryborough, tn. *th.*	Queen's	300	2,935	
Maryburgh, v.	Ross	...	503	
Maryculter, p.	Kincar.	...	1,055	
Maryhill, v.-p.	Lanark	4,522	11,260	
Marykirk, p.	Kincar.	...	2,068	
Marylebone, p.	Mddlx.		436,252	
Marylebone, p.	Mddlx.	1,509	161,680	7
Maryport, tn. *t. f.*	Cumb.	...	6,037	570
Mary's, St., Dublin, p.	Dublin	...	24,505	
Mary's, St., Edinburgh, p.	Edinb.	...	8,126	
Mary's, St., Ennisc orthy, p.	Wexford	2,991	4,259	
Mary's, St., Glasgow, p.	Lanark	...	10,280	
Mary's, St., Newtownbarry, p.	Wexford	8,284	2,488	
Mary's, St., Wexford, p.	Wexford	12	737	
Marystow, p.	Devon	2,895	448	290
Mary-Tavy, St., p.	Devon	4,180	1,202	290
Marytown, p.	Forfar	...	417	
Masham, tn.-p. *w.*	York	22,525	2,438	535
Mashbury, p.	Essex	815	120	200
Mason, tns.	Northmb.	1,165	113	554
Massingham, Great, p.	Norfolk	4,112	934	245
Massingham, Little, p.	Norfolk	2,278	132	245
Matching, p.	Essex	2,384	665	195
Matehy, p.	Cork	7,097	2,162	
Matfen, East, tns.	Northmb.	2,067	147	554
Matfen, Holy Trinity, ecl.-d.	Northmb.	...	751	554
Matfen, West, tns.	Northmb.	1,905	354	554
Matherne, p.	Monm.	3,281	450	576
Mathon, p.	Worces.	3,366	1,014	346
Mathry, p.	Pemb.	6,992	976	592
Matlask, p.	Norfolk	472	163	231
Matley, tns.	Cheshire	700	231	474
Matlock, p.	Derby	3,960	4,252	449
Matlock-Bath, ecl.-d.	Derby	...	1,258	449
Matson, p.	Glouces.	450	32	336
Matterdale, ch.	Cumb.	7,313	420	565
Mattersey, p.	Notts	2,210	436	435
Mattishall, p.	Norfolk	2,280	971	242
Mattishall-Burgh, p.	Norfolk	604	191	242
Mauchline, p.	Ayr	8,972	2,303	
Mauchline, v.	Ayr	...	1,414	
Maudlins, tn.	Wexford	12	190	
Maudlintown, p.	Wexford	841	769	
Maughan's, St., p.	Monm.	1,304	191	577
Maughold, p.	Isl. Man	...	4,545	
Maul, St., p.	Kilkenny	312	684	
Maulden, p.	Beds	2,574	1,563	181
Maunby, tns.	York	1,500	250	528
Mautby, p.	Norfolk	1,659	68	229
Mavesyn Redware, p.	Stafford	2,475	462	377
Mavis-Enderby, p.	Lincoln	1,510	186	430
Mawdesley, tns.	Lanc.	2,887	912	481
Mawdesley, St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	1,189	481
Mawgan-in-Meneage, p.	Cornwall	5,273	895	309
Mawgan, St., -in-Pyder, p.	Cornwall	5,628	731	305
Mawnan, p.	Cornwall	2,258	572	308
Mawr, h.	Glamor.	...	733	585*a*
Maxey, p.	Northmp.	2,280	643	175
Maxstoke, p.	Warwick	2,701	322	396
Maxton, p.	Roxburgh	4,494	497	
May, Isle of	Fife	140	17	
Maybole, p.	Ayr	22,721	6,713	
Maybole, tn. *th.*	Ayr	...	4,115	
Mayfield, p.	Sussex	13,604	2,688	81
Mayfield, tn.-p.	Stafford	3,760	1,426	447
Mayglass, p.	Wexford	3,528	825	
Mayland, p.	Essex	2,030	225	202
Mayne, p.	Kilkenny	1,941	511	
Mayne, p.	Louth	1,061	507	
Mayne, p.	Westmth.	6,504	1,254	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Maynooth, tn.	Kildare	91	1,497	
Mayo, v.-p.	Mayo	11,848	2,243	
Meanwood, ecl.-d.	York	...	1,321	500
Meare, p.	Somerset	8,269	1,640	323
Mearns, p.	Renfrew	10,606	3,547	
Mears-Ashby, p.	Northmp.	1,890	525	171
Measham, p.	Derby	1,490	1,639	414
Meavy, p.	Devon	3,289	269	290
Mechlas, tns.	Flint	...	128	610
Medbourne, p.	Leices.	2,560	613	420
Medlar-with-Wesham, tns.	Lanc.	1,971	563	483
Medmenham, p.	Bucks	2,420	380	155
Medomsley, tns.	Durham	4,823	1,296	545
Medsted, p.	Hants	2,811	497	114
Meelick, p.	Galway	4,115	712	
Meelick, p.	Mayo	8,062	3,045	
Meelnagh, p.	Wexford	4,189	834	
Meerbrook, St. Matt., ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	553	372
Meesden, p.	Herts	1,008	183	140
Meeth, p.	Devon	2,479	287	291
Mefenydd, tns.	Cardigan	...	638	597
Meggett and Lyne, p.	Peebles	...	134	
Meifod, p.	Montg.	12,614	1,806	609
Meigle, v.-p. *w.*	Perth	...	835	
Melbecks, tns.	York	10,106	1,622	538
Melbourne, tns.	York	3,130	568	518
Melbourne, tn.-p.	Derby	3,290	2,621	444
Melbourne, p.	Camb.	4,688	1,637	140
Melbury Abbas, p.	Dorset	2,276	412	268
Melbury Bubb, p.	Dorset	1,227	136	275
Melbury Osmond, p.	Dorset	1,192	329	277
Melbury Sampford, p.	Dorset	1,024	60	277
Melchbourne, p.	Beds	2,574	251	179
Melcombe Horsey, p.	Dorset	2,151	208	275
Melcombe Regis, p.	Dorset	1,548	6,498	274
Melcombe Regis & Weymouth, tn. M. & P.	Dorset	...	11,383	274
Meldon, p.	Northmb.	993	144	558
Meldreth, p.	Camb.	2,000	735	140
Meldrum, Old, p.	Aberdeen	...	2,343	
Meldrum, Old, tn. *s.*	Aberdeen	...	1,553	
Melford, Long, v.-p.	Suffolk	5,185	2,870	212
Meliden, p.	Flint	4,722	1,250	613
Melindwr, tns.	Cardigan	6,677	1,311	597
Meline, p.	Pemb.	4,523	414	593
Melkridge, tns.	Northmb.	4,451	299	556
Melksham, p.	Wilts	12,572	5,337	257
Melksham, tn. 2nd *m.*	Wilts	...	2,452	257
Melling, p.	Lanc.	23,474	2,013	485
Melling, tns.	Lanc.	2,120	728	468
Mellion, St., p.	Cornwall	2,985	299	302
Mellis, p.	Suffolk	1,344	598	218
Mellons, St., p.	Monm.	2,574	588	581
Mellor, tns.	Derby	2,352	1,733	451
Mellor, ecl.-d.	Derby	...	3,373	451
Mellor, tns.	Lanc.	1,830	1,398	480
Mellor, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	1,718	480
Mells, p.	Somerset	3,611	972	321
Melmerby, p.	Cumb.	4,496	307	565
Melmerby, tns.	York	1,153	123	536
Melmerby, tns.	York	1,109	285	491
Melplaish, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Dorset	...	464	277
Melrose, p.	Roxburgh	26,058	7,711	
Melrose, tn. *s.*	Roxburgh	...	1,141	
Melsonby, p.	York	2,669	471	539
Meltham-Mills, v. ecl.-d.	York	...	1,196	497
Melton, p.	Suffolk	1,420	1,084	223
Melton, tns.	York	900	175	519
Melton Constable, p.	Norfolk	2,710	118	231
Melton, High, p.	York	1,464	109	510
Melton Magna, p.	Norfolk	2,485	368	236
Melton-Mowbray, p.	Leices.	10,266	4,936	418
Melton-Mowbray, tn. *t.*	Leices.	...	4,047	418
Melton Parva, p.	Norfolk	671	370	236
Melton Ross, p.	Lincoln	1,755	168	433
Melverley, p.	Salop	1,418	214	359
Membury, p.	Devon	4,089	751	279
Mendham, p.	Norf.-Suff.	3,144	779	219
Mendlesham, tn.-p.	Suffolk	3,944	1,316	218
Menheniot, p.	Cornwall	6,997	2,423	303
Menlough, tn.	Galway	53	682	
Menmuir, p.	Forfar	...	796	
Mennethorpe, tns.	York	...	124	526
Menstone, tns.	York	1,132	318	493*a*
Menstrie, v.	Clackm.	...	455	
Menteith, Port of, p.	Perth	...	1,375	
Mentmore, p.	Bucks	1,240	399	183
Menwith and Darley, tns.	York	2,480	650	490
Meole, Brace, p.	Salop	...	1,215	360
Meols, North, p.	Lanc.	24,541	15,947	464
Meolse, Great, tns.	Cheshire	3,883	184	460*a*
Meolse, Little, tns.	Cheshire	19,926	169	460*a*
Meon, East, p.	Hants	11,380	1,486	112
Meon-Stoke, p.	Hants	2,050	429	110
Meon, West, p.	Hants	3,728	842	110
Meopham, p.	Kent	4,693	1,123	52
Mepal, p.	Camb.	1,452	510	190
Meppershall, p.	Beds	1,949	541	180
Mercaston, tns.	Derby	1,120	135	447

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1801.	No. of Union.
Mere, p.	Wilts	7,400	2,929	267
Mere, tn. *t.*	Wilts	...	1,210	267
Mere, tns.	Cheshire	2,438	[illegible]	454
Merevale, p.	Lei.-War.	2,150	212	397
Mereworth, p.	Kent	2,376	835	[illegible]
Meriadog, tns.	Denbigh	...	335	613
Meriden, p.	Warwick	3,010	[illegible]	396
Merrington, p.	Durham	8,024	4,046	541*a*
Merrion, tn.	Dublin	197	801	
Merriott, p.	Somerset	1,693	1,413	318
Merrow, p.	Surrey	1,608	363	[illegible]
Merryn, St., p.	Cornwall	3,928	570	305
Mersea, East, p.	Essex	3,857	305	205
Mersea, West, p.	Essex	4,415	944	205
Mersham, p.	Kent	2,675	752	[illegible]
Merstham, p.	Surrey	2,535	846	44
Merston, p.	Sussex	710	79	91
Merther, p.	Cornwall	1,726	384	307
Merthyr, p.	Carmar.	2,218	287	589
Merthyr, Cynog, p.	Brecon	21,278	800	[illegible]
Merthyr, Dovan, p.	Glamor.	1,396	143	581
Merthyr, Mawr, p.	Glamor.	2,590	174	583
Merthyr-Tydvil, p.	Glamor.	17,744	49,794	582
Merthyr-Tydvil, tn. P. *w. s.*	Glamor.	...	83,875	582
Merton, p.	Devon	3,738	820	[illegible]
Merton, p.	Norfolk	1,362	194	241
Merton, p.	Oxon	1,990	204	159
Merton, p.	Berwick	6,536	729	
Merton, v.-p.	Surrey	1,780	1,822	46
Meshaw, p.	Devon	1,751	250	294
Messing, p.	Essex	2,549	813	206
Messingham, p.	Lincoln	6,130	1,362	433
Metfield, p.	Suffolk	2,162	663	219
Metheringham, p.	Lincoln	4,590	1,532	428
Methill and Kirkland, vs.	Fife	...	522	
Methley, p.	York	3,240	2,472	504*a*
Methlick, p.	Aberdeen	...	2,157	
Methven, p.	Perth	...	2,347	
Methven, v.	Perth	...	950	
Methwold, p.	Norfolk	13,192	1,509	249
Mettingham, p.	Suffolk	1,386	387	226
Metton, p.	Norfolk	660	78	231
Mevagh, p.	Donegal	21,021	4,755	
Mevagissey, p.	Cornwall	1,344	1,914	306
Mewan, St., p.	Cornwall	2,632	1,227	306
Mexborough, p.	York	2,323	2,665	510
Meylliteyrn, p.	Carnar.	1,519	265	619
Michael, p.	Isl. Man	...	1,314	
Michael, St., p.	Derby	...	1,519	445
Michael, St., p.	Glouces.	500	3,687	336
Michael, St., p.	Herts	190	2,303	144
Michael, St., p.	Pemb.	1,817	1,501	591
Michael, St., p.	Glouces.	...	4,922	329
Michael, St., p.	Limerick	...	20,922	
Michael, St., Caerhayes, p.	Cornwall	870	173	[illegible]
Michael, St., Cambridge, p.	Camb.	...	376	187
Michael, St., Church-Eskley, p.	Hereford	4,567	448	348
Michael, St., Gt. Boughton, p.	Cheshire	[illegible]	922	459
Michael, St., Lichfield, p.	Stafford	11,906	5,112	377
Michael, St., Penkivil, p.	Cornwall	1,189	194	307
Michael, St., -on-Wyre, p.	Lanc.	18,184	4,509	484
Michaelchurch-on-Arrow, p.	Radnor	1,936	138	603
Michael's, St., p.	Cork	1,993	385	
Michael's, St., p.	Dublin	[illegible]	1,169	
Michael's, St., p.	Wexford	387	55	
Michael's, St., of Feagh, p.	Wexford	100	2,143	
Michael's, St., Lewes, p.	Sussex	...	1,076	84
Michael's, St., Lincoln, p.	Lincoln	...	1,296	428
Michael's, St., Mile-End, p.	Essex	...	880	204
Michael's, St., Oxford, p.	Oxon	...	971	158
Michael's, St., Southampton, p.	Hants	...	1,992	105
Michael's, St., Stamford, p.	Lincoln	...	1,305	421
Michael's, St., Winchester, p.	Hants	...	542	109
Michael's Mount, St., p.	Cornwall	70	132	311
Michaelstone-on-Avon, p.	Glamor.	5,035	6,184	584
Michaelstone-le-Pit, p.	Glamor.	790	73	581
Michaelstone-super-Ely, p.	Glamor.	299	49	581
Michaelstone-y-Vedw, p.	Monm.	3,433	512	580
Michaelstow, p.	Cornwall	1,617	219	[illegible]
Michan's, St., p.	Dublin	...	22,105	
Michelmersh, p.	Hants	3,983	1,099	107
Michfield, p.	Suffolk	1,290	259	220
Mickleby, tns.	York	1,340	177	531
Micklefield, tns.	York	1,755	[illegible]	504*a*
Mickleham, p.	Surrey	2,849	721	43
Micklehurst, h.	Cheshire	...	[illegible]	474
Mickleover, p.	Derby	5,330	2,104	[illegible]
Mickleton, p.	Glouces.	3,766	743	[illegible]
Mickleton, tns.	York	4,890	688	543
Mickle-Trafford, tns.	Cheshire	1,143	265	[illegible]
Mickley, tns.	Northmb.	1,188	1,208	[illegible]
Mickley, St. John, ecl.-d.	York	...	210	491
Midcalder, p.	Edinb.	12,324	1,389	
Middle, p.	Salop	6,909	1,258	362
Middlebie, p.	Dumfries	17,592	2,004	
Middleham, tn.-p.	York	2,108	922	[illegible]
Middleham, Bishop's, p.	Durham	5,971	2,272	541*a*
Middlesbrough, p.	York	2,300	19,416	541*a*
Middlesbrough, tn. M.	York	...	18,992	541*a*
Middlesceugh, h.	Cumb.	2,010	159	565
Middlestone, tns.	Durham	879	497	542
Middlethorpe, tns.	York	607	135	515
Middleton, p.	[illegible]	875	138	212
Middleton, p.	Norfolk	3,029	894	245
Middleton, p.	Sussex	859	89	91
Middleton, p.	Warwick	3,540	484	376
Middleton, p.	York	3,340	701	523
Middleton, p.	York	25,450	2,100	530
Middleton, p.	Cork	5,712	5,869	
Middleton, tn. *s.*	Cork	371	3,401	
Middleton, tns.	Derby	...	964	447
Middleton, tns.	Lanc.	1,229	182	485
Middleton, tns.	Northmp.	...	421	172
Middleton, tns.	Northmb.	...	112	560
Middleton, tns.	Westml.	7,503	366	575
Middleton, tns.	York	2,763	176	493*a*
Middleton, tns.	York	1,797	902	500
Middleton Cheney, p.	Northmp.	1,780	1,250	163
Middleton-with-Fordley, p.	Suffolk	1,420	589	225
Middleton, St. George, p.	Durham	2,050	294	540
Middleton-on-the-Hill, p.	Hereford	2,921	445	351
Middleton, Holy Trinity, ecl.-d.	Derby	...	1,133	447
Middleton, St. Leonard, p.	Lanc.	11,903	19,635	475
Middleton, St. Leonard, tn. *f.*	Lanc.	...	9,876	475
Middleton-upon-Leven, tns.	York	1,129	108	533
Middleton-Malzor, p.	Northmp.	1,190	668	167
Middleton, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	York	...	1,360	500
Middleton, North & South, tns.	Northmb.	...	116	558
Middleton, North & South, tns.	Northmb.	...	188	562
Middleton-Quernhow, tns.	York	735	129	491
Middleton-Scriven, p.	Salop	786	111	356
Middleton-with-Smerril, tns.	Derby	...	244	449
Middleton, Stoney, p.	Oxon	1,834	259	159
Middleton-in-Teesdale, p. *s.*	Durham	40,250	4,557	543
Middleton, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	740	608
Middleton-Tyas, p.	York	6,108	775	539
Middletown, tns.	Montg.	736	216	608
Middletown, tn. *w. s.*	Armagh	19	417	
Middlewich, tn.-p. *t.*	Cheshire	13,110	4,752	456
Middlezoy, p.	Somerset	2,520	725	316
Middridge, tns.	Durham	1,118	313	542
Midgham, tg. ecl.-d.	Berks	...	233	120
Midgholm, p.	Cumb.	...	82	566
Midgley, tns.	York	2,110	2,842	498
Midhurst, p.	Sussex	671	1,340	93
Midhurst, tn. P. *th.*	Sussex	...	6,405	93
Midley, p.	Kent	2,153	42	74
Midmar, p.	Aberdeen	...	1,091	
Midsomer-Norton, p.	Somerset	3,922	3,886	
Midville, p.-tns.	Lincoln	3,450	152	430
Milborne, St. Andrew, p.	Dorset	1,717	327	270
Milborne Port, tn.-p.	Somerset	3,277	1,814	320
Milborne Stileham, h.	Dorset	...	288	270
Milbourn, tg.	Wilts	...	117	252
Milbourne, tns.	Westml.	5,282	324	573
Milbrook, p.	Hants	3,646	10,107	106
Milburn & Milburn-Grange, tns.	Northmb.	...	125	554
Milby, tns.	York	...	108	492*a*
Milcomb, tns. ecl.-d.	Oxon	1,380	241	163
Milden, p.	Suffolk	1,339	159	213
Mildenhall, p.	Wilts	4,025	466	255
Mildenhall, St. Andrew, p.	Suffolk	13,710	4,046	216
Mildenhall High Town, tn. *f.*	Suffolk	...	1,615	216
Mildmay Park, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	6,620	10
Mile-End, St. Michael, p.	Essex	...	880	204
Mile-End New Town, h.	Middx.	42	10,845	22
Mile-End Old Town, h.	Middx.	681	73,064	245
Mileham, p.	Norfolk	2,851	546	242
Milesmark, v.	Fife	...	365	
Miles Platting, St. John, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	5,153	473
Milford, p.	Hants	5,286	1,784	100
Milford, p.	Pemb.	...	3,007	592
Milford, tn.	Cork	27	209	
Milford, ecl.-d.	Derby	...	1,770	446
Milford, tn.	Donegal	11	[illegible]	
Milford, tg.	Wilts	1,336	631	263
Milford, St. John, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	717	42
Milford, South, tns.	York	2,240	823	504*a*
Milford, Sth., St. Mary, ecl.-d.	York	...	1,059	504*a*
Milland, v.	Hants	...	211	109
Millbrook, p.	Beds	1,450	430	181
Mill Hill, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	1,188	135
Millington, p.	York	2,750	275	516
Millington, tns.	Cheshire	[illegible]	388	454
Millom, p.	Cumb.	38,472	2,015	572
Millport, tn.	Bute	...	1,104	
Millstreet, tn. *th.*	Cork	56	1,440	
Milltown, tn.	Dublin	186	[illegible]	
Milltown, tn.	Kerry	52	685	
Milltown-Malbay, tn.	Clare	32	1,380	
Milnathort, v.	Kinross	...	1,476	
Milngavie, v.	Stirling	...	1,895	
Milnsbridge, St. Luke, ecl.-d.	York	...	2,903	[illegible]
Milnthorpe, ecl.-d.	Westml.	...	1,078	575
Milson, p.	Salop	1,025	157	355
Milstead, p.	Kent	1,216	[illegible]	68
Milston, p.	Wilts	2,243	180	262
Milton, p.	Berks	1,431	[illegible]	129

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Milton, p.	Camb.	1,378	494	186
Milton, p.	Northmp.	1,190	668	167
Milton, v.-p.	Hants	6,416	1,295	100
Milton, tns.	Oxon	...	895	162
Milton-Abbas, tn.-p.	Dorset	2,420	1,014	270
Milton-Abbot, p.	Devon	6,617	1,062	290
Milton-Bryant, p.	Beds	1,480	345	182
Milton-Chapel, p.	Kent	399	11	64
Milton-Clevedon, p.	Somerset	1,221	210	322
Milton-Damerell, p.	Devon	4,252	684	298
Milton-Ernest, p.	Beds	2,070	485	179
Milton-next-Gravesend, p.	Kent	858	10,897	51
Milton, Great, p.	Oxon	4,402	729	156
Milton, or Hertbertshire, v.	Stirling	...	562	
Milton, St. James, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	3,896	96
Milton-Keynes, p.	Bucks	1,842	346	153
Milton-Lilbourne, p.	Wilts	3,502	697	261
Milton, Little, p.	Oxon	...	411	156
Milton-next-Sittingbourne, tn.-p. *f.*	Kent	2,556	2,731	68
Milton, South, p.	Devon	1,506	363	285
Milverton, tn.-p. *f.*	Somerset	5,475	1,895	314
Milverton, p.	Warwick	1,180	1,366	403
Milwich, p.	Stafford	2,987	567	368
Mimms, North, p.	Herts	4,925	1,095	143
Mimms, South, p.	Mddlx.	5,153	3,238	136
Minard, p.	Kerry	6.056	817	
Minchin-Hampton, tn.-p. *t.*	Glouces.	4,895	4,147	338
Mindtown, p.	Salop	903	48	353
Minehead, tn.-p.	Somerset	4,581	1,582	313*a*
Minera, tns.	Denbigh	1,351	1,221	611
Miningsby, p.	Lincoln	730	477	429
Minnigaff, p.	Kirkcud.	89,451	1,804	
Minshull Church, p.	Cheshire	2,286	302	458
Minshull Vernon, tns.	Cheshire	2,753	402	458
Minskip, tns.	York	1,395	220	492*a*
Minstead, p.	Hants	12,800	905	104
Minster, p.	Cornwall	3,222	505	300
Minster Lovell, p.	Oxon	1,938	586	161
Minster-in-Sheppey, p.	Kent	11,035	15,964	69
Minster-in-Thanet, p.	Kent	6,170	1,588	70
Minsterworth, p.	Glouces.	1,938	463	334
Mintern-Magna, p.	Dorset	2,064	374	275
Mintiaghs, p.	Donegal	3,259	274	
Minting, p.	Lincoln	2,543	422	429
Mintlyn, p.	Norfolk	1,100	46	245
Minto, p.	Roxburgh	5,620	430	
Minty, p.	Wilts	3,470	812	252
Minver, St., p.	Cornwall	8,683	1,111	304
Minwere, p.	Pemb.	1,957	99	590
Mirfield, v.-p.	York	3,390	9,263	502
Miserden, p.	Glouces.	2,434	503	338
Missendon, Great, p.	Bucks	5,731	2,250	148
Missendon, Little, p.	Bucks	3,173	1,089	150
Misson, p.	Notts-York	6,129	803	510
Misterton, p.	Leices.	3,580	554	408
Misterton, p.	Notts	5,420	1,627	434
Misterton, p.	Somerset	1,417	588	277
Mistley, p.	Essex	2,115	1,539	203
Mitcham, p.	Surrey	2,893	5,078	46
Mitcheldean, tn.-p.	Glouces.	680	689	334
Mitcheldever, p.	Hants	9,340	1,041	109
Mitchelstown, tn. *th.*	Cork	138	2,922	
Mitchelstown, p.	Meath	973	157	
Mitchel-Troy, p.	Monm.	2,000	385	577
Mitford, p.	Northmb.	9,595	646	558
Mithian, ecl.-d.	Cornwall	...	2,085	307
Mitton, p.	Lanc.-Yk.	18,103	3,403	479
Mitton, Great, tns.	York	1,450	184	479
Mitton, Lower, h.	Worces.	861	2,958	384
Mixbury, p.	Oxon	2,630	381	164
Moate, tn. *th.*	Westmth.	151	1,960	
Mobberley, p.	Cheshire	5,138	1,245	454
Moccas, p.	Hereford	1,163	196	349
Mochrum, p.	Wigtown	...	2,694	
Mocollop and Lismore, p.	Cork-Wat.	64,010	13,146	
Modbury, tn.-p. *th.*	Devon	6,258	1,621	285
Modelligo, p.	Waterf.	7,518	1,481	
Modeshill, p.	Tipperary	3,101	625	
Modreeny, p.	Tipperary	12,165	2,579	
Moffat, v.-p.	Lan.-Dmf.	40,068	2,232	
Mogeely, p.	Cork	6,430	1,707	
Mogeely, p.	Cork	9,709	1,412	
Mogeesha, p.	Cork	3,489	1,413	
Moggerhanger, ecl.-d.	Beds	...	503	180
Mohill, p.	Lgfd.-Lei.	6,697	10,363	
Mohill, tn.	Leitrim	47	1,123	
Moira, tn.-p. *th.*	Down	6,096	3,423	
Molahiffe, p.	Kerry	9,805	2,343	
Molash, p.	Kent	1,449	328	63
Mold, p.	Flint	18,104	12,216	610
Mold, tn. P. *w. s.*	Flint	...	3,735	610
Molesey, East, p.	Surrey	730	1,559	47
Molesey, West, p.	Surrey	650	459	47
Molesworth, p.	Hunts	1,710	256	173
Molland, p.	Devon	6,168	598	294
Mollington, ch.	Oxon War.	1,820	372	163
Molough, p.	Tipperary	1,626	390	
Molton North, p.	Devon	14,351	1,842	294

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Molton, South, tn.-p. M. *s.*	Devon	6,264	3,830	294
Monachlogddu, p.	Pemb.	6,166	471	590
Monagay, p.	Limerick	22,791	4,960	
Monaghan, p.	Monagh.	13,548	9,302	
Monaghan, tn. *m. t. w. s.*	Monagh.	170	3,910	
Monamintra, p.	Waterf.	357	45	
Monamolin, p.-v.	Wexford	8,509	1,585	
Monance, St., p.	Fife	1,281	1,498	
Monanimy, p.	Cork	8,831	1,497	
Monart, p.	Wexford	13,029	2,223	
Monasteranenagh, p.	Limerick	7,619	1,477	
Monasterboice, p.	Louth	2,317	576	
Monasterevin, p.	Kildare	7,142	2,490	
Monasterevin, tn.-p. *s.*	Kildare	128	908	
Monasteroris, p.	King's	15,762	3,712	
Monckton, p.	Pemb.	4,629	1,708	591
Monckton, Combe, p.	Somerset	720	1,271	326
Monckton-Deverill, p.	Wilts	1,735	180	267
Monckton-Wyld, ecl.-d.	Dorset	...	362	278
Monewden, p.	Suffolk	1,088	223	224
Moneydie, p.	Perth	...	252	
Moneygall, v. *s.*	King's	31	555	
Moneymore, tn. *m.*	Lond.	...	729	
Mongeham, Great, p.	Kent	874	349	71
Mongeham, Little, p.	Kent	1,160	138	71
Mongewell, p.	Oxon	1,638	177	125
Monifieth, v.-p.	Forfar	6,767	5,052	
Monikie, p.	Forfar	9,027	1,460	
Monimail, p.	Fife	6,554	1,054	
Monington, p.	Pemb.	1,010	120	593
Monivaird and Strowan, p.	Perth	...	782	
Monivea, v.-p.	Galway	21,932	2,677	
Monk-Hesledon, p.	Durham	7,180	2,077	546
Monk-Okehampton, p.	Devon	1,488	272	291
Monk-Soham, p.	Suffolk	1,569	442	219
Monkland, p.	Hereford	1,079	211	351
Monkland, New, p.	Lanark	20,116	20,554	
Monkland, Old, p.	Lanark	11,281	29,543	
Monkleigh, p.	Devon	2,177	627	297
Monknash, p.	Glamor.	1,584	121	583
Monknewtown, p.	Meath	3,674	528	
Monks-Coppenhall, tns.	Cheshire	1,318	8,159	458
Monkseaton, tns.	Northmb.	1,110	421	553
Monks-Eleigh, p.	Suffolk	2,099	678	213
Monksgrange, p.	Queen's	864	213	
Monks-Horton, p.	Kent	1,079	153	73
Monksilver, p.	Somerset	1,005	304	313*a*
Monks-Kirby, p.	Warwick	9,640	1,931	408
Monksland, p.	Waterf.	2,112	1,276	
Monks-Risborough, p.	Warwick	3,220	985	150
Monkstown, p.	Cork	1,541	2,246	
Monkstown, p.	Dublin	2,052	21,733	
Monkswood, p.	Monm.	1,030	179	579
Monkton, p.	Devon	1,333	126	280
Monkton, p.	Kent	2,364	374	70
Monkton Farleigh, p.	Wilts	1,796	352	258
Monkton Moor, p.	York	4,230	381	492*a*
Monkton Nun, p.	York	1,692	323	492*a*
Monkton and Prestwick, p.	Ayr	3,971	1,937	
Monkton, West, p.	Somerset	3,079	1,153	315
Monktown, p.	Meath	1,870	257	
Monkwearmouth, p.	Durham	5,419	23,440	549
Monmouth, p. *s.*	Monm.	3,420	5,271	577
Monmouth, tn. M. and P.	Monm.	...	5,783	577
Monnington-on-Wye, p.	Hereford	1,011	102	349
Monquitter, p.	Aberdeen	...	2,580	
Monsea, p.	Tipperary	5,025	793	
Montacute, p.	Somerset	1,485	992	319
Montford, p.	Salop	2,976	468	359
Montgomery, tn.-p. P. *th.*	Montg.	3,288	1,276	608
Montiaghs, p.	Armagh	5,950	4,338	
Montpelier, ecl.-d.	Glouces.	...	6,101	330
Montrose, p.	Forfar	...	15,455	
Montrose, tn. E. M. *f.*	Forfar	...	13,443	
" P.	Forfar	...	14,563	
Monxton, p.	Hants	1,141	275	118
Monymusk, p.	Aberdeen	...	988	
Monzie, v.-p.	Perth	...	972	
Monzievaird-with-Strowan, p.	Perth	...	782	
Mooncorn, tn.	Kilkenny	34	678	
Moone, p.	Kildare	7,281	985	
Moonzie, p.	Fife	1,257	179	
Moor, tns.	Flint	237	110	459
Moor-Allerton, ecl.-d.	York	...	697	500
Moorby, p.	Lincoln	950	128	429
Moore, p.	Roscom.	20,728	2,920	
Moorechurch, p.	Meath	5,291	710	
Moore-Critchell, p.	Dorset	1,705	342	271
Mooresholm-with-Gerrick, tns.	York	4,260	305	532
Moorfields, ecl.-d.	York	...	6,254	508
Moorfields, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	4,216	17
Moorgagah, p.	Mayo	1,789	275	
Moorlinch, p.	Somerset	9,252	2,329	316
Moorsley, tns.	Durham	588	973	547
Moortown, tns.	Northmb.	443	543	552
Moorwinstow, p.	Cornwall	7,956	868	299
Mors, p.	Tipperary	3,623	414	
Morborn, p.	Hunts	1,174	132	175
Morchard, Bishop's, p.	Devon	7,088	1,658	293

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Morcott, p.	Rutland	1,343	494	420
Morden, p.	Dorset	6,574	939	273
Morden, Guilden, p.	Camb.	2,506	906	140
Morden, Steeple, p.	Camb.	3,767	913	140
Mordiford, p.	Hereford	1,478	291	348
Mordington, p.	Berwick	3,069	377	
Mordon, p.	Surrey	1,422	654	46
Mordon, tns.	Durham	1,537	179	541*a*
More, p.	Salop	3,533	227	353
Morebath, p.	Devon	3,449	430	293
Morebattle and Mow, p.	Roxburgh	22,518	1,031	
Moreleigh, p.	Devon	1,487	122	284
Moresby, p.	Cumb.	2,187	1,222	571
Morestead, p.	Hants	1,519	112	109
Moreton, p.	Dorset	2,311	283	273
Moreton, p.	Essex	1,421	497	196
Moreton Corbet, p.	Salop	2,140	255	363*a*
Moreton Hampstead, p.	Devon	7,656	1,468	283
Moreton Jefferies, p.	Hereford	703	41	350
Moreton-on-Lugg, p.	Hereford	885	77	348
Moreton-in-the-Marsh, p.	Glouces.	900	1,420	406
Moreton, Maids, p.	Bucks	1,260	543	154
Moreton, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	679	366
Moreton Morrell, p.	Warwick	536	266	404
Moreton, North, p.	Berks	1,103	352	125
Moreton Say, p.	Salop	4,804	679	364
Moreton, South, p.	Berks	1,470	371	125
Moreton Valence, p.	Glouces.	1,432	337	337
Morgans, p.	Limerick	1,215	295	
Morham, p.	Hadding.	2,087	281	
Morland, p.	Westml.	15,260	1,927	574
Morley, p.	Derby	3,513	951	446
Morley, tns.	York	...	6,840	502
Morley, St. Botolph, p.	Norfolk	760	278	235
Morley, St. Peter, p.	Norfolk	950	147	235
Morning-Thorpe, p.	Norfolk	1,001	140	239
Morpeth, p.	Northmb.	8,177	5,612	558
Morpeth, tn. M. *w.*	Northmb.	...	4,296	558
,, P.	Northmb.	...	13,794	558
Morristownbiller, p.	Kildare	3,672	1,111	
Morston, p.	Norfolk	3,825	153	243
Morthoe, p.	Devon	4,621	347	295
Mortlach, p.	Banff	...	3,095	
Mortlake, p.	Surrey	1,168	3,778	48
Mortlestown, p.	Tipperary	1,840	313	
Morton, p.	Lincoln	3,390	1,008	422
Morton, p.	Derby	2,800	911	448
Morton, p.	Notts	498	142	441
Morton, p.	Dumfries	8,127	2,253	
Morton, ecl.-d.	York	...	2,432	494
Morton, tns.	Lincoln	...	623	434
Morton, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	823	361
Morton, Abbotts, p.	Worces.	1,420	245	405
Morton Baggott, p.	Warwick	1,160	139	405
Morton, East, tns.	Durham	1,466	2,104	546
Morton Grange, tns.	Durham	505	220	547
Morton-on-the-Hill, p.	Norfolk	977	149	233
Morton Pinkney, p.	Northmp.	2,422	570	164
Morton-on-Swale, tns.	York	1,533	286	534
Morvah, p.	Cornwall	1,226	380	311
Morval, p.	Cornwall	3,562	765	303
Morvern, p.	Argyle	...	1,226	
Morvil, p.	Pemb.	2,551	125	592
Morvill, p.	Salop	5,166	507	356
Moseley, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Worces.	...	2,591	393
Moseley, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	949	457
Moss, tns.	York	2,300	242	510
Moss-side, tns.	Lanc.	430	2,695	471
Mosstown, p.	Louth	3,818	849	
Mosterton, p.	Dorset	958	380	277
Moston, tns.	Lanc.	...	1,199	473
Mostrim, tn.	Longford	10,943	3,046	
Mostyn, ecl.-d.	Flint	...	1,640	610
Motcombe, p.	Dorset	4,841	1,433	268
Mothell, p.	Waterf.	20,741	2,605	
Mothell, p.	Kilkenny	7,092	1,491	
Motherby-with-Gill, tns.	Cumb.	446	117	565
Motherwell, v.	Lanark	...	2,925	
Mothvey, p.	Carmar.	11,914	1,050	
Mottisfont, p.	Hants	2,739	496	107
Mottiston, p.	Hants	1,107	160	99
Mottram St. Andrew, tns.	Cheshire	1,600	460	453
Mottram-in-Longendale, tn.-p.	Cheshire	23,279	22,495	474
Moughtre, p.	Montg.	5,025	526	607
Moulin, p.	Perth	...	1,831	
Moulsford, p.	Berks	1,429	180	125
Moulsham, St. John, ecl.-d.	Essex	...	4,229	200
Moulsoe, p.	Bucks	1,190	234	153
Moulton, p.	Lincoln	13,785	2,143	423
Moulton, p.	Norfolk	1,018	259	237
Moulton, p.	Northmp.	1,680	1,840	170
Moulton, p.	Suffolk	3,134	518	189
Moulton, tns.	York	2,954	244	539
Moulton, Great, St. Michael, p.	Norfolk	1,347	442	239
Mount, p.	Cardigan	1,142	146	593
Mount-Bures, p.	Essex	1,404	301	205
Mount-Charles, tn.	Donegal	22	424	
Mountfield, p.	Sussex	3,841	585	77
Mount-Hawke, ecl.-d.	Cornwall	...	2,226	307

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Mountmellick, tn. *w. s.*	Queen's	...	3,062	
Mountnessing, p.	Essex	4,005	844	199
Mounton, p.	Monm.	407	90	576
Mounton, p.	Pemb.	330	40	590
Mount-Pellon, Chr. Ch., ecl.-d.	York	...	2,021	498
Mount-Pleasant, ecl.-d.	Cumb.	...	4,131	571
Mountrath, tn. *s.*	Queen's	181	2,086	
Mountsorrell, tns.	Leices.	680	1,654	416
Mourneabbey, p.	Cork	11,436	2,039	
Mousewald, p.	Dumfries	5,891	633	
Moviddy, p.	Cork	6,133	1,416	
Moville, tn.	Donegal	13	897	
Moville, Lower, p.	Donegal	15,950	5,192	
Moville, Upper, p.	Donegal	19,082	4,207	
Mowcop, St. Thomas, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	2,135	370
Mowney, p.	Tipperary	1,522	289	
Mowsley, ch.	Leices.	1,710	241	409
Moxley, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	3,857	340
Moy, tn. *f.*	Tyrone	43	698	
Moy and Dalarossie, p.	Invern.	...	1,026	
Moy-with-Dyke, p.	Nairn	...	1,247	
Moyacomb, p.	Carl. Wic. & Wexf.	17,435	2,808	
Moyaliff, p.	Tipperary	8,022	1,982	
Moyanna, p.	Queen's	6,824	1,137	
Moyarta, p.	Clare	15,613	5,033	
Moybolgue, p.	Mea.-Cav.	6,761	1,841	
Moycarky, p.	Tipperary	3,836	677	
Moycullen, p.	Galway	32,566	4,488	
Moydow, p.	Longford	4,626	696	
Moygawnagh, p.	Mayo	20,269	963	
Moyglare, p.	Meath	4,559	255	
Moylagh, p.	Meath	7,457	1,483	
Moylgrove, p.	Pemb.	2,442	429	593
Moylisker, p.	Westmth.	1,726	217	
Moylough, p.	Galway	23,387	4,718	
Moymet, p.	Meath	3,255	429	
Moynalty, p.	Meath	12,679	3,050	
Moyne, p.-tn.	Tipperary	9,514	1,408	
Moyne, p.	Wicklow	8,462	656	
Moynoe, p.	Clare	9,460	762	
Moyrus, p.	Galway	100,982	8,558	
Much-Birch, p.	Hereford	1,287	496	348
Muchelney, p.	Somerset	1,566	308	317
Muckairn, p.	Argyle	...	729	
Muckalee, p.	Kilkenny	3,706	580	
Muckalee, p.	Kilkenny	2,712	371	
Muckamore-Grange, p.	Antrim	4,027	1,306	
Muckart, p.	Perth	4,960	615	
Mucking, p.	Essex	2,631	253	198
Mucklestone, p.	Sal.-Staff.	8,531	1,610	364
Muckno, p.	Monagh.	16,616	7,271	
Muckton, p.	Lincoln	1,025	106	431
Mudford, p.	Somerset	2,035	421	319
Muff, tn.-p.	Donegal	15,030	3,052	
Mugginton, p.	Derby	5,324	689	446
Muggleswick, p.	Durham	7,098	788	545
Muiravonside, p.	Stirling	8,015	2,660	
Muirkirk, v.-p.	Ayr	30,429	3,270	
Muker, ch.	York	30,262	1,005	538
Mulbarton, p.	Norfolk	1,348	525	236
Mulhuddart, p.	Dublin	4,067	504	
Mullagh, tn.-p.	Cavan	12,873	4,046	
Mullaghbrack, p.	Armagh	7,901	5,889	
Mullary, p.	Louth	3,637	768	
Mullinacuff, p.	Wicklow	6,616	1,132	
Mullinahone, tn.	Tipperary	26	974	
Mullinavat, tn.	Kilkenny	23	546	
Mullingar, p.-tn. *th.*	Westmth.	21,003	9,921	
Mullins, St., p.	Carl. Wex.	21,151	4,242	
Mullion, p.	Cornwall	4,786	679	309
Mulrankin, p.	Wexford	2,433	973	
Multyfarnham, tn.-p.	Westmth.	3,973	951	
Mumby, p.	Lincoln	2,620	786	430
Muncaster, p.	Cumb.	5,166	580	572
Munchins, St., p.	Clare-Lim.	4,584	2,693	
Munden, Great, p.	Herts	3,352	457	138
Munden, Little, p.	Herts	2,204	601	138
Mundford, p.	Norfolk	2,050	376	249
Mundham, p.	Norfolk	1,547	282	238
Mundham, North, p.	Sussex	1,882	426	91
Mundon, p.	Essex	4,295	322	202
Mundsley, p.	Norfolk	674	437	231
Mungo, St., p.	Dumfries	4,983	686	
Mungret, p.	Limerick	6,149	1,881	
Mungrisdale, tns.	Cumb.	6,729	202	565
Munsley, p.	Hereford	1,228	234	346
Munslow, p.	Salop	3,504	712	352
Munterconnaught, p.	Cavan	6,467	1,936	
Murher, p.	Kerry	10,699	2,407	
Murragh, p.	Cork	8,755	1,572	
Murroes, p.	Forfar	5,304	763	
Mursley, p.	Bucks	2,840	482	152
Murston, p.	Kent	1,462	572	68
Murton, tns.	Northmb.	443	543	553
Musbury, tns.	Lanc.	1,170	997	477
Musbury, p.	Devon	2,178	493	279
Musgrave, Great, p.	Westml.	4,080	192	573
Muskham, North, p.	Notts	2,180	848	441

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Muskham, South, p.	Notts	2,631	277	441
Musselburgh, tn. M. & P. *f.*	Edinb.	...	7,423	
Muston, p.	Leices.	1,623	360	427
Muston, p.	York	2,226	391	525
Muswell Hill, St. James, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	919	137
Mutford, p.	Suffolk	1,574	386	227
Muthill, v.-p.	Perth	...	2,001	
Myddfai, p.	Carmar.	11,914	1,118	587
Mydrim, p.	Carmar.	6,905	992	[illegible]
Myerscough, tns.	Lanc.	2,740	[illegible]	[illegible]
Myfod, p.	Montg.	12,614	1,806	[illegible]
Mylerstown, p.	Kildare	3,846	579	
Mylor, p.	Cornwall	5,002	2,213	[illegible]
Mynyddmaen, h.	Monm.	...	1,782	[illegible]
Mynyddyslwyn, p.	Monm.	15,938	6,877	[illegible]
Myross, p.	Cork	4,119	1,881	
Myshall, p.-tn.	Carlow	9,460	1,632	
Mytholmroyd, ecl.-d.	York	...	3,063	498
Myton-upon-Swale, p.	York	1,480	155	527
Naas, p.	Kildare	5,527	4,383	
Naas, tn. *m. t.*	Kildare	188	2,966	
Naburn, tns.	York	2,466	471	515
Nackington, p.	Kent	906	165	64
Nacton, p.	Suffolk	2,383	580	223
Nafferton, p.	York	4,330	1,535	523
Nailsea, p.	Somerset	2,771	2,278	328
Nailstone, p.	Leices.	3,806	639	413
Nairn, p.	Nairn	...	4,486	
Nairn, tn. R. M. *t. f.*	Nairn	...	3,827	
" P.	Nairn	...	3,435	
Nannerch, p.	Den.-Flint	2,792	333	610
Nantcwnlle, p.	Cardigan	4,603	803	598
Nantglyn, p.	Denbigh	5,600	320	612
Nantinan, p.	Limerick	7,922	1,764	
Nantmel, p.	Radnor	16,387	1,453	605
Nantmor, h.	Merion.	6,108	309	[illegible]
Nantwich, tn.-p.	Cheshire	3,165	6,763	[illegible]
Nantygio, ecl.-d.	Monm.	...	4,450	578*b*
Napton-on-the-Hill, p.	Warwick	4,140	978	407
Narberth, p.	Pemb.	6,084	2,546	590
Narberth, tn. P. *th.*	Pemb.	...	1,209	590
Narborough, p.	Leices.	2,657	1,156	411
Narburgh, p.	Norfolk	3,545	387	248
Narford, p.	Norfolk	2,396	123	248
Narraghmore, p.	Kildare	12,270	1,912	
Naseby, v.-p.	Northmp.	3,690	811	170
Nash, p.	Monm.	3,563	284	[illegible]
Nash, p.	Pemb.	1,012	171	591
Nash, h.	Bucks	1,430	[illegible]	152
Nassington, p.	Northmp.	1,660	718	174
Nateby, tns.	Lanc.	2,030	385	484
Nately Scures, p.	Hants	1,004	271	116
Nately, Up, p.	Hants	1,013	99	116
Nathlash, St., p.	Cork	1,024	379	
Naughton, p.	Suffolk	854	155	213
Naul, tn.-p.	Dublin	2,628	480	
Naunton, p.	Glouces.	3,106	535	342
Naunton Beauchamp, p.	Worces.	1,025	157	390
Navan, p.	Meath	3,345	4,964	
Navan, tn. *w.*	Meath	147	4,187	
Navenby, p.	Lincoln	2,110	1,170	428
Navestock, p.	Essex	4,329	928	196
Naworth, tns.	Cumb.	...	557	566
Nawton, tns.	York	1,260	358	529
Nayland, tn.-p.	Suffolk	941	1,061	212
Nazeing, p.	Essex	3,893	763	195
Neasham, tns.	Durham	1,575	333	540
Neath, Castell Nedd, p.	Glamor.	1,121	6,734	584
Neath, Castell Nedd, M. & P. *th.*	Glamor.	...	6,810	584
Neath, Nedd, Upper, tns.	Glamor.	...	...	[illegible]
Neatishead, p.	Norfolk	1,905	580	230
Nechells, St. Clement, ecl.-d.	Warwick	...	6,675	395
Necton, p.	Norfolk	3,748	948	248
Neddans, p.	Tipperary	2,385	450	
Nedging, p.	Suffolk	837	171	213
Needham, p.	Norfolk	1,127	395	239
Needham Market, h.	Suffolk	...	1,377	220
Neen Savage, p.	Salop	3,779	[illegible]	355
Neen Sollars, p.	Salop	1,779	189	[illegible]
Neenton, p.	Salop	1,140	110	356
Neilston, p.	Renfrew	12,862	11,013	
Neilston, tn.	Renfrew	...	1,992	
Neithrop, tns.	Oxon	...	5,081	163
Nempnett-Thrubwell, p.	Somerset	1,772	259	325
Nenagh, p.	Tipperary	3,882	7,172	
Nenagh, tn. *th.*	Tipperary	179	6,284	
Nenthead, ch.	Cumb.	...	2,039	[illegible]
Nenthorn, p.	Berwick	3,479	461	
Neot's, St., p.-tn.	Hunts	4,750	3,321	178
Neot's, St., v.-p.	Cornwall	13,997	1,584	303
Nerquis, tns.	Flint	2,280	482	610
Nesfield-with-Langbar, tns.	York	2,161	188	489
Ness, tns.	Cheshire	3,435	346	460*a*
Ness, Great, p.	Salop	5,279	573	382
Nesting, p.	Shetland	...	2,583	
Neston, p.	Cheshire	15,293	4,049	460*a*
Neston, Great, tns. *f.*	Cheshire	2,563	1,764	460*a*
Netheravon, p.	Wilts	5,160	546	[illegible]

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Netherbury, p.	Dorset	6,225	1,875	277
Netherby, tns.	Cumb.	8,873	395	567
Nether-Exe, p.	Devon	[illegible]	[illegible]	281
Netherthong, tns.	York	850	1,097	497
Netherthorpe, St. Steph., ecl.-d.	York	...	4,097	508
Netherton, tns.	Lanc.	1,093	286	[illegible]
Netherton, St. Andrew, ecl.-d.	Worces.	...	10,426	382
Netteswell, p.	Essex	1,521	335	[illegible]
Nettlebed, p.	Oxon	1,164	737	155
Nettlecombe, p.	Somerset	2,800	327	313*a*
Nettleham, p.	Lincoln	3,270	919	[illegible]
Nettlestead, p.	Kent	1,441	575	[illegible]
Nettlestead, p.	Suffolk	1,028	105	[illegible]
Nettleton, p.	Lincoln	3,570	536	432
Nettleton, p.	Wilts	1,959	632	253
Nevendon, p.	Essex	991	205	199
Nevern, v.-p.	Pemb.	14,637	1,436	593
Nevin, tn.-p. P. *s.*	Carnar.	1,816	1,818	619
New Abbey, v.-p.	Kirkcud.	15,424	1,063	
Newall-with-Clifton, tns.	York	1,473	209	493*b*
Newark, lib.	Leices.	...	1,341	417
Newark-upon-Trent, tn. M. & P. *w.*	Notts	...	11,515	442
Newark-upon-Trent, p.	Notts	1,889	11,498	442
New-Arlesford, p.	Hants	683	1,546	113
Newbald, p.	York	5,450	910	[illegible]
Newbattie, v.-p.	Edinb.	5,224	2,837	
Newbawn, p.	Wexford	7,537	1,142	
Newbiggen, tns.	Durham	4,627	641	[illegible]
Newbiggen, tns.	Northmb.	400	948	[illegible]
Newbiggin, p.	Westml.	1,184	107	573
Newbliss, tn.	Monagh.	17	434	
Newbold, tns.	Derby	...	3,283	448
Newbold, h.	Worces.	...	498	[illegible]
Newbold Astbury, tns.	Cheshire	2,730	741	457
Newbold-upon-Avon, h.-p.	Warwick	4,020	1,169	401
Newbold Pacey, p.	Warwick	1,824	360	[illegible]
Newbold Verdon, p.	Leices.	2,400	708	413
Newborough, p.	Northmp.	4,940	806	175
Newborough, tns.	Stafford	2,762	788	374
Newborough, St. Peter, p.	Anglesey	7,410	918	620
Newbottle, p.	Northmp.	2,990	727	184
Newbottle, tns.	Durham	1,388	2,674	547
Newbourn, p.	Suffolk	897	168	223
Newbridge, tn. *t. f.*	Kildare	47	2,875	
Newbrough, p.	Northmb.	6,705	703	555
Newburgh, p.	Fife	1,399	2,693	
Newburgh, tn. M.	Fife	...	2,281	
Newburn, v.-p.	Northmb.	11,566	4,619	[illegible]
Newburn, p.	Fife	3,222	374	
Newbury, p. M. *th.*	Berks	1,722	6,161	120
Newbyth, v.	Aberdeen	...	454	
Newcastle, p.	Limerick	5,425	3,276	
Newcastle, p.	Down	64	872	
Newcastle, p.	Dublin	4,283	753	
Newcastle, p.	Tipperary	10,855	1,715	
Newcastle, p.	Waterf.	3,962	672	
Newcastle, p.	Glamor.	2,870	2,244	583
Newcastle-Emlyn, tn.-p. *f.*	Carmar.	6,429	2,426	594
Newcastle, St. John, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	580	353
Newcastle, Little, p.	Pemb.	2,712	354	592
Newcastle, Lower, p.	Wicklow	4,750	743	
Newcastle-und.-Lyme, p.	Stafford	554	12,638	[illegible]
" M. & P. *m. s.*	Stafford	...	12,938	369
Newcastle-on-Tyne, tn. M. & P. *t. s.*	Northmb.	...	109,108	[illegible]
Newcastle, Upper, p.	Wicklow	7,026	1,754	
New Catton, Christch., ecl.-d.	Norfolk	...	2,991	234
Newchapel, p.	Tipperary	4,873	872	
New Chapel, St. James, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	3,440	370
Newchurch, p.	Carmar.	4,894	782	589
Newchurch, p.	Hants	9,200	14,008	[illegible]
Newchurch, p.	Kent	3,122	332	74
Newchurch, p.	Radnor	1,788	132	603
Newchurch, p.	Monm.	5,434	729	576
Newchurch, tns.	Lanc.	9,650	24,413	477
Newchurch Kenyon, p.	Lanc.	6,958	2,488	467
Newdigate, p.	Surrey	4,458	608	[illegible]
Newenden, p.	Kent	1,044	137	61
Newent, tn.-p.	Glouces.	1,803	3,122	[illegible]
Newfield, tns.	Durham	199	1,024	[illegible]
Newhall, tns.	Cheshire	4,033	826	458
Newhall, ecl.-d.	Derby	...	2,246	375
Newhaven, tn.-p.	Sussex	1,217	1,886	[illegible]
Newhills, v.-p.	Aberdeen	...	3,463	
Newick, p.	Sussex	1,966	991	[illegible]
Newington, p.	Kent	2,103	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newington, p.	Oxon	3,080	446	125
Newington Bagpath, p.	Glouces.	2,131	242	389
Newington-by-Hythe, p.	Kent	3,194	523	73
Newington, St. Mary, p.	Surrey	624	82,220	30
Newington, North, tns.	Oxon	[illegible]	428	163
Newington, South, p.	Oxon	1,460	400	[illegible]
Newington, Stoke, p.	Mddlx.	639	6,608	11
Newland, p.	Glouces.	8,797	5,147	577
Newland, tns.	York	2,104	301	[illegible]
Newlands, p.	Peebles	12,453	987	
Newlyn, p.	Cornwall	8,010	1,641	305
Newlyn, St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Cornwall	...	3,086	311

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1851.	No. of Union.
Newmarket, tn. *th.*	Cork	75	779	
Newmarket, p.	Flint	1,031	520	510
Newmarket, tn.	Cam.-Suff.	570	3,261	189
Newmarket-on-Fergus, tn.	Clare	52	1,137	
Newmills, v.	Ayr	...	2,313	
New Mills, ecl.-d.	Derby	...	4,822	451
Newmill, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	York	...	2,803	497
New Moat, p.	Pemb.	3,101	311	590
Newnham, p.	Hants	1,009	367	116
Newnham, tn.-p. *f.*	Glouces.	2,105	1,325	334
Newnham, p.	Herts	951	135	141
Newnham, p.	Kent	1,293	[illegible]	67
Newnham, p.	Northmp.	1,940	514	169
Newnham-Murren, p.	Oxon	1,830	231	125
Newnham-Regis, p.	Warwick	1,418	129	401
Newnton, Long, p.	Wilts	2,289	277	389
Newnton, North, p.	Wilts	1,381	376	261
Newport, p.	Hants	80	3,819	99
NEWPORT, tn. M. & P. *s.*	Hants	...	7,934	99
NEWPORT, tn. M. & P. *w. s.*	Monm.	...	23,249	580
Newport, tn.-p.	Salop	567	3,051	366
Newport, tn.-p. *f.*	Pemb.	4,711	1,575	593
Newport, p.	Essex	1,714	886	210
Newport, tn.	Mayo	27	964	
Newport, ecl.-d.	Devon	...	1,027	295
Newport, or Newport-Tip, tn.	Tipperary	24	1,102	
Newport-Pagnell, tn.-p.	Bucks	3,220	3,823	153
Newry, p.	Dn.-Arm.	5,470	21,760	
Newry, tn. *t. th. s.*	Dn.-Arm.	629	12,188	
Newsham, tns.	Northmb.	...	948	553
Newsham, tns.	York	3,312	366	539
Newtimber, p.	Sussex	1,693	162	83
Newton, p.	Edinb.	2,034	1,553	
Newton, tns.	Cheshire	..	1,057	456
Newton, p.	Lincoln	1,220	228	426
Newton, p.	Northmp.	1,050	84	172
Newton, p.	Cumb.	984	216	186
Newton, tns.	Lanc.	1,585	14,907	473
Newton, tns.	Northmp.	747	238	550
Newton, tns.	York	6,556	394	479
Newton-Abbot, tn. *w. s.*	Devon	...	5,221	283
Newton-Arlosh, ecl.-d.	Cumb.	...	526	569
Newton-upon-Ayr, p.	Ayr	696	5,124	
Newton-Bewley, tns.	Durham	1,562	134	541a
Newton-with-Biggin, tns.	Warwick	1,160	282	401
Newton-Blossomville, p.	Bucks	1,050	277	153
Newton-Bromshold, p.	Northmp.	1,740	163	171
Newton-Cap, tns.	Durham	939	464	542
Newton-by-Castleacre, p.	Norfolk	1,058	84	248
Newton-by-Chester, tns.	Cheshire	423	208	459
Newton-in-Cleveland, p.	York	1,440	122	532
Newton, St. Cyres, p.	Devon	4,305	1,083	202
Newton-by-Daresbury, tns.	Cheshire	758	191	455
Newton-on-Derwent, tns.	York	1,640	246	516
Newton-Dixton, p.	Monm.	3,848	753	577
Newton, St. Faith, p.	Norfolk	610	273	233
Newton-Ferrers, p.	Devon	3,191	670	286
Newton-Flotman, p.	Norfolk	1,173	328	236
Newton-by-Frodsham, tns.	Cheshire	416	137	455
Newton-Heath, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	11,241	473
Newton-Kyme, p.	York	1,050	162	514
Newton-cum-Larton, tns.	Cheshire	488	62	469a
Newton, St. Loe, p.	Somerset	1,578	401	327
Newton, Long, p.	Durham	4,544	353	541a
Newton-Longville, p.	Bucks	1,718	847	153
Newton-in-Mackerfield, tn.-p.	Lanc.	2,092	5,909	486
Newton, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	5,416	474
Newton-by-Matham, tns.	Cheshire	868	6,440	474
Newton-Mulgrave, tns.	York	2,196	111	531
Newton, North, p.	Pemb.	721	56	590
Newton-Nottage, p.	Glamor.	3,877	1,082	583
Newton, Old, p.	Suffolk	2,348	718	217
Newton-upon-Ouse, p.-v.	York	4,590	931	527
Newton, St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	2,122	486
Newton, St. Petrock, p.	Devon	1,556	231	297
Newton-Purcell, p.	Oxon	593	105	159
Newton-Regis, p.	Warwick	1,610	442	376
Newton-Regny, p.	Cumb.	2,414	253	565
Newton-Solney, p.	Derby	1,280	406	375
Newton, South, p.	Wilts	3,370	717	265
Newton-Stewart, tn. *f.*	Wigtown	...	2,535	
Newton-near-Sudbury, p.	Suffolk	2,197	520	212
Newton-by-Tattenhall, tns.	Cheshire	621	121	459
Newton-by-Toft, p.	Lincoln	1,004	81	432
Newton-Toney, p.	Wilts	2,365	351	262
Newton-Tracey, p.	Devon	336	136	295
Newton-upon-Trent, p.	Lincoln	1,390	325	434
Newton-Valence, p.	Hants	2,253	340	114
Newton, West, p.	Norfolk	1,239	208	245
Newton, West, & Allonby, tns.	Cumb.	1,794	649	569
Newton-le-Willows, tns.	York	1,797	388	536
Newton-by-Wisbech, p.	Camb.	3,058	431	193
Newton-Wold, p.	Lincoln	2,060	189	432
Newtown, p.	Montg.	2,736	3,602	607
NEWTOWN, tn. P. *s.*	Montg.	..	5,916	607
Newtown, p.	Mmth	1,103	111	
Newtown, p.	Westmth.	10,249	2,194	
Newtownards, p.	Down	14,803	15,190	
Newtownards, tn. *s.*	Down	365	9,643	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1851.	No. of Union.
Newtown-Barry, p.	Wexford	8,284	2,488	
Newtown-Barry, tn. *s.*	Wexford	51	1,097	
Newtown-Butler, tn. *f.*	Fermgh.	12	530	
Newtown-Clonbun, p.	Meath	566	193	
Newtown-Crommelin, tn.-p.	Antrim	3,448	915	
Newtown-Forbes, v.	Longford	31	430	
Newtown-Hamilton, p.	Armagh	12,405	5,564	
Newtown-Hamilton, tn. *s.*	Armagh	51	1,130	
Newtown-Lennan, p.	Tipperary	5,774	1,147	
Newtownlinavady, tn. *m.*	Lond.	515	2,732	
Newtown-Linford, p.	Leices.	3,090	560	416
Newtown, St. Luke, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	3,318	105
Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, v.	Wicklow	49	566	
Newtown-near-Newbury, p.	Hants	475	276	120
Newtown-Stewart, tn. *m.*	Tyrone	61	1,232	
New-Town, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	635	110
New-Town, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Herts	...	1,543	139
Newtyle, v.-p.	Forfar	...	1,139	
Nibley, North, p.	Glouces.	3,245	1,020	333
Nicholas, St., p.	Cork	1,278	18,240	
Nicholas, St., p.	Galway	3,768	14,297	
Nicholas, St., p.	Limerick	1,859	3,133	
Nicholas, St., p.	Wexford	1,214	230	
Nicholas, St., p.	Devon	790	1,148	283
Nicholas, St., p.	Essex	...	1,096	204
Nicholas, St., p.	Glamor.	2,101	354	581
Nicholas, St., p.	Hereford	554	1,533	348
Nicholas, St., p.	Pemb.	2,141	284	592
Nicholas, St., p.	Surrey	2,856	2,005	30
Nicholas, St., p.	York	893	1,410	518
Nicholas, St., p.	Kent	...	3,142	54
Nicholas, St., p.	Berks	177	742	123
Nicholas, St., p.	Essex	340	3,929	203
Nicholas, St., Acons, p.	Middx.	15	168	19
Nicholas, St., in the Castle, p.	Hants	410	265	99
Nicholas, St., Deptford, p.	Kent	149	8,139	35
Nicholas, St., Droitwich, p.	Worces.	343	707	391
Nicholas, St., Ipswich, p.	Suffolk	...	1,992	223
Nicholas, St., Newcastle, p.	Northmb.	...	7,487	582
Nicholas, St., Nottingham, p.	Notts	...	5,154	440
Nicholas, St., Olave, p.	Middx.	15	355	19
Nicholas, St., Wade, p.	Kent	3,660	590	70
Nicholas, St., Warwick, p.	Warwick	..	4,199	403
Nicholas, St., Worcester, p.	Worces.	...	1,933	387
Nicholaston, p.	Glamor.	731	109	585b
Nidd, p.	York	1,016	141	492b
Nigg, p.	Kincar.	.	2,074	
Nigg, p.	Ross	..	1,253	
Nilteen-Grange, p.	Antrim	2,736	951	
Ninfield, p.	Sussex	2,551	587	79
Ninian's, St., v.-p.	Stirling	28,541	8,916	
Niton, p.	Hants	1,197	700	99
Nobber, v.-p.	Meath	10,488	1,799	
Nocton, p.	Lincoln	5,710	537	428
Nohaval, p.	Cork	2,569	594	
Nohaval, p.	Kerry	3,204	479	
Nohavaldaly, p.	Cork-Ker.	17,272	3,041	
Noke, p.	Oxon	704	116	150
Nolton, p.	Pemb.	1,504	205	592
Nonington, p.	Kent	4,081	856	71
Norbiton, St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	5,041	47
Norbury, p.	Salop	4,584	412	353
Norbury, p.	Stafford	3,413	384	396
Norbury, tns.	Cheshire	1,554	302	503b
Norbury, tns.	Cheshire	1,410	1,305	452
Norbury and Roston, p.	Derby	2,242	476	374
Norham, p.	Northmb.	19,850	3,783	561
Norland, tns.	York	1,140	1,718	498
Norland, St James, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	7,800	1
Norley, tns.	Cheshire	1,367	728	455
Normacott, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	1,097	398
Normanby, p.	Lincoln	1,420	478	428
Normanby, p.	York	2,904	294	529
Normanby-by-Ormesby, tns.	York	1,998	2,204	532
Normanby-on-the-Wolds, p.	Lincoln	1,966	138	432
Normanton, p.	Derby	1,302	437	444
Normanton, p.	Lincoln	1,540	172	427
Normanton, p.	Rutland	2,150	59	419
Normanton, v.-p.	York	3,974	1,923	503
Normanton-upon-Soar, p.	Notts	1,560	360	415
Normanton, South, v.-p.	Derby	1,730	1,805	437
Normanton-upon-Trent, p.	Notts	1,110	402	436
Northallerton, p.	York	15,630	4,960	534
NORTHALLERTON, tn. P. *w.*	York	...	4,755	534
Northam, p.	Devon	4,190	3,687	297
Northam, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	3,246	105
NORTHAMPTON, tn. M. & P. *w*	Northmp.	...	32,813	168
Northaw, p.	Herts	3,180	551	143
North-Berwick, p.	Haddng.	5,372	2,071	
NORTH-BERWICK, tn. M. P.	Haddng.	...	1,164	
Northborough, p.	Northmp.	710	240	175
Northbourne, p.	Kent	3,183	890	71
North-Chapel, p.	Sussex	3,854	785	93
Northchurch, p.	Herts	3,880	1,638	147
Northen, p.	Cheshire	3,716	1,140	454
Northfield, p.	Worces.	5,951	3,120	393
Northfleet, v.-p.	Kent	4,213	5,713	52
North-Hill, p.	Cornwall	6,782	1,263	301
Northholme, p.	Lincoln	30	102	430

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1801.	No. of Union.
Northiam, p.	Sussex	3,486	1,260	75
Northill, p.	Beds	4,210	1,366	180
Northington, p.	Hants	1,580	283	113
Northleach, tn.-p. *w.*	Glouces.	3,460	1,404	341
Northlew, p.	Devon	7,247	930	291
Northmavine, p.	Shetland	...	2,585	
Northmoor, p.	Oxon	2,037	364	161
Northmoor Green, ecl.-d.	Somerset	...	760	316
Northolt, p.	Middx.	2,193	658	133
Northop, v.-p.	Flint	12,366	3,657	610
Northorpe, p.	Lincoln	1,806	194	434
Northover, p.	Somerset	436	122	319
Northowram, tns.	York	3,400	16,178	498
Northwich, tns. *f.*	Cheshire	...	1,190	456
Northwold, p.	Norfolk	5,232	1,370	249
Northwood, p.	Hants	5,122	6,534	99
Northwood, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	451	133
Northwood, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	6,099	371
Norton, tns.	Hereford	...	623	350
Norton, p.	York	2,679	2,983	526
Norton, tns.	York	...	633	510
Norton, p.	Glouces.	1,870	458	336
Norton, p.	Herts	1,780	352	141
Norton, p.	Kent	902	124	67
Norton, p.	Northmp.	3,260	480	169
Norton, p.	Radnor	3,144	313	603
Norton, p.	Suffolk	2,449	948	217
Norton, p.	Worces.	2,614	396	389
Norton, v.-p.	Durham	4,614	2,317	541*a*
Norton, v.-p.	Derby	4,330	2,318	507
Norton-Bavant, p.	Wilts	2,165	261	260
Norton, Bishop's, p.	Lincoln	4,240	459	432
Norton-Brize, p.	Oxon	3,140	716	161
Norton-under-Cannock, p.	Stafford	4,077	1,628	378
Norton-Canon, p.	Hereford	2,111	334	349
Norton, Chipping, p.tn. m. *w.*	Oxon	1,478	3,510	162
Norton-Coleparle, p.	Wilts	1,001	112	252
Norton-Cuckney, p.	Notts	5,510	1,454	436
Norton-Disney, p.	Lincoln	2,305	196	442
Norton, East, p.-ch.	Leices.	1,390	139	410
Norton-Fitzwarren, p.	Somerset	1,307	634	315
Norton-in-Hales, p.	Salop	1,920	309	364
Norton-under-Hambdon, p.	Somerset	642	467	319
Norton-by-Kempsey, p.	Worces.	1,811	661	390
Norton, King's, p.	Leices.	1,990	154	410
Norton-Lindsey, p.	Warwick	568	157	403
Norton-Malreward, p.	Somerset	1,067	108	325
Norton-Mandeville, p.	Essex	757	129	196
Norton, Midsomer, p.-v.	Somerset	3,922	3,836	325
Norton-on-the-Moors, p.	Stafford	4,234	4,393	372
Norton, Over, h.	Oxon	1,350	373	162
Norton, Pudding, p.	Norfolk	840	17	243
Norton-St.-Philip, p.	Somerset	1,527	672	321
Norton-Subcourse, p.	Norfolk	1,882	376	238
Norton-juxta-Twycross, p.	Leices.	2,910	451	413
Norwell, p.	Notts	3,720	1,026	441
Norwich, c. m. and p. *w. s.*	Norfolk	...	74,891	234
Norwood, ch.	Middx.	...	4,484	133
All Saints, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	4,060	46
St. Luke, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	7,098	31
St. Mark, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	1,489	46
Notgrove, p.	Glouces.	1,530	162	342
Notley, Black, p.	Essex	1,936	489	208
Notley, White, p.	Essex	2,228	508	208
Nottingham, tn. m. and p. *w. s.*	Notts	...	74,693	440
Notting Hill, St. John, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	15,662	1
Notting Hill, St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	6,660	1
Noughaval, p.	Lfd.-Wth.	12,723	2,765	
Noughaval, p.	Clare	4,661	227	
Nowton, p.	Suffolk	1,157	186	214
Nuffield, p.	Oxon	2,076	259	155
Nun-Burnholme, p.	York	2,137	281	516
Nuneaton, p.	Warwick	6,112	7,666	398
Nuneaton, tn. *s.*	Warwick	...	4,645	398
Nuneham-Courtney, p.	Oxon	2,079	314	123
Nunkeeling-with-Bewholme, p.	York	2,220	271	522
Nun-Monkton, p.	York	1,692	323	492*a*
Nunney, p.	Somerset	2,421	1,088	321
Nunnington, p.	York	1,600	423	529
Nunton and Bodenham, p.	Wilts	...	282	263
Nurney, p.	Carlow	2,723	554	
Nurney, p.	Kildare	2,130	389	
Nurney, p.	Kildare	1,798	589	
Nursling, p.	Hants	2,124	947	107
Nursted, p.	Kent	510	57	52
Nutfield, p.	Surrey	3,373	997	44
Nuthall, p.	Notts	1,644	842	438
Nuthurst, p.	Sussex	3,260	767	87
Nutley, p.	Hants	1,501	141	116
Nutley, St. James, ecl.-d.	Sussex	...	731	81
Nyland, p.	Somerset	590	40	324
Nymet-Rowland, p.	Devon	595	111	292
Nymet-Tracey, p.	Devon	2,740	904	292
Nymphsfield, p.	Glouces.	1,472	373	333
Nympton, Bishop's, v.-p.	Devon	9,579	1,198	294
Nympton St. George, p.	Devon	2,240	258	294
Nympton, King's, p.	Devon	5,539	697	294
Nynehead, p.	Somerset	1,448	321	314

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1801.	No. of Union.
Oadby, p.	Leices.	1,560	1,254	411
Oake, p.	Somerset	865	155	314
Oakengates, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	1,821	365
Oakfield, St. John, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	1,547	99
Oakford, p.	Devon	5,464	629	293
Oakham, tn.-p. *s.*	Rutland	3,130	2,959	419
Oakington, p.	Camb.	1,757	592	186
Oakley, p.	Beds	1,740	443	179
Oakley, p.	Bucks	2,250	420	156
Oakley, p.	Suffolk	1,288	332	218
Oakley Church, p.	Hants	1,605	287	116
Oakley, Great, p.	Essex	3,049	1,038	203
Oakley, Great, p.	Northmp.	2,810	195	172
Oakley, Little, p.	Essex	1,119	306	203
Oakley, Little, p.	Northmp.	7,724	127	172
Oakmere, tns.	Cheshire	2,800	284	456
Oakridge, St. Barthol., ecl.-d.	Glouces.	...	875	338
Oaks Ch., Charawood, ecl.-d.	Leices.	...	702	414
Oaksey, p.	Wilts	1,802	450	252
Oakthorpe, h.	Derby	715	654	414
Oakworth, ecl.-d.	York	...	1,979	494
Oare, p.	Kent	686	217	67
Oare, p.	Somerset	4,000	60	313*a*
Oathlaw, p.	Forfar	...	399	
Oban, tn. m. & p.	Argyle	...	1,940	
Oborne, p.	Dorset	593	150	276
O'Brennan, p.	Kerry	6,547	731	
O'Brien's Bridge, v.-p.	Clare	11,369	2,469	
Oby, p.	Norfolk	...	80	229
Occold, p.	Suffolk	1,479	570	218
Ochiltree, v.-p.	Ayr	18,422	1,676	
Ockbrook, p.	Derby	1,730	1,506	444
Ockendon, North, p.	Essex	1,698	341	198
Ockendon, South, p.	Essex	2,907	1,267	198
Ocker Hill, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	3,787	382
Ockham, p.	Surrey	2,340	682	39
Ockley, p.	Surrey	4,286	683	43
Ocle-Pitchard, p.	Hereford	1,507	299	350
O'Dagh, p.	Kilkenny	4,542	883	
Odcombe, p.	Somerset	1,276	652	319
Oddingley, p.	Worces.	869	202	391
Oddington, p.	Glouces.	660	588	342
Oddington, p.	Oxon	1,410	169	159
Odd-Rode, tns.	Cheshire	3,692	2,503	457
Odell, p.	Beds	2,980	491	179
Odiham, p.-tn. *t.*	Hants	7,287	2,833	115
O'Dorney, p.	Kerry	7,227	1,808	
Odstock, p.	Wilts	1,220	184	263
Offchurch, p.	Warwick	2,273	304	403
Offenham, p.	Worces.	1,215	461	389
Offerlane, p.	Queen's	48,927	5,986	
Offham, p.	Kent	707	411	55
Offley, p.	Herts	5,160	1,215	141
Offley, High, p.	Stafford	2,727	883	366
Offord Cluny, p.	Hunts	900	326	178
Offord Darcy, p.	Hunts	1,827	437	178
Offton-with-Little Bricett, p.	Suffolk	1,561	394	220
Offwell, p.	Devon	2,206	393	280
Ogbourne St. Andrew, p.	Wilts	5,348	518	255
Ogbourne St. George, p.	Wilts	3,585	534	255
Ogley-Hay, p.	Stafford	705	1,357	377
Ogonnelloe, p.	Clare	6,573	1,364	
Ogulla, p.	Roscom.	6,214	1,032	
Ogwell, East, p.	Devon	1,249	275	283
Ogwell, West, p.	Devon	683	51	283
Okeford-Fitzpaine, p.	Dorset	2,633	685	269
Okehampton, p.	Devon	9,552	1,929	291
Okeover, p.	Stafford	810	61	447
Okewood, St. John, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	703	43
Old, or Wold, p.	Northmp.	1,650	472	170
Oldberrow, p.	Worces.	1,185	52	405
Oldbridge, tn.	Waterf.	15	1,002	
Oldbury, tns.	Worces.	...	15,703	381
Oldbury, p.	Salop	806	207	356
Oldbury-on-Hill, p.	Glouces.	1,342	440	339
Oldbury-on-Severn, tg.	Glouces.	...	707	332
Oldcastle, tn.-p. *m.*	Meath	7,908	2,843	
Oldcastle, p.	Monm.	922	60	578*a*
Oldconnaught, p.	Dublin	1,978	2,673	
Oldconnell, p.	Kildare	3,987	653	
Oldcott, tns.	Stafford	...	2,238	370
Oldham, tn. m. *s.*	Lanc.	...	72,333	475
,, p.	Lanc.	...	94,344	475
Oldhamstocks, p.	Hadding.	6,602	615	
Oldland, h.	Glouces.	2,589	5,869	327
Oldleighlin, p.	Carlow	9,920	2,269	
Oldross, p.	Wexford	10,653	1,654	
Oldswinford, p.	Staf.-Wor.	3,315	22,958	383
Ollerton, tns.	Cheshire	1,215	272	454
Ollerton, tns.	Notts	...	932	441
Olney, tn.-p.	Bucks	3,140	2,347	153
Olrick, p.	Caithness	...	2,059	
Olveston, p.	Glouces.	4,787	1,699	332
Omagh, tn. *s.*	Tyrone	73	3,662	
Ombersley, v.-p.	Worces.	6,962	2,463	391
Omey, p.	Galway	20,836	6,357	
Onchan, p.	Isl. Man	...	14,195	
Oncot, tns.	Stafford	...	463	372
Onehouse, p.	Suffolk	898	836	217

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1801.	No. of Union.
Ongar, Chipping, tn.-p. *s.*	Essex	[illegible]	867	196
Ongar, High, p.	Essex	4,510	1,177	196
Onibury, p.	Salop	1,992	375	352
Oola, p.	Limerick	6,858	1,905	
Oola, tn.	Limerick	24	448	
Openshaw, tns.	Lanc.	...	8,623	471
Oran, p.	Roscom.	5,181	1,068	
Oranmore, tn.-p.	Galway	17,700	4,398	
Orby, p.	Lincoln	2,088	357	430
Orchard, East, p.	Dorset	890	227	268
Orchard Portman, p.	Somerset	635	66	315
Orchard, West, p.	Dorset	617	103	268
Orchardleigh, p.	Somerset	715	34	321
Orcheston, St. George, p.	Wilts	2,363	236	262
Orcheston, St. Mary, p.	Wilts	1,737	177	262
Orcop, p.	Hereford	2,403	583	348
Ord, tns.	Northmb.	2,668	762	561
Ordiquhill, p.	Banff	...	764	
Ordsall, v.-p.	Notts	1,989	1,911	435
Ore, p.	Sussex	2,149	1,636	76
Orell and Ford, tns.	Lanc.	728	358	462
Orford, tn.-p.	Suffolk	4,000	948	224
Orgarswick, p.	Kent	392	10	74
Orlestone, p.	Kent	1,825	390	63
Orleton, p.	Hereford	2,603	600	351
Orlingbury, p.	Northmp	1,990	307	171
Ormesby, v.-p.	York	8,948	6,299	532
Ormiston, v.-p.	Hadding.	3,443	915	
Ormsby, North, p.	Lincoln	1,707	155	431
Ormsby, South, p.	Lincoln	2,377	261	430
Ormsby, St. Margaret, &c., p.	Norfolk	...	777	229
Ormside, p.	Westml.	2,430	188	573
Ormskirk, p.	Lanc.	30,832	17,049	464
Ormskirk, tn. *th.*	Lanc.	...	6,426	464
Orphir, p.	Orkney	12,000	1,133	
Orpington, p.	Kent	3,477	1,727	49
Orrell, tns.	Lanc.	1,542	2,932	465
Orsett, p.	Essex	4,134	1,531	198
Orston, p.	Notts	1,940	424	443
Orton, p.	Cumb.	4,277	468	568
Orton, or Overton, tn.-p. *f.*	Westml.	24,430	1,615	573
Orton-Waterville, p.	Hunts	2,290	299	175
Orton-on-the-Hill, p.	Leices.	2,400	334	413
Orton-Longville, p.	Hunts	1,350	311	175
Orwell, p.	Camb.	1,850	645	185
Orwell, p.	Kinross	13,132	2,399	
Osbaldeston, tns.	Lanc.	980	238	480
Osbaldwick, p.	York	1,740	342	515
Osbaston, tns.	Leices.	1,230	228	413
Osbournby, p.	Lincoln	1,260	613	426
Osgathorpe, p.	Leices.	1,220	351	414
Osgodby, tns.	York	1,524	225	513
Osmaston, p.	Derby	1,254	152	444
Osmaston, p.	Derby	1,254	289	447
Osmington, p.	Dorset	2,307	448	274
Osmotherley, p.	York	7,220	1,320	534
Osmotherley, tns.	Lanc.	1,140	419	486
Ospringe, p.	Kent	2,798	1,111	67
Ossett-with-Gawthorpe, tns.	York	...	7,950	502
Ossington, p.	Notts	2,265	231	441
Oswald, St., p.	Cheshire	6,794	9,845	459
Oswald, St., p.	Durham	11,492	12,964	545
Oswaldkirk, p.	York	...	521	529
Oswaldtwistle, tns.	Lanc.	...	7,701	480
Oswestry, p.	Salop	15,073	9,357	361
Oswestry, tn. M. *w. s.*	Salop	...	5,414	361
Osyth, St., v.-p.	Essex	8,430	1,638	203
Otford, p.	Kent	2,852	804	56
Otham, p.	Kent	947	294	58
Othery, p.	Somerset	1,820	698	316
Otley, p.	Suffolk	2,157	615	223
Otley, p.-tn. *f.*	York	22,799	13,040	493*a*
Otterbourne, p.	Hants	1,508	573	109
Otterburn-Ward, v.	Northmb.	...	378	557
Otterden, p.	Kent	1,434	194	59
Otterford, p.	Somerset	2,387	476	315
Otterham, p.	Cornwall	3,262	160	300
Otterhampton, p.	Somerset	1,117	235	316
Otterington, North, p.	York	3,625	630	534
Otterington, South, p.	York	1,414	353	528
Otterton, p.	Devon	3,479	1,140	281
Ottery, St. Mary, p.	Devon	9,942	4,340	280
Ottery, St. Mary, tn. *th.*	Devon	...	2,429	280
Ottery, Venn, p.	Devon	918	101	280
Ottringham, p.	York	4,320	644	521
Ouen, St., p.	Jersey	3,707	2,320	
Oughaval, p.	Mayo	33,695	8,802	
Oughteragh, p.	Leitrim	21,690	6,399	
Oughteragh, p.	Tipperary	1,548	224	
Oughterard, tn.	Galway	57	896	
Oughterard, p.	Kildare	2,920	433	
Oughterleague, p.	Tipperary	2,617	526	
Oughterside, tns.	Cumb.	2,466	705	570
Oughtmama, p.	Clare	9,843	1,040	
Oulton, p.	Norfolk	1,849	357	232
Oulton, p.	Suffolk	1,997	747	227
Oulton, &c., tns.	York	1,278	1,851	503
Oundle, tn. *th.*	Northmp.	...	2,450	174
Oundle, p.	Northmp.	5,300	3,217	174

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1801.	No. of Union.
Ousby, p.	Cumb.	6,000	294	565
Ousden, p.	Suffolk	1,200	346	189
Ouseburn, Great, p.	York	840	655	492*a*
Ouseburn, Little, p.	York	4,066	543	492*a*
Ousefleet, tns.	York	1,690	233	512
Ouston, tns.	Durham	636	320	548
Ouston, p.	Leices.	2,460	169	410
Outrath, p.	Kilkenny	2,050	396	
Out-Rawcliffe, tns.	Lanc.	4,340	771	484
Outwell, p.	Cam.-Norf.	3,018	1,265	193
Outwood, h.	York	...	2,335	503
Ovenden, tns.	York	...	11,067	498
Over, tn.-p.	Cheshire	7,469	3,454	456
Over, p.	Camb.	3,700	1,146	177
Overbury, p.-v.	Glo.-Worc.	3,820	925	345
Overchurch, p.	Cheshire	929	293	460*a*
Overcompton, p.	Dorset	788	150	276
Overstone, p.	Northmp.	1,940	206	170
Overstowey, p.	Somerset	3,647	613	316
Overstrand, p.	Norfolk	598	251	231
Overton, v.-p.	Hants	6,572	1,460	117
Overton, p.	Wilts	8,030	910	255
Overton, p.	York	5,163	763	515
Overton, tn.-p. P.	Flint	4,398	1,397	362
Overton-Market, p.	Rutland	2,840	429	419
Overwallop, p.	Hants	4,631	508	108
Overwhitacre, p.	Warwick	1,375	285	396
Overworton, p.	Oxon	623	82	160
Oving, p.	Bucks	971	436	151
Oving, p.	Sussex	2,946	949	91
Ovingdean, p.	Sussex	1,618	121	84
Ovingham, v.-p.	Northmb.	15,740	5,014	555
Ovington, p.	Essex	705	145	211
Ovington, p.	Hants	1,270	152	113
Ovington, p.	Norfolk	1,497	291	241
Ovington, tns.	Northmb.	1,105	420	555
Owen, St., p.	Hereford	256	2,171	348
Owen, St., p.	Glouces.	...	830	336
Owenduff, p.	Wexford	7,980	1,775	
Owermoigne, p.	Dorset	3,271	420	274
Owersby, North and South, p.	Lincoln	2,528	497	432
Owlpen, p.	Glouces.	720	91	333
Owmby, p.	Lincoln	1,650	314	428
Owning, p.	Kilkenny	4,031	967	
Owram, North, tns.	York	3,400	16,178	498
Owram, South, tns.	York	2,280	7,245	498
Owslebury, p.	Hants	5,331	843	109
Owston, p.	Lincoln	5,350	2,520	434
Owston, p.	York	2,926	454	510
Owthorne, p.	York	4,430	704	521
Owthorpe, p.	Notts	1,700	112	443
Oxborough, p.	Norfolk	2,518	225	248
Oxcombe, p.	Lincoln	1,021	27	431
Oxendon, Great, p.	Northmp.	1,620	238	409
Oxenhall, p.	Glouces.	1,887	272	335
Oxenhope, h. ecl.-d.	York	...	2,880	494
Oxenton, p.	Glouces.	1,050	136	345
Oxford, C. M. and P. *w. s.*	Oxon	...	27,560	158
Oxhey, h.	Herts	...	733	145
Oxhill, p.	Warwick	1,800	373	406
Oxnam, p.	Roxburgh	21,223	627	
Oxnead, p.	Norfolk	644	57	232
Oxney, p.	Kent	313	12	72
Oxon and Shelton, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	430	360
Oxspring, tns.	York	530	346	506
Oxted, p.	Surrey	3,627	1,074	45
Oxton, v.-p.	Notts	3,580	738	441
Oxton, St. Saviour, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	2,945	460*b*
Oxwich, p.	Glamor.	1,602	328	585*b*
Oxwick, p.	Norfolk	719	66	242
Oyne, p.	Aberdeen	...	1,127	
Oystermouth, v.-p.	Glamor.	5,194	2,460	585*b*
Ozleworth, p.	Glouces.	1,114	130	339
Packington, p.	Lei.-Derby	2,360	1,190	414
Packington, Great, p.	Warwick	2,451	336	396
Packington, Little, p.	Warwick	1,110	124	396
Packwood, p.	Warwick	1,655	292	402
Padbury, p.	Bucks	1,900	550	154
Paddington, p.	Middx.	1,277	75,784	1
Paddington, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	6,488	472
Paddlesworth, p.	Kent	349	57	73
Paddock, All Saints, ecl.-d.	York	...	3,940	497
Paddock Wood, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	893	57
Padfield, tns.	Derby	...	1,619	451
Padiham, tn.	Lanc.	...	5,675	478
Padstow, tn.-p. P. *s.*	Cornwall	3,864	2,489	305
Padworth, p.	Berks	1,175	298	120
Pagham, p.	Sussex	4,378	988	91
Paglesham, p.	Essex	1,828	474	201
Pailton, h.	Warwick	...	704	408
Paignton, tn.-p.	Devon	5,092	3,090	284
Painstown, p.	Carl.-Kil.	2,144	151	
Painstown, p.	Meath	3,511	693	
Painswick, tn.-p.	Glouces.	5,815	3,229	338
Paisley, tn. R. *th.*	Renfrew	...		
" P.	Renfrew	...	47,406	
Pakefield, p.	Suffolk	771	768	227
Pakenham, p.	Suffolk	3,696	1,130	214
Palgrave, p.	Suffolk	1,474	739	218

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Pallaskenry, tn. *th.*	Limerick	32	554	
Palling-near-the-Sea, p.	Norfolk	905	[illegible]	230
Palmerston, p.	Dublin	1,518	1,323	
Palmerstown, p.	Dublin	1,580	187	
Pamber, p.	Hants	2,150	677	116
Pampisford, p.	Camb.	1,500	347	188
Panbride, p.	Forfar	5,506	1,299	
Pancras, St., p.	Middx.	2,716	198,788	[illegible]
Pancrasweek, p.	Devon	3,782	378	298
Panfield, p.	Essex	1,475	308	208
Pangbourn, p.	Berks	1,295	753	126
Pannal, p.	York	4,520	1,587	492*b*
Panteague, p.	Monm.	3,454	2,828	579
Panton, p.	Lincoln	1,996	172	429
Panxworth, p.	Norfolk	...	121	237
Papcastle, tns.	Cumb.	1,216	736	570
Papplewick, p.	Notts	5,250	270	438
Papworth, St. Agnes, p.	Camb.	1,290	165	185
Papworth, St. Everard, p.	Camb.	1,091	133	185
Par, ecl.-d.	Cornwall	...	2,327	306
Paracombe, p.	Devon	4,363	410	295
Parbold, tns.	Lanc.	1,165	474	465
Parcel Canol, tns.	Cardigan	4,325	604	597
Parkfoot, v.	Stirling	...	340	
Parham, p.	Suffolk	2,212	470	224
Parham, p.	Sussex	1,264	71	89
Parkham, p.	Devon	5,808	886	297
Park Quarter, tns.	Durham	12,190	1,091	544
Parkstone, tg.	Dorset	3,513	1,134	272
Parley, West, p.	Dorset	3,407	268	271
Parndon, Great, p.	Essex	2,211	491	195
Parndon, Little, p.	Essex	534	71	195
Parr, tns.	Lanc.	1,601	8,253	463
Parsonstown, p.	Louth	524	178	
Partick, tn.	Lanark	...	8,183	
Particles, p.	Limerick	8,498	1,128	
Partington, tns.	Cheshire	803	445	454
Partney, p.	Lincoln	919	487	430
Parton, p.	Kirkcud.	16,248	764	
Parton, tns.	Cumb.	...	759	571
Parwich, p.	Derby	3,247	521	447
Passage, East, tn.	Waterf.	37	852	
Passage, West, tn.	Cork	98	2,288	
Passenham, p.	Northmp.	2,230	1,105	166
Paston, p.	Norfolk	1,445	286	230
Paston, p.	Northmp.	3,150	1,071	175
Patcham, p.	Sussex	4,398	688	[illegible]
Patching, p.	Sussex	1,748	275	[illegible]
Path-Head, v.	Ayr	...	494	
Path-Head, v.	Edinb.	...	735	
Patna, v.	Ayr	...	470	
Patney, p.	Wilts	830	154	256
Patrick, p.	Isl. Man	...	2,778	
Patrick-Brompton, p.	York	5,757	1,216	536
Patrick's, St., p.	Cla.-Lim.	5,409	2,677	
Patrick's, St., p.	Kilkenny	4,187	2,049	
Patricksrock, St., p.	Tipperary	10,562	1,946	
Patrickswell, tn.	Limerick	39	445	
Patrington, tn.-p. *s.*	York	4,494	1,724	521
Patrixbourne, p.	Kent	1,637	228	64
Patshull, p.	Stafford	1,850	194	357
Patterdale-with-Hartsop, ch.	Westml.	8,314	693	574
Pattesley, p.	Norfolk	320	10	242
Pattingham, p.	Sal.-Staff.	4,042	1,126	379
Pattishall, p.	Northmp.	2,460	885	165
Pattiswick, p.	Essex	1,297	324	208
Paul, p.	Cornwall	3,433	5,072	311
Paul, p.	York	10,364	844	521
Paulerspury, p.	Northmp.	2,961	1,233	166
Paul's, St., Walden, p.	Herts	3,678	1,123	141
Paulton, p.	Somerset	1,056	1,958	325
Paunsley, p.	Glouces.	1,967	233	335
Pavenham, p.	Beds	1,340	536	179
Pawlett, p.	Somerset	3,566	555	316
Paxton, Great, p.	Hunts	1,120	411	178
Paxton, Little, p.	Hunts	2,040	247	178
Payhembury, p.	Devon	2,698	532	280
Peak-Forest, p.	Derby	1,360	542	450
Peakirk, p.	Northmp.	630	246	175
Peasemarsh, p.	Sussex	3,718	906	75
Peasemore, p.	Berks	2,048	332	124
Peasenhall, p.	Suffolk	1,995	875	225
Peatling Magna, p.	Leices.	1,900	272	408
Peatling Parva, p.	Leices.	870	168	408
Pebmarsh, p.	Essex	2,023	653	207
Pebworth, p.	Glouces.	3,050	736	389
Peckham h.	Surrey	1,146	28,135	33
Peckham, East, p.	Kent	3,358	2,341	55
Peckham, West, p.	Kent	1,583	446	55
Peckleton, p.	Leices.	2,020	378	413
Pedmore, p.	Worces.	1,474	297	392
Peebles, p.	Peebles	16,685	2,850	
Peebles, tn. R. *t.*	Peebles	...	2,045	
Peel, tn. *f.*	Isl. Man	...	2,848	
Peesweep, v.	Ayr	...	916	
Peldon, p.	Essex	2,186	501	205
Pelham, Brent, p.	Herts	1,601	286	139
Pelham Furneux, p.	Herts	2,535	620	139
Pelham Stocking, p.	Herts	628	126	139

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. [illegible]	No. of Union.
Pelsall, tns.	Stafford	1,194	1,892	380
Pelton, tns.	Durham	1,109	2,787	[illegible]
Pelynt, p.	Cornwall	4,683	729	303
Pemberton, tns.	Lanc.	2,868	6,870	465
Pembrey, p.	Carmar.	26,735	4,145	586
Pembridge, p.	Hereford	7,077	1,500	603
Pembroke, tn. M. and P. *s.*	Pemb.	...	15,071	591
Pembroke Dock, ecl.-d.	Pemb.	...	10,190	591
Pembualt, h.	Brecon	5,423	604	599
Pembury, p.	Kent	3,481	1,267	57
Penally, p.	Pemb.	2,832	545	591
Penalt, parcel	Brecon	...	722	601
Penalt, p.	Monm.	2,284	458	577
Penarth, p.	Glamor.	1,507	1,406	581
Penbedw, tns.	Denbigh	943	58	610
Penbiddle, h.	Monm.	...	107	578*a*
Penboyr, p.	Carmar.	6,878	1,146	594
Penbryn, p.	Cardigan	8,847	1,575	594
Pencaithland, p.	Hadding.	5,075	1,187	
Pencarreg, p.	Carmar.	10,392	1,208	595
Pencoed, h.	Glamor.	2,045	[illegible]	583
Pencombe, p.	Hereford	4,590	415	350
Pencoyd, p.	Hereford	879	219	347
Pendeen, ecl.-d.	Cornwall	...	3,513	311
Penderry, h.	Glamor.	...	1,330	585*a*
Penderyn, p.	Brecon	12,765	1,331	582
Pendine, p.	Carmar.	1,578	175	590
Pendlebury, tns.	Lanc.	930	3,548	472
Pendlebury, Christch., ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	3,170	470
Pendlebury, St. John, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	2,610	472
Pendleton, tns.	Lanc.	2,800	1,446	479
Pendleton, tns	Lanc.	1,720	20,900	472
Pendleton, St. George, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	5,161	472
Pendock, p.	Worces.	1,163	329	345
Pendomer, p.	Somerset	1,090	96	319
Pendoylon, p.	Glamor.	3,504	380	581
Penegoes, p.	Montg.	8,085	1,126	606
Penge, h.	Surrey	840	5,015	46
Penhow, p.	Monm.	1,784	293	580
Penhurst, p.	Sussex	1,462	105	77
Penistone, p.-tn. *th.*	York	21,580	7,149	506
Penkelly, h.	Brecon	...	332	600
Penketh, tns.	Lanc.	1,048	784	466
Penkhull, tns.	Stafford	...	10,865	371
Penkridge, p.	Stafford	19,605	3,146	378
Penley, ch.	Flint	2,036	382	362
Penllech, p.	Carnar.	2,187	261	619
Penlline, p.	Glamor.	1,784	286	583
Penmachno, p.	Carnar.	11,208	1,425	614
Penmaen, p.	Glamor.	1,538	123	585*b*
Penmain, h. ecl.-d.	Monm.	...	2,686	580
Penmark, p.	Glamor.	3,395	529	581
Penmon, p.	Anglesey	7,180	240	621
Penmorfa, p.	Carnar.	10,157	1,104	618
Penmynydd, p.	Anglesey	3,153	446	621
Penn, p.	Bucks	4,270	1,096	148
Penn, p.	Stafford	3,986	1,765	379
Penn Street, ecl.-d.	Bucks	...	693	150
Penn, Upper, St. Philip, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	852	379
Pennal, p.	Merion.	7,461	588	606
Pennant, p.	Montg.	5,000	712	609
Pennard, p.	Glamor.	2,292	321	585*b*
Pennard, East, p.	Somerset	2,829	631	322
Pennard, West, p.	Somerset	3,063	836	323
Pennicuick, p.	Edinb.	18,966	3,249	
Penninghame, p.	Wigtown	34,762	4,061	
Pennington, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	753	100
Pennington, p.	Lanc.	2,767	879	486
Pennington, tns.	Lanc.	1,437	5,015	467
Pennycross, ch.	Devon	1,281	315	286
Penponds, ecl.-d.	Cornwall	...	2,012	310
Penpont, p.	Dumfries	22,099	1,326	
Penpont, h.	Brecon	1,976	119	600
Penrhos, p.	Carnar.	555	104	619
Penrhos, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Montg.	...	976	609
Penrhosllighwy, p.	Anglesey	2,894	473	623
Penrhyn, ecl.-d.	Merion.	...	1,315	618
Penrice, p.	Glamor.	2,248	307	585*b*
Penrith, p.	Cumb.	7,664	7,948	565
Penrith, tn. *t. s.*	Cumb.	...	7,189	565
Penrith, p.	Pemb.	3,081	370	594
Penrose, p.	Monm.	2,695	378	577
Penryn, tn. M. *th. s.*	Cornwall	...	3,547	308
Penryn and Falmouth, P.	Cornwall	...	14,485	308
Pensax, ch.	Worces.	1,190	503	386
Penselwood, p.	Somerset	1,101	442	320
Pensford, St. Thomas, p.	Somerset	...	312	325
Penshaw, tns.	Durham	1,066	2,075	547
Penshurst, p.	Kent	4,526	1,698	56
Pensnett, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	5,639	383
Pensthorpe, p.	Norfolk	753	12	243
Penstrowed, p.	Montg.	1,220	142	607
Penterry, p.	Monm.	479	[illegible]	576
Pentlow, p.	Essex	1,847	397	212
Pentney, p.	Norfolk	2,330	642	245
Penton-Grafton, p.	Hants	1,888	444	118
Penton-Mewsey, p.	Hants	1,044	277	118
Pentonville, St. James, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	11,974	15
Pentraeth, p.	Anglesey	4,013	[illegible]	621

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Pentrebach, St. John, ecl.-d....	Glamor.	...	5,288	582
Pentrevoelas, p.	Denbigh	8,144	[illegible]	614
Pentrich, p	Derby	3,889	5,829	446
Pentridge, p.	Dorset	1,764	295	271
Pentrobbin, tns.	Flint	1,586	962	429
Pentyrch, p.	Glamor.	3,975	2,110	581
Penwerris, ecl.-d.	Cornwall	...	882	308
Penwortham, p.	Lanc.	11,317	5,488	482
Penyclawdd, p.	Monm.	614	53	577
Penzance, tn. M. *th.*	Cornwall	...	9,414	311
Peopleton, p.	Worces.	1,474	326	[illegible]
Peover Inferior, tns.	Cheshire	278	109	454
Peover, Nether, tns.	Cheshire	914	258	456
Peover Superior, tns.	Cheshire	2,929	531	454
Pepper Harrow, p.	Surrey	1,454	104	42
Percy, ecl.-d.	Northmb.	...	3,953	553
Perivale, p.	Middx.	626	48	134
Perranarwothal, p.	Cornwall	1,796	1,517	308
Perranuthnoe, p.	Cornwall	1,182	1,507	311
Perranzabuloe, p.	Cornwall	11,340	2,959	307
Perrott, South, p.	Dorset	1,451	363	277
Perrott, North, p.	Somerset	1,248	374	319
Perry Barr, h.	Stafford	...	1,061	381
Pershore, tn. *t.*	Worces.	...	2,905	390
Pershore, St. Andrew's, p.....	Worces.	9,960	2,483	390
Pershore, Holy Cross, p.	Worces.	2,950	2,578	390
Pertenhall, p.	Beds	1,805	404	178
Perth, C. M. *f.*	Perth	...	13,814	
" P.	Perth	...	25,250	
Pertwood, Upper, p.	Wilts	450	30	267
Peter, St., p.	Carmar.	5,155	9,798	589
Peter, St., p.	Derby	3,741	20.234	445
Peter, St., p.	Hereford	60	3,053	348
Peter, St., p.	Herts	5,745	4,158	144
Peter, St., p.	Jersey	2,874	2,671	
Peter, St., -in-Canterbury, p....	Kent	59	1,188	65
Peter, St., -in-Colchester, p....	Essex	...	2,127	204
Peter, St., -du-Bois, p.	Guernsey	1,662	1,141	
Peter, St., Eastry, p.	Kent	36	1,085	71
Peter, St., Tavy, p.	Devon	3,500	469	290
Peter, St., Thanet, p.	Kent	3,312	2,855	70
Peterborough, C. P. *s.*	Northmp.	...	11,735	175
Peterchurch, p.	Hereford	5,089	710	348
Peterculter, p.	Aberdeen	...	1,410	
Peterhead, p.-tn. M. *f.*	Aberdeen	...	9,796	
" P.	Aberdeen	...	7,541	
Peter's, St., p.	Dublin	1,433	58,744	
Peter's, St., p.	Louth	3,478	12,079	
Peter's, St., p.	Roscom.	7,393	5,917	
Peter's, St., p.	Wexford	1,405	944	
Peter's, St., and Paul's, p.....	Limerick	4,074	2,512	
Peter's Port, St., p.-tn. *s.*	Guernsey	1,499	16,388	
Petersfield, p.	Hants	1,783	1,950	112
Petersfield, tn. P. *w.*	Hants	...	5,655	112
Petersham, p.	Surrey	600	637	48
Peterstone, p.	Monm.	3,234	180	580
Peterstone, ch.	Glamor.	2,060	216	583
Peterstone-super-Ely, p.	Glamor.	2,010	235	581
Peterstow, p.	Hereford	1,544	276	347
Petertavy, p.	Devon	3,500	469	290
Petham, p.	Kent	3,235	696	64
Petherick, Little, p.	Cornwall	1,215	236	305
Petherton, North, tn.-p.	Somerset	10,336	3,943	316
Petherton, South, tn.-p.	Somerset	3,311	2,423	319
Petherwin, North, p.	Devon	8,157	945	301
Petherwin, South, p.	Cornwall	5,064	876	301
Petrockstow, p.	Devon	4,000	613	296
Petrox, St., p.	Pemb.	967	78	591
Petrox, St., -in-Totness, p.....	Devon	75	885	284
Pett, p.	Sussex	2,350	320	76
Pettaugh, p.	Suffolk	794	275	220
Petterill-Crooks, tns.	Cumb.	4,916	528	[illegible]
Pettie, p.	Invern.	...	1,671	
Pettigoe, tn.	Don.-Fer.	...	426	
Pettinain, p.	Lanark	3,997	407	
Pettistree, p.	Suffolk	1,767	290	223
Petton, p.	Salop	822	45	362
Petworth, p.	Sussex	5,982	3,368	88
Petworth, tn. *s.*	Sussex	...	2,326	[illegible]
Pevensey, p.	Sussex	4,586	385	78
Pewsey, p.	Wilts	4,791	2,027	261
Pewsham, h.	Wilts	...	462	253
Philipstown, p.	Louth	1,036	317	
Philipstown, p.	Louth	3,660	1,058	
Philipstown, p.	Louth	[illegible]	27	
Philipstown, tn. *th.*	King's	82	918	
Phillack, p.	Cornwall	3,237	5,381	310
Philleigh, p.	Cornwall	2,392	383	307
Phillyholme, tg.	Dorset	...	490	279
Pickenham, North, p.	Norfolk	1,590	287	248
Pickenham, South, p.	Norfolk	1,830	159	248
Pickering, p.	York	31,785	4,501	530
Pickering, tn. *m.*	York	...	2,640	530
Pickhill, p.	York	5,006	783	528
Pickhill-with-Roxby, tns.	York	2,131	416	528
Pickmere, tns.	Cheshire	1,045	247	454
Pickwell, p.	Leices.	1,480	[illegible]	418
Pickworth, p.	Lincoln	1,473	253	427
Pickworth p.	Rutland	3,680	151	421

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Piddinghoe, p.	Sussex	2,658	243	[illegible]
Piddington, p.	Northmp.	1,980	1,102	167
Piddington, p.	Oxon	2,222	389	159
Piddle, North, p.	Worces.	810	131	390
Pidley-with-Fenton, p.	Hunts	3,739	569	177
Piercetown, p.	Meath	2,531	363	
Piercetown, p.	Westmth.	4,230	545	
Pierre, St., p.	Monm.	591	92	576
Pierse Bridge, tns.	Durham	926	211	540
Pilham, p.	Lincoln	1,100	89	434
Pilkington, tns.	Lanc.	5,378	12,303	[illegible]
Pillaton, p.	Cornwall	2,478	349	302
Pillerton Hersey, p.	Warwick	1,390	242	[illegible]
Pillerton Priors, p.	Warwick	1,460	[illegible]	406
Pilleth, p.	Radnor	1,897	104	[illegible]
Pilling, tns.	Lanc.	8,017	1,388	[illegible]
Pilsdon, p.	Dorset	648	[illegible]	277
Pilsley, tns.	Derby	447	320	449
Pilsley-by-Wingfield, tns.	Derby	...	628	448
Pilsworth, tns.	Lanc.	1,478	343	469
Pilton, p.	Devon	1,861	1,863	295
Pilton, p.	Northmp.	1,473	144	174
Pilton, p.	Rutland	332	72	420
Pilton, p.	Somerset	5,593	1,202	322
Pimlico, St. Gabriel, ecl.-d. ...	Middx.	...	15,658	3
Pimlico, St. Michael, ecl.-d....	Middx.	...	10,373	3
Pimlico, St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	14,328	3
Pimperne, p.	Dorset	4,510	495	270
Pinchbeck, p.	Lincoln	11,640	2,933	423
Pinhoe, p.	Devon	1,735	508	281
Pinner, p.	Middx.	3,720	1,849	135
Pinnock, St., p.	Cornwall	3,487	571	303
Pinxton, p	Derby	1,210	1,367	437
Pipe-with-Lyde, p.	Hereford	1,620	205	[illegible]
Pirbright, p.	Surrey	4,579	599	39
Pirton, p.	Herts	2,560	1,023	141
Pirton, p.	Oxon	5,140	705	155
Pirton, p.	Worces.	1,669	212	390
Pishill, p.	Oxon	785	214	155
Pis ill, p.	Carmar.	3,949	495	619
Pitchcombe, p.	Glouces.	217	178	338
Pitchcott, p.	Bucks	924	36	151
Pitchford, p.	Salop	1,645	180	359
Pitcombe, p.	Somerset	1,050	443	320
Pitminster, p.	Somerset	5,120	1,572	315
Pitney, p.	Somerset	1,500	374	317
Pitsea, p.	Essex	2,167	263	[illegible]
Pitsford, p.	Northmp.	2,700	609	170
Pitsligo, p.	Aberdeen	...	1,890	
Pitsmoor, ecl.-d.	York	...	8,921	508
Pitstone, p.	Bucks	2,836	581	147
Pittenweem, tn. M. P.	Fife	772	1,671	
Pittington, p.	Durham	6,727	5,699	545
Pixley, p.	Hereford	655	110	346
Plainmellor, tns.	Northmb.	4,904	143	556
Plaistow, St. Mary, ecl.-d.....	Essex	...	11,214	194
Plaitford, p.	Wilts	1,178	248	107
Plashetts and Tynehead, tns...	Northumb.	28,225	494	557
Platt, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	1,023	55
Plawsworth, tns.	Durham	1,224	681	548
Plaxtole, ecl -d.	Kent	...	1,144	55
Playden, p.	Sussex	1,308	305	75
Playford, p.	Suffolk	1,219	275	223
Pleasley, p.	Derby	3,750	613	437
Pleberstown, p.	Kilkenny	898	159	
Pleck and Bescot, ecl.-d.....	Stafford	...	3,220	380
Plemonstall, p.	Cheshire	3,131	2,019	459
Plesley, p.	Essex	726	342	206
Plompton, tns.	York	2,250	219	492[illegible]
Pluckley and Pevington, p. ...	Kent	3,047	777	62
Plucknett, Haslebury, p.	Somerset	2,069	834	319
Plucknett, Preston, p.	Somerset	790	363	319
Plumbland, p.	Cumb.	2,970	726	570
Plumbley, tns.	Cheshire	1,622	365	454
Plumpton, p.	Northmp.	1,800	42	165
Plumpton, p.	Sussex	2,423	404	84
Plumpton Street, tns.	Cumb.	2,677	170	565
Plumpton Wall, tns.	Cumb.	3,021	326	565
Plumstead, p.	Kent	3,715	24,502	36
Plumstead, p.	Norfolk	1,272	178	231
Plumstead, Great, p.	Norfolk	1,403	342	237
Plumstead, Little, p.	Norfolk	1,395	319	237
Plumtree, p.	Notts	3,460	551	443
Plungar, p.	Leices.	1,310	251	443
Plymouth, tn. M. & P. *m.* *th. s.*	Devon	...	62,599	287
Plympton Earls, p.-tn. *f.*	Devon	373	900	[illegible]
Plympton St. Mary, p.	Devon	9,983	3,026	286
Plymstock, p.	Devon	3,650	2,997	286
Plymtree, p.	Devon	2,181	462	280
Pockley, tns.	York	2,392	199	529
Pocklington, p.	York	4,668	2,923	516
Pocklington, tn. *s.*	York	...	2,671	516
Pockthorpe, h.	Norfolk	...	2,055	234
Podimore-Milton, p.	Somerset	990	131	319
Podington, p.	Beds	2,770	[illegible]	171
Pointington, p.	Somerset	1,020	174	[illegible]
Pointon, h.	Lincoln	...	510	[illegible]
Pokesdown, St. James, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	457	101

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Polebrook, p.	Northmp.	2,730	488	174
Polesworth, p.	Warwick	6,310	2,451	397
Poling, p.	Sussex	923	203	90
Pollards-Lands, tns.	Durham	458	355	542
Pollardstown, p.	Kildare	1,250	172	
Pollington, tns.	York	1,960	501	512
Pollock, or Eastwood, p.	Renfrew	...	11,314	
Pollockshaws, tn.	Renfrew	...	7,648	
Pollrone, p.	Kilkenny	3,596	1,570	
Polmont, p.	Stirling	7,289	4,111	
Polstead, p.	Suffolk	3,402	922	213
Poltimore, p.	Devon	1,710	348	281
Polwarth, p.	Berwick	3,013	251	
Pomeroy, p.	Tyrone	15,951	7,170	
Pomeroy, v.	Tyrone	...	614	
Ponsonby, p.	Cumb.	2,265	175	571
Pont-Blyddyn, ecl.-d.	Flint	...	1,378	610
Pont-Dolanog, ecl.-d.	Montg.	...	390	609
Pontefract, p.	York	4,598	10,971	504*a*
Pontefract, tn. M. *s.*	York	...	5,346	504*a*
,, P.	York	...	11,736	504*a*
Ponteland, p.	Northmb.	10,073	1,089	554
Pontesbury, p.	Salop	10,667	3,466	359
Pontfadog, St. John, ecl.-d.	Denbigh	...	1,499	615
Pontfaen, p.	Pemb.	695	32	592
Pontisbright, p.	Essex	1,146	370	205
Pontnewynydd, ecl.-d.	Monm.	...	2,753	579
Ponton, Great, p.	Lincoln	2,930	561	427
Ponton, Little, p.	Lincoln	1,490	208	427
Pont-Robert, ecl.-d.	Montg.	...	612	609
Pontypool, tn. *s.*	Monm.	...	4,661	579
Pontyrhun, St. John, ecl.-d.	Glamor.	...	5,288	582
Pool, or Welsh-Pool, p.	Montg.	6,801	4,844	608
Pool, South, p.	Devon	2,289	413	285
Poole, tn. M. *m. th.*	Dorset	...	9,759	272
Poole, tns.	Cheshire	770	187	458
Poole, tns.	York	810	337	493*b*
Poole-Keynes, p.	Wilts	1,110	180	340
Poole, St. James, p.	Dorset	700	6,815	272
Poorstock, p.	Dorset	4,078	1,067	277
Poorton, North, p.	Dorset	664	92	277
Popham, p.	Hants	1,387	124	116
Poplar, p.	Mddlx.	1,490	43,529	25
Poppleton, Nether, p.	York	1,150	311	492*a*
Porchester, v.-p.	Hants	2,949	771	98
Poringland, Great & Little, p.	Norfolk	1,740	510	236
Porlock, tn.-p.	Somerset	6,019	835	313*a*
Port, p.	Louth	1,804	496	
Portadown, tn. *s.*	Armagh	...	5,528	
Portaferry, tn. *s.*	Down	62	1,960	
Portarlington, tn. *w. s.*	Kg.'s Qn.'s	455	2,581	
Portarlington, P.	Kg.'s Qn.'s	915	2,874	
Portbury, p.	Somerset	3,849	677	328
Port-Eynon, p.	Glamor.	1,136	297	585*b*
Port-Glasgow, p.-tn. M. & P. *f.*	Renfrew	1,031	7,204	
Port-Glenone, p.	Antrim	10,751	7,164	
Port-Glenone, tn. *f.*	Antrim	...	833	
Porthkerry, p.	Glamor.	1,131	168	581
Porthleven, ecl.-d.	Cornwall	...	1,259	309
Portisham, p.	Dorset	4,540	704	274
Portishead, p.	Somerset	2,388	1,201	328
Portland, p.	Dorset	3,555	8,468	274
Portland-Town, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	9,621	7
Portlaw, tn.	Waterf.	100	3,852	
Portlemouth, East, p.	Dorset	2,143	403	285
Portloman, p.	Westmth.	1,910	291	
Portmarnock, p.	Dublin	2,084	421	
Portmoak, p.	Kinross	9,957	1,450	
Port-of-Monteith, v.-p.	Perth	...	1,375	
Portnahaven, v.	Argyle	...	438	
Portnascully, p.	Kilkenny	2,453	938	
Portnashangan, p.	Westmth.	2,724	442	
Portobello, tn. M. & P.	Edinb.	...	4,366	
Portobello, tn.	Dublin	55	1,614	
Portpatrick, tn.-p.	Wigtown	9,145	2,189	
Portraine, p.	Dublin	2,186	755	
Portree, v.-p.	Invern.	...	3,159	
Portrush, tn.	Antrim	44	1,086	
Portscuett, p.	Monm.	1,779	175	576
Portsea, p.	Hants	6,891	83,966	96
Portslade, p.	Sussex	2,006	1,103	86
Portsmouth, tn. M. & P. *t. th. s.*	Hants	...	94,799	96
Portsoy, tn.	Banff	...	1,903	
Port-Stewart, tn.	Lond.	40	542	
Portswood, tg.	Hants	...	3,546	106
Portumna, tn. *s.*	Galway	52	1,160	
Port-William, v.	Wigtown	...	884	
Portwood, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	5,346	452
Poslingford, p.	Suffolk	2,438	350	211
Postling, p.	Kent	1,560	139	73
Postwick, p.	Norfolk	1,426	291	237
Potsgrove, p.	Beds	1,385	298	182
Potter Hanworth, p.	Lincoln	4,150	413	428
Potter Heigham, p.	Norfolk	2,527	439	230
Potterne, p.	Wilts	4,956	1,826	256
Potter-Newton, tns.	York	1,657	1,878	500
Potter's Bar, St. John, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	959	136

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Potterspury, p.	Northmp.	2,820	1,710	166
Pottery Field, St. Jude, ecl.-d.	York	...	6,052	500
Potto, tns.	York	1,442	194	533
Potto, p.-tn. *s.*	Beds	2,200	1,944	180
Pott-Shrigley, tns.	Cheshire	1,719	450	453
Poughill, p.	Cornwall	1,947	363	299
Poughill, p.	Devon	1,663	356	292
Poulshot, p.	Wilts	1,589	334	256
Poulton, tns.	Cheshire	1,391	132	459
Poulton, p.	Glouces.	1,150	454	340
Poulton, p.	Kent	990	28	72
Poulton, tns.	Lanc.	1,641	2,236	485
Poulton-with-Fearnhead, tns.	Lanc.	1,233	672	466
Poulton-le-Fylde, p.	Lanc.	20,666	8,665	483
Poulton-with-Seacombe, tns.	Cheshire	1,069	3,683	460*b*
Poulton-with-Spittle, tns.	Cheshire	954	360	460*a*
Poulton, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	2,228	485
Poundon, h.	Bucks	710	95	154
Poundstock, p.	Cornwall	4,814	534	299
Powderham, p.	Devon	1,947	238	281
Powerscourt, p.	Wicklow	18,938	2,285	
Powerstown, p.	Kilkenny	5,433	1,045	
Powick, p.	Worces.	5,194	2,222	288
Pownall Fee, tns.	Cheshire	3,556	2,181	454
Poxwell, p.	Dorset	887	82	274
Poynings, p.	Sussex	1,643	261	86
Poynton, tns.	Cheshire	2,490	1,284	453
Preban, p.	Wicklow	4,265	525	
Preen, Church, p.	Salop	1,050	97	359
Prees, p.	Salop	1,446	3,097	363*a*
Preesall-with-Hackinsall, tns.	Lanc.	3,860	812	484
Premnay, p.	Aberdeen	...	916	
Prendergast, p.	Pemb.	1,104	1,540	592
Prescot, p.	Lanc.	36,554	63,540	463
Prescot, tn. *t. s.*	Lanc.	...	6,066	463
Prescott, p.	Glouces.	430	63	343
Preshute, p.	Wilts	5,351	1,209	255
Prestatyn, ecl.-d.	Flint	...	700	613
Prestbury, p.	Cheshire	63,125	55,680	453
Prestbury, p.	Glouces.	3,022	1,297	344
Presteigne, p.	Rad.-Hrf.	11,126	2,383	603
Presteigne, tn. P. *s.*	Rad.-Hrf.	...	1,743	603
Preston, p.	Dorset	2,697	723	274
Preston, p.	Glouces.	2,190	217	340
Preston, p.	Lanc.	15,834	85,699	482
Preston, tn, M. and P. *w.f.s.*	Lanc.	2,081	82,985	482
Preston, tns.	Northmb.	542	1,456	553
Preston, p.	Rutland	980	349	420
Preston, p.	Suffolk	1,931	348	213
Preston, p.	Sussex	1,286	1,044	86
Preston, p.	York	6,170	1,061	519
Preston-Bagot, p.	Warwick	1,302	220	404
Preston-Bisset, p.	Bucks	1,940	469	154
Preston-Candover, p.	Hants	3,413	476	116
Preston-Capes, p.	Northmp.	2,280	320	169
Preston-Deanery, p.	Northmp.	1,470	80	167
Preston, East, p.	Sussex	609	320	90
Preston-by-Faversham, p.	Kent	1,547	1,535	67
Preston, Great and Little, tns.	York	1,004	541	504*a*
Preston-Gubbals, p.	Salop	2,281	478	359
Preston-on-Hill, tns.	Cheshire	1,122	596	455
Preston-Kirk, p.	Hadding.	7,088	1,960	
Preston-by-Ledbury, p.	Glouces.	884	78	335
Preston, Long, p.	York	13,212	1,206	488
Prestonpans, p.-tn.	Hadding.	1,429	2,080	
Preston-Patrick, tns.	Westml.	3,580	488	575
Preston-Plucknett, p.	Somerset	790	363	319
Preston-Quarter, tns.	Cumb.	2,699	5,471	571
Preston-Richard, tns.	Westml.	1,760	504	575
Preston-under-Scar, tns.	York	2,500	434	536
Preston-le-Skerne, tns.	Durham	2,610	146	541*a*
Preston-on-Stour, p.	Glouces.	1,990	376	404
Preston-on-Tees, tns.	Durham	1,108	111	541*a*
Preston-on-Wild-Moors, p.	Salop	1,057	228	365
Preston-by-Wingham, p.	Kent	1,478	557	71
Preston-on-Wye, p.	Hereford	1,379	277	349
Prestwich, tns.	Lanc.	1,906	5,288	473
Prestwich, p.	Lanc.	21,625	117,961	475
Prestwick, p.	Ayr	...	1,937	
Prestwold, p.	Leices.	4,720	969	415
Prestwood, ecl.-d.	Bucks	...	947	150
Priddy, p.	Somerset	1,361	251	323
Priest-Hutton, tns.	Lanc.	1,068	218	485
Primethorpe, &c., tns.	Leices.	...	431	408
Prince's Park, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	7,116	462
Prince's Risborough, p.	Bucks	4,710	2,392	150
Princethorpe, tns.	Warwick	...	319	401
Prion, ecl.-d.	Denbigh	...	479	612
Prior, p.	Kerry	11,795	2,738	
Priors Dean, p.	Hants	1,518	129	112
Priors Hardwick	Warwick	1,600	323	407
Priors Lee, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	2,461	357
Priors Marston, p.	Warwick	3,630	698	407
Priory, p.	Sussex	191	1,683	76
Priory, St. Andrew, p.	Northmp.	...	6,411	168
Prisk and Carfan, tns.	Cardigan	3,522	145	598
Prisk and Killey, h.	Brecon	...	5,027	601
Priston, p.	Somerset	1,850	292	327
Prittlewell, p.	Essex	11,293	3,427	201

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Privett, p.	Hants	1,270	258	112
Probus, p.	Cornwall	8,113	1,449	307
Prudhoe, tns.	Northmb.	1,440	471	555
Prudhoe Castle, tns.	Northmb.	719	490	555
Publow, p.	Somerset	1,335	643	325
Puckington, p.	Somerset	610	260	317
Pucklechurch, p.	Glouces.	2,428	1,265	331
Puddington, p.	Beds	2,770	643	171
Puddington, tns.	Cheshire	1,359	160	460*a*
Puddington, p.	Devon	1,361	210	292
Puddlehinton, p.	Dorset	2,264	414	275
Puddlestone, p.	Hereford	1,743	349	351
Puddletown, p.	Dorset	7,653	1,241	275
Puddletrenthide, p.	Dorset	4,487	793	275
Pudsey, tns.	York	2,342	12,912	499
Pulborough, p.	Sussex	6,398	1,852	89
Pulford, p.	Cheshire	2,567	354	459
Pulham, p.	Dorset	2,370	302	275
Pulham, St. Mary Magdalen, p.	Norfolk	5,955	1,279	239
Pulham, St. Mary Virgin, p.	Norfolk		863	239
Pulloxhill, p.	Beds	1,760	704	181
Pulteney-Town, p.	Caithness	...	4,412	
Pulverbatch Church, p.	Salop	4,063	534	359
Puncheston, p.	Pemb.	1,725	231	592
Puncknowle, p.	Dorset	2,160	502	278
Purbrook, St. John, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	335	95
Puriton, p.	Somerset	1,632	604	316
Purleigh, p.	Essex	5,578	1,095	202
Purley, p.	Berks	877	193	128
Purston-Jaglin, tns.	York	984	263	504*a*
Purton, p.	Wilts	7,878	2,087	251
Pusey, p.	Berks	1,070	134	122
Putford, East, p.	Devon	2,380	190	297
Putford, West, p.	Devon	2,620	362	297
Putley, p.	Hereford	589	197	346
Putney, p.	Surrey	2,176	6,481	32
Puttenham, p.	Herts	690	135	147
Puttenham, p.	Surrey	1,896	402	41
Puxton, p.	Somerset	613	147	324
Pwllcrochan, p.	Pemb.	3,016	264	591
Pwllheli, tn. M. and P. *w. s.*	Carnar.	...	2,818	619
Pwllywrach, h.	Brecon	...	132	602
Pyecombe, p.	Sussex	2,249	283	83
Pyle, p.	Glamor.	...	1,192	583
Pylle, p.	Somerset	1,055	207	322
Pyrford, p.	Surrey	1,868	381	38
Pyrton, p.	Oxon	5,140	705	155
Pytchley, p.	Northmp.	2,833	536	172
Pyworthy, p.	Devon	5,021	567	298
Quadring, p.	Lincoln	4,210	1,001	423
Quainton, p.	Bucks	5,368	929	151
Quantoxhead, East, p.	Somerset	2,582	339	313*a*
Quantoxhead, West, p.	Somerset	1,491	223	313*a*
Quarley, p.	Hants	1,683	182	118
Quarlton, tns.	Lanc.	500	253	468
Quarndon, p.	Derby	960	496	446
Quarnford, tns.	Stafford	...	549	372
Quarrendon, p.	Bucks	2,080	58	151
Quarrington, tns.	Durham	1,589	1,056	545
Quarrington, p.	Lincoln	1,620	299	426
Quarry Bank, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	4,790	383
Quatford, p.	Salop	1,813	598	356
Quatt, p.	Salop	2,674	485	356
Quedgeley, p.	Glouces.	1,453	408	336
Queenborough, p.	Kent	500	973	69
Queen Camel, p.	Somerset	2,498	734	320
Queen Charlton	Somerset	955	141	327
Queenhill, h.	Worces.	...	106	388
Queeniborough, p.	Leices.	1,390	511	416
Queensferry, North, tn.	Fife	...	800	
Queensferry, South, tn. R. P.	Linlith.	26	760	
	Linlith.	...	1,230	
Queenstown, tn.	Munster	...	8,717	
Quendon, p.	Essex	643	165	210
Quenington, p.	Glouces.	1,630	426	340
Quernmore, tns.	Lanc.	6,593	563	485
Quethiock, p.	Cornwall	4,531	728	302
Quiddenham, p.	Norfolk	1,126	111	240
Quin, p.	Clare	9,352	2,020	
Quinton, p.	Glouces.	4,800	557	406
Quinton, p.	Northmp.	1,170	119	167
Quinton, ecl.-d.	Worces.	...	2,495	381
Quivox, St., p.	Ayr	4,930	7,097	
Quorndon, tns.	Leices.	1,990	1,622	416
Racavan, p.	Antrim	17,563	5,078	
Raby, tns.	Cheshire	1,472	214	460*a*
Raby and Keverstone, tns.	Durham	2,752	295	543
Rackenford, p.	Devon	3,938	486	294
Rackheath, p.	Norfolk	1,980	271	233
Racton, p.	Sussex	1,180	85	94
Radbourne, p.	Derby	2,034	225	375
Radcliffe, p.	Lanc.	2,466	8,838	466
Radclive, p.	Bucks	1,190	356	154
Raddington, p.	Somerset	1,505	121	314
Radford, p.	Notts	1,000	3,495	439
Radford, h.	Warwick	...	711	400
Radford-Semele, p.	Warwick	2,093	527	403
Radipole, p.	Dorset	1,338	691	274
Radley, p.	Berks	2,994	484	123

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Radnage, p.	Bucks	1,352	478	150
Radnor, New, p.	Radnor	3,342	490	603
Radnor, New, tn. P.	Radnor	...	2,262	603
Radnor, Old, p.	Rad.-Hrf.	10,069	1,349	603
Radstock, p.	Somerset	1,005	2,227	325
Radstone, p.	Northmp.	810	168	164
Radway, p.	Warwick	1,530	375	163
Radwell, p.	Herts	748	102	141
Radwinter, p.	Essex	3,802	946	210
Radyr, p.	Glamor.	1,530	472	581
Rafford, p.	Elgin	...	1,055	
Ragdale, p.	Leices.	1,980	120	418
Ragland, p.	Monm.	4,083	905	577
Raheity, p.	Tipperary	4,875	687	
Raheny, v.-p.	Dublin	920	509	
Rahill, p.	Carlow	2,684	279	
Rahoon, p.	Galway	11,015	9,114	
Rahugh, p.	Westmth.	4,974	700	
Railstown, p.	Tipperary	904	114	
Rainford, tns.	Lanc.	5,803	2,784	463
Rainham, p.	Essex	3,312	924	197
Rainham, p.	Kent	3,868	1,422	68
Rainham, East, p.	Norfolk	1,635	139	243
Rainham, South, p.	Norfolk	1,040	129	243
Rainham, West, p.	Norfolk	1,370	369	243
Rainhill, tns.	Lanc.	1,642	2,130	463
Rainow, tns.	Cheshire	5,750	1,550	453
Rainton, East, tns.	Durham	1,065	1,505	547
Rainton-with-Newby, tns.	York	1,511	380	491
Rainton, West, tns.	Durham	1,788	1,447	547
Raisthorpe, &c., tns.	York	2,130	87	526
Raithby, p.	Lincoln	680	217	430
Raithby-cum-Maltby, p.	Lincoln	1,930	145	431
Raloo, p.	Antrim	6,106	1,684	
Rame, p.	Cornwall	1,231	792	302
Ramoan, p.	Antrim	12,066	3,903	
Rampisham, p.	Dorset	2,030	356	277
Rampton, p.	Camb.	1,312	240	186
Rampton, p.	Notts	2,155	496	435
Ramsay, tn.	Isl. Man	...	2,891	
Ramsbottom, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	4,134	469
Ramsbury, p.	Wilts	9,742	2,533	121
Ramsden, tns.	Oxon	902	455	161
Ramsden Bellhouse, p.	Essex	2,685	430	190
Ramsden Crays, p.	Essex	1,453	262	199
Ramsey, p.	Hunts	16,196	4,500	176
Ramsey, tn. *w.*	Hunts	...	2,354	176
Ramsey, p.	Essex	6,693	605	203
Ramsgate, tn. *w. s.*	Kent	355	11,865	70
Ramsgill, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	York	...	523	490
Ramsgrave, tns.	Lanc.	757	320	480
Ramsholt, p.	Suffolk	2,107	186	223
Ranby, p.	Lincoln	1,240	142	429
Rand, p.	Lincoln	2,330	165	428
Randalstown, tn. *w.*	Antrim	67	640	
Randwick, p.	Glouces.	1,260	1,060	358
Ranelagh, v.	Dublin	137	3,866	
Ranmore, St. Barnabas, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	275	37
Ranscliff, tns.	Stafford	...	1,443	37
Ranton-with-Ranton-Abbey, p.	Stafford	2,670	296	36
Ranworth, p.	Norfolk	...	282	237
Raphoe, p.	Donegal	13,225	4,399	
Raphoe, tn. *s.*	Donegal	74	1,214	
Rasen, Market, p.	Lincoln	1,220	2,563	432
Rasen, Middle, p.	Lincoln	3,470	1,063	432
Rasen, West, p.	Lincoln	2,720	245	432
Rasharkin, p.	Antrim	19,263	6,824	
Rashee, p.	Antrim	6,460	1,363	
Raskelf, ch.	York	5,030	577	527
Rastrick, v.	York	1,290	4,516	498
Rataine, p.	Meath	1,632	255	
Ratass, p.	Kerry	6,983	3,077	
Ratby, p.	Leices.	5,410	1,264	413
Ratcliff, h.	Middx.	132	16,874	24*a*
Ratcliff Culey, ch.	Leices.	...	208	397
Ratcliffe-on-Soar, p.	Notts	970	165	444
Ratcliffe-on-Trent, v.-p.	Notts	1,880	1,371	443
Ratcliffe-on-Wreak, p.	Leices.	880	126	416
Rath, p.	Clare	8,489	1,436	
Rathangan, tn.-p. *m.*	Kildare	11,530	2,079	
Rathaspick, p.	Westmth.	7,530	1,267	
Rathaspick, p.	Wexford	2,804	585	
Rathaspick, p.	Kilk.-Qn.'s	8,218	2,004	
Rathbarry, p.	Cork	4,735	1,826	
Rathbeagh, p.	Kilkenny	2,823	552	
Rathbeggan, p.	Meath	2,866	202	
Rathborney, p.	Clare	9,633	483	
Rathbran, p.	Wicklow	5,832	1,160	
Rathclarin, p.	Cork	5,901	1,557	
Rathcline, p.	Longford	10,969	1,960	
Rathconnell, p.	Westmth.	15,660	2,247	
Rathconrath, p.	Westmth.	8,746	1,727	
Rathcoole, p.	Kilkenny	3,673	596	
Rathcoole, p.	Tipperary	5,904	902	
Rathcoole, v.-p.	Dublin	4,705	1,139	
Rathcooney, p.	Cork	5,152	2,262	
Rathcore, p.	Meath	...	2,167	
Rathcormac, p.	Cork	13,995	2,528	
Rathcormac, tn. *s.*	Cork	77	477	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Rathdowney, p.	Queen's	17,117	3,835	
Rathdowney, tn.	Queen's	47	1,087	
Rathdrum, p.	Wicklow	5,799	2,794	
Rathdrum, tn. *th.*	Wicklow	[illegible]	1,371	
Rathdrumin, p.	Louth	1,211	475	
Rathen, p.	Aberdeen	...	2,554	
Rathernan, p.	Kildare	5,140	780	
Rathfarnham, p.-tn.	Dublin	2,782	5,683	
Rathfarnham, v.	Dublin	24	1,065	
Rathfeigh, p.	Meath	2,888	229	
Rathfriland, tn. *w.*	Down	71	1,916	
Rathgarve, p.	Westmth.	6,024	2,161	
Rathgoggan, p.	Cork	3,318	3,410	
Rathgormuck, p.	Waterf.	17,966	1,737	
Rathjordan, p.	Limerick	1,064	266	
Rathkeale, p.	Limerick	12,095	5,152	
Rathkeale, tn. *th.*	Limerick	93	2,751	
Rathkennan, p.	Tipperary	787	130	
Rathkenny, p.	Meath	5,496	1,229	
Rathkieran, p.	Kilkenny	3,479	619	
Rathlin Island, p.	Antrim	3,399	453	
Rathlogan, p.	Kilkenny	485	126	
Rathlynin, p.	Tipperary	2,782	538	
Rathmacknee, p.	Wexford	1,861	392	
Rathmell, Trinity, ecl.-d.	York	...	342	488
Rathmelton, tn. *t. th. s.*	Donegal	...	1,434	
Rathmichael, p.	Dublin	2,808	1,843	
Rathmines, v.	Dublin	415	4,333	
Rathmore, p.	Carlow	815	152	
Rathmore, p.	Kildare	7,756	981	
Rathmore, p.	Meath	5,346	817	
Rathmoylan, p.	Waterf.	2,456	725	
Rathmolyon, tn.-p.	Meath	9,783	1,767	
Rathmullan, p.	Down	3,370	1,702	
Rathmullan, tn.	Donegal	21	502	
Rathnaveoge, p.	Tipperary	5,153	824	
Rathnew, p.	Wicklow	8,433	3,605	
Ratho, v.-p. *t.*	Edinb.	6,168	1,659	
Rathowen, tn.	Westmth.	20	344	
Rathpatrick, p.	Kilkenny	4,479	1,146	
Rathreagh, p.	Longford	4,024	711	
Rathreagh, p.	Mayo	4,164	642	
Rathregan, p.	Meath	2,576	170	
Rathroe, p.	Wexford	2,397	491	
Rathronan, p.	Limerick	18,117	3,113	
Rathronan, p.	Tipperary	2,641	646	
Rathsallagh, p.	Wicklow	1,776	139	
Rathsaran, p.	Queen's	2,291	473	
Rathtoole, p.	Wicklow	692	85	
Rathven, p.	Banff	...	8,240	
Rathvilly, v.-p.	Carlow	9,212	2,222	
Ratley, p.	Warwick	1,500	476	163
Ratlinghope, p.	Salop	5,559	285	353
Ratoath, v.-p.	Meath	9,332	1,140	
Rattery, p.	Devon	2,823	396	284
Rattlesden, p.	Suffolk	3,254	1,117	217
Rattoo, p.	Kerry	7,034	2,113	
Rattray, p.	Perth	...	2,261	
Rauceby, North, p.	Lincoln	3,460	279	426
Rauceby, South, p.	Lincoln	2,430	474	426
Raunds, p.	Northmp.	3,680	2,337	173
Ravely, Great, p.	Hunts	2,040	318	176
Ravely, Little, p.	Hunts	760	60	176
Ravendale, East and West, p.	Lincoln	1,430	144	432
Ravenfield, p.	York	1,170	183	509
Raveningham, p.	Norfolk	2,415	264	238
Ravensden, p.	Beds	2,160	477	179
Ravensthorpe, p.	Northmp.	2,871	701	170
Ravenstone, p.	Bucks	2,230	400	153
Ravenstone, p.	Lei.-Derb.	1,130	392	414
Ravenstone Dale, p. *t.*	Westml.	18,450	1,264	573
Ravensworth, tns.	York	2,176	257	539
Rawcliffe, tns.	York	...	1,630	512
Rawcliffe, Out, tns.	Lanc.	...	771	484
Rawcliffe, Upper, tns.	Lanc.	...	682	484
Rawden, tns.	York	1,535	2,576	493*a*
Rawmarsh, p.	York	2,448	4,374	509
Rawreth, p.	Essex	2,377	386	201
Rawtenstall, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	7,823	477
Raydon, p.	Suffolk	2,335	561	221
Rayleigh, tn.-p.	Essex	2,873	1,433	201
Raymoghy, p.	Donegal	15,190	4,059	
Raymunterdoney, p.	Donegal	12,614	2,232	
Rayne, p.	Essex	1,676	401	208
Rayne, p.	Aberdeen	...	1,514	
Reach, h.	Camb.	...	448	189
Read, tns.	Lanc.	1,490	531	478
Reading, tn. M. and P. *w. s.*	Berks	...	25,045	127
Rearsby, p.	Leices.	1,800	468	416
Rearymore, p.	Queen's	13,944	1,438	
Reay, p.	Caithness	...	2,478	
Reculver, p.	Kent	1,653	254	66
Redbank, St. Thomas, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	8,167	473
Redberth, p.	Pemb.	305	107	591
Redbourn, p.-v.	Herts	4,515	2,043	144
Redbourne, p.	Lincoln	3,919	320	433
Redcar, tns.	York	...	1,330	532
Redcity, p.	Tipperary	723	100	
Redcliffe, St. Mary, p.	Glouces.	1,166	7,467	[illegible]

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Redcross, p.-tn.	Wicklow	6,248	1,133	
Reddall Hill, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	10,349	382
Redding, v.	Stirling	...	642	
Reddish, tns.	Lanc.	...	1,263	452
Redditch, tn.	War.-Wor.	...	5,571	392
Redenhall, p.	Norfolk	3,714	1,736	239
Redgorton, p.	Perth	7,680	1,671	
Redgrave, p.	Suffolk	3,353	1,266	218
Redhill, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	343	95
Redisham, p.	Suffolk	733	182	226
Redlingfield, p.	Suffolk	1,075	203	218
Redlynch, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Wilts	...	1,179	[illegible]
Redmarley-d'Abitot, p.	Worces.	3,778	1,265	335
Redmarshall, p.	Durham	3,513	278	541*a*
Redmile, p.	Leices.	1,170	521	427
Redmire, tns.	York	2,219	440	536
Redruth, p.	Cornwall	3,907	11,504	310
Redruth, tn. *t. f.*	Cornwall	...	7,919	310
Redwick, ch.	Monm.	7,794	289	580
Redworth, tns.	Durham	1,840	325	540
Reed, p.	Herts	1,460	224	140
Reed, p.	Suffolk	1,224	245	214
Reedham, p.	Norfolk	3,328	836	237
Reedley-Hallows, &c., tns.	Lanc.	1,360	423	478
Reedness, tns.	York	...	601	512
Reeth, tn. *f.*	York	...	1,289	[illegible]
Reigate, p.-tn. P. *t.*	Surrey	6,008	9,975	44
Reigate, old bor.	Surrey	...	2,008	44
Reigate, Foreign	Surrey	...	7,967	44
Reighton, p.	York	1,818	252	524
Reisk, p.	Waterf.	3,827	836	
Relickmurry and Athassel, p.	Tipperary	12,208	2,647	
Remenham, p.	Berks	1,590	493	155
Rempstone, p.	Notts	1,660	377	415
Rendall and Evie, p.	Ork.-Shet.	...	1,408	
Rendcombe, p.	Glouces.	2,532	246	340
Rendham, p.	Suffolk	1,721	384	224
Rendlesham, p.	Suffolk	2,020	359	224
Renfrew, p.	Renfrew	4,488	4,664	
Renfrew, tn. R. *s.*	Renfrew	...	3,412	
,, P.	Renfrew	...	3,228	
Renhold, p.	Beds	2,165	513	179
Rennington, tns.	Northmb.	1,812	263	[illegible]
Renton, v.	Dumb.	...	2,891	
Renwick, p.	Cumb.	4,220	266	565
Repham, p.	Lincoln	1,430	436	428
Repham, p.	Norfolk	570	346	232
Repps-with-Bastwick, p.	Norfolk	1,229	293	[illegible]
Repps, North, p.	Norfolk	2,731	625	231
Repps, South, p.	Norfolk	2,081	816	231
Repton, v.-p.	Derby	6,440	2,177	375
Rerwick, p.	Kirkcud.	21,724	1,738	
Rescobie, p.	Forfar	6,724	747	
Resolis, p.	Ross-Cro.	...	1,568	
Resolven, h.	Glamor.	4,560	762	584
Reston, North, p.	Lincoln	703	44	431
Reston, South, p.	Lincoln	710	235	431
Retford, East, p.-tn. M. *s.*	Notts	...	2,982	435
,, P.	Notts	...	47,330	435
Retford, West, p.	Notts	1,080	637	435
Rettendon, p.	Essex	3,932	785	200
Revelstoke, p.	Devon	1,478	505	286
Revesby, p.	Lincoln	4,660	614	[illegible]
Rewe, p.	Devon	1,340	260	281
Reydon, p.	Suffolk	2,727	294	225
Reymerston, p.	Norfolk	1,599	321	[illegible]
Reynagh, p.	King's	8,714	2,505	
Reynoldston, p.	Glamor.	1,047	270	585*b*
Reynoldston, p.	Pemb.	525	106	590
Rhandir Abbot, h.	Carmar.	7,618	553	587
Rhandir Isaf, &c., hs.	Carmar.	15,839	1,006	587
Rhayader, p.	Radnor	188	846	[illegible]
Rhayader, tn. P. *w. s.*	Radnor	...	1,030	605
Rhesycae, ecl.-d.	Flint	...	627	610
Rhind, p.	Perth	2,894	297	
Rhigos, h.	Glamor.	...	822	582
Rhiw, p.	Carnar.	1,653	370	619
Rhodogeidio, p.	Anglesey	1,003	284	623
Rhoscilly, p.	Glamor.	2,470	294	585*b*
Rhoscolyn, p.	Anglesey	2,580	462	623
Rhoscrowther, p.	Pemb.	2,536	202	591
Rhos-y-Gwalia, ecl.-d.	Merion.	...	356	616
Rhos-Llannerchrugog, ecl.-d.	Denbigh	...	6,620	611
Rhosymedre, ecl.-d.	Denbigh	...	5,305	611
Rhostie, p.	Cardigan	1,307	122	597
Rhuddlan, p.	Flint	5,670	4,397	613
Rhuddlan, tn. P.	Flint	...	1,406	613
Rhulen, p.	Radnor	756	111	[illegible]
Rhyd-y-Boithan, h.	Glamor.	...	1,925	581
Rhydgwern, h.	Glamor.	706	323	580
Rhydycroesau, ecl.-d.	Salop-Den.	...	328	361
Rhyl, ecl.-d.	Flint	...	2,965	613
Rhymney, ecl.-d.	Monm.	...	7,630	585*b*
Rhyndwyclydach, h.	Glamor.	...	1,720	585*a*
Rhynie and Essie, p.	Aberdeen	...	1,061	
Ribbesford, p.	Worces.	4,430	3,158	384
Ribbleton, tns.	Lanc.	744	175	482
Ribby-with-Wrea, tns.	Lanc.	1,366	444	[illegible]
Ribchester, v.-p.	Lanc.	8,150	3,885	[illegible]

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Ribston, Great, tns.	York	1,780	180	492*d*
Ribston, Little, tns.	York	855	230	492*c*
Riby, p.	Lincoln	2,749	242	432
Riccal, p.	York	3,060	783	513
Riccarton, v.-p.	Ayr	7,598	5,629	
Richard's Castle, p.	Sal. Heref.	4,871	710	352
Richardstown, p.	Louth	1,090	326	
Richhil, tn.	Armagh	28	[illegible]	
Richmond, p.-tn. M. s.	York	2,341	4,290	539
" P.	York	...	5,134	539
Richmond, p.	Surrey	1,230	10,926	[illegible]
Richmond, tn.	Surrey	...	7,423	48
Rickergate, tns.	Cumb.	290	3,564	568
Rickinghall Inferior, p.	Suffolk	1,510	437	217
Rickinghall Superior, p.	Suffolk	1,857	742	218
Rickling, p.	Essex	1,331	502	210
Rickmansworth, p.	Herts	9,937	4,873	145
Riddings, ecl.-d.	Derby	...	4,145	446
Riddings, St. James, ecl.-d.	Derby	...	4,145	446
Riddlesworth, p.	Norfolk	1,157	97	240
Ridgacre, tns.	Worces.	...	492	383
Ridge, p.	Herts	3,607	437	136
Ridgmont, p.	Beds	2,248	1,029	182
Ridgway, St. John, ecl.-d.	Derby	...	1,745	448
Ridgwell, p.	Essex	1,717	795	207
Ridley, p.	Kent	814	101	50
Ridley, tns.	Northmb.	4,388	232	[illegible]
Ridlington, p.	Norfolk	635	236	230
Ridlington, p.	Rutland	2,027	282	420
Ridware, Hamstall, p.	Stafford	2,934	440	377
Ridware, Mavesyn, p.	Stafford	2,475	462	377
Ridware, Pipe, p.	Stafford	816	93	377
Rigsby, p.	Lincoln	1,040	102	430
Rigton, tns.	York	3,120	501	492*c*
Rillington, p.	York	4,842	1,132	526
Rilston, tns.	York	3,050	107	489
Rimmington, tns.	York	3,082	501	479
Rimpton, p.	Somerset	[illegible]	282	276
Ringagonagh, p.	Waterf.	3,246	1,691	
Ringcurran, p.	Cork	5,478	2,784	
Ringland, p.	Norfolk	1,210	360	233
Ringmer, p.	Sussex	5,626	1,522	[illegible]
Ringmore, p.	Devon	1,128	271	285
Ringrone, p.	Cork	9,240	2,794	
Ringsend, tn.	Dublin	53	1,933	
Ringsfield, p.	Suffolk	1,666	324	226
Ringshall, p.	Suffolk	2,116	359	220
Ringstead, p.	Northmp.	1,981	831	173
Ringstead, p.	Norfolk	2,814	522	244
Ringwood, p.-tn. *w.*	Hants	8,050	3,751	102
Ringwould, p.	Kent	1,710	846	72
Ripe, p.	Sussex	1,120	358	84
Ripley, ch. ecl.-d.	Derby	...	5,244	446
Ripley, ch.	Surrey	...	933	39
Ripley, p.	York	55,786	1,558	492*b*
Ripon, p.	York	...	15,165	[illegible]
Ripon, C. M. & P. *th.*	York	...	6,172	491
Rippingale, p.	Lincoln	2,740	569	422
Ripple, p.	Kent	1,134	254	71
Ripple, p.	Worces.	4,140	1,045	388
Ripton Abbots, p.	Hunts	3,956	381	176
Ripton Kings, p.	Hunts	1,210	267	176
Risborough, p.	Bucks	4,710	2,392	150
Risborough, Monks, p.	Bucks	3,220	985	150
Risby, p.	Suffolk	2,801	427	214
Risca, p.	Monm.	1,877	2,744	580
Rise, p.	York	2,012	188	522
Rischolme, p.	Lincoln	1,370	[illegible]	428
Riseley, p.	Beds	2,980	1,026	179
Rishangles, p.	Suffolk	718	229	218
Rishton, tns.	Lanc.	2,760	1,198	480
Rishworth, tns.	York	6,190	1,244	498
Rising-Castle, p.	Norfolk	2,096	377	245
Rissington, Great, p.	Glouces.	2,420	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rissington, Little, p.	Glouces.	1,300	290	342
Rissington-Wick, p.	Glouces.	1,140	206	[illegible]
Riston, Long, p.	York	3,490	401	522
Rivaulx, tns.	York	5,290	229	[illegible]
Rivenhall, p.	Essex	3,589	719	[illegible]
River, p.	Kent	1,181	445	[illegible]
River Green, p.	Northmb.	480	50	558
Rivington, tns.	Lanc.	2,630	[illegible]	481
Rixton-with-Glazebrook, tns.	Lanc.	2,840	752	[illegible]
Road, p.	Somerset	928	663	[illegible]
Road Hill, Christch., ecl.-d.	Wilts	...	408	259
Roade, p.	Northmp.	1,600	[illegible]	167
Roath, p.	Glamor.	3,500	3,044	581
Robeen, p.	Mayo	10,240	2,196	
Robert Town, All Saints, ecl.-d.	York	...	2,256	502
Roberton, p.	Selk.-Rox.	29,666	640	
Roberton and Wiston, p.	Lanark	13,209	786	
Robertstown, tn.	Kildare	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Robertstown, p.	Limerick	5,685	1,299	
Robeston-Wathen, p.	Pemb.	1,345	362	590
Robeston, West, p.	Pemb.	1,100	159	592
Roborough, p.	Devon	3,114	478	[illegible]
Roby, tns.	Lanc.	980	467	463
Roby, St. Bartholomew, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	715	[illegible]
Rocester, p.	Stafford	2,105	1,175	[illegible]

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Roch, p.	Pemb.	4,603	679	592
Rochdale, p.	Lanc. Yrk.	58,620	19,531	476
Rochdale, tn. M.	Lanc.	...	38,114	476
" P.	Lanc.	...	38,184	476
Rochdale, St. Alban, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	5,391	476
Rochdale, St. James, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	7,130	476
Roche, p.	Cornwall	1,836	1,882	306
Roche, p.	Louth	3,305	914	
Rochester, C. M. & P.	Kent	...	16,862	54
Rochester, St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	4,361	54
Rochester Ward, tns.	Northmb.	22,068	406	557
Rochford, p.-tn. *th.*	Essex	1,855	1,696	201
Rochford, p.	Worces.	1,379	315	385
Rock, tns.	Northmb.	1,973	230	559
Rock, p.	Worces.	7,754	1,379	355
Rockbeare, p.	Devon	2,375	540	281
Rockbourn, p.	Hants	3,798	507	103
Rockferry, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	2,086	460*a*
Rockfield, p.	Monm.	1,993	270	577
Rockhampton, p.	Glouces.	1,206	248	332
Rockingham, p.	Northmp.	890	211	420
Rockland, All Saints, p.	Norfolk	1,671	373	241
Rockland, St. Andrew, p.	Norfolk		111	241
Rockland, St. Mary, p.	Norfolk	1,360	476	236
Rockland, St. Peter, p.	Norfolk	1,010	386	241
Rockliff, p.	Cumb.	6,572	949	568
Rodanstown, p.	Meath	1,621	250	
Rodborne Cheney, p.	Wilts	2,728	670	250
Rodborough, p.	Glouces.	1,310	2,165	338
Rodden, p.	Somerset	990	234	321
Rode, North, tns.	Cheshire	1,520	285	453
Rodington, p.	Salop	1,615	431	365
Rodmarton, p.	Glouces.	4,010	401	340
Rodmell, p.	Sussex	1,924	292	[illegible]
Rodmersham, p.	Kent	1,231	294	[illegible]
Rodney-Stoke, p.	Somerset	2,345	323	323
Roeburndale, tns.	Lanc.	8,845	144	485
Roecliffe, ecl.-d.	York	...	231	492*a*
Roehampton, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	974	32
Roel, p.	Glouces.	1,640	50	343
Rogart, p.	Sutherl.	...	1,439	
Rogate, p.	Sussex	4,873	990	[illegible]
Rogerstone, h.	Monm.	...	1,210	580
Roggiett, p.	Monm.	2,905	36	576
Rokeby, p.	York	1,114	151	543
Rollesby, p.	Norfolk	1,653	531	229
Rolleston, p.	Notts	2,705	587	441
Rolleston, p.	Stafford	3,647	956	375
Rollright, Great, p.	Oxon	2,360	410	182
Rollright, Little, p.	Oxon	780	36	162
Rollstone, p.	Wilts	836	52	262
Rolvenden, p.	Kent	5,622	1,483	61
Romald Kirk, p.	York	53,776	2,417	543
Romanby, tns.	York	2,027	362	534
Romansleigh, p.	Devon	2,491	230	294
Romford, p.	Essex	...	6,604	197
Romford, tn. *w. m. t.*	Essex	...	4,361	197
Romiley, tns.	Cheshire	2,290	1,468	452
Romney, New, p.	Kent	2,919	1,062	74
Romney, Old, p.	Kent	2,535	151	74
Romsey, p.	Hants	7,652	5,848	107
Romsey, tn. M. *th.*	Hants	...	2,116	107
Romsley, tns.	Worces.	...	377	392
Rona, isl.	Invern.	...	147	
Ronaldshay, South, p.	Orkney	...	3,282	
Roos, p.	York	2,190	652	521
Roothing, Abbots, p.	Essex	1,602	220	194
Roothing, Aythrop, p.	Essex	1,394	269	209
Roothing, Beauchamp, p.	Essex	1,311	226	196
Roothing, Berners, p.	Essex	1,050	94	196
Roothing, High, p.	Essex	1,803	469	209
Roothing, Leaden, p.	Essex	907	207	209
Roothing, Margaret, p.	Essex	1,222	236	209
Roothing, White, p.	Essex	2,520	466	209
Ropley, p.	Hants	4,595	796	113
Ropsley, p.	Lincoln	3,740	845	427
Rosbercon, p.	Kilkenny	2,675	941	
Rosbercon, tn.	Wex. Kilk.	...	6,567	
Roscommon, p.	Roscom.	9,819	5,055	
Roscommon, tn. *s.*	Roscom.	330	2,731	
Roscomroe, p.	King's	5,966	576	
Rosconnel, p.	Klk.-Qn.'s	2,189	517	
Roscrea, p.	Tip.-Kg.'s	4,830	6,003	
Roscrea, tn. *th. s.*	Tipperary	134	3,725	
Rose-Ash, p.	Devon	5,082	549	294
Rosedale, East Side, tns.	York	5,100	446	530
Rosedale, West Side, tns.	York	7,900	338	[illegible]
Rosehall, v.	Lanark	...	1,058	
Rosehearty, v.	Aberdeen	...	908	
Rosemarket, p.	Pemb.	1,759	451	591
Rosemarkie, tn.-p.	Ross-Cro.	...	1,545	
Rosenallis, v.-p.	Queen's	14,119	4,723	
Roseneath, p.	Dumb.	8,829	1,626	
Rosherville, St. Mark, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	1,498	[illegible]
Roskeen, p.	Cork	1,675	384	
Roslin, v.	Edinb.	...	[illegible]	
Rosliston, p.	Derby	1,197	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ross, p.	Hereford	3,118	4,346	347
Ross, tn. *th.*	Hereford	...	3,715	347

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Ross, p.	Galway	53,364	3,726	
Ross, New, tn. P. *w. s.*	Kilk. Wex.	...	7,132	
Ross, or Rosscarbery, p.	Cork	13,350	4,283	
Ross, or Rosscarberry, tn. *w.*	Cork	135	803	
Rossdroit, p.	Wexford	8,166	1,560	
Rossduff, p.	Waterf.	197	69	
Rosset, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Denbigh	...	1,371	611
Rossie and Inchture, p.	Perth	...	659	
Rossinan, p.	Kilkenny	4,334	626	
Rossington, p.	York	3,009	400	510
Rossinver, p.	Leit.-Sli.	52,315	11,184	
Rosskeen, p.	Ross-Cro.	...	3,766	
Rosslare, p.	Wexford	2,532	745	
Rosslee, p.	Mayo	3,701	612	
Rossminoge, p.	Wexford	4,549	791	
Rossmire, p.	Waterf.	8,161	1,535	
Rossory, p.	Fermgh.	7,504	2,408	
Rosstrevor, tn. *t.*	Down	58	653	
Rostellan, p.	Cork	2,258	584	
Rostherne, p.	Cheshire	19,096	4,058	454
Rothbury, tn.-p.	Northmb.	34,798	2,387	563
Rotherby, p.	Leices.	766	134	418
Rotherfield, v.-p.	Sussex	14,733	3,413	81
Rotherfield, Greys, p.	Oxon	2,910	1,629	155
Rotherfield, Peppard, p.	Oxon	2,158	437	155
Rotherham, p.	York	12,640	24,003	509
Rotherham, tn. *m.*	York	...	7,598	509
Rotherhithe, p.	Surrey	886	24,502	34
Rothersthorpe, p.	Northmp.	1,200	289	167
Rotherwick, p.	Hants	1,924	386	115
Rothes, p.	Elgin	...	2,407	
Rothesay, p.	Bute	...	7,438	
Rothesay, tn. R. *w.*	Bute	...	7,122	
Rothiemay, p.	Banff	...	1,414	
Rothley, v.-p.	Leices.	5,480	2,213	416
Rothley, tns.	Northmb.	2,720	174	563
Rothwell, v.-p.	York	8,715	8,072	500
Rothwell, v.-p.	Northmp.	4,430	2,354	172
Rothwell, p.	Lincoln	2,690	267	432
Rottingdean, v.-p.	Sussex	3,639	1,016	84
Roudham, p.	Norfolk	2,085	132	241
Rougham, p.	Norfolk	2,627	409	242
Rougham, p.	Suffolk	3,840	988	214
Roughlee-Booth, tns.	Lanc.	1,320	424	478
Roughton, p.	Lincoln	1,020	131	429
Roughton, p.	Norfolk	1,740	412	231
Roulston, p.	Lincoln	1,520	224	426
Roundhay, tns.	York	1,630	570	500
Roundtown, tn.	Dublin	...	939	
Rounton, East, tns.	York	1,565	114	533
Rounton, West, p.	York	1,500	222	534
Rousay and Egilsay, p.	Orkney	...	1,152	
Rouse-Lench, p.	Worces.	1,380	306	389
Rousham, p.	Oxon	920	131	160
Routh, p.	York	2,382	172	518
Row, p.	Dumb.	20,530	6,334	
Rowberrow, p.	Somerset	954	241	324
Rowde, p.	Wilts	2,665	1,142	256
Rower, p.	Kilkenny	10,758	2,219	
Rowington, p.	Warwick	3,424	995	403
Rowley, p.	York	6,450	476	518
Rowley-Regis, p.	Stafford	3,670	19,785	382
Rowlstone, p.	Hereford	1,678	145	348
Rowner, p.	Hants	1,191	147	98
Rownham, St. John, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	393	107
Rowsley, Great, tns.	Derby	...	295	449
Rowston, p.	Lincoln	1,520	224	426
Roxburgh, p.	Roxburgh	7,924	1,178	
Roxby, tns.	York	2,410	234	531
Roxby-with-Risby, p.	Lincoln	4,784	348	433
Roxham, p.	Norfolk	2,204	58	247
Roxton, p.	Beds	2,880	688	179
Roxwell, p.	Essex	4,755	986	200
Roydon, p.	Essex	2,995	910	195
Roydon, p.	Norfolk	1,324	607	240
Roydon, p.	Norfolk	1,351	196	245
Royston, p.-tn. *w.*	Hrts. Cam.	320	1,882	140
Roystone, p.	York	12,708	4,210	505
Royton, tns.	Lanc.	1,352	7,493	475
Ruabon, p.	Denbigh	14,364	14,343	611
Ruan, p.	Clare	10,744	1,590	
Ruan Lanihorne, p.	Cornwall	2,250	325	307
Ruan Major, p.	Cornwall	2,470	141	309
Ruan Minor, p.	Cornwall	658	260	309
Ruardean, p.	Glouces.	1,590	1,054	347
Ruckinge, p.	Kent	3,445	429	11
Ruckland, p.	Lincoln	713	46	431
Rudbaxton, p.	Pemb.	4,142	586	592
Rudby-in-Cleveland, p.	York	7,386	1,147	533
Ruddington, p.	Notts	2,190	2,283	438
Rudford, p.	Glouces.	1,204	202	335
Rudgwick, p.	Sussex	5,830	1,068	88
Rudham, East, p.	Norfolk	4,231	956	244
Rudham, West, p.	Norfolk	2,835	487	244
Rudheath, tns.	Cheshire	1,961	411	456
Rudry, p.	Glamor.	2,639	329	581
Rudston, p.	York	5,060	91	524
Rufford, p.	Lanc.	3,102	865	464
Rufford, lib.	Notts	10,320	420	111

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Rufforth, p.	York	2,420	297	492*a*
Rugby, p.-tn. *s.*	Warwick	2,190	7,818	401
Rugeley, p.-tn. *th.*	Stafford	3,411	4,362	377
Ruishton, p.	Somerset	1,003	506	315
Ruislip, p.	Middx.	6,260	1,365	133
Rumbolds-Wyke, p.	Sussex	645	582	91
Rumburgh, p.	Suffolk	1,486	405	225
Rumney, p.	Monm.	3,375	356	581
Rumworth, tns.	Lanc.	1,300	1,861	468
Runcorn, p.	Cheshire	18,906	16,457	455
Runcorn, tn. *f.*	Cheshire	...	10,434	455
Runcton, North, p.	Norfolk	2,239	304	245
Runcton, South, p.	Norfolk	831	139	247
Runhall, p.	Norfolk	834	246	235
Runham, p.	Norfolk	1,715	396	229
Runnington, p.	Somerset	323	100	314
Runton, p.	Norfolk	1,448	510	231
Runwell, p.	Essex	2,059	366	200
Ruscomb, p.	Berks	1,249	264	128
Rush, tn.	Dublin	162	1,453	
Rushall, p.	Norfolk	1,170	242	239
Rushall, p.	Stafford	1,294	2,842	380
Rushall, p.	Wilts	2,164	224	261
Rushbrooke, p.	Suffolk	1,060	185	214
Rushbury, p.	Salop	4,132	576	354
Rushden, p.	Herts	1,486	291	140
Rushden, p.	Northmp.	2,770	1,748	171
Rushen, p.	Isl. Man	571	3,300	
Rushford, p.	Norf.-Suff.	4,250	170	249
Rushmere, p.	Suffolk	759	121	227
Rushmere, St. Andrew, p.	Suffolk	2,142	678	223
Rushock, p.	Worces.	1,218	159	384
Rusholme, tns.	Lanc.	956	5,380	471
Rushton, tns.	Cheshire	1,843	342	458
Rushton, p.	Northmp.	2,960	484	172
Rushton-Grange, h.	Stafford	...	2,652	370
Rushton-James, tns.	Stafford	...	273	372
Rushton-Spencer, tns.	Stafford	...	358	372
Ruskington, p.	Lincoln	4,750	1,089	426
Rusper, p.	Sussex	3,126	590	87
Russagh, p.	Westmth.	2,569	457	
Rustington, p.	Sussex	1,287	340	90
Ruston, East, p.	Norfolk	2,494	757	230
Ruston Parva, p.	York	910	161	523
Ruston, South, p.	Norfolk	471	102	230
Ruswarp, tns.	York	...	2,995	531
Rutherglen, p.	Lanark	2,219	3,335	
Rutherglen, tn. R.	Lanark	...	8,071	
,, P.	Lanark	...	8,062	
Ruthin, p.	Denbigh	1,989	1,299	612
Ruthin, tn. P. *m.*	Denbigh	...	3,372	612
Ruthven, p.	Forfar	...	265	
Ruthwell, p.	Dumfries	11,321	1,046	
Ruyton, p.	Salop	4,698	1,200	361
Ryarsh, p.	Kent	1,551	447	55
Ryburgh, Great, p.	Norfolk	1,170	556	243
Ryburgh, Little, p.	Norfolk	740	232	243
Rydall and Loughrigg, tns.	Westml.	5,200	414	575
Ryde, tn. *t. f.*	Hants	...	9,269	99
Rye, p.	Sussex	2,313	4,288	75
Rye, tn. M. *w. s.*	Sussex	...	3,738	75
,, P.	Sussex	...	8,202	75
Ryhall, p.	Rutland	2,070	847	421
Ryhill, tns.	York	...	214	521
Ryhope, tns.	Durham	1,876	2,082	549
Ryme-Intrinsica, p.	Dorset	1,003	217	276
Ryston, p.	Norfolk	1,199	29	247
Ryther, p.	York	3,554	372	513
Ryton, p.	Durham	5,581	3,052	551
Ryton, p.	Salop	1,442	213	357
Ryton, tns.	York	2,228	226	526
Ryton-on-Dunsmore, p.	Warwick	1,650	557	401
Ryton-Woodside, tns.	Durham	2,802	1,051	551
Sacomb, p.	Herts	1,510	314	142
Sadberge, tns.	Durham	2,050	355	540
Saddell and Skipness, p.	Argyle	...	1,277	
Saddington, p.	Leices.	1,050	259	409
Saddlewood, &c., tg.	Glouces.	...	368	331
Saddleworth-with-Quick, tns.	York	18,280	18,631	496
Saffron-Hill, lib.	Middx.	30	7,148	14
Saggart, tn.-p.	Dublin	4,453	1,115	
Saham-Toney, p.	Norfolk	4,048	1,286	248
Saighton, tns.	Cheshire	1,720	272	459
Saintbury, p.	Glouces.	1,336	121	389
Saintfield, tn.-p. *m.*	Down	13,334	5,653	
Salcombe, ecl.-d.	Devon	...	1,658	285
Salcombe-Regis, p.	Devon	2,605	434	280
Salcott, p.	Essex	255	188	205
Sale, tns.	Cheshire	1,981	3,031	454
Saleby, p.	Lincoln	1,770	244	431
Salehurst, p.	Sussex	6,481	2,014	80
Salesbury, tns.	Lanc.	1,150	331	480
Salford, p.	Beds	900	264	182
Salford, tns. M. *m. s.*	Lanc.	1,220	71,002	472
,, P.	Lanc.	...	102,449	472
Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	9,414	472
St. Bartholomew, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	10,893	472
St. Matthias, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	7,194	472
St. Philip, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	11,415	472

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
SALFORD, St. Simon, ecl.-d....	Lanc.	...	6,957	472
St. Stephen, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	12,031	472
Trinity, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	12,192	472
Salford, p.	Oxon	1,670	597	162
Salford, p.-tn. *m. s.*	Warwick	4,730	858	405
Salhouse, p.	Norfolk	2,060	684	233
Saline	Fife	8,188	1,610	
Saling, Great, p.	Essex	1,651	361	208
SALISBURY, C. M. P. *t. s.*	Wilts	...	12,278	264
Salkeld, Great, p.....	Cumb.	3,724	502	565
Sall, p.....	Norfolk	1,802	241	232
Sallysburgh, v.....	Lanark	...	325	
Salmonby, p.....	Lincoln	991	101	429
Salperton, p.	Glouces.	1,210	189	341
Salt, ecl.-d.....	Stafford	...	808	367
Saltash, ch.-tn. *s.*.....	Cornwall	...	1,900	302
Saltby, p.....	Leices.	2,680	292	418
Saltcoats, tn.....	Ayr	...	4,778	
Salterforth, tns.....	York	1,650	424	489
Salterhebble, ecl.-d.....	York	...	4,258	498
Salterstown, p.	Louth	1,048	277	
Saltfleetby, All Saints, p.....	Lincoln	1,169	195	431
Saltfleetby, St. Clement, p.....	Lincoln	2,205	139	431
Saltfleetby, St. Peter, p.....	Lincoln	2,003	308	431
Saltford, p.....	Somerset	880	373	327
Salthouse, p.....	Norfolk	1,614	268	231
Saltley, h.	Warwick	...	2,842	395
Saltmarshe, tns.	York	1,190	136	517
Saltney, tns.....	Flint	2,185	1,325	459
Salton, p.....	York	2,530	384	529
Salton, p.....	Hudding.	3,811	712	
Saltwood, p.	Kent	2,600	643	73
Salwarpe, p.	Worces.	1,850	442	391
Sambourn, h.....	Warwick	1,884	635	405
Sambrook, St. Luke, ecl.-d. ...	Salop	...	552	366
Samlesbury, tns.	Lanc.	4,270	1,215	482
Sampford-Arundell, p.....	Somerset	1,144	425	314
Sampford-Brett, p.	Somerset	932	230	313*a*
Sampford-Courtnay, p.....	Devon	7,962	991	291
Sampford, Great, p.....	Essex	2,224	865	210
Sampford, Little, p.....	Essex	1,990	477	210
Sampford-Peverell, p.....	Devon	2,000	720	293
Sampford-Spiney, p.....	Devon	1,721	565	290
Sampson, St.....	Cornwall	1,470	311	312
Sampson, St., p.	Guernsey	1,435	2,781	
Sancreed, p.	Cornwall	4,471	1,233	311
Sancton, p.....	York	4,708	476	516
Sandall-Magna, p.....	York	7,272	4,214	503
Sandall-Kirk, p.	York	990	233	
Sandbach, p.....	Cheshire	16,310	9,016	457
Sandbach, tn. *th.*	Cheshire	...	3,252	457
Sandcroft, p.....	Suffolk	1,110	238	226
Sanden-Fee, tg.....	Berks	...	816	121
Sanderingham, p.....	Norfolk	1,172	56	245
Sanderstead, p.....	Surrey	2,245	206	46
Sandford, p.	Devon	7,793	1,842	292
Sandford, p.	Oxon	1,850	476	160
Sandford, p.	Oxon	1,680	376	123
Sandford-Orcas, p.	Somerset	1,091	318	276
Sandgate, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	1,669	73
Sandhoe, tns.....	Northmb	1,648	266	555
Sandhurst, p.	Berks	4,562	1,271	130
Sandhurst, p.....	Glouces.	2,227	519	336
Sandhurst, p.....	Kent	4,382	1,231	60
Sand-Hutton, tns.....	York	2,186	200	515
Sandiacre, p.....	Derby	1,480	1,012	444
Sandon, p.	Essex	2,278	512	200
Sandon, p.	Herts	3,943	771	140
Sandon, p.	Stafford	3,640	590	368
Sandown, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	1,743	99
Sandridge, p.....	Herts	5,766	833	144
Sandsting, p.....	Shetland	...	2,670	
SANDWICH, tn. M. *w. s.*.....	Kent	...	2,944	71
,, *p.*	Kent	...	13,750	71
Sandwick, p.....	Orkney	...	1,225	
Sandwith, tns.	Cumb.	1,406	333	571
Sandy, p.....	Beds	4,010	2,118	180
Sandymount, tn.	Dublin	243	2,084	
Sankey, Great, tns.....	Lanc.	1,909	563	
Sanquhar, p.....	Dumfries	41,078	3,569	
SANQUHAR, tn. M. R.....	Dumfries	...	1,628	
,, P.....	Dumfries	...	1,754	
Santon, p.	Norfolk	1,500	55	249
Santon-Downham, p.	Suffolk	3,860	81	249
Santry, p.	Dublin	4,726	1,034	
Sapcote, p.....	Leices.	1,380	668	412
Sapey, Lower, p.	Worces.	1,697	218	350
Sapey, Upper, p.	Hereford	2,190	357	350
Sapiston, p.....	Suffolk	1,230	255	249
Sapperton, p.....	Glouces.	3,908	600	340
Sapperton, p.....	Lincoln	656	51	427
Sarisbury, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	1,406	98
Sarn, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Montg.	...	641	607
Sarnesfield, p.	Hereford	1,256	120	349
Sarratt, p.	Herts	1,550	736	145
Sarsden, p.	Oxon	1,770	56	162
Sarum, Old, p.	Wilts	...	7	263
Satley, ch.....	Durham	901	135	545
Satterleigh, p.	Devon	515	79	294

Place	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Satterthwaite, tns.	Lanc.	4,790	397	486
Saughall, Great, tns.	Cheshire	1,200	545	459
Saughall Massey, tns.....	Cheshire	930	202	460*a*
Saul, p.	Glouces.	564	607	337
Saul, p.	Down	5,272	1,500	
Saundby, p.	Notts	1,373	86	434
Saunderton, p.	Bucks	1,590	428	150
Sausthorpe, p.	Lincoln	728	144	430
Savernake, ecl.-d.	Wilts	...	345	255
Savernake, North, p.	Wilts	3,740	108	255
Savernake, South, &c., p.	Wilts		230	255
Saviour, St , p.	Devon	85	2,171	284
Saviour, St., p.	York	2,273	2,779	515
Saviour, St., p.	Guernsey	1,754	942	
Saviour, St., p.	Jersey	2,296	3,723	
Saviour, St., p.	Norfolk	...	1,532	234
Sawbridgeworth, p.....	Herts	6,606	2,701	139
Sawley, p.	Derby	1,915	2,633	444
Sawley, p.	York	2,240	254	479
Sawston, p.	Camb.	1,856	1,363	188
Sawtry, All Saints, p.	Hunts	5,730	650	176
Sawtry, St. Andrew, p.	Hunts		386	176
Sawtry, St. Judith, p.	Hunts		272	176
Saxby, p.	Leices.	1,430	117	418
Saxby, p.	Lincoln	2,322	112	423
Saxby, p.	Lincoln	2,322	293	433
Saxelby, p.....	Leices.	1,290	120	418
Saxelby-with-Ingleby, p.....	Lincoln	4,270	1,174	428
Saxham, Great, p.	Suffolk	1,428	270	214
Saxham, Little, p.	Suffolk	1,381	171	214
Saxlingham, p.....	Norfolk	1,498	156	243
Saxlingham Nethergate, p.....	Norfolk	2,111	586	236
Saxlingham Thorpe, p.	Norfolk	2,111	141	236
Saxmundham, p.	Suffolk	1,101	1,222	224
Saxtead, p.	Suffolk	1,202	448	219
Saxthorpe, p.....	Norfolk	2,113	328	232
Saxton, p.	York	4,022	461	514
Scackleton, tns.	York	1,460	175	526
Scaggiethorpe, tns.	York	1,210	315	526
Scalby, p.	York	11,935	1,876	525
Scaldwell, p.	Northmp.	1,060	396	170
Scaleby, p.....	Cumb.	3,100	548	567
Scalford, p.....	Leices.	2,520	553	418
Scalthwaiterigg, &c., tns.	Westml.	...	504	575
Scamblesby, p.....	Lincoln	2,150	471	429
Scammonden, tns.	York	2,080	1,012	497
Scampston, tns.....	York	2,382	248	526
Scampton, p.....	Lincoln	2,147	235	428
SCARBOROUGH, tn. M. and P. *th. s.*	York	...	18,377	525
Scarcliff, p.....	Derby	3,674	548	437
Scarcroft, p.	York	950	292	492*c*
Scariff, v.....	Clare	26	694	
Scarisbrick, tns.	Lanc.	8,377	2,112	464
Scarle, North, p.	Lincoln	1,955	595	442
Scarle, South, p.	Notts	2,050	513	442
Scarning, p.	Norfolk	3,470	693	242
Scarrington, p.	Notts	910	231	443
Scartho, p.....	Lincoln	1,390	188	432
Scattergate, tns.	Westml.	960	171	573
Scawby-with-Sturton, p.....	Lincoln	3,930	1,570	433
Scawton, p.	York	2,768	148	529
Scisset, ecl. d.	York	...	3,131	497
Scole, p.....	Norfolk	821	677	239
Scoonie, p.....	Fife	4,286	3,257	
Scopwick, p.	Lincoln	3,190	383	426
Scorborough, p.....	York	1,324	89	518
Scorton, tns.	York	2,645	476	539
Sco-Ruston, p.	Norfolk	471	102	230
Scotby, tns.	Cumb.	1,672	520	568
Scotforth, tns.	Lanc.	2,764	955	485
Scothern, p.	Lincoln	2,500	579	428
Scotter, p.	Lincoln	4,630	1,167	434
Scotton, p.....	Lincoln	4,920	482	434
Scotton, tns.	York	2,645	111	539
Scotton, tns.	York	1,030	321	492*b*
Scottow, p.....	Norfolk	2,120	454	232
Scot-Willoughby, p.....	Lincoln	556	19	426
Scoulton, p.	Norfolk	2,193	329	241
Scrabby, p.....	Cavan	5,479	1,814	
Scrafield, p.	Lincoln	670	47	429
Scraptoft, p.	Leices.	1,450	108	410
Scratby, p.....	Norfolk	...	309	229
Scrayingham, p.	York	4,689	480	516
Scredington, p.....	Lincoln	1,850	397	426
Scremby, p.	Lincoln	970	184	430
Scremerston, ecl.-d.....	Northmb.	...	1,227	561
Screveton, p.....	Notts	1,150	241	443
Scrivelsby, p.....	Lincoln	2,142	168	429
Scriven-with-Tentergate, tns.	York	1,767	1,426	492*b*
Scrooby, p.....	Notts	1,520	256	435
Scropton, p.	Staff Derb.	3,340	520	375
Scruton, p.....	York	2,066	408	535
Sculcoates, p.....	York	1,010	27,167	519
Scullogestown, p.....	Kildare	2,468	402	
Sculthorpe, p.	Norfolk	2,055	680	243
Scurlockstown, p.....	Meath	2,590	235	
Scyborycoed, tns.....	Cardigan	11,264	546	606
Seaborough, p.	Somerset	581	123	277

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Seacombe, St. Paul, ecl.-d. ...	Cheshire	...	3,683	460*b*
Seacroft, tns.	York	1,813	1,235	500
Seacroft, St. James, ecl.-d. ...	York	...	1,306	500
Seaford, p.	Sussex	2,235	1,084	78
Seagoe, p.	Armagh	9,746	11,357	
Seagrave, p.	Leices.	2,470	443	416
Seagry, p.	Wilts	1,014	263	253
Sealham, p.	Durham	3,079	2,827	546
Sealham Harbour, tn.	Durham	...	6,137	546
Sealham, New, ecl.-d.	Durham	...	2,489	546
Seal, p.	Kent	4,374	1,505	56
Seal, p.	Leices.	4.890	1,576	414
Seal-with-Tongham, p.	Surrey	2,967	669	41
Sealand, tns.	Flint	5,514	390	459
Seamer, p.	York	2,610	260	533
Seamer, p.	York	7.760	1,305	525
Seapatrick, p.	Down	7,583	9,278	
Searby-with-Owmby, p.	Lincoln	1,860	263	432
Seasalter, p.	Kent	3,171	1,378	[illegible]
Seasoncote, p.	Glouces.	1,413	81	342
Seaton, tns.	Cumb.	2,939	1,102	570
Seaton, p.	Devon	2,821	1,966	279
Seaton, p.	Rutland	2,050	422	420
Seaton Carew, tns.	Durham	4,885	884	541*b*
Seaton Delaval, tns.	Northmb.	...	2,876	553
Seaton, North, tns.	Northmb.	1,210	1,262	558
Seaton Ross, p.	York	3,380	549	516
Seaton and Slingley, tns.	Durham	1,373	236	546
Seaton and Wassand, tns.	York	1,736	443	522
Seavington, St. Mary, p.	Somerset	988	330	318
Seavington, St. Michael, p.	Somerset	280	244	318
Sebergham, p.	Cumb.	5,890	745	569
Seckington, p.	Warwick	806	108	376
Sedbergh, p.-tn. *w.*	York	52,882	4,391	487
Sedgeberrow, p.	Worces.	1,042	354	389
Sedgebrook, p.	Lincoln	1.642	269	442
Sedgefield, p.-tn. *f.*	Durham	17,471	2,656	541*a*
Sedgeford, p.	Norfolk	4.180	742	244
Sedgehill, tns.	Northmb.	1,403	1,801	553
Sedghill, p.	Wilts	1,175	194	267
Sedgley, p.	Stafford	7,364	36,637	382
Sedlescombe, p.	Sussex	2,049	703	77
Seend, ch.	Wilts	...	1,086	257
Seer-Green, h.	Bucks	590	334	148
Seething, p.	Norfolk	1,630	431	238
Sefton, p.	Lanc.	21,168	10,159	462
Seghill, tns.	Northmb.	1,403	1,801	553
Seghill, ecl.-d.	Northmb.	...	4,588	553
Seighford, p.	Stafford	4.451	808	367
Seirkieran, p.	King's	5,825	914	
Selattyn, p.	Salop	5,553	1,118	361
Selborne, p.	Hants	8,506	1,110	114
Selby, p.	York	3,180	5,424	513
Selby, tn. *m.*	York	...	5,271	513
Selham, p.	Sussex	1,042	123	93
Selkirk, p.-tn. M. *w.*	Selkirk	22,847	3,695	347
Sellack, p.	Hereford	1,540	345	347
Selling, p.	Kent	2,463	575	67
Sellinge, p.	Kent	2,055	580	73
Selmeston, p.	Sussex	1,590	197	84
Selsey, p.	Sussex	4,314	900	91
Selston, p.	Notts	2,330	2,628	438
Selworthy, p.	Somerset	2,219	437	313*a*
Semer, p.	Suffolk	1,248	429	213
Semington, ch.	Wilts	...	427	257
Semley, p.	Wilts	2,945	696	266
Semperingham, p.	Lincoln	3,480	632	422
Send, p.	Surrey	5,162	1,743	39
Sennen, p.	Cornwall	2,300	613	311
Sepulchre, St., p.	Middx.	54	12,084	18
Seskinan, p.	Waterf.	16,983	2,193	
Sessay, p.	York	3,666	456	528
Setchey, p.	Norfolk	780	91	245
Setmurthy, tns.	Cumb.	2,579	166	570
Settle, tns. *t.*	York	4,483	1,586	488
Settrington, p.	York	5,540	871	526
Sevenhampton, p.	Glouces.	2,600	543	341
Sevenoaks, p.-tn. *s.*	Kent	6,000	4,695	56
Severn Stoke, p.	Worces.	3,269	679	388
Sevington, p.	Kent	832	113	63
Sewardstone, h.	Essex	...	744	137
Sewerby, ecl.-d.	York	...	342	524
Sewerby-with-Marton, tns. ...	York	2,173	342	524
Sezincote, p.	Glouces.	1,413	81	342
Shabbington, p.	Bucks	2,138	371	156
Shackerstone, p.	Leices.	2,653	462	413
Shadforth, tns.	Durham	2,372	1,164	545
Shadforth, St. Cuthbert, ecl.-d.	Durham	...	2,490	545
Shadingfield, p.	Suffolk	1,369	209	226
Shadoxhurst, p.	Kent	1,932	194	62
Shadwell, p.	Middx.	99	8,499	24*a*
Shadwell, tns.	York	1,240	399	500
Shadwell, ecl.-d.	York	...	442	500
Shaftesbury, tn. M. *s.* ...	Dorset	...	2,497	268
" P.	Dors.-Wilts	...	8,983	268
Shalbourn, p.	Berks.-Wilts	5,355	1,012	121
Shalden, p.	Hants	1,509	185	114
Shalfleet, p.	Hants	6,623	1,196	[illegible]
Shalford, p.	Essex	2,455	760	208
Shalford, p.	Surrey	2,590	1,293	42
Shalstone, p.	Bucks	1,320	243	154
Shamblehurst, tg.	Hants	...	1,754	106
Shanagolden, p.	Limerick	4,183	1,708	
Shanagolden, tn.	Limerick	40	659	
Shanbogh, p.	Kilkenny	1,802	306	
Shancough, p.	Sligo	5,441	723	
Shandrum, p.	Cork	13,451	2,996	
Shangton, p.	Leices.	1,590	82	409
Shankill, p.	Kilkenny	6,489	1,562	
Shankill, p.	Antrim	15,403	119,777	
Shankill, p.	Arm. Dwn.	6,222	12,619	
Shankill, p.	Roscom.	6,611	1,615	
Shanklin, p.	Hants	802	479	99
Shanlis, p.	Louth	2,038	354	
Shanrahan, p.	Tipperary	24,923	4,319	
Shap, p.-tn. *m.*	Westml.	27,770	991	574
Shapinshay, isl.	Orkney	...	973	
Shapwick, p.	Dorset	3,670	446	271
Shapwick, p.	Somerset	3,781	407	316
Shardlow, p.	Derby	1,580	945	444
Shareshill, p.	Stafford	1,985	531	378
Sharleston, tns.	York	1,126	262	503
Sharnbrook, p.	Beds	2,880	867	179
Sharnford, p.	Leices.	740	589	412
Sharow, tns.	York	671	256	491
Sharow, ecl.-d.	York	...	738	491
Sharples, tns.	Lanc.	3,920	3,294	468
Sharrington, p.	Norfolk	863	257	243
Shaugh Prior, p.	Devon	8,707	570	286
Shavington-with-Gresty, tns.	Cheshire	1,132	629	458
Shaw, ecl.-d.	Wilts	...	596	257
Shawbury, p.	Salop	7,221	1,027	363*a*
Shaw Chapel, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	3,618	475
Shawdon, tns.	Northmb.	1,056	96	559
Shaw-with-Donnington, p.	Berks	1,989	680	120
Shawell, p.	Leices.	1,407	205	408
Shebbear, p.	Devon	5,827	1,109	296
Sheen, p.	Stafford	2,790	427	372
Sheepscar, St. Luke, ecl.-d. ...	York	...	3,552	501
Sheepscombe, ecl.-d.	Glouces.	...	510	338
Sheepshed, p.	Leices.	5,280	3,626	415
Sheepstor, p.	Devon	3,595	98	290
Sheepwash, p.	Devon	1,971	527	296
Sheepy Magna, p.	Leices.	2,650	647	397
Sheepy Parva, p.	Leices.	600	114	397
Sheering, p.	Essex	1,628	499	195
Sheerness, tn. *s.*	Kent	...	12,015	69
Sheerness, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	13,186	69
Sheet, tg.	Hants	1,549	484	112
Sheffield, p. M. and P. *t. s.*	York	22,830	185,172	508
St. George, ecl.-d.	York	...	10,538	508
St. James, ecl.-d.	York	...	4,559	508
St. John, ecl.-d.	York	...	9,014	508
St. Mary, ecl.-d.	York	...	16,224	507
St. Paul, ecl.-d.	York	...	6,965	508
St. Philip, ecl.-d.	York	...	18,461	508
Sheffin, p.	Kilkenny	2,488	375	
Shefford, tns.	Beds	...	1,015	180
Shefford, East, p.	Berks	1,041	79	121
Shefford, West, p.	Berks	2,196	538	121
Sheldon, p.	Devon	1,681	180	280
Sheldon, p.	Warwick	2,514	434	396
Sheldwich, p.	Kent	1,896	616	67
Shelf, tns.	York	1,350	3,062	498
Shelf, St. Michael, ecl.-d.	York	...	3,311	498
Shelfanger, p.	Norfolk	1,719	370	240
Shelford, p.	Notts	3,560	692	443
Shelford, Great, p.	Camb.	1,900	1,006	186
Shelford, Little, p.	Camb.	...	474	186
Shelland, p.	Suffolk	540	99	217
Shelley, p.	Essex	600	178	196
Shelley, p.	Suffolk	928	142	221
Shelley, tns.	York	1,420	1,901	497
Shellingford, p.	Berks	1,717	308	122
Shellow-Bowells, p.	Essex	457	110	[illegible]
Shelsley-Beauchamp, p.	Worces.	2,196	556	386
Shelsley-Walsh, p.	Worces.	468	57	386
Shelswell, p.	Oxon	809	44	159
Shelton, p.	Beds	1,080	143	178
Shelton, p.	Norfolk	1,292	192	239
Shelton, p.	Notts	740	127	443
Shelton, tns.	Stafford	...	18,331	371
Shelton, St. Mark, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	8,617	371
Shelton and Oxon, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	430	360
Shelve, p.	Salop	1,285	78	353
Shenfield, p.	Essex	2,397	1,149	199
Shenington, p.	Oxon	1,340	415	163
Shenley, p.	Bucks	290	492	152
Shenley, p.	Herts	4,056	1,304	[illegible]
Shenstone, p.	Stafford	8,451	2,131	377
Shephall, p.	Herts	1,142	243	141
Shepley, tns.	York	1,250	1,432	497
Shepperton, p.	Middx.	1,541	849	132
Shepreth, p.	Camb.	1,269	339	140
Shepscomb, tg.	Glouces.	...	510	338
Shepton Beauchamp, p.	Somerset	836	653	318
Shepton Mallet, p.	Somerset	3,572	5,347	322
Shepton Mallet, tn. *t. f.*	Somerset	...	4,868	322

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Shepton Montague, p.	Somerset	2,424	472	320
Sheraton, h.	Durham	2,256	139	546
Sherborne, p.	Dorset	6,467	5,793	276
Sherborne, tn. *th.*	Dorset	...	5,523	276
Sherborne, p.	Glouces.	4,560	584	341
Sherborne, St. John, p.	Hants	3,885	675	116
Sherborne, West or Monk, p.	Hants	3,342	649	116
Sherbourne, p.	Warwick	1,110	167	403
Sherburn, tns.	Durham	1,303	2,380	545
Sherburn, p.	York	4,630	744	525
Sherburn, p.-tn. *f.*	York	11,896	3,944	514
Shercock, p.	Cavan	8,221	3,086	
Shere, p.	Surrey	6,396	1,503	39
Shereford, p.	Norfolk	842	62	243
Sherfield English, p.	Hants	1,780	342	107
Sherfield-on-Loddon, p.	Hants	2,236	693	116
Sherford, p.	Devon	2,326	404	285
Sheriff Hales, p.	Salop-Staf.	6,639	966	357
Sheriff Hutton, p.	York	9,425	1,397	526
Sherlockstown, p.	Kildare	918	24	
Sheringham, p.	Norfolk	2,356	1,289	231
Shermanbury, p.	Sussex	1,911	464	80
Shernborne, p.	Norfolk	1,300	144	244
Sherrington, p.	Bucks	1,780	839	153
Sherrington, p.	Wilts	1,280	187	360
Sherston Magna, p.	Wilts	4,280	1,503	252
Sherston Parva, p.	Wilts	950	156	252
Sherwill, p.	Devon	4,762	609	295
Shettleston, p.	Lanark	5,174	6,914	
Shevington, tns.	Lanc.	1,706	1,115	465
Sheviock, p.	Cornwall	2,627	671	302
Shidfield, St. John, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	937	110
Shields, North, tns. *f.*	Northmb.	1,018	9,595	553
Shields, South, tns.	Durham	496	8,973	550
Shields, South, tn. M. & P. *w.*	Durham	...	35,239	550
St. Hilda, ecl.-d.	Durham	...	12,133	550
St. Stephen, ecl.-d.	Durham	...	6,252	550
Trinity, ecl.-d.	Durham	...	16,807	550
Shiffnal, p.	Salop	11,441	5,923	357
Shiffnal, tn. *t.*	Salop	...	2,046	357
Shilbottle, p.	Northmb.	7,704	1,267	559
Shildon, tns.	Durham	552	2,947	542
Shildon, ecl.-d.	Durham	...	4,458	542
Shillingford, p.	Devon	397	54	281
Shilling Okeford, p.	Dorset	...	509	280
Shillingstone, p.	Dorset	2,223	509	280
Shillington, p.	Beds	5,030	1,788	181
Shilton, p.	Oxon	1,595	298	161
Shilton, p.	Warwick	1,075	487	399
Shilvodan Grange, p.	Antrim	3,547	1,247	
Shimpling, p.	Norfolk	780	219	239
Shimpling, p.	Suffolk	2,698	500	212
Shincliffe, tns.	Durham	1,303	1,544	545
Shincliffe, ecl.-d.	Durham	...	1,620	545
Shineton, p.	Salop	946	175	359
Shinfield, p.	Berks	4,514	1,195	128
Shingay, p.	Camb.	754	128	140
Shingham, p.	Norfolk	935	62	248
Shinrone, p.	King's	4,869	1,356	
Shipborne, p.	Kent	1,906	476	55
Shipdham, p.	Norfolk	4,560	1,844	242
Shipham, p.	Somerset	766	520	324
Shiplake, p.	Oxon	2,692	621	155
Shipley, tns.	Derby	...	563	433
Shipley, tns.	Northmb.	1,991	110	559
Shipley, p.	Sussex	7,698	1,212	87
Shipley, tns.	York	1,140	7,100	499
Shipley-with-Heaton, ecl.-d.	York	...	8,773	499
Shipmeadow, p.	Suffolk	820	334	220
Shipston, p.	Salop	1,723	186	354
Shipston-on-Stour, p.	Worces.	1,198	1,760	406
Shipton, tns.	York	...	411	516
Shipton, tns.	York	1,840	440	492*a*
Shipton Bellinger, p.	Hants	2,515	270	118
Shipton-on-Cherwell, p.	Oxon	1,220	131	160
Shipton George, p.	Dorset	1,528	413	278
Shipton Moyne, p.	Glouces.	2,298	407	339
Shipton Oliffe, p.	Glouces.	1,050	255	341
Shipton Sollars, p.	Glouces.	1,160	80	341
Shipton-under-Wychwood, p.	Oxon	11,652	3,163	162
Shirburn, p.	Oxon	2,411	292	156
Shirebrook, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Derby	...	342	437
Shire Hall Yard, p.	Suffolk	...	355	227
Shirehampton, tg.	Glouces.	...	731	553
Shire-Newton, p.	Monm.	3,544	886	576
Shireshead, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	397	434
Shirland, p.	Derby	2,942	1,426	448
Shirley, p.	Derby	3,560	596	447
Shirley, St. James, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	4,941	106
Shirley, St. James, ecl.-d.	Worces.	...	1,062	402
Shirley, St. John, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	942	48
Shiplington, tns.	York	3,409	2,022	506
Shobdon, p.	Hereford	3,337	503	351
Shobrooke, p.	Devon	3,835	630	292
Shocklach, p.	Cheshire	2,691	414	611
Shoebury, North, p.	Essex	2,131	193	201
Shoebury, South, p.	Essex	5,150	1,502	201
Sholden, p.	Kent	1,985	407	71
Shopland, p.	Essex	1,039	80	201

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Shoreditch, p.	Middx.	840	29,364	20
Shoreham, p.	Kent	5,500	1,253	56
Shoreham, New, p.	Sussex	170	3,351	86
Shoreham, New, tn. P. & ...	Sussex	...	32,622	86
Shoreham, Old, p.	Sussex	1,870	282	86
Shoreswood, tns.	Northmb.	1,201	412	561
Shorncote, p.	Wilts	485	19	340
Shorne and Merston, p.	Kent	3,214	963	52
Shorwell, p.	Hants	3,685	612	20
Shotley, p.	Northmb.	12,460	1,180	555
Shotley, p.	Suffolk	2,051	582	221
Shotover, p.	Oxon	900	79	157
Shotover Hill Place, p.	Oxon		78	157
Shotswell, p.	Warwick	1,860	307	163
Shotter Mill, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	579	40
Shottesbrook, p.	Berks	1,316	148	129
Shottesham, All Saints, p.	Norfolk	3,546	484	236
SS. Mary & Martin, p.	Norfolk		369	236
Shottisham, p.	Suffolk	1,135	317	223
Shottle and Postern, tns.	Derby	3,741	427	446
Shotton, tns.	Durham	3,853	1,871	546
Shotton, tns.	Flint	603	336	459
Shotts, p.	Lanark	25,336	7,343	
Shotwick, p.	Cheshire	3,574	931	459
Shouldham, p.	Norfolk	3,888	727	247
Shouldham Thorpe, p.	Norfolk	1,430	298	247
Shrawardine, p.	Salop	1,951	161	359
Shrawley, p.	Worces.	1,877	549	386
Shrewsbury, tn. M. & P. *w. s.*	Salop	...	22,163	360
St. George, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	2,581	360
St. Giles, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	575	360
St. Michael, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	3,681	360
Shrewton, p.	Wilts	2,178	710	262
Shrivenham, p.	Berks	8,430	2,258	122
Shronell, p.	Tipperary	2,806	762	
Shropham, p.	Norfolk	2,678	510	241
Shroton, p.	Dorset	1,953	620	270
Shrule, p.	Mayo	10,862	2,394	
Shrule, p.	Longford	6,746	2,450	
Shrule, p.	Queen's	983	125	
Shuckburgh, Lower, p.	Warwick	870	152	407
Shuckburgh, Upper, p.	Warwick	916	60	407
Shudy-Camps, p.	Camb.	2,332	351	188
Shurdington, Great, p.	Glouces.	383	164	344
Shustoke, p.	Warwick	3,844	558	399
Shute, p.	Devon	2,738	610	279
Shutford, East, tns.	Oxon	640	26	163
Shutford, West, tns.	Oxon		360	163
Shutlanger, h.	Northmp.	...	394	165
Shuttington, p.	Warwick	980	194	376
Shuttleworth, St. John, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	2,889	469
Shyane, p.	Tipperary	909	122	
Sibbertoft, p.	Northmp.	2,048	394	409
Sibbertswold, p.	Kent	1,836	411	72
Sibdon Carwood, p.	Salop	1,090	69	344
Sibford, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Oxon	...	796	163
Sible-Hedingham, p.	Essex	5,394	2,123	207
Sibsey, p.	Lincoln	5,460	1,297	425
Sibson, p.	Leices.	3,817	480	413
Sibthorpe, p.	Notts	880	142	443
Sibton, p.	Suffolk	2,861	489	225
Sicklinghall, tns.	York	1,030	292	492*c*
Sidbury, p.	Devon	6,827	1,682	280
Sidbury, p.	Salop	1,277	60	356
Sidcup, St. John, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	976	49
Siddington, tns.	Cheshire	2,141	433	453
Siddington, p.	Glouces.	1,950	474	340
Side, p.	Glouces.	614	55	340
Sidestrand, p.	Norfolk	560	145	231
Sidlesham, p.	Sussex	4,109	960	91
Sidmonton, p.	Hants	4,470	149	119
Sidmouth, p.	Devon	1,600	3,354	280
Sidmouth, tn. *t. s.*	Devon	...	2,572	280
Sigglesthorne, p.	York	6,319	818	532
Sigston Kirby, p.	York	3,369	257	534
Silchester, p.	Hants	1,881	480	116
Sileby, p.	Leices.	2,190	1,572	418
Silian, p.	Cardigan	2,182	341	595
Silkstone, p.	York	14,991	25,288	505
Silkstone, tns.	York	1,426	1,154	506
Silksworth, tns.	Durham	1,988	289	547
Silk Willoughby, p.	Lincoln	2,505	237	456
Silsden, tns.	York	6,908	2,582	447
Silsoe, h.	Beds	2,160	713	181
Silton, p.	Dorset	1,257	306	267
Silton, Nether, ch.	York	2,610	178	534
Silton, Over, p.	York	3,694	255	528
Silverdale, tns.	Lanc.	1,145	294	485
Silverdale, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	4,673	370
Silvermines, v.	Tipperary	25	370	
Silverstone, p.	Northmp.	2,110	1,166	165
Silverton, p.	Devon	4,714	1,260	293
Silvington, p.	Salop	493	47	365
Simmondley, tns.	Derby	...	565	451
Simonburn, p.	Northmb.	13,372	1,042	555
Simonstone, tns.	Lanc.	1,581	325	473
Simonswood, tns.	Lanc.	2,862	461	464
Simpson, p.	Bucks	1,330	562	163
Singleborough, h.	Bucks	729	121	152

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Singleton, p.	Sussex	5,010	556	91
Singleton, Great & Little, tns.	Lanc.	2,860	338	483
Sinnington, p.	York	3,390	607	530
Sisland, p.	Norfolk	466	76	238
Sissinghurst, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	1,133	60
Siston, p.	Glouces.	1,827	938	327
Sithney, p.	Cornwal	5,898	3,306	309
Sittingbourne, p.	Kent	1,008	4,301	68
Sixhills, p.	Lincoln	1,692	164	432
Six-mile-Bridge, tn.	Clare	39	529	
Skeffington, p.	Leices.	2,132	244	410
Skelling, p.	York	4,652	205	521
Skegby, p.	Notts	1,456	805	437
Skegness, p.	Lincoln	2,474	322	430
Skellingthorpe, p.	Lincoln	6,220	662	428
Skelmersdale, tns.	Lanc.	1,920	1,028	464
Skelton, p.	Cumb.	6,326	719	565
Skelton, tns.	York	1,545	305	517
Skelton, p.	York	1,044	1,457	532
Skelton, tns.	York	2,320	316	515
Skelton, tns.	York	879	282	492*a*
Skendleby, p.	Lincoln	1,710	299	430
Skenfreth, p.	Monm.	4,720	666	577
Skerne, p.	York	2,733	207	523
Skerry, p.	Antrim	26,176	5,590	
Skerton, tns.	Lanc.	1,186	1,556	485
Skerton, St. Luke, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	1,556	485
Sketty, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Glamor.	...	1,312	585*a*
Skewen, ecl.-d.	Glamor.	...	3,173	584
Skeyton, p.	Norfolk	1,264	341	232
Skibbereen, tn. *w. s.*	Cork	...	3,711	
Skidbrook, &c., p.	Lincoln	3,455	361	431
Skidby-with-Skidby-Carr, p.	York	1,250	384	518
Skilgate, p.	Somerset	2,108	214	313*b*
Skillington, p.	Lincoln	2,140	466	427
Skinnand, p.	Lincoln	600	24	428
Skipness, p.	Argyle	...	1,277	
Skipsea, p.	York	5,974	844	524
Skipton, p.	York	25,775	7,734	489
Skipton, tn. *s.*	York	...	4,533	489
Skipton Bridge, ecl.-d.	York	...	247	528
Skipton, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	York	...	1,749	489
Skipton-on-Swale, tns.	York	827	143	528
Skipwith, p.	York	5,789	769	513
Skirbeck, p.	Lincoln	2,630	2,878	425
Skircoat, tns.	York	1,340	7,447	498
Skirk, p.	Queen's	3,337	594	
Skirlaugh, North, tns.	York	510	323	522
Skirlaugh, South, tns.	York	1,190	364	522
Skirling, p.	Peebles	3,428	317	
Skirpenbeck, p.	York	1,560	198	516
Skreen, p.	Meath	4,522	713	
Skreen, p.	Sligo	13,238	2,679	
Skreen, p.	Wexford	1,366	329	
Skull, p.	Cork	37,923	8,950	
Slad, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Glouces.	...	874	338
Slaidburn, p.	York	40,321	1,480	479
Slains, p.	Aberdeen	...	1,266	
Slaithwaite, tns.	York	2,320	2,932	497
Slaley, p.	Northmb.	7,430	561	555
Slamannan, p.	Stirling	7,148	2,916	
Slane, p.	Meath	5,947	1,596	
Slanes, p.	Down	946	372	
Slapton, p.	Bucks	840	325	183
Slapton, p.	Devon	3,430	681	285
Slapton, p.	Northmp.	930	240	165
Slaugham, p.	Sussex	5,363	1,518	83
Slaughter, Lower, p.	Glouces.	1,140	212	342
Slaughter, Upper, p.	Glouces.	1,390	241	342
Slaughterford, p.	Wilts	540	141	253
Slawston, p.	Leices.	1,510	246	420
Sleaford, tn. *m.*	Lincoln	...	3,745	426
Sleaford, New, p.	Lincoln	3,160	3,487	426
Sleaford, Old, p.	Lincoln	1,150	372	426
Sleat, p.	Invern.	...	2,330	
Sleaty, p.	Queen's	671	172	
Slebech, p.	Pemb.	4,586	280	590
Sledmere-with-Croom, p.	York	6,650	486	523
Sleep, h.	Herts	...	818	144
Sligo, tn. P. *t. s.*	Sligo	3,001	12,565	
Sliguff, p.	Carlow	6,756	1,395	
Slimbridge, p.	Glouces.	4,430	789	333
Slindon, p.	Sussex	2,504	543	91
Slinfold, p.	Sussex	4,330	755	87
Slingsby, p.	York	2,363	707	526
Slipton, p.	Northmp.	720	144	173
Sloley, p.	Norfolk	719	258	230
Slough, tn. *t.*	Bucks	...	3,425	149
Smailholm, p.	Roxburgh	4,202	554	
Smallbridge, St. John, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	5,644	476
Smallburgh, p.	Norfolk	1,247	559	230
Smalley, tns.	Derby	...	721	446
Smallthorne, St. Sav., ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	1,727	372
Smallwood, tns.	Cheshire	2,133	590	457
Smannell-with-Hatherden, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	638	118
Smarden, p.	Kent	5,380	1,130	62
Smarmore, p.	Louth	1,596	305	
Smeaton, Great, p.	York	7,192	927	534
Smeaton, Kirk, p.	York	1,770	333	504*b*
Smeeth, p.	Kent	1,611	486	63
Smeeton Westerby, tns.	Leices.	...	533	409
Smethcott, p.	Salop	2,705	318	354
Smethwick, h.	Stafford	...	13,379	393
Smethwick, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	1,058	393
Smethwick, St. Matt., ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	3,935	393
Smethwick, West, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	2,817	393
Smisby, p.	Derby	990	304	414
Snailwell, p.	Camb.	2,014	257	189
Snainton, tns.	York	...	713	525
Snaith, p.	York	32,435	12,772	512
Snape, p.	Suffolk	2,100	554	224
Snape, tns.	York	...	592	535
Snareshill, Great and Little, p.	Norfolk	...	46	249
Snarestone, p.	Leices.	1,325	355	414
Snarford, p.	Lincoln	1,120	97	428
Snargate, p.	Kent	1,591	71	74
Snave, p.	Kent	1,494	97	74
Snead, p.	Montg.	644	59	353
Sneaton,	York	4,040	268	531
Snelland, p.	Lincoln	1,261	138	428
Snelston, p.	Derby	1,960	317	447
Snenton, p.	Notts	720	11,048	439
Snetterton, p.	Norfolk	2,189	237	241
Snettisham, p.	Norfolk	15,240	1,173	244
Sneyd, h. ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	3,071	370
Sneyd, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	3,071	370
Snibston, h.	Leices.	...	595	414
Snitterby, p.	Lincoln	1,640	286	432
Snitterfield, p.	Warwick	3,725	881	404
Snizort, p.	Invern.	...	2,639	
Snodland, p.	Kent	2,072	1,078	55
Snoreham, p.	Essex	399	219	202
Snoring, Great, p.	Norfolk	1,645	594	243
Snoring, Little, p.	Norfolk	1,524	311	243
Snowshill, p.	Glouces.	2,294	235	343
Soberton, p.	Hants	5,814	1,136	110
Sockbridge and Tirril, tns.	Westml.	11,818	245	574
Sockburn, p.	Dur.-York	2,638	231	540
Sodbury, Chipping, p. *th.*	Glouces.	120	1,112	331
Sodbury, Little, p.	Glouces.	1,071	143	331
Sodbury, Old, p.	Glouces.	3,637	809	331
Soham, p.-tn. *s.*	Camb.	12,706	4,278	189
Soho, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	6,003	13
Solihull, p.-tn. *w.*	Warwick	11,296	3,329	402
Sollershope, p.	Hereford	1,152	166	347
Solloghodbeg, p.	Tipperary	2,201	658	
Solloghodmore, p.	Tipperary	6,657	1,939	
Solport, tns.	Cumb.	3,121	277	567
Sombourne, King's, p.	Hants	7,425	1,241	108
Sombourne, Little, p.	Hants	1,521	87	108
Somerby, p.	Leices.	1,000	506	418
Somerby, p.	Lincoln	2,090	234	427
Somerby-by-Brigg, p.	Lincoln	1,940	120	432
Somercotes, North, p.	Lincoln	8,622	1,178	431
Somercotes, South, p.	Lincoln	2,597	419	431
Somerford, Great, p.	Wilts	1,770	532	252
Somerford, Keynes, p.	Wilts	1,640	386	340
Somerford, Little, p.	Wilts	1,392	335	252
Somerleyton, p.	Suffolk	1,410	621	227
Somersall-Herbert, p.	Derby	697	116	374
Somersby, p.	Lincoln	600	72	429
Somersham	Hunts	4,121	1,621	177
Somersham, p.	Suffolk	1,027	366	220
Somerton, p.	Oxon	2,140	335	159
Somerton, p.-tn. *t.*	Somerset	6,925	2,266	317
Somerton, p.	Suffolk	1,040	153	212
Somerton, East, p.	Norfolk	798	62	229
Somerton, West, p.	Norfolk	1,189	244	229
Sompting, p.	Sussex	2,930	628	86
Sonning, p.	Berks-Ox.	9,813	2,747	128
Soothill, tns.	York	2,393	6,238	502
Sopley, p.	Hants	4,400	908	101
Sopworth, p.	Wilts	1,011	214	252
Sorbie, p.	Wigtown	11,366	1,814	
Sorn, p.	Ayr	19,314	4,042	
Sotby, p.	Lincoln	1,500	164	429
Sotherton, p.	Suffolk	1,085	187	225
Sotterley, p.	Suffolk	1,593	231	226
Sotwell, p.	Berks	701	149	125
Soughton, tns.	Flint	...	557	610
Soughton, tns.	Salop	1,446	207	361
Soulbury, p.	Bucks	4,460	589	183
Soulby, tns.	Westml.	2,495	453	573
Souldern, p.	Oxon	1,451	587	159
Souldrop, p.	Beds	1,290	276	179
Sound, tns.	Cheshire	1,067	246	458
Sourton, p.	Devon	5,018	513	291
Southacre, p.	Norfolk	2,492	92	248
Southall Green, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	474	133
Southam, p.-tn. *m.*	Warwick	2,770	1,674	407
Southampton, tn. M. and P.	Hants	...	46,960	105
St. James, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	6,883	105
St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	1,550	105
Trinity, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	5,421	105
South Baddesley, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	561	100

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
South Banbury, ecl.-d.	Oxon	...	4,043	163
Southborough, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	2,038	57
Southbroom, ch.	Wilts	2,648	2,773	256
Southchurch, p.	Essex	4,465	494	
Southcoates, tns.	York	1,050	2,804	
Southdean, p.	Roxburgh	27,983		
Southease, p.	Sussex	900	84	84
Southend, p.	Argyle	...	759	
Southend, St. John, ecl.-d.	Essex	...	1,716	201
Southend, St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	2,932	46
Southernby Bound, tns.	Cumb.	...	123	565
Southerndown, h.	Glamor.	...	340	583
Southery, p.	Norfolk	3,695	1,164	247
Southfleet, p.	Kent	2,340	717	50
Southgate, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	2,226	137
Southill, p.	Beds	6,180	1,391	180
Southill, p.	Cornwall	3,459	691	303
Southminster, p.	Essex	7,701	1,424	202
Southmolton, p.-tn. m. s.	Devon	6,264	3,830	294
Southoe, p.	Hunts	1,860	281	178
Southolt, p.	Suffolk	798	193	219
Southorpe, h.	Northmp.	...	227	421
Southowram, tns.	York	2,280	7,245	498
Southport, tn.	Lanc.	...	8,940	464
Southrop, p.	Glouces.	1,453	362	341
Southsea, St. Jude, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	6,301	96
Southwark, tn. p.	Surrey	...	193,593	29
St. Jude, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	6,968	29
St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Surrey	..	9,233	29
St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	7,699	29
St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	5,044	26
St. Stephen, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	5,260	29
Trinity, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	17,731	30
Southwater, Holy Innocents, ecl.-d.	Sussex	...	703	87
Southwater, Holy Trinity, ecl.-d.	Sussex	...	1,037	87
Southwell, p.	Notts	4,550	3,469	441
Southwell, tn. s.	Notts	...	3,095	441
Southwell, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Notts	...	852	441
Southwick, ecl.-d.	Durham	...	4,683	549
Southwick, p.	Hants	4,100	609	98
Southwick, p.	Northmp.	1,320	130	174
Southwick, p.	Sussex	1,470	1,358	86
Southwick, tg.	Wilts	...	1,241	259
Southwold, p.-tn. m. th.	Suffolk	566	2,032	225
Southwood, p.	Norfolk	481	39	237
Southworth-with-Croft, p.	Lanc.	1,851	1,094	466
Sowe, p.	Warwick	2,505	1,667	399
Sowerby, tns.	York	3,670	8,753	498
Sowerby, tns.	York	2,528	1,248	528
Sowerby Bridge, tn.	York	...	5,382	498
Sowerby, St. George, ecl.-d.	York	...	2,707	498
Sowerby, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	York	...	1,902	498
Sowton, p.	Devon	1,094	382	281
Soyland, tns.	York	4,960	3,373	498
Spalding, p.	Lincoln	12,070	8,723	423
Spalding, tn. t.	Lincoln	...	7,032	423
Spaldington, tns.	York	3,170	363	517
Spaldwick, p.	Hunts	1,690	470	176
Spanby, p.	Lincoln	1,019	75	426
Sparham, p.	Norfolk	1,770	353	242
Sparkford, p.	Somerset	950	305	320
Sparsholt, p.	Berks	6,340	863	124
Sparsholt, p.	Hants	3,542	395	109
Spaxton, p.	Somerset	3,387	1,057	316
Speen, p.	Berks	3,780	3,311	120
Speenhamland, ecl.-d.	Berks	...	1,767	120
Speke, tns.	Lanc.	5,492	571	463
Speldhurst, p.	Kent	3,947	3,598	57
Spelsbury, p.	Oxon	3,900	516	162
Spennithorne, p.	York	4,680	852	536
Spernall, p.	Warwick	1,090	91	405
Spetchley, p.	Worces.	779	140	390
Spetisbury, p.	Dorset	2,148	688	270
Spexhall, p.	Suffolk	1,484	181	225
Speymouth, p.	Elgin	...	689	
Spilsby, p.	Lincoln	2,340	1,467	430
Spitalfields, p.	Middx.	74	20,593	22
Spitalfields, St. Stephen, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	5,090	22
Spital Square, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	4,041	22
Spittal, tns.	Northmb.	244	1,768	561
Spittal, p.	Pemb.	2,674	392	592
Spittle Boughton, p.	Cheshire	...	163	459
Spittlegate, &c., tns.	Lincoln	...	5,803	427
Spixworth, p.	Norfolk	1,224	44	233
Spofforth, p.	York	12,958	3,733	492c
Spondon, p.	Derby	4,300	2,057	444
Spoonbed, tg.	Glouces.	...	669	338
Sporle-with-Palgrave, p.	Norfolk	3,817	806	248
Spotland, tns.	Lanc.	...	30,378	476
Spotland, St. Clement, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	11,016	476
Spratton, p.	Northmp.	2,810	1,086	170
Spreyton, p.	Devon	3,606	358	291
Spridlington, p.	Lincoln	2,180	311	428
Springfield, p.	Essex	2,878	2,566	200
Spring Grove, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Middx.	...	782	134
Springthorpe, p.	Lincoln	1,072	260	434
Sproatley, p.	York	1,380	455	522
Sproston tns.	Cheshire	846	163	456

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Sprotborough, p.	York	3,865	504	510
Sproughton, p.	Suffolk	2,393	598	221
Sprouston, p.	Roxburgh	8,731	1,305	
Sprowston, p.	Norfolk	2,576	1,407	233
Sproxton, p.	Leices.	2,360	455	418
Sproxton, tns.	York	2,813	182	529
Spurstow, tns.	Cheshire	1,797	514	458
Spynie, New, p.	Elgin	...	1,600	
Stabannan, p.	Louth	4,377	1,250	
Stackallan, p.	Meath	2,351	461	
Stackpole Elidor, p.	Pemb.	2,345	273	591
Stacumny, p.	Kildare	569	97	
Stadhampton, p.	Oxon	620	329	123
Staffield, tns.	Cumb.	5,472	272	565
Stafford, tn. m. & p. s.	Stafford	...	12,532	367
Stafford, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	5,423	367
Stafford, West, p.	Dorset	984	220	275
Staffordstown, p.	Meath	677	48	
Stagsden, p.	Beds	3,386	708	179
Staholmog, p.	Meath	2,109	320	
Stainbrough, tns.	York	1,692	470	505
Stainburn, tns.	Cumb.	...	184	570
Stainburn, tns.	York	2,910	243	493b
Stainby, p.	Lincoln	1,550	168	427
Staindrop, p.	Durham	11,837	2,406	543
Staines, p.	Middx.	1,844	2,749	132
Staines, tn. f.	Middx.	...	2,584	132
Stainfield, p.	Lincoln	2,450	164	428
Stainforth, tns.	York	3,698	194	488
Stainforth-by-Hatfield, tns.	York	4,947	751	511
Stainforth, St. Peter, ecl.-d.	York	...	215	488
Stainland, St. Andrew, ecl.-d.	York	...	4,657	498
Stainley, North, ecl.-d.	York	...	514	491
Stainley-with-Sleningford, tns.	York	4,114	445	491
Stainley, South, p.	York	1,800	259	492b
Stainmore, ch.	Westml.	...	672	573
Stainton, tns.	Westml.	1,440	350	575
Stainton, p.	York	7,744	3,858	541a
Stainton-by-Dacre, tns.	Cumb.	...	330	565
Stainton Dale, tns.	York	2,945	347	525
Stainton, Great, p.	Durham	1,947	140	541a
Stainton-with-Hellaby, p.	York	2,789	267	510
Stainton-by-Langworth, p.	Lincoln	3,021	213	428
Stainton, Market, p.	Lincoln	1,180	108	429
Stainton-by-Stanwix, tns.	Cumb.	585	63	568
Stainton-with-Streatlam, tns.	Durham	2,907	351	543
Stainton-le-Vale, p.	Lincoln	2,450	191	432
Stair, p.	Ayr	5,449	743	
Stalbridge, p.	Dorset	5,681	1,929	269
Staley, tns.	Lanc.	2,760	6,187	474
Staiham, p.	Norfolk	1,792	750	230
Stalisfield, p.	Kent	2,226	332	67
Stallingborough, p.	Lincoln	5,792	433	432
Stalmine and Stainall, tns.	Lanc.	2,138	471	484
Stalybridge, tn. m.	Che.-Lanc.	...	24,921	474
Stalybridge, New St. George, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	4,047	474
Stalybridge, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	6,919	474
Stambourne, p.	Essex	1,812	537	207
Stambridge, Great, p.	Essex	1,670	263	201
Stambridge, Little, p.	Essex	600	125	201
Stamford, tn. m. & p. m. f.	Lin. N'ton.	...	8,047	421
All Saints, p.	Lincoln		2,070	421
St. George, p.	Lincoln		1,881	421
St. John, p.	Lincoln	1,860	1,199	421
St. Mary, p.	Lincoln		359	421
St. Michael, p.	Lincoln		1,305	421
Stamford, tns.	Northmb.	1,602	108	559
Stamford-Baron, p.	Northmp.	2,170	1,606	421
Stamford Bridge, &c., tns.	York	1,891	196	515
Stamford Bridge, East, tns.	York	680	417	516
Stamfordham, p.	Northmb.	18,089	1,800	554
Stamullin, p.	Middx.	...	5,483	11
Stanage, ldp.	Meath	5,144	1,079	
Stanbridge, h.	Radnor	2,388	162	604
Stand, All Saints, ecl.-d.	Beds	...	554	183
Standard Hill, &c., p.	Lanc.	...	8,758	469
Standerwick, p.	Notts	...	1,072	440
Standford, p.	Somerset	303	80	321
Standground, p.	Kent	1,181	294	73
Standish, p.	Hnts.Cam.	5,698	1,839	175
Standish, p.	Glouces.	3,388	525	337
Standish, p.	Lanc.	15,285	10,410	481
Standish-with-Langtree, tns.	Lanc.	3,257	3,054	465
Standlake, p.	Oxon	2,495	822	161
Standlinch, p.	Wilts	694	90	263
Standon, p.	Herts	7,520	2,245	138
Standon, p.	Stafford	2,570	347	368
Standon High Cross, ecl.-d.	Herts	...	819	138
Stanfield, p.	Norfolk	903	195	243
Stanford, h.	Beds	...	385	180
Stanford, p.	Norfolk	2,608	209	248
Stanford, p.	Northmp.	1,510	42	401
Stanford, Bishop, p.	Essex	1,471	234	350
Stanford Dingley, p.	Berks	914	145	126
Stanford-le-Hope, p.	Essex	2,984	504	198
Stanford Rivers, p.	Essex	4,386	992	196
Stanford-on-Soar, p.	Notts	1,520	140	415
Stanford-on-Teme, p.	Worces.	1,278	201	386

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Stanford-in-Vale, p.	Berks	3,829	1,277	122
Stanhoe, p.	Norfolk	1,489	[illegible]	244
Stanhope, p.	Durham	54,870	9,654	544
Stanion, p.	Northmp.	1,850	351	172
Stanley, tns. ecl.-d.	Derby	...	534	444
Stanley, ecl.-d.	York	...	2,924	503
Stanley, King's, p.	Glouces.	1,679	2,038	
Stanley, St. Leonard, p.	Glouces.	1,070	864	338
Stanley-Pontlarge, p.	Glouces.	960	57	343
Stanley-with-Wrenthorpe, tns.	York	4,345	8,237	503
Stanmer, p.	Sussex	1,346	147	84
Stanmore, Great, p.	Mddlx.	1,441	1,318	135
Stanmore, Little, p.	Mddlx.	1,552	891	135
Stanningfield, p.	Suffolk	1,455	351	214
Stannington, p.	Northmb.	10,093	1,058	554
Stannington, Christch., ecl.-d.	York	...	2,909	506
Stansfield, p.	Suffolk	1,989	549	211
Stansfield, tns.	York	5,920	8,174	495
Stanstead, p.	Kent	1,956	403	55
Stanstead, p.	Suffolk	1,162	382	212
Stanstead Abbots, p.	Herts	2,594	980	138
Stanstead, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Sussex	...	317	94
Stanstead, St. Margaret, p.	Herts	390	93	138
Stansted Mountfitchet, p.	Essex	4,193	1,709	139
Stansty, tns.	Denbigh	565	410	611
Stanton, tns.	Derby	...	716	449
Stanton, p.	Glouces.	1,650	280	343
Stanton, tns.	Northmb.	2,254	112	558
Stanton, tns.	Stafford	...	403	447
Stanton, p.	Suffolk	3,254	1,045	214
Stanton-upon-Arrow, p.	Hereford	2,925	387	603
Stanton-under-Bardon, p.	Leices.	...	312	413
Stanton St. Bernard, p.	Wilts	1,979	358	256
Stanton-by-Bridge, p.	Derby	1,770	185	444
Stanton-by-Dale, p.	Derby	1,412	499	444
Stanton Drew, p.	Somerset	2,075	523	325
Stanton Fitzwarren, p.	Wilts	1,391	205	250
Stanton St. Gabriel, p.	Dorset	1,242	75	278
Stanton Harcourt, p.	Oxon	3,120	661	161
Stanton-on-Hineheath, p.	Salop	5,560	648	363*a*
Stanton St. John, p.	Oxon	3,290	518	157
Stanton Lacy, p.	Salop	7,815	1,598	352
Stanton, Long, p.	Salop	1,837	234	356
Stanton and Newhall, tns.	Derby	...	2,413	375
Stanton Prior, p.	Somerset	841	136	327
Stanton St. Quintin, p.	Wilts	1,820	338	253
Stanton, Stoney, p	Leices.	1,750	703	412
Stanton-on-Wolds, p.	Notts	1,220	158	443
Stantonbury with New Bradwell, ecl.-d.	Bucks	...	1,207	153
Stanway, p.	Essex	3,368	964	205
Stanway, p.	Glouces.	3,390	378	343
Stanway, All Saints, ecl.-d.	Essex	...	513	204
Stanwell, p.	Mddlx.	3,963	1,714	132
Stanwick, p.	Northmp.	1,830	669	173
Stanwick, St. John, p.	York	6,045	768	539
Stanwix, p.	Cumb.	6,158	2,356	568
Stapeley, tns.	Cheshire	1,198	578	458
Stapenhill, p.	Derby	4,620	3,077	375
Staple Fitzpaine, p.	Somerset	2,864	264	315
Staple-by-Wingham, p.	Kent	1,009	520	71
Staplefield, St. Mark, ecl.-d.	Sussex	...	798	83
Stapleford, p.	Camb.	1,400	465	186
Stapleford, p.	Herts	1,319	226	142
Stapleford, p.	Leices.	3,960	109	418
Stapleford, p.	Lincoln	2,930	204	442
Stapleford, p.	Notts	1,450	1,729	444
Stapleford, p.	Wilts	2,015	260	265
Stapleford-Abbots, p.	Essex	2,331	502	196
Stapleford-Tawney, p.	Essex	1,033	273	196
Staplegrove, p.	Somerset	1,059	469	315
Staplehurst, p.	Kent	5,737	1,695	58
Stapleton, p.	Cumb.	11,335	984	567
Stapleton, p.	Glouces.	2,554	5,355	330
Stapleton, p.	Salop	1,836	281	359
Stapleton, tns.	York	4,953	152	540
Starcross, ecl.-d.	Devon	...	1,192	281
Starston, p.	Norfolk	2,244	481	239
Startforth, p.	York	3,060	802	543
Stathern, p.	Leices.	1,420	524	418
Staughton, Great, p.	Hunts	5,940	1,312	178
Staughton, Little, p.	Beds	1,660	572	178
Staunton, p.	Glouces.	1,517	202	577
Staunton, p.	Notts	2,375	151	442
Staunton, p.	Worces.	1,447	507	335
Staunton-on-Wye, p.	Hereford	2,320	675	349
Staveley, p.	Derby	10,442	7,513	448
Staveley, tn.	Derby	...	2,400	448
Staveley, tns.	Lanc.	2,480	409	486
Staveley, p.	York	1,240	343	492*a*
Staveley, Nether & Over, tns.	Westml.	...	999	575
Staverton, p.	Devon	5,356	949	284
Staverton, p.	Glouces.	720	315	344
Staverton, p.	Northmp.	2,240	[illegible]	169
Staverton, ecl.-d.	Wilts	...	580	257
Stawley, p.	Somerset	830	[illegible]	314
Staxton, tns.	York	1,640	307	525
Stayley, tns.	Cheshire	2,760	6,187	474
Stebbing, p.	Essex	4,301	1,346	209
Stedham, p.	Sussex	2,249	530	93
Steen, p.	Northmp.	1,360	25	164
Steep, p.	Hants-Sus.	5,259	903	112
Steeping, Great, p.	Lincoln	1,724	334	430
Steeping, Little, p.	Lincoln	1,490	326	430
Steeple, p.	Dorset	3,362	262	273
Steeple, p.	Essex	3,434	559	202
Steeple Claydon, p.	Bucks	3,270	946	154
Steeple Gidding, p.	Hunts	1,091	118	176
Steeple Langford, p.	Wilts	3,941	628	265
Steeple Morden, p.	Camb.	3,767	913	140
Steepleton-Iwerne, p.	Dorset	773	59	270
Steeton-with-Eastburn, tns.	York	2,043	1,341	494
Stella, St. Cuthbert, ecl.-d.	Durham	...	3,751	551
Stelling, p.	Kent	1,325	309	73
Stelling Minnis, p.	Kent	90	82	73
Stenhousemuir, v.	Stirling	...	1,392	
Stenigot, p.	Lincoln	1,321	[illegible]	431
Stennis and Firth, p.	Ork.-Shet.	...	1,493	
Stenton, p.	Hadding.	7,706	692	
Stephen-in-Brannel, St., p.	Cornwall	9,002	3,045	306
Stephen-by-Saltash, St., p.	Cornwall	6,901	3,287	302
Stephen's, St, p.	Herts	8,140	1,786	144
Stephen's, St., p.	Cornwall	3,905	873	301
Stepney	Mddlx.	812	98,836	24*a*
Stepney, St. Philip, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	14,805	24*b*
Stepney, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	10,478	24*b*
Steppingley, p.	Beds	1,060	365	181
Sternfield, p.	Suffolk	1,105	203	224
Stetchworth, p.	Camb.	2,824	671	189
Stevenage, p.	Herts	4,434	2,352	141
Stevenston, p.	Ayr	4,269	5,452	
Steventon, p.	Beds	1,950	606	179
Steventon, p.	Berks	2,382	886	123
Steventon, p.	Hants	2,100	167	116
Stewarton, p.-tn. *th.*	Ayr	13,668	4,449	
Stewartstown, tn. *w.*	Tyrone	31	1,041	
Stewkley, p.	Bucks	4,330	1,453	152
Stewton, p.	Lincoln	971	73	431
Steyning, p.-tn. *w.*	Sussex	3,383	1,620	86
Steynton, p.	Pemb.	7,275	3,710	592
Stibbard, p.	Norfolk	1,468	451	243
Stibbington, p.	Hunts	1,530	721	421
Stichell, p.	Roxburgh	2,803	845	
Stickford, p.	Lincoln	670	357	430
Stickillin, p.	Louth	1,362	258	
Stickney, p.	Lincoln	4,220	851	430
Stiffkey, p.	Norfolk	3,912	513	243
Stifford, p.	Essex	1,602	281	198
Stillingfleet, p.	York	6,022	964	515
Stillington, p.	York	2,013	738	527
Stillorgan, p.	Dublin	690	1,535	
Stilton, p.	Hunts	1,620	724	175
Stinchcombe, p.	Glouces.	1,464	340	333
Stinsford, p.	Dorset	1,999	357	275
Stirchley, p.	Salop	833	310	358
Stirling, tn.-p. M. *f.*	Stirling	2,926	10,271	
Stisted, p.	Essex	2,967	821	208
Stitchell and Hume, p.	Roxburgh	2,803	845	
Stithian's, St., p.	Cornwall	4,291	2,358	310
Stivichall, p.	Warwick	860	72	403
Stixwould, p.	Lincoln	2,250	269	429
Stobo, p.	Peebles	10,373	478	
Stock, p.	Essex	1,849	657	200
Stock and Bradley, ch.	Worces.	1,142	310	391
Stock Gayland, p.	Dorset	849	50	269
Stockbridge, p.-tn. *th.*	Hants	1,115	935	108
Stockbury, p.	Kent	2,940	613	59
Stockcross, St. John, ecl.-d.	Berks	...	815	120
Stockerston, p.	Leices.	973	50	420
Stocking Pelham, p.	Herts	628	126	139
Stockingford, ecl.-d.	Warwick	...	1,610	398
Stockland, p.	Devon	7,558	1,123	279
Stockland Bristol, p.	Somerset	1,650	142	316
Stockleigh English, p.	Devon	1,110	114	292
Stockleigh Pomeroy, p.	Devon	1,239	188	292
Stocklinch Magdalen, p.	Somerset	199	116	318
Stocklinch Ottersay, p.	Somerset	299	69	318
Stockport, p.	Cheshire	21,575	98,005	452
Stockport, tn. M. & P. *f.*	Che.-Lanc.	...	54,681	452
St. Matthew, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	5,535	452
St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	4,455	452
St. Thomas, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	12,670	452
Stockton, tn. M. & P. *w. s.*	Durham	...	13,357	541*a*
Stockton, p.	Norfolk	1,051	129	238
Stockton, p.	Salop	3,162	490	357
Stockton, p.	Warwick	1,800	548	407
Stockton, p.	Wilts	2,000	288	260
Stockton, p.	Worces.	893	129	386
Stockton-on-Forest, p.	York	3,270	449	515
Stockton Heath, St. Thomas, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	1,763	455
Stockton-on-Tees, p.	Durham	5,160	13,761	541*a*
Stockwell, St. Michael, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	7,265	31
Stockwith, E., St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Lincoln	...	378	434
Stockwith, West, tns.	Notts	...	538	434
Stockwood, p.	Dorset	692	60	276
Stodmarsh, p.	Kent	695	145	64
Stody, p.	Norfolk	1,277	160	231

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1831.	No. of Union.
Stogumber, p.	Somerset	5,777	1,398	313a
Stogursey, p.	Somerset	8,893	1,455	313a
Stoke, p.	Cheshire	2,749	431	459
Stoke, p.	Kent	3,999	557	53
Stoke, p.	Lincoln	5,270	394	427
Stoke, p.	Warwick	920	1,555	399
Stoke Abbott, p.	Dorset	2,303	703	277
Stoke D'Abernon, p.	Surrey	2,027	368	37
Stoke Albany, p.	Northmp.	1,661	344	409
Stoke Ash, p.	Suffolk	1,200	371	218
Stoke Bishop, tg.	Glouces.	...	5,623	330
Stoke, Bishop, p.	Hants	3,360	1,390	109
Stoke Bishop, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Glouces.	...	554	330
Stoke Bliss, p.	Hrf. Worc.	2,078	298	385
Stoke Bruerne, p.	Northmp.	2,569	824	165
Stoke Canon, p.	Devon	1,217	452	281
Stoke Charity, p.	Hants	1,850	130	109
Stoke-by-Clare, p.	Suffolk	2,361	863	211
Stoke Damerel, p.	Devon	2,380	50,440	289
Stoke Doyle, p.	Northmp.	1,500	149	174
Stoke Dry, p.	Rutl.-Leic.	1,800	53	420
Stoke, East, p.	Dorset	3,273	594	273
Stoke, East, p.	Notts	1,730	490	441
Stoke Edith, p.	Hereford	2,852	506	348
Stoke Ferry, p.	Norfolk	2,059	791	247
Stoke Gabriel, p.	Devon	3,075	622	284
Stoke Gifford, p.	Glouces.	2,065	445	330
Stoke Golding, ch.	Leices.	...	638	412
Stoke Goldington, p.	Bucks	2,061	963	153
Stoke, St. Gregory, p.	Somerset	3,790	1,617	315
Stoke-by-Guildford, p.	Surrey	2,314	3,797	39
Stoke-under-Hamdon, p.	Somerset	1,330	1,395	319
Stoke Hammond, p.	Bucks	1,470	401	183
Stoke, Holy Cross, p.	Norfolk	1,659	446	236
Stoke, Itchin, p.	Hants	2,921	295	113
Stoke Lacy, p.	Hereford	2,005	348	350
Stoke Lane, p.	Somerset	2,071	734	322
Stoke Lyne, p.	Oxon	3,730	625	159
Stoke Mandeville, p.	Bucks	1,460	477	150
Stoke, St. Mary, p.	Somerset	923	266	315
Stoke, Meon, p.	Hants	2,050	429	110
Stoke, St. Milborough, p.	Salop	5,750	573	352
Stoke-by-Nayland, p.	Suffolk	5,277	1,275	212
Stoke Newington, p.	Mddlx.	639	6,608	11
St. Matthias, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	6,738	11
Stoke, North, p.	Oxon	824	177	125
Stoke, North, p.	Somerset	778	160	327
Stoke, North, p.	Sussex	860	58	90
Stoke Orchard, h.	Glouces.	1,331	201	345
Stoke Pero, p.	Somerset	3,422	51	313a
Stoke Poges, p.	Bucks	2,500	1,000	149
Stoke Prior, p.	Hereford	2,569	448	351
Stoke Prior, p.	Worces.	3,820	1,622	392
Stoke Rivers, p.	Devon	2,426	242	295
Stoke Row, St. John, ecl.-d.	Oxon	...	386	155
Stoke, South, &c., p.	Oxon	3,440	810	125
Stoke, South, p.	Somerset	863	375	326
Stoke, South, p.	Sussex	...	111	90
Stoke Talmage, p.	Oxon	859	113	156
Stoke-on-Tern, p.	Salop	5,602	961	364
Stoke-upon-Trent, p.	Stafford	10,490	71,308	371
Stoke-upon-Trent, tn.	Stafford	...	101,207	371
Stoke Trister, p.	Somerset	1,090	395	320
Stoke Wake, p.	Dorset	1,038	112	269
Stoke, West, p.	Sussex	880	94	91
Stokeclimsland, p.	Cornwall	8,732	2,554	301
Stokefleming, p.	Devon	3,332	661	285
Stokeham, p.	Notts	561	53	435
Stokeinteignhead, p.	Devon	2,531	628	283
Stokenchurch, p.	Oxon	4,308	1,508	150
Stokenham, p.	Devon	6,011	1,566	285
Stokesay, p.	Salop	3,567	559	352
Stokesby-with-Herringby, p.	Norfolk	2,119	418	229
Stokesley, p.-tn. s.	York	6,239	2,401	533
Stonar, p.	Kent	670	42	70
Stondon Massey, p.	Essex	1,120	273	196
Stondon, Upper, p.	Beds	575	56	180
Stone, p.	Bucks	2,590	1,094	151
Stone, p.	Kent	3,042	422	61
Stone, p.	Stafford	20,030	9,382	368
Stone, tn. t.	Stafford	...	4,509	368
Stone, p.	Worces.	2,450	475	384
Stone, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	4,629	368
Stone-by-Dartford, p.	Kent	3,305	1,013	50
Stone Easton, p.	Somerset	1,374	431	325
Stone-by-Faversham, p.	Kent	753	91	67
Stonebeck Down, tns.	York	12,710	400	490
Stonebeck, Upper, tns.	York	14,160	374	490
Stonecarthy, p.	Kilkenny	1,490	854	
Stonegate, St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Sussex	...	444	80
Stonegrave, p.	York	2,432	260	529
Stonehall, p.	Westmth.	3,000	379	
Stoneham Aspall, p.	Suffolk	...	291	220
Stoneham, North, p.	Hants	5,010	963	106
Stoneham, South, p.	Hants	8,877	7,761	106
Stonehaven, tn. th.	Kincar.	...	2,168	
Stonehouse, p.	Glouces.	1,625	2,609	388
Stonehouse, p.-tn.	Lanark	6,311	3,267	
Stonehouse, East, p.	Devon	385	14,343	288

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1801.	No. of Union.
Stoneleigh, p.	Warwick	9,907	1,283	403
Stonesby, p.	Leices.	1,370	271	418
Stonesfield, p.	Oxon	1,020	650	160
Stoney Middleton, ch.	Derby	...	508	449
Stoneykirk, p.	Wigtown	20,769	3,228	
Stonham Aspall, p.	Suffolk	2,399	694	220
Stonham, Earl, p.	Suffolk	2,520	752	220
Stonham, Little, p.	Suffolk	1,193	391	220
Stonnall, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	966	377
Stonton Wyville, p.	Leices.	1,190	102	409
Stony Stratford, tn.	Bucks	...	2,005	166
Stoodleigh, p.	Devon	4,336	499	293
Stopham, p.	Sussex	876	130	89
Stopsley, h. ecl.-d.	Beds	...	842	184
Storeton, tns.	Cheshire	1,298	256	460a
Stornoway, tn.	Ross	...	2,587	
Storridge, St. John, ecl.-d.	Hereford	...	375	350
Storrington, p.	Sussex	3,264	1,104	
Stortford, Bishop, p.	Herts	3,241	5,390	139
Stotfold, p.	Beds	2,323	2,071	180
Stottesden, p.	Herf. Salop	11,443	1,518	355
Stoughton, p.	Sussex	5,422	633	94
Stoulton, p.	Worces.	1,952	410	390
Stourbridge, tn. f.	Worces.	...	8,166	383
Stourmouth, p.	Kent	878	294	71
Stourpaine, p.	Dorset	2,305	658	270
Stourport, tn. w. s.	Worces.	...	3,000	
Stourton, p.	Warwick	...	202	406
Stourton, p.	Wilts Som.	3,543	660	267
Stourton-Caundle, p.	Dorset	1,975	395	269
Stouting, p.	Kent	1,624	213	73
Stoven, p.	Suffolk	797	161	225
Stow-Bardolph, p.	Norfolk	6,127	1,090	247
Stow-Bedon, p.	Norfolk	1,692	343	241
Stow, Long, p.	Hunts	1,480	208	178
Stow-Maries, p.	Essex	2,444	265	202
Stowmarket, p.	Suffolk	2,177	3,639	217
Stowmarket, tn. th.	Suffolk	...	3,531	217
Stow-with-Quy, p.	Camb.	1,820	368	186
Stow, Upland, p.	Suffolk	2,841	986	217
Stow, Upland, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Suffolk	...	793	217
Stow, West, p.	Suffolk	2,926	238	214
Stow-on-Wold, p.-tn. th.	Glouces.	3,130	2,077	342
Stow Wood, p.	Oxon	640	27	157
Stowe, p.	Bucks	3,460	352	154
Stowe, p.	Lincoln	4,620	1,070	434
Stowe, p.	Edinb.	26,873	2,171	
Stowe, p.	Lincoln	355	11	421
Stowe, p.	Salop	2,724	161	604
Stowe, p.	Stafford	7,080	1,267	367
Stowe Nine Churches, p.	Northmp.	1,865	353	169
Stowell, p.	Glouces.	823	41	341
Stowell, p.	Somerset	902	133	320
Stower, East, p.	Dorset	1,675	426	268
Stower-Provost, p.	Dorset	2,777	889	268
Stower, West, p.	Dorset	1,015	215	268
Stowey, p.	Somerset	814	181	325
Stowey, Nether, p.	Somerset	1,215	876	316
Stowey, Over, p.	Somerset	3,647	613	316
Stowford, p.	Devon	2,065	471	290
Stowlangtoft, p.	Suffolk	1,471	204	217
Stowood, p.	Oxon	640	27	157
Strabane, tn. t.	Tyr.-Done.	...	4,911	
Straboe, p.	Carlow	1,104	150	
Straboe, p.	Queen's	5,758	1,174	
Strachan, p.	Kincar.	...	870	
Strachur, p.	Argyle	...	872	
Stradbally, p.	Queen's	2,467	1,875	
Stradbally, tn. s.	Queen's	79	1,303	
Stradbally, p.	Galway	4,168	666	
Stradbally, p.	Kerry	4,021	883	
Stradbally, p.	Waterf.	10,917	2,682	
Stradbally, p.	Limerick	6,488	3,315	
Stradbrooke, p.	Suffolk	3,702	1,537	219
Stradishall, p.	Suffolk	1,376	425	211
Stradsett, p.	Norfolk	1,318	180	247
Straffan, p.	Kildare	2,287	608	
Stragglethorpe, p.	Lincoln	1,150	90	442
Straiton, p.	Ayr	52,250	1,544	
Strangford, tn.	Down	30	407	
Stranorlar, p.	Donegal	15,509	4,649	
Stranorlar, tn. s.	Donegal	15	476	
Stranraer, p.-tn. M. f.	Wigtown	...	3,980	
" P.	Wigtown	...	4,022	
Stranton, p.	Durham	9,328	14,515	541b
Strata-Florida, tns.	Cardigan	...	868	593
Stratfield-Mortimer, p.	Hnts.Brks.	6,400	1,419	126
Stratfield-Saye, p.	Brks.Hnts.	3,532	827	116
Stratfield-Turgis, p.	Hants	909	195	116
Stratford, tn.	Essex	...	15,994	194
Stratford, St. Andrew, p.	Suffolk	793	181	224
Stratford, St. Anthony, p.	Wilts	1,173	161	263
Stratford-on-Avon, tn. M. f.	Warwick	...	3,672	404
Stratford-under-Castle, p.	Wilts	1,483	532	263
Stratford, Fenny, tn.-p.	Bucks	1,330	1,199	153
Stratford, St. John, ecl.-d.	Essex	...	12,764	194
Stratford Marsh, Christch., ecl.-d.	Essex	...	3,219	194

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1801.	No. of Union.
Stratford, St. Mary, p.	Suffolk	1,461	655	221
Stratford, Old, p.	Warwick	6,860	6,823	404
Stratford Water, p.	Bucks	1,082	179	154
Strath, p.	Invern.	...	2,664	
Strathaven, tn. *th.*	Lanark	...	4,085	
Strathblane, p.	Stirling	9,217	1,388	
Strathdon, p.	Aberdeen	...	1,459	
Strathmartine, &c., p.	Forfar	...	2,181	
Strathmiglo, tn.-p.	Fife	9,026	2,261	
Stratton, p.	Cornwall	2,837	1,755	299
Stratton, p.	Dorset	1,683	351	275
Stratton, p.	Glouces.	1,320	596	340
Stratton Audley, p.	Oxon	2,810	378	159
Stratton, East, p.	Hants	2,190	365	109
Stratton-on-Fosse, p.	Somerset	1,148	335	322
Stratton, Long, p.	Norfolk	1,517	743	239
Stratton, St. Margaret, p.	Wilts	2,620	1,642	250
Stratton, St. Michael, p.	Norfolk	1,050	251	239
Stratton Strawless, p.	Norfolk	1,582	202	232
Streatham, p.	Surrey	3,465	8,027	32
Streatham, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	2,037	32
Streatham, Emmanuel, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	1,247	32
Streatham, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	1,786	32
Streatley, p.	Beds	2,287	341	184
Streatley, p.	Berks	1,500	552	126
Street, p.	Lfd.-Wth.	16,332	2,435	
Street, p.	Somerset	2,913	1,898	322
Street, p.	Sussex	1,270	190	84
Strelley, p.	Notts	1,050	253	438
Strensall, p.	York	2,212	406	515
Strensham, p.	Worces.	1,800	279	390
Stretford, p.	Hereford	424	50	349
Stretford, tns.	Lanc.	3,140	8,757	470
Stretford, St. Matthew, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	3,882	470
Strethall, p.	Essex	606	41	210
Stretham, p.	Camb.	6,940	1,462	190
Stretton, tns.	Cheshire	1,118	373	455
Stretton, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	833	455
Stretton, tns.	Derby	...	524	448
Stretton, p.	Rutland	1,934	189	419
Stretton, ch.	Stafford	1,585	273	378
Stretton, tns.	Stafford	...	472	375
Stretton-Baskerville, p.	Warwick	760	74	412
Stretton-on-Dunsmore, p.	Warwick	3,110	1,064	401
Stretton-en-le-Field, p.	Derby	1,008	384	414
Stretton-on-Foss, p.	Warwick	1,929	435	406
Stretton-Grandsome, p.	Hereford	710	130	346
Stretton, Little and Great, tns.	Leices.	...	125	410
Stretton-Sugwas, p.	Hereford	779	209	348
Strichen, p.	Aberdeen	...	2,472	
Strickathrow, p.	Forfar	5,440	546	
Strickland, Great, tns.	Westml.	2,265	308	574
Stringston, p.	Somerset	1,193	144	313*a*
Strixton, p.	Northmp.	839	61	171
Strokestown, tn. *f.*	Roscom.	...	975	
Stromness, p.	Orkney	...	2,540	
Stromness, tn. *w.*	Orkney	...	1,795	
Stronsay and Eday, p.	Orkney	...	2,207	
Strood, p.	Kent	1,622	4,057	52
Stroud, p.	Glouces.	3,810	9,090	338
Stroud, tn. P. *f.*	Glouces.	...	35,517	338
Stroxton, p.	Lincoln	970	107	427
Strubby, p.	Lincoln	2,075	295	431
Strumpshaw, p.	Norfolk	1,337	386	237
Stubbings, St. James, ecl.-d.	Berks	...	363	129
Stubton, p.	Lincoln	860	157	442
Studham, p.	Beds Herts	3,100	882	184
Studland, p.	Dorset	7,814	595	273
Studley, p.	Warwick	4,262	2,230	405
Studley, St. John, ecl.-d.	Wilts	...	329	257
Stukeley, Great, p.	Hunts	2,990	453	176
Stukeley, Little, p.	Hunts	1,500	385	176
Sturmere, p.	Essex	495	326	211
Sturminster-Marshall, p.	Dorset	3,851	850	271
Sturminster-Newton, p. *th.*	Dorset	4,229	1,880	269
Sturry, p.	Kent	3,089	1,044	66
Sturston, p.	Norfolk	2,000	75	249
Sturton, p.	Notts	4,610	583	435
Sturton, Great, p.	Lincoln	1,440	179	429
Stuston, p.	Suffolk	775	232	218
Stutchbury, p.	Northmp.	10,007	23	164
Stutton, p.	Suffolk	2,725	531	221
Subdeanry, p.	Sussex	1,321	5,325	92
Subulter, p.	Cork	742	151	
Suckley, p.	Worces.	5,184	1,207	386
Sudborough, p.	Northmp.	1,781	321	173
Sudbourne, p.	Suffolk	5,429	525	224
Sudbrooke, p.	Lincoln	1,000	75	428
Sudbury, p.	Derby	3,603	587	374
Sudbury, tn. M. *th. s.*	Suffolk	...	6,879	212
All Saints, p.	Suffolk	1,093	1,350	212
St. Gregory, p.	Suffolk		2,781	212
St. Peter, p.	Suffolk		1,880	212
Sudeley Manor, p.	Glouces.	2,622	98	343
Suffield, p.	Norfolk	1,458	212	231
Sulby, p.	Northmp.	700	87	409
Sulgrave, p.	Northmp.	4,100	565	164
Sulham, p.	Berks	695	118	126

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1801.	No. of Union.
Sulhampstead-Abbots, p.	Berks	2,431	357	126
Sulhampstead-Bannister, p.	Berks		261	126
Sullington, p.	Sussex	2,340	241	89
Sully, p.	Glamor.	2,167	192	581
Summers Town, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	920	32
Summertown, ecl.-d.	Oxon	...	1,088	157
Sunbury, p.	Middx.	2,400	2,332	132
Sunderland, p.	Durham	178	17,107	549
Sunderland, tn. M. *s.*	Durham	...	78,211	549
" P.	Durham	...	85,797	549
Sunderland, North, tns.	Northmb.	1,097	1,008	560
Sunderland, North, ecl.-d.	Northmb.	...	1,178	560
Sundon, p.	Beds	2,160	450	184
Sundridge, p.	Kent	4,041	1,495	56
Sunk Island, p.	York	11,760	376	521
Sunningdale, ecl.-d.	Berks-Sur.	...	709	131
Sunninghill, p.	Berks	3,173	1,596	131
Sunningwell, p.	Berks	1,298	364	123
Surbiton, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	4,691	47
Surfleet, p.	Lincoln	3,500	953	423
Surlingham, p.	Norfolk	1,767	465	236
Sustead, p.	Norfolk	522	136	231
Sutcombe, p.	Devon	3,593	441	298
Sutterby, p.	Lincoln	471	40	430
Sutterton, p.	Lincoln	6,550	1,338	425
Sutton, p.	Beds	2,230	438	180
Sutton, p.	Camb.	6,970	1,731	190
Sutton, tns.	Cheshire	4,460	6,756	453
Sutton, p.	Essex	721	148	201
Sutton, tns.	Lanc.	3,616	9,223	463
Sutton, p.	Norfolk	1,383	338	230
Sutton, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	4,071	463
Sutton, p.	Salop	730	75	359
Sutton, p.	Suffolk	6,401	618	223
Sutton, p.	Surrey	1,803	3,186	37
Sutton, p.	Sussex	2,061	364	92
Sutton, tns.	York	2,319	1,699	494
Sutton, &c., p	Derby	4,296	507	448
Sutton-in-Ashfield, p.	Notts	6,040	7,643	437
Sutton Bassett, p.	Northmp.	720	147	409
Sutton Benger, p.	Wilts	1,173	406	253
Sutton Bingham, p.	Somerset	549	67	319
Sutton, Bishop, p.	Hants	3,510	537	113
Sutton Bonnington, St. Ann, p.	Notts	1,910	381	415
" St. Michael, p.	Notts		6 8	415
Sutton-under-Brails, p.	Warwick	1,135	227	406
Sutton Bridge, ecl.-d.	Lincoln	...	1,565	424
Sutton Cheney, ch.	Leices.	...	352	413
Sutton Coldfield, p.-tn. *m.*	Warwick	13,030	4,662	395
Sutton Courtney, p.	Berks	2,934	1,581	123
Sutton-on-Derwent, p.	York	3,360	385	516
Sutton-by-Dover, p.	Kent	1,055	141	71
Sutton, East, p.	Kent	1,590	385	59
Sutton-on-Forest, p.	York	10,315	1,224	527
Sutton, St. George, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	5,308	453
Sutton Guilden, p.	Cheshire	934	223	459
Sutton-with-Hazlewood, tns.	York	2,610	446	514
Sutton-on-Hill, p.	Derby	3,233	545	375
Sutton-at-Hone, p.	Kent	3,587	1,563	50
Sutton, St. James, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	1,448	453
Sutton, Little, tns.	Cheshire	1,120	474	460*a*
Sutton, Long, p.	Hants	2,267	301	41
Sutton, Long, p.	Somerset	3,955	958	317
Sutton, Lg., or St. Mary, p.-tn. *f.*	Lincoln	25,146	6,124	424
Sutton-with-Lound, p.	Notts	4,370	916	435
Sutton Maddock, p.	Salop	2,662	420	357
Sutton Mandeville, p.	Wilts	1,300	289	266
Sutton-in-Marsh, p.	Lincoln	2,096	368	430
Sutton St. Michael, p.	Hereford	679	95	348
Sutton Montis, p.	Somerset	508	155	320
Sutton St. Nicholas, p.	Hereford	721	251	348
Sutton-on-Plym, ecl.-d.	Devon	...	6,237	287
Sutton and Stoneferry, p.	York	4,450	8,348	519
Sutton-on-Trent, p.	Notts	2,930	1,147	441
Sutton-Valence, p.	Kent	2,132	1,056	59
Sutton-Veney, p.	Wilts	3,580	794	260
Sutton-Waldron, p.	Dorset	1,013	248	268
Sutton-under-Whitstone, tns.	York	1,854	349	528
Swaby, p.	Lincoln	1,160	498	431
Swadlincote, tns.	Derby	...	1,076	375
Swadlincote, Emmanuel, ecl.-d.	Derby	...	1,553	375
Swaffham, p.	Norfolk	7,550	3,559	248
Swaffham, tn.	Norfolk	...	2,974	248
Swaffham Bulbeck, p.	Camb.	3,000	873	189
Swaffham Prior, p.	Camb.	5,927	1,329	189
Swafield, p.	Norfolk	826	172	230
Swainsthorpe, p.	Norfolk	821	338	236
Swainswick, p.	Somerset	845	632	326
Swalcliffe, p.	Oxon	6,270	1,919	163
Swalecliff, p.	Kent	1,297	168	66
Swallow, p.	Lincoln	2,790	239	432
Swallowcliffe, p.	Wilts	1,344	317	266
Swallowfield, p.	Berks	3,712	1,265	128
Swallwell, tns.	Durham	...	1,479	551
Swanage, p.	Dorset	3,163	2,004	273
Swanbourne, p.	Bucks	2,510	603	152
Swanland, tns.	York	4,118	514	519
Swanmore, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	849	110
Swannington, tns.	Leices.	...	1,276	414

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Swannington, p.	Norfolk	1,433	385	233
Swanscombe, p.	Kent	2,593	2,323	[illegible]
Swansea, p.	Glamor.	9,029	33,972	585*a*
Swansea, tn. M. & P. *w. s.*	Glamor.	...	41,606	585*a*
Swansea, Holy Trinity, ecl.-d.	Glamor.	...	4,305	585*a*
Swanton Abbott, p.	Norfolk	1,130	523	232
Swanton Morley, p.	Norfolk	2,714	769	242
Swanton Novers, p.	Norfolk	1,315	315	243
Swarby, p.	Lincoln	910	188	426
Swardeston, p.	Norfolk	933	385	236
Swarkeston, p.	Derby	943	307	444
Swarraton, p.	Hants	743	100	113
Swaton, p.	Lincoln	3,670	297	426
Swavesey, p.	Camb.	3,894	1,371	177
Sway, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	694	100
Swayfield, p.	Lincoln	1,306	263	422
Swefling, p.	Suffolk	1,120	318	224
Swell, p.	Somerset	891	110	317
Swell, Lower, p.	Glouces.	1,670	449	342
Swell, Upper, p.	Glouces.	1,460	65	342
Swepstone, p.	Leices.	2,287	566	414
Swerford, p.	Oxon	4,630	402	162
Swettenham, p.	Cheshire	2,200	350	457
Swilland, p.	Suffolk	951	243	220
Swillington, p.	York	2,760	662	500
Swimbridge, p.	Devon	7,280	1,532	295
Swinbrook, p.	Oxon	1,140	191	161
Swinderby, p.	Lincoln	1,640	572	442
Swindon, p.	Glouces.	721	227	344
Swindon, p.	Wilts	3,136	6,856	250
Swindon, New, tn. *m.*	Wilts	...	4,167	250
Swine, p.	York	13,650	1,823	522
Swinefleet, tns.	York	2,445	1,149	512
Swineford, tn. *t.*	Mayo	60	1,302	
Swineshead, p.	Hunts	1,330	275	178
Swineshead, p.	Lincoln	6,100	1,903	425
Swinethorpe, p.	Lincoln	980	64	428
Swinford, p.	Leices.	169	402	408
Swinford, Old, p.	Worces.	3,315	22,958	383
Swingfield, p.	Kent	2,638	418	73
Swinhope, p.	Lincoln	1,307	105	432
Swinnerton, p.	Stafford	6,529	880	368
Swinstead, p.	Lincoln	1,330	396	422
Swinton, tns.	York	1,628	3,190	509
Swinton and Simprin, p.	Berwick	5,572	964	
Swithland, p.	Leices.	2,180	255	416
Swords, p.-tn.	Dublin	9,675	2,687	
Swydd, &c., tns.	Radnor	3,729	339	603
Swyncombe, p.	Oxon	2,646	446	155
Swyre, p.	Dorset	1,146	277	278
Sydenham, p.	Oxon	1,650	397	156
Sydenham, ch.	Kent	...	10,595	36
Sydenham, St. Bartholomew, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	5,955	36
Sydenhanr Damerel, p.	Devon	1,413	603	290
Syderstone, p.	Norfolk	2,520	528	244
Sydling, St Nicholas, p.	Dorset	5,028	692	275
Syerston, p.	Notts	610	196	441
Sykehouse, tns. ecl.-d.	York	...	623	511
Syleham, p.	Suffolk	1,603	357	219
Symington, p.	Ayr	3,737	855	
Symington, p.	Lanark	3,549	528	
Symondsbury, p.	Dorset	3,925	1,352	278
Syresham, p.	Northmp.	4,060	1,047	164
Syston, p.	Leices.	1,380	1,656	416
Syston, p.	Lincoln	1,613	238	442
Sywell, p.	Northmp.	2,031	241	171
Tabley Over, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	792	454
Tabley Superior, tns.	Cheshire	2,659	490	454
Tachbrook, p.	Warwick	3,446	603	403
Tackley, p.	Oxon	2,850	626	160
Tacolneston, p.	Norfolk	1,580	452	239
Tacumshin, p.	Wexford	3,154	679	
Tadcaster, p.	York	6,010	3,126	514
Tadcaster, tn. *w.*	York	...	2,327	514
Tadley, p.	Hants	2,047	900	119
Tadlow, p.	Camb.	1,717	214	185
Tadmarton, p.	Oxon	2,500	411	163
Taghadoe, p.	Kildare	4,126	285	
Taghboy, p.	Gal.-Rosc.	13,996	2,502	
Taghoen, p.	Mayo	6,837	1,839	
Taghmaconnell, p.	Roscom.	18,827	2,527	
Taghmon, p.	Wexford	10,125	2,400	
Taghmon, tn. *t. f.*	Wexford	49	815	
Taghmon, p.	Westmth.	3,438	664	
Taghsheenod, p.	Longford	5,713	1,318	
Tain, p.	Ross	...	3,294	
Tain, tn. M. R. *t. f.*	Ross	...	2,319	
" P.	Ross	...	1,779	
Takeley, p.	Essex	3,154	1,000	209
Talachddd, p.	Brecon	1,818	193	605
Talbenny, p.	Pemb.	1,425	204	592
Talgarth, p.	Brecon	16,900	1,330	602
Talk-o'-th'-Hill, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	2,089	369
Tallaght, p.	Dublin	21,868	3,831	
Talland, p.	Cornwall	2,665	1,570	303
Tallanstown, p.	Louth	3,210	463	
Tallaton, p.	Devon	2,365	437	280
Talley, p.	Carmar.	7,167	1,022	588

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Tallington, p.	Lincoln	690	239	421
Tallow, p.	Waterf.	5,015	2,527	
Talyllyn, p.	Merion.	15,182	1,284	617
Tamerton Foliott, p.	Devon	5,150	1,164	286
Tamerton, North, p.	Cornwall	5,261	486	298
Tamlaght, p.	Lond.-Tyr.	4,955	2,208	
Tamlaght Finlagan, p.	Lond.	16,469	4,265	
Tamlaght O'Crilly, p.	Lond.	28,712	8,285	
Tamworth, p.	War.-Staf.	12,420	10,190	376
Tamworth, tn. M. *s.*	War.-Staf.	...	4,326	376
" P.	War.-Staf.	...	10,192	376
Tanderagee, tn. *w.*	Armagh	55	1,185	
Tandridge, p.	Surrey	3,944	621	45
Taney, p.	Dublin	4,563	4,208	
Tanfield, ch.	Durham	7,072	4,593	545
Tanfield, West, p.	York	3,130	623	491
Tangley, p.	Hants	1,561	270	118
Tangmere, p.	Sussex	774	201	91
Tankardstown, p.	Kil.-Qu.'s	8,350	1,345	
Tankardstown, p.	Limerick	1,710	312	
Tankersley, p.	York	8,404	2,524	506
Tannadice, p.	Forfar	...	1,438	
Tannington, p.	Suffolk	1,602	246	219
Tanshelf, tns.	York	270	776	504a
Tansley, tns. ecl.-d.	Derby	1,150	622	449
Tansor, p.	Northmp.	2,050	248	174
Tanworth, p.	Warwick	9,100	1,946	402
Tanworth, St. Patrick, ecl.-d.	Warwick	...	1,142	402
Taplow, p.	Bucks	1,920	811	119
Tara, p.	Meath	3,364	384	
Tarbat, p.	Ross	...	2,269	
Tarbock, tns.	Lanc.	2,147	626	463
Tarbolton, p.-tn.	Ayr	12,142	2,669	
Tardebigg, p.	Worces.	8,994	7,010	392
Tarland, p.	Aberdeen	...	1,246	
Tarleton, p.	Lanc.	5,405	1,987	464
Tarnacre-with-Rawcliffe, tns.	Lanc.	3,743	682	484
Tarporley, p.	Cheshire	6,057	2,577	458
Tarrant Crawford, p.	Dorset	600	67	270
Tarrant Gunville, p.	Dorset	3,425	411	270
Tarrant Hinton, p.	Dorset	2,279	258	270
Tarrant Keynston, p.	Dorset	1,962	309	270
Tarrant Launceston, p.	Dorset	3,818	107	270
Tarrant Monckton, p.	Dorset		243	270
Tarrant Rawston, p.	Dorset	696	53	270
Tarrant Rushton, p.	Dorset	1,221	173	270
Tarring-Neville, p.	Sussex	938	84	84
Tarring, West, p.	Sussex	1,226	606	90
Tarrington, p.	Hereford	2,224	543	346
Tarset, West, tns.	Northmb.	17,408	112	557
Tartaraghan, p.	Armagh	9,695	7,483	
Tarves, p.	Aberdeen	...	2,509	
Tarvin, p.	Cheshire	10,571	3,319	459
Tasburgh, p.	Norfolk	916	446	239
Tasley, p.	Salop	1,031	78	356
Tatenhill, p.	Stafford	9,408	2,500	375
Tatham, p.	Lanc.	8,501	588	485
Tathwell, p.	Lincoln	4,314	405	431
Tatsfield, p.	Surrey	1,276	182	45
Tattenhall, p.	Cheshire	4,134	1,262	459
Tattenhoe, p.	Bucks	690	64	152
Tatterford, p.	Norfolk	959	70	243
Tattersett, p.	Norfolk	1,759	205	243
Tattershall, tn.-p. *th.*	Lincoln	4,580	848	429
Tattingstone, p.	Suff lk	1,637	626	221
Taughboyne, p.	Donegal	15,774	4,453	
Taunton, tn. P. *w. s.*	Somerset	...	14,667	315
St. James, p.	Somerset	1,455	5,229	315
St. Mary, p.	Somerset	1,300	8,481	315
Trinity, ecl.-d.	Somerset	...	2,786	315
Taverham, p.	Norfolk	2,099	212	233
Tavistock, p.	Devon	10,700	8,965	290
Tavistock, tn. P. *f.*	Devon	...	8,857	290
Tavy, St. Mary, p.	Devon	4,180	1,202	290
Tavy, St. Peter, p.	Devon	3,500	469	290
Tawnagh, p.	Sligo	3,235	836	
Tawstock, p.	Devon	6,582	1,257	295
Tawton, Bishop's, p.	Devon	4,283	1,857	295
Tawton, North, v.-p.	Devon	5,814	1,849	291
Tawton, South, p.	Devon	10,879	1,541	291
Taxall, v.-p.	Cheshire	5,038	1,329	453
Taynton, p.	Glouces.	2,501	689	385
Taynton, p.	Oxon	1,780	341	161
Tealby, p.	Lincoln	3,950	863	432
Tealing, p.	Forfar	7,036	883	
Tean, Upper, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	1,171	373
Tecolm, p.	Queen's	1,023	104	
Tedavnet, p.	Monagh.	26,502	7,978	
Tedburn, St. Mary, p.	Devon	4,433	768	281
Teddesley-Hay, p.	Stafford	2,430	117	373
Teddington, v.-p.	Middx.	1,120	1,183	47
Tedstone-Delamere, p.	Hereford	1,677	205	350
Tedstone-Wafer, p.	Hereford	683	74	350
Teffont Evias, p.	Wilts	742	163	266
Teffont Magna, p.	Wilts	...	292	266
Tehallan, p.	Monagh.	5,950	2,651	
Teigh, p.	Rutland	1,267	128	419
Teignmouth, tn. *s.*	Devon	..	6,022	283
Teignmouth, East, p.	Devon	745	2,059	283

Place	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1801.	No. of Union.
Teignmouth, West, p.	Devon	493	3,963	283
Teingrace, p.	Devon	1,329	172	283
Tellarought, p.	Wexford	1,654	293	
Tellisford, p.	Somerset	757	119	321
Telscombe, p.	Sussex	1,349	156	84
Teltown, p.	Meath	4,266	790	
Temple, p.	Cornwall	843	12	304
Temple, p.	Edinb.	14,478	1,385	
Temple, p.	Glouces.	...	5,592	329
Templeachally, p.	Tipperary	8,942	1,644	
Templebeg, p.	Tipperary	3,427	841	
Templebodan, p.	Cork	4,736	798	
Templeboy, p.	Sligo	9,113	2,054	
Templebredon, p.	Lim.-Tip.	2,455	810	
Templebreedy, p.	Cork	2,654	1,492	
Temple Bruer, &c., p.	Lincoln	3,910	104	426
Templebryan, p.	Cork	1,189	356	
Templecarn, p.	Don.-Fer.	39,423	4,420	
Temple Combe and Abbas, p.	Somerset	1,850	487	320
Templecorran, p.	Antrim	4,742	1,572	
Templecrone, p.	Donegal	51,932	10,331	
Templederry, p.	Tipperary	6,998	1,112	
Templedowney, p.	Tipperary	1,850	277	
Temple-Etney, p.	Tipperary	6,677	757	
Temple-Grafton, p.	Warwick	1,830	403	404
Temple-Guiting, p.	Glouces.	6,180	584	343
Templeharry, p.	King's	4,590	757	
Templekeeran, p.	Meath	1,068	67	
Templeludigan, p.	Wexford	8,178	1,476	
Templemaley, p.	Clare	4,642	743	
Templemartin, p.	Cork	7,515	1,236	
Templemichael, p.	Longford	9,115	7,050	
Templemichael, p.	Cork	2,064	404	
Templemichael, p.	Tipperary	2,870	638	
Templemichael, p.	Waterf.	8,215	1,224	
Templemolaga, p.	Cork	4,396	1,104	
Templemore, p.	Lond.	12,616	23,403	
Templemore, p.	Mayo	9,225	2,560	
Templemore, p.	Tipperary	8,472	5,124	
Templemore, tn. *w. s.*	Tipperary	137	4,137	
Templemurry, p.	Mayo	2,241	455	
Templenacarriga, p.	Cork	5,208	749	
Templeneiry, p.	Tipperary	12,840	2,166	
Templenewsam, tns.	York	3,097	1,806	500
Templenoe, p.	Kerry	32,428	2,758	
Templenoe, p.	Tipperary	2,730	616	
Templeomalus, p.	Cork	1,932	791	
Templeoran, p.	Westmth.	5,174	821	
Templepatrick, p.	Antrim	13,805	3,555	
Templepatrick, p.	Westmth.	2,151	314	
Templepeter, p.	Carlow	1,046	159	
Templeport, p.	Cavan	42,172	9,335	
Templequinlan, p.	Cork	2,268	704	
Templeree, p.	Tipperary	4,241	802	
Templeroan, p.	Cork	3,866	912	
Templerobin, p.	Cork	3,594	10,132	
Templescoby, p.	Wexford	1,707	316	
Templeshanbo, p.	Wexford	19,516	3,057	
Templeshannon, p.	Wexford	4,983	2,420	
Temple Sowerby, tns.	Westmd.	1,176	374	573
Templetenny, p.	Tipperary	18,182	3,967	
Templetogher, p.	Galway	13,706	3,985	
Templeton, p.	Devon	1,895	217	293
Templetouhy, p.	Tipperary	8,461	1,557	
Templetown, p.	Wexford	4,157	1,133	
Templetrine, p.	Cork	4,875	812	
Templeusque, p.	Cork	4,602	857	
Tempsford, p.	Beds	2,350	566	180
Tenbury, tn.-p. *t.*	Worces.	5,060	1,947	385
Tenbury, St. Michael, ecl.-d.	Wor. Herf.	...	561	385
Tenby, p.	Pemb.	2,242	3,197	591
Tenby, tn. *m. w. s.*	Pemb.	...	2,982	591
Tendring, p.	Essex	2,827	929	203
Tenterden, p.	Kent	8,300	3,656	61
Tenterden, tn. *m. f.*	Kent	...	3,762	61
Terling, p.	Essex	3,205	902	206
Termonamongan, p.	Tyrone	45,399	6,594	
Termonbarry, p.	Roscom.	8,540	2,888	
Termoneeny, p.	Lond.	4,801	1,771	
Termonfeckin, p.	Louth	6,304	2,374	
Termonmaquirk, p.	Tyrone	39,726	10,168	
Terregles, p.	Kirkcud.	3,868	580	
Terrington, p.	York	3,630	833	526
Terrington St. Clement, p.	Norfolk	34,236	2,303	193
Terrington St. John, p.	Norfolk	...	793	193
Terryglass, p.	Tipperary	9,772	1,408	
Terwick, p.	Sussex	718	106	93
Testerton, p.	Norfolk	613	12	243
Teston, p.	Kent	491	267	58
Tetbury, p.	Glouces.	4,582	3,274	339
Tetbury, tn. *w.*	Glouces.	...	2,285	339
Tetcott, p.	Devon	2,181	289	298
Tetford, p.	Lincoln	2,210	793	429
Tetney, p.	Lincoln	8,325	917	431
Tetsworth, p.	Oxon	1,172	481	156
Tettenhall, p.	Stafford	7,600	3,716	379
Tetworth, p.	Hants	1,446	261	178
Teversall, p.	Notts	2,820	351	437
Teversham, p.	Camb.	1,200	231	186

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1801.	No. of Union.
Teviothead, p.	Roxburgh	31,559	438	
Tew, Great, p.	Oxon	3,140	454	162
Tew, Little, p.	Oxon	1,600	282	162
Tewin, p.	Herts	2,615	547	112
Tewkesbury, p.-tn. M. P. *w. s.*	Glouces.	2,333	5,876	345
Tey, Great, p.	Essex	2,503	818	205
Tey, Little, p.	Essex	486	63	205
Tey Marks, p.	Essex	1,214	396	205
Teynham, p.	Kent	2,648	919	67
Thakeham, p.	Sussex	2,980	559	89
Thame, p.	Oxon	5,310	3,245	156
Thame, tn. *t.*	Oxon	...	2,917	156
Thames Ditton, p.	Surrey	2,865	2,253	47
Thanington, p.	Kent	1,212	446	64
Tharston, p.	Norfolk	1,582	351	239
Thatcham, p.	Berks	12,259	4,129	120
Thaxted, p.	Essex	6,219	2,302	209
Theale, ecl.-d.	Somerset	...	743	324
Theberton, p.	Suffolk	1,954	541	225
Theddingworth, p.	Lei.-N'ton.	2,220	281	409
Theddlethorpe, All Saints, p.	Lincoln	2,645	300	431
Theddlethorpe, St. Helen, p.	Lincoln	3,530	426	431
Thelbridge, p.	Devon	2,240	259	292
Thelnetham, p.	Suffolk	1,773	516	249
Thelveton, p.	Norfolk	1,050	160	239
Thelwall, tns.	Cheshire	1,417	468	466
Themelthorpe, p.	Norfolk	652	68	232
Thenford, p.	Northmp.	890	112	164
Therfield, p.	Herts	4,761	1,222	140
Thetford, tn. M. & P. *s.*	Norf.-Suff.	...	4,208	249
Thetford, St. Cuthbert, p.	Norf.-Suff.	260	1,695	249
Thetford, St. Mary, p.	Norf.-Suff.	3,960	1,256	249
Thetford, St. Peter, p.	Norfolk	2,240	1,257	249
Thickley, East, tns.	Durham	260	1,142	542
Thimbleby, p.	Lincoln	1,770	477	429
Thimbleby, p.	York	2,597	330	534
Thirkleby, p.	York	2,597	299	528
Thirlwall, tns.	Northmb.	7,944	380	556
Thirne, p.	Norfolk	660	210	229
Thirsk, p.	York	8,356	4,815	528
Thirsk, tn. P. *m.*	York	...	5,350	528
Thistleton, p.	Rutland	1,420	142	419
Thockrington, p.	Northmb.	6,943	166	557
Thomas, St., p.	Cornwall	1,817	887	301
Thomastown, p.	Kildare	853	54	
Thomastown, p.	Kilkenny	2,042	1,932	
Thomastown, tn. *m. s.*	Kilkenny	...	1,426	
Thompson, p.	Norfolk	2,890	476	241
Thoresby, &c., tns.	York	4,950	345	537
Thoresby, North, p.	Lincoln	2,485	824	431
Thoresby, South, p.	Lincoln	932	162	431
Thoresway, p.	Lincoln	2,730	196	432
Thorganby, p.	Lincoln	1,558	140	432
Thorganby, p.	York	3,190	407	515
Thorington, p.	Suffolk	1,800	121	225
Thorley, p.	Hants	1,574	143	69
Thorley, p.	Herts	1,516	388	139
Thormanby, p.	York	958	147	527
Thornaby, tns. ecl.-d.	York	1,230	3,126	541*a*
Thornage, p.	Norfolk	1,266	358	231
Thornborough, p.	Bucks	2,530	694	154
Thornbury, p.	Devon	2,772	365	298
Thornbury, p.	Glouces.	15,732	4,494	332
Thornbury, tn. M. *s.*	Glouces.	...	1,497	332
Thornbury, p.	Hereford	2,130	224	350
Thornby, p.	Northmp.	1,212	252	170
Thorncombe, p.	Dorset	4,896	1,277	279
Thorndon, All Saints, p.	Suffolk	2,980	674	218
Thorne, p.	York	11,900	3,381	511
Thorne, tn. *w.*	York	...	2,691	511
Thorne Coffin, p.	Somerset	410	99	319
Thorne Falcon, p.	Somerset	814	196	315
Thorne, St. Margaret, p.	Somerset	805	144	314
Thorner, p.	York	4,380	1,500	514
Thornes, ecl.-d.	York	...	1,798	503
Thorney, p.-tn. *th.*	Camb.	17,590	2,219	175
Thorney, p.	Notts	4,140	395	442
Thorney, West, p.	Sussex	3,005	93	94
Thorneyburn, p.	Northmb.	20,133	514	557
Thornford, p.	Dorset	1,407	415	276
Thorngrafton, tns.	Northmb.	3,103	321	556
Thornham, p.	Kent	3,319	531	59
Thornham, tns.	Lanc.	1,998	2,027	475
Thornham, p.	Norfolk	2,934	728	244
Thornham Magna, p.	Suffolk	1,324	282	218
Thornham Parva, p.	Suffolk	676	124	218
Thornhaugh, p.	Northmp.	1,766	243	421
Thornhill, v.	Perth	...	621	
Thornhill, p.	York	7,997	7,633	502
Thornhill, v.	Dumfries	...	1,450	
Thornhill Lees, ecl.-d.	York	...	1,553	502
Thornley, tns.-ecl.-d.	Durham	1,107	3,306	546
Thornley, ecl.-d.	Durham	...	3,454	546
Thornley, St. Barthol., ecl.-d.	Durham	...	3,264	544
Thornley-with-Wheatley, tns.	Lanc.	3,179	409	479
Thornliebank, v.	Renfrew	...	1,839	
Thornthwaite, tns. ecl.-d.	Cumb.	...	530	570
Thornthwaite, tns.	York	1,980	257	490
Thornton, p.	Bucks	1,332	111	154

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Thornton, p.	Leices.	3,930	1,292	413
Thornton, p.	Lincoln	1,755	[illegible]	429
Thornton, p.	York	6,540	851	516
Thornton, tns.	York	4,390	7,627	499
Thornton-in-Craven, p.	York	6,710	2,112	489
Thornton Curtis, p.	Lincoln	4,610	488	433
Thornton Dale, p.	York	1,086	893	530
Thornton-le-Fen, p.	Lincoln	380	193	425
Thornton-with-Fleetwood, tns.	Lanc.	9,730	5,084	483
Thornton Hough, tns.	Cheshire	1,481	349	460a
Thornton Lonsdale, p.	Yrk. Lanc.	11,432	1,151	488
Thornton-le-Moor, p.	Lincoln	1,503	127	432
Thornton-le-Moor, tns.	York	1,492	324	528
Thornton-le-Moors, p.	Cheshire	4,866	913	459
Thornton-with-Nash, ecl.-d.	Bucks	...	573	152
Thornton Steward, p.	York	2,079	253	536
Thornton-le-Street, p.	York	2,750	241	528
Thornton Watlass, p.	York	3,783	440	535
Thoroton, p.	Notts	730	210	443
Thorpacre, p.	Leices.	890	195	415
Thorp Arch, p.	York	1,607	388	514
Thorp Audlin, tns.	York	1,260	304	504b
Thorpe, p.	Derby	1,400	204	447
Thorpe, h.	Norfolk	...	2,388	234
Thorpe, p.	Notts	698	107	441
Thorpe, p.	Surrey	1,495	552	131
Thorpe Abbots, p.	Norfolk	1,122	256	239
Thorpe Achurch, p.	Northmp.	1,580	209	174
Thorpe St. Andrew, p.	Norfolk	2,525	3,841	234
Thorpe Arnold, p.	Leices.	1,742	124	413
Thorpe Bassett, p.	York	1,792	219	526
Thorpe Bochart, p.	Notts	930	36	415
Thorpe Constantine, p.	Stafford	953	54	376
Thorpe-by-Haddiscoe, p.	Norfolk	824	81	238
Thorpe Hesley, ecl.-d.	York	...	1,966	509
Thorpe-on-Hill, p.	Lincoln	1,820	427	428
Thorpe-by-Ixworth, p.	Suffolk	770	139	214
Thorpe Malsor, p.	Northmp.	680	251	172
Thorpe Mandeville, p.	Northmp.	1,230	164	164
Thorpe Market, p.	Norfolk	1,309	215	231
Thorpe, St. Matthew, ecl.-d.	Norfolk	...	2,378	234
Thorpe Morieux, p.	Suffolk	2,457	447	213
Thorpe-by-Norwich, p.	Norfolk	2,525	3,841	234
Thorpe Parva, p.	Norfolk	349	21	239
Thorpe St. Peter, p.	Lincoln	2,880	593	430
Thorpe Salvin, p.	York	2,180	337	436
Thorpe-le-Soken, p.-tn.	Essex	3,203	1,159	203
Thorpe, West, p.	Lincoln	640	54	428
Thorrington, p.	Essex	1,930	424	203
Thorverton, p.	Devon	4,036	1,211	293
Thoydon Bois, p.	Essex	2,176	610	195
Thoydon Garnon, p.	Essex	3,161	1,095	195
Thoydon Mount, p.	Essex	1,500	154	196
Thrandeston, p.	Suffolk	1,375	364	218
Thrapston, p.	Northmp.	990	1,257	173
Threapwood, p.	Flint-Che.	100	335	611
Threckingham, p.	Lincoln	2,270	189	426
Threlkeld, ch.	Cumb.	4,710	380	565
Threxton, p.	Norfolk	1,097	80	248
Thrigby, p.	Norfolk	575	45	229
Thriplow, p.	Camb.	2,489	502	140
Throcking, p.	Herts	903	97	140
Throckley, tns.	Northmb.	1,263	278	554
Throston, tns.	Durham	1,575	745	541b
Throwleigh, p.	Devon	1,943	327	291
Throwley, p.	Kent	3,180	635	67
Thrumpton, p.	Notts	1,080	144	438
Thrup, h.	Oxon	540	150	160
Thrusc[illegible]s, tns.	York	6,340	363	490
Thrussington, p.	Leices.	2,200	574	416
Thruxton, p.	Hants	1,865	247	118
Thruxton, p.	Hereford	437	65	348
Thrybergh, p.	York	1,624	330	509
Thundersley, p.	Essex	2,499	531	201
Thundridge, p.	Herts	2,200	489	138
Thurcas[illegible]on, p.	Leices.	2,960	1,095	416
Thurgarton, p.	Norfolk	961	264	231
Thurgarton, p.	Notts	2,770	361	441
Thurgoland, tns. ecl.-d.	York	2,080	1,783	506
Thurlaston, p.	Leices.	2,980	698	411
Thurlbear, p.	Somerset	949	192	315
Thurlby, p.	Lincoln	1,802	142	442
Thurlby, p.	Lincoln	5,070	833	422
Thurleigh, p.	Beds	3,480	666	179
Thurles, p.-tn. *t. s.*	Tipperary	8,269	6,677	
Thurlestone, p.	Devon	1,898	437	285
Thurlow, Great, p.	Suffolk	2,023	423	211
Thurlow, Little, p.	Suffolk	1,470	369	211
Thurloxton, p.	Somerset	550	207	316
Thurlstone, tns.	York	7,740	2,251	506
Thurlton, p.	Norfolk	1,170	420	238
Thurmaston, South, tns.	Leices.	1,220	893	416
Thurnby, p.	Leices.	2,740	375	410
Thurnham, tns.	Lanc.	1,219	717	485
Thurning, p.	Hnts.N'ton	1,000	214	174
Thurning, p.	Norfolk	1,584	178	232
Thurnscoe, p.	York	1,665	196	510
Thurrock, Grays, p.	Essex	1,634	2,209	198
Thurrock, Little, p.	Essex	1,495	271	198

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Thurrock, West, p.	Essex	3,607	1,039	198
Thursby, p.	Cumb.	2,984	568	569
Thursfield, tns.	Stafford	...	979	370
Thursford, p.	Norfolk	1,350	322	243
Thurshelton, p.	Devon	3,714	484	290
Thursley, p.	Surrey	4,348	805	42
Thurso, p.-tn. *f.*	Caithness	...	5,561	
Thurstaston, p.	Cheshire	2,762	162	460a
Thurston, p.	Suffolk	2,200	740	217
Thurstonland, tns.	York	2,050	1,116	497
Thurton, p.	Norfolk	771	246	238
Thuxton, p.	Norfolk	1,102	132	242
Thwaite, p.	Suffolk	832	147	213
Thwaite-by-Aylsham, p.	Norfolk	676	147	232
Thwaite-by-Bungay, p.	Norfolk	676	136	238
Thwing, p.	York	4,060	416	524
Tibberaghiny, p.	Kilkenny	1,148	2,010	
Tibbermore, p.	Perth	...	1,296	
Tibberton, p.	Glouces.	1,400	391	335
Tibberton, p.	Worces.	1,320	309	391
Tibberton, All Saints, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	538	366
Tibenham, p.	Norfolk	3,286	729	239
Tiberton, p.	Hereford	1,111	153	348
Tibohine, p.	Roscom.	44,093	14,884	
Tibshelf, p.	Derby	2,280	863	437
Tibthorpe, tns.	York	2,780	309	523
Ticehurst, p.	Sussex	8,202	2,758	80
Tickencote, p.	Rutland	1,256	104	419
Tickenham, p.	Somerset	1,627	401	328
Tickhill, p.	York	6,514	1,980	510
Ticknacrevan, p.	Antrim	20,509	4,107	
Ticknall, p.	Derby	1,867	1,068	414
Tidcombe, p.	Wilts	2,321	274	121
Tidebrook, St. John, ecl.-d.	Sussex	...	710	80
Tideford, St. Luke, ecl.-d.	Cornwall	...	913	302
Tidenham, p.	Glouces.	9,527	1,652	576
Tideswell, p.-tn. *tc.*	Derby	10,950	3,512	449
Tidmarsh, p.	Berks	779	179	126
Tidmington, p.	Worces.	754	69	406
Tidworth, North, p.	Wilts	3,069	345	113
Tidworth, South, p.	Hants	2,175	208	118
Tiffield, p.	Northmp.	2,530	214	165
Tikillin, p.	Wexford	2,867	869	
Tilbrook, p.	Beds	1,680	329	173
Tilbury, p.	Essex	946	232	207
Tilbury, East, p.	Essex	3,237	403	198
Tilbury, West, p.	Essex	2,086	385	198
Tilehurst, p.	Berks	5,164	2,330	126
Tillicoultrey, p.	Clack.	...	5,054	
Tillingham, p.	Essex	7,235	1,040	202
Tillington, tns.	Hereford	...	523	348
Tillington, p.	Stafford	947	79	367
Tillington, p.	Sussex	3,766	908	93
Tilmanstone, p.	Kent	1,124	405	71
Tilney All Saints, p.	Norfolk	7,511	510	193
Tilney-with-Islington, p.	Norfolk		295	193
Tilney St. Lawrence, p.	Norfolk		855	193
Tilshead, p.	Wilts	3,990	500	262
Tilstock, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	656	363b
Tilston, p.	Cheshire	3,644	817	459
Tilstone, St. Jude, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	1,407	458
Tilsworth, p.	Beds	1,510	348	182
Tilton, p.	Leices.	3,112	432	410
Tilty, p.	Essex	1,040	83	209
Timahoe, p.	Kildare	9,896	1,021	
Timberland, p.	Lincoln	9,190	1,618	426
Timberscombe, p.	Somerset	1,902	434	313a
Timogue, p.	Queen's	2,491	214	
Timoleague, p.	Cork	2,873	965	
Timolin, p.	Kildare	2,290	986	
Timoole, p.	Meath	1,033	41	
Timperley, tns.	Cheshire	1,628	1,571	454
Timperley, Christch., ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	2,256	454
Timsbury, p.	Hants	1,411	207	107
Timsbury, p.	Somerset	1,148	1,551	325
Timworth, p.	Suffolk	1,358	222	214
Tinahely, tn.	Wicklow	26	510	
Tincleton, p.	Dorset	885	154	275
Tingewick, p.	Bucks	2,290	914	154
Tingrith, p.	Beds	946	226	182
Tingwall and Weesdale, p.	Shetland	...	2,697	
Tinsley, tns.	York	1,623	697	509
Tintagel, p.	Cornwall	4,350	900	300
Tintern, p.	Wexford	6,863	1,660	
Tintern, Little, p.	Monm.	827	345	576
Tintinhull, p.	Somerset	1,828	437	319
Tintwistle, tns.	Cheshire	14,120	1,691	474
Tintwistle, Christch., ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	3,585	474
Tinwald and Trailflat, p.	Dumfries	10,392	1,079	
Tinwell, p.	Rutland	1,651	235	421
Tipper, p.	Kildare	3,288	352	
Tipperary, p.	Tipperary	4,363	5,623	
Tipperary, tn. *th. s.*	Tipperary	...	5,872	
Tipperkevin, p.	Kildare	3,752	356	
Tipton, p.	Stafford	3,020	28,870	382
Tipton, St. John, ecl.-d.	Devon	...	470	280
Tipton, St. John, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	2,856	381
Tipton, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	10,028	382
Tiptree Heath, ecl.-d.	Essex	...	853	206

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Tiranascragh, p.	Galway	3,588	525	
Tirley, p.	Glouces.	1,350	539	345
Tisaran, p.	King's	7,210	1,085	
Tisaxon, p.	Cork	1,347	264	
Tisbury, East, p.	Wilts	...	940	266
Tisbury, West, p.	Wilts	...	653	266
Tiscoffin, p.	Kilkenny	4,709	969	
Tisrara, p.	Roscom.	8,482	1,450	
Tissington, p.	Derby	2,316	403	447
Tisted, East, p.	Hants	2,602	221	114
Tisted, West, p.	Hants	2,268	282	113
Titchborne, p.	Hants	3,060	308	113
Titchfield, p.	Hants	17,512	4,043	98
Titchmarsh, p.	Northmp.	4,480	893	173
Titchwell, p.	Norfolk	1,627	146	244
Titeskin, p.	Cork	1,145	279	
Titley, p.	Hereford	1,876	373	603
Titsey, p.	Surrey	1,936	167	45
Tittenhanger, h.	Herts	...	620	144
Tittesworth, tns.	Stafford	...	1,227	372
Tittleshall-with-Godwick, p.	Norfolk	3,364	544	242
Tiverton, tns.	Cheshire	1,657	704	458
Tiverton, p.-tn. M. & P. *t. s.*	Devon	17,650	10,117	293
Tivetshall St. Margaret, p.	Norfolk	1,668	375	239
Tivetshall St. Mary, p.	Norfolk	1,125	362	239
Tixall, p.	Stafford	2,352	289	367
Tixover, p.	Rutland	1,080	129	421
Tober, p.	Wicklow	1,423	279	
Tockenham, p.	Wilts	761	157	251
Tockholes, tns.	Lanc.	2,050	820	480
Tockholes, St. Stephen, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	2,542	480
Tockwith, tns.	York	1,610	535	514
Todbere, p.	Dorset	384	122	268
Toddington, p.-tn. *s.*	Beds	5,390	2,433	182
Toddington, p.	Glouces.	1,857	153	343
Todenham, p.	Glouces.	2,477	408	406
Todmorden, tn.	Lanc. Yrk.	...	11,797	495
Todwick, p.	York	1,880	187	436
Toem, p.	Tipperary	12,278	2,975	
Toft, p.	Camb.	1,242	359	185
Toft, St. John, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	240	454
Toft Monks, p.	Norfolk	2,238	427	238
Toft-next-Newton, p.	Lincoln	1,293	85	432
Toftrees, p.	Norfolk	1,184	64	243
Tofts, West, p.	Norfolk	3,051	193	249
Tolland, p.	Somerset	824	138	315
Tollard Royal, p.	Wilts Dors.	2,807	594	266
Toller Fratrum, p.	Dorset	500	45	275
Toller Porcorum, p.	Dorset	3,143	500	275
Tollerton, p.	Notts	1,240	148	443
Tollerton, tns.	York	2,340	547	492*a*
Tollesbury, p.	Essex	10,638	1,462	202
Tolleshunt D'Arcy, p.	Essex	3,371	803	202
Tolleshunt Knights, p.	Essex	2,079	386	202
Tolleshunt Major, p.	Essex	2,344	438	202
Tollington Park, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	6,873	10
Tolpuddle, p.	Dorset	2,039	401	275
Tomantoul, v.	Banff	...	659	
Tomdeely, p.	Limerick	1,290	166	
Tomfintough, p.	Clare	6,736	2,639	
Tomgraney, p.	Clare	14,159	2,876	
Tomhaggard, p.	Wexford	2,180	642	
Tommegan, p.	Fermgh.	10,678	2,922	
Tong, p.	Kent	1,883	277	68
Tong, p.	Salop	3,464	532	357
Tong, tns.	York	2,644	3,035	499
Tonge-with-Alkrington, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	5,029	475
Tonge, St. James, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	2,884	468
Tonge-by-Prestwich, tns.	Lanc.	367	4,606	475
Tongland, p.	Kirkcud.	9,858	892	
Tongue, p.	Sutherl.	...	2,077	
Toome, p.	Wexford	5,980	1,331	
Toomore, p.	Mayo	6,787	2,899	
Toomour, p.	Sligo	10,835	2,349	
Tooting, p.	Surrey	561	2,055	32
Tooting, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	1,055	32
Topcliffe, p.	York	15,565	2,800	528
Topcroft, p.	Norfolk	1,875	418	238
Toppesfield, p.	Essex	3,320	1,045	207
Topsham, p.	Devon	1,740	3,503	281
Topsham, tn. *s.*	Devon	...	2,772	281
Torbock, tns.	Lanc.	2,447	626	463
Torbrian, p.	Devon	2,010	205	283
Torksey, p.	Lincoln	3,170	379	434
Tormarton, p.	Glouces.	2,645	454	331
Tormoham, p.	Devon	1,560	16,419	283
Torosay, p.	Argyle	...	1,380	
Torpenhow, p.	Cumb.	9,670	1,083	569
Torphichen, p.	Linlith.	9,956	1,848	
Torquay, tn.	Devon	...	16,419	283
Torrington, p.-tn. M. *s.*	Devon	3,456	3,298	296
Torrington, Black, p.	Devon	7,200	1,020	298
Torrington, East, p.	Lincoln	14	120	432
Torrington, Little, p.	Devon	2,880	563	296
Torrington, West, p.	Lincoln	1,109	165	429
Torryburn, p.	Fife	4,995	1,229	
Torteval, p.	Guernsey	816	365	
Torthorwald, p.	Dumfries	6,843	1,254	
Tortington, p.	Sussex	1,131	112	90
Tortworth, p.	Glouces.	1,551	235	332
Torwood, ecl.-d.	Devon	...	2,491	283
Toseland, p.	Hunts	1,320	217	178
Tosside, p.	York	...	96	488
Tostock, p.	Suffolk	945	382	217
Totham, Great, p.	Essex	5,363	812	202
Totham, Little, p.	Essex	1,283	346	202
Tothill, p.	Lincoln	854	61	431
Tothill Fields, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	9,761	4
Totnes, p.	Devon	1,043	3,409	284
Totnes, tn. M. & P. *s.*	Devon	...	4,001	284
Tottenham, p.	Mddlx.	3,403	13,240	137
St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	2,265	137
Trinity, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	6,061	137
Tottenhill, p.	Norfolk	1,590	342	247
Tottenhoe, p.	Beds	2,394	652	184
Totteridge, p.	Herts	1,597	573	136
Tottington, p.	Norfolk	3,213	308	241
Tottington, St. Anne, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	5,119	569
Tottington, High End, tns.	Lanc.	3,686	3,726	477
Tottington, Lower End, tns.	Lanc.	5,038	11,764	469
Tough, p.	Aberdeen	...	874	
Tovil, St. Stephen, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	897	58
Towcester, p.	Northmp.	2,790	2,715	165
Towcester, tn. *t.*	Northmp.	...	2,417	165
Towednack, p.	Cornwall	2,794	1,007	311
Tower Hamlets, p.	Mddlx.	...	647,845	20
Towersey, p.	Bucks	1,200	449	156
Towie, p.	Aberdeen	...	839	
Townstall, p.	Devon	1,758	1,337	284
Town-Yetholm, v.	Roxburgh	...	544	
Towyn, p.	Merion.	26,372	2,859	606
Toxteth Park, p.	Lanc.	3,708	69,284	462
St. Clement, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	7,637	462
St. James, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	13,345	462
St. John, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	17,534	462
St. Matthew, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	5,681	462
St. Thomas, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	20,692	462
Toynton, All Saints, p.	Lincoln	3,120	471	430
Toynton, High, p.	Lincoln	1,210	210	429
Toynton, Low, p.	Lincoln	950	155	429
Toynton, St. Peter, p.	Lincoln	2,530	433	430
Trabolgan, p.	Cork	830	313	
Tracton, p.	Cork	5,862	1,564	
Trafford, Old, St. Thos., ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	2,184	470
Traian-Glas, h.	Brecon	...	614	600
Traian-Mawr, &c., h.	Brecon	...	584	600
Tralee, p.	Kerry	4,605	10,404	
Tralee, tn. P. *t. s.*	Kerry	546	10,309	
Trallong, p.	Brecon	3,384	278	600
Tramore, tn. *s.*	Waterf.	82	1,847	
Tranent, p.	Hadding.	6,176	4,647	
Tranent, tn.	Hadding.	...	2,257	
Tranmere, tns.	Cheshire	1,559	9,918	460*b*
Tranmere, St. Catherine, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	5,672	460*b*
Traquair, p.	Peebles	15,400	687	
Trawden, tns.	Lanc.	2,510	2,087	478
Trawden, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	1,516	478
Trawsfynydd, p.	Merion.	21,950	1,517	618
Treadingstown, p.	Kilkenny	702	350	
Treals, &c., tns.	Lanc.	4,015	632	483
Treborough, p.	Somerset	1,798	183	313*a*
Tredegar, tn. *s.*	Monm.	...	9,383	578*b*
Tredegar, St. George, ecl.-d.	Monm.	...	20,318	578*b*
Tredington, p.	Glouces.	870	117	345
Tredington, p.	Worces.	5,285	1,100	406
Tredunnock, p.	Monm.	1,393	164	580
Treeton, p.	York	3,513	612	509
Tredraeth, p.	Anglesey	3,135	921	621
Trefeglwys, p.	Montg.	18,166	1,701	607
Trefeirig, tns.	Cardigan	9,150	1,095	597
Treffgarne, p.	Pemb.	1,205	86	592
Trefilan, p.	Cardigan	2,201	313	595
Treflys, p.	Carnar.	999	91	618
Trefnant, ecl.-d.	Denbigh	...	639	613
Trefonen, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	1,248	361
Trefriw, p.	Carnar.	...	483	614
Tregaian, p.	Anglesey	2,066	160	623
Tregare, p.	Monm.	2,387	319	577
Tregony, p.	Cornwall	69	699	307
Tregoyd and Velindre, hs.	Brecon	...	385	602
Tregynon, p.	Montg.	6,760	703	607
Treleaeharbettws, p.	Carmar.	11,492	1,456	589
Treleigh, ecl.-d.	Cornwall	...	2,349	310
Tre-Llan, tns.	Flint	...	331	610
Trelleck, p.	Monm.	7,061	1,128	577
Trelystan, ecl.-d.	Montg.	...	573	608
Tremain, p.	Cardigan	1,658	282	593
Tremaine, p.	Cornwall	1,045	109	301
Treneglos, p.	Cornwall	2,730	138	301
Trent, p.	Somerset	1,590	512	276
Trent Vale, St. John, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	2,183	371
Trentham, p.-v.	Stafford	6,900	4,611	368
Trentishoe, p.	Devon	1,571	123	295
Treslothan, St. John, ecl.-d.	Cornwall	...	1,804	310
Tresmeer, p.	Cornwall	1,344	148	301
Treswell, p.	Notts	1,561	270	435
Trevalga, p.	Cornwall	1,299	158	300
Treverbyn, ecl.-d.	Cornwall	...	2,109	306

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Trevet, p.	Meath	4,169	237	
Trevethin, &c., p.	Monm.	11,329	18,146	579
Treville, p.	Hereford	1,540	145	348
Trewalchmai, p.	Anglesey	1,700	768	623
Trewen, p.	Cornwall	988	178	301
Trewern, tns.	Montg.	1,860	507	608
Treyford, p.	Sussex	1,260	123	93
Trillick, tn. *t.*	Tyrone	21	412	
Trim, p.-tn. *s.*	Meath	13,426	4,396	
Trimdon, p.	Durham	2,280	2,975	541*a*
Trimingham, p.	Norfolk	680	185	231
Trimley St. Martin, p.	Suffolk	2,338	582	223
Trimley St. Mary, p.	Suffolk	2,208	385	223
Tring, p.	Herts	7,390	4,841	147
Tring, tn. *f.*	Herts	...	3,130	147
Trinity, p.	Jersey	3,030	2,273	
Trinity-Gask, p.	Perth	...	488	
Trinity, Holy, p.	Cheshire	...	3,675	459
Trinity Within Waterford, p.	Waterf.	15	2,040	
Trinity Without Waterford, p.	Waterf.	1,068	11,185	
Troedyraur, p.	Cardigan	4,666	974	594
Troon, tn.	Ayr	...	2,427	
Troqueer, p.	Kirkcud.	12,448	4,743	
Trory, p.	Fermgh.	4,237	941	
Trosley, p.	Kent	1,160	293	55
Troston, p.	Suffolk	1,764	322	214
Trostrey, p.	Monm.	1,255	190	579
Trotterscliffe, p.	Kent	1,160	293	55
Trotton, p.	Sussex	3,877	452	93
Troutbeck, tns.	Westml.	5,322	428	575
Trowbridge, p.	Wilts	2,442	10,487	257
Trowbridge, tn. *t. th. s.*	Wilts	...	9,626	257
Trowbridge, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Wilts	...	2,374	257
Trowell, p.	Notts	1,570	343	438
Trowse, p.	Norfolk	1,000	1,404	236
Trowse Millgate, &c., tns.	Norfolk	...	687	234
Trubley, p.	Meath	855	78	
Trull, p.	Somerset	2,233	779	315
Trumpington, p.	Camb.	2,200	716	186
Trunch, p.	Norfolk	1,353	464	231
Truro, tn. M. & P. *w. s.*	Cornwall	...	11,337	307
Truro, St. Clement, p.	Cornwall	3,494	3,731	307
Truro, St. George, ecl.-d.	Cornwall	...	2,846	307
Truro, St. Mary, p.	Cornwall	190	3,117	307
Trusham, p.	Devon	749	223	283
Trusley, p.	Derby	1,078	99	375
Trusthorpe, p.	Lincoln	1,455	332	431
Tryddyn, ch.	Flint	...	1,525	611
Trysull, p.	Stafford	3,110	610	379
Tuam, p.	Galway	25,016	9,306	
Tuam, tn. *w. s.*	Galway	767	4,565	
Tubbercurry, tn. *m.*	Sligo	27	842	
Tubbrid, p.	Kilkenny	1,004	200	
Tuborid, p.	Tipperary	12,573	2,237	
Tubbridbrittain, p.	Kilkenny	4,140	698	
Tubney, p.	Berks	1,144	180	123
Tuckingmill, ecl.-d.	Cornwall	...	3,769	310
Tuddenham, p.	Suffolk	1,239	394	223
Tuddenham, p.	Suffolk	2,644	413	216
Tuddenham, East, p.	Norfolk	2,065	512	242
Tuddenham, North, p.	Norfolk	2,270	437	242
Tudeley, p.	Kent	1,605	547	57
Tudhoe, tns.	Durham	1,699	1,359	545
Tudy, St., p.	Cornwall	3,257	570	304
Tuffley, h.	Glouces.	...	138	336
Tufton, p.	Hants	1,552	142	117
Tugby, p.	Leices.	1,830	360	410
Tugford, p.	Salop	1,320	119	352
Tulla, tn.-p.	Clare	24,384	5,240	
Tullabracky, p.	Limerick	3,209	696	
Tullagh, p.	Cork	5,349	2,038	
Tullaghanbrogue, p.	Kilkenny	3,488	622	
Tullaghanoge, p.	Meath	1,415	107	
Tullaghmelan, p.	Tipperary	2,696	590	
Tullaghobegly, p.	Donegal	68,510	9,367	
Tullaghorton, p.	Tipperary	6,889	1,114	
Tullaherin, p.	Kilkenny	5,052	643	
Tullahought, p.	Kilkenny	4,602	1,060	
Tullamain, p.	Tipperary	2,217	360	
Tullamaine, p.	Kilkenny	1,172	137	
Tullamore, tn. *t. s.*	King's	223	4,797	
Tullaroan, p.	Kilkenny	12,360	1,660	
Tulliallan, p.	Perth	...	2,410	
Tullibody, v.	Clack.	...	602	
Tullomoy, p.	Queen's	6,008	829	
Tullow, v. *s.*	Carlow	[illegible]	2,383	
Tullowcreen, p.	Carlow	5,899	[illegible]	
Tullowmagimma, p.	Carlow	4,064	851	
Tullowphelim, p.	Carlow	7,990	3,116	
Tully, p.	Dublin	3,286	940	
Tully, p.	Kildare	5,165	873	
Tullyallan, p.	Lou.-Mea.	8,184	3,191	
Tullycorbet, p.	Monagh.	7,913	2,983	
Tullyfern, p.	Donegal	16,612	4,525	
Tullylease, p.	Cork	8,292	1,508	
Tullylish, p.	Down	11,707	12,900	
Tullynakill, p.	Down	2,923	1,037	
Tullynessle and Forbes, p.	Aberdeen	...	957	
Tullyniskan, p.	Tyrone	4,461	3,203	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Tullyrusk, p.	Antrim	4,789	954	
Tulse Hill, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	2,334	31
Tumna, p.	Roscom.	8,295	2,872	
Tunbridge, p.	Kent	15,235	21,004	57
Tunbridge, tn.	Kent	...	5,919	57
Tunbridge, Christch., ecl.-d.	Kent	...	2,452	57
Tunbridge, H. Trinity, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	7,146	57
Tunbridge, St. John, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	1,821	57
Tunbridge, St. Stephen, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	3,399	57
Tunbridge Wells, tn. *f.*	Kent-Sus.	...	13,807	57
Tundergarth, p.	Dumfries	10,514	507	
Tunstall, p.	Kent	1,196	207	68
Tunstall, p.	Lanc.	9,224	803	485
Tunstall, p.	Norfolk	1,612	112	237
Tunstall, tns. ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	11,207	370
Tunstall, p.	Suffolk	2,863	701	224
Tunstall, p.	York	1,607	166	521
Tunstall, tns.	York	1,262	293	539
Tunstall, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	11,150	370
Tunstead, p.	Norfolk	2,291	405	230
Tunstead, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	4,681	477
Tunworth, p.	Hants	1,164	118	116
Tuogh, p.	Limerick	6,519	2,270	
Tuogheluggin, p.	Limerick	2,094	325	
Tuosist, p.	Kerry	39,341	3,399	
Tupholme, p.	Lincoln	1,795	81	429
Tupsley, tns.	Hereford	...	802	348
Tupton, tns.	Derby	...	1,004	418
Turkdean, p.	Glouces.	1,890	291	341
Turlough, p.	Mayo	22,714	4,612	
Turnastone, p.	Hereford	530	54	348
Turnditch, tns. ecl.-d.	Derby	...	350	446
Turner's Puddle, p.	Dorset	1,983	111	273
Turnham Green, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	2,623	134
Turnworth, p.	Dorset	1,560	150	270
Turriff, p.-tn.	Aberdeen	...	3,693	
Turton, tns.	Lanc.	4,110	4,513	468
Turvey, p.	Beds	3,944	1,093	179
Turville, p.	Bucks	2,315	437	150
Turweston, p.	Bucks	1,240	335	164
Tushingham, &c., tns.	Cheshire	1,292	324	363*d*
Tusmore, p.	Oxon	...	45	159
Tutbury, p.	Stafford	4,001	1,982	375
Tutnall and Cobley, hs.	Worces.	3,450	508	392
Tuttington, p.	Norfolk	830	202	232
Tuxford, p.	Notts	3,000	1,034	435
Tweedmouth, p.	Northmb.	5,140	5,414	561
Tweedsmuir, p.	Peebles	32,612	196	
Twerton, p.	Somerset	971	3,012	326
Twickenham, p.	Mddlx.	2,249	8,077	134
Twickenham, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	3,985	134
Twigworth, St. Matt., ecl.-d.	Glouces.	...	552	336
Twineham, p.	Sussex	1,908	339	83
Twinell, St., p.	Pemb.	1,358	220	591
Twining, p.	Glouces.	3,155	992	345
Twinstead, p.	Essex	1,008	193	212
Twitchen, p.	Devon	2,918	227	294
Twizel, tns.	Northmb.	2,190	305	561
Two Mile Borris, p.	Tipperary	11,940	1,802	
Two Mile Hill, ecl.-d.	Glouces.	...	3,622	330
Twycross, p.	Leices.	1,350	336	413
Twyford, p.	Bucks	4,110	694	154
Twyford, p.	Hants	4,219	1,301	109
Twyford, p.	Leices.	2,420	543	418
Twyford, p.	Norfolk	529	60	242
Twynholm, p.	Kirkcud.	10,813	815	
Twywell, p.	Northmp.	1,400	336	173
Tydd St. Giles, p.	Camb.	4,991	924	193
Tydd St. Mary, p.	Lincoln	4,845	977	424
Tydweiliog, p.	Carnar.	2,241	371	619
Tyfarnham, p.	Westmth.	1,819	223	
Tyldesley, tn.	Lanc.	...	3,950	467
Tyldesley-w.-Shackerley, tns.	Lanc.	2,474	6,029	467
Tynagh, p.	Galway	12,455	2,265	
Tynan, p.-tn.	Armagh	17,046	6,532	
Tyneham, p.	Dorset	2,915	272	273
Tynemouth, tn. M. & P.	Northmb.	...	34,021	553
Tynemouth, p.	Northmb.	7,222	35,404	553
Tynron, p.	Dumfries	15,753	446	
Tyrella, p.	Down	1,999	646	
Tyrie, p.	Aberdeen	...	3,043	
Tyringham, p.	Bucks	1,736	226	153
Tyrley, tns.	Stafford	6,690	814	364
Tyrymynach, tns.	Cardigan	2,716	405	597
Tyrrellspass, tn.	Westmth.	...	460	
Tysoe, p.	Warwick	4,710	1,035	406
Tythby, p.	Notts	3,610	718	443
Tythegston, p.	Glamor.	2,871	1,678	583
Tytherington, tns.	Cheshire	993	395	453
Tytherington, p.	Glouces.	2,100	447	332
Tytherington, p.	Wilts	1,650	111	260
Tytherley, East, p.	Hants	1,560	352	108
Tytherley, West, p.	Hants	2,270	469	108
Tytherton Kelways, p.	Wilts	140	15	253
Tywardraeth, p.	Cornwall	3,252	3,379	306
Ubbeston, p.	Suffolk	1,212	206	225
Ubley, p.	Somerset	1,811	367	325
Uchayndre, tns.	Cardigan	...	439	597
Uckfield, p.	Sussex	1,717	1,740	81

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Uddingstone, v.	Lanark	...	256	
Udimore, p.	Sussex	2,221	444	75
Udny, p.	Aberdeen	...	1,668	
Uffculme, p.	Devon	6,122	2,020	293
Uffington, p.	Berks	6,650	1,081	122
Uffington, p.	Lincoln	3,996	510	421
Uffington, p.	Salop	2,110	180	359
Ufford, p.	Northmp.	2,320	307	421
Ufford, p.	Suffolk	1,156	656	223
Ufton, p.	Warwick	1,920	201	407
Ufton Nervet, p.	Berks	2,080	367	126
Ugborough, p.	Devon	8,659	1,482	284
Ugglehall, p	Suffolk	1,473	272	225
Ugglebarnby, tns.	York	2,217	437	531
Ugley, p.	Essex	2,038	404	139
Uig, p.	Ross	...	2,878	
Uist, North, p.	Invern.	...	3,959	
Uist, South, p.	Invern.	...	5,358	
Uleeby, p.	Lincoln	2,220	212	430
Uleeby, p.	Lincoln	3,790	1,048	433
Ulcombe, p.	Kent	3,529	621	59
Uldale, p.	Cumb.	5,500	294	569
Uley, p.	Glouces.	1,492	1,230	333
Ulgham, p.	Northmb.	3,615	362	558
Ullard, p.	Carl.-Kilk.	5,847	1,361	
Ulleskelf, tns.	York	1,299	515	514
Ullesthorpe, h.	Leices.	...	600	408
Ulley, tns. ecl.-d.	York	850	165	509
Ullid, p.	Kilkenny	2,249	456	
Ullingswick, p.	Hereford	1,245	318	350
Ulting, p.	Essex	1,147	169	206
Ulverston, p.	Lanc.	24,586	11,464	486
Ulverston, tn. *th.*	Lanc.	...	6,630	486
Ulverston, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	2,116	486
Unzermilbeck, tns.	Westml.	3,925	1,702	575
Underskiddaw, tns.	Cumb.	...	482	570
Undy, p.	Monm.	3,717	411	576
Unst, p.	Shetland	...	3,060	
Unstone, tns.	Derby	...	879	448
Uny-Lelant, p.	Cornwall	3,927	2,319	311
Upavon, p.	Wilts	3,329	508	261
Up Cerne, p.	Dorset	1,103	75	275
Upchurch, p.	Kent	5,138	468	[illegible]
Uphall, p.	Linlith.	4,561	1,507	
Upham, p.	Hants	2,852	589	110
Uphaven, p.	Wilts	3,329	508	261
Uphill, p.	Somerset	1,697	447	324
Upholland, tns.	Lanc	4,452	3,463	465
Upleadon, p.	Glouces.	1,207	237	535
Upleatham, p.	York	1,378	1,007	532
Uplowman, p.	Devon	2,912	444	293
Uplyme, p.	Devon	3,199	989	279
Upmarden, p.	Sussex	2,908	366	94
Upminster, p.	Essex	3,373	1,342	197
Upottery, p.	Devon	5,830	940	280
Upperby, St. John, ecl.-d.	Cumb.	...	1,898	568
Upperchurch, p.	Tipperary	12,903	2,271	
Upperthong, tns. ecl.-d.	York	710	2,690	497
Uppingham, p.	Rutland	1,210	2,186	420
Uppingham, tn.	Rutland	...	2,176	420
Uppington, p.	Salop	755	95	359
Upton, p.	Cheshire	929	293	460*a*
Upton, tns.	Cheshire	1,106	758	459
Upton, ecl.-d.	Devon	...	6,774	283
Upton, tg.	Glouces.	...	775	331
Upton, p.	Hunts	970	152	176
Upton, p.	Lincoln	3,180	527	434
Upton, p.	Norfolk	1,693	601	237
Upton, p.	Northmp.	979	36	168
Upton, p.	Notts	1,860	587	441
Upton, p.	Somerset	3,779	314	313*b*
Upton Bishop, p.	Hereford	3,391	716	347
Upton-with-Chalvey, p.	Bucks	1,950	4,688	149
Upton Cressett, p.	Salop	1,603	72	356
Upton Gray, p.	Hants	2,234	371	116
Upton Helions, p.	Devon	819	111	292
Upton St. Leonard's, p.	Glouces.	2,975	1,035	336
Upton Lovell, p.	Wilts	1,399	210	260
Upton Magna, p.	Salop	3,260	452	359
Upton Noble, p.	Somerset	677	217	322
Upton Parva, p.	Salop	732	206	365
Upton Pyne, p.	Devon	1,852	455	281
Upton Scudamore, p.	Wilts	2,503	381	260
Upton-on-Severn, p.	Worces.	3,170	2,676	388
Upton Snodsbury, p.	Worces.	1,661	358	390
Upton Warren, p.	Worces.	2,600	338	391
Upwaltham, p.	Sussex	1,245	71	91
Upway, p.	Dorset	1,785	646	274
Upwell-with-Welney, p.	Norf. Cam.	21,746	4,783	193
Upwood, p.	Hunts	1,809	388	176
Urchfont, p.	Wilts	6,873	1,459	256
Urglin, p.	Carlow	3,149	761	
Urlingford, p.	Kilkenny	498	1,835	
Urlingford, tn.	Kilkenny	67	1,059	
Urmston, tns.	Lanc.	974	748	470
Urney, p.	Cavan	7,482	5,104	
Urney, p.	Don.-Tyr.	22,048	8,790	
Urpeth, tns.	Durham	1,671	1,123	548
Urquhart, p.	Elgin	...	2,532	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Urquhart and Glenmoriston, p.	Invern.	...	2,911	
Urquhart and Logie Wester, p.	Ross Nairn	...	3,147	
Urr, p.	Kirkcud.	15,750	3,585	
Urray, p.	Ross	...	2,355	
Urswick, p.	Lanc.	4,100	1,080	486
Usblawrcoed, h.	Monm.	...	17,038	5786
Usk, p.	Kildare	1,763	517	
Usk, tn. P. *f.*	Monm.	...	1,545	
Usk, p.	Monm.	4,956	2,112	579
Uskane, p.	Tipperary	7,656	927	
Usselby, p.	Lincoln	1,110	76	432
Usworth, Great and Little, tns.	Durham	2,548	3,677	548
Utkinton, tns.	Cheshire	1,756	558	458
Utterby, p.	Lincoln	1,564	326	431
Uttoxeter, p.	Stafford	8,973	4,847	374
Uttoxeter, tn. *w.*	Stafford	...	3,645	374
Uxbridge, tn. *th.*	Middlx.	...	3,815	133
Uxbridge, St. Margaret, ecl.-d.	Middlx.	...	3,235	133
Uxbridge Moor, St. John, ecl. d.	Middlx.	...	1,299	133
Uzmaston, p.	Pemb.	2,070	610	592
Vainor, p.	Brecon	6,597	2,984	582
Vainor, tns.	Radnor	...	315	605
Vainor, Lower, tns.	Cardigan	1,148	198	597
Vainor, Upper, tns.	Cardigan	1,459	426	597
Vale, The, p.	Guernsey	2,088	2,455	
Valencia, p.	Kerry	6,371	2,240	
Vange, p.	Essex	2,250	160	199
Vaultershome, tg.	Cornwall	...	1,227	302
Vauxhall, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	8,512	461
Vauxhall Road, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Middlx.	...	6,365	4
Vaynor-Glare, tns.	Radnor	...	246	603
Vedast, St., p.	Middlx.	2·8	278	19
Veep, St., p.	Cornwall	3,146	628	303
Venn Ottery, p.	Devon	918	101	280
Ventnor, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	3,267	99
Ventnor, tn.	Hants	...	3,208	99
Ventry, p.	Kerry	4,439	1,006	
Vernhams-Dean, p.	Hants	3,486	727	118
Verwick, p.	Cardigan	3,062	319	593
Veryan, p.	Cornwall	3,627	1,399	307
Vigean's, St., p.	Forfar	13,142	10,537	
Virginia Water, Christch., ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	877	131
Virginstow, p.	Devon	1,274	141	301
Virley, p.	Essex	632	67	205
Vobster, St. Edmund, ecl.-d.	Somerset	...	182	321
Vowchurch, p.	Hereford	2,690	333	348
Waberthwaite, p.	Cumb.	1,901	198	572
Wacton, p.	Hereford	1,002	123	350
Wacton, p.	Norfolk	1,044	244	239
Waddesdon, p.	Bucks	6,010	1,786	151
Waddingham, p.	Lincoln	3,720	812	432
Waddington, p.	Lincoln	...	909	428
Waddington, tns.	York	1,800	513	479
Waddingworth, p.	Lincoln	928	82	429
Wadebridge, p.	Cornwall	...	800	
Wadenhoe, p.	Northmp.	1,150	270	174
Wadhurst, p.	Sussex	10,147	2,470	80
Wadsworth, tns.	York	10,080	4,141	495
Wadsley, ecl.-d.	York	...	3,849	503
Wadworth, p.	York	2,930	656	510
Wainfleet All Saints, p.	Lincoln	1,598	1,392	430
Wainfleet St. Mary, p.	Lincoln	13,019	730	[illegible]
Waith, p.	Lincoln	780	43	431
Wakefield, p.	York	9,311	35,739	503
Wakefield, tn. M. *s.*	York	...	23,350	503
,, P.	York	...	23,150	503
Wakefield, St. Andrew, ecl.-d.	York	...	2,118	503
Wakefield, St. John, ecl.-d.	York	...	4,232	503
Wakefield, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	York	...	2,340	503
Wakefield, Trinity, ecl.-d.	York	...	3,719	503
Wakering, Great, p.	Essex	5,484	1,018	201
Wakering, Little, p.	Essex	5,862	283	201
Wakerley, p.	Northmp.	2,130	223	420
Wakes-Colne, p.	Essex	1,926	535	205
Walberswick, p.	Suffolk	1,960	315	225
Walberton, p.	Sussex	1,722	[illegible]	91
Walcot, p.	Lincoln	1,747	201	426
Walcot, p.	Somerset	7,156	26,281	326
Walcott, p.	Norfolk	735	141	230
Walden, King's, p.	Herts	4,180	1,183	141
Walden, St. Paul's, p.	Herts	3,678	1,123	141
Walden, Saffron, p.-tn. M. *s.*	Essex	7,416	5,474	210
Waldershare, p.	Kent	1,242	104	71
Waldingfield, Great, p.	Suffolk	2,423	622	212
Waldingfield, Little, p.	Suffolk	1,574	412	212
Walditch, p.	Dorset	285	175	278
Waldridge, tns.	Durham	795	945	548
Waldringfield, p.	Suffolk	1,156	205	223
Waldron, p.	Sussex	6,218	1,133	81
Wales, p.	York	1,950	305	436
Walesby, p.	Lincoln	2,580	351	432
Walesby, p.	Notts	1,260	327	441
Walford, p.	Hereford	4,241	1,204	347
Walgrave, p.	Northmp.	2,040	650	170
Walham Green, ecl.-d.	Middlx.	...	6,931	1
Walker, tns.	Northmb.	...	6,473	553
Walkeringham, p.	Notts	3,000	683	434

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Walkern, p.	Herts	2,924	823	142
Walkhampton, p.	Devon	10,540	831	220
Walkington, p.	York	3,460	618	518
Wall, tns.	Northmb.	1,623	484	555
Wall, St. John, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	243	377
Wallasey, p.	Cheshire	17,775	10,723	4605
Wallbottle, tns.	Northmb.	1,251	792	554
WALLINGFORD, tn. P.	Brks. Oxon	...	7,794	125
" M. *f.*	Berks	...	2,793	125
Wallington, p.	Herts	1,950	238	140
Wallington, &c., p.	Norfolk	1,460	90	247
Wallington, h.	Surrey	...	983	46
Wallop, Nether, p.	Hants	7,201	946	108
Wallop, Over, p.	Hants	4,631	508	108
Walls, p.	Shetland	...	2,578	
Walls and Flotta, p.	Orkney	...	1,674	
Wallsend, p.	Northmb.	2,787	6,715	553
Wallstown, p.	Cork	3,056	463	
Walmer, p.	Kent	1,079	3,275	71
Walmersley, &c., tns.	Lanc.	5,056	5,298	466
Walmersley, Christch., ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	3,269	469
Walmley, St. John, ecl.-d.	Warwick	...	621	395
Walmsgate, p.	Lincoln	920	77	431
Walmsley, Christch., ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	3,415	466
Walpole, p.	Suffolk	1,750	540	225
Walpole St. Andrew, p.	Norfolk	3,494	709	193
Walpole St. Peter, p.	Norfolk	6,982	1,252	193
Walsall, p.	Stafford	8,182	39,690	380
WALSALL, tn. M. & P. *t.*	Stafford	...	37,760	380
Walsall, St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	10,418	380
Walsall Wood, St. John, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	1,701	380
Walsden, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	3,934	495
Walsham, North, p.-tn.	Norfolk	4,252	2,896	231
Walsham, S., St. Lawrence, p.	Norfolk	3,149	220	237
Walsham, S., St. Mary, p.	Norfolk		336	237
Walsham-le-Willows, p.	Suffolk	2,800	1,290	217
Walsingham, Great, p.	Norfolk	2,170	512	243
Walsingham, Little, p.	Norfolk	860	1,069	243
Walsoken, p.	Norfolk	4,656	2,683	193
Walston, p.	Lanark	4,366	480	
Walterstone, p.	Hereford	1,241	173	348
Walterstown, p.	Kildare	1,502	233	
Waltham, p.	Berks	3,468	848	129
Waltham, p.	Kent	3,215	608	64
Waltham, p.	Lincoln	2,350	856	432
Waltham Abbey, p.	Essex	10,876	5,044	137
Waltham Abbey, tn. *t.*	Essex	...	2,873	137
Waltham, Bishop's, p.	Hants	7,388	2,287	110
Waltham, Cold, p.	Sussex	1,193	447	89
Waltham Cross, ecl.-d.	Herts	...	2,029	137
Waltham, Great, p.	Essex	7,335	2,380	200
Waltham, Little, p.	Essex	2,227	684	200
Waltham, North, p.	Hants	1,938	484	116
Waltham, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Essex	...	531	137
Waltham, Up, p.	Sussex	1,245	71	91
Waltham, White, p.	Berks	2,576	917	129
Waltham-on-Wolds, p.	Leices.	2,870	672	418
Walthamstow, p.	Essex	4,436	7,137	194
St. James, ecl.-d.	Essex	...	2,179	194
St. John, ecl.-d.	Essex	...	1,052	194
St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Essex	...	784	194
Walton, p.	Bucks	757	95	153
Walton, p.	Cumb.	3,592	407	504
Walton, tns.	Derby	...	1,082	448
Walton, p.	Somerset	2,502	731	323
Walton, p.	Suffolk	1,988	988	223
Walton, p.	York	1,670	221	514
Walton, tns.	York	1,810	471	503
Walton Cardiff, p.	Glouces.	650	70	345
Walton-le-Dale, tns.	Lanc.	4,630	7,383	482
Walton, East, p.	Norfolk	2,659	175	245
Walton, East, p.	Pemb.	1,893	223	592
Walton-in-Gordano, p.	Somerset	1,315	191	328
Walton-on-Hill, p.	Lanc.	28,233	85,058	462
Walton-on-Hill, p.	Surrey	2,592	475	44
Walton-le-Soken, p.	Essex	3,260	697	203
Walton-on-Thames, p.	Surrey	6,834	4,010	38
Walton-upon-Trent, p.	Derby	2,309	430	375
Walton, West, p.	Norfolk	5,219	950	193
Walton, West, p.	Pemb.	1,408	397	592
Walton-on-Wolds, p.	Leices.	1,720	221	416
Walwins Castle, p.	Pemb.	2,904	350	592
Walworth, h.	Surrey	...	44,463	30
St. John, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	7,426	30
St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	11,770	30
St. Peter, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	32,011	30
Wambrook, p.	Dorset	1,857	286	318
Wamphray, p.	Dumfries	13,190	559	
Wanborough, p.	Surrey	156	192	39
Wanborough, p.	Wilts	4,440	980	250
Wandell, &c., p.	Lanark	12,918	380	
Wandsworth, p.	Surrey	2,478	13,346	32
Wandsworth, St. Anne, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	7,613	32
Wangford, p.	Suffolk	2,603	862	225
Wangford, p.	Suffolk	3,252	89	216
Wanlip, p.	Leices.	952	117	416
Wansford, p.	Northmp.	1,174	180	421
Wanstead, p.	Essex	2,004	2,742	194
Wanstrow p.	Somerset	2,054	451	321

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Wantage, p.	Berks	7,530	3,925	124
Wantage, tn. *s.*	Berks	...	3,064	124
Wantisden, p.	Suffolk	2,126	106	224
Wapley and Codrington, p.	Glouces.	2,443	358	331
Wappenbury, p.	Warwick	1,550	251	403
Wappenham, p.	Northmp.	2,980	650	165
Wapping, St. John, p.	Middx.	80	4,038	24a
Warbleton, p.	Sussex	5,763	1,431	79
Warblington, p.	Hants	3,848	2,196	95
Warborough, p.	Oxon	1,673	764	125
Warboys, p.	Hunts	8,100	1,911	177
Warbstow, p.	Cornwall	4,104	419	301
Warburton, p.	Cheshire	1,747	484	454
Warcop, p.	Westmd.	10,020	806	573
Ward, p	Dublin	1,349	111	
Warden, p.	Beds	3,330	597	130
Warden, p.	Kent	796	47	69
Warden, p.	Northmb.	3,122	716	555
Warden, p.	Northmp.	1,987	489	163
Warden, Chipping, p.	Oxon	2,600	732	163
Wardington, ch.	Lanc.	...	2,176	476
Wardle, St. James, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	17,830	476
Wardleworth, tns.	Wilts	...	710	266
Wardour, p.	Herts	4,700	5,397	138
Ware, p.	Herts	...	5,002	138
Ware, tn. *m.*	Dorset	...	6,694	273
WAREHAM, tn. P. *s.*	Kent	2,870	412	63
Warehorne, p.	Herts	...	696	138
Wareside, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Hunts	1,979	292	178
Waresley, p.	Berks	3,239	1,497	130
Warfield, p.	Cheshire	1,272	380	453
Warford, Great, tns.	Berks	4,314	1,806	128
Wargrave, p.	Norfolk	1,774	318	243
Warham All Saints, p.	Norfolk	3,066	74	243
Warham St. Mary, p.	Down	37	784	
Waringstown, tn.	Northmb.	2,298	899	557
Wark, p.	Devon	2,451	330	294
Warkleigh, p.	Northmp.	1,810	315	172
Warkton, p.	Northmp.	2,370	1,111	163
Warkworth, p.	Northmb.	19,365	5,087	559
Warkworth, p.	Cornwall	2,055	295	304
Warleggon, p.	York	3,980	6,482	493
Warley, tns.	Essex	2,793	1,220	197
Warley, Great, p.	Essex	1,651	485	199
Warley, Little, p.	Worces.	...	372	381
Warley-Salop, tns.	Worces.	...	1,183	381
Warley-Wigorn, h.	Surrey	1,777	602	45
Warlingham, p.	York	2,618	1,045	503
Warmfield, p.	Cheshire	4,730	1,205	458
Warmingham, p.	Sussex	1,051	106	89
Warminghurst, p.	Northmp.	3,150	724	174
Warmington, p.	Warwick	1,750	452	163
Warmington, p.	Wilts	6,370	5,995	260
Warminster, p.	Wilts	...	3,675	260
Warminster, tn. *s.*	York	1,042	361	510
Warmsworth, p.	Dorset	1,531	148	275
Warmwell, p.	Hants	2,569	369	115
Warnborough, South, p.	Worces.	288	164	391
Warndon, p.	Hants	3,057	460	110
Warnford, p.	Sussex	4,920	1,006	87
Warnham, p.	Oxon	460	20	156
Warpsgrove, p.	Pemb.	1,169	121	591
Warren, p.	Down	60	1,635	
Warrenspoint, tn.	Down	1,042	1,940	
Warrenspoint, p.	Lanc.	12,168	26,960	466
Warrington, tn.-p.	Lanc.	...	26,431	466
WARRINGTON, M.	Lanc.	...	26,947	466
" P. *w. s.*	Notts	6,710	1,426	437
Warsop, v.-p.	York	7,000	559	516
Warter, p.	York	860	217	515
Warthill, p.	Sussex	4,736	914	79
Wartling, p.	Lanc.	1,141	2,161	485
Warton, p.	Cumb.	1,845	324	568
Warwick, p.	Warwick	...	10,570	403
WARWICK, tn. M. & P. *s.*	Glouces.	470	83	343
Washborne, Great, p.	Suffolk	1,443	451	221
Washbrook, p.	Devon	3,319	471	293
Washfield, p.	Devon	1,140	182	292
Washford-Pyne, p.	Lincoln	5,190	1,213	428
Washingborough, p.-v.	Hunts	1,260	75	175
Washingley, p.	Sussex	3,162	908	89
Washington, p.	Durham	5,335	5,981	548
Washington, v.-p.	Berks	632	76	120
Wasing, p.	Warwick	1,619	269	403
Wasperton, p.	Camb.	5,556	1,435	186
Waterbeach, p.	Norfolk	763	44	244
Waterden, p.	Stafford	1,530	583	447
Waterfall, p.	Waterf.	9,423	27,188	
WATERFORD, C. P. *m. w. th. s.*	Cumb.	...	410	566
Waterhead, tns.	Lanc.	...	3,941	475
Waterhead, ecl.-d.	Kent	1,420	1,370	55
Wateringbury, v.-p.	Hunts	863	149	175
Water-Newton, p.	Oxon	2,620	231	156
Waterperry, p.	Oxon	653	147	158
Waterstock, p.	Bucks	1,082	179	154
Water-Stratford, p.	Salop	732	206	365
Waters, Upton, p.	Northmp.	3,080	459	170
Watford, p.	Herts	10,792	7,418	145
Watford, p.	Herts	...	4,385	145
Watford, tn. *t.*				

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Wath, p.	York	3,568	718	491
Wath-upon-Dearne, v.-p.	York	10,709	13,820	509
Watlington, p.	Norfolk	1,709	588	247
Watlington, tn.-p. *s.*	Oxon	3,440	1,938	155
Watten, p.	Caithness	...	1,491	
Wattisfield, p.	Suffolk	1,517	615	217
Wattisham, p.	Suffolk	1,298	220	213
Watton, p.	Herts	3,499	864	142
Watton, p.	York	3,720	343	523
Watton, tn.-p. *w.*	Norfolk	1,807	1,365	241
Wavendon, p.	Bucks	2,665	879	153
Waverton, p.	Cheshire	4,027	736	459
Wawne, p.	York	5,085	408	518
Waxham, p.	Norfolk	2,087	75	230
Wayford, p.	Somerset	1,618	191	318
Weald, North, p.	Essex	3,377	842	195
Weald, South, p.	Essex	5,037	5,209	199
Weare, p.	Somerset	2,146	677	324
Wear-Gifford, p.	Devon	1,587	494	296
Weasenham All Saints, p.	Norfolk	1,988	360	242
Weasenham St. Peter, p.	Norfolk	1,423	320	242
Weaverham, p.	Cheshire	7,634	2,782	456
Weaverthorpe, p.	York	5,100	1,033	523
Webheath, tns.	Worces.	...	823	392
Weddington, p.	Warwick	911	74	398
Wedmore, v.-p.	Somerset	9,986	3,653	324
Wednesbury, p.	Stafford	2,175	21,968	381
Wednesbury, tn.	Stafford	...	15,298	381
Wednesfield, v.-tns.	Stafford	...	8,553	379
Weedon, v.-p.	Northmp.	1,710	2,189	169
Weedon-Loys, p.	Northmp.	1,050	555	165
Weeford, p.	Stafford	4,556	399	377
Week St. Mary, p.	Cornwall	5,824	611	299
Weeke, p.	Hants	1,080	529	109
Weekley, p.	Northmp.	1,800	268	172
Weeley, p.	Essex	2,087	630	203
Weem, p.	Perth	...	692	
Weetbley, p.	Warwick	638	33	405
Weeting, All Saints, p.	Norfolk	6,187	365	249
Weighton, Market, tn.-p.	York	7,248	2,589	516
Welborne, p.	Norfolk	732	200	235
Welbourn, p.	Lincoln	3,270	664	426
Welburn, tns.	York	750	575	526
Welbury, p.	York	2,569	258	534
Welby, p.	Lincoln	2,740	499	427
Welcombe, p.	Devon	1,751	209	297
Weldon, Great, p.	Northmp.	3,680	816	174
Welford, p.	Berks	5,173	1,030	120
Welford, p.	Glo.-War.	3,550	677	404
Welford, v.-p.	Northmp.	3,650	1,099	408
Welham, p.	Leices.	1,109	65	409
Well, p.	Lincoln	2,110	99	430
Well, p.	York	6,451	963	535
Welland, p.	Worces.	2,027	802	388
Wellesbourne, Hastings, p.	Warwick	4,740	800	404
Wellesbourne, Mountford, p.			742	404
Wellhaugh, tns.	Northmb.	29,475	522	557
Wellingborough, tn.-p. *w.*	Northmp.	4,490	6,382	171
Wellingham, p.	Norfolk	1,066	145	242
Wellingore, p.	Lincoln	2,400	943	426
Wellington, p.	Hereford	2,538	626	348
Wellington, p.	Salop	8,757	12,998	365
Wellington, tn. *th.*	Salop	...	5,576	365
Wellington, p.	Somerset	5,195	6,006	314
Wellington, tn. *th.*	Somerset	...	3,689	314
Wellington, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	5,555	371
Wellow, p.	Notts	991	468	441
Wellow, p.	Somerset	5,292	1,087	326
Wellow, East, p.	Hants	...	332	107
Wellow, West, p.	Wilts	1,344	408	107
Wells, p.	Car.-Kilk.	2,726	1,073	
Wells, C. M. & P. *w. s.*	Somerset	...	4,648	323
Wells-next-the-Sea, p.-tn.	Norfolk	4,510	3,464	243
Welney, ch.	Norf. Cam.	5,292	1,101	247
Welsh, St. Donat's, p.	Glamor.	2,175	126	583
Welshpool, p.	Montg.	6,801	4,844	608
Welshpool, tn. M. *m.*	Montg.	...	7,304	608
" P.	Montg.	...	5,004	608
Welton, p.	Lincoln	3,690	692	428
Welton, p.	Northmp.	1,690	592	169
Welton, p.	York	3,553	863	519
Welton-in-the-Marsh, p.	Lincoln	2,600	468	430
Welton-le-Wold, p.	Lincoln	2,520	335	431
Welwick, p.	York	6,674	472	521
Welwyn, v.-p.	Herts	2,987	1,612	143
Wem, tn.-p.	Salop	13,841	3,802	363*a*
Wembdon, p.	Somerset	2,471	934	316
Wembley, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	896	135
Wembury, p.	Devon	3,205	561	286
Wembworthy, p.	Devon	2,411	453	292
Wemyss, p.	Fife	4,891	6,003	
Wendens-Ambo, p.	Essex	1,220	419	210
Wendlebury, p.	Oxon	1,050	257	159
Wendling, p.	Norfolk	1,463	371	242
Wendon-Lofts, p.	Essex	1,520	61	210
Wendover, tn.-p. *m.*	Bucks	5,719	1,932	150
Wendron, p.	Cornwall	13,320	9,851	309
Wendy, p.	Camb.	947	128	140
Wenham, Great, p.	Suffolk	1,123	260	221
Wenham, Little, p.	Suffolk	931	95	221
Wenhaston, p.	Suffolk	2,326	948	225
Wenlock, Little, p.	Salop	2,745	988	358
Wenlock, Much, p.	Salop	8,846	2,494	358
Wenlock, Much, tn. M. *m.*	Salop	...	19,699	358
" P.	Salop	...	21,590	358
Wenn, St., p.	Cornwall	4,546	580	305
Wennington, p.	Essex	1,570	130	197
Wensley, v.-p.	York	14,281	2,337	536
Wensley and Snitterton, tns.	Derby	...	582	449
Wentworth, tns.	York	2,308	1,650	509
Wentnor, p.	Salop	6,698	664	353
Wentworth, p.	Camb.	1,437	180	190
Wenvoe, p.	Glamor.	2,955	504	581
Weobley, p.-tn.	Hereford	3,309	849	349
Weonard's, St., p.	Hereford	4,536	690	347
Wepre, tns.	Flint	...	709	610
Werburgh, St., p.	Derby	...	13,222	445
Werburgh, St, p.	Glouces.	...	40	329
Werburgh, St. Hoo, p.	Kent	6,032	1,065	53
Wereham, p.	Norfolk	2,231	597	247
Werneth, tns.	Cheshire	1,560	3,464	452
Wernith, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	5,888	475
Werrington, p.	Devon	5,000	664	301
Werrington, h.	Northmp.	...	697	175
Wesham and Medlar, tns.	Lanc.	1,971	553	483
Wessington, tns.	Derby	958	519	448
Westacre, p.	Norfolk	3,400	415	245
Westbere, p.	Kent	1,185	220	66
Westborough, p.	Lincoln	890	245	442
Westbourne, p.	Sussex	5,091	2,165	94
Westbourne Park, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	8,488	1
Westbury, tn.-p. P. *t.*	Wilts	11,901	6,495	259
Westbury, p.	Bucks	2,547	379	164
Westbury, p.	Salop	11,274	2,545	359
Westbury, p.	Somerset	2,968	664	323
Westbury-on-Severn, p.	Glouces.	8,695	2,501	334
Westbury-upon-Trym, p.-v.	Glouces.	5,456	8,329	330
Westcalder, p.	Edinb.	21,392	1,927	
Westcote, p.	Glouces.	1,503	245	342
Westcott, h.	Bucks	...	278	151
Westcott, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	1,060	43
Westdean, p.	Sussex	2,464	153	78
Westerdale, p.	York	15,930	279	532
Westerfield, p.	Suffolk	1,071	325	222
Westerham, p.-tn.	Kent	5,676	2,196	56
Westerkirk, p.	Dumfries	27,152	537	
Westerleigh, p.	Glouces.	4,009	1,582	331
Westfield, p.	Norfolk	569	124	242
Westfield, p	Sussex	4,272	883	77
Westfirle, p.	Sussex	3,392	631	84
Westgate, tns.	Northmp.	...	21,272	552
Westhampnett, p.	Sussex	1,899	502	91
Westhall, p.	Suffolk	2,316	468	225
Westham, p.	Sussex	4,718	833	78
Westhorpe, p.	Suffolk	1,322	227	218
Westleigh, p.	Devon	2,616	491	295
Westleton, p.	Suffolk	6,103	940	225
Westley, p.	Suffolk	1,216	140	214
Westley-Waterless, p.	Camb.	1,102	213	189
Westmeston, p.	Sussex	407	569	84
Westmill, p.	Herts	2,137	353	140
Westminster, C. P.	Mddlx.	...	254,623	4
Westoe, tns.	Durham	...	26,266	550
Weston, tns.	Cheshire	...	965	455
Weston, tns. ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	500	458
Weston, p.	Herts	4,530	1,196	141
Weston, p.	Lincoln	5,386	750	423
Weston, p.	Notts	1,690	380	441
Weston, p.	Suffolk	1,550	261	226
Weston, p.	York	4,552	450	493*a*
Weston, v.-p.	Somerset	2,650	3,127	326
Weston-upon-Avon, p.	War.-Glo.	1,540	137	404
Weston Bamfylde, p.	Somerset	631	146	320
Weston Beggard, p.	Hereford	934	372	348
Weston Birt, p.	Glouces.	1,904	190	339
Weston Colville, p.	Camb.	2,943	537	188
Weston Coney, p.	Suffolk	1,341	254	249
Weston-sub-Edge, p.	Glouces.	2,632	369	389
Weston and Ember, h.	Surrey	...	1,718	47
Weston Favell, p.	Northmp.	1,050	470	168
Weston-in-Gordano, p.	Somerset	753	175	328
Weston-on-the-Green, p.	Oxon	2,466	459	159
Westoning, p.	Beds	1,715	784	181
Weston-under-Lizard, p.	Stafford	2,398	275	357
Weston Longville, p.	Norfolk	2,737	471	233
Weston Lullingfield, ecl.-d.	Salop	...	319	362
Weston-super-Mare, tn.-p.	Somerset	2,770	8,038	324
Weston Market, p.	Suffolk	1,083	303	249
Weston, Old, p.	Hunts	2,012	426	173
Weston Patrick, p.	Hants	1,402	165	116
Weston-under-Penyard, p.	Hereford	3,142	828	347
Weston Peverell, ch.	Devon	...	315	286
Weston Rhyn, tns.	Salop	...	1,081	361
Weston, South, p.	Oxon	560	92	156
Weston-upon-Trent, p.	Derby	1,820	321	444
Weston-upon-Trent, p.	Stafford	825	502	367
Weston Turville, p.	Bucks	2,450	724	151
Weston Underwood, p.	Bucks	1,300	398	153

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Weston Underwood, tns.	Derby	...	227	446
Weston-under-Weatherley, p.	Warwick	1,290	274	403
Weston-by-Welland, p.	Northmp.	1,040	204	409
Weston Zoyland, p.	Somerset	2,729	894	316
Westow, p.	York	2,917	635	526
Westpalstown, p.	Dublin	1,596	128	
Westport, tn. *th.*	Mayo	104	3,819	
Westport, St. Mary, p.	Wilts	2,036	1,615	252
Westray, p.	Orkney	...	2,545	
Westruther, p.	Berwick	14,644	786	
Westward, p.	Cumb.	1,312	1,136	569
Westwell, p.	Kent	5,199	999	62
Westwell, p.	Oxon	890	169	161
Westwick, p.	Norfolk	1,043	207	230
Westwood, ecl.-d.	Warwick	...	620	403
Westwood-with-Ifford, p.	Wilts	813	469	258
Wetheral, p.	Cumb.	11,778	3,377	568
Wetherby, tns. *th.*	York	...	1,682	492*c*
Wetherden, p.	Suffolk	1,830	479	217
Wetheringsett, p.	Suffolk	3,783	1,072	218
Wethersfield, p.	Essex	4,213	1,727	208
Wettenhall, tns.	Cheshire	1,954	263	458
Wetton, p.	Stafford	2,600	452	372
Wetwang, p.	York	5,740	827	523
Wexford, tn. P. *w. s.*	Wexford	382	11,673	
Wexham, p.	Bucks	670	196	149
Weybourne, p.	Norfolk	1,680	285	231
Weybread, p.	Suffolk	2,476	713	219
Weybridge, v.-p.	Surrey	1,292	1,603	38
Weyhill & Penton-Grafton, p.	Hants	1,888	444	118
Weymouth & Melcombe Regis, tn. M. & P. *t.*	Dorset	...	11,383	274
Whaddon, p.	Bucks	3,730	955	152
Whaddon, p.	Camb.	1,463	319	140
Whaddon, p.	Glouces.	727	125	336
Whaddon, p.	Wilts	438	40	257
Whaley-with-Yeardsley, tns.	Cheshire	1,320	1,052	453
Whalley, p.	Lanc. Yrk.	105,249	167,456	478
Whalley, tns.	Lanc.	1,890	806	479
Whalley Range, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	3,980	470
Whalton, p.	Northmb.	5,918	495	554
Whaplode, p.	Lincoln	10,164	2,462	424
Wharram Percy, p.	York	9,017	484	526
Wharram-le-Street, p.	York	2,024	140	526
Wharton, tns. ecl.-d.	Cheshire	1,224	2,234	456
Whatcote, p.	Warwick	1,400	180	406
Whatcroft, tns.	Cheshire	641	72	456
Whatfield, p.	Suffolk	1,570	340	213
Whatley, p.	Somerset	1,259	423	321
Whatlington, p.	Sussex	1,255	343	77
Whatmore, tns.	Salop	...	59	385
Whatton, p.	Notts	3,100	763	443
Whatton, Long, p.	Leices.	2,050	779	415
Wheatacre, All Saints, p.	Norfolk	1,163	160	238
Wheatacre Burgh, p.	Norfolk	2,041	298	238
Wheatenhurst, p.	Glouces.	1,247	411	337
Wheatfield, p.	Oxon	778	89	156
Wheathampstead, p.	Herts	5,033	1,960	144
Wheathill, p.	Salop	1,415	123	355
Wheathill, p.	Somerset	314	38	320
Wheatley, h. ecl.-d.	Oxon	970	1,031	157
Wheatley, p.	York	...	137	510
Wheatley-Carr-Booth, tns.	Lanc.	200	46	478
Wheatley, North, p.	Notts	2,181	461	435
Wheatley, South, p.	Notts	641	32	435
Wheelock, tns.	Cheshire	666	588	457
Wheelock, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	1,869	457
Wheelton, tns.	Lanc.	1,669	1,260	481
Wheery or Killagally, p.	King's	17,557	2,246	
Wheldrake, p.	York	4,921	678	515
Whelnetham, Great, p.	Suffolk	1,493	504	214
Whelnetham, Little, p.	Suffolk	592	194	214
Whelpington, Kirk, tns.	Northmb.	2,778	190	557
Whelpington, West, tns.	Northmb.	3,922	66	557
Whenby, p.	York	1,010	109	527
Whepstead, p.	Suffolk	2,670	677	214
Wherstead, p.	Suffolk	2,154	245	221
Wherwell, p.	Hants	3,546	626	118
Whessoe, tns.	Durham	1,412	153	540
Weston, h.	Derby	...	63	449
Whetstone, p.	Leices.	1,680	1,077	411
Whetstone, St. John, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	1,801	136
Whicham, p.	Cumb.	7,502	327	572
Whichford, p.	Warwick	3,100	698	406
Whickham, p.	Durham	5,993	5,921	551
Whiffet, v.	Lanark	...	942	
Whilton, p.	Northmp.	1,270	350	169
Whimple, p.	Devon	3,019	736	281
Whinbergh, p.	Norfolk	1,241	220	242
Whinfell, tns.	Cumb.	1,723	86	570
Whinfell, tns.	Westml.	...	179	575
Whins of Milton, v.	Stirling	...	451	
Whippingham, p.	Hants	5,208	3,915	99
Whipsnade, p.	Beds	1,205	195	184
Whisby, tns.	Lincoln	...	90	428
Whishaw, p.	Warwick	1,196	216	395
Whissendine, p.	Rutland	3,870	693	419
Whissonsett, p.	Norfolk	1,344	692	242
Whistley-in-Hurst lib.	Berks	...	1,178	128

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Whiston, tns.	Lanc.	1,793	1,727	463
Whiston, p.	Northmp.	809	69	167
Whiston, tns.	Stafford	...	708	373
Whiston, p.	York	3,190	1,185	509
Whistones, tg.	Worces.	...	3,191	387
Whitacre, Nether, p.	Warwick	2,210	479	396
Whitacre, Over, p.	Warwick	1,375	285	396
Whitbeck, p.	Cumb.	5,372	213	572
Whitbourne, p.	Hereford	3,056	891	350
Whitburn, p.	Durham	4,594	1,215	550
Whitburn, p.	Linlith.	9,807	5,511	
Whitby, tns.	Cheshire	1,230	792	460*a*
Whitby, p.	York	15,918	14,014	531
Whitby, tn. P.	York	...	12,051	531
Whitchester, tns.	Northmb.	795	46	554
Whitchurch, p.	Bucks	1,580	884	151
Whitchurch, p.	Devon	5,979	1,340	290
Whitchurch, p.	Glamor.	3,192	2,274	581
Whitchurch, p.	Hants	6,142	1,962	117
Whitchurch, p.	Hereford	1,956	857	577
Whitchurch, p.	Oxon Brks.	2,070	857	126
Whitchurch, p.	Pemb.	3,138	1,085	592
Whitchurch, p.	Pemb.	2,481	318	593
Whitchurch, p.	Sal.-Ches.	15,416	6,093	3635
Whitchurch, tn.	Salop	...	3,704	3635
Whitchurch, p.	Somerset	2,194	394	327
Whitchurch, p.	Warwick	1,942	234	404
Whitchurch Canonicorum, p.	Dorset	6,113	1,533	278
Whitcliffe-with-Thorpe, tns.	York	1,204	224	491
Whitcomb Magna, p.	Glouces.	918	165	344
Whitcombe, p.	Dorset	540	71	275
White Abbey, tn.	Antrim	9	858	
Whitechapel, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	646	482
Whitechapel, p.	Mddlx.	174	37,454	22
St. Jude, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	6,652	22
St. Mark, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	15,326	22
Whitechapel, ecl.-d.	York	...	1,755	499
Whitechurch, p.	Cork	10,515	2,061	
Whitechurch, p.	Dublin	2,873	568	
Whitechurch, p.	Kildare	3,166	231	
Whitechurch, p.	Kilkenny	2,187	510	
Whitechurch, p.	Tipperary	3,922	559	
Whitechurch, p.	Waterf.	9,952	2,057	
Whitechurch, p.	Wexford	5,342	914	
Whitechurchglynn, p.	Wexford	7,188	1,214	
White Colne, p.	Essex	1,467	400	207
Whitegate, p.	Cheshire	...	1,535	456
Whitegate, tn.	Cork	...	995	
Whitehaven, tns.	Cumb.	267	14,064	571
Whitehaven, P.	Cumb.	...	18,842	571
Whitehaven, Christch., ecl.-d.	Cumb.	...	4,131	571
Holy Trinity, ecl.-d.	Cumb.	...	5,088	571
St. James, ecl.-d.	Cumb.	...	5,916	571
St. Nicholas, ecl.-d.	Cumb.	...	3,815	571
Whitehill, v.	Edinb.	...	321	
Whitehills, v.	Banff	...	757	
Whitehouse, Lower, tn.	Antrim	5	439	
Whitehouse, Upper, tn.	Antrim	15	1,757	
Whiteinch, v.	Lanark	...	701	
Whitekirk, p.	Hadding.	7,153	1,113	
Whiteparish, p.	Wilts	...	1,225	283
Whiteshill, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Glouces.	...	1,516	338
Whitestaunton, p.	Somerset	1,960	250	318
Whitestone, p.	Devon	4,077	571	281
Whitfield, tns. *s.*	Derby	...	5,679	451
Whitfield, ecl.-d.	Derby	...	13,040	451
Whitfield, p.	Kent	893	264	72
Whitfield, p.	Northmp.	1,210	265	164
Whitfield, p.	Northmb.	12,125	381	556
Whitford, p.	Flint	13,065	3,666	610
Whitgift, p.	York	8,328	2,298	512
Whitgreave, tns. ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	182	367
Whithorn, tn. B. and P. *th.*	Wigtown	...	1,623	
Whitkirk, v.-p.	York	5,730	3,032	500
Whitley, h.	Berks	...	744	127
Whitley, ecl.-d.	Cheshire	...	578	455
Whitley, tns.	Northmb.	539	419	553
Whitley, tns.	York	1,800	356	504*a*
Whitley, Lower, tns. ecl.-d.	York	1,011	1,042	502
Whitley, Upper, tns.	York	1,953	947	497
Whitlingham, p.	Norfolk	542	25	236
Whitmore, p.	Stafford	2,023	345	369
Whitnash, p.	Warwick	1,242	393	403
Whitney, p.	Hereford	1,483	260	602
Whitsbury, p.	Wilts.-Hts.	1,850	204	103
Whitsome and Hilton, p.	Berwick	4,897	640	
Whitson, p.	Monm.	1,073	85	580
Whitstable, p.	Kent	4,075	3,675	66
Whitstable, tn.	Kent	...	4,183	66
Whitstone, p.	Cornwall	3,787	391	299
Whittingham, p.	Northmb.	17,484	1,923	563
Whittingham, tns.	Lanc.	4,322	583	482
Whittingham, p.	Hadding.	15,595	710	
Whittington, p.	Derby	2,640	2,864	448
Whittington, p.	Glouces.	1,422	217	341
Whittington, p.	Lanc.	4,322	421	485
Whittington, p.	Stafford	2,921	819	377
Whittington, v.-p.	Salop	8,296	1,895	361
Whittington, ch.	Worces.	989	309	390

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Whittington, Great, tns.	Northmb.	1,477	224	555
Whittlebury, p.	Northmp.	2,870	487	165
Whittlesey, p.	Camb.	25,131	6,966	192
Whittlesey, tn.	Camb.	...	4,496	192
Whittle-le-Woods, tns.	Lanc.	1,357	2 151	481
Whittle-le-Woods, ecl.-d.	Lincoln	...	2,856	481
Whittlesford, p.	Camb.	1,915	800	188
Whitton, p.	Lincoln	2,440	215	433
Whitton, p.	Radnor	1,549	115	603
Whitton, p.	Suffolk	1,459	565	222
Whittonstall, tns.	Northmb.	1,968	219	555
Whitwell, p.	Derby	4,880	1,485	436
Whitwell, p.	Hants	1,963	570	90
Whitwell, p.	Norfolk	1,511	487	232
Whitwell, p.	Rutland	602	104	419
Whitwell-on-Hill, tns.	York	1,640	201	526
Whitwell House, p.	Durham	540	180	545
Whitwick, tn.-p.	Leices.	6,220	6,439	414
Whitwood, tns.	York	1,045	1,723	504*a*
Whitworth, p.	Durham	1,465	3,629	542
Whitworth, hs.	Lanc.	...	14,006	476
Whixley, v.-p.	York	3,470	954	492*a*
Whixoe, p.	Suffolk	600	145	211
Whorlton, p.	York	9,690	1,008	533
Whorlton, tns.	Durham	1,760	292	543
Wichenford, p.	Worces.	2,669	366	386
Wichnor, tns.	Stafford	...	152	375
Wick, p.	Caithness	...	12,841	
Wick, tn. R. *f.*	Caithness	...	1,551	
„ P.	Caithness	...	7,475	
Wick, p.	Glamor.	1,370	423	583
Wick, ch.	Worces.	...	313	390
Wick and Abson, p.	Glouces.	2,315	833	331
Wick, St. Lawrence, p.	Somerset	1,900	270	324
Wicken, p.	Camb.	3,812	995	189
Wicken, p.	Northmp.	2,280	529	166
Wicken-Bonant, p.	Essex	841	175	210
Wickenby, p.	Lincoln	1,997	288	428
Wicker, ecl.-d.	York	...	10,796	508
Wickersley, p.	York	1,230	709	509
Wickford, p.	Essex	1,758	462	199
Wickham, v.-p.	Hants	2,433	1,019	98
Wickham, Bishop's, p.	Essex	1,534	616	206
Wickham, East, p.	Kent	885	836	50
Wickham, Market, v.-p.	Suffolk	1,174	1,571	224
Wickham Skeith, p.	Suffolk	1,770	564	218
Wickham St. Paul, p.	Essex	1,225	409	212
Wickham, West, p.	Kent	2,645	737	49
Wickham, West, p.	Camb.	2,937	550	188
Wickhambreux, p.	Kent	2,310	461	64
Wickhambrook, p.	Suffolk	4,348	1,452	211
Wickhamford, p.	Worces.	1,242	124	389
Wickhampton, p.	Norfolk	1,605	119	237
Wicklewood, p.	Norfolk	1,564	806	235
Wicklow, tn. *s.*	Wicklow	...	3,448	
Wickmere, p.	Norfolk	...	268	232
Wick-Rissington, p.	Glouces.	1,140	206	342
Wickwar, tn.-p. *m.*	Glouces.	2,307	949	331
Widdington, p.	Essex	2,028	409	210
Widdrington, p.	Northmb.	4,530	502	558
Widecombe-in-the-Moor, p.	Devon	10,614	854	283
Widford, p.	Essex	692	257	200
Widford, p.	Herts	1,137	456	138
Widford, p.	Oxon	564	33	161
Widley, p.	Hants	1,090	725	98
Widmerpool, p.	Notts	2,190	151	443
Widnes, tns.	Lanc.	3,330	6,905	463
Widworthy, p.	Devon	1,437	188	280
Wield, p.	Hants	2,087	304	114
Wigan, p.	Lanc.	28,433	78,190	465
Wigan, tn. M. and P. *m. f.*	Lanc.	...	37,658	465
Wigborough, Great, p.	Essex	2,585	428	205
Wigborough, Little, p.	Essex	1,168	92	205
Wiggenhall St. German's, p.	Norfolk	1,219	633	247
Wiggenhall St. Mary, p.	Norfolk	2,807	307	247
Wiggenhall St. Mary Mag., p.	Norfolk	4,248	825	247
Wiggenhall St. Peter, p.	Norfolk	944	153	247
Wiggington, p.	Herts	1,662	641	147
Wiggington, p.	Oxon	1,780	338	163
Wiggington, p.	York	1,465	349	515
Wiggington, tns.	Stafford	3,470	670	376
Wigglesworth, tns.	York	4,089	267	488
Wiggonby, tns.	Cumb.	...	218	569
Wiggonholt, p.	Sussex	841	34	90
Wighill, p.	York	2,588	280	492*c*
Wighton, p.	Norfolk	2,932	612	243
Wigmore, p.	Hereford	3,441	499	352
Wigston Magna, p.	Leices.	2,780	2,521	411
Wigtoft, p.	Lincoln	3,300	732	425
Wigton, tn.-p. R. *s.*	Wigtown	9,633	2,637	
„ P.	Wigtown	...	2,027	
Wigton, p.	Cumb.	11,800	6,023	569
Wigton, tn. *t. f.*	Cumb.	..	4,011	569
Wigton, tns.	York	1,170	130	493*a*
Wike, tns.	York	920	3,016	499
Wike-by-Harewood, tns.	York	880	126	493*a*
Wilbarston, p.	Northmp.	2,800	721	409
Wilberfoss, p.	York	2,870	632	516
Wilbraham, Great, p.	Camb.	2,800	596	186

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Wilbraham, Little, p.	Camb.	1,300	353	186
Wilburton, p.	Camb.	2,233	560	190
Wilby, p.	Norfolk	1,400	98	240
Wilby, p.	Northmp.	1,120	456	171
Wilby, p.	Suffolk	1,844	560	219
Wilcot, p.	Wilts	2,668	651	261
Wilcote, p.	Oxon	270	12	161
Wilcrick, p.	Monm.	406	28	580
Wildboarclough, tns.	Cheshire	4,980	293	453
Wilden, p.	Beds	2,160	501	179
Wildford, p.	Notts	1,450	604	438
Wildsworth, h.	Lincoln	...	150	434
Wilfred, tns.	York	...	172	515
Wilksby, p.	Lincoln	670	57	429
Willand, p.	Devon	989	382	293
Willaston, tns.	Cheshire	1,941	340	460*a*
Willaston, tns.	Cheshire	969	767	458
Willen, p.	Bucks	450	80	153
Willenhall, tns.	Stafford	...	17,256	379
Willenhall, h.	Warwick	440	109	399
Willerby, p.	York	4,180	468	525
Willerby, tns.	York	820	251	519
Willersey, p.	Glouces.	1,344	373	389
Willersley, p.	Hereford	230	13	603
Willesborough, p.	Kent	1,457	1,780	63
Willesden, p.	Mddlx.	4,190	3,879	135
Willesley, p.	Derby	910	45	414
Willey, p.	Salop	1,390	149	358
Willey, p.	Warwick	970	141	408
Willey, tns.	Hereford	2,095	158	603
Williamston, ch.	Pemb.	1,431	535	590
Willian, p.	Herts	1,854	281	141
Willingale Doe, p.	Essex	1,739	438	196
Willingale Spain, p.	Essex	1,200	207	196
Willingdon, p.	Sussex	4,259	709	78
Willingham, p.	Camb.	4,663	1,630	186
Willingham, p.	Lincoln	2,170	520	434
Willingham, p.	Suffolk	1,023	142	226
Willingham, North p.	Lincoln	1,990	203	432
Willingham, South, p.	Lincoln	1,900	340	431
Willington, p.	Beds	1,648	290	179
Willington, p.	Derby	1,270	477	375
Willington, tns.	Northmb.	...	3,031	553
Willington, p.	Cheshire	910	106	459
Willington, tns.	Durham	1,485	2,393	545
Willington, tns.	Flint	1,874	334	362
Willisham, p.	Suffolk	927	186	220
Willoughby, p.	Lincoln	4,280	785	430
Willoughby, p.	Warwick	2,290	372	401
Willoughby Scot, p.	Lincoln	556	19	426
Willoughby Silk, p.	Lincoln	2,505	237	426
Willoughby Waterless, p.	Leices.	1,151	372	408
Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, p.	Notts	2,080	573	415
Willoughton, p.	Lincoln	2,460	620	434
Wilmington, p.	Kent	1,715	1,058	50
Wilmington, p.	Sussex	1,744	250	78
Wilmslow, v.-p.	Cheshire	8,028	6,616	454
Wilncote, h.	Warwick	...	1,350	376
Wilne, p.	Derby	8,500	2,095	444
Wilsden, tns.	York	2,450	2,888	499
Wilsford, p.	Lincoln	2,860	641	426
Wilsford, p.	Wilts	1,591	140	262
Wilsford, p.	Wilts	2,997	521	261
Wilshampstead, p.	Beds	3,027	1,032	179
Wilton, p.	Roxburgh	8,820	3,357	
Wilton, p.	Wilts	1,791	1,930	265
Wilton, tn. P. *w. s.*	Wilts	...	8,657	265
Wilton, tns.	York	6,928	927	532
Wilton, tns.	York	2,060	181	530
Wilton, Hockwoldcum, p.	Somerset	700	1,030	315
Wilye, p.	Wilts	2,279	489	265
Wimbish, p.	Essex	4,862	939	210
Wimbledon, p.	Surrey	3,700	4,644	47
Wimblington, h.	Camb.	7,589	1,114	191
Wimborne St. Giles, p.	Dorset	3,978	436	271
Wimborne Minster, p.	Dorset	11,966	4,807	271
Wimborne Minster, tn. *f.*	Dorset	...	2,271	271
Wimbotsham, p.	Norfolk	2,015	508	247
Wimeswould, p.	Leices.	4,220	1,209	415
Wimpole, p.	Camb.	2,428	406	185
Wincanton, tn.-p. *w.*	Somerset	4,130	2,450	320
Winceby, p.	Lincoln	842	67	429
Winch, East, p.	Norfolk	2,530	434	245
Winch, West, p.	Norfolk	1,170	470	245
Wincham, tns.	Cheshire	941	642	456
Winchcomb, tn.-p. *s.*	Glouces.	5,700	2,937	343
Winchelsea, tn.-p.	Sussex	1,510	719	75
Winchendon, Nether, p.	Bucks	1,520	316	151
Winchendon, Upper, p.	Bucks	1,030	220	151
Winchester, C. M. & P. *w. s.*	Hants	...	14,776	109
Winchfield, p.	Hants	1,543	329	115
Winchmore Hill, ecl.-d.	Mddlx.	...	1,674	137
Wincle, tns.	Cheshire	1,980	343	453
Windermere, p.	Westml.	17,139	4,223	575
Windle, tns.	Lanc.	2,907	12,229	463
Windlesham, v.-p.	Surrey	5,874	2,090	38
Windlestone, tns.	Durham	1,250	134	542
Windley, tns.	Derby	...	217	446
Windrush, p.	Glouces.	1,710	290	341

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Windsor, tn. M. and P. *s.* ...	Berks	...	9,520	121
Windsor, New, p.	Berks	3,237	6,728	121
Windsor, Old, p.	Berks	5,401	1,835	121
Windynook, ecl.-d.	Durham	...	2,635	551
Winestead, p.	York	2,570	173	521
Winfarthing, p.	Norfolk	2,620	815	240
Winford, p.	Somerset	2,991	934	328
Winforton, p.	Hereford	1,099	162	503
Winfrith-Newburgh, p.	Dorset	4,496	1,020	273
Wing, p.	Bucks	5,310	1,504	183
Wing, p.	Rutland	1,050	342	420
Wingate Grange, tns. ecl.-d.	Durham	4,154	2,144	546
Wingates, tns.	Northmb.	2,642	162	563
Wingates, St. John, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	1,857	468
Wingerworth, p.	Derby	2,906	433	448
Wingfield, p.	Suffolk	2,441	593	219
Wingfield, North, p.	Derby	7,603	7,339	447
Wingfield, South, p.	Derby	3,308	1,241	446
Wingham, p.	Kent	2,641	1,060	71
Wingrave-with-Rowsham, p.	Bucks	2,600	863	151
Winkbourn, p.	Notts	2,240	172	441
Winkfield-with-Ascot, p.	Berks	8,982	2,508	130
Winkfield-with-Rowley, p.	Wilts	1,383	362	258
Winkleigh, p.	Devon	9,118	1,425	296
Winksley, tns.	York	703	223	491
Winlaton, v.-p.	Durham	8,261	7,372	551
Winmarleigh, tns.	Lanc.	2,282	246	484
Winnall, p.	Hants	531	120	109
Winnersh, lib.	Berks	...	582	128
Winnington, tns.	Cheshire	597	460	456
Winnington, tns.	Stafford	...	191	364
Winnow, St., p.	Cornwall	6,137	1,115	304
Winscombe, p.	Somerset	4,140	1,326	324
Winsford, p.	Somerset	8,656	574	319
Winsham, p.	Somerset	2,953	1,033	318
Winshill, tns.	Derby	1,150	880	375
Winslade-with-Kempshot, p.	Hants	1,235	183	116
Winsley, ecl.-d.	Wilts	...	985	258
Winslow, tn.-p.	Bucks	1,920	1,890	152
Winslow, tns.	Hereford	...	440	350
Winson, ch.	Glouces.	1,190	181	341
Winstanley, tns.	Lanc.	1,853	633	465
Winster, tns.	Derby	...	971	449
Winston, p.	Durham	2,961	342	543
Winston, p.	Suffolk	1,476	353	220
Winstone, p.	Glouces.	1,437	230	340
Winterborne Clenstone, p.	Dorset	1,406	106	270
Winterborne Houghton, p.	Dorset	1,923	284	270
Winterborne Kingston, p.	Dorset	2,508	589	270
Winterborne Strickland, p.	Dorset	1,340	444	270
Winterborne Thomson, p.	Dorset	710	39	270
Winterborne Whitechurch, p.	Dorset	2,841	554	270
Winterborne Zelstone, p.	Dorset	823	199	270
Winterbourne, p.	Glouces.	3,170	3,067	330
Winterbourne Abbas, p.	Dorset	1,500	205	275
Winterbourne Basset, p.	Wilts	2,210	249	255
Winterbourne Came, p.	Dorset	1,970	125	275
Winterbourne Dantsey, p.	Wilts	1,162	171	262
Winterbourne Earls, p.	Wilts	1,663	276	262
Winterbourne Gunner, p.	Wilts	1,562	150	262
Winterbourne Herringstone, p.	Dorset	530	52	275
Winterbourne Monckton, p.	Dorset	631	86	275
Winterbourne Monkton, p.	Wilts	1,840	214	255
Winterbourne St. Martin, p.	Dorset	3,503	458	275
Winterbourne Steepleton, p.	Dorset	1,783	191	275
Winterbourne Stoke, p.	Wilts	3,419	383	262
Winteringham, p.	Lincoln	5,675	858	433
Wintersett, tns.	York	1,052	141	504
Winterslow, p.	Wilts	4,843	904	263
Winterton, p.	Norfolk	1,515	682	229
Winterton, tn.-p.	Lincoln	3,628	1,780	433
Winthorpe, p.	Lincoln	2,339	305	430
Winthorpe, p.	Notts	680	269	442
Winton, tns.	Westml.	3,383	301	573
Winton, tns.	York	1,354	97	554
Wintringham, p.	York	8,480	602	536
Winwick, p.	Northmp.	2,038	122	409
Winwick, p.	N'ton. Hun	1,710	380	174
Winwick, p.	Lanc.	2,548	704	466
Wirksworth, p.	Derby	14,154	7,098	448
Wirksworth, tn. *t.*	Derby	...	2,592	446
Wirswall, tns.	Cheshire	971	107	503
Wisbeach, St. Mary, tn.-p.	Camb.	9,606	1,887	193
Wisbeach, St. Peter, p. M. *s.*	Camb.	6,432	9,276	193
Wisborough Green, v.-p.	Sussex	8,484	1,682	58
Wiseton, tns.	Notts	...	124	435
Wishaw, p.	Warwick	1,196	216	293
Wishaw, tn.	Lanark	...	6,112	
Wishford, Great, p.	Wilts	1,610	381	265
Wisley, p.	Surrey	1,321	166	39
Wispington, p.	Lincoln	1,570	85	429
Wissett, p.	Suffolk	2,259	427	225
Wissington, or Wiston, p.	Suffolk	1,485	254	212
Wistanstow, p.	Salop	5,160	1,121	354
Wistanswick, tns.	Salop	...	240	354
Wistaston, p.	Cheshire	1,465	331	458
Wiston, p. P.	Pemb.	7,030	713	592
Wiston, p.	Sussex	2,865	311	89
Wiston and Roberton, p.	Lanark	13,209	786	

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1861.	No. of Union.
Wistow, p.	Hunts	2,070	532	177
Wistow, p.	Leices.	2,100	247	410
Wistow, p.	York	3,870	869	513
Wiswall, tns.	Lanc.	...	1,410	465
Witcham, p.	Camb.	2,671	495	190
Witchampton, p.	Dorset	1,481	588	271
Witchford, p.	Camb.	2,376	859	190
Witchingham, Great, p.	Norfolk	2,245	642	233
Witchingham, Little, p.	Norfolk	738	33	233
Witchling, p.	Kent	1,309	147	59
Withall, ecl.-d.	War. Wor.	...	1,093	393
Witham, tn.-p. *t.*	Essex	3,633	3,455	206
Witham Friary, p.	Somerset	4,970	576	321
Witham-on-the-Hill, p.	Lincoln	4,210	543	422
Witham, North, p.	Lincoln	2,373	278	427
Witham, South, p.	Lincoln	3,236	531	427
Withcall, p.	Lincoln	2,650	121	431
Withcote, p.	Leices.	777	41	410
Witheridge, tn.-p.	Devon	9,048	1,237	294
Witherley, p.	Leices.	1,570	528	397
Withern, p.	Lincoln	2,669	528	431
Withernsea, tns.	York	1,210	202	521
Withernwick, p.	York	2,600	499	522
Withersdale, p.	Suffolk	880	225	219
Withersfield, p.	Suffolk	2,509	624	211
Witherslack, tns.	Westml.	4,689	489	575
Withiel, p.	Cornwall	3,005	367	304
Withiel Florey, p.	Somerset	2,485	164	313*a*
Withington, tns.	Lanc.	2,498	2,712	471
Withington, p.	Glouces.	5,830	783	341
Withington, p.	Hereford	2,392	970	348
Withington, p.	Salop	1,135	232	359
Withington, Lower, tns.	Cheshire	2,265	578	453
Withington, Old, tns.	Cheshire	1,840	169	453
Withnell, tns.	Lanc.	3,557	2,059	481
Withybrook, p.	Warwick	2,520	337	399
Withycombe, p.	Somerset	1,787	349	313*a*
Withycombe-Rawleigh, p.	Devon	2,617	2,145	281
Withyham, p.	Sussex	8,086	1,597	82
Withypoole, p.	Somerset	3,630	307	313*b*
Witley, p.	Surrey	6,328	1,555	42
Witley, Great, p.	Worces.	2,633	445	386
Witnesham, p.	Suffolk	1,996	634	223
Witney, p.	Oxon	7,083	5,180	161
Witney, tn. *th.*	Oxon	...	3,458	161
Wittenham, Little, p.	Berks	870	134	125
Wittenham, Long, p.	Berks	2,280	583	125
Witter, p.	Down	2,530	787	
Wittering, p.	Northmp.	2,690	235	421
Wittering, East, p.	Sussex	1,505	223	91
Wittering, West, p.	Sussex	3,615	616	91
Wittersham, p.	Kent	3,601	877	61
Witton, p.	Hunts	1,690	311	177
Witton, p.	Norfolk	587	144	237
Witton, p.	Norfolk	1,746	269	230
Witton, h.	Warwick	...	126	395
Witton, tns.	Lanc.	650	3,292	480
Witton, East, p.	York	7,730	621	536
Witton-Gilbert, v.-p.	Durham	2,535	2,098	548
Witton, Long, tns.	Northmb.	2,247	152	558
Witton, Nether, p.	Northmb.	7,723	486	553
Witton-with-Twambrooks, ch.	Cheshire	588	3,677	456
Witton-le-Wear, v.-p.	Durham	2,955	1,366	542
Witton, West, p.	York	3,715	659	536
Wiveliscombe, tn.-p. *t. s.*	Somerset	5,984	2,735	314
Wivelsfield, p.	Sussex	3,103	1,162	84
Wivenhoe, tn.-p.	Essex	1,597	1,843	205
Wiveton, p.	Norfolk	1,042	232	243
Wix, p.	Essex	3,090	752	203
Wixford, p.	Warwick	530	123	405
Woburn, tn.-p. *f.*	Beds	3,200	1,764	182
Woking, v.-p.	Surrey	7,332	3,819	39
Wokingham, p.	Berks	8,131	4,144	128
Wokingham, tn. *t.*	Berks	...	2,404	128
Wolborough-with-Newtown, p.	Devon	1,231	4,427	283
Wold, p.	Northmp.	1,650	472	170
Woldingham, p.	Surrey	1,570	67	45
Wold Newton, p.	York	1,960	351	524
Wold Newton, h.	Lincoln	...	189	432
Wolferlow, p.	Hereford	1,535	112	350
Wolfhampcote, p.	Warwick	3,470	444	401
Wolford, p.	Warwick	2,679	534	406
Wollaston, p.	Northmp.	3,640	1,443	171
Wollaston, tns. ecl.-d.	Worces.	...	2,041	383
Wollaston, ch.	Salop	...	367	359
Wollaston, p.	Notts	2,340	555	438
Wollescote, tns.	Worces.	...	1,517	383
Wolsingham, tn.-p. *t.*	Durham	20,403	5,531	544
Wolstanton, v.-p.	Stafford	10,739	32,029	370
Wolston, v.-p.	Warwick	2,770	1,263	401
Wolterton, p.	Norfolk	...	48	232
Wolverhampton, p.	Stafford	16,680	113,832	379
Wolverhampton, tn. M. *w.* P.	Stafford	...	60,860	379
	Stafford	...	147,670	379
Wolverley, v.-p.	Worces.	5,532	2,905	384
Wolverton, p.	Bucks	2,260	2,370	166
Wolverton, p.	Hants	1,395	146	119
Wolverton, p.	Norfolk	5,634	179	245
Wolverton, p.	Warwick	1,320	159	404

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1851.	No. of Union.
Wolves-Newton, p.	Monm.	2,649	1,931	576
Wolvey, p.	Warwick	3,790	[illegible]	412
Wolviston, tns. ecl.-d.	Durham	...	[illegible]	541*a*
Womaston and Walton, tns.	Radnor	...	219	603
Wombleton, tns.	York	1,040	340	529
Wombourn, p.	Stafford	4,680	2,236	379
Wombridge, p.	Stafford	698	2,601	365
Wombwell, tns.	York	...	3,738	505
Womenswould, p.	Kent	1,010	276	64
Womersley, p.	York	7,780	996	504*a*
Wonastow, p.	Monm.	1,599	150	577
Wonersh, v.-p.	Surrey	4,427	1,438	42
Wonston, p.	Hants	4,160	706	109
Wooburn, v.-p.	Bucks	2,850	2,245	150
Wood, p.	Kent	1,476	260	70
Woodall, tns.	York	2,940	673	436
Woodbastwick, p.	Norfolk	2,163	294	237
Woodborough, p.	Wilts	1,015	406	261
Woodborough, p.	Notts	1,940	893	438
Woodbridge, tn.-p. *w.*	Suffolk	1,059	4,513	223
Woodbury, v.-p.	Devon	7,804	1,966	281
Woodchester, v.-p.	Glouces.	1,203	816	338
Woodchurch, p.	Cheshire	5,792	3,922	460*a*
Woodchurch, p.	Kent	6,949	1,262	61
Woodcote, ch.	Salop	1,248	150	366
Woodcott, p.	Hants	1,350	80	119
Wood-Dalling, p.	Norfolk	2,444	508	232
Wood-Ditton, p.	Camb.	4,899	1,375	189
Wood-Eaton, p.	Oxon	639	83	157
Woodend, h.	Northmp.	...	254	165
Wood-Enderby, p.	Lincoln	990	244	429
Woodford, v.-p.	Essex	2,148	3,457	194
Woodford, p.	Northmp.	2,655	912	173
Woodford, p.	Northmp.	1,750	735	169
Woodford, p.	Wilts	2,780	500	262
Woodford, tns.	Cheshire	1,449	392	453
Woodgreen, h.	Hants	...	345	103
Wood Green, h.	Middx.	...	3,154	137
Woodhall, p.	Lincoln	2,240	276	429
Woodham, tns.	Durham	3,705	218	541*a*
Woodham-Ferris, p.	Essex	4,481	947	200
Woodham-Mortimer, p.	Essex	1,380	324	202
Woodham-Walter, p.	Essex	2,421	598	202
Woodhay, East, p.	Hants	4,966	1,533	119
Woodhay, West, p.	Berks	1,407	130	121
Woodhorn, v.-p.	Northmb.	8,456	2,962	558
Woodhouse, ch.	Leices.	2,770	1,205	416
Woodhouse, Christch., ecl.-d.	York	...	3,324	497
Woodhouse, St. Mark, ecl.-d.	York	...	6,072	501
Woodhurst, p.	Hunts	2,130	554	177
Woodland, ch.	Devon	1,606	169	283
Woodland, tns.	Durham	...	252	543
Woodland-Eyam, tns.	Derby	...	258	449
Woodlands, p.	Dorset	2,561	495	271
Woodlands, tg.	Wilts	...	1,139	267
Woodlands, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Berks	...	348	121
Woodlands, St. Mary, ecl.-d.	Kent	...	157	56
Woodlands, St. Paul, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	1,175	119
Woodleigh, p.	Devon	2,319	213	285
Woodmancote, p.	Sussex	2,236	331	86
Woodmancote, h.	Glouces.	...	431	343
Woodmancott, p.	Hants	1,396	87	116
Woodmansey, h.	York	...	231	518
Woodmansterne, p.	Surrey	1,590	271	46
Woodnesborough, p.	Kent	2,944	889	71
Wood-Newton, p.	Northmp.	1,590	529	174
Wood-Norton, p.	Norfolk	1,726	250	232
Wood-Plumpton, ch.	Lanc.	4,722	1,462	482
Wood-Rising, p.	Norfolk	1,363	97	242
Woodsford, p.	Dorset	1,742	193	275
Woodside, ecl.-d.	York	...	2,815	493*b*
Woodside, tns.	Cumb.	...	387	569
Woodside Quarter, tns.	Cumb.	...	676	569
Woodside Ward, tns.	Northmb.	6,467	121	563
Woodstock, p.	Oxon	360	1,201	160
Woodstock, tn. P. *t.*	Oxon	...	7,827	160
Woodstone, p.	Hunts	1,050	347	175
Woodthorpe, tns.	Derby	...	302	448
Woodton, p.	Norfolk	2,124	531	238
Woodville, ecl.-d.	Derby-Lei.	...	1,408	414
Woodwalton, p.	Hunts	3,718	388	176
Wookey, p.	Somerset	3,420	1,120	323
Wool, p.	Dorset	2,550	590	273
Woolavington, p.	Somerset	1,725	415	316
Woolavington, p.	Sussex	2,530	488	93
Woolbeding, p.	Sussex	2,253	338	93
Wooldale, tns.	York	...	5,322	497
Wooler, tn.-p.	Northmb.	4,852	1,697	562
Woolfardisworthy, v.-p.	Devon	1,815	175	292
Woolfardisworthy, p.	Devon	5,798	776	297
Woolhampton, p.	Berks	694	559	120
Woolhope p.	Hereford	4,653	803	346
Woolland, p.	Dorset	1,098	132	269
Woollaston, p.	Glouces.	5,416	971	576
Woolley, p.	Somerset	365	71	326
Woolley, p.	Hunts	1,420	114	176
Woolley, ch.	York	2,569	531	505
Woollos, St., p.	Monm.	3,584	24,756	580
Woolpit, v.-p.	Suffolk	1,877	1,008	217

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1851.	No. of Union.
Woolstaston, p.	Salop	843	64	354
Woolsthorpe, p.	Lincoln	2,600	615	427
Woolston, p.	Glouces.	787	81	345
Woolston, &c., tns.	Lanc.	1,444	496	466
Woolstone, tns.	Berks	...	256	122
Woolstone, Great, p.	Bucks	760	71	153
Woolstone, Little, p.	Bucks	613	125	153
Woolton-Hill, ecl.-d.	Hants	...	821	119
Woolton, Little, p.	Lanc.	1,200	1,062	463
Woolton, Much, tns.	Lanc.	930	3,546	463
Woolvercott, p.	Oxon	1,600	617	160
Woolverstone, p.	Suffolk	1,256	239	221
Woolverton, p.	Somerset	736	171	321
Woolwich, tn.-p.	Kent	1,596	41,695	35
Woore, tns. ecl.-d.	Salop	5,291	783	364
Wootton, p.	Beds	3,711	1,349	179
Wootton, p.	Hants	1,360	79	99
Wootton, p.	Berks	...	384	123
Wootton, p.	Kent	1,019	163	72
Wootton, p.	Lincoln	2,980	591	433
Wootton, p.	Northmp.	1,420	837	167
Wootton, p.	Oxon	3,720	1,238	160
Wootton, tns.	Stafford	...	185	447
Wootton, tns.	Stafford	...	202	368
Wootton Bassett, tn.-p.	Wilts	4,778	2,191	251
Wootton Courtney, p.	Somerset	3,145	378	313*a*
Wootton Fitzpaine, p.	Dorset	1,679	307	278
Wootton Glanville, p.	Dorset	1,665	300	275
Wootton, North, p.	Norfolk	4,968	247	245
Wootton, North, p.	Somerset	1,536	322	323
Wootton, North, p.	Dorset	619	76	276
Wootton Rivers, p.	Wilts	1,179	444	261
Wootton St. Lawrence, p.	Hants	3,957	917	116
Wootton, South, p.	Norfolk	1,874	150	245
Wootton-under-Wood, p.	Bucks	3,220	266	151
Wootton-Wawen, p.	Warwick	8,700	2,253	404
Worcester, c. M. & P. *w. f. s.*	Worces.	...	31,227	387
Wordwell, p.	Suffolk	12,299	65	214
Worfield, p.	Salop	10,320	1,785	356
Workington, tn.-p. *w. s.*	Cumb.	8,310	7,834	570
Worksop, tn.-p.	Notts	8,220	8,361	436
Worlaby, p.	Lincoln	3,210	526	433
Worlaby-by-Alford, p.	Lincoln	490	37	431
Worldham, East, p.	Hants	1,687	235	114
Worldham, West, p.	Hants	447	89	114
Worle, p.	Somerset	1,810	980	324
Worleston, tns.	Cheshire	1,122	368	458
Worlingham, p.	Suffolk	1,631	192	221
Worlingham, East, p.	Devon	2,363	284	294
Worlingham, West, p.	Devon	2,683	193	294
Worlington, p.	Suffolk	2,080	349	216
Worlingworth, p.	Suffolk	2,446	740	219
Wormbridge, p.	Hereford	720	91	348
Wormegay, p.	Norfolk	2,788	423	247
Wormhill, tns.	Derby	...	418	450
Wormingford, p.	Essex	2,331	503	205
Worminghall, p.	Bucks	1,469	354	156
Wormington, p.	Glouces.	560	79	343
Wormleighton, p.	Warwick	2,320	203	407
Wormley, p.	Herts	940	572	138
Wormshill, p.	Kent	1,467	253	59
Wormsley, p.	Hereford	1,233	121	349
Worplesdon, p.	Surrey	7,140	1,753	39
Worsall, High, ch.	York	1,511	109	541*a*
Worsall, Low, tns.	York	1,312	212	541*a*
Worsbrough, tns.	York	3,594	5,381	505
Worsley, tns.	Lanc.	6,240	11,875	470
Worstead, p.	Norfolk	2,603	751	230
Worsthorne, tns.	Lanc.	2,800	865	478
Worth, p.	Kent	7,431	430	71
Worth, p.	Sussex	13,250	2,988	82
Worth, tns.	Cheshire	450	751	453
Worth-Matravers, p.	Dorset	2,645	350	273
Wortham, p.	Suffolk	2,726	961	218
Worthenbury, p.	Flint	3,279	503	611
Worthin, v.-p.	Montg.	4,227	3,723	608
Worthing, p.	Norfolk	690	170	242
Worthing, tn. *s.*	Sussex	...	5,805	90
Worthington, tns.	Lanc.	657	133	465
Worthington, tns.	Leices.	...	1,172	414
Worthy, Headbourne, p.	Hants	1,800	194	109
Worthy, King's, p.	Hants	2,216	359	109
Worthy, Martyr, p.	Hants	1,974	259	109
Worting, p.	Hants	1,139	154	116
Wortley, tns.	York	5,984	1,121	506
Wortley-by-Leeds, tns.	York	1,036	12,058	500
Wortley, New, St. John, ecl.-d.	York	...	7,334	500
Worton, Christchurch, ecl.-d.	Wilts	...	591	256
Wortwell, p.	Norfolk	...	466	239
Wotton, p.	Surrey	4,176	823	43
Wotton-under-Edge, tn.-p. *f.*	Glouces.	4,880	3,673	333
Wotton, St. Mary, h.	Glouces.	...	1,562	336
Wotton, Ville of, p.	Glouces.	...	91	336
Woughton-on-the-Green, p.	Bucks	890	314	153
Wouldham, p.	Kent	612	433	55
Wrabness, p.	Essex	1,491	226	293
Wragby, p.	York	3,944	594	501*b*
Wragby, tn.-p. *th.*	Lincoln	1,594	619	429
Wramplingham, p.	Norfolk	845	194	235

Place.	County.	Area, Acres.	Pop. 1801.	No. of Union.
Wrangle, p.	Lincoln	9,780	1,198	425
Wratting, Great, p.	Suffolk	1,329	423	211
Wratting, Little, p.	Suffolk	936	193	211
Wratting, West, p.	Suffolk	3,441	777	188
Wrawby, p.	Lincoln	5,070	2,961	433
Wraxall, p.	Dorset	952	83	277
Wraxall, p.	Somerset	3,773	912	328
Wraxhall, North, p.	Wilts	2,127	466	253
Wray-with-Botton, tns.	Lanc.	6,506	797	485
Wray, Trinity, ecl.-d.	Lanc.	...	878	485
Wraysbury, p.	Bucks	1,656	735	149
Wreay, ch.	Cumb.	1,088	166	568
Wrecklesham, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	1,271	40
Wrelton, tns.	York	1,230	222	530
Wrenbury, p.	Cheshire	11,665	2,505	458
Wrenningham, p.	Norfolk	1,528	437	236
Wrentham, p.	Suffolk	2,303	1,051	225
Wressell, p.	York	3,705	423	517
Wrestlingworth, p.	Beds	1,260	657	180
Wretham, East, p.	Norfolk	...	257	219
Wretham, West, p.	Norfolk	...	207	219
Wretton, p.	Norfolk	1,184	490	217
Wrexham, p.	Denbigh	15,879	19,780	611
Wrexham, tn. P. *th. s.*	Denbigh	...	7,562	611
Wribbenhall, ecl.-d.	Worces.	...	1,057	384
Wrightington, tns.	Lanc.	3,876	1,618	485
Wrington, tn.-p.	Somerset	5,786	1,617	324
Writhlington, p.	Somerset	772	367	321
Writtle, tn.-p.	Essex	8,672	2,374	200
Wrockwardine, v.-p.	Salop	4,608	4,365	365
Wroot, p.	Lincoln	3,246	392	511
Wrotham, v.-p.	Kent	8,878	3,336	55
Wroughton, p.	Wilts	4,546	1,721	250
Wroxeter, p.	Salop	4,774	616	359
Wroxhall, p.	Warwick	1,735	144	423
Wroxham, p.	Norfolk	1,489	409	233
Wroxton, p.	Oxon	2,350	751	163
Wuerdle-with-Wardle, tns.	Lanc.	...	8,201	476
Wyberton, p.	Lincoln	3,231	608	425
Wybunbury, p.	Cheshire	18,414	4,985	458
Wychwood, p.	Oxon	...	106	162
Wycliffe, p.	York	2,162	162	543
Wycomb and Chadwell, ch.	Leices.	1,730	139	418
Wycombe, p.	Bucks	6,516	8,373	150
Wycombe, Chipping, tn. M. *f.*	Bucks	...	4,221	150
" " P.	Bucks	...	8,373	150
Wycombe, West, p.	Bucks	6,340	2,161	150
Wyddiall, p.	Herts	1,187	213	140
Wye, v.-p.	Kent	7,282	1,594	63
Wyersdale, Nether, tns.	Lanc.	3,640	667	484
Wyersdale, Over, tns.	Lanc.	16,938	524	485
Wyfordby-with-Brentinghy, p.	Leices.	1,350	144	418
Wygfair, tns.	Denbigh	...	278	613
Wyham-with-Cadeby, p.	Lincoln	1,880	135	431
Wyke, ecl.-d.	York	...	3,016	499
Wyke Champflower, ch.	Somerset	...	99	320
Wyke, St. Mark, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	521	41
Wykeham, p.	York	7,535	521	525
Wykeham, East, p.	Lincoln	560	35	431
Wyken, p.	Warwick	670	148	399
Wyke Regis, p.	Dorset	2,062	2,025	274
Wylam, tns.	Northmb.	930	1,010	555
Wyldecourt, tg.	Dorset	...	216	279
Wylye, p.	Wilts	2,279	489	265
Wymering, p.	Hants	4,307	1,071	98
Wymington, p.	Beds	1,710	349	171
Wymondham, p.	Leices.	2,852	851	418
Wymondham, or Wyndham, p.	Norfolk	10,613	4,952	235
Wymondham, or Wyndham, tn. *f.*	Norfolk	...	2,152	235
Wymondley, Great, p.	Herts	1,120	314	141
Wymondley, Little, p.	Herts	790	318	141
Wynford Eagle, p.	Dorset	1,370	137	275
Wyrardisbury, p.	Bucks	1,656	735	149
Wyre Piddle, ch.	Worces.	...	229	390
Wyrley, Great, tns.	Stafford	...	890	378
Wyrley, St. Mark, ecl.-d.	Stafford	...	2,067	378
Wysall, p.	Notts	1,360	274	415
Wytham, p.	Berks	1,670	176	123
Wyverstone, p.	Suffolk	1,522	302	218
Wyville-with-Hungerton, p.	Lincoln	1,670	155	427
Yaddlethorpe, tns.	Lincoln	...	124	433
Yafforth, ch.	York	1,300	204	534
Yalding, v.-p.	Kent	5,804	2,706	58
Yanwath tns.	Westml.	1,169	381	574
Yanworth, ch.	Glouces.	1,340	123	341
Yapham, tns.	York	1,818	169	516
Yapton, p.	Sussex	1,699	589	91
Yarborough, p.	Lincoln	1,160	279	431
Yarcombe, v.-p.	Devon	4,689	815	318
Yardley, v.-p.	Worces.	7,355	3,848	402
Yardley, p.	Herts	2,405	574	140
Yardley-Gobion, h.	Hants	...	650	166
Yardley-Hastings, v.-p.	Northmp.	3,510	1,152	167
Yarkhill, p.	Hereford	1,666	568	346
Yarlington, p.	Somerset	1,207	216	320
Yarm, tn.-p. *th.*	York	1,135	1,401	541*a*
Yarmouth, tn.-p. *f.*	Hants	143	726	99
Yarmouth, tn. M. *w. s.*	Norf.-Suff.	...	34,810	228
Yarmouth, Great, p.	Norfolk	1,510	30,338	228
Yarmouth, Little, h.	Suffolk	...	1,714	227
Yarnscombe, p.	Devon	3,047	423	296
Yarnton, p.	Oxon	1,613	294	160
Yarpole, p.	Hereford	2,523	630	351
Yarrow, p.	Selkirk	41,858	643	
Yarwell, p.	Northmp.	1,830	402	174
Yate, p.	Glouces.	4,042	1,138	331
Yate-with-Pickup-Bank, tns.	Lanc.	1,360	1,111	480
Yateley, p.	Hants	10,036	2,808	41
Yatesbury, p.	Wilts	1,667	231	254
Yattendon, p.	Berks	1,393	263	126
Yatton, p.	Somerset	5,374	1,851	328
Yatton, tns.	Hereford	1,409	225	347
Yatton-Keynell, p.	Wilts	1,749	554	253
Yaverland, p.	Hants	1,834	69	99
Yaxham, p.	Norfolk	1,596	479	242
Yaxley, p.	Suffolk	1,238	510	218
Yaxley, v.-p.	Hunts	4,290	1,411	175
Yazor, p.	Hereford	2,051	287	349
Yeadon, tns.	York	1,660	4,259	493*b*
Yealand-Conyers, tns.	Lanc.	1,577	272	485
Yealand-Redmayne, tns.	Lanc.	2,099	209	485
Yealmpton, v.-p.	Devon	3,537	1,035	286
Yearsley, tns.	York	2,764	180	527
Yeaveley, tns.	Derby	...	263	447
Yeddingham, p.	York	1,150	108	526
Yeldersley, tns.	Derby	...	194	447
Yeldon, p.	Beds	1,912	286	179
Yeldham, Great, p.	Essex	1,820	696	207
Yeldham, Little, p.	Essex	938	307	207
Yelford, p.	Oxon	305	14	161
Yell, Mid and South, p.	Shetland	...	1,784	
Yell, North, -with-Fetlar, p.	Shetland	...	1,480	
Yelling, p.	Hunts	1,670	414	185
Yelvertoft, p.	Northmp.	2,080	631	401
Yelverton, p.	Norfolk	...	59	238
Yeovil, p.	Somerset	4,056	8,486	319
Yeovil, tn. M. *f.*	Somerset	...	7,957	319
Yeovilton, p.	Somerset	1,753	342	319
Yerbeston, p.	Pemb.	1,224	118	590
Yester, p.	Hadding.	8,847	1,033	
Yetholm, p.	Roxburgh	6,036	1,207	
Yetminster, v.-p.	Dorset	4,321	1,430	276
Ynysawdre, h.	Glamor.	386	315	583
Ynys-cynhaiarn, p.	Carnar.	6,546	3,138	618
Yokefleet, tns.	York	1,597	190	517
York, C. M. *t. th. s.*	York	...	40,433	515
" P.	York	...	45,385	515
York Town, ecl.-d.	Surrey	...	1,407	40
Youghal, p.	Cork	4,831	8,378	
Youghal, tn. P. *w. s.*	Cork	341	6,514	
Youghalarra, p.	Tipperary	7,796	1,295	
Youlgreave, p.	Derby	12,200	3,738	449
Yoxall, v.-p.	Stafford	4,813	1,443	377
Yoxford, v.-p.	Suffolk	2,724	1,111	225
Ysceifiog, p.	Flint	5,905	1,475	610
Ysceirvawr, h.	Brecon	...	189	600
Ysceirvechan, h.	Brecon	...	228	600
Yscelydach, h.	Brecon	...	305	600
Ysgwyddgwyn, h.	Glamor.	...	337	582
Yspytty, p.	Carn.-Den.	4,768	869	614
Yspytty-ystradmeiric, p.	Cardigan	945	160	598
Yspytty-ystwyth, p.	Cardigan	5,514	842	598
Ystrad, h.	Carmar.	...	160	587
Ystradgunlais, p.	Brecon	21,954	4,345	584
Ystradowen, p.	Glamor.	1,594	248	583
Ystradveltey, p.	Brecon	19,025	668	584
Ystradyfodwg, p.	Glamor.	24,515	3,857	582
Zeal Monachorum, p.	Devon	3,264	549	292
Zeals, tg. ecl.-d.	Wilts	...	559	267
Zennor, p.	Cornwall	4,229	933	311

PRINTED BY VIRTUE AND CO., CITY ROAD, LONDON.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS

Published by VIRTUE & CO., 26, Ivy Lane, London.

GREEK AND LATIN CLASSICS, GRAMMARS, DICTIONARIES, AND READING BOOKS.

LATIN.

Latin Grammar. By Rev. THOMAS GOODWIN, M.A., Head Master of Greenwich School. Price 1s.

Latin Delectus. With Vocabularies and Notes by HENRY YOUNG, Royal Grammar School, Guildford. Price 1s.

Latin-English and English-Latin Dictionary. By Rev. THOS. GOODWIN, M.A., of Greenwich School. Price 3s. 6d.

N.B. Separately, Latin before the English, 2s.; English before the Latin, 1s. 6d.

Cæsaris Commentarii de Bello Gallico. With English Notes by HENRY YOUNG. Price 2s.

Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius et Ovid, Selections from. With English Notes by W. BODHAM DONNE. Price 2s.

Cicero de Senectute, de Amicitia et de Claris Oratoribus Libri. With English Notes by W. BROWNRIGG SMITH, M.A., Head Master, City of London Freemen's School. Price 2s.

Cornelii Nepotis Opera. With English Notes by HENRY YOUNG. Price 1s.

Horatii Odæ et Epodon Liber. With English Notes by HENRY YOUNG. Price 1s.

Horatii Satiræ, Epistolæ et Ars Poetica. With English Notes by W. BROWNRIGG SMITH, M.A. Price 1s. 6d.

Horatii Opera Omnia. With English Notes by H. YOUNG and W. B. SMITH, M.A. 12mo. cloth, price 3s. 6d.

Juvenalis Satiræ. With English Notes by T. H. S. ESCOTT, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford. *[Nearly ready.*

Livii Patavini Historiarum, Libri 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 21, et 22. With English Notes by H. YOUNG and W. B. SMITH, M.A. Books 1 and 2, price 1s. 6d.; Books 3, 4, and 5, price 1s. 6d.; Books 21 and 22, price 1s. 6d.

Sallustii Catilina et Bellum Jugurthinum. With English Notes by WILLIAM MOWBRAY DONNE, B.A. Cambridge. Price 1s. 6d.

Terentii Andria et Heautontimorumenos. With English Notes by J. DAVIES, M.A., of Moor Court. Price 1s. 6d.

Terentii Adelphi, Hecyra et Phormio. With English Notes by J. DAVIES, M.A., of Moor Court. Price 2s.

Terentii Eunuchus. With English Notes by J. DAVIES, M.A., of Moor Court. *[Nearly ready.*

Virgilii Æneis. With English Notes by H. YOUNG. Price 2s.

Virgilii Bucolica, Georgica, et Dubia. With English Notes by W. RUSHTON, M.A., University College School, and H. YOUNG. Price 1s. 6d.

GREEK.

Greek Grammar. By HANS CLAUDE HAMILTON. Price 1s.

New Greek Delectus. With Vocabularies and English Notes by HENRY YOUNG, Royal Grammar School, Guildford. Price 1s.

Greek Lexicon. In Two Parts. I. Greek and English. II. English and Greek. By HENRY R. HAMILTON. Price 4s.

N.B. Separately, Greek before the English, 2s.; English before the Greek, 2s.

Æschyli Prometheus Vinctus. With English Notes by Rev. JAMES DAVIES, M.A. Oxon. Price 1s.

Æschyli Septem contra Thebas. With English Notes by Rev. JAMES DAVIES, M.A. Oxon. Price 1s.

Aristophanis Acharnenses. With English Notes by C. S. D. TOWNSHEND, M.A. Cambridge. Price 1s. 6d.

Euripidis Alcestis. With English Notes by J. MILNER, B.A. Oxon. Price 1s.

Euripidis Hecuba et Medea. By Rev. W. BROWNRIGG SMITH, M.A. Price 1s. 6d.

Herodoti Historiæ Græce. With English Notes by T. H. L. LEARY, M.A., D.C.L. Oxon. 4 vols. Price 6s.

N.B. Or separately, Books 1 and 2, Clio et Euterpe, in 1 vol., 1s. 6d.; Books 3 and 4, Thalia et Melpomene, in 1 vol., 1s. 6d.; 5, 6, and 7, Terpsichore, Erato et Polymnia, in 1 vol., 1s. 6d.; 8 and 9, Urania et Calliope, in 1 vol., 1s. 6d.

Homeri Ilias. With English Notes by T. H. L. LEARY, M.A., D.C.L. Oxon. Books 1 to 6, price 1s. 6d.; Books 7 to 12, price 1s. 6d.; Books 13 to 18, price 1s. 6d.; Books 19 to 24, price 1s. 6d.

Homeri Odyssea. With English Notes by T. H. L. LEARY, M.A., D.C.L. Oxon. Books 1 to 6, price 1s. 6d.; Books 7 to 12, price 1s. 6d.; Books 13 to 18, price 1s. 6d.; Books 19 to 24, price 2s.

Homeri Ilias et Odyssea. With English Notes by T. H. L. LEARY, and General Index. Complete in 4 vols., cloth. Price 16s.

Luciani Dialogi Selecti. With English Notes by HENRY YOUNG. Price 1s.

Platonis Apologia Socratis, Crito et Phaedo. With English Notes by JAMES DAVIES, M.A. Oxon. Price 2s.

Sophoclis Antigone. With English Notes by J. MILNER, B.A. Oxon. Price 2s.

Sophoclis Œdipus Tyrannus. With English Notes by HENRY YOUNG. Price 1s.

Thucydidis Historiæ, Liber 1. With English Notes by HENRY YOUNG. Price 1s

Xenophontis Anabasis. With English Notes by H. YOUNG. Books 1 to 3, price 1s.; Books 4 to 7, price 1s.; or the two vols. in one, price 2s.

Xenophontis Agesilaus. With English Notes by LL. F. W. JEWITT. *[Nearly ready.*

ARITHMETIC AND MATHEMATICS.

Algebra, Elements of. By JAMES HADDON, of King's College School. Price 2s.

N.B. Key to the above, price 1s. 6d.

Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry, in Easy Mnemonical Lessons. By Rev. T. P. KIRKMAN, M.A. Price 1s. 6d.

Analytical Geometry and Conic Sections. RUDIMENTARY. By JAMES HANN, of King's College School. Price 1s.

Arithmetic for Children. The Stepping-Stone to Arithmetic. By ABRAHAM ARMAN. Price 1s.

N.B. Key to the above, price 1s.

Arithmetic for Schools and Self-Instruction. By J. HADDON. New Edition, Revised by A. ARMAN. Price 1s. 6d.

N.B. Key to the above, price 1s. 6d.

Arithmetic in Theory and Practice. By Professor J. R. YOUNG, of Belfast College. Price 1s. 6d.

N.B. Key to the above, price 1s. 6d.

Commercial Arithmetic. By WILLIAM TATE, Author of "The Modern Cambist." Price 2s. 6d.

N.B. Key to the above, price 3s. 6d.

Commercial Book-keeping. By JAMES HADDON. Price 1s.

Descriptive Geometry. By J. F. HEATHER, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Price 2s.

Elements of Differential Calculus. By W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, F.S.S. Price 1s.

Examples and Solutions of the Differential Calculus. By JAMES HADDON. Price 1s.

Euclid, The Elements of. With Additional Propositions and Notes. By H. LAW, C.E. Price 2s.

Integral Calculus, Rudimentary. By H. COX, B.A. Price 1s.

Integral Calculus, Examples. By JAMES HANN. Price 1s.

Mathematical Instruments: their Construction and Use. By J. F. HEATHER. Price 1s. 6d.

Mensuration and Measuring, for Students and Practical Use. By T. BAKER, C.E. Price 1s. 6d.

Statics and Dynamics: Principles and Practice. By T. BAKER, C.E. Price 1s.

Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical. By J. HANN. Price 2s.

N.B.—A complete Catalogue of Educational Works may be had on application.

984012

EDUCATIONAL WORKS
Published by VIRTUE & CO., 26, Ivy Lane, London.

GRAMMARS, DICTIONARIES, AND READING BOOKS OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

FRENCH.

French Grammar. By Dr. G. L. STRAUSS. Price 1s.

French and English and English and French Dictionary, including Technical Terms. By ALFRED ELWES. Price 2s. 6d.

French and English Phrase Book. With Vocabularies. Price 1s.

Le Page's L'Echo de Paris. Familiar Phrases in Constant Use. 36th Edition. Price 3s. 6d.
N.B. A Key to "L'Echo de Paris." Price 1s.

Le Page's Fluency in French Conversation. 18th Edition. Price 2s. 6d.
N.B. A Key to the above. Price 1s. 6d.

Le Page's Last Step to French. With Versification. 8th Edition. Price 2s. 6d.

Le Page's French Reader for Beginners and Elder Classes. Price 3s. 6d.

Le Page's French Master for Beginners. Easy Lessons in French. Price 2s. 6d.

Le Page's Juvenile Treasury of French Conversation. With the English before the French. Price 3s.

Le Page's Ready Guide to French Composition. Price 3s. 6d.

Le Page's Key to French Pronunciation in all its Niceties. Price 6d.

Le Page's French Reading Books in Prose and Verse. Petit Musée de Littérature Française. With Notices of French Writers. Prose, price 4s. 6d.; Poetry, price 4s. 6d.

Barbauld's, Mrs., Hymnes en Prose. Pour les Enfants. Traduites de l'Anglais par M. CLEMENCE. Price 1s.

Barbauld's, Mrs., Leçons pour des Enfants, depuis l'Age de Deux Ans jusqu'a Cinq. Avec un Dictionnaire Français-Anglais. Price 2s.

Bellenger's Fables. New Edition by C. J. DELILLE. Price 1s. 6d.

GERMAN.

German Grammar for English Students. By Dr. G. L. STRAUSS. Price 1s.

German, English, and French Dictionary. By N. E. HAMILTON. Price 3s.; or, separately, German, French, and English, price 1s.; French, English, and German, price 1s.; English, German, and French, price 1s.

German Reader. Selections from the Best Writers. By Dr. G. L. STRAUSS. Price 1s.

ITALIAN.

Italian Grammar; including Reading Lessons and a Guide to Translation. By ALFRED ELWES. Price 1s.

Italian, English, and French Dictionary for Students and Men of Business. By ALFRED ELWES. Price 7s. 6d.; or, separately, Italian, English, and French, price 2s.; English, French, and Italian, price 2s.; French, Italian, and English, price 2s.

SPANISH.

Spanish Grammar for Beginners. By ALFRED ELWES. Price 1s.

McHenry's Spanish Grammar. Designed for every Class of Learners. New edition, revised. Price 6s.

McHenry's Exercises on the Etymology, Syntax, Idioms, &c., of the Spanish Language. Price 3s.
N.B. A Key to the Exercises, price 4s.

McHenry's Synonymes of the Spanish Language Explained. 12mo., price 4s.; 8vo., price 6s.

Spanish-English and English-Spanish Dictionary, with Technical Terms, &c. By ALFRED ELWES. Price 4s.

HEBREW.

Hebrew-English (Biblical and Rabbinical) and English-Hebrew Dictionary, based upon Fürst, containing the Hebrew and Chaldee Roots, &c. By H. M. BRESSLAU. With Grammar, complete in two vols., cloth, price 12s.; or half-bound in morocco, 14s.

Hebrew-English Dictionary. By H. M. BRESSLAU. Price 6s.

English-Hebrew Dictionary. By H. M. BRESSLAU. Price 3s.

Hebrew Grammar. By H. M. BRESSLAU. Price 1s.

ENGLISH SPELLING BOOKS, DICTIONARIES, GRAMMARS, AND READING BOOKS.

Ackworth Vocabulary; or, English Spelling Book, with Meanings. Price 1s. 6d.

Christie's Constructive Etymological Spelling Book. Price 1s. 6d.

Pictorial Spelling Book; or, Lessons on Facts and Objects. With 130 Illustrations. Price 1s. 6d.

Rowbotham's Derivative Spelling Book. Edited by Dr. GILES. Price 1s. 6d.

English Grammar, Spoken and Written. For Schools and Self-Instruction. By HYDE CLARKE, D.C.L. Price 1s.

English Composition and Punctuation. By JUSTIN BRENAN. Price 1s.

Dictionary of the English Language as Spoken and Written. By HYDE CLARKE, D.C.L. Price 3s. 6d.

Giles' English Parsing. The Rules of Syntax with Lessons. Price 2s.

Payne's Select Poetry for Children, with Notes. Arranged for the use of Schools and Families. Price 2s. 6d.

Payne's Studies in English Poetry. With Biographical Sketches and Notes. Price 5s.

Payne's Studies in English Prose. Price 5s.

Wheeler's Analysis and Summary of Old Testament History. Price 5s. 6d.

Wheeler's Analysis and Summary of New Testament History. Price 5s. 6d.

Wheeler's Popular Abridgment of Old Testament History. Price 2s.

Wheeler's Popular Abridgment of New Testament History. Price 2s.

HISTORICAL.

English History. Constitutional History of England for the use of High Schools and Colleges. By W. D. HAMILTON, of the State Paper Office. Price 4s.

Outlines of Grecian History. In connection with the Rise of the Arts and Civilisation in Europe. By W. D. HAMILTON and EDWARD LEVIEN, M.A. Price 2s. 6d.

Outlines of Roman History. From the Earliest Period to the Christian Era. By EDWARD LEVIEN, M.A. Oxon. Price 2s. 6d.

Chronology of History, Art, Literature, and Progress. From the Earliest Period to the Present Time. Price 2s. 6d.

London: VIRTUE & CO., 26, Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row.

DA
640
.N301868
v.3

The National gazetteer :